

USAID/BOTSWANA

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

FY 1983 ANNUAL REPORT

September 30, 1983

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INTRODUCTION

On October 1, 1978, Botswana became a USAID Mission. Prior to that time, AID activities in Southern Africa were headquartered in a regional office in Mbabane, and covered Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, and Botswana. Most project work in Botswana was done by TDY personnel from Mbabane or Nairobi (REDSO/EA) with their work coordinated by an AID Affairs Officer in Gaborone.

In recent years, the USAID/B assistance program has focused on two serious constraints to development: (1) employment generation activities, and (2) work force training and skills development. These problems are also clearly identified by the Government of Botswana's Fifth National Development Plan (NDP V) as areas of priority concern.

USAID/B has provided assistance to increase productive employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas through support to GOB programs which are designed to increase agricultural production, stimulate the development of small-scale industries, and enhance private sector business skills.

USAID/B's work force development assistance is designed to: (a) strengthen local training programs to train Batswana* who will in turn deliver critical services throughout Botswana (agricultural extension, health, education, self-help housing, etc.); and (b) provide overseas training, primarily in the U.S. for Batswana who can replace expatriates in the planning and implementation of both the Government of Botswana and private sector activities. Under most USAID/B programs, American technicians fill key roles in operational Ministries while Batswana are being trained.

Special development problems are not neglected. For example, USAID/B provided special assistance during the 1981/82 drought and provided a \$9.0 million Program Grant in 1978 when security and refugee emergencies were straining the GOB's capacity to continue financing essential development projects. USAID/B also has provided U.S. road maintenance equipment to refurbish the GOB's fleet; supported GOB efforts to develop renewable and conventional energy resources and initiated a Trade Development Program.

Projects successfully completed in FY 1983 were Self-Help Housing Development, Horticulture Development, Improved Rural Technology, Sorghum Mills, Environmental Sanitation and Protection and the Southern African Manpower Development project. Total authorized value of the project portfolio as of September 30, 1983, excluding the two Housing Investment Guaranty loans, was \$82.8 million, with \$60.4 million obligated. Presented in the following pages is a description of each active project as of September 30, 1983.

The following project reports outline USAID/Botswana's project portfolio in the areas of Agriculture and Rural Development; Human Resources Development and Education; and Selected Development Activities.

*Motswana is one citizen of Botswana; Batswana is the plural.

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT 633-0221

Project Purpose: To improve the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) Research and Extension program in order to develop and effectively extend farming systems recommendations relevant to the needs of the small farmer.

Project Background: The project was authorized September 24, 1981, the Grant Agreement was signed on September 29, 1981, and shortly thereafter a Title XII contractor was selected. This is the Mission's second effort at utilizing a Title XII mode of collaborative design. The Mid-American International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) was identified as the contractor with Kansas State University as the lead institution. The project concentrates on technical assistance, training and equipment procurement. There is also a commercial seed sub-component to the project. The project assistance completion date is September 30, 1987.

Project Implementation: A technical assistance contract with MIAC was signed July 1, 1982. The project is funding three Agricultural Economists, two Agronomists, an Extension Specialist and a Livestock Specialist. The Chief of Party, from Kansas State University arrived in August 1982 and by September 30, 1982, the four technical assistance team members for the project's first year of implementation were at post; the remaining three technicians arrived as planned in August 1983. In addition to MIAC project staff, a research agronomist is being provided under centrally-funded Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSP) to conduct Bean/Cowpea research. Under this program a sorghum and millet scientist will be recruited in October 1983. All GOB counterparts are in place, Bean/Cowpea research trials have been initiated and six Batswana have been identified to commence training in colleges in the United States. Project staff is currently conducting two surveys of small farmers' agricultural practices in two villages. The studies consist of examining technical and environmental factors of 27 farm families and agronomic trials involving 24 farmers. This data will be used to develop socio-economic research programs to eventually establish practical farming systems for small farmers. Project results are reasonable considering that farm trials are being conducted during the second consecutive year of drought. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: (1) continuation of surveys of farm families and additional studies to determine crop yields; (2) selection of two villages in the Tutume District and implementation of farm studies in these villages; and (3) improve communications and linkages between research and extension services.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$12,309.0 with USAID/B providing \$9,180.0 and the GOB contributing \$3,129.0. Principal project components consist of a contract with MIAC for \$4,251.4 which includes technical assistance (\$3,902.6) and participant training (\$348.8). In addition, the project also includes training (\$500.2), commodities (\$320.0) and technical support (\$2,234.0) that are outside the MIAC contract. The project is incrementally funded with \$5,108.0 obligated and \$722.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 14% of actual project obligations. 8% of total USAID/B's Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable in view of the early stage of implementation.

Project Manager: Anita Mackie

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING 633-0067

Project Purpose: To develop a localized economic and analytical capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) so as to enable the MOA to plan and program responses to the issues of rural sector development.

Project Background: The project was authorized March 20, 1978, the Grant Agreement was signed on May 11, 1978 with USDA as the implementing agent. The project primarily provides technical assistance and counterpart training in the agricultural planning sector. The original team consisted of seven technicians. The project assistance completion date is July 15, 1984.

