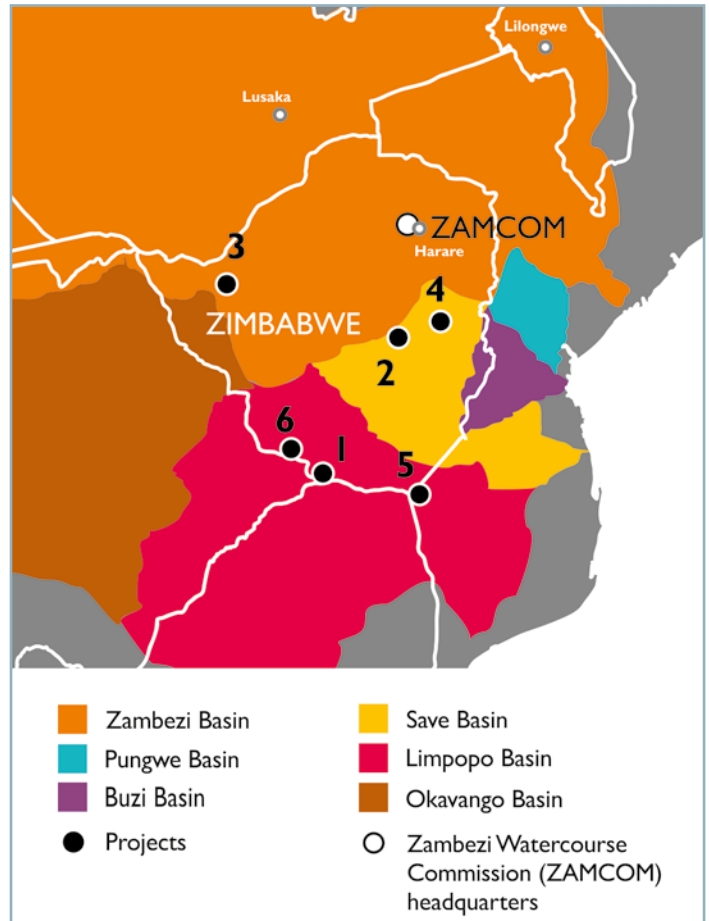


CRIDF in Zimbabwe

An overview of projects the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) has engaged with in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country with a population of 16.5 million; it is a low income country. Zimbabwe lies entirely within transboundary river basins. It shares the Buzi, Pungwe and Save Basins with Mozambique, the Limpopo Basin with three other countries, and the Zambezi Basin with seven other countries. Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, hosts the Secretariat for the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM). CRIDF supports livelihood interventions in Zimbabwe that build water and food security for the rural poor. CRIDF works in partnership with catchment councils, those organisations with responsibility for transboundary water resource management such as the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) and the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM), regional organisations such as the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), and non-governmental organisations. The objective of these partnerships is building climate resilience for the poor through livelihood interventions in transboundary basins.



CRIDF projects in Zimbabwe (does not depict projects without a specific location, e.g. regional projects)

Infrastructure planning and development in the Buzi/Pungwe/Save Basins (Mozambique, Zimbabwe)

In its support of ARA-Centro, Mozambique and ZINWA, Zimbabwe, CRIDF is helping to integrate climate resilience into the planning and development of water infrastructure. This will ensure water and food security for the rural poor and in so doing reduce vulnerability to climate change.

2017–ongoing

Infrastructure planning and development in the Zambezi Basin (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

In its support of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission strategy, CRIDF is helping ZAMCOM to integrate climate resilience into the planning and development of water infrastructure. This will ensure water and food security for the rural poor and in so doing reduce vulnerability to climate change.

2017–ongoing

Water security project development (Zimbabwe)

As part of its pipeline infrastructure development, CRIDF is investigating a number of projects in Zimbabwe. These include a water supply project at the Forbes–Machipanda border post between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which provides access to the Beira agricultural corridor and has 16,000 potential beneficiaries. In addition, CRIDF is considering supporting a gauging station on the Runde River in the Save catchment, which would provide critical monitoring information for flood protection in both Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

2017–ongoing

Infrastructure planning and development in the Limpopo Basin (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

In support of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission strategy, CRIDF is helping LIMCOM to integrate climate resilience into the planning and development of infrastructure. This support includes the development and potential financing of a livelihoods programme that will ensure water and food security for the rural poor and in so doing reduce their vulnerability to climate change.

2017–ongoing

Financial innovation (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe)

CRIDF is working with the Government of Mozambique and other stakeholders to develop innovative approaches for financing the development and operation of infrastructure. These approaches include water users from the private sector funding the operation of monitoring and flood warning systems in the Incomati and Limpopo Basins. Another approach is accessing international funding to improve flood management infrastructure in the Lower Incomati – an initiative that will benefit at least 250,000 people.

2017–ongoing

Eastern Limpopo small dams support programme (Zimbabwe)

Small-scale farmers in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe continuously struggle with erratic rainfall, which results in the failure of rainfed agriculture. Small dams therefore play a crucial role in small-scale irrigation, livestock watering and water supply. Despite this, few new dams have been constructed since 2000. In addition, existing dams have not been well maintained. CRIDF is working closely with the East Limpopo Joint Venture to prioritise dam sites, and design and enhance infrastructure at five locations. There will be more than 20,000 beneficiaries at these locations. These interventions will achieve water security and improve livelihoods for the poor rural small-scale farmers in Matabeleland.

