OMVS
ORGANISATION POUR
LA MISE EN VALEUR
DU FLEUVE SÉNÉGAL

REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE IN THE SENEGAL RIVER BASIN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE PARACI

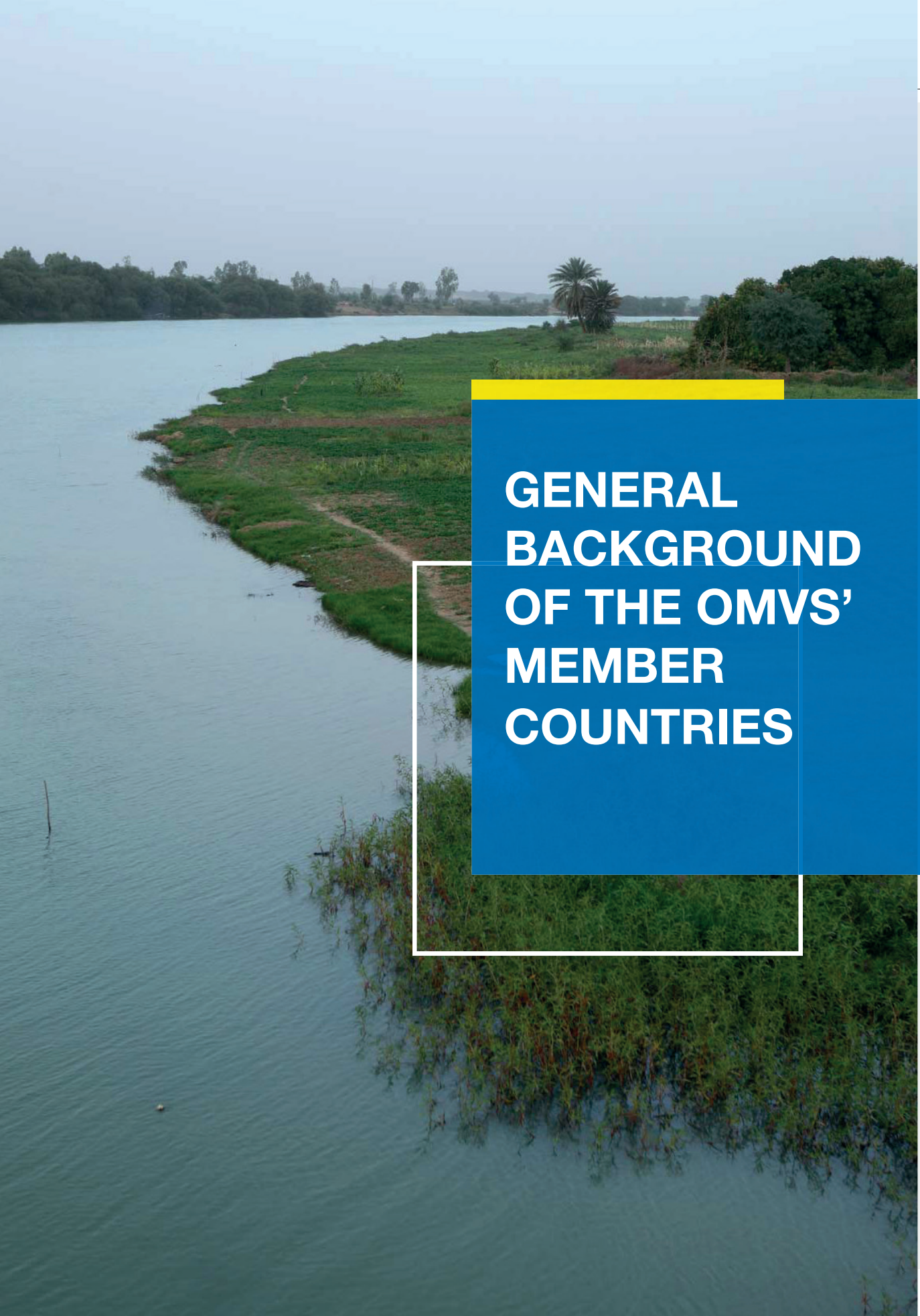
PARACI Drafting and Update

In 2002-2003 the authorities of the three member countries of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal instructed the OMVS High Commission to develop a Regional Programme for the long-term hydro-agricultural development of the Senegal River Valley (VFS). OMVS had the support and assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO) to prepare a Regional Action Plan for the Improvement of Irrigated Agriculture (PARACI). With the accession of Guinea in March 2006, and the soaring agricultural prices in 2008, OMVS requested the FAO for the second time to extend the Action Plan to Guinea and update the document. The donor roundtable to leverage resources for its implementation was not held after the validation of the PARACI.

In its consistent efforts to resolve the issue of food security in the OMVS region, the Conference of Heads of State and Government (CCEG), held in Nouakchott in 2013, by resolution No. 0032/ER/XV CCEG/NKT/2013, urged the High Commission, in coordination with Member States, to organize as soon as possible a round table of technical and financial partners to seek funding for the implementation of the PARACI.

It is within this framework that the OMVS High Commission requested and obtained funding from the French Development Agency (AFD) to update the 2009 country reports, update the 2010 action plan and assist in organizing the donor round table.

The PARACI report includes a summary of the four country reports, an Action Plan and project sheets.



GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE OMVS' MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Physical data

The total surface area of the OMVS member countries is 2, 712,000 km2 and the Senegal Basin covers more than 300,000 km2. The basin is subdivided into three areas: the upper basin, the valley and the delta.

