

## **Climate Change Resilience in Rural Southern Africa. Sustainable Development Goals Series**

### **Emerging adaptation constrains in Mount Darwin District, Zimbabwe**

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This chapter utilizes Mount Darwin district located in northern Zimbabwe's Mashonaland Central province to examine climate change adaptation constrains in rural Southern Africa. The district is one of the worst affected regions by climate change in Zimbabwe. In order to shed greater light on climate change adaptation constrains in communal areas of Zimbabwe, the chapter canvassed a number of pertinent variables. These include, climate change-induced vulnerabilities, adaptation needs for catalytic economic sectors, livelihoods and food systems, adaptation responses and associated capital distribution in the context of the United Nations (UN) green development agenda, and domestication of adaptation solutions to meet Southern Africa's needs. Findings from the study indicated that climate change vulnerabilities on rural livelihoods especially agriculture-based activities were influencing a shift towards artisanal mining as an alternative sustenance activity. Furthermore, there seems to be a symbiotic relationship between climate change patterns and livelihood activities in communal Zimbabwe. That is, climate change is not only influencing changes in rural livelihood activities, but the livelihood patterns are also responsible for intensifying the effects of climate change in the region. The study concluded by identifying several climate change adaptation measures in rural Southern Africa.