



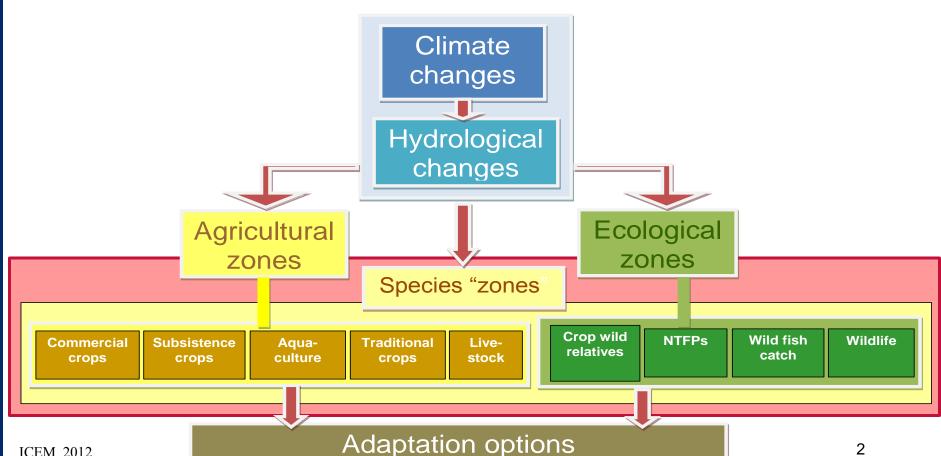
Mekong ARCC Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Study for natural and agricultural systems

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Assessing climate change threats to agriculture and subsistence livelihoods







Agricultural systems and climate change continuum

ICEM, 2012

VULNERABLE

Homogenous Weak linkages Uniform Unstable

Intensive inputs High maintenance Diverse Interconnected Complex Stable

Low inputs Low maintenance

RESILIENT

WILD LIFE

LIVESTOCK

SUBSISTENCE CROPS

AQUACULTURE

WILD FISH

COMMERCIAL CROPS

CROP WILD RELATIVES

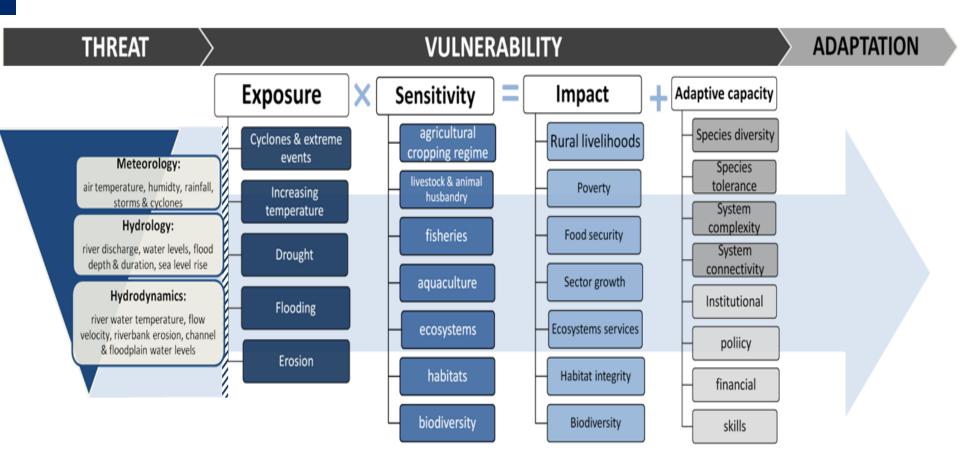
INDUSTRIAL CROPS

NTFPs





CAM method







Climate and hydrological changes

Climate changes



Regular (daily and seasonal)

- Increase in C02
- Change in temperature
- Change in rainfall

Extreme events

- Storms
 - Rainfall
 - Wind
 - Low pressure

Hydrological changes

Regular (daily and seasonal)

- Water availability
- Runoff and flow
- Regular flooding
- Evapotranspiration
- Saline intrusion
- Sea level rise

Extreme events

- Flooding (fresh and salt water)
- Flash flooding
- Drought
- Storm surge





System assets

Top commercial crops

Vietnam	Laos	Thailand	Cambodia
Rice, paddy	Rice, paddy	Rice, paddy	Rice, paddy
Coffee, green	Maize	Rubber	Cassava
Cashew nuts, with shell	Coffee, green	Cassava	Maize
Cassava	Tobacco,	Sugar cane	Bananas

