

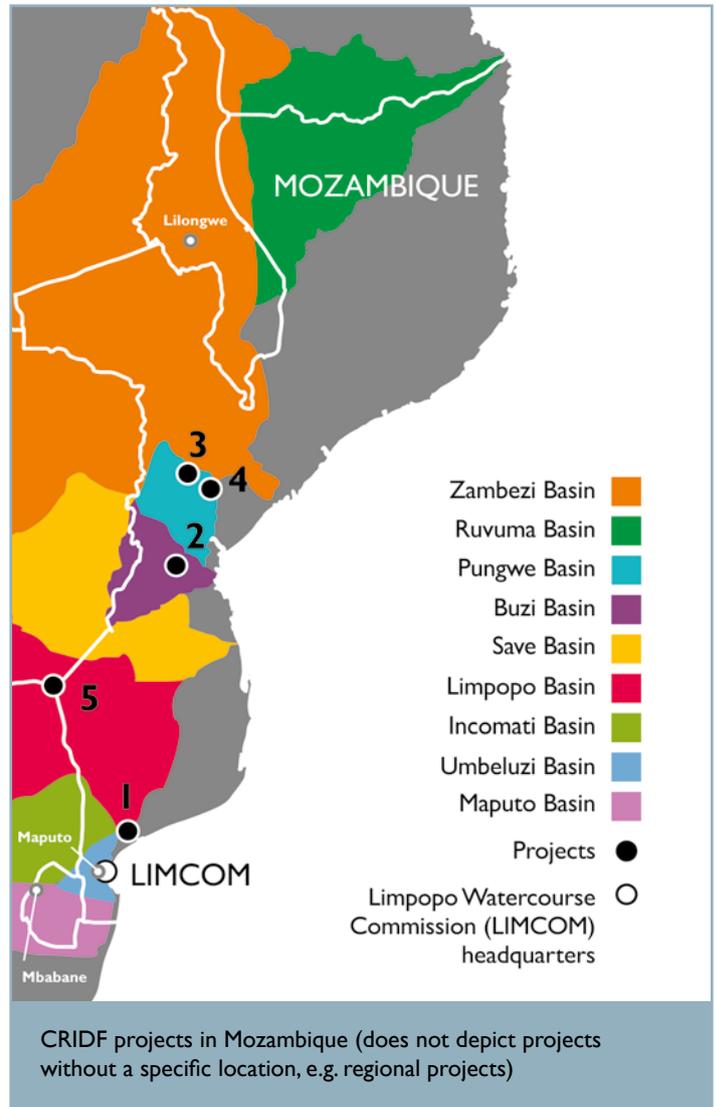
CRIDF in Mozambique

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

The Republic of Mozambique is a low income country that is home to 29.6 million people. The rivers of nine transboundary basins all reach the sea in Mozambique, while the Secretariat of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) resides in the country too. CRIDF's interventions in Mozambique build water security for the rural poor as well as resilience to flooding through improved early warning systems and flood management. CRIDF works in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, private sector sugar companies such as Illovo and Tongaat-Hulett, and those organisations with responsibility for transboundary water resource management such as LIMCOM, the Inco-Maputo Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee, ARA-Centro and ARA-Sul. These partnerships share a common objective: to build climate resilience for the poor through livelihood interventions in transboundary basins.

Lower Incomati flood management (Mozambique)

CRIDF has worked with Illovo Sugar and Tongaat-Hulett in assessing and managing floods in the Lower Incomati, which includes Mozambican smallholder schemes at Maragra and Xinavane Estates. These schemes reduce flood vulnerability for 3,900 hectares of land and protect around 250,000 people. CRIDF has provided technical assistance for these projects in a complex environment, to ensure that local people are involved in project planning. Its approach not only benefits the people of Mozambique, but also provides best-practice models for similar projects in other countries. The initiative has included setting



into operation an early warning flood forecasting system for the entire Incomati River Basin. It has also provided training for the riparian member states (of South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique) using a public-private partnership approach. Another feature has been new ways of operating dams, which have been shown to significantly reduce flooding.

2014–ongoing

See map: project number 1

Chibabava water supply and flood protection (Mozambique)

CRIDF has completed a feasibility study to provide water security for Chibabava, a semi-rural village that is home to 5,150 people. The study assessed upgrading and climate-proofing infrastructure to reduce vulnerability to flooding and help meet an increasing water demand from a growing population. The security situation in the area led to the suspension of CRIDF activities, but the project is now back on track and heading towards the implementation phase.

2013–ongoing

See map: project number 2



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Building climate resilience for smallholder contract farmers in the sugar sector (Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia)

CRIDF has worked with Illovo Sugar to develop strategies for increasing the climate resilience of smallholder farmers. Illovo Sugar works across the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region by contracting smallholder farmers to grow sugarcane; this provides income for more than 1.5 million people. More generally, smallholder farmers are important contributors to agricultural production in the SADC region. A key output of the project was a vulnerability assessment and response tool that can be used by the food and beverage industry across the SADC region and beyond. As a result of the CRIDF support, Illovo has developed an outgrower (contract farmer) strategy and has integrated outgrower climate risks into its corporate risk strategy.

2015–2017

Metuchira and Gorongosa Dams (Mozambique)

CRIDF has supported the Government of Mozambique in mobilising funds for additional work on the Metuchira and Gorongosa Dams. CRIDF carried out a scoping study, and the funds for the detailed design and construction of the Dams have now been raised by the Government. The resulting improvements to water security will benefit more than 300,000 people.

2015

See map: project numbers 3 and 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

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

CRIDF is working closely with ARA-Centro to create water resource management structures. ARA-Centro is responsible for the operational management of water resources in the central region of Mozambique, including the Buzi, Pungwe and Save Basins. The new structures allow basin stakeholders to have a say on issues concerning the operation and management of existing infrastructure as well as future developments. Representatives from Mozambique have undertaken exchange visits with counterparts in Zimbabwe. This is leading to improved cooperation on issues in the transboundary basins, of which Mozambique and Zimbabwe are the riparian states.

2013–ongoing

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 SADC region where there are similar infrastructure problems.

2015–ongoing



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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 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 vulnerability to climate change.

2017–ongoing

Water security project development (Mozambique)

As part of its pipeline infrastructure development, CRIDF is investigating a number of water security projects in Mozambique. 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 irrigation projects at Mbocoda and Mpombo. These projects have the potential to improve water and food security and reduce climate vulnerability for more than 16,000 people.

2017–ongoing

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

In its support of ARA-Centro, Mozambique and the Zimbabwe National Water Authority, 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 Incomati and Maputo Basins (Mozambique, Swaziland, South Africa)

In its support to the Inco-Maputo Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee, 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 (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

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.

