



WORLD WATER FORUM

INVESTING IN TRANSBOUNDARY BASIN MANAGEMENT, IT PAYS BACK: SUSTAINABLE FUNDING OF TBM AND COMMON INFRASTRUCTURES

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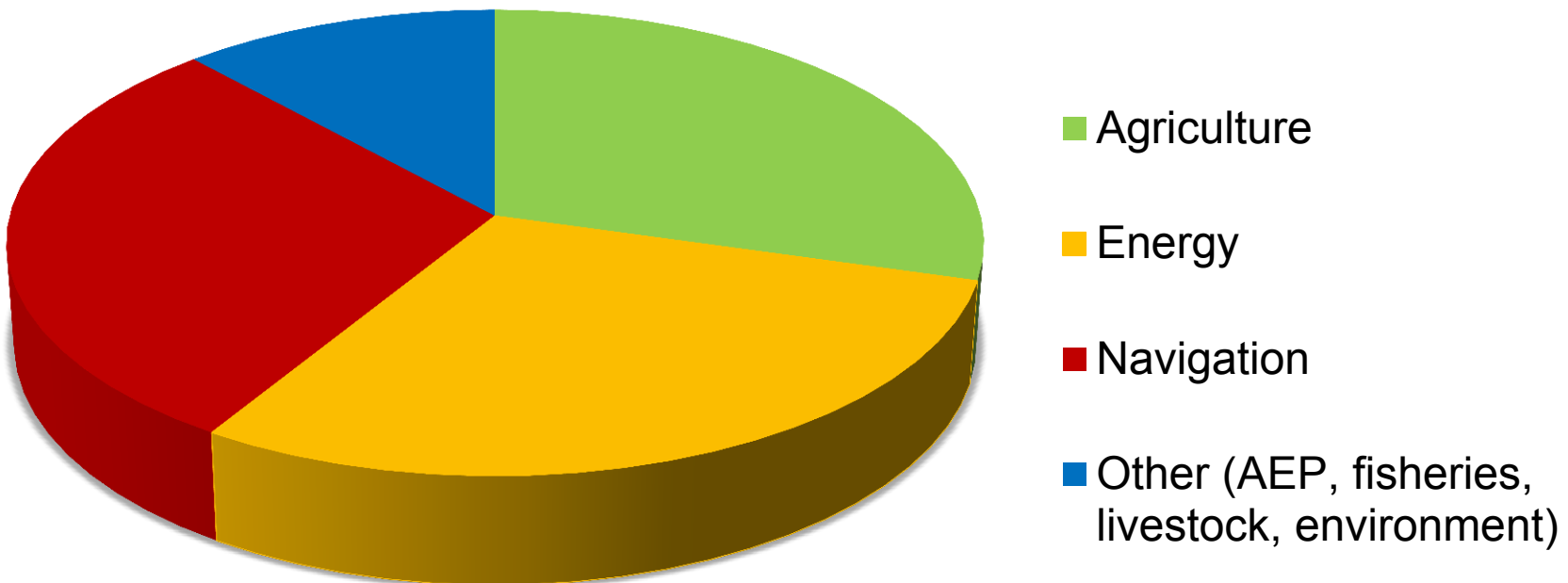
Summary