Project Implementation: To date the project has been successful in terms of technicians placed, counterparts trained and positions localized. Through this project the Ministry of Agriculture has been able to establish one of the best agricultural data collection systems in Africa. The number of counterparts trained under the project (35) nearly doubles the planned target in the Project Paper (18). Four of the original seven expatriate technician posts under the project have been localized and all have designated counterparts in training. Included in the project are the staffing and training of GOB officials for the Rural Sociology Unit. It is one of the few Ministries of Agriculture in Africa with a cadre of sociologists from which to draw for policy planning purposes. Two technical assistance staff remain. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: reviewing the feasibility of irrigation schemes in northern Botswana; reporting the results of the Bokspits sheep and goat project in southern Kgalagadi; preparing operational papers for the proposed northern abattoir in Francistown; completing the 1982 Farm Management Survey and preparing a similar survey for livestock management.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$6,854.2 with USAID/B providing \$4,778.7 and the GOB contributing \$2,075.5. The project is fully funded with \$4,778.7 obligated and \$3,934.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 82% of actual project obligations, 82% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation.

Project Manager: Anita Mackie

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPANSION 633-0074

Project Purpose: To establish the Botswana Agricultural College (BAC) as a training institution capable of serving Botswana rural sector needs for junior and intermediate level agricultural personnel.

Project Background: The project was authorized September 28, 1978; the Grant Agreement was signed on September 29, 1978, with South Dakota State University (SDSU) as the Title XII contractor. The project primarily focuses on the expansion of BAC physical facilities, equipping of these facilities, the provision of technical assistance for curriculum development, and counterpart training. The goals are to double the intake of the certificate program and to establish two year diploma programs at BAC. The SDSU contract expires on April 14, 1984 and the project assistance completion date is January 1, 1986.

Project Implementation: The Botswana Agricultural College (BAC) is currently providing training to Botswana nationals in improved agricultural practices. This project has been successful in reaching its goals of doubling the certificate enrollment from thirty to sixty students in agriculture and a like number in animal health, and developing two year diploma programs with an annual enrollment of fifteen students in each area. The first class of diplomates graduated on December 14, 1982. The physical expansion of the college has been completed and all buildings and classrooms constructed under the project are presently in use. The expanded BAC complex was officially opened by President Masire on April 30, 1983. Four of the original seven project technicians remain in Botswana and ten Botswana counterparts have been trained in the United States; five are in training, and two will commence training in January 1984. Procurement of equipment, furniture and books is nearly complete. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: (1) four person contract team completes final year of instruction; (2) assist the GOB with the merger of BAC with the University of Botswana which will initiate, among other things, the establishment of a three year diploma program at BAC and introduce a Bachelors degree in agriculture at the University of Botswana; (3) identify three Botswana for M.S. degree training in the United States; and (4) conduct final project evaluation.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$10,062.0 with USAID/B providing \$7,149.3 and the GOB contributing \$2,831.1. Subsequent to project authorization, it was determined that additional funds were required to accomplish project objectives. The project was amended in May 1981, and total funding was increased to reflect the USAID/B provision of \$9,149.3 and the GOB contribution of \$3,684.1; representing a total project cost of \$12,833.4. Principal project components consist of a contract with SDSU for \$3,888.8 which includes technical assistance (\$3,340.7); participant training (\$488.9) and equipment (\$59.2). Other items financed outside the SDSU contract include training (\$394.9), equipment (\$967.8), and construction of buildings (\$2,846.3). The project is incrementally funded with \$8,430.0 obligated and \$6,762.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 80% of actual project obligations, 74% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation.

Project Manager: Anita Mackie

RURAL SECTOR GRANT (RSG) 633-0077

Project Purpose: To assist the Government of Botswana (GOB) in providing the rural population with increased access to productive employment opportunities.

Project Background: Phase I of this project was authorized June 11, 1980, the Grant Agreement was signed on June 17, 1980 and nine sub-projects were funded which included institutional activities, agricultural production efforts and non-farm employment sub-projects. Three years of reasonably successful implementation, as attested to by several evaluations, suggested that the project be amended to include Phase II activities and extend the project's life but concentrate on productive sub-projects. The amended project was authorized July 30, 1983 and the Grant Agreement Amendment signed August 19, 1983. GOB implementing agencies are the Ministries of Local Government and Lands (MLGL), Agriculture (MOA), Commerce and Industry (MCI), and Finance and Development Planning (MFDP). Phase II of this project will fund four major sub-projects. The Rural Industrial Officers/Productive Employment Development will support non-farm income and employment; the Horticultural Estates will generate additional employment while expanding and diversifying arable agriculture; the Agricultural Small Projects are expected to increase the income of rural producers through small-scale agricultural infrastructure and production activities and District Institutional Development will provide the training required by administrative personnel at the district level. The project assistance completion date is September 30, 1988.

