

CRIDF in Angola

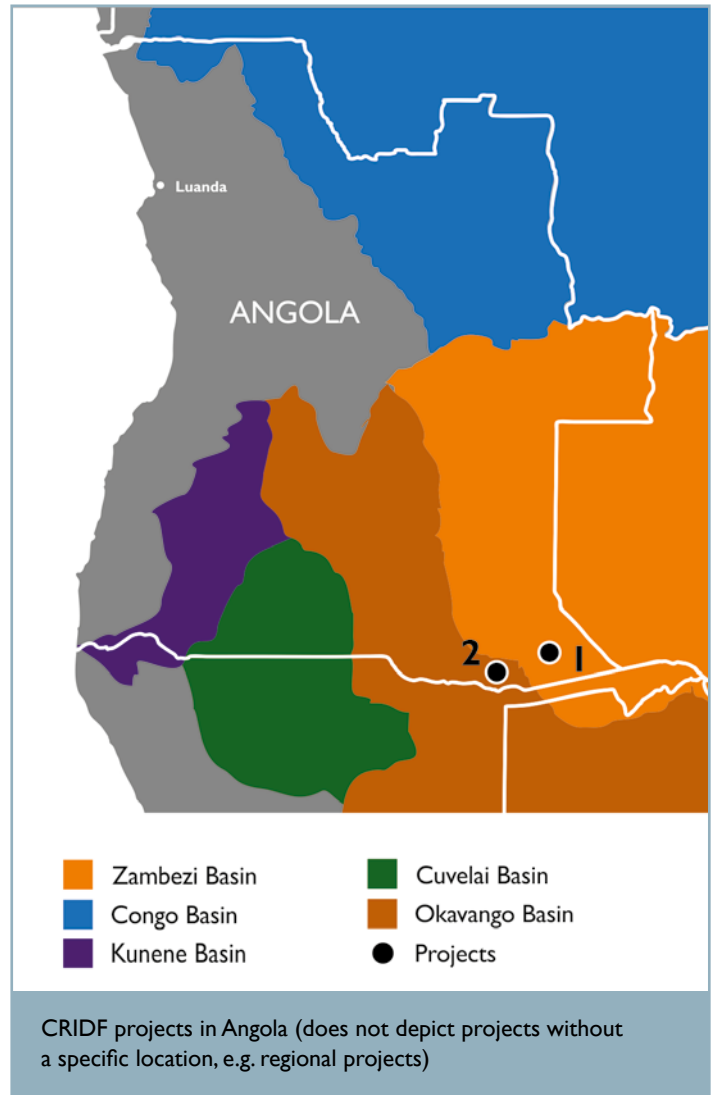
An overview of projects the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) has engaged with in Angola

Angola has a population of 30 million and is a lower middle income country which has been affected by the recent fall in oil prices. Angola is home to the headwaters of five transboundary river basins including the Congo, the Okavango and the Zambezi. CRIDF's work in Angola has focussed on supporting the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) and the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA). These partnerships aim to build climate resilience for the poor through livelihood interventions.

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

In its support of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) 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 reduce vulnerability to climate change.

2017–ongoing



Infrastructure planning and development in the Okavango Basin (Angola, Botswana, Namibia)

CRIDF is helping the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission to develop and finance a livelihoods programme that will ensure water and food security for the rural poor and reduce vulnerability to climate change. The Facility is also providing support for data sharing through the rehabilitation of river monitoring sites in Angola.

2017–ongoing

Okavango analysis of multi-sector investment opportunities (Angola, Botswana, Namibia)

CRIDF worked closely with the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission and the World Bank to identify, assess, cost and develop a multi-sectoral portfolio of potential projects focused on livelihoods, socio-economic development, and water resources management. The analysis was designed within the context of the OKACOM Basin Development Management Framework and identified livelihoods, tourism institutions and major water infrastructure as key areas for development. It also identified the benefits of transboundary collaboration.

2016–2017



Climate resilient development pathways (Angola, Botswana and Namibia)

In partnership with the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission, CRIDF developed a methodology to assess and select programmes of water-related development projects designed to help reconcile tensions between river basin development and climate resilience. An important aim was to ensure that the 'climate resilient development pathways' approach is rolled out as much as possible, as such strategic decision-making can impact the lives of millions.

2016–2017

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

High-value tourism areas in Southern Africa are rich in biodiversity and home to millions of poor rural people. Producing quality food in these areas would offset the water and carbon footprints associated with imports, create economic opportunities for local communities and mitigate climate risks. CRIDF identified opportunities for developing infrastructure to produce high-quality food and encourage linkages into local tourism-related value chains.

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 will be more than 3,000 potential beneficiaries at the locations where feasibility

studies for permanent water provisions have been completed. Power for the infrastructure needed 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 scale up across the region in other Transfrontier Conservation Areas.

2014–2017

See map: project number 1



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Calai District water supply and sanitation (Angola)

CRIDF completed the preliminary design of water supply and sanitation projects that would build water security for more than 20,000 rural people in the Calai District. The Facility also provided advice on the institutional requirements for the operation of water infrastructure in the District.

2014–2016

See map: project number 2

OKACOM engagement (Angola, Botswana, Namibia)

CRIDF helped the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission develop a common vision for the sustainable and equitable development of the Okavango River Basin in support of economic growth and poverty eradication in each of its member states. This project also updated and created communications products and supported key events with products and displays.

2013–2016

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.

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