



Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility

**Transforming infrastructure delivery in
Southern Africa**

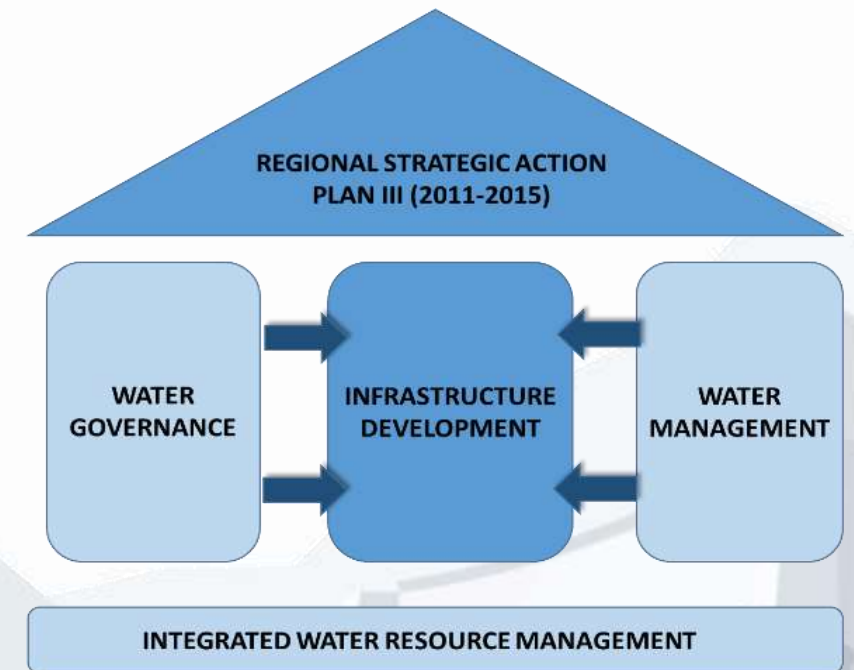
**Sharmala Naidoo
PIDA Week**



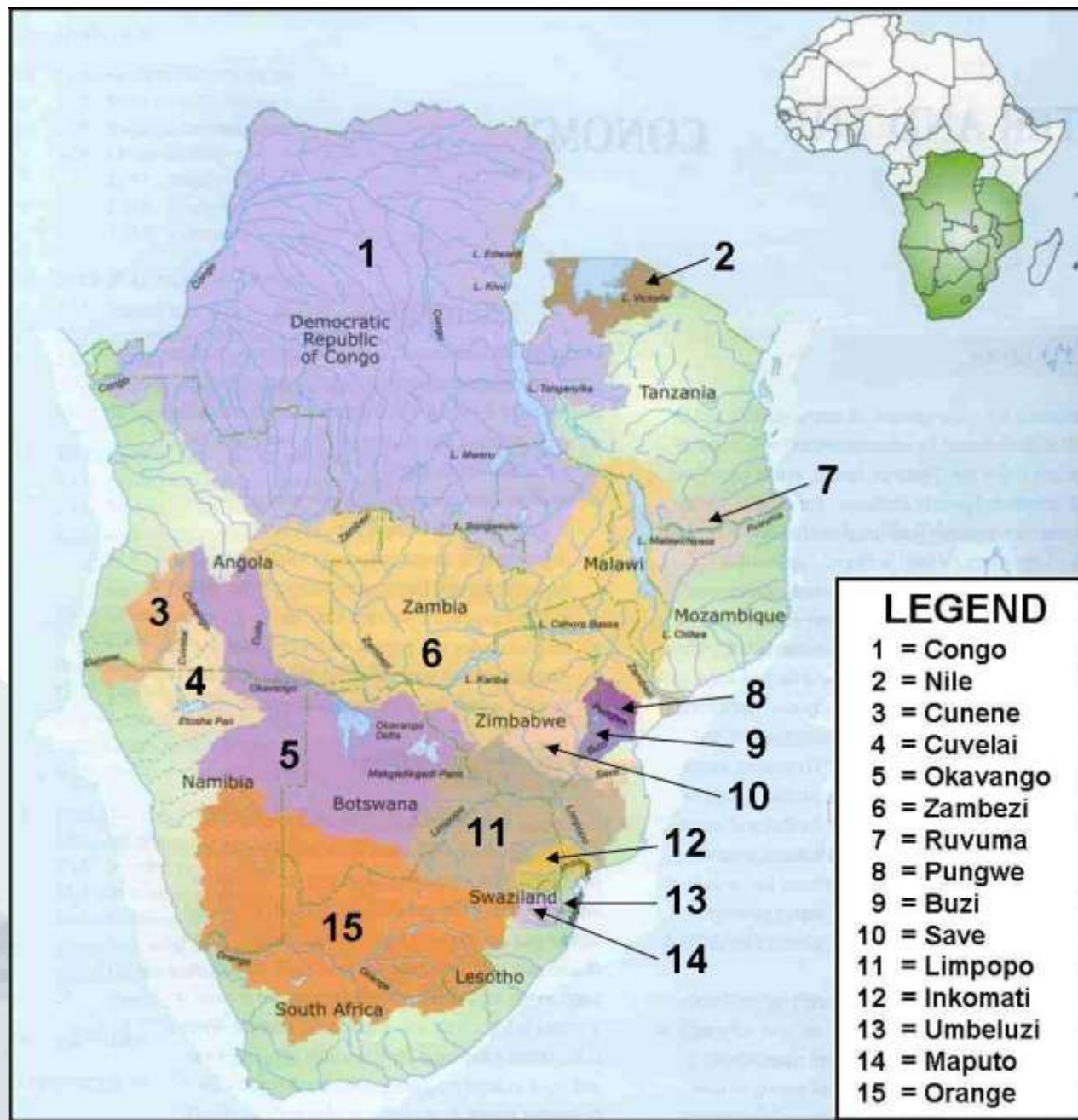
SADC's Vision for Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development is a key pillar to SADC's Regional Strategic Action Plan IV delivering on ...




