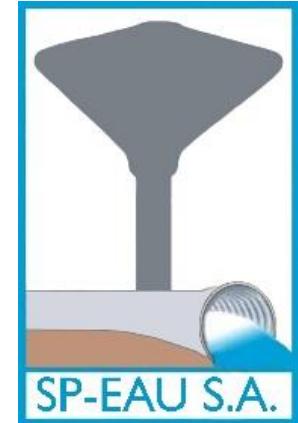




RÉPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE

MINISTÈRE DE L'EAU ET DE L'HYDRAULIQUE
VILLAGEOISE



STUDY OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY OF GREATER LOME (PDAEPGL)

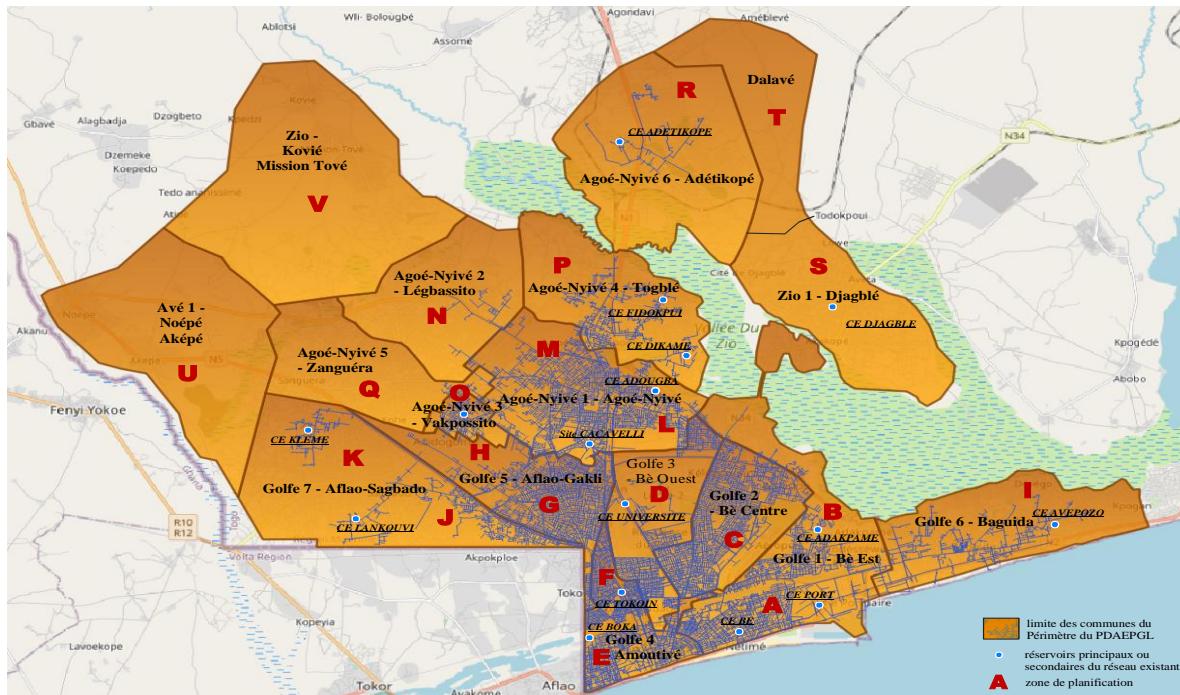
—Synthesis—

The study of the drinking water supply master plan for Greater Lomé covers 16 municipalities and should help to serve 6.2 million people by 2050

Greater Lomé

Greater Lomé is historically defined by the urban development master plan (SDAU 2018) as all the municipalities of the Golfe prefecture and the Agoé-Nyivé prefecture. The study has been extended to others areas. His scope includes :

- The 7 municipalities of the Golfe prefecture;
- The 6 municipalities of the prefecture of Agoé-Nyivé;
- The areas of Djablé and Dalavé in the municipality of Zio 1;
- The areas of Kovié and Mission Tové in the municipality of Zio 2;
- The areas of Noépé and Aképé in the municipality of Avé 2.