Fruit trees: Bananas and

mangoes

Vegetables: Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beans, chilli

Subsistence crops

- Lowland and upland rice
- Cassava
- Maize
- Peanuts

Traditional crop varieties

- Rice (more than 13,000 identified in Lao
- Eggplant (more than 3000 in Lao)
- Papaya
- Banana (centre of origin)
- Mango (centre of origin)
- Pineapple
- Water melon
- Passion fruits

Wild plants

- Cardamom,
- Rattan and bamboo
- Orchids
- Mushrooms

Crop wild relatives

- Glutinous rice (centre of origin
- Eggplant (centre of origin)





Key assessment concepts

Zones

• Climate change, Ecological, Agricultural

Shifts

Geographic, Elevation, Seasonal

Hotspots

Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive capacity





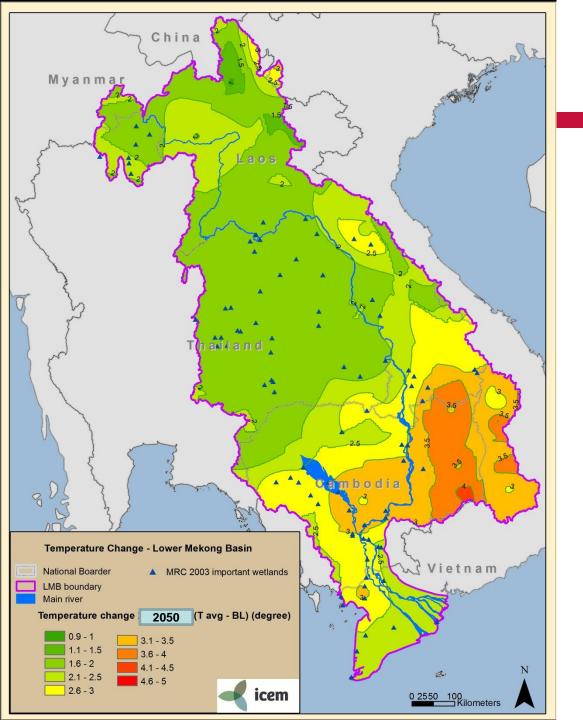
Climate change overlaid on "zones"

Zones provide the common analytical framework for the study team Purpose of zoning is to:

- Identify areas of the basin with common bio-physical and socio-economic characteristics
- Observe "shifts" in the zones with climate change

Three types of zones:

- Climate change zones temperature, rainfall and hydrology
- Agricultural zones agricultural land uses and natural conditions
- 3. Ecological zones natural habitat, species and genetic resources