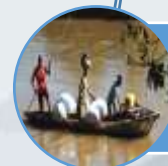

Equitable and sustainable utilisation of water for social and environmental justice and regional integration and economic benefits for present and future generations.



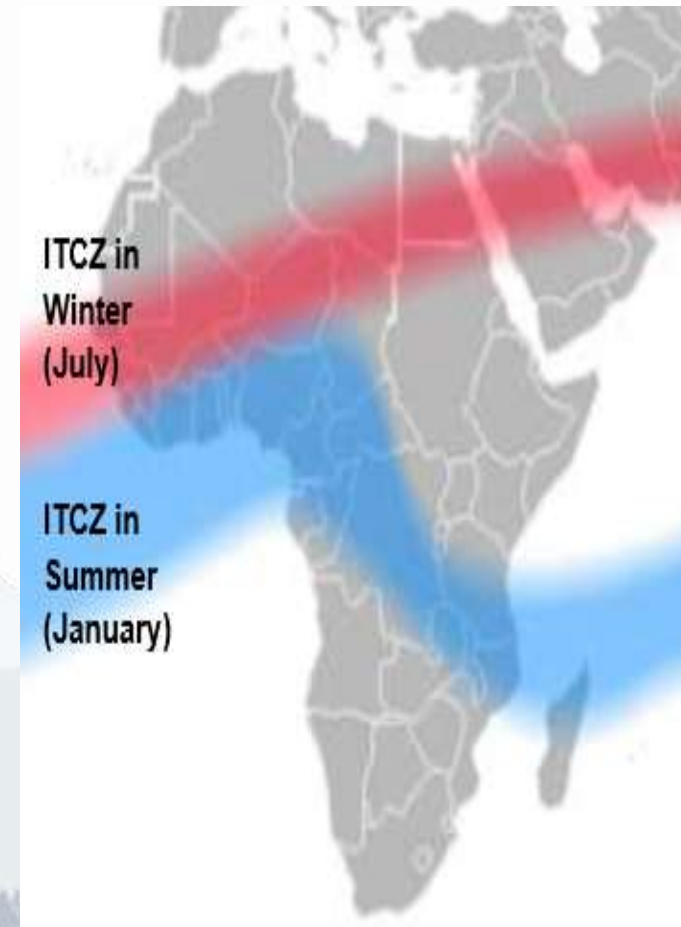
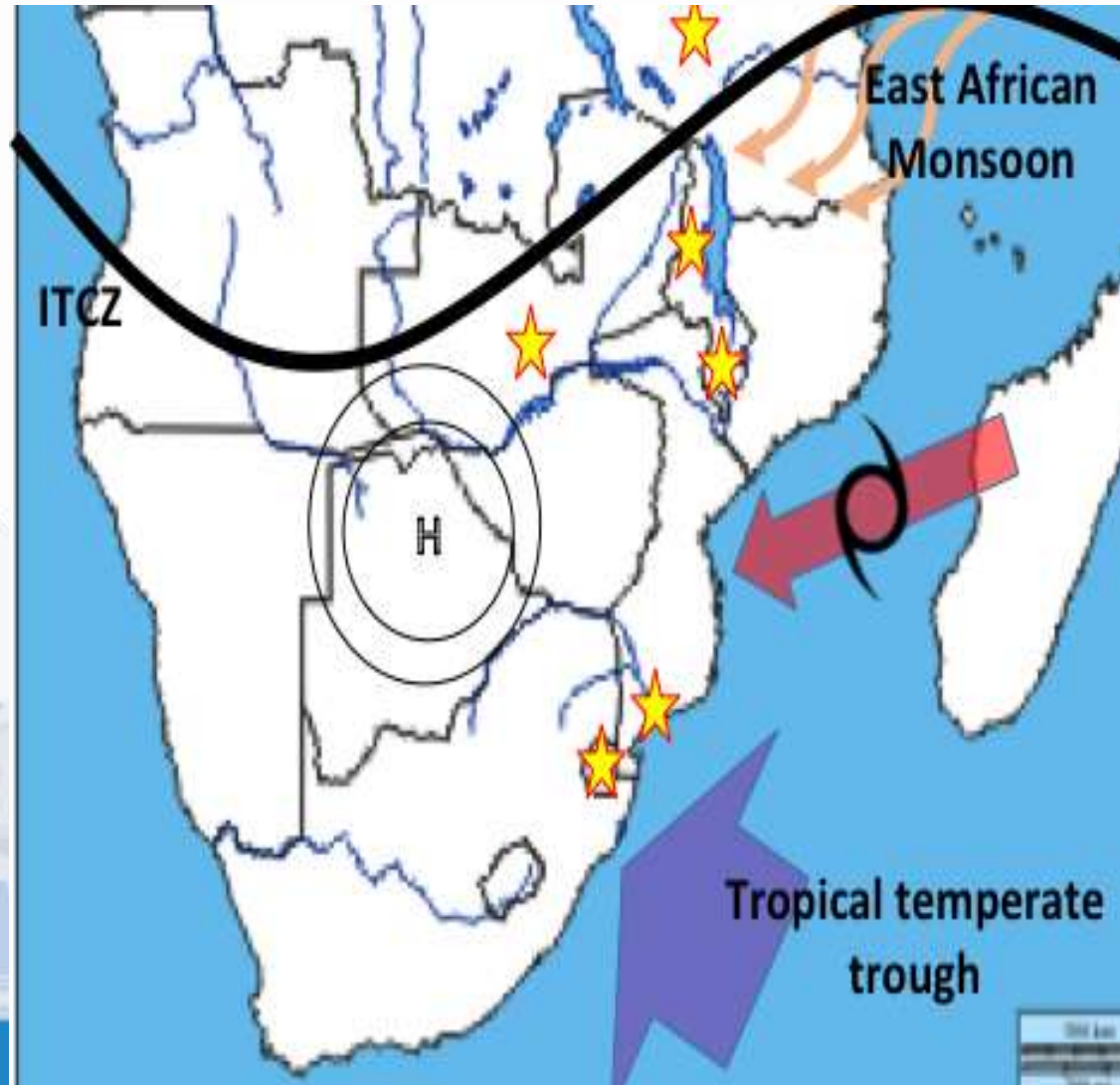
From: SADC – Infrastructure: Water – Division; Regional Strategic Action Plan