From north to south of the OMVS region, desert, sahelian, sudanian and guinean climatic zones follow one another, with annual rainfall amounts ranging from 50 mm to 2500 mm.

The 1,800 km long Senegal River is formed by the confluence of the Bafing and Bakoye rivers at 1,055 km from the mouth. This river flows 13.1 billion m3 per year, on average (calculated from 1972 to 2000). Surface waters also include the lakes of Guiers in Senegal and Rkiz in Mauritania, which are fed by tributaries of the Senegal River.

There are several types of soils in the Senegal River basin: lithosols, ferralitic soils, hydromorph soils, alluvial soils, ferruginous soils, vertisols, clay soils and halomorph soils.

The Senegal River Basin is seriously affected by deforestation, silting and desertification which are spreading to several regions of the basin. The impacts of desertification are the loss of soil productivity, the regression of tree and shrub formations and the loss of biodiversity.

the Senegal Basin covers nearly

300 000 KM²

The Senegal River long

1 800 KM

- Demographic data

The population of the four OMVS member countries is estimated at 44.3 million in 2013 (Guinea: 10.5; Mali: 16.8; Mauritania: 3.5; Senegal: 13.5). The average population growth rate is 2.7% per year in the four countries. The population is young, with a slight majority of women.

The population of the four OMVS member countries is estimated at

44,3 M

The average population growth rate is

2,7%

per year in the four countries

GDP IN 2014

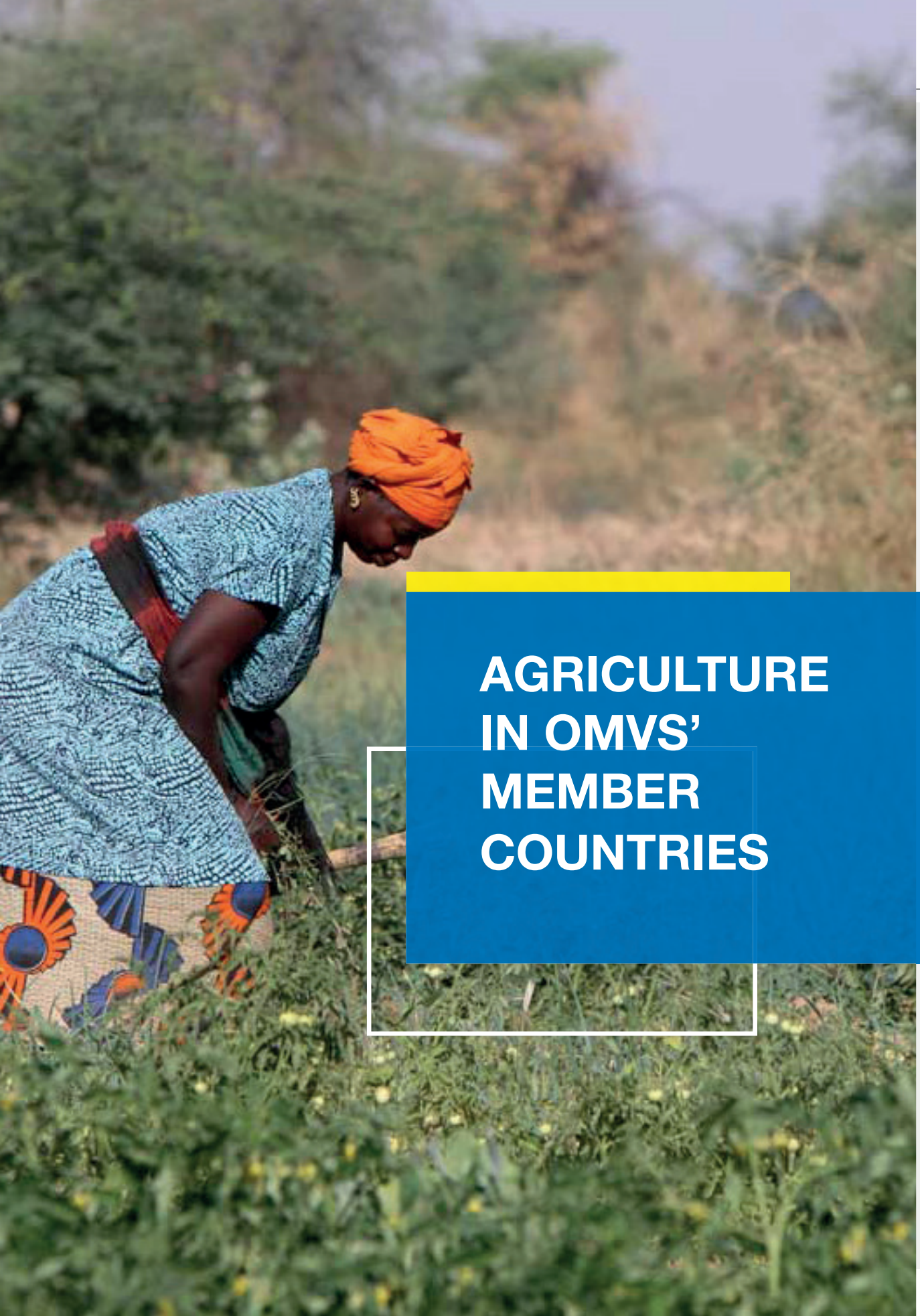
- Macroeconomic condition

According to the data collected, the annual growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014 was 4.5% for Guinea, 6% for Mali, 0.92% for Mauritania and 6.5% for Senegal respectively.