1. Missions and activities basins
2. Exemple of OMVS
3. Challenges of investment

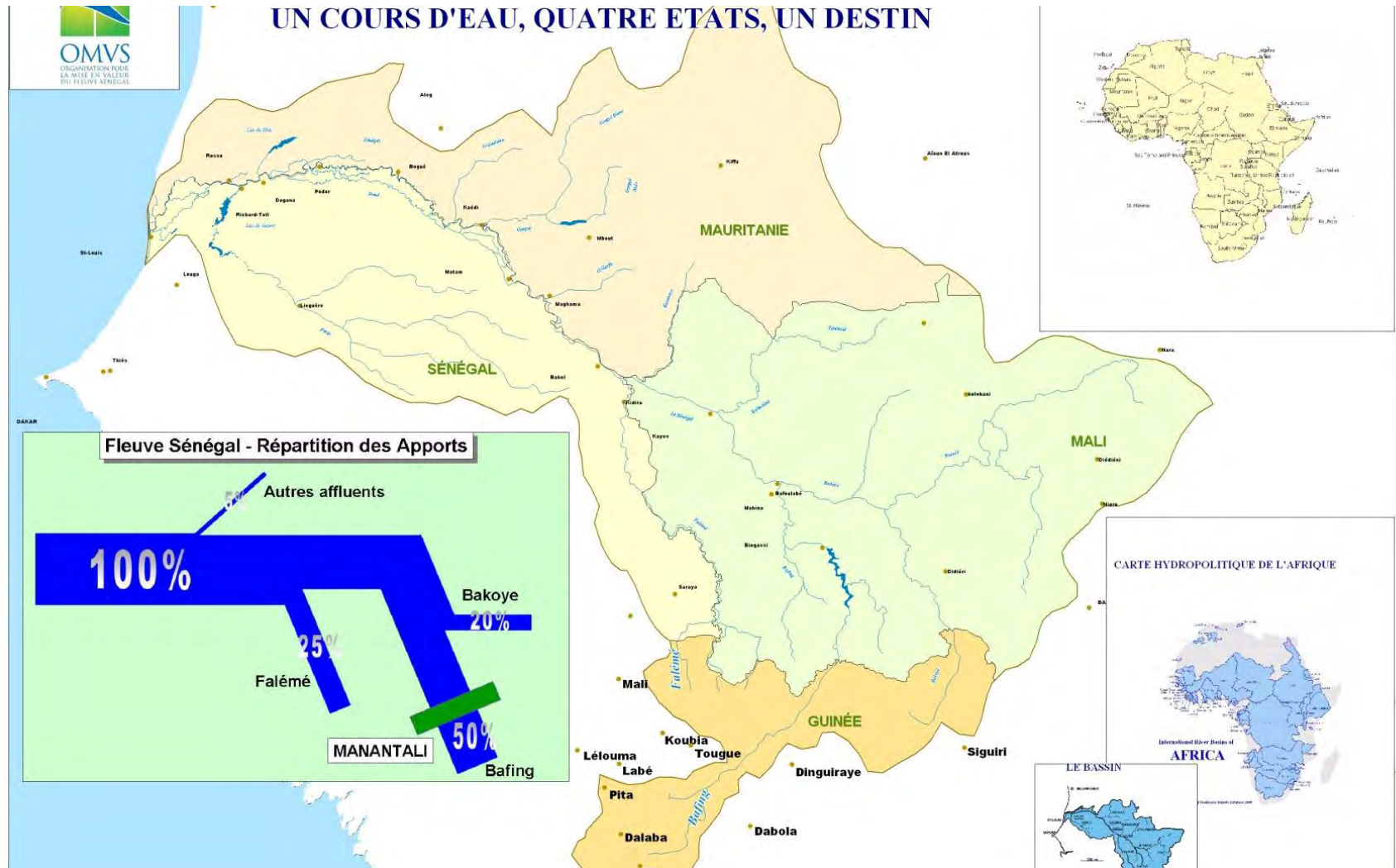
Missions and activities

- Economic Development and Integration through water uses
 - Agriculture
 - Hydropower
 - Navigation
 - Others

Water resources use Sectors



2. Exemple Of OMVS



Missions of OMVS

- Creation on March 11, 1972 of the OMVS River Basin Organization between Mali, Mauritania and Senegal but Guinea joined in on 17 March 2006
- Missions :
- **Ensure food security for basin populations;**
 - **Reduce OMVS' member states economic vulnerability against climatic risks and external factors;**
 - **Speed up economic development within the Member-states;**
 - **Preserve the balance of ecosystems within the Basin and in the sub-region;**
 - **Secure and improve the incomes of populations in the valley**

Specific features: Joint management, solidarity

- Joint management of the river basin
- Joint management of common infrastructures and assets
- Joint Investments
- Consensus-based decisions: no vote
- Inclusive programs that take account of the interests of countries upstream and downstream

Legal framework

- **2 conventions:**
 - One signed on **21 December 1978** on the legal status of jointly-owned infrastructures built on the Senegal River (including dams and navigation structures) and some roads;
 - the other signed on **12 May 1982** on the financing modalities of such jointly-owned infrastructures.

