

An introduction to the  
**C**limate **R**esilience **I**nfrastructure  
**D**evelopment **F**acility  
‘From Projects to Peace’



# What is the Climate Resilience Infrastructure Development Facility?

- ➡ ICF-funded water infrastructure programme for southern Africa;
- ➡ Part of a suite of 3 activities under the overall DFID intervention in transboundary waters in SADC;
- ➡ Focus on ICF and DFID Southern Africa priorities and selected indicators;
- ➡ 4 year duration, over £ 18m budget (capex and professional services);
- ➡ Core: infrastructure design, securing finance and infrastructure delivery;
- ➡ Supporting: stakeholder engagement, professional rigour, robust evidence



## The CRIDF logframe in brief

### Output

- Prepare **small scale water infrastructure** projects
- Facilitate **access to finance** for the implementation of these projects
- Engaging with river basin **organisation** and national **stakeholders**
- Using **CRIDF principles** to ensure that investments align with strategic objectives

### Outcome

- Poor people will benefit from **climate resilient water infrastructure**
- Conditions for **cooperation** between stakeholders in shared river basins will be improved

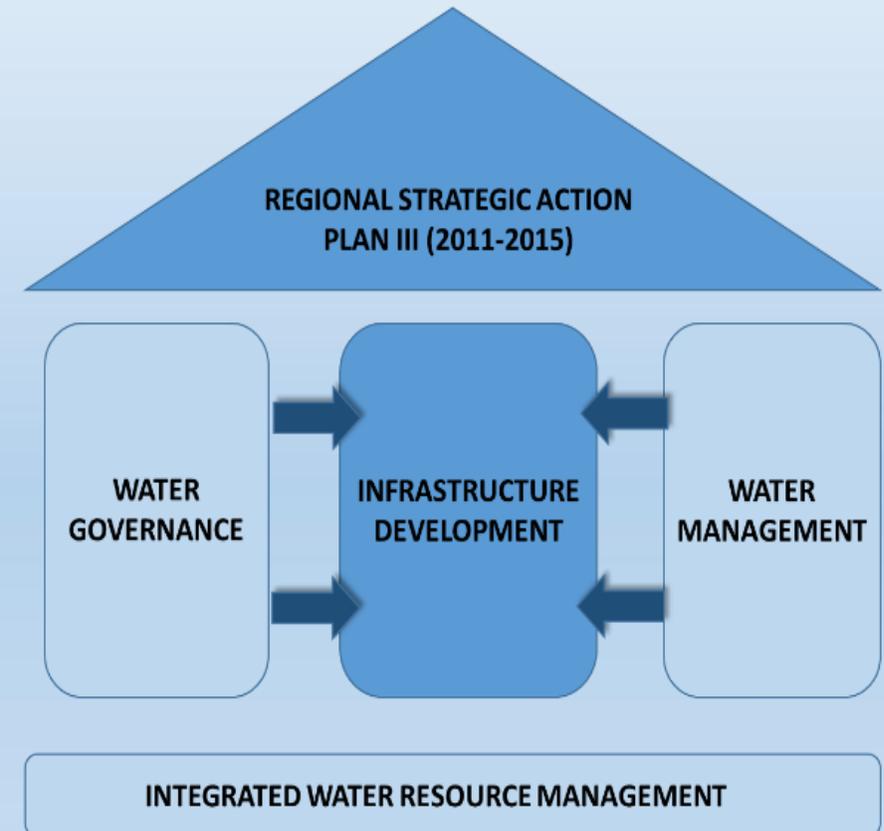
### Impact

- Contribution to **peaceful, climate resilient** and sustainable planning and management of shared waters in SADC for current and future benefits to the poor.



## Lead from SADC's Vision for Infrastructure Development;

Infrastructure development is seen as a central and key pillar to SADC's RSAP III.