Inflation rates are influenced by monetary policies: the member countries of WAEMU, in 2015 (Senegal with 0.1% and Mali with 1.5%) whose currency is at a fixed exchange rate with the euro, have very low inflation rates, while those with their own currency for the same period (Mauritania with 0.5% and Guinea with 7.3%) have less controlled inflation.

- Subregional cooperation policy

Cooperation between the States is reflected in their membership of various international organizations. Mali, Guinea and Senegal are members of ECOWAS and Mali and Senegal are also members of WAEMU. Mauritania is a member of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU). CILSS brings together Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. On the other hand, all four OMVS states are members of AFRICARICE.



AGRICULTURE IN OMVS' MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Agricultural development policies and strategies and their progress

Several policies and strategies have long been conducted to develop the agricultural sector.

#Guinea: The national policies that have been implemented have led Guinea to adopt the National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Second Generation Food and Nutritional Security (PNIASAN) (2016-2020), and the National Agricultural Development Policy (PNDA) (2016-2025), currently being finalized, covers the four sub-sectors of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry.

#Mali: The overall developments in the agricultural sector were mainly marked, from 1991 onwards, by a significant change in the planning/management process of the agricultural sector. The Agricultural Development Policy (PDA), adopted in 2013, aims to promote sustainable, modern and competitive agriculture, based on Family Farming and Agricultural Professional Organizations. Its action plan is the National Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (PNISA) which focuses on agricultural production and productivity and value chain management.

#Mauritania: the policy of promoting a food security policy began in the period 1985-1989. In 2012 Mauritania adopted a Rural Sector Development Strategy (SDSR) and an Agropastoral Orientation Law (LOA) to define its rural development policy. Such strategy is in alignment with the objectives of the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP), the National Strategy for Food Security (SNSA), and is consistent with the 4 (four) pillars of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The National Agricultural Development Plan (PNDA) for 2025, aims to consolidate the government's political will through clearly defined priority actions and investment programmes, as well as to address different issues with a consistent framework of interventions for all the stakeholders involved in the sector.

#Senegal: The Government's commitment to implement the actions laid down in the New Agricultural Policy (NPA) was carried out under the 9th Plan (1996-2001), through the Agricultural Sector Adjustment Programme (PASA). The significant changes that have been noted in irrigation development policies and strategies since 2003 stem from the State's clear will to reduce cereal deficits (mainly rice) by developing water management programmes (REVA, GOANA, PNAR). They are also being implemented through the use of mechanized agriculture by means of rural equipping programmes. In the

water sector, worth mentioning are the Local Water Development Plan (2003), SAED's mission letters and the Charte du domaine irrigué or the Irigated Farmland Charter (CDI), the main objective of which is to provide a reference framework for the rational use of water and land. In order to achieve its macroeconomic objectives, the Programme d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture Sénégalaise or the Programme for increasing Agriculture growth in Senegal (PRACAS) has been set up. To this end, the Government of Senegal has drawn up the main agricultural orientations carried by the Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE) for 2035.

- Development Potential and benefits

OMVS studies: The POGR's cost and benefit studies proposed the introduction of scenarios for valley development and hence regulated water management

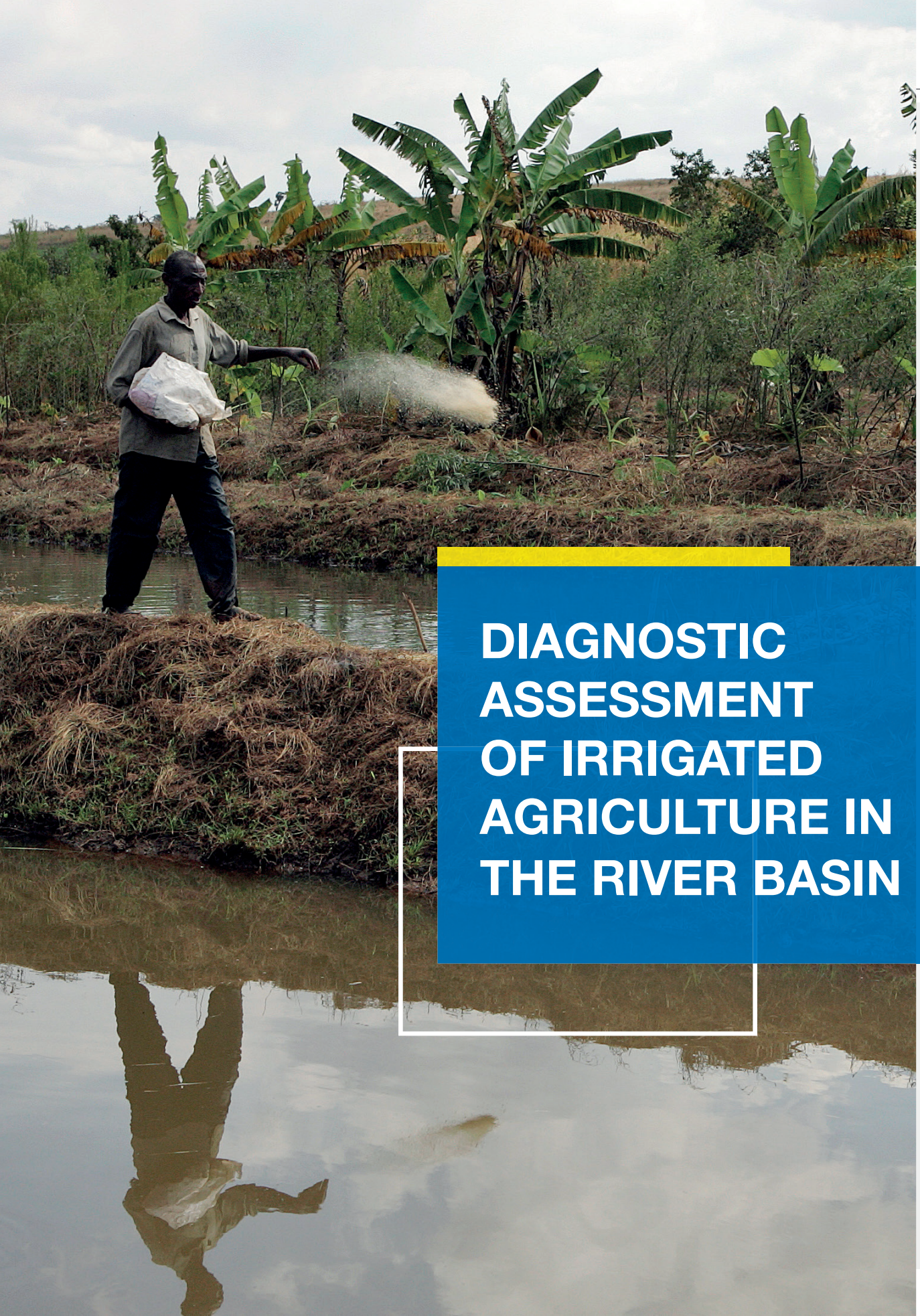
The Water Charter:. The water charter adopted by the OMVS member countries corroborates the maintaining of artificial (or support) flooding. However, flood support is not systematic every year.