Project Implementation: The RSG has been operational for over three years and has had periodic evaluations to determine the appropriateness of the approach and to identify promising activities for Phase II. The design of Phase II reflects the major issues raised in the project evaluations. Implementation of Phase II activities is just commencing. Detailed implementation schedules for each sub-project have been developed and are being utilized by the respective Ministries. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984:

- 1) The construction of the Rural Industrial Officers' houses and offices in Mahalapye will be nearing completion. Office and camp equipment and a vehicle will be available for that station. Land will be acquired for the planned construction in Molepolole, Mochudi, Ramotswa, Southern II, Kanye, Maun and Gomare. A training plan will be developed for the Rural Industrial Officers' Cadre and in-service training will commence.
- 2) Funding will be provided to the National Development Bank for loans to small-scale productive enterprises, as identified by the Productive Employment Development Fund.
- 3) Construction for the Ramonela Horticultural Estate will be completed and the first crop will be harvested. Construction for the Selebi Phikwe Horticultural Estate will be nearing completion.
- 4) A District Administration training plan will be developed. Seven district officials will commence long-term training.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project costs to be \$17,302.3 with USAID/B providing \$9,349.0 and the GOB contributing \$7,953.3. The principal project components under Phase I of the project included sub-projects totaling \$2,851.1; contracts with the Wisconsin Land Tenure Center and Cornell University to conduct applied research, \$511.8; and a personal service contractor and consultants, \$237.6. Phase II will provide \$499.0 for agricultural productive activities; \$2,291.0 for non-agricultural productive activities; \$820.0 for District Institutional Development; and \$510.0 for a project coordinator, short-term technical assistance and evaluations. The project is incrementally funded with \$5,349.0 obligated and \$2,298.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 43% of actual project obligations, and 25% of the total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding. The large unexpended balance is due to recent obligations and slow implementation of some of the sub-projects funded under Phase I.

Project Manager: Laurie Mailloux

SOUTHERN AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT 633-0069

Project Purpose: To reduce critical manpower constraints to development mainly in the fields selected by the U.S. Congressional Mandate while strengthening the public sector's institutional capability to meet the development needs of Botswana.

Project Background: The project was authorized August 30, 1978, and the Grant Agreement was signed on August 31, 1978. The Contractor (TransCentury Corporation) and a sub-contractor for training (Phelps Stokes Fund) were not selected and contracted until September 1979. The project included ninety person years of long-term technical assistance, ninety person years of long-term training in the United States and Africa and seventy person months of short-term, in-country training. In addition, the project provided for one full-time SAMDP Contractor representative with Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland responsibilities, based in Gaborone. Ten houses have been constructed for technical assistance personnel. The project assistance completion date for the SAMDP program is September 30, 1983.

Project Implementation: In spite of a one year delay in initiating major components of the project, the number of operational experts (DPEX) officer placements (technical assistance) and long and short-term participant training interventions has exceeded original projections. Over the life of the project, forty-four DPEX officers (ninety-two person years) have filled key GOB positions and one hundred and twenty-eight participants (202 person years) have completed training in the United States or in other African countries. In addition, approximately 260 participants (102 person months) have received short-term in-country training.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$11,584.0 with USAID/B providing \$9,970.0 and the GOB contributing \$1,614.0. Principal project components consist of a technical services contract with TransCentury Corporation for \$1,979.1; technical assistance (\$2,350.4); participant training (\$4,584.4); and construction (\$314.0). The project is fully funded with \$9,270.0 obligated (this reflects a recent \$700.0 deobligation), and \$9,270.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 100% of actual project obligations, 100% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding, and have matched the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable.

Project Manager: Paul Tuebner

BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING 633-0231

Project Purpose: To increase the number of trained Batswana in skill areas related to employment generation.

Project Background: The Botswana Workforce and Skills Training project is a follow-on to the Southern African Manpower Development project 633-0069 (SAMDP). The project was authorized May 11, 1982 and the Grant Agreement was signed on July 15, 1982. A two year cost reimbursement contract was signed with the Academy for Educational Development (AED) on December 14, 1982. In addition to home office staff in the United States, AED has provided two in-country representatives to administer the technical assistance and participant training components of the project. The project assistance completion date is September 20, 1989.

Project Implementation: This project is providing technical assistance and participant training in those areas that impact directly on employment generation activities. Training for both private and public sectors is concentrating on administrative, managerial and technical skills. Most training is short-term with some 1,000 Batswana expected to be trained at existing in-country institutions and 37 short-term participants to be trained overseas. The project budget includes an estimated \$1,345,000 to assist in financing the remaining costs of long-term participants whose training was initiated under SAMDP. Approximately 26 operational experts (OPEXers) will be provided to fill key GOB positions vacated by personnel released for long-term training. In addition, approximately 72 participants will receive long-term training in the United States.

The administration and coordination of contract activities has progressed smoothly. Forty participants who initiated their training under SAMDP were successfully transferred to AED upon termination of the TransCentury contract under SAMDP on August 31, 1983. As of this report, seventeen new participants have departed for long-term training, six have left for short-term training and six current OPEX officers have been extended under the project who were initially funded under SAMDP. AED has additionally placed fourteen participants in United States educational institutions under a Trust Fund Agreement whereby the Government of Botswana (GOB) has agreed to finance all training costs. New OPEX requirements for FY 1983/84 have been submitted to USAID/B by the GOB's Directorate of Personnel but recruitment has been delayed pending the nomination of Botswana counterparts for each position. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: the recruitment of nine new OPEX officers; the placement of eighteen participants for long-term training and nine short-term; and in-country training for approximately 250 participants.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$19,354.0 with USAID/B providing \$14,558.0 and the GOB contributing \$4,796.0. Principal project components consist of a recruitment, placement and training contract with the Academy for Educational Development for \$1,110.5; technical assistance (OPEXers) (\$3,560.0); participant training (\$7,021.0); and procurement of commodities (\$100.0). The project is incrementally funded with \$4,572.0 obligated and \$305.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 7% of actual project obligations, 2% of total USAID/D Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable because all participant training and technical assistance delivery orders for FY 83 were fully funded.