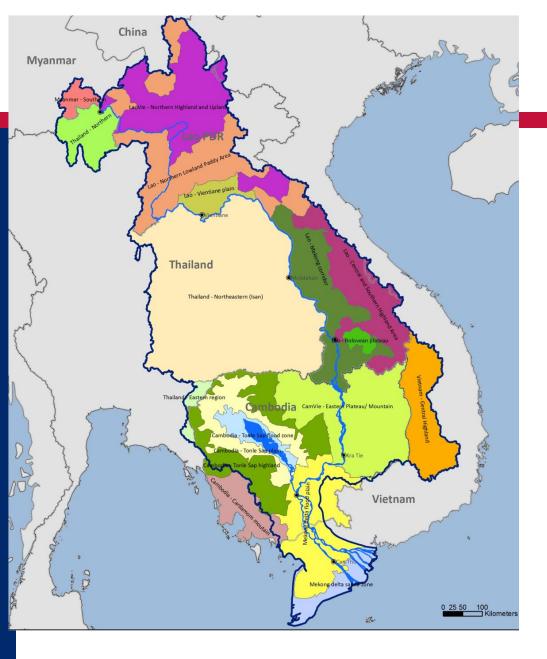




Climate change zones

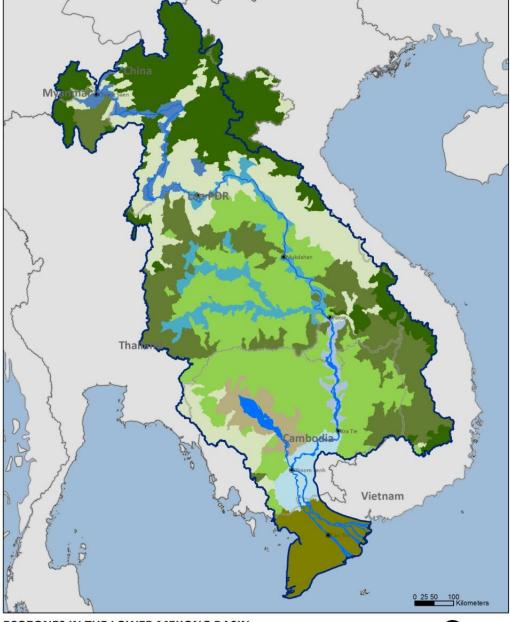
Areas experiencing similar climate change

- Annual + seasonal rainfall averages & extremes
- Annual + seasonal temperature averages & extremes
- Specific tolerance & threshold maps





Agriculture zones





Ecozones





High-elevation moist broadleaf forest Mid-elevation dry broadleaf forest Low-elevation dry broadleaf forest Low-elevation moist broadleaf forest Upper floodplain wetland, lake (Chiang Saen to Vientiane) Mid floodplain, wetland, lake (Vientiane to Pakse) Lower floodplain, wetland, lake (Pakse to Kratie) Lower floodplain, wetland, lake (Kratie to delta) Swamp forest – Tonle Sap Mekong delta zone





MRC GIS Database





Climate change shifts

Regular climate

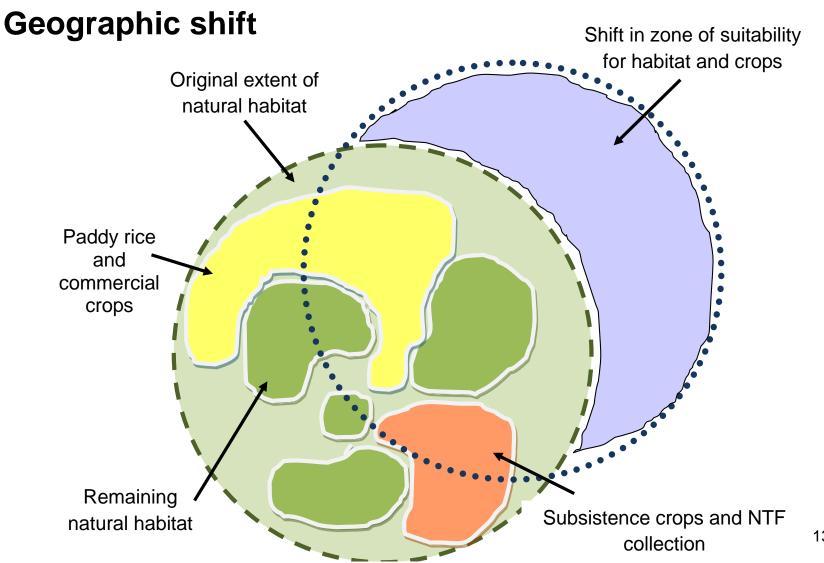
- 1. Geographic shifts change in area of suitability
- 2. Elevation shifts (for highly restricted habitats and species) change in (i) location and (ii) elevation
- 3. Seasonal shifts change in (i) yields, (ii) cropping patterns

Extreme events

- 4. Extreme event shifts
 - Micro eg flash flooding and soil loss in uplands
 - Macro eg saline intrusion in Delta; cyclone landfall