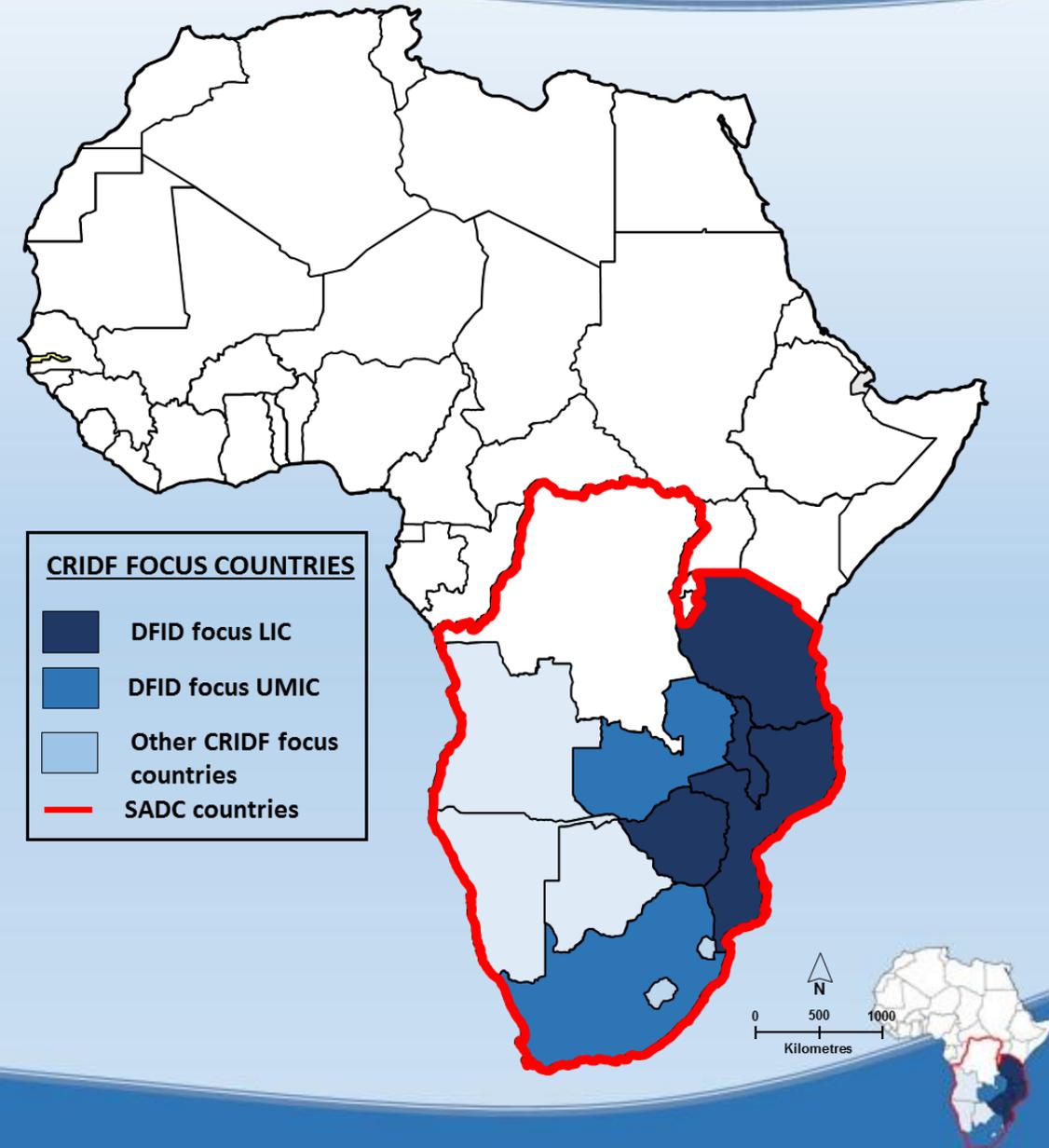


*From: SADC – Infrastructure: Water – Division; Regional Strategic Action Plan*



## What are the **CRIDF** countries?

- Working in 11 mainland SADC countries
- Focusing on DFID countries: **Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe**
- With special attention on the Low Income Countries: **Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe**



## CRIDF Strategy: demand driven and climate change context:

- Working with SADC and RBOs to leverage finance for implementation
- Differentiating between well watered (northern) basins and water stressed (southern) basins
- Pursuing a specific strategy in each basin – different means of improving climate resilience according to context