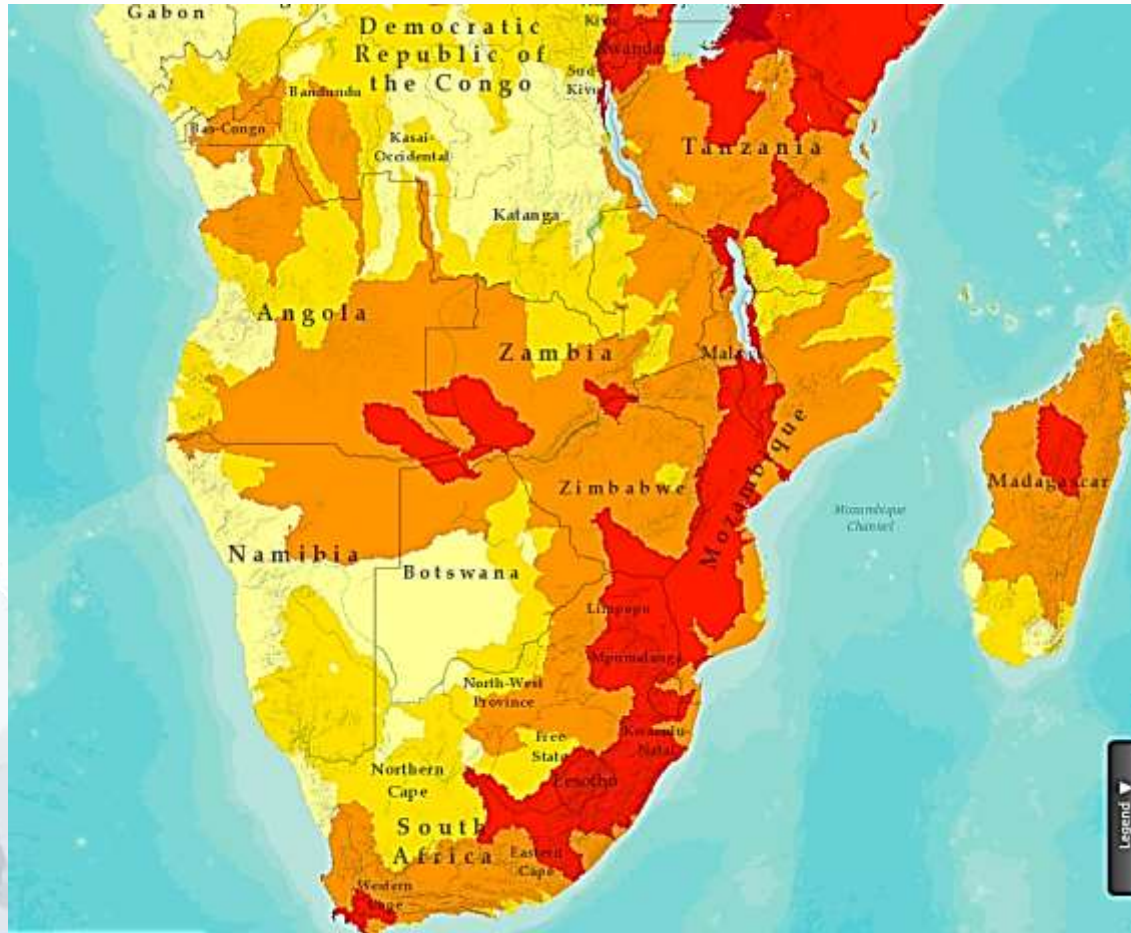


Water-related issues in SADC

-  **High levels of water insecurity**
-  **Vulnerability to climate shocks**
-  **Tremendous temporal and spatial variability in available water resources exacerbated by impact of climate variability**
-  **Major shared river basins makes regional response to climate change a challenge**
-  **Huge infrastructure investment backlog makes disaster preparedness a huge challenge**

Major climate forces in Southern Africa

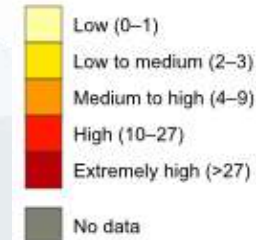




The probability that a flood will occur in a given year.

