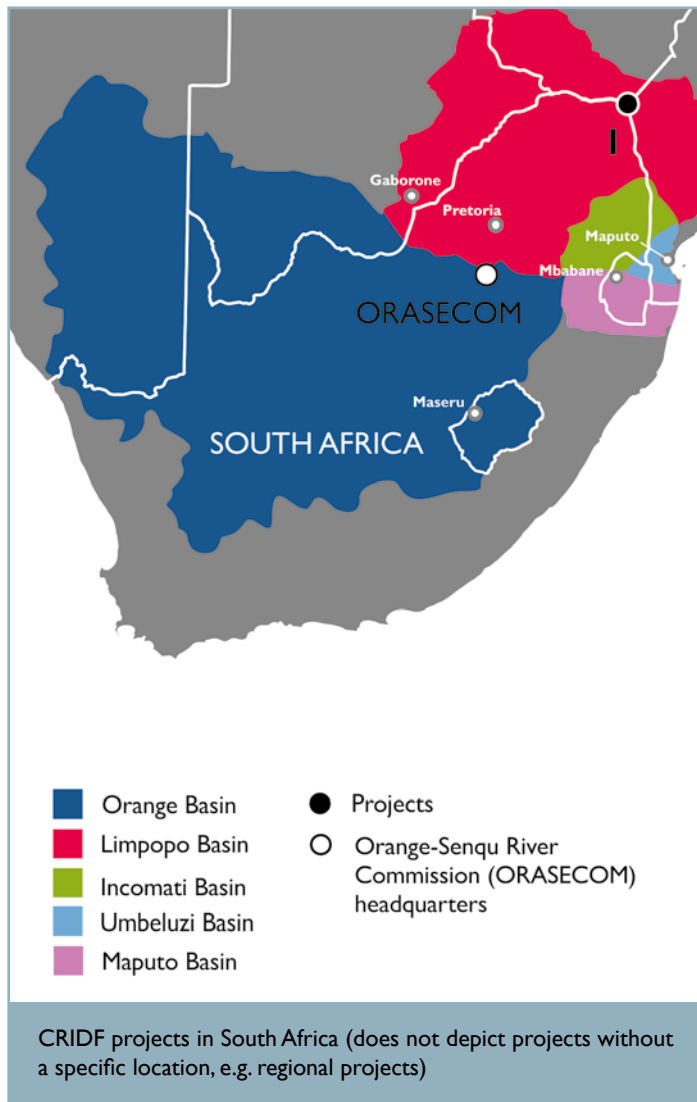


CRIDF in South Africa

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

South Africa has a population of 56 million and is an upper middle income country. It includes part of four transboundary river basins; in particular, the bulk of the catchment area of the Orange-Senqu River Basin is in South Africa. The area of Centurion, close to the capital city of Pretoria, is home to the Secretariat of the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM). CRIDF's support in South Africa has focussed on flood forecasting in the Limpopo River Basin and building climate resilience for the poor. CRIDF works in partnership with organisations that have responsibility for transboundary water management, including ORASECOM and the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM), and also with Illovo Sugar, Southern Africa's largest sugar producer.



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

CRIDF is helping the Orange-Senqu River Commission 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

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 Incomati and Maputo Basins (Mozambique, Swaziland and 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 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 their vulnerability to climate change.

2017–ongoing

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 incomes 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





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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

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



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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