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DIAMA

Fresh water for agriculture and safe drinking water

**Year-round provision of
enough fresh water
Development of
agricultural activities
Restoration of natural
environment**



FELOU DAM ON THE SENEGAL RIVER

- **LOCATION:** on the Senegal river, 15 km upstream from Kayes.
- **Brief description:** run of the river dam; length : 945 meters. Maximum height : 2 m T.N. Number of generator units: 3. type : bulb . Maxi head height. 13,8 meters . Installed capacity: 70 MW .
- **AVERAGE PRODUCTION :** 320 to 350 GWH/YEAR
- **CONSTRUCTION COST :** About 100 million Euros
- **Opened in december 2013.**

Manantali Dam

Storage capacity: 11,3
billions m³

Energy Production: 800
GWh/year

River flow regulation:
300m³/s at Bakel station

Irrigation capacity: 255 000
ha combined with DIAMA Dam

Artificial flooding(recession
agriculture -Environment,)

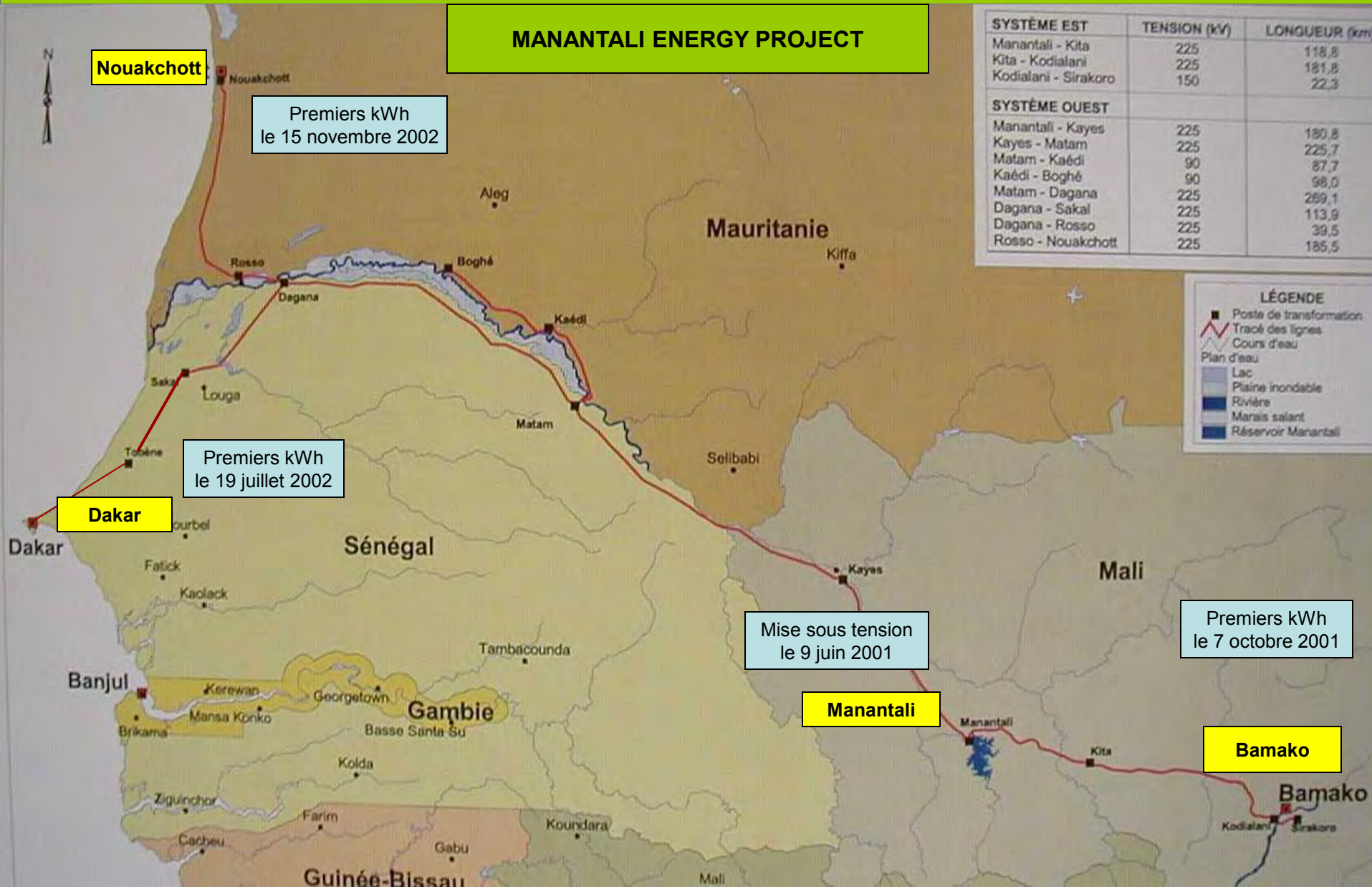
Year –round navigability of
the River from Saint-
Louis(Senegal) to Ambidédi
(Mali);