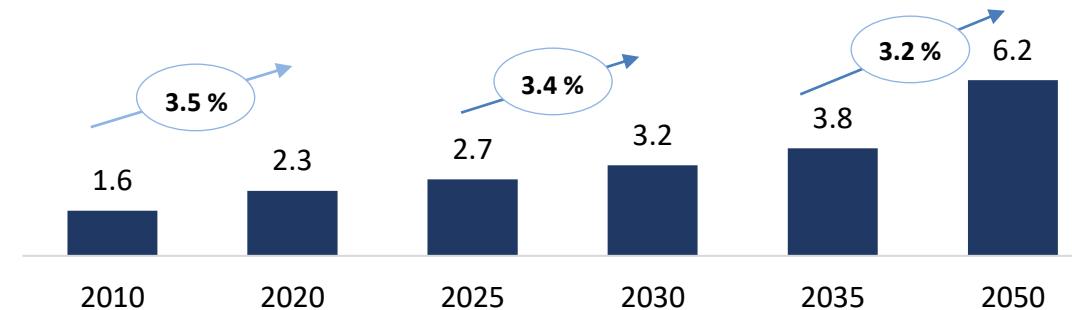


Demography

- Population doubled in less than 20 years;
- Annual population growth rates modulated by planning area;
- Continued population growth, but with a declining growth rate.

Population projection of Greater Lomé & Growth rate

Million of inhabitants – Percentage



Water demand

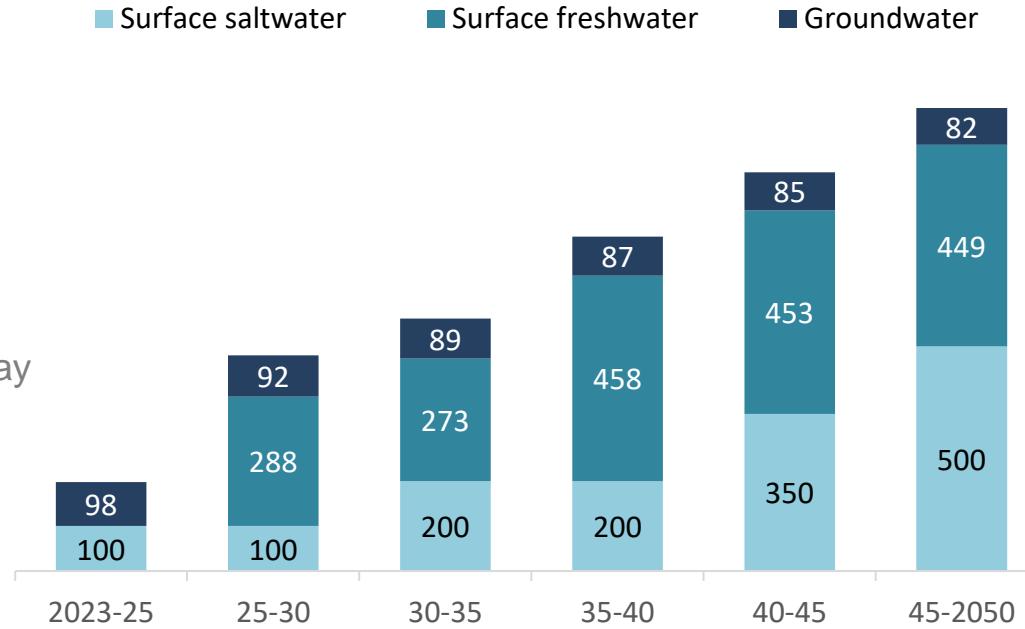
The calculation of the water demand was carried out taking into account the Sustainable Development Goal of universal service in 2030, included in the Strategy for access to drinking water in Togo for Lomé:

- 80% of the population served by 2025;
- 100% of the population served by 2030 with 60 litres/capita/day;
- 100% of the population served by 2050 with 80 litres/capita/day.

Groundwater and surface resources including seawater, must be mobilized to satisfy production needs estimated at ~1,000,000 m³ per day by 2050

Mobilization of ground and surface resources to meet production needs

2023-2050, Thousands of m³/day



Production capacity (m ³ /day)	2023-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2040	2040-2045	2045-2050
Hydrogeology - current and ongoing drilling	58,128	51,972	49,391	46,810	44,634	42,457
East well field	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Mono		200,000	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Zio		88,416	72,958	57,500	53,000	48,500
Desalination	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	350,000	500,000
Total	198,128	480,388	562,349	744,310	887,634	1,030,957

Ocean at the east of Lomé



Mono River



Zio River



Meeting the needs of the population will require the strengthening of infrastructures from the mobilization of the resource to the management of operating systems

To achieve the goals, the current network must be significantly restructured and equipped with new infrastructures