Planning for development: In principle, Water is not a major challenge for irrigation during the rainy season (July to October) given the contribution of the Senegal river's other unregulated tributaries. The problem is most acute for off-season crops (November to June) where areas will be limited to 100,000 ha for the entire Valley (POGR), with turbinated flow and other uses.

Potential of irrigable land: The greatest potential is in Senegal, which alone accounts for 60%. It is followed by Mauritania (32%) Guinea (5%) and Mali (3%). Out of this potential of 401,000 ha, only 212,937 ha or 56.87% have been developed.

It should be noted that the four Member Governments of OMVS are willing to rely on the agriculture sector, especially irrigated agriculture, to meet the challenge of employment of young people and women and to reduce rice imports. The contribution of the diaspora is a non-negligible asset for the development of irrigated agriculture in the Senegal River basin.

It is worth mentioning as well the existence of management and advisory support structures which have been established to implement State policies in the field of land and water management



DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE IN THE RIVER BASIN

- Development potential and benefits of irrigated agriculture

Among the potentials and benefits, it is also worth highlighting:

- the main infrastructures which exist or are being built in the valley (dams, roads, electrification, rice fields, etc.);
- research and development structures with several years of experience (ISRA, AFRICARICE, IER, IRAG CNRADA, SONADER, DNGR, SAED, etc.);
- the existence of a truly vast human potential (more than 3 million people) in the valley, which is an important factor in the development of irrigated crops in the river basin;
- the political will of governments to promote irrigation with total water control;
- high demand from the population for irrigation;
- a strong potential for intensification and diversification of production under conditions of proven economic and environmental sustainability.

-Hydro-agricultural Investments

#Guinea: Out of an estimated development potential of 19 600 ha in the BFS, the area developed in 2015 is 6898.75 ha partitioned into alluvial plains (6542 ha) and lowlands (356.75 ha). The area under cultivation is estimated at 4 589 ha(DNGR).

#Mali: Based on ADRS data, the areas developed in the Kayes region are estimated at 6,000 ha in 2016 distributed as follows: lowlands (3,795 ha), market gardens (131 ha); controlled flooding (202 ha) and total control (1,879 ha). Only about 3505 ha of the improved area are developed.

