



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NBI  
National Business Initiative

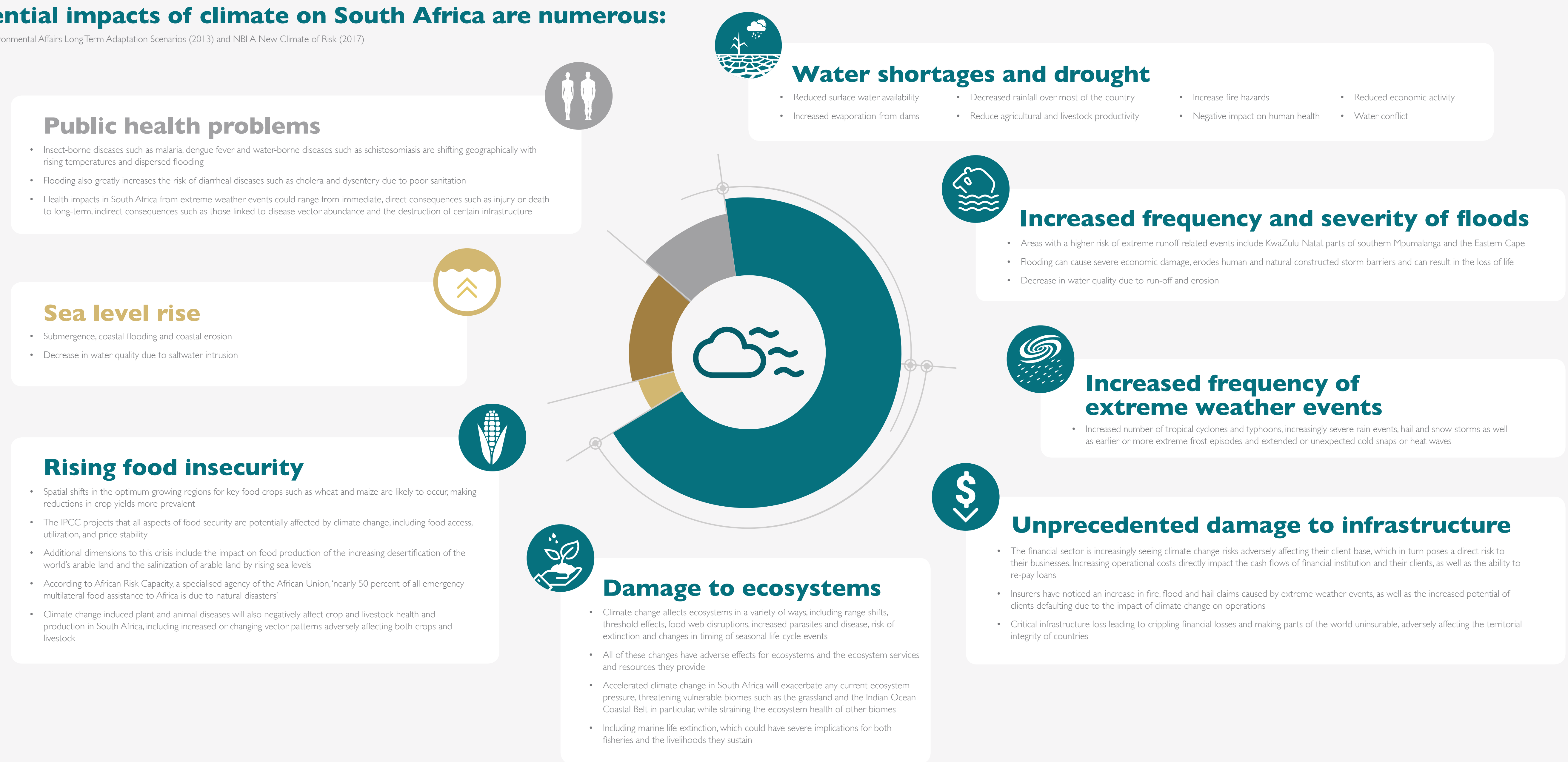
# Adaptation in South Africa

The consequences of unmitigated climate change for Africa and South Africa could be catastrophic. Adaptation even in the best-case scenarios requires careful and collaborative planning.

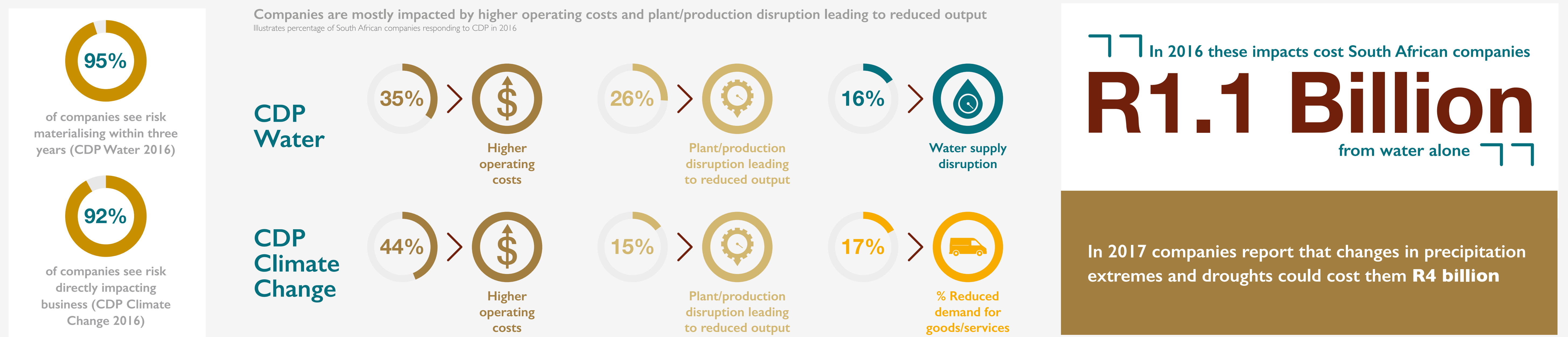
In 2013 the South African government published the long-term adaptation scenarios which concluded that multi-sectoral collaboration is needed to deal with a range of scenarios dominated by hotter drier conditions.

## The potential impacts of climate on South Africa are numerous:

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs Long-Term Adaptation Scenarios (2013) and NBI A New Climate of Risk (2017)



## These climate impacts are already reflected in CDP climate and CDP water data



## South African companies cite specific examples of where they have to adapt to climate change. Examples span availability of raw materials, risks to infrastructure and physical assets, interruption of operations and health and safety of employees and communities.

**Eskom**  
Increases in air temperature cause a direct reduction in thermal plant efficiency, can affect the efficiency of Eskom's electricity transmission and distribution systems. Electricity transmission is also prone to the effects of increased lightning, storms and resultant fires (while conversely, sagging transmission lines because of increased temperatures have caused fires)

**TRANSNET**  
Transnet is looking at the impact of wind speed on sloshing in harbour mouths – increased sloshing in port exits and entrances results in loading and unloading backlogs and thus longer port entry queues

**exxaro**  
For mining companies, such as Exxaro and Anglo American Platinum, notably drier conditions and changing wind patterns are leading to increased dust generation, aggravating the risk of employee respiratory problems

**Anglo American PLATINUM**

**WOOLWORTHS**  
Woolworths explains how decreased soil moisture days undermine food production causing potential disruption to the food supply chain and particularly the supply of staples and fresh fruit/vegetables

**FIRSTRAND**  
FirstRand indicated that severe hail storms in 2012 resulted in summer fruit crop losses of 90% of the farms in the Ceres and Witzenberg area in the Western Cape

**OCEANA GROUP**  
Oceana notes they can face potentially depleted fish stocks due to the loss of key biodiversity areas (warm and cold water reefs) as a result of climate change

The abnormal occurrence of snow in 2012 greatly impacted Imperial's Logistics Division. It caused obstruction of one of South Africa's major highways and logistics routes halting operations for three days at significant financial loss

**IMPERIAL**  
LEADERS IN MOBILITY

Insurers, including Santam, have noticed an increase in fire and flood claims caused by extreme weather events. Absa acknowledges the increased potential of clients defaulting due to the impact of climate change on operations

**santam**

For Sappi, a changing climate exacerbates threats such as pest outbreaks, fires and drought which will greatly impact the continuity of their supply chain and thus the cost of their product in the market

**sappi**  
Inspired by life

Old Mutual notes how they have seen a large increase in crop insurance pay-outs following dramatic changes in weather conditions.

**OLDMUTUAL**

Beverage manufacturing companies Distell and SAB both identified limitations in the availability of the agricultural produce that are raw materials in their products

**SAB**  
The South African Breweries

**DISTELL**