Treatment capacity

Surface water, seawater, new well field

Trunk main from the treatment plant to header tanks

Creation of storage site

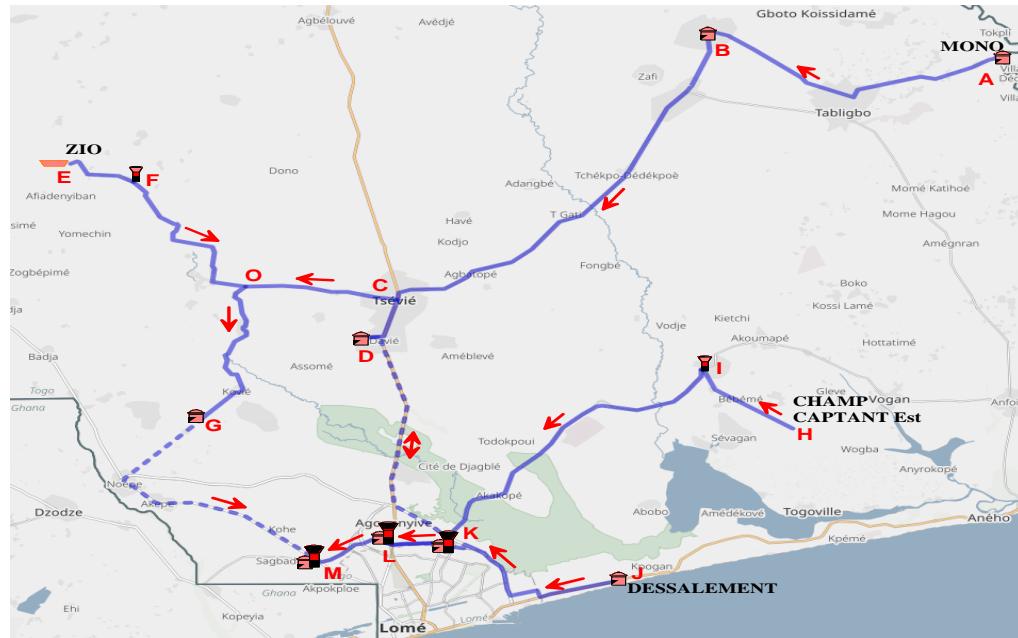
Creation of storage site

Secondary main with a configuration of two pressure stages

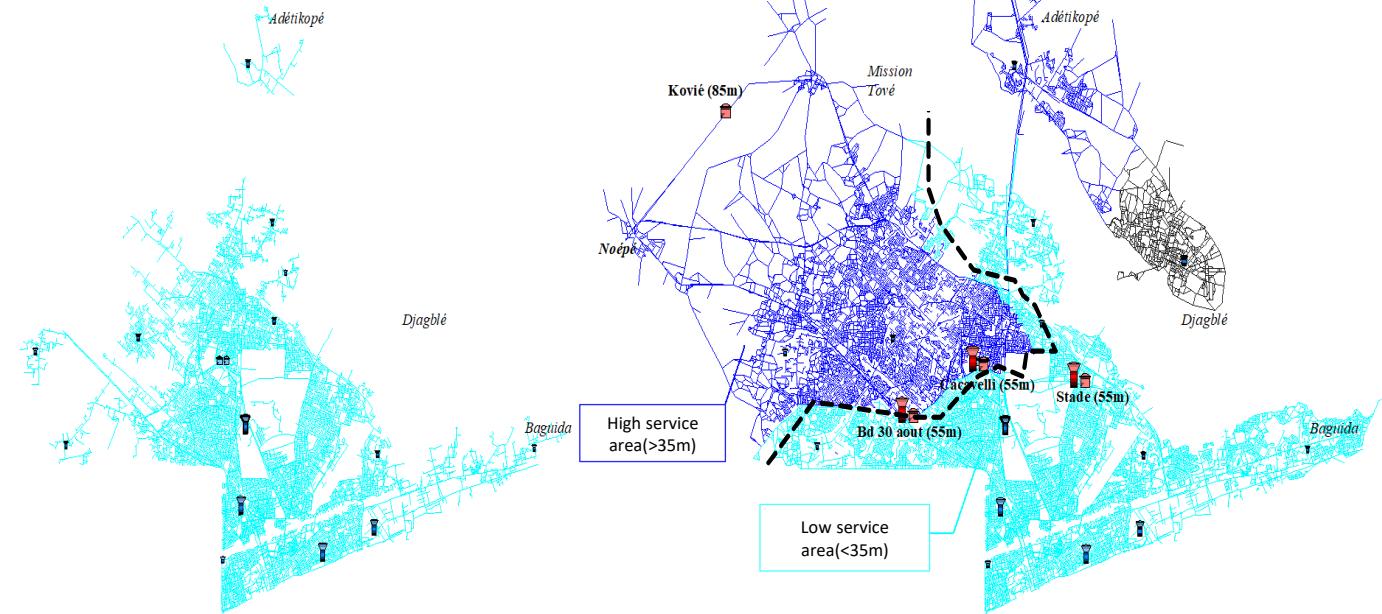
Extension of the distribution network from the trunk main to unserved areas

