High altitude catchment areas are the main sources of water, producing 100 times more than low-lying areas.

How will climate change affect this area?

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Increased rainfall
- Fewer but more intense cyclones and storm surges
- Rising sea levels

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- Increased flooding
- Inland droughts more frequent
- Transition to sub-humid climate in some parts

HUMAN & ECOSYSTEM IMPACTS

- Water logging of productive land
- Increased food insecurity
- Increased disease, especially malaria
- Major infrastructure costs

WE HAVE THE POWER TO ADAPT
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION

Replant and protect coastal mangrove and other forests

Improve climate-sensitive planning and development

Rehabilitate infrastructure to climate-resilient standards

Improve transportation to enable effective disaster response

Understand climate impacts on health, strengthen health services

Shift to climate-friendly livelihoods, leverage development corridors

Improve flood early warning systems and catchment management

LEARN MORE

THIS CASE STUDY features one of eight Resilience Action Areas described in Risk, Vulnerability & Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (2015). Produced by OneWorld Sustainable Investments for the USAID Southern Africa Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) program, the report is available at https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1860/risk-vulnerability-and-resilience-limpopo-river-basin-synthesis-0. RESILIM collaborates with government and nongovernmental institutions across the four basin countries to improve water management, promote biodiversity, and support climate change adaptation.

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