Project Manager: Ann Domidion

Project Purpose: The project has two purposes: (1) to establish in the University of Botswana (UB) a permanent capacity to provide appropriate pre-service training through; (a) the creation of a four year professional Bachelor of Education degree program; and (b) a two year diploma program to up-grade senior primary school staff for whom a degree is not appropriate; and (2) to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Education (MOE), in cooperation with the UB to organize and implement effective in-service programs for supervisory staff and teachers involved in primary education.

Project Background: The project was authorized on April 27, 1981 and the Grant Agreement was signed on May 13, 1981. The Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, was selected as the contractor institution to implement the program with the MOE and UB. The Ohio University contract was signed June 19, 1981 and five Ohio University specialists arrived in-country as planned before October 1981. Of the five, an In-Service Training Specialist is attached to the MOE, while the other four members have joined the UB Faculty of Education and form the nucleus of instruction for the BEd, 2 year diploma and in-service programs. The contract with Ohio University expires on March 30, 1986. The project assistance completion date is May 8, 1986.

Project Implementation: To date, Primary Education project activities have exceeded Project Paper objectives. The Department of Primary Education is a fully operating unit within the Faculty of Education; the Diploma and BEd programs in Primary Education have been approved by the University's Senate and are operational; the National Plan for In-Service Education has been approved; and a total of 27 in-service workshops plus approximately 540 spin-off workshops have been conducted. The construction of the Primary Education Center has been completed. Approximately \$57,000 of audio-visual and instructional equipment has been purchased. Nine students are on, or have been selected for, long-term (Masters) degree training programs. A request has been received from the GOB to recruit a sixth long-term project technician. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: Pre-Service Program: 1) The first class of Diploma in Primary Education students will officially graduate on October 8, 1983. All have been posted. 2) Four full classes of Diploma and Degree students will be attending classes. 3) Courses for four years of the BEd degree program will be in place. 4) The demonstration primary level class will be operating in the Primary Education Center. 5) The sixth member of the Ohio University team will be selected, approved and at post. 6) The second class of diploma students will complete training and will receive assignments within the primary sector. In-Service Program: 1) Three major workshops will be conducted with a projected 180 spin-off workshops. 2) Two or three workshops in Educational Administration will be offered to all Education Officers in Botswana at the primary level. 3) A new plan for Observation Training will be developed and implementation will begin.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$11,014.0 with USAID/B providing \$7,293.0 and the GOB contributing \$3,721.0. A principal project component is a contract with Ohio University for \$4,679.5 (including technical assistance (\$4,069.7), participant training (\$339.2), and equipment (\$270.5)), of which \$2,475.5 has been obligated. Other components funded by this project include the construction of facilities (\$715.0); and participant training (\$114.8). The project is incrementally funded with \$4,483.0 obligated and \$1,470.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 33% of actual project obligations, 20% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable.

Project Manager: Ann Domidion

Project Purpose: The project has two related purposes: (1) to introduce village renewable energy technologies which are easily reproduced and inexpensive, and (2) to research, develop and put into use renewable energy technologies which can reduce Botswana's dependence on increasingly expensive fossil fuels.

Project Background: The Botswana Renewable Energy Technology Project (BRET) was authorized on September 19, 1980, and the Grant Agreement was signed on September 26, 1980. The contractor (Associates in Rural Development) was not selected and contracted until August 7, 1981. This was due to a delay in the issuance of the "Request for Proposals" and subsequent responses. The project calls for 72 person years of long-term technical assistance (two full-time experts), 25 person months of short-term consultancies, 30 person months of in-country training for facilitators and counterparts and 40 person months of short-term training for project staff in the United States. Construction elements of the project include: (1) a demonstration solar home for the Chief of Party; (2) the Botswana Technology Center's central office; (3) three houses and one training center at Kanye; and (4) one training center in each of the three test villages. The ARD contract expires on October 7, 1984 and the project assistance completion date is September 26, 1985.