Control of eventual Flood



225kV power grid

13



Manantali FELOU

Operation Agreement: 15 years, renewable one time
SEMAF created in recent months

Power purchase agreement
with the National Electricity Companies (SdE)
based on hydropower sharing (« costs
and benefits distribution key »)

52 %

45 %

MALI (EDM - SA)

15 %

30 %

MAURITANIE (SOMELEC)

33 %

25 %

SENEGAL (SENELEC)

GOUINA DAM PROJECT ON THE SENEGAL RIVER

- **LOCATION:** on the Senegal River, 80 km upstream from Kayes
- **BRIEF DESCRIPTION :** run of the river dam; Normal reservoir level : 75 meters ; length : 1230 meters ; head height: about 23,5 meters ; number of generator units: 3
type : Kaplan Installed capacity: 140 MW
- **AVERAGE PRODUCTION :** 570 to 620 GWh/year
- **State of progress:** Technical feasibility study was completed in 2004 and the additional environmental study in 2006. The project Coordinator has been appointed.
- **COST OF CONSTRUCTION:** 181,4 million EUROS
- **On-going works: Foundation stone laid in december 2013**

Important hydropower potential

- lectricite : 7278 MW

Guinea : 6000 MW

Mali : 1150 MW

Sénégal : 128 MW

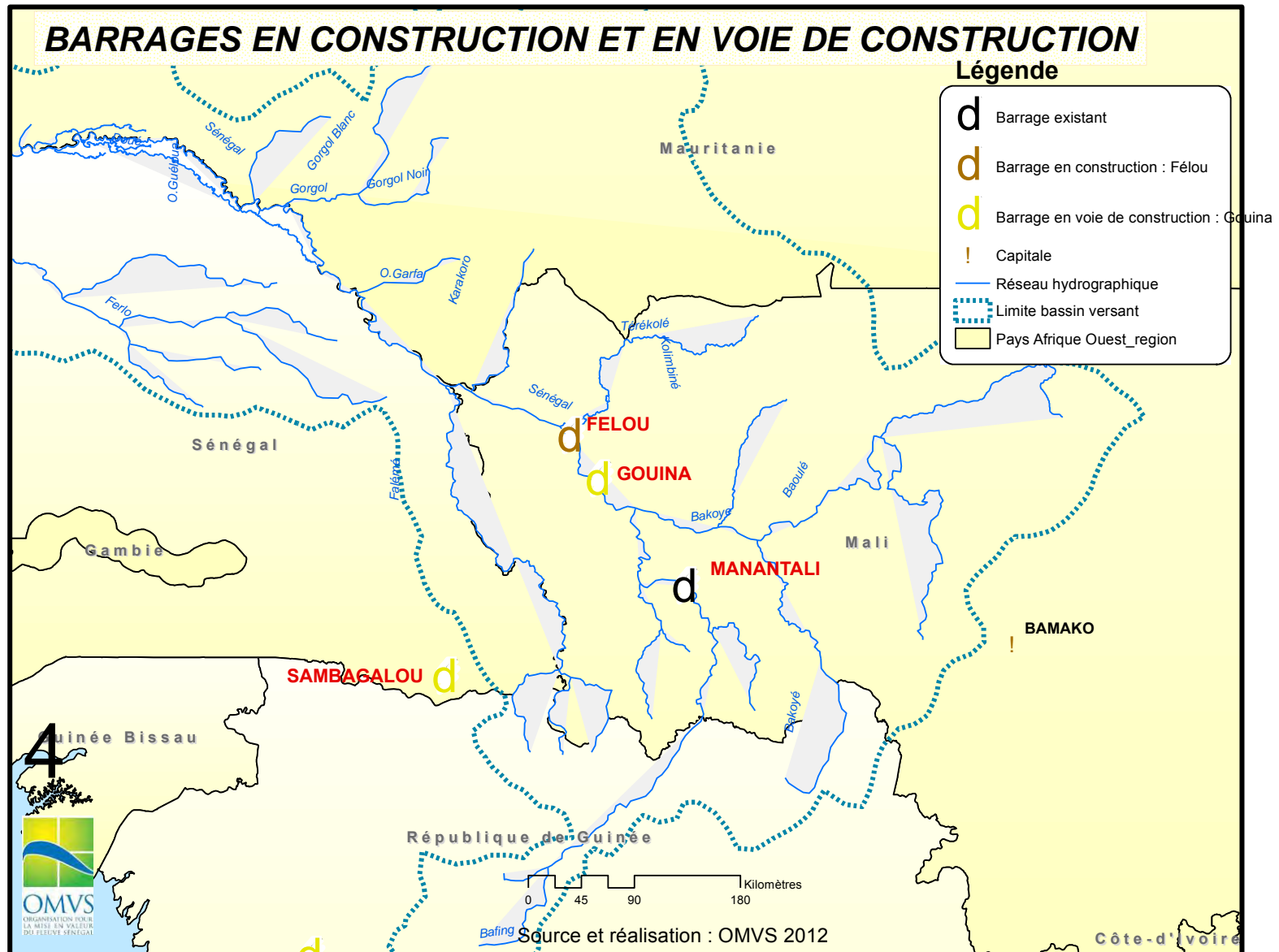
For this potential, only 240 MW are operated

HYDROPOWER PROJECTS IN PROGRESS or PLANNED IN SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM

