



Botswana

50 North-South Carrier Water Project

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The project's objective was to provide safe water supplies to southeastern districts of Botswana where demand for water was becoming increasingly strained by developing water resources in the northeast of the country and constructing dams and water treatment plants, etc., and thereby contribute to economic development and improvements in public hygiene.

Loan Amount/Disbursed Amount: 4,685 million yen/4,685 million yen

Loan Agreement: December 1995

Terms and Conditions: Interest rate, 2.5%; Repayment period, 25 years (grace period, 7 years); General untied

Final Disbursement Date: February 2001

External Evaluator: Akira Maekawa (INTEM Consulting Inc.)

Field Survey: July 2003



Evaluation Result

Water treatment plants, pump stations and tanks were essentially constructed almost as planned. By contrast, implementation was delayed due to leakage from pump connections, damaged pump station valves and various other technical problems when the conduit pipes constructed using NDF funding (Nordic Development Fund) were put into operation. Project costs also ran over budget because of the need to deal with the aforementioned problems and inflation. Against a water supply target of 43 million cubic meters for the target area in fiscal 2001, 23.3 million cubic meters was actually supplied, or 54% of the planned level. This is considered attributable to low reserves in the Letsibogo source dam - the result of low rainfall - and to lower than expected population growth in the regions covered by the project. Approximately 250 thousand people have benefited from this project, which is equivalent to the population of Meguro Ward in Tokyo. Respondents in the survey of beneficiaries reported that they: "spend less time drawing water", "job opportunities for women have increased", and that "using hygienic water has improved physical health". The number of companies in the capital Gaborone has increased from 5,211 (fiscal 1999) to

6,029 (fiscal 2001), and the project is helping to promote commercial and industrial activities by securing service water, etc. There are no problems with the technical, institutional or financial capabilities of the Water Utilities Corporation - the project's executing agency. Over-spending continues to be a problem in consequence of loan repayments, including those for the water resources development component, but tariff revenues are increasing annually.

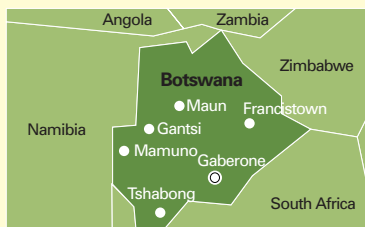
Third-Party Evaluator's Opinion

This project's objective is to link a dam and major wellfields to Gaborone via a large diameter pipeline ~ 400km in length. There are problems to be solved such as unstable water supply to the small rural villages and expensive water charge for large villages.

Third-Party Evaluator: Mr. Felix Kabelo Monggae

Obtained a post graduate diploma in education from University of Botswana. Presently holds the post of Chief Executive Officer, Kalahari Conservation Society, specializing in environment conservation.

What type of country is Botswana?



Botswana is a landlocked country that is situated in the Kalahari Basin on the plains of southern Africa (average altitude approx. 900 meters); it is bordered by the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Zambia. It has a population of around 2 million and its territory is generally flat, covering an area of 582,000 square meters or approximately one-and-a-half times the size of Japan. It has a sub-tropical climate, with much of the country being arid or semi-arid. Rainfall averages 400 millimeters nationwide, with southwestern regions seeing the least precipitation (250mm) and southeastern areas the most (600mm). Rainfall levels are seasonally affected and unstable.

Mmamashia Water Treatment Works



Botswana was importing water from South Africa on a regular basis and had a long-harbored wish to develop its own water resources. The Mmamashia water treatment works supply water to the capital Gaborone.