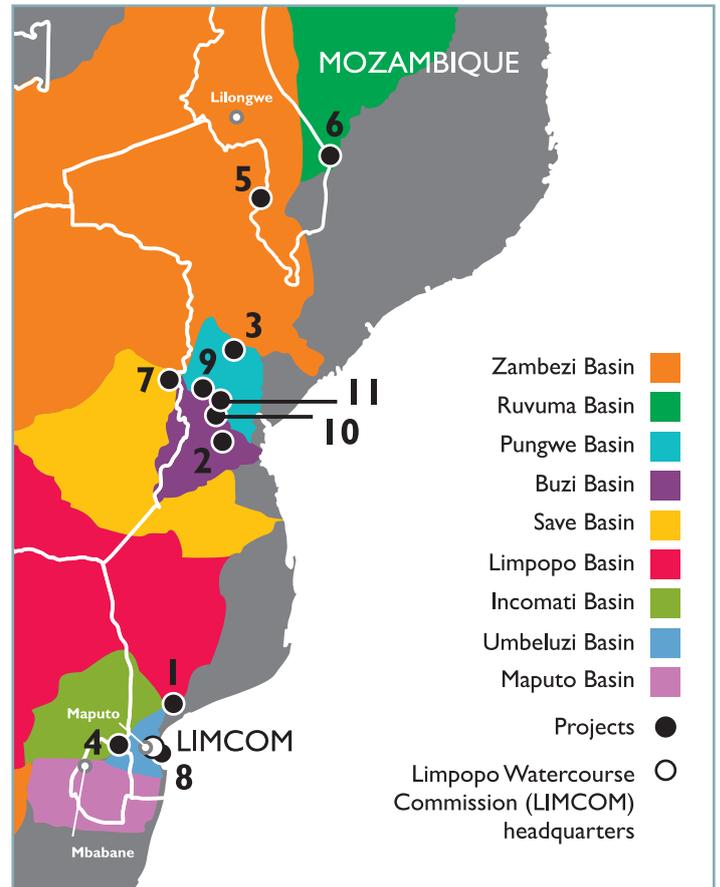


CRIDF in Mozambique

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 and those close to border crossings 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.



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

Lower Incomati flood management (eSwatini, Mozambique, South Africa)

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 eSwatini, Mozambique and South Africa) using a

public-private partnership approach. Another feature has been new ways of operating dams, which have been shown to significantly reduce flooding.

2014–2019

See map: project number 1

Chibabava water supply and flood protection

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 CRIDF feasibility study has now been passed to the Government of Mozambique for project implementation.

2013–2020

See map: project number 2

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 Nhamatanda water supply and sanitation

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 of Metuchira Dam and the associated Metuchira and Nhamatanda water and sanitation project. The resulting improvements to water security will build climate resilience for more than 100,000 people.

2017–2018

See map: project number 3



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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. CRIDF continues to work with LIMCOM and the USAID-funded Resilient Waters Program to institutionalise the operation of the early warning system.

2013–2019

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

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. CRIDF has supported the development of a vision for the basins and is also providing technical advice in the Save Basin in support of a transboundary water agreement.

2013–2019

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 address 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



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for 45,000 hectares of irrigation in the Basin. In Mozambique, CRIDF has helped in the pre-feasibility analysis of potential dam and flow monitoring sites, for the improved climate resilience of planned irrigation schemes and domestic water supplies. The analysis has also identified untapped water resources. The techniques developed during this work are applicable to other transboundary basins in the SADC region where there are similar infrastructure problems.

2015–2017

Financial innovation (Botswana, eSwatini, Mozambique, South Africa, 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.

2017–2019

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

2017–ongoing

Water security project development at border crossings

As part of its pipeline infrastructure development, CRIDF is investigating a number of water security projects at border crossings in Mozambique. These include water supply projects at Ressano Garcia, Zobue and Mandimba on the borders with South Africa and Malawi. Feasibility studies have been completed for these projects which reduce climate vulnerability for more than 50,000 beneficiaries and could also benefit over one million travellers a year. CRIDF is seeking to mobilize more than US\$8 million for the implementation of these projects.

2017–ongoing

See map: project numbers 4, 5 and 6

Establishing a Commission for the Incomati and Maputo Basins (eSwatini, Mozambique, South Africa)

In its support to the Inco-Maputo Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee, CRIDF is providing technical support on the initial activities to develop a Strategic Plan for the IncoMaputo River Basin Commission that is being established.

2020–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 so doing 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 associated with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

2018–ongoing

Machipanda border crossing

CRIDF has completed a feasibility study at the Machipanda border post between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, which provides access to the Beira agricultural corridor, and irrigation projects at Mbocoda and Mpombo. This project will provide climate resilience for more than 20,000 local beneficiaries and well as over 500,000 travellers annually. With the agreement of the Government of Mozambique CRIDF is now implementing the project at Machipanda at a capital cost of £500,000.

2018–ongoing

See map: project number 7

Maputo drought crisis management

Maputo has been experiencing significant drought conditions over the last four years, the direct impact of which is the lowering of the Umbeluzi reservoir, the main source of water supply for the Great Maputo region. CRIDF provided advice to FIPAG to assist with their drought relief work. Specifically, CRIDF hosted a workshop to share the particular experiences of Cape Town in terms of managing the Day Zero scenario, and to look at the extent that these can be applied in the Maputo context.

2019

See map: project number 8

Mozambique livelihoods support programme – support to the World Bank Smallholder Irrigated Agriculture and Market Access Project (IRRIGA II)

The livelihoods support programme was originally identified from the Joint Save and Buzi River Basins Strategies between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, which identified community-based management projects as key components of the strategies. This programme was initially sponsored by ARA-Centro, the water resources authority for the basin area. The Dziquissai, Mazifara and Munhadza Irrigation Scheme projects were taken forward to the feasibility stage. The three projects will improve climate resilience for more than 3,000 people by providing irrigation water for more than 100 hectares. CRIDF is now assisting IRRIGA to develop a prioritised project pipeline of livelihoods projects and mobilise the US\$45 million IRRIGA funding. This involves screening and scoping

potential projects. CRIDF may take one or more of these through feasibility to construction.

2018–ongoing

See map: project numbers 9, 10 and 11

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