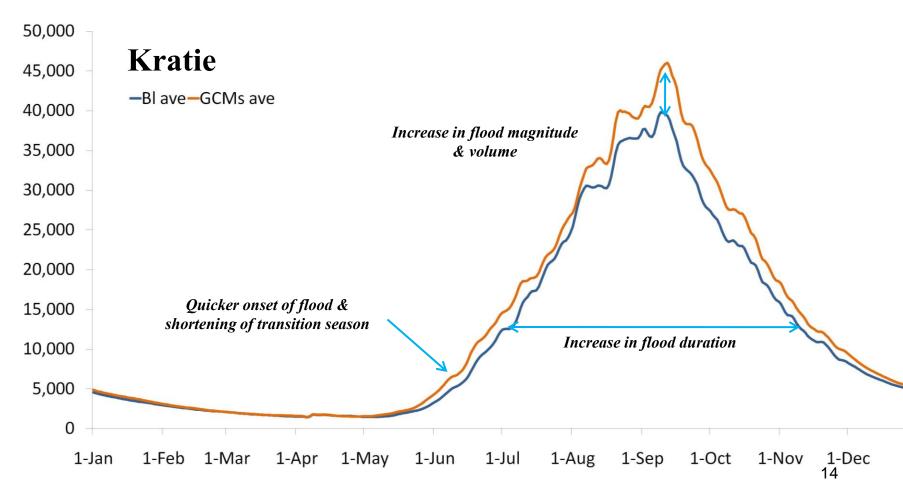








Seasonal shifts



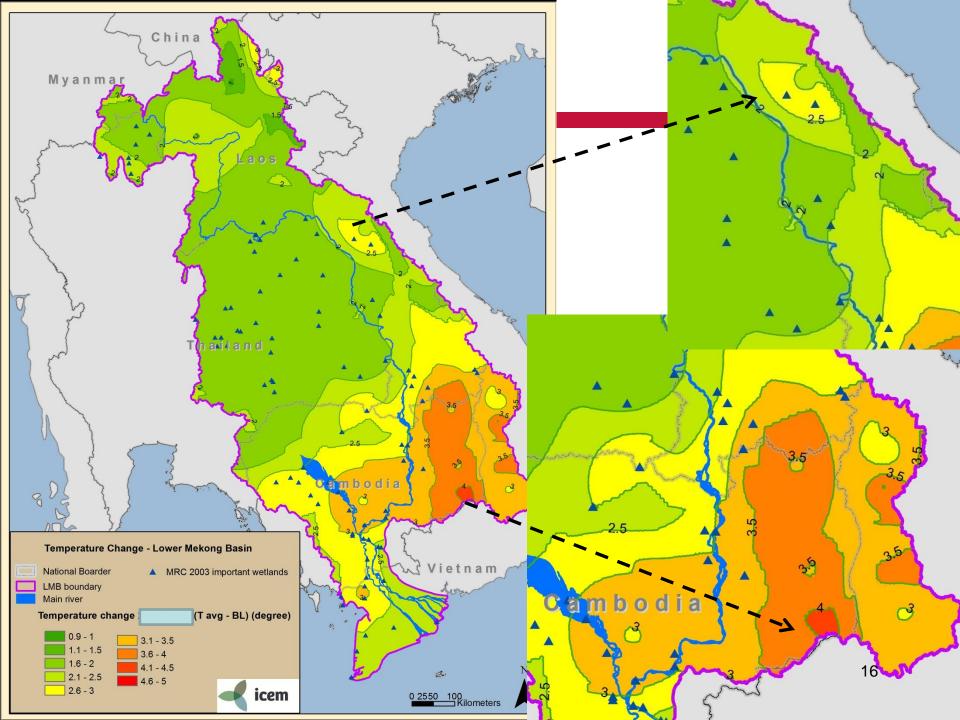
Source: ICEM, 2012

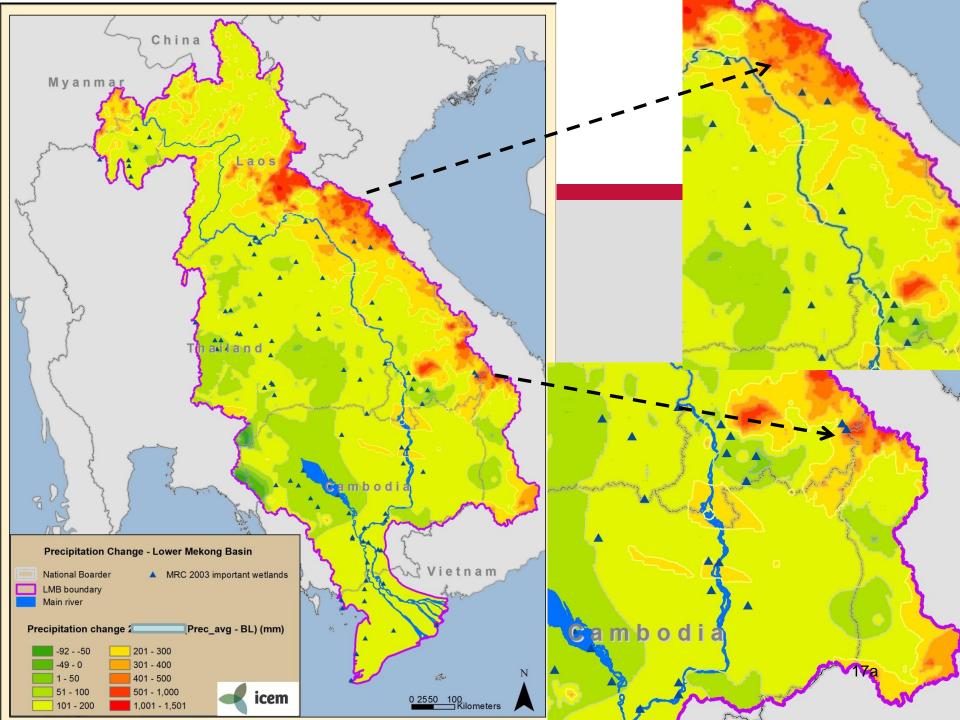


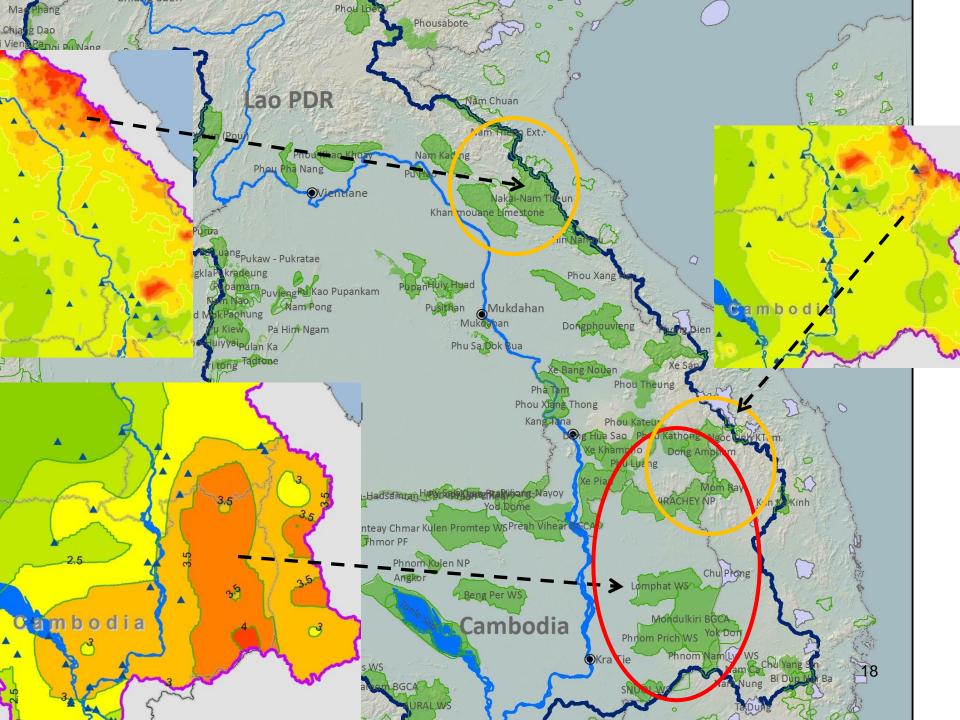


Identifying climate change "hot spots" – i.e. highly vulnerable areas

- High exposure:
 - significant climate change relative to base conditions
 - exposure to new climate/hydrological conditions
- High sensitivity:
 - limited temperature and moisture tolerance range
 - degraded and/or under acute pressure
 - severely restricted geographic range
 - rare or threatened
- Low adaptive capacity
 - Poor connectivity
 - Low diversity and tolerances
 - Homogenous systems