Flood Occurrence

floods 1985-2011



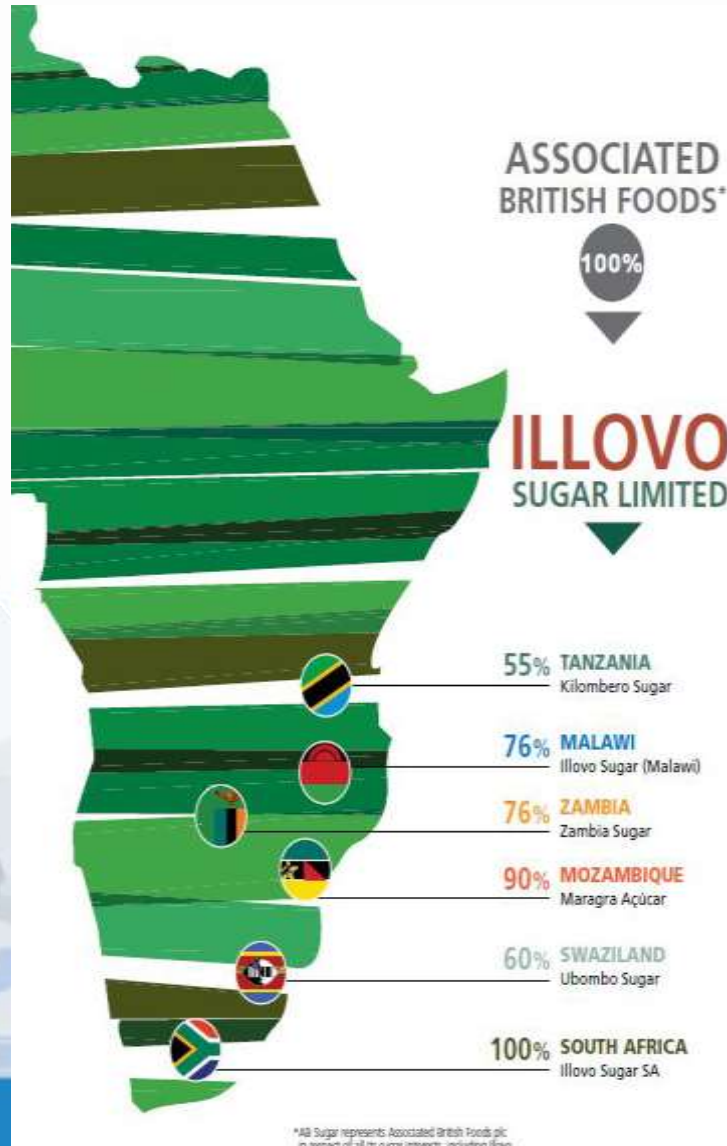


Financing water infrastructure in SADC

- Water stewardship e.g. Incomati FRM
 - Risk and security of supply chain
- Fund establishment
 - to support supply chains
 - To develop a pipeline of robust water projects with return on investment
 - Investment banks
- Green bonds
- Green infrastructure



Illovo is a major influencer of smallholder farming across SADC



Illovo is Africa's largest sugar producer

17 000 smallholder outgrower farmers

Indirectly support 1.1 – 1.6 million people in their communities

Illovo works in many communities where there are high levels of poverty with inadequate access to services such as water or electricity.

These communities are especially vulnerable to climate change through flooding and drought.

Shared Risks-Shared Benefits: Partnerships for climate resilience

What:

- Improving the climate resilience of sugar cane outgrowers

How

- Develop a tool to assess climate vulnerability and responses
- Partnership model: Public-Private-Outgrower (CRIDF-Illovo-Outgrower Associations)

Where

- Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia

Who

- CRIDF (DFID-supported water infrastructure facility)
- Illovo Sugar (largest sugar producer in Africa)
- Outgrowers and their associations
- Sugar Association



