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## Basic Information

<b>Project Title</b>	Lesotho Botswana Water Transfer
<b>Sector</b>	Trans-boundary Water
<b>Sub-sector</b>	Water Transfer
<b>Member States</b>	Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa
<b>Region</b>	Southern Africa
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa
<b>Regional Economic Community (REC)</b>	Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)
<b>Project Institution</b>	Joint Study Management Committee (JSMC), Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) Secretariat

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## Strategic Alignment and Regional Commitment

<b>Source in the National Master Plan</b>	Lesotho Water and Sanitation Strategy
<b>Source in the REC Master Plan</b>	ORASECOM Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan, Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan
<b>Brief Description of the Project</b>	<p>Water transfer from Lesotho to Botswana across South Africa, to meet water supply demands in Botswana, Lesotho and en route parts of South Africa. It involves construction of a multipurpose dam along Makhalleng River in Lesotho and conveyance system from Lesotho to Botswana.</p> <p>Various foreseen water uses include domestic, industrial, irrigation, hydropower generation and environmental water requirements.</p>
<b>Objective and Rationale for the Project</b>	<p>The objective of project is to transfer water from Lesotho to Botswana through South Africa, to meet water supply demands in Botswana, the Lowlands of Lesotho and en route parts of South Africa.</p> <p>A desktop study undertaken in 2015 by the three countries indicated that Botswana, which is arid, will experience bulk water shortages around 2025 unless a major new water source is developed. The expected water shortages could worsen due to climate change. On the other hand, Lesotho has relative</p>

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abundance of high quality water, and upstream of Botswana. Noting that the two states are in the same Orange-Senqu River Basin, and both party to ORASECOM, there is an opportunity to transfer water from Lesotho to Botswana through South Africa. The transfer is anticipated to meet water demands of Botswana, Lesotho and en route parts of South Africa, and build resilience to impacts of climate change in the three countries.

<b>Location/Site</b>	Dam in Lesotho. Conveyance system in Lesotho, South Africa and Botswana
<b>Size/capacity</b>	*A dam of 200 Million Cubic Meters (MCM)/year yield on Makhaleng River in Lesotho, mainly meant for water transfer to Botswana. Conveyance through possible options of 685 to 921 km pipeline or pipeline/canal combination. (Information provided here to be further informed by ongoing pre-feasibility studies and planned feasibility studies)
<b>Existing or Planned Projects along the proposed project</b>	The project serves a planned infrastructure asset of another sector, but there is less than 50% overlap in the geography serviced by the proposed project and the other sector planned asset.
<b>Technical Specifications of the Project</b>	Although studies are ongoing, indicatively about 75% of the yield from the proposed dam in Lesotho is foreseen for water demands in Botswana.
<b>Innovation/smart features of the project</b>	A demonstration of closer cooperation of Orange-Senqu River Basin's State Parties on water resources management and development, where all members are involved, though not all stand to have direct benefits. A potential demonstration of Water, Energy and Food Security (WEF) Nexus at large scale, spanning across 3 State Parties in a river basin.
<b>Project Financial (in Million USD)</b>	About 3 billion
<b>Gender Procurement actions</b>	Application of national policy and legal framework, ORASECOM and SADC framework on gender
<b>Last Milestone Known</b>	Pre-Feasibility – Phase I Report - still being considered by State Parties, for approval.
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