Significant increase of number of connections

Implementation of remote control



Projected trunk mains



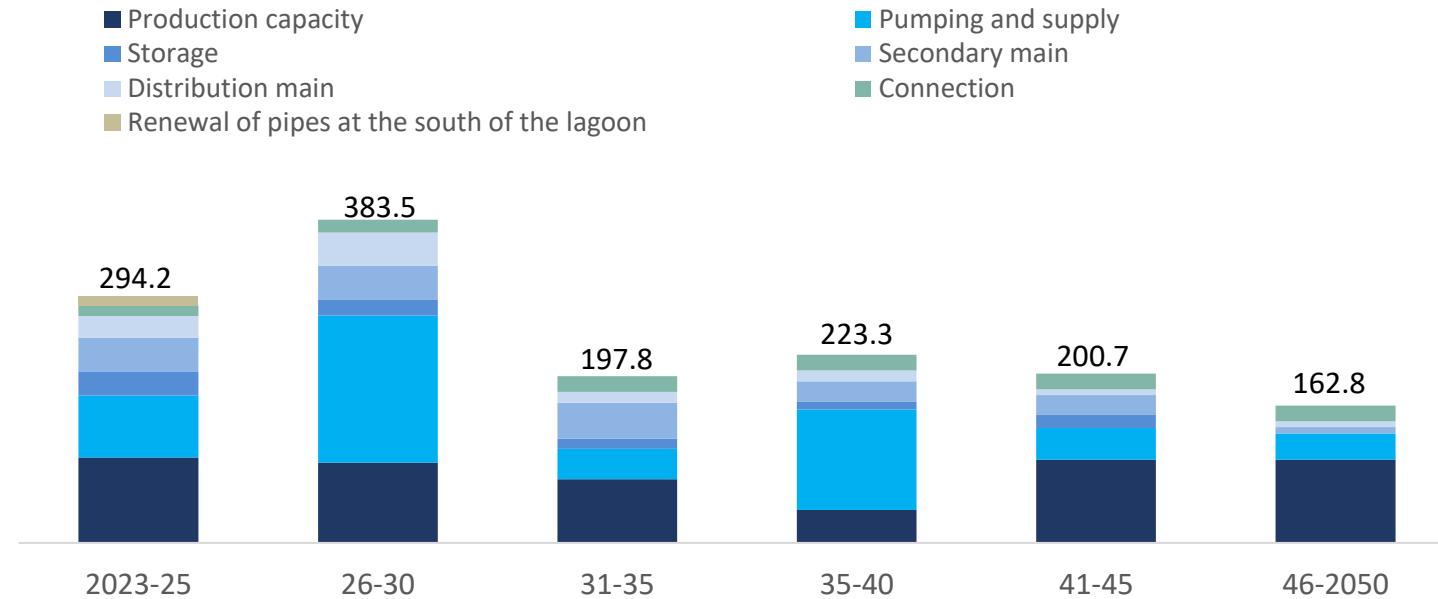
Existing network

Extended network by 2050

Capital expenditure related to resource mobilization and infrastructure strengthening amounts to ~670 billion FCFA by 2030 and ~1,450 billion FCFA by 2050

Amount of the investment for the development of infrastructures

2023-2050, billion CFA francs



Periods	2023-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	Total (Billion CFA francs HTHD)
Production capacity	101.3	95.3	75.4	39.1	98.6	98.6	508.3
Pumping and supply	73.3	174.3	36.0	119.0	37.6	31.1	471.3
Storage	28.6	18.8	12.1	9.3	15.3	-	84.1
Remote control	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6
Secondary main	39.9	40.0	42.4	23.9	23.8	7.7	177.7
Distribution main	25.6	39.5	13.0	13.0	6.5	6.5	104.1
Connections	12.9	15.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	103.1
Renewal of pipes at the south of the lagoon	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Investments by period	294.2	383.5	197.8	223.3	200.7	162.8	1,462.3
Cumulated investments	294.2	677.7	875.5	1,098.8	1,299.5	1,462.3	