Project Implementation: Although the project experienced initial delays in initiating major components of the project (i.e., resignation of the Chief of Party), the contractor is now moving ahead with the arrival in January 1985 of a new Chief of Party. Currently, project activities include: the completion of a needs/assessment survey in two of the test villages; installation and evaluation of village level hand water pumps; development of prototype solar water heaters; demonstration of wood-burning cooking stoves and two prototype windmills; and the solar power electrification of a health center. Five short-term consultancies have been completed in the areas of prototype windmill development, solar designed water heaters, efficient wood-burning stoves and on public energy awareness strategies at both the village and national levels. Construction of the first Village Training Facility (VTF) and the Chief of Party solar home have been completed. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: construction of the solar designed Botswana Technology Center and second VTF; a socio-economic assessment of village level technologies; and energy technology training for both GOB extension personnel and private sector entrepreneurs.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$4,707.4, with USAID/B providing \$3,304.1, Peace Corps providing \$225.0 and the GOB contributing \$1,178.3. Principal project components consist of a technical assistance contract with Associates in Rural Development (ARD) for \$1,693.7 which includes the purchase of commodities (\$347.0), participant training costs in the United States (\$220.0) and sub-contractual costs (\$32.0). The project also calls for the following components not included in the contract with ARD: \$539.9 for research activities; \$91.6 for local training of counterparts and facilitators; \$167.0 for local staff support and travel; and \$266.0 for construction. The project is fully funded with \$3,304.0 obligated and \$1,302.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 39% of actual project obligations, 39% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable in light of a one year delay in selecting a contractor, and the six month absence of a Chief of Party.

Project Manager: Paul Tuebner

BOTSWANA ZAMBIA ROAD PAVING 633-0072

Project Purpose: To support GOB efforts to increase its transport self-sufficiency by paving the Nata-Kazungula (BotZam) road.

Project Background: In 1971 an AID loan was authorized to finance construction and engineering supervision of the 300 kilometer Nata-Kazungula gravel road. The road, linking Botswana to Southern Zambia, was completed in 1977. During the gravel road construction period, the political and economic situation in Southern Africa caused an upward revision in the expected traffic over the road, justifying paving the road. In October 1976, the GOB requested AID and European Economic Community (EEC) assistance in upgrading the road to a bitumen standard. The BotZam Road Paving project was authorized September 12, 1977, and the Grant Agreement was signed on September 30, 1977. USAID/B is financing the engineering component of the project and the European Development Fund (EDF) and the GOB are financing the construction. USAID/B is assisting three phases of engineering services: Phase A - engineering design, cost estimates and preparation of tender documents; Phase B - tender award; and Phase C - supervision of construction. The project assistance completion date is September 30, 1984.

Project Implementation: A contract for the engineering services was awarded to Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS) in December 1977. Completion of Phase A and B services was delayed by an accumulative total of over two years due to a number of factors, the most important being slow EEC review and approval of tender documents and a construction funding shortfall that required changes to the tender documents. In January 1981, an Italian firm, COGEFAR, began work on the construction of the road. The construction program, including a one year maintenance period, scheduled project completion for July 1984, three years later than had been planned in the Project Paper. COGEFAR encountered numerous start up problems, but progress has been good this year and approximately 260 kilometers of road has been completed. TAMS is currently evaluating a number of claims submitted by COGEFAR, totaling over \$8 million for cost overruns on the project. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: completion of the remaining 40 kilometers of road by December 1983; settling COGEFAR's claims; amending the TAMS contract and closing out USAID/B's involvement in the project.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$14,500.0 with USAID/B providing \$1,500.0, the EEC providing \$11,600.0 and the GOB contributing \$1,400.0. The delays in the project have increased the cost of engineering services from the \$1,499.0 in the original contract to \$2,360.2 in the contract as amended December 1980. Additional construction delays by COGEFAR in 1981/82 will necessitate a further contract amendment to cover anticipated engineering costs for 1984. The BotZam Road loan was amended in February 1981 to make the unexpended loan balance of \$399.0 available for the engineering contract. An amendment to add \$508.0 to the grant project was approved and the funds were allocated in June 1982. The project is fully funded with \$2,008.0 obligated and \$1,639.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 82% of actual project obligations, 82% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding, and are matching or slightly ahead of the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable.

Project Manager: Stafford Baker

TRANSPORT SECTOR I 633-0073

Project Purpose: To improve the capacity of the Ministry of Works to adequately maintain Botswana's large and expanding road network.

Project Background. A 1978 study of road maintenance in Botswana concluded that the capacity of the GOB's Maintenance Branch (MB) was severely limited by obsolete equipment, lack of trained personnel and the absence of leadership. It also identified shortcomings in MB cost accounting procedures. In response to a GOB request to address these problems, the project was authorized August 21, 1979, and the Grant Agreement was signed on August 24, 1979. The project provides for: (a) procurement of U.S. manufactured heavy equipment, light duty vehicles, support equipment and spare parts; (b) technical assistance (road maintenance engineering, cost accounting and mechanic training); (c) training of road maintenance, equipment maintenance and cost accounting personnel; and (d) establishment of a computerized cost accounting system. The project assistance completion date is March 31, 1984.