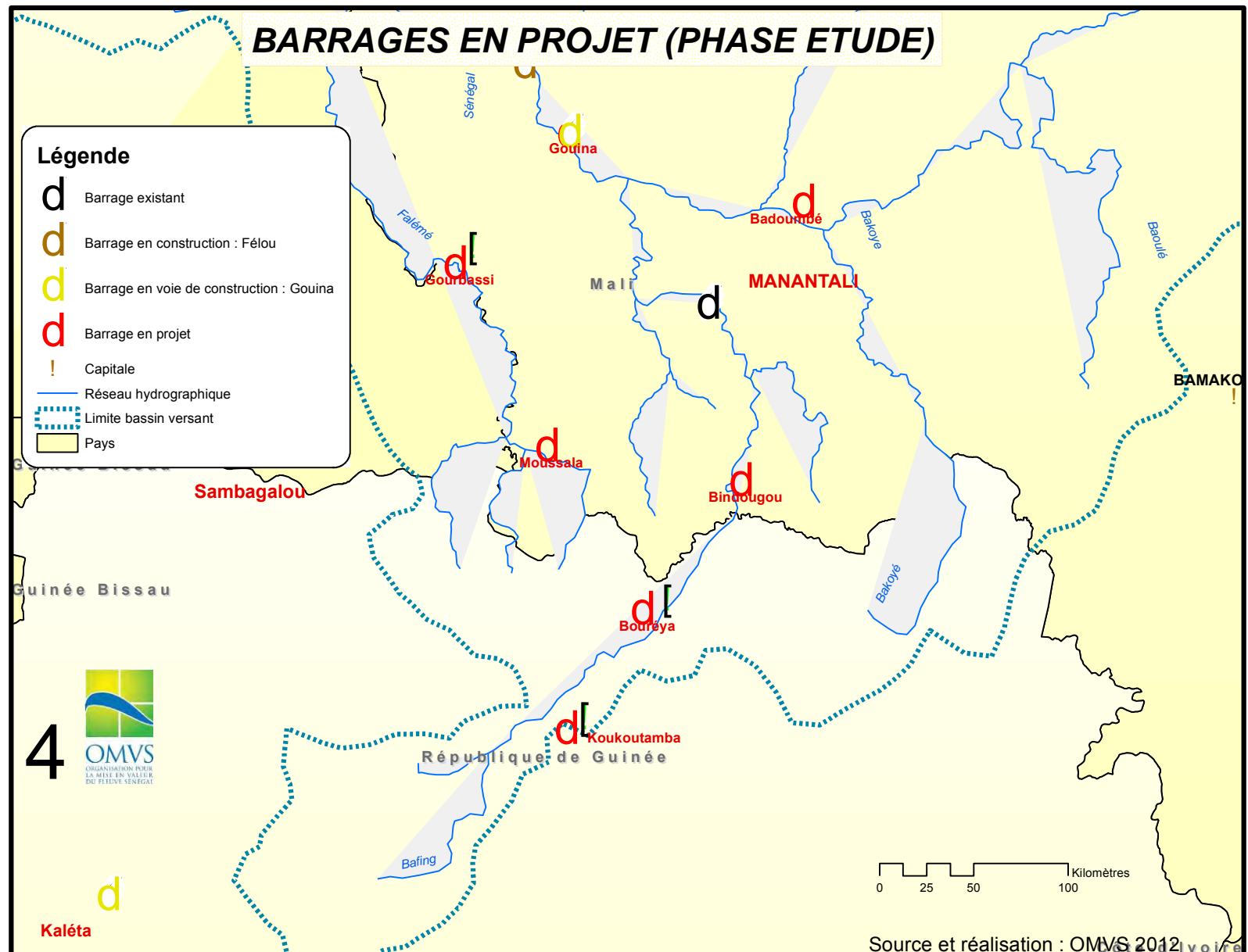
After completion of the so-called first generation infrastructures, OMVS has planned for the gradual implementation of other hydroelectric projects.



Dams planned or under construction: Félou and Gouina



Dams under study: Gourbassi, Bouréya and Koukoutamba



Transportation

The OMVS Multimodal Transport Integrated System known as SITRAM has the purpose to achieve:

- Consistency of OMVS' comprehensive programme;
- Development of the river's natural function ;
- Strengthening regional integration through intensification of movements and exchanges ;
- Opening up production and consumption areas in the basin, sites of existing dams and sites of contemplated hydraulic structures;
- Strengthening of productive and trade sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, handicraft, and tourism);
- To create the conditions required for sustainable economic growth ;
- To put in place a sound social and environmental framework (reduction of carbon dioxide).



NOUAKCHOTT

SCHEMA ILLUSTRATIF DE LA PREMIERE PHASE DU SITRAM-OMVS





SCHEMA ILLUSTRATIF DE LA PREMIERE PHASE DU SITRAM-OMVS





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SCHEMA ILLUSTRATIF DE LA PREMIERE PHASE DU SITRAM-OMVS



3. CHALLENGES

- The **hydropower sector** is very profitable. But funding to achieve the dams are difficult to mobilize
- the cost of hydroélectricité is low compared to other forms of energy such as heat
- Everything that is produced will be immediately sold and the production is not enough to cover the needs.
- But problem of funding

Navigation

- Investments for dredging and construction of docks and ports are important
- And countries have low investment capacity and low debt capacity
- The sector is profitable and economically viable but mobilizing financing is difficult

CONCLUSION

- Benefits
 - Exchange of best practices and experience sharing on major issues;
 - Sharing of resources and means
- Challenges
 - Financial
 - Technical
 - Political instability



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION