

Design Charrette Team #8



UNU-EHS Report
 Human Security, Climate Change, and Environmentally Induced Migration

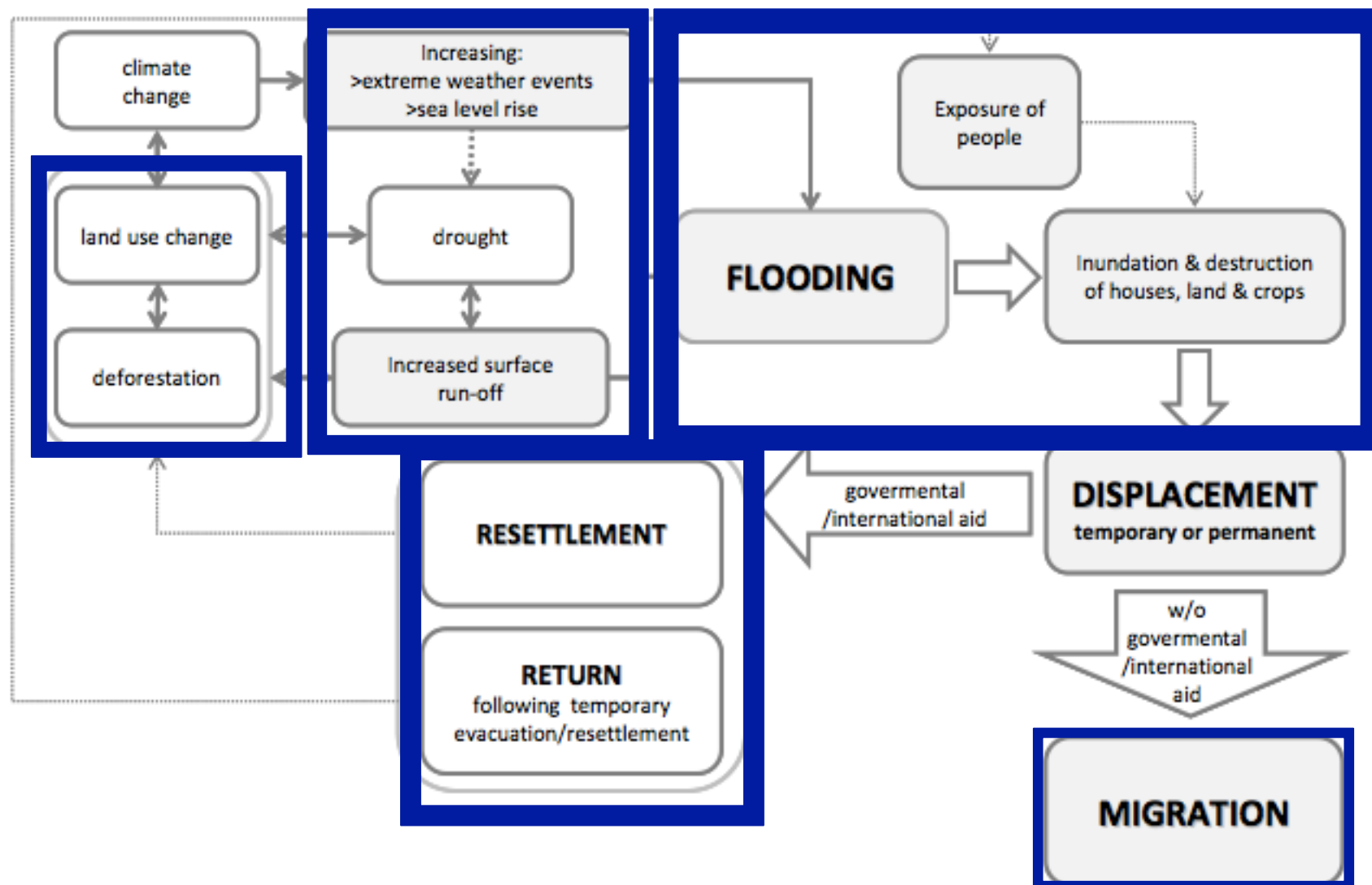
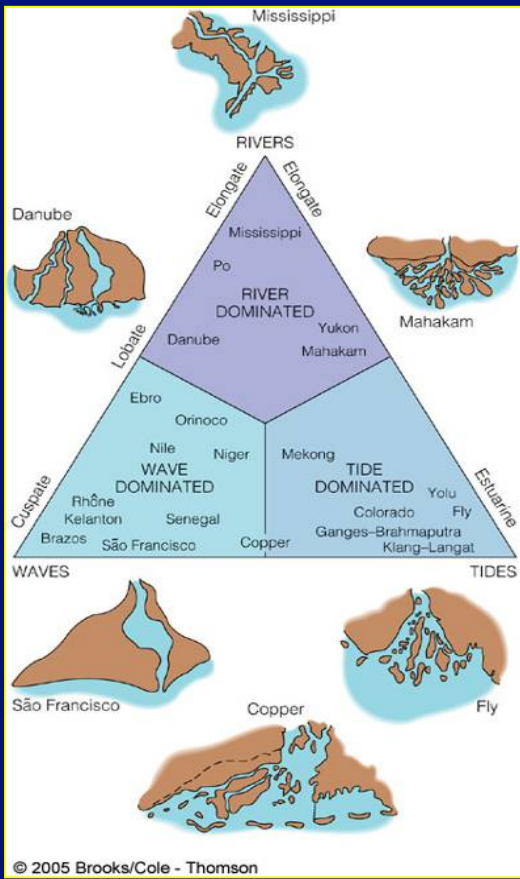


Figure 8: Simplified connection model of environmental triggers for displacement and migration along the Zambezi River valley

Adaptive Strategies

Delta Pulse
(fresh vs brackish)



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**Sustainable
Land Use**
(food security)

Funding



Transitions
(seeding the system)

**International
Markets**

**National /
Province Needs**

National and province needs
for food

Freshwater vs brackish

crops; aquatic vs terrestrial
crops

Tidal Floodplains to
enhance storm surge
protection

Upland Floodplains to
reduce flood risks

Ponds, sluice gates, polders,

International markets /
taxes and tariffs

- **Governance Structure** – allowing for the integration of the multiple uses of the river in a manner that will yield long-term sustainability;
- **Sustainable Agriculture** – implementing best management practices on as many acres as possible to increase quality production and minimize nutrient and sediment runoff to help decrease hydrology alterations with respect to farming and urbanization
- **Functional Floodplains** – creating the right mix of restored floodplain that serve nature, agriculture and society (productive and/or flooded), and the right protection for agricultural lands and population centers where appropriate;
- **Compatible Infrastructure** – minimizing the negative impacts of channel structures, locks and dams, revetment, levees, dikes, and other constricting river structures to support the ecosystem of rivers and deltas;
- **Political & Societal Will** – supporting emerging global river and coastal restoration coalitions and effectively communicating the necessity for action to protect the environmental and economic benefits of river ecosystems and their deltas.