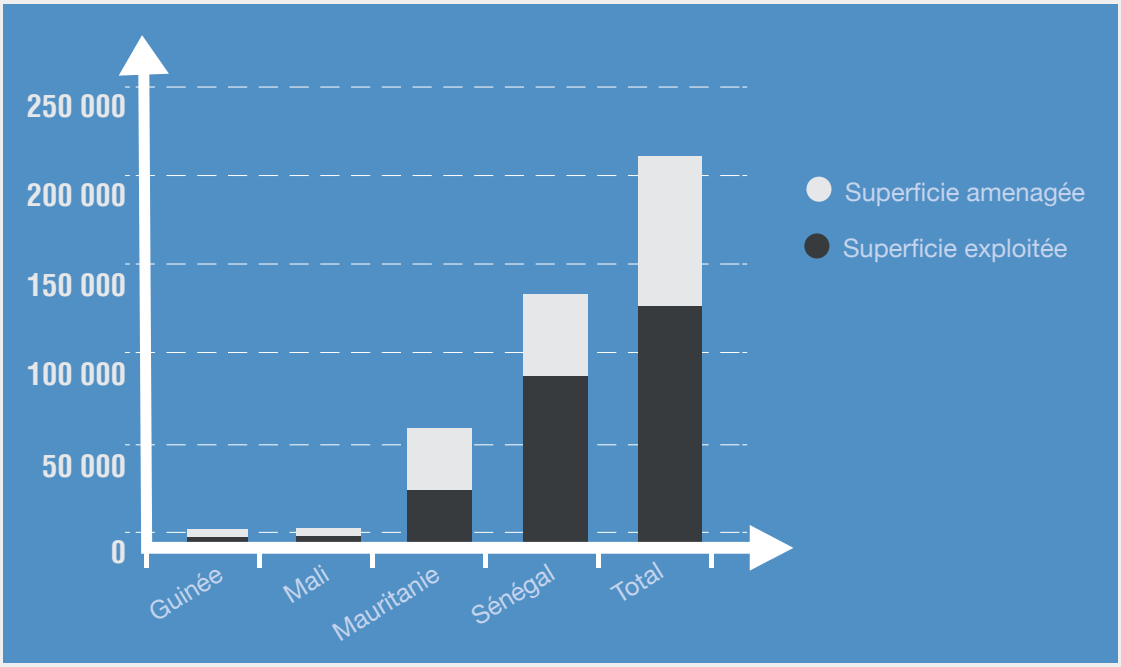
#Mauritania: The irrigated potential in Mauritania (including the river valley and Gorgol) was estimated in 2016 at 130 000 ha. To date, the area under development is approximately 61,986 ha. The area under cultivation has been estimated at around 28 000 ha between 2015 and 2016(SONADER).

#Senegal: Data from SAED show that 128,052 ha have been developed, exclusive of the 10,000 ha of industrial sugar cane crops (to be counted as private irrigation). The areas developed are estimated at 93 300 ha.

The areas under cultivation in Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal are estimated at 129 381 ha, or 60.76% of the total area developed of 212 937 ha for the entire Senegal river basin.

- Development of hydro-agricultural improvement schemes

The main areas of support for the development of hydroagricultural improvement schemes in the river basin include: research/development and advisory support (each country has a research institute and advisory support structure).



- Programmes and projects implemented during the last ten years

#Guinea: Apart from the (regional) Multipurpose Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Programme (IWRM/DUBM): phase 1, no irrigation projects are being observed on the Guinean part of the SRB.

#Mali: The main programmes and projects are organized at regional and national levels. At the regional level, the flagship project is the PGIRE/

DUBM, which became effective in 2007. At the national level, we can mention the Yélimané Sustainable Development Support Project (PADDY) and the Integrated Rural Development Project for the District of Kita and its environs, phase 1 (PDRIK I).

#Mauritania: Beside phase 1 of the IWRM/DUBM, we can mention the Integrated Development Programme for Irrigated Agriculture in Mauritania (PDIAIM), the Irrigated Agriculture Strengthening Programme (PRAI), PACDM II (Maghama II Flood recession Crops Development Project) and the Foum Gleïta Project.

#Senegal: In addition to phase 1 of the PGIRE/DUBM, the main programmes and projects are the Projet autonome de développement agricole de Matam (PRODAM) or the independent project for the agricultural development of Matam, the Projet de réhabilitation et d'extension des casiers situés en rive droite du marigot Lampsar or the Project for the Rehabilitation and Extension of plots on the right bank of the Lampsar marigot, and the Programme de développement des marchés agricoles au Sénégal (PDMAS) or the Programme for the development of agricultural markets in Senegal; the REVA Plan(return to agriculture); the Food Security and Livestock Support Programme, the Great Agricultural Offensive for Food and Abundance (GOANA).

- Ongoing Programmes and Projects

#Guinea: The (regional) Integrated Water Resources Management/Multipurpose Development (IWRM/DUBM) Programme - Phase 2, is the salient irrigation programme in the Guinean part of the SRB.

Mali: Aside from phase 2 of the PGIRE/DUBM, the main programmes and projects in progress are the Yelimane Sustainable Development Support Programme phase 2 (PADDY II) and the Kaarta/Séféto Rural Development Project.

#Mauritania: the main programmes and projects in progress are the PGIRE/DUBM, phase 2, the R'Kiz Project, the ASSARIGG Project -under the French Development Agency (AFD) Financing and State Projects.

#Senegal: Apart from phase 2 of the PGIRE/DUBM, the main programmes and projects are PRODAM, the Project for the Rehabilitation and Extension of the Matam Project, the Development Project in the Waoundé area, and the Project to Support Agriculture and Economic Development in Podor, the Project to Improve Food Security and Marketing Support in the Matam Region, the Project to Promote Rice Production Partnership in the Senegal River Delta (3PRD), the PDIDAS, the Programme for Increasing Agriculture growth in Senegal (PRACAS), the Community Croplands Programme (PRODAC).

- Constrains to the development of irrigated agriculture

Legal and institutional constraints include: (i) land tenure insecurity and the risk of land conflicts; (ii) the structural underdevelopment of rural areas; (iii) the lack of involvement of the populations concerned in decision-making; (iv) the unorderly occupation of irrigable land; (v) the absence or inadequacy of the land law applicable to the specific case and/or its implementation methods; (vi) inadequate water management as well as conflicts over access to water; (vii) the isolation of users from the decision-making centre for water management and the heavy cost of the procedures; (viii) inconsistent interventions and lack of resources from public and private institutions in charge of water; (ix) scattered research and development; and (x) technical inadequacies of OPA and associations.