Project Implementation: The procurement of road maintenance equipment was divided into two tranches. The first tranche procurement, initiated in October 1979, was delayed by approximately one year due to complex payment procedures and, to a lesser extent, inadequate GOB attention and unresponsive tenders. The second tranche procurement, initiated in August 1981, proceeded with revised payment procedures and is generally on schedule with the project's implementation plan. As of September 30, 1983, 99% of the equipment and spare parts have been delivered to the MB. Two of the three end-of-project status conditions have been accomplished: (1) the road maintenance fleet has been modernized with appropriate equipment; and (2) a nationwide road maintenance program is efficiently being implemented. The third condition, localization of key positions, is behind schedule. Most participants have only recently returned from training programs and will need to gain on-the-job experience before replacing expatriate advisors in key positions. The contracts of the cost accounting technical advisor and one of the mechanic trainers have been extended to permit an overlap with their counterparts. Seventeen participants were funded under this project, 14 have returned to Botswana and three are still in training in the U.S. The project was extended by six months to allow delivery of the last Ford truck spare parts. The following are the projected major implementation actions which will take place over the last six months of the project: taking delivery of the final spare parts order; and closing out USAID/B's involvement in the project.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$12,458.0 with USAID/B providing \$6,000.0 and the GOB contributing \$6,458.0. Principle project components consist of technical assistance (\$371.0), procurement of commodities (\$5,000.0) and participant training (\$274.0). The project is fully funded with \$5,900.0 obligated and \$5,740.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 97% of actual project obligations, 97% of total USAID/B's Life-of-Project funding and are matching the progress of project implementation. \$100.0 of the original funding has been deobligated.

Project Manager: Stafford Baker

HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT 633-0078

Project Purpose: The purpose of this project is to increase the capacity of the Government of Botswana (GOB) Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide comprehensive health services to the people of Botswana, with an emphasis on the rural and peri-urban populations.

Project Background: The project was authorized on September 26, 1978, the Grant Agreement was signed on September 28, 1978, and the contract was signed with Medical Services Consultants Inc. on September 24, 1979. This contract was terminated June 26, 1981, for the convenience of the U.S. Government as a result of contractual and implementation problems with the contractor. In July 1982, the project was re-assessed, redesigned and submitted to AID/W in September 1982 for project review. The project was authorized January 12, 1983 and the Grant Agreement Amendment was signed March 15, 1983. USAID/B's assistance to the project has included technical assistance, long-term and short-term participant training at the diploma, B.Sc. and M.A. levels, in-country training, construction of a central health education/nutrition unit, commodity imports and other support. The project assistance completion date is August 31, 1986.

Project Implementation: Presently there are two participants in long-term training, while six have completed their studies. All construction activities have been completed and approved. Recruitment of four project technicians is in its final stages. The MOH and the University of Botswana are attempting to resolve outstanding issues prior to the recruitment of a fifth project technician. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: (1) the recruitment of the project technicians; (2) the placement of twelve participants in long-term training programs (masters level); (3) organization and implementation of first Community Health Nurse (CHN) and Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP) Training Program at National Health Institute; (4) a review of the Health Administration/Nursing Administration training program at Institute of Development Management.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The original Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$7,253.0 with USAID/B providing \$5,531.0 and the GOB contributing \$1,722.0. The project was incrementally funded with \$5,087.0 obligated and \$2,234.4 expended or committed as of December 31, 1982. The total budget for the revised project is \$2,373.0. The revised project reduces Life-of-Project funding from \$5,531.0 to \$4,607.4 and includes: \$1,210.0 for technical assistance; \$647.0 for participant training; \$180.0 for commodities; \$48.0 for other costs; and \$288.0 for inflation and contingencies. The project is fully funded with \$4,607.4 obligated and \$2,076.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 45% of actual project obligations, 45% of the total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding and are considered reasonable when contrasting the accomplishments attained with the numerous interruptions the project has experienced.

Project Manager: Laurie Mailloux

SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT 633-0228

Project Purpose: To implement a program which will have beneficial impact on incomes, employment, living standards and increased goods and services in project areas while concomitantly developing a Botswana staff capacity to address the needs of the productive sector in the long term.

Project Background: USAID/B is providing support to Partnership for Productivity (PPF) Botswana through an Operational Program Grant (OPG) of \$452,000. This enables PFP to provide private sector development assistance to small entrepreneurs in two areas of Botswana (Southern District and Old Naledi). The Grant Agreement was signed September 10, 1982 which provides for one American PFP/Botswana General Manager, administrative support for eleven Botswana staff, and local training. The project assistance completion date is September 9, 1985.

Project Implementation: Project activities have progressed smoothly and effectively over the past year. Project field offices have been established in Southern District (Good Hope) and Old Naledi. Project staff have been hired and their training is on-going. Both an initial private sector market survey and a socio-economic survey have been completed. The information derived from these studies is being utilized by project staff to extend private sector development assistance to target beneficiaries.

In an effort to provide access to local markets, an experimental small credit scheme has been initiated by PFP, under the auspices of the Botswana Development Corporation, to assist small entrepreneurs in acquiring the necessary capital inputs to become viable private sector producers. In addition, PFP is assisting entrepreneurs in establishing production capabilities of energy related technologies which can be easily reproduced at the village level. The following are the projected major implementation actions for FY 1984: the evaluation of the credit scheme to determine its effectiveness; additional in-service training for PFP Botswana staff; and the training of approximately 112 entrepreneurs in technical and business management fields.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The OPG estimated the total program cost to be \$790.4 with USAID/B providing \$452.0, NORAD contributing \$184.8, the Botswana Development Corporation contributing \$127.0, and Southern District Council providing \$26.6. Principal project components consist of technical assistance (\$96.6), training (\$25.0) and administration (\$38.8). The project is fully funded with \$452.0 obligated and \$104.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 23% of actual project obligations, 23% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable.