# CRIDF will support a range of investments and activities

- **Entry projects** to engage with key stakeholders, deliver on the ground and demonstrate specific concepts more widely
- **Focal projects** to deliver climate resilient investments to bankability and implementation
- **Strategic projects**, engaging in longer-term concepts that last beyond the CRIDF timeframe
- Stakeholder engagement (TA) to assist RBOs and widen and deepen project influence



## How will “The Facility” work?

- Linking all the components necessary to deliver sustainable, climate resilient infrastructure
- Initial screening to determine eligibility (consistency with the CRIDF mandate)
- Secure financing (could be from CRIDF or leveraged); and
- Delivery of the infrastructure.

Eligibility

Bankability

Financial  
Closure

Delivery of the  
infrastructure



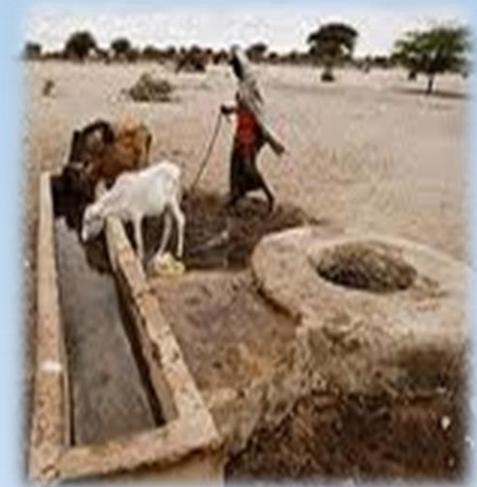
## How “The Facility” is organised?

- ➡ Work organised into six Portfolios, four geographic and two thematic;
- ➡ Ruvuma/Lake Malawi/Nyasa, Okavango+, Pubusa, Southern Basins, Transboundary Water Management, Finance;
- ➡ Centralised services (technical lead, organisation and management, finance, monitoring and evaluation, facilities and logistics);



# How will Climate Resilience be incorporated

- Progressively strategic
- Start with climate proofing infrastructure and move towards climate resilient communities
- Adopted a phased approach
  - Started with the vulnerability mapping
  - Identified most appropriate mapping tools
  - Developing bespoke tool to assess downscaled vulnerability to inform interventions
  - Decision making tool – no regrets options



## Zambia Climate Change Adaptation Project

- Mobilising finance to develop the capacity of subsistence farmers and rural communities to withstand climate change in Zambia.
- Assessments on the effects of climate change in this region indicate that communities will experience severe water deficits at crucial points during the planting season leading to crop failure and food insecurity.
- The project aims to test interventions that mitigate the impacts of climate change thus contributing to the growth of the agriculture sector. Successful interventions could potentially build a strong case for investment in adaption strategies at national, district and community levels
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) identified eight pilot sites but budget constraints. CRIDF is preparing sustainable interventions at three CCAP pilot sites that were not covered through existing support, or had not seen much progress.



# Reducing drought and flood vulnerability through innovation Mayana, NAMIBIA

- Innovative technology assist reduce farmers' vulnerability to seasonal flooding, ensuring access to a reliable water supply, whilst maximising income from crop growth.
- USAID-financed SAREP (Southern African regional Environmental Programme) works with NamWater to improve the drinking supply for the community. SAREP approached CRIDF for their technical expertise to devise innovative infrastructure schemes for irrigation.
- Intervention – community relocated from floodplain (cattle deaths), still farming, testing solar options, land tenure issues.
- If approach is successful will be replicated



# Multi-Sector project Ruhuhu Valley TANZANIA

- Demand from the Maseru list, initially only for irrigation, scoping revealed a much bigger issue around
- The Ruhuhu cluster of projects will improve food, energy and water security for the region:
  - Irrigation development
  - Hydropower generation and distribution (dormant project, reinstigated by doing site investigation)
  - Water supply and sanitation (current system, assessment of options)
  - Transportation (already doing, helped with options, bridge)
  - Flood control on the Ruhuhu delta (dam)

