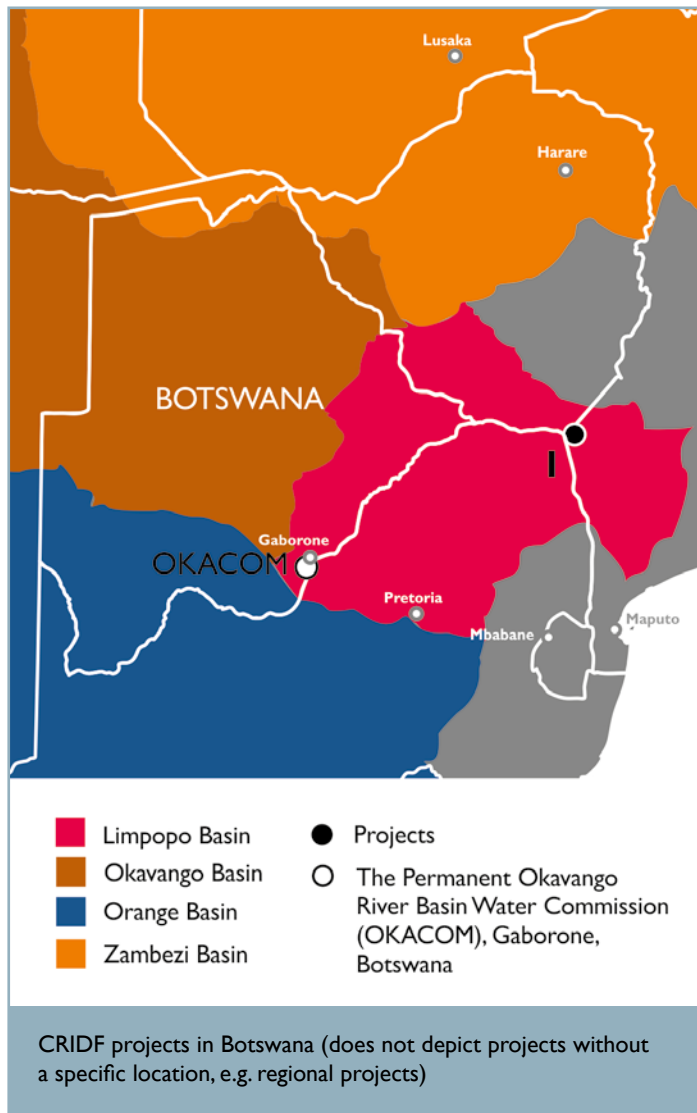


## CRIDF in Botswana

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

Botswana is a landlocked upper middle income country with a population of 2.3 million. The Kalahari Desert covers around 70 per cent of Botswana's territory making the country particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change. Botswana is located entirely within transboundary river basins, and the capital city Gaborone is home to the Secretariat of the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM). Botswana is in the unique position of being part of the four major transboundary river basin commissions that have so far been established in the Southern African Development Region. Working in partnership with the river basin commissions, and other regional bodies such as the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, CRIDF's focus in Botswana is securing climate resilient livelihoods for the poor.



### Infrastructure planning and development in the Orange-Senqu Basin (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)

CRIDF is helping the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) to integrate climate resilience into the planning and development of water infrastructure: a key part of the ORASECOM strategy. 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 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 in so doing 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

## 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

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

In its support of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) strategy, CRIDF is helping LIMCOM to integrate climate resilience into the planning and development of water 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

## 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 in so doing reduce vulnerability to climate change.

2017–ongoing



## 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 of this work 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: if climate resilience is integrated into planning objectives and programme identification, then the projects that emerge from that process are more likely to be inherently climate resilient.

2016–2017



## 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 project was designed within the context of the OKACOM Basin Development Management Framework. Key areas identified for development include livelihoods, tourism institutions and major infrastructure such as hydropower, irrigation and water transfer. This work has also identified the benefits of transboundary collaboration.

2016–2017

## 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 opportunities

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, Botswana, 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, Botswana, 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

## 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 1](#)

## 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 communications products, repackaged existing and new data into new products and supported key events with communications products and displays.

2013–2016

## ORASECOM engagement (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)

CRIDF supported the Orange-Senqu River Commission in the design, execution, analysis and dissemination of its second Joint Basin Survey, which was used to determine the state of the basin's water quality. The survey identified actions needed to address water quality monitoring, hydropower and irrigation releases, and acid mine drainage, and promoted the use of EcoStatus assessment methods to monitor environmental concerns.

2013–2015

### 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 