2013–ongoing

See map: project number 1

Save Basin operating rules (Mozambique, Zimbabwe)

In the Save River Basin, an intricate network of dams, canals and other water systems such as large irrigation schemes and water storage facilities operate independently. This often means that water is in short supply in parts of the Basin while elsewhere there is an excess. To tackle this problem, CRIDF has established models for the joint operation of infrastructure. It has also developed rules to restrict water use in order to improve assurance of supply for 45,000 hectares of irrigation in the Basin. The analysis has also identified untapped water resources, so CRIDF is now planning to undertake feasibility studies for priority infrastructure projects which could increase the area under irrigation by 55,000 hectares. The techniques developed during this work are applicable to other transboundary basins in the Southern African Development Community region where there are similar infrastructure problems.

2015–ongoing

Bindangombe climate resilience (Zimbabwe)

CRIDF utilised water from the existing Bindangombe Dam to irrigate 34 hectares of land in a drought-prone area downstream of the Dam. The Bindangombe Irrigation Scheme now allows year-round production of high-yielding crops. A total of 120 households have directly benefitted from this work. This project aims to enhance climate resilience and improve livelihoods for the rural poor. There are also environmental benefits to moving crop production out of the riparian zone as this leads to restoration of the natural riverine environment, which results in improved water quality and natural flood alleviation.

2013–2018

See map: [project number 2](#)

Shared economic growth in protected areas of high biodiversity (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

High-value tourism areas are found across Southern Africa. These are areas of high biodiversity and home to millions of poor rural people. A variety of income-earning opportunities exist in relation to producing quality food in these areas. These would offset the water and carbon footprints associated with imports as well as create economic growth opportunities for local communities. CRIDF identified prospects for developing infrastructure to produce high-quality food and encourage local economic/agricultural development through linkages into local tourism-related value chains. Such interventions build climate resilience for the poor, support wealth creation and mitigate climate risks.

2015–2017

Water for livelihoods (Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

CRIDF has supported the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area Secretariat to identify livelihood interventions aimed at alleviating water shortages, reducing incidences of human–wildlife conflict, and enhancing people's basic

standard of living in Angola, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. There are more than 3,000 potential beneficiaries at the locations where feasibility studies for permanent water provisions have been completed. Power for the infrastructure needed to make these provisions will be provided by solar panels and wind turbines. Infrastructure construction has been completed at one site and funding applications prepared at other sites. The approach of working with KAZA TFCA has considerable potential for replication, expansion and scale up across the region in other Transfrontier Conservation Areas.

2014–2017

See map: [project number 3](#)

Improved cooperation in the Buzi/Pungwe/Save Basins (Zimbabwe)

CRIDF is working closely with ZINWA, which is responsible for the operational management of water resources in Zimbabwe, including the Buzi, Pungwe and Save Basins. These Basins present many transboundary water management challenges, with annual flood incidents and periods of severe water scarcity, contributing to water and food insecurity. CRIDF support is leading to improved monitoring through the capacitation of staff to collect and process data. The enhancement of institutional capacity is critical for cooperation on transboundary water resources management between Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

2013–2017

Kufundada food security and river protection (Zimbabwe)

CRIDF has improved water security at Kufundada by providing irrigation for 28 hectares of agricultural land (using existing water storage) and has improved the water supply to a local hospital. Including the hospital catchment area, there are more than 30,000 beneficiaries. The intervention has enabled year-round production of high-yield crops, improving the nutritional status of the poor while reducing dependence on dryland cropping in this drought-prone area. It has also led to the development of other economic

activities and better water supplies for patients in the hospital. Power for the project was provided by solar panels. The project has environmental benefits as it moves people out of the riparian zone, thus allowing restoration of the natural riverine environment. It has been 'endorsed' as part of a transboundary plan by both Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The project has high value in terms of replicability and scaling up in the region.

2013–2017

See map: project number 4

Limpopo water monitoring (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

In association with LIMCOM, CRIDF implemented a real-time transboundary system to monitor river flow. The Facility also put into operation an early warning flood forecasting system for the Limpopo Basin – this is benefitting 600,000 poor people who live on the Limpopo floodplain. The initiatives have improved cross-border cooperation and have included partnerships with the private sector.

2013–2017

See map: project number 5

Water security for Ntalale Rural Service Centre (Zimbabwe)

CRIDF worked with the Ntalale Rural Service Centre to expand and rehabilitate its water supply. This built climate resilience through water security for some 1,000 direct beneficiaries. A clinic, a primary school, a secondary school and shops also benefitted, as well as people from the broader area who utilise the service centre.

2014–2017

See map: project number 6

Useful links to the CRIDF website

[CRIDF tools and tables](#): guidance and learning produced by the programme

[CRIDF case studies](#): a demonstration of the work delivered so far by the programme

[CRIDF infographics](#): useful statistics from CRIDF countries

[CRIDF countries](#): more from the CRIDF country overview series

ABOUT CRIDF

The Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) is a DFID (UK Aid) supported programme working to provide long-term solutions to water issues that affect the lives of the poor in Southern Africa. Our focus is to work together with organisations to show them how they can better build and manage their own water infrastructure to improve people's lives. Because rivers, lakes and river basins cross borders, CRIDF is working with 12 different countries in Southern Africa that share water resources. In so doing, CRIDF aims to improve the lives of over 200 million people, many of them extremely poor.

CRIDF