Project Manager: Paul Tuebner

HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTY 633-0214 (633-HG-001)

Project Purpose: To finance portions of the Broadhurst II site and services project in Gaborone and provide capital assistance to the Gaborone Self-Help Housing Agency (SHHA).

Project Background: Faced with crowded conditions, increased prices for housing and the emergence of squatter settlements in urban areas, the GOB, in its 1973-78 National Development Plan, shifted the focus of its urban development policies towards meeting the needs of the lower income inhabitants of Botswana's four towns. Emphasis was placed on avoiding subsidies to the urban areas to discourage even greater migration from the rural areas to the towns. The GOB requested AID Housing Guaranty (HG) assistance in mid-1975; the HG was authorized June 30, 1976 and the Loan Agreement was signed on August 1, 1978.

Project Implementation: Site and service development began in 1978 and most infrastructure was completed by the end of 1980. In addition to site and service funding, the project provided building material loans (BMLs) for low income households, to be repaid along with a service levy which is charged to each household on a monthly basis. Construction of the houses is undertaken with each household supplying self-help labor with supervision and technical assistance provided by the SHHA. As of September 30, 1983, 1,796 plots out of a total 1,809 (99%) have been allocated. 1,322 BMLs have been approved (P701,500) and 1,559 houses have been completed. Default rates on the service levy and BML repayments range from an average of 68% for 30 days to 40% for 90 days. These high default rates have remained fairly constant over the past year in spite of threatened repossession of property and plots. The Gaborone Town Council has awarded a contract for construction of a Community Center utilizing the remaining project funds. Major objectives for FY 1984 are: to complete the Community Center by March 1984; and to close out AID's involvement in the project.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$15,766.0 with AID providing \$2,400.0 and the GOB and other donors contributing \$13,366.0. Principal project components consist of sanitation structures (\$600.0), roads and drainage (\$700.0), building material loans (\$900.0) and SHHA costs (\$200.0). The project is fully funded with \$2,400.0 obligated and \$2,132.5 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 89% of actual project obligations, 89% of total AID Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable.

Project Manager: Stafford Baker

GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES 633-0238 (633-HG-002)

Project Purpose: To strengthen the institutional framework for housing at both the national and municipal levels; to expand the role of the private sector in developing human settlements; to increase the availability of low-cost self-help housing in Gaborone.

Project Background: AID provided a Housing Investment Guaranty (HIG) for the development of a site and services scheme in the Broadhurst II suburb of Gaborone in 1976. In addition, an Operational Program Grant (OPG) was awarded to the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) in 1978, to develop and strengthen housing institutions responsible for implementing low-cost housing programs at the municipal level and establishing housing policy at the national level. As a tribute to AID's successful involvement in these two projects, the GOB requested a second AID housing guaranty project for development of the first two phases of a new suburb of Gaborone (Gaborone West) in April 1982. The project, combining HIG financing for sites and services with grant financing for technical assistance, was authorized on September 28, 1982. An Implementation Agreement was signed on December 3, 1982, the loan agreement was signed on March 28, 1983 and the Grant Agreement was signed on May 6, 1983. The project assistance completion date is September 30, 1986.

Project Implementation: Roads and drainage infrastructure work for the first phase is almost complete, but plot allocations have been delayed until the water supply situation for all of Gaborone improves. AID and the GOB are working to identify appropriate candidates for the three long-term technical advisor positions. Major objectives for FY 1984 are: to recruit the three long-term advisors; and to begin plot allocations.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper estimated the total Life-of-Project cost to be \$33,470.0 with AID providing \$16,470.0 and the GOB and other donors contributing \$17,000.0. However, actual AID authorized funding is \$16,070.0. Principal AID project components consist of site and service plot infrastructure (\$7,000.0), community facilities (\$1,600.0), vehicles and equipment (\$400.0), Building Material Loans and Development grants (\$1,400.0), private sector pilot projects (\$400.0) and technical assistance (\$1,070.0). The project is incrementally funded with \$7,500.0 (Housing Guaranty loan) and \$790.0 (grant) obligated and \$2,066.4 (HG) and \$9.7 (grant) expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 25% of actual project obligations, 13% of total AID Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable.

Project Manager: Stafford Baker

AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II (BOTSWANA) 698-0433.39

Project Purpose: To train Botswana Ministry of Agriculture staff at the graduate level to enable them to carry out nationally sponsored research and related activities.

Project Background: In June 1976, the Africa Bureau launched the African Manpower Development Project I (AMDP) 698-0384, in response to the critical and continuing need to reduce the short-fall in trained African human resources. This regional project, jointly managed by AFR/RA and Missions, supports education and training for Africans in fields of study essential to development in their countries and which are not available in existing in-country training facilities. AMDP II is a follow-on project which was approved on January 7, 1982. On September 24, 1982, USAID/B and the Government of Botswana signed a Grant Agreement under which AID is to provide up to U.S. \$275,000 for the purposes of financing long and short-term graduate degree training for Botswana personnel. The terms of the grant require that it be used for participants who, on completion of their training, will strengthen the Government's capacity to carry out agricultural research. The project assistance completion date is September 30, 1988.