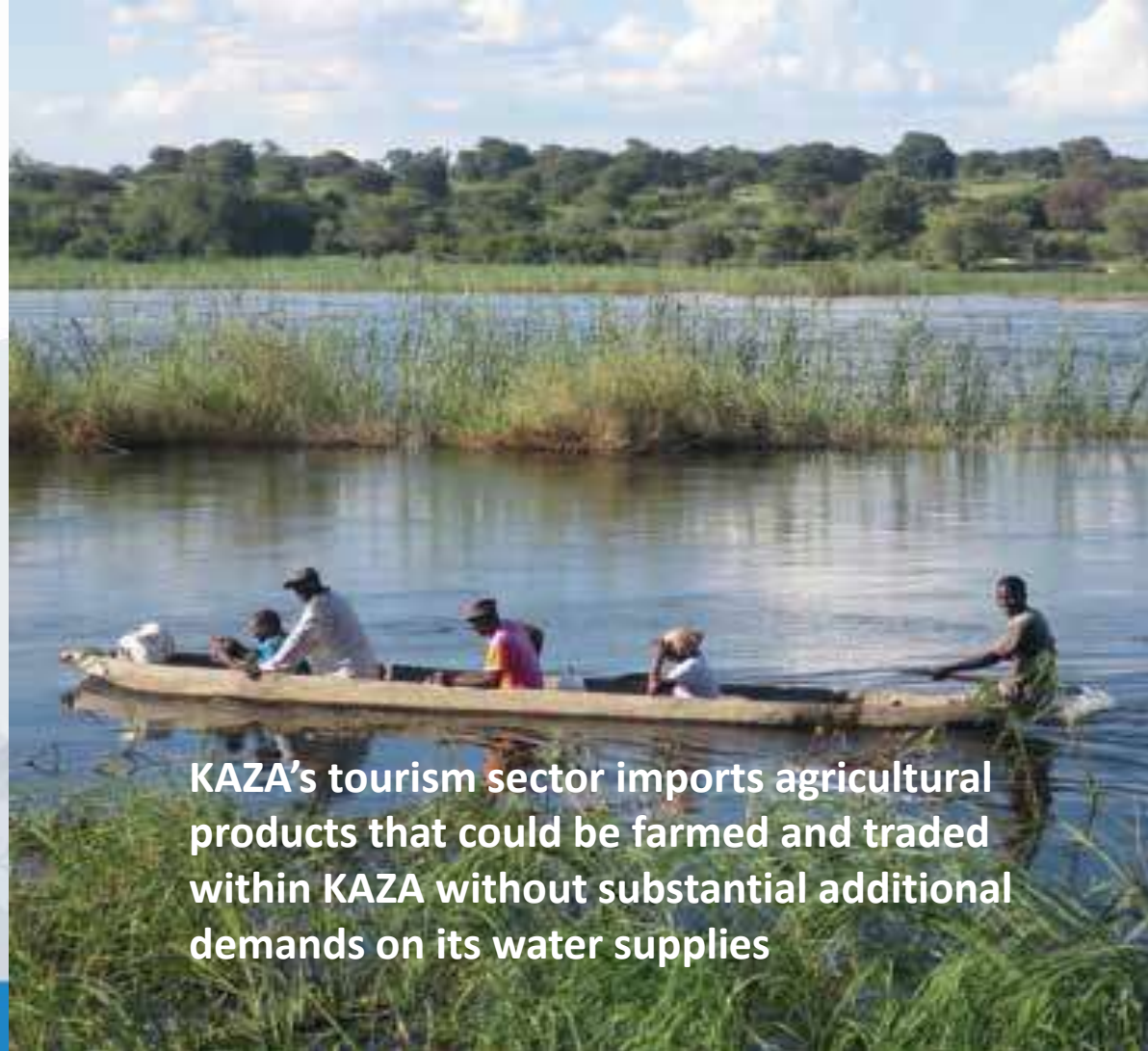


CRIDF 

KAZA Profile & Challenge

Population of
3 million
people

Subsistence
activities:
trading
bushmeat,
tree felling
for fuel and
land



KAZA's tourism sector imports agricultural products that could be farmed and traded within KAZA without substantial additional demands on its water supplies



Human-wildlife
conflict

Reliant on
natural
resources for
livelihoods



CRIDF 

\$64.2 million

annual expenditure on agricultural produce by the KAZA tourism industry Largely imported



Angola



Zambia

KAZA TFCA

Namibia

Zimbabwe

Botswana



Diverting some of this expenditure (a conservative estimate based on 50% occupancy) to local agricultural enterprises



would create an alternative income stream for communities that typically depend on unsustainable subsistence practices for survival.

Agricultural products with pilot enterprise potential - Eggs, beef, milk, potatoes, tomatoes and oranges are:

- Suitable for agricultural production in the KAZA TFCA
- Consumed in large quantities by tourists and tourism staff
- Appropriate for small-scale production
- Primarily grown by women in rural communities - address gender inequalities
- Economical in terms of direct and indirect water usage (including the water used during transport to market).



Thank You

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