# Reporting 2021 Evidences

## Evidences

**Study #4613**

**Contributing Projects:**
- P2011 - Southern Arica – Towards Inclusive Economics Development (SA-TIED)

**Part I: Public communications**

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report  
**Status:** Completed  
**Year:** 2021

**Title:** The South Africa government invests in water resources, irrigation and infrastructure improvements and adopts policies for climate change resilience, supported by CGIAR and partners’ research

**Short outcome/impact statement:**
Since 2013, the Government of South Africa, WLE/PIM/IFPRI and research partners have collaborated to assess the role of water infrastructure in adapting to potential climate change impacts. This has helped policymakers prioritize building resilience into infrastructure investments and implement climate sensitive development programs. The findings and recommendations of this research have been built into major policy and investment plans, including Operation Vulindlela, highlighted in the President’s 2022 State of the Nation Address as one of five key sectors.

**Outcome story for communications use:**
<Not Defined>

**Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:**
- [https://tinyurl.com/y8y7mg6q](https://tinyurl.com/y8y7mg6q)  
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYxIbRbfhlo&t=1216s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYxIbRbfhlo&t=1216s)

**Part II: CGIAR system level reporting**

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies:** No

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 2

**Links to the Strategic Results Framework:**

- Sub-IDOs:
  - Enhanced capacity to deal with climatic risks and extremes (Mitigation and adaptation achieved)

**Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?:** Too early to say

**Description of activity / study:** <Not Defined>

**Geographic scope:**
- National

**Country(ies):**
- South Africa

**Comments:** <Not Defined>
**Key Contributors:**

**Contributing CRPs/Platforms:**
- WLE - Water, Land and Ecosystems
- PIM - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

**Contributing Flagships:**
- F4: Managing Resource Variability, Risks and Competing Uses for Increased Resilience (VCR)

**Contributing Regional programs:** <Not Defined>

**Contributing external partners:**
- CU - University of Colorado
- Aurecon AMEI Limited
- MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- South African National Treasury
- DAFF - Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa)
- Aecom
- SANBI - South African National Biodiversity Institute
- UNU-WIDER - United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research
- CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Ghana)

**CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**
Application of integrated water-climate-energy modeling to develop future water and energy scenarios (2,3,6).

**Innovations:** <Not Defined>
Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:
The Long-Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS) research program, led by South Africa’s Department of Environmental Affairs, responded to a need for climate change adaptation research. It sought to forge a consensus view of climate change, and it identified potential responses in areas such as agriculture, biodiversity and water. The economic assessment (1), supported by the National Treasury and National Planning Commission, was the first attempt to estimate the potential impact of different climate futures on water balances, crops and road infrastructure. Key inputs were made by researchers from many agencies, including WLE/PIM/IFPRI.

The LTAS assessment also informed the Green Book (2), an assessment of municipal water supply vulnerability to climate change. It supports policymaking by offering adaptation actions for local assessments, spatial development plans and disaster management plans.

Another legacy of the LTAS collaboration is the continued partnership between IFPRI and the South African Government (3). This, alongside internal capacity building, has helped authorities in conducting integrated assessment modelling for long-term analysis, including for energy planning (4) and microeconomic reforms (5). These tools have provided an evidence base to contextualize long-term risks in the face of short-term priorities, and plan accordingly. For example, one analysis has unpacked some of the scenarios in the LTAS study to identify vulnerabilities in the agricultural sectors of different zones in South Africa (6).

This, and other modelling work, has supported the government’s view on the need to modernize network industries to boost competitiveness and inclusive growth. This includes a comprehensive strategy for investing in water resource development, bulk supply and wastewater management. The National Treasury’s high-profile discussion document (5) identified and amplified calls for interventions to boost investment in water infrastructure and implement institutional reforms. The model frameworks co-developed by the National Treasury, IFPRI and other partners were used to assess the impacts of the investments and reforms promoted in the document. This included improving access to water and irrigation systems, seen as an important intervention to unlock investments in the agricultural sector.

Operation Vulindlela (7), led by the Presidency and the National Treasury, seeks to implement many high-impact reforms identified in the growth agenda document (5). These include reforms to improve water licensing, pricing and municipal capacity. An agency to improve the management of national water infrastructure is expected to be established by 2023. South African officials have acknowledged the important support provided by IFPRI (8,9, 10).
References cited:

•[8] Email from Deputy Director General endorsing messages of references 8 and 9. (https://tinyurl.com/y8o3aukf)

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
CapDev relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
Climate Change relevance: 2 - Principal

Describe main achievements with specific Climate Change relevance: This work was conducted under the Long Term Adaptation Scenarios Flagship Research Programme led by SANBI, the Development Under Climate Change project led by UNU-WIDER, and the Climate Change and Energy workstream of the SA-TIED project led by IFPRI. Climate change is the principle focus of these research projects and outcomes are targeted towards the government’s policies around climate change (1,2,4,5).

Other cross-cutting dimensions: <Not Defined>

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: Study #4613

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