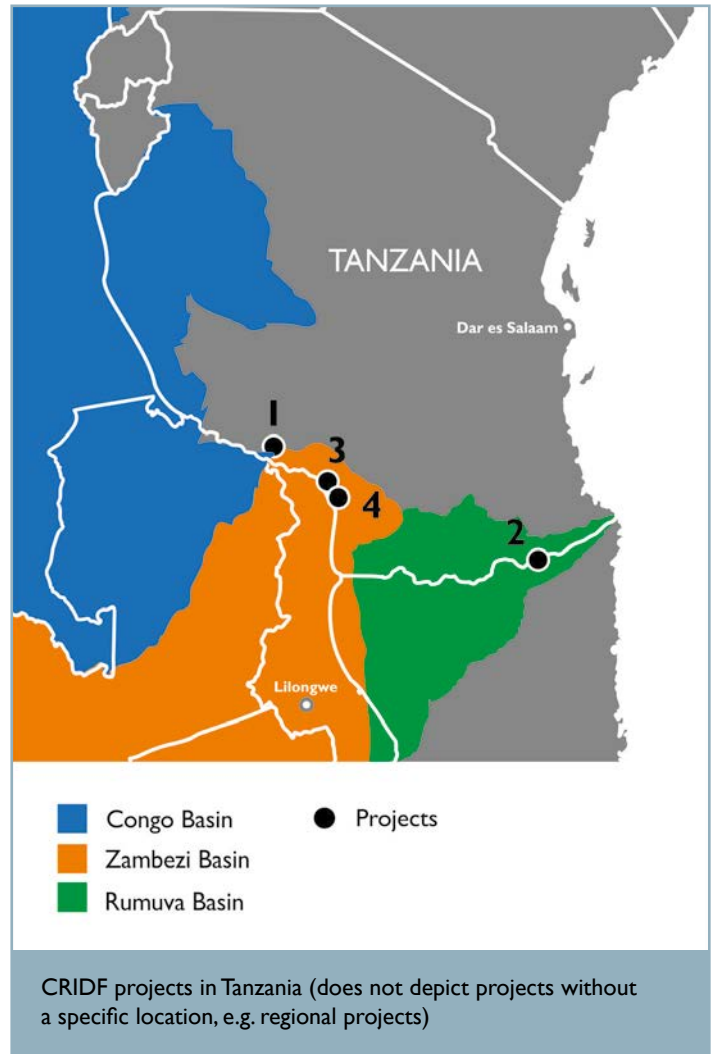


CRIDF in Tanzania

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

Tanzania has a population of 56 million and is a low income country. It includes parts of several transboundary basins of rivers including the Congo, the Zambezi and the Ruvuma, which forms the southern border of the country with Mozambique. CRIDF's interventions in Tanzania build water security for the rural poor. The Facility has supported the implementation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure for the Makonde people, and also the development of a strategy for financing water infrastructure in the Songwe River Basin, which is shared with Malawi. CRIDF has made a significant contribution to developments in the Ruhuhu River Basin, including the Kikonge Hydroelectric Power Station and an associated irrigation project. CRIDF works in partnership with the Government of Tanzania through the Makonde Water Supply and Sanitation Authority, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company, the National Irrigation Commission and the Songwe River Basin Development Programme. It also works with the private company Illovo Sugar.



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 (ZAMCOM), 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

Songwe Basin development (Malawi, Tanzania)

The Governments of Malawi and Tanzania are working together to develop dams and associated power stations on the Songwe River, as well as irrigation schemes and social development initiatives in both countries. Through the African Development Bank, the two governments invested nearly £5 million on a detailed design project and requested CRIDF support to develop a financial strategy and provide an expert panel on dam safety. This has enabled both governments to fully explore the potential for public–private partnerships. In addition, an application was prepared for transaction advisers to support the financial closure of the projects. The results of the CRIDF financial analysis were presented at a donor conference in May 2017. CRIDF is now providing further support for the development and financing of projects that will build the climate resilience of the

rural poor; this includes support for water supply and sanitation at the border crossing between Malawi and Tanzania.

2013–ongoing

See map: [project number 1](#)

Makonde Plateau Water Supply Scheme (Tanzania)

CRIDF is supporting upgrades to improve the water supply and sanitation provisions of the Makonde Plateau Water Supply Scheme in southern Tanzania. This includes integrating climate resilience considerations into the design of water delivery projects, which has led to improvements in the supply of water for up to 380,000 people.

2013–2018

See map: [project number 2](#)



Credit: Annie Spratt



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

Ruhuhu irrigation and the Kikonge Dam (Tanzania)

CRIDF contributed to the preparation of the Kikonge Dam (for hydropower generation and water storage) and irrigation projects in the Ruhuhu River Basin. The projects aim to promote climate resilience, transboundary water management and pro-poor development through climate change risk assessment, international notification and a financing strategy. The Kikonge Dam will store 6 billion cubic metres of water and generate hydropower from the Ruhuhu River. It will not only make electricity supply more reliable to consumers throughout Tanzania (through the national grid system), but will also contribute to flood control and improved water supply for local people and the proposed downstream irrigation scheme.

The Ruhuhu irrigation project will command 4,000 hectares of irrigated land and benefit between 4,000 and 8,000 local households depending on how land is allocated. To fund these projects, a successful application has been made to the African Water Facility for a grant of £3.7 million.

2013–2017

See map: project numbers 3 and 4



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

