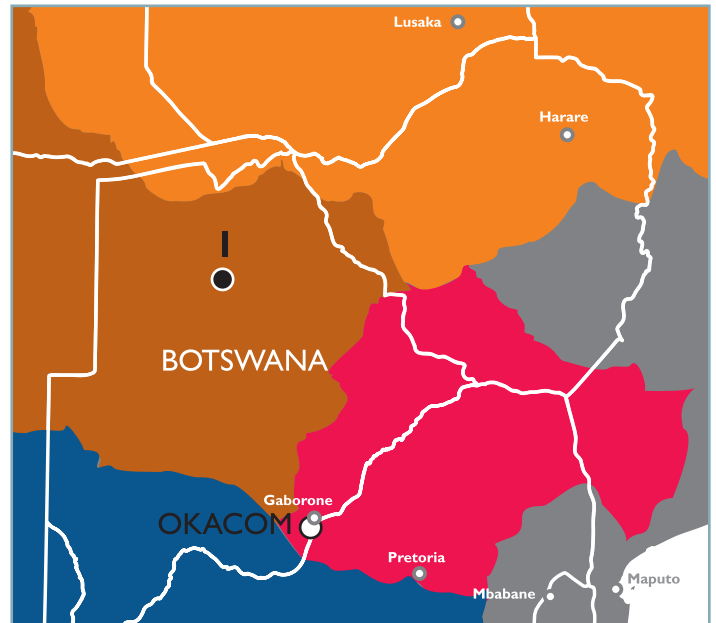


CRIDF in Botswana

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) as well as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat. Botswana is part of the four major transboundary river basin commissions. Working in partnership with the river basin commissions, and other regional bodies such as the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) CRIDF’s focus in Botswana is securing climate resilient livelihoods for the poor.



- Limpopo Basin
- Okavango Basin
- Orange-Senqu Basin
- Zambezi Basin
- Projects
- The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM), Gaborone, Botswana

CRIDF projects in Botswana (does not depict projects without a specific location, e.g. regional projects)



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. Specifically, CRIDF has undertaken a climate vulnerability and impact assessment of the basin to complement the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Investment Plan that is being prepared. This will ensure water and food security for the rural poor, and in doing so reduce vulnerability to climate change. 2017–ongoing

Lesotho-Botswana Water Transfer Scheme (Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa)

Through ORASECOM, CRIDF is supporting the Joint Study Management Committee (JSMC) for the L-BWT scheme on the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for the project. Specifically, CRIDF together with the Swedish International Water Institute (SIWI) has supported pre-feasibility level institutional and financial studies to complement the technical pre-feasibility studies that are funded by the African Development Bank and others. CRIDF has also prepared Terms of Reference for feasibility level financial, institutional, legal and economic studies, as well as assisting to mobilise finance for these studies. Finally, CRIDF is supporting ORASECOM and the JSMC to develop a communication strategy and communication materials in support of the project.

2017–ongoing

Improved monitoring of the Tuli-Karoo transboundary aquifer (Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

Proper management of transboundary aquifers is essential to the development objectives of SADC; this includes promoting sustainable groundwater management and resource assessments. In respect of this, CRIDF is supporting the implementation of the Tuli-Karoo monitoring network, which directly contributes to strengthening transboundary groundwater monitoring and data collection and management systems and facilitates the integration of groundwater resources into the development of the Limpopo shared watercourse. The implementation will be done in parallel to a livelihoods intervention that will both have direct beneficiaries and enhance the sustainability of the monitoring network.

2020–ongoing

Maun Livelihoods Programme

CRIDF has completed a feasibility study for a project to support climate resilient water-based livelihoods for poor communities near Maun Town. The project aims to improve infrastructure and provide support to 170 people through the provision of new climate resilience intakes and improvements

to infield irrigation infrastructure. This project is intended to support small communal farmers who have been guaranteed markets for produce by the Government of Botswana.

2018–ongoing

See map: project number 1

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

CRIDF is helping OKAVANGO to develop and finance a livelihoods programme that will ensure water and food security for the rural poor, and in doing so reduce vulnerability to climate change. This has culminated in the establishment of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin (CORB) Fund, a fully independent hybrid fund that aims to enhance livelihoods, improve ecosystems resilience and provide equitable benefits to the riparian states of Angola, Botswana and Namibia, in the shared Cubango-Okavango River Basin. CRIDF is supporting the governance, structuring and capitalisation of this fund.

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 assess the impact of climate change in the basin and integrate climate resilience into the planning and development of water infrastructure.

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), CRIDF developed and is supporting the implementation of the livelihoods component of the Zambezi Strategic Plan (ZSP). This will ensure water and food security for the rural poor and in doing so reduce vulnerability to climate change. To achieve this, CRIDF is supporting ZAMCOM to prepare the Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Zambezi Watercourse (PIDACC Zambezi) for African Development Bank funding in association with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

2017–ongoing

Climate resilient development pathways (Angola, Botswana, Namibia)

In partnership with OKACOM, 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 OKACOM 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 (KAZA TFCA) 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. CRIDF continues to work with LIMCOM and the USAID-funded Resilient Waters Programme to institutionalise the operation of the early warning system.

2013–2019

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 UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) 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 