Water constraints relate to (a) knowledge and use of natural resources; (b) development planning (dysfunction, inadequate and high construction costs for development); (c) consolidation and extension of irrigation infrastructure; and (d) water management and maintenance of improvement schemes.

The agricultural constraints which were identified include (a) crops protection; (b) advisory support and research and development; and (c) diversification and intensification (agricultural inputs and equipment are not readily available, disadvantages of rice monocropping).

The economic constraints identified fall into three areas: (a) the economic environment (low incentives for private investment); (b) the financing of irrigated agriculture; and (c) the organization of marketing networks.

Environmental constraints are classified into three distinct areas: (a) studies (complexity of events); (b) environmental management of improvement schemes; and (c) biodiversity conservation.

REGIONAL ACTION PLAN BY 2025

Different strategic directions are taken into account in the project sheets whose implementation will make it possible to lift constraints linked to irrigated agriculture.

In the legal and institutional area:

- Secure access to land for both local populations and investors ;
- Strengthen water resource management ;
- Enhance coordination/consultation between support institutions and users.

In the area of water resources

- Improve knowledge and use of natural resources;
- Improve planning of schemes;
- Reduce high construction of improvement schemes and pumping costs;
- Consolidate and expand irrigation infrastructure
- Manage water and maintain the schemes.

In the fields of agriculture and agronomy

- Protect irrigated crops;
- Enhance advisory support and research and development;
- Diversify and intensify cropping systems.

In the economic area

- Improve the economic environment
- Support the financing of irrigated agriculture ;
- Organize and support marketing networks.

In the environmental field

- Improve the environmental management of the schemes;
- Preserve ecosystems.

Regional projects:

Regional activities will be implemented under the immediate responsibility of OMVS in terms of management and coordination, monitoring and evaluation. These are large-scale actions.

TABLE: TYPE, DURATION AND COST ESTIMATE

Project type	Duration (an)	Cost estimate in $US
Support Project to the Organization of Marketing networks for Irrigated Agriculture in the Senegal River Basin	5	**40 000 000**
Project on land tenure security in the Senegal River Basin	5	**10 000 000**
ESIA project on the sustainable use of natural resources	5	**4 000 000**
Project to strengthen environmental monitoring in the Senegal River Basin	5	**6 000 000**
Project to support the development of sustainable agriculture in the Senegal River basin	6	**80 000 000**
Project to improve agricultural productivity in the Senegal River Basin	5	**40 000 000**
Project for the development of a mechanized system for the production of irrigated crops in the Senegal River Basin	5	**60 000 000**
Project Support to the Rice Sector	5	**50 000 000**
Project to support agricultural infrastructure in the Senegal River Delta and Valley	5	**60 000 000**
Project to support the seeds sector in the Senegal River basin	5	**20 000 000**
Institutional Support Project to the System for the Implementation of PARACI	8	**4 000 000**
Project to study the economic profitability of irrigation systems in the Senegal River Basin	2	**1 000 000**
Project to Improve Rice and Fish Productivity in the OMVS Basin	2	**1 500 000**
Improving Community Resilience to Climate Change through the Promotion of Small Scale Irrigation Management (SSIM) Project	2	**2 000 000**
Agricultural Productivity Support Project	5	**20 000 000**
Diama Dam Floodwater Recovery and Discharge Study Project	2	**3 000 000**

Support project to the management and advisory structures for irrigated agriculture	3	**4 000 000**
TOTAL COST		**405 500 000**

Projects of national scope known as national projects They will be fully managed nationally. Operations will be under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Rural Development in particular. Their implementation will involve development companies, national rural engineering and agricultural departments, or national research institutes, advisory support structures and structures representing beneficiaries.

TABLE: TYPE, DURATION, IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND COST ESTIMATE

Project type	Duration (an)	Implementing Agency	Cost estimate in $US
Ecosystem Preservation Project in the Guinean part of the Senegal River Basin	**3**	DNA-Republic of Guinea	**3 500 000**
Support project for the seeds sector in the Senegal River basin	**5**	DNA-Republic of Guinea	**5 000 000**
Senegal River Basin Irrigated Crops Mechanization Project	**3**	DNA-Republic of Guinea	**15 000 000**
Rice cropping support Project	**3**	DNA-Republic of Guinea	**10 000 000**
Irrigation Water Management and Food Security Project (MEISA) in Middle and Upper Guinea	**5**	DNGR- Republic of Guinea	**15 000 000**
Project of realization and development of hydro-agricultural schemes in the prefectures of Tougué and Dabola	**2**	DNGR- Republic of Guinea	**2 500 000**
Integrated Lowlands / Slopes Ecosystem Management Program for Increased Resilience to Climate Change	**5**	IRAG- Republic of Guinea	**15 000 000**
Project to improve and increase vegetables production	**5**	DNA - Republic of Mali	**5 000 000**
Irrigated Crops Production Improvement Project	**4**	DNA - Republic of Mali	**2 000 000**