Project Implementation: The U.S. contribution will finance approximately fourteen person-years of training in the U.S. for Botswana participants. It is estimated that the funds available under the project will be sufficient to finance two participants at the Ph.D. level and three at the Master's level. Four candidates have been identified to receive training. Two Master's Degree students started their training in the U.S. in September 1983 in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Statistics. One Ph.D. candidate will also start in September in the field of Agricultural Economics. In January 1984 a Ph.D. student will start his degree in Entomology.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): USAID/B's contribution under this project is \$275.0 with the GOB contributing \$125.0. The project is fully funded with \$275.0 obligated and no expenditures to date.

Project Manager: Anita Mackie

IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY: BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION 698-0407.34

Project Purpose: To set up and bring to full production four small-scale building materials industries in the Southern District of Botswana, through the Southern District Rural Development Association (SRDA). The brick making, mineral pigments processing, slate quarrying and cutting and lime production industries will create employment in rural areas as well as reduce Botswana's dependence on imports.

Project Background: SRDA approached USAID/B to assist a building materials project following an encouraging feasibility and marketing study completed in January 1982. The rural employment objectives of the project are also a cornerstone of USAID/B's strategy in Botswana, and an Activity Paper for funding from the Improved Rural Technology Project was prepared. The project was authorized April 2, 1982, and the Grant Agreement was signed on May 10, 1982. USAID/B is funding construction, commodities, training and marketing under the project. The project assistance completion date is November 31, 1983.

Project Implementation: SRDA has established a Mineral Holdings Trust (MHT) to administer the project. The project Activity Paper estimated employment for the four sub-projects at 32-38 full-time and 10-40 part-time. To date, actual employment figures are 33 full-time and 150 part-time. The brick making and slate industries have met or exceeded the employment and production targets established under the project. Mineral pigments and lime industries are ahead of targets for employment, but behind on production. The major objectives over the last two months of the project are: to expand production and employment for the brick and slate industries; to locate deposits of different colored oxides that will permit increased pigments production; to begin lime production; and to close out USAID/B's involvement in the project.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Activity Paper estimated the total project cost to be \$133.4 with USAID/B providing \$100.0 and the SRDA contributing \$33.4. Principal project components consist of capital costs (\$82.7), training (\$9.0) and testing/advertising/marketing (\$8.3). The project is fully funded with \$100.0 obligated and \$69.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 69% of actual project obligations, 69% of total USAID/B Life-of-Project funding and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is high because SRDA has been budgeting based on a more conservative Dollar/Pula exchange rate.

Project Manager: Stafford Baker

ACCELERATED IMPACT PROJECT: BOREHOLE DRILLING 698-0410.21

Project Purpose: To increase the GOB borehole drilling capacity to meet the needs of the current drought emergency.

Project Background: The Department of Water Affairs of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs (MMRWA) is responsible for all public borehole drilling in Botswana. The department provides water for the village water supply program, refugee camps, agricultural projects and other development projects such as rural clinics and schools and rural roads construction. The 1978/79 drought resulted in an average annual borehole demand for 100 wells, while the existing capacity of MMRWA rigs was 50-57 wells per year. In March 1979, the GOB requested USAID/B assistance to augment its drilling capacity by providing a Schramm rig for Water Affairs. This request was approved and a Project Agreement was signed on June 28, 1979. The 1981/82 drought further increased borehole demand and USAID/B was asked in March 1982 to provide two additional Schramm rigs to increase the capacity to 200 wells per year. On August 26, 1982 the project was amended to include funds for a second rig, with a third rig being provided with funds from the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The project assistance completion date was extended to October 31, 1983.

Project Implementation: The first project financed Schramm rig was ordered in July 1979. The Schramm company was able to transfer the option on a rig already allotted to its South African agent and the rig was delivered and operational by late October 1979. The GOB provided support equipment for the rig and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) provided a drilling instructor to train the crews. Over a two year period between 1979 and 1981, the rig contributed 83 boreholes towards a total Water Affairs production that averaged about 125 boreholes per year. Only 54% of these boreholes were successful. This total production and success rate were below expectations due to the declining output of the older rigs and a declining success rate as the drilling program moved into more difficult geological areas of the country. The OFDA financed rig was delivered and operational by late July 1982. It increased annual production by about 50%, drilling 57 boreholes in just eleven months of operation. However, the success rate has dropped to 40% and borehole demand still exceeds Water Affairs drilling capacity. The third rig, resulting from the project amendment of August 26, 1982, was ordered in August 1983. Major objectives over the last month of the project are: to take delivery of the last drilling rig; and to close out AID's involvement in the project.

Financial Status (\$ thousands): The Project Paper, as amended August 26, 1982, estimated the total project cost to be \$2,150.0 with AID providing \$974.0 and the GOB contributing \$1,176.0. Principal project components consist of drilling rigs and support equipment (\$804.9) and spare parts (\$52.1). The project is fully funded with \$974.0 obligated and \$469.0 expended as of September 30, 1983. Expenditures represent 48% of actual project obligations, 48% of total AID Life-of-Project funding, and are matching the progress of project implementation. The unexpended balance is reasonable in view that the remaining funds are committed to a recently ordered drilling rig that should be delivered by October 1983.

Project Manager: Stafford Baker