Project for crops diversification as adaptation strategies to climate change in the Senegal River basin of the Kayes region in Mali	**5**	IER - Republic of Mali	**3 000 000**
Promotion of Food Banks based on Moringa oleifera and Improvement of the Production and Productivity of species through the practice of appropriate irrigation methods and doseS	**4**	IER - Republic of Mali	**400 000**
Project to improve the production performance of irrigated systems in the Manantali area	**4**	IER - Republic of Mali	**1 900 000**
Project to improve gum tree cultivation techniques (Acacia senegal)	**6**	IER - Republic of Mali	**450 000**
Project to improve the development of crops as climate risk and pest management strategies in recession agriculture in the Senegal Valley in Kayes	**5**	IER - Republic of Mali	**2 500 000**
Introduction of innovative river banks protection and income generation technologies for populations in the Senegal River basin in the Kayes region	**5**	IER - Republic of Mali	**6 500 000**
Drip irrigation project for the improvement of market garden production for the empowerment of women in the Senegal River basin	**3**	IER - Republic of Mali	**1 600 000**
Good Agricultural Practices Development Project to improve irrigated rice productivity in the Senegal River Valley	**3**	IER - Republic of Mali	**180 000**
Diversification of agricultural production project in the circles of Kayes, Bafoulabé and Yélimané, Kayes region	**2**	ADRS - Republic of Mali	**4 800 000**
Project to improve the livelihoods of the populations of the Bafoulabé, Kayes, Kénieba and Yélimané circles through the development of hydro-agricultural infrastructures and the construction of drinking water points	**4**	ADRS - Republic of Mali	**16 700 000**
Project to open up production areas through the construction of rural roads in the Kita circle	**3**	ADRS - Republic of Mali	**65 000 000**
Project for the development and recalibration of hydraulic axes	**3**	DAA – Republic of Mauritania	**50 000 000**

Irrigated areas development project (15,000 ha)	**6**	DAA – Republic of Mauritania	**90 750 000**
Project for the development and enhancement of the valley's wetlands	**2**	DAA – Republic of Mauritania	**21 000 000**
Project for the Promotion and Diversification of Vegetable Crops	**5**	DDFCA - Republic of Mauritania	**10 000 000**
Agricultural Council Support Project	**5**	DDFCA - Republic of Mauritania	**12 000 000**
Gorgol Pilot Perimeter Rehabilitation Project (PPG II)	**3**	SONADER - Republic of Mauritania	**15 000 000**
Project to support the Rice Producers Management System	**3**	SONADER - Republic of Mauritania	**10 000 000**
Project to develop an operational system for the production and distribution of improved wheat seeds to farmers in two pilot areas of the country, namely Trarza (around Rosso) and Gorgol (around Kaedi)	**2**	CNRADA - Republic of Mauritania	**600 000**
Aquatic Plant Control Project in the Valley	**3**	DPV - Republic of Mauritania	**900 000**
Institutional Support Project to the DGPRE for Better Water Resources Management	**3**	DGPRE- Republic of Senegal	**6 400 000**
Rice Processing Units Technical Facilities Improvement Program for Women from Dagana, Podor, Matam and Bakel Delegations	**2**	SAED- Republic of Senegal	**5 200 000**
Land development project in the Hébiyabé area (Podor Department)	**3**	SAED- Republic of Senegal	**10 000 000**
Project for the rehabilitation and development of land in the Thillé-Thiangaye area (Podor department)	**5**	SAED- Republic of Senegal	**26 000 000**
Preliminary Engineering and Detailed Designs/Tender Documents/ESIA studies projects for the rehabilitation and extension of the Mbagam perimeter in Rosso (Dagana department)	**1**	SAED- Republic of Senegal	**800 000**
Feasibility, Preliminary Engineering and Detailed Designs/Tender Documents/ESIA studies projects	**1**	SAED- Republic of Senegal	**600 000**
TOTAL COST			**435 280 000**

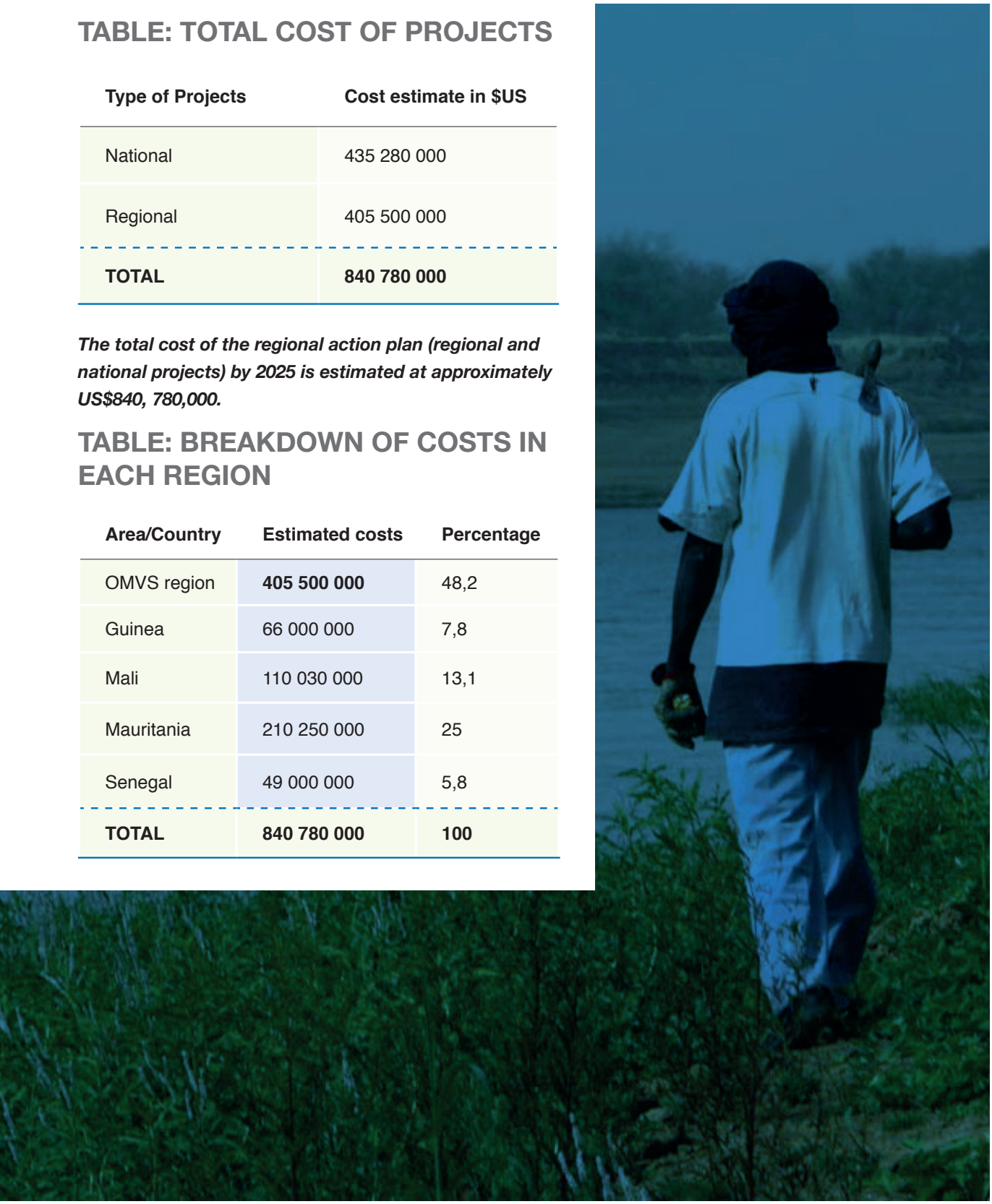
TABLE: TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

Type of Projects	Cost estimate in $US
National	435 280 000
Regional	405 500 000
TOTAL	**840 780 000**

The total cost of the regional action plan (regional and national projects) by 2025 is estimated at approximately US$840, 780,000.

TABLE: BREAKDOWN OF COSTS IN EACH REGION

Area/Country	Estimated costs	Percentage
OMVS region	**405 500 000**	48,2
Guinea	66 000 000	7,8
Mali	110 030 000	13,1
Mauritania	210 250 000	25
Senegal	49 000 000	5,8
TOTAL	**840 780 000**	**100**



Expected Results and Benefits of the Regional Action Plan

- Improved land tenure and access to water;
- Better knowledge of agricultural and irrigation techniques, particularly among OPA;
- Acquired know-how by a majority of irrigators in water management and maintenance of schemes; learning by managers and farmers of integrated pest management methods ;
- Development of techniques for the sustainable management of irrigated soil fertility
- Better organised agricultural sectors;
- Easy access to financing adapted to irrigated agriculture ;
- Rehabilitation and development of production lines;
- Construction of cold storage warehouses, product storage areas and processing units;
- Broad awareness on the importance of the environment for the sustainable development of irrigated agriculture.

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE FINANCING MECHANISM

Today, farmers in the Senegal River basin have acquired remarkable know-how in irrigated farming. Armed with this experience, these farmers are only asking to be supported through the provision of an environment that allows them to prosper. Such environment is based on:

- an appropriate institutional framework;
- implementation of a land policy adapted to the development of irrigation (land security);
- opening-up of areas;
- loans adapted to the different segments of the value chain from upstream to downstream (development, inputs, services, etc.

In order to to scale up irrigation it is essential to mobilize substantial financing that meets the needs of the stakeholders (family irrigated farms and so-called «private» agricultural entrepreneurs There is also a need to:

- provide financing that is tailored to agricultural production for seasonal loans and for low-investment loans;
- ensure a remunerative price to the producers and an adequate taxation ;
- ensure cheap energy production for pumping stations and processing industries.
- For the mobilization of funding, it is up to the OMVS member states to:
- make the required efforts in implementing the Maputo recommendations to allocate 10% of the national budget to agriculture before seeking external funding;
- Incite the diaspora to invest in agriculture and its derivatives ;
- set up banks that meet the criteria for agricultural development;
- promote public-private partnership;
- promote an innovative financing system tailored to the financing of agriculture: for example Islamic finance and leasing ;
- call on the donor community which has never failed to support OMVS member states.

Initiatives are being undertaken by the latter as follows :

- «Feeding Africa» Agriculture programme (Strategy for the reform of African Agriculture 2016-2025), launched by the AfDB;
- The Sahel/CILSS Initiative, which is under way with the World Bank, AFD, etc.;
- The «Alliance for the Sahel», recently launched by France and Germany
- The Arab Funds, which have always shown a strong interest in irrigated agriculture in the Senegal River basin, the reason for their participation in the financing of the Diama and Manantali dams.

OMVS
ORGANISATION POUR
LA MISE EN VALEUR
DU FLEUVE SÉNÉGAL

Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal (OMVS)

Haut-Commissariat de l'OMVS

Immeuble OMVS
Rocade Fann Bel Air – Cerf-Volant – BP 3152
Dakar – SENEGAL

Tél : + 221 33 859 81 81 – Fax : + 221 33 864 01 63

Courriel : omvssphc@omvs.org
Web : www.omvs.org