Sensitivity assessments: climate tolerances



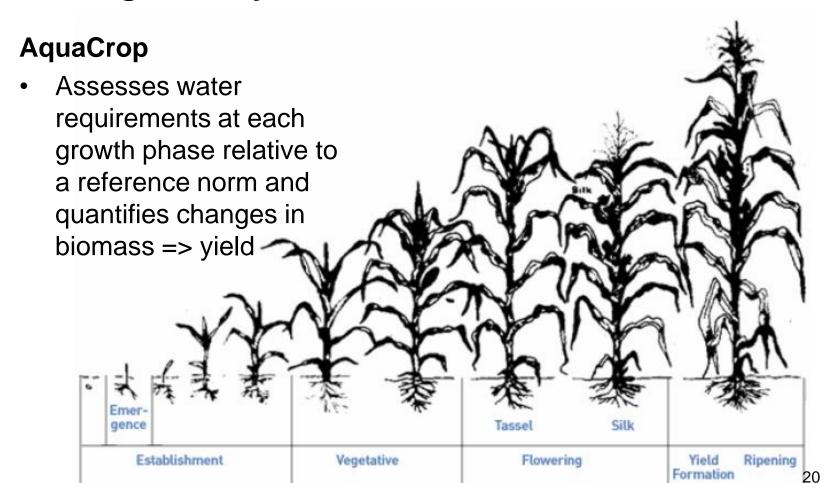
Optimal growing conditions: mean annual precipitation







Maize growth cycle



Source: FAO, 2010





Models

CC downscaling (6GCMs, A1B)

Hydrological & flood modeling (VMod, MIKE 11)

LUSET – Land Use Suitability Evaluation Tool (IRRI)

AQUACROP (FAO)

Outputs

Geographical shifts in climate (CC zones)

Geographical shifts in natural systems (ecozones)

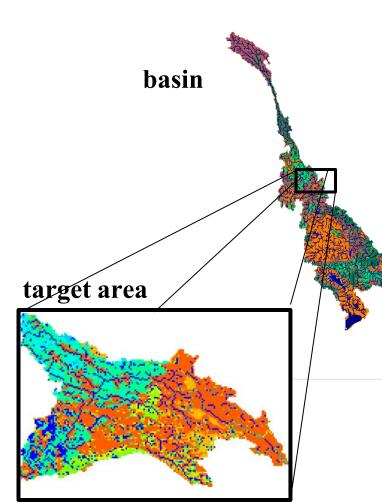
Geographical shifts in crop suitability

CC exposure for natural systems, agricultural, fisheries and socio-economic systems 21





Predicting future changes in land suitability



Basin – crop suitability

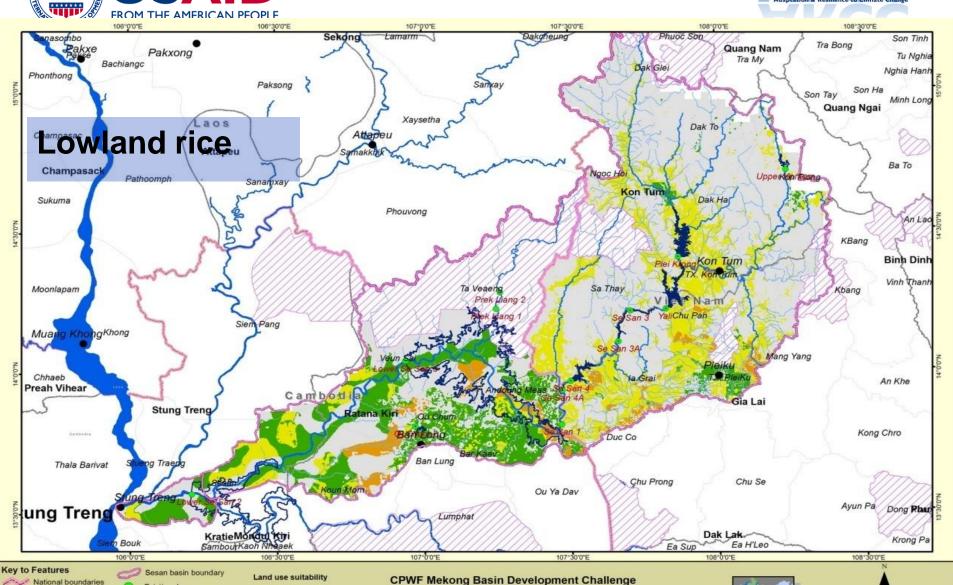
- Agro & eco zoning of basin characteristics
- Historic suitability of basin for a range of commercial and subsistence crops
- Suitability with climate change
- Assessment of transitions and shifts in geographical and seasonal suitability

Target areas – crop yields

- Losses in crop yields within transition zones
- Yield potential for new crops in transition zones









Minor rivers



Proposed reservoirs

Land use suitability

Highly suitable

Moderately suitable

Marginally suitable

Not suitable

MK3 optimising cascades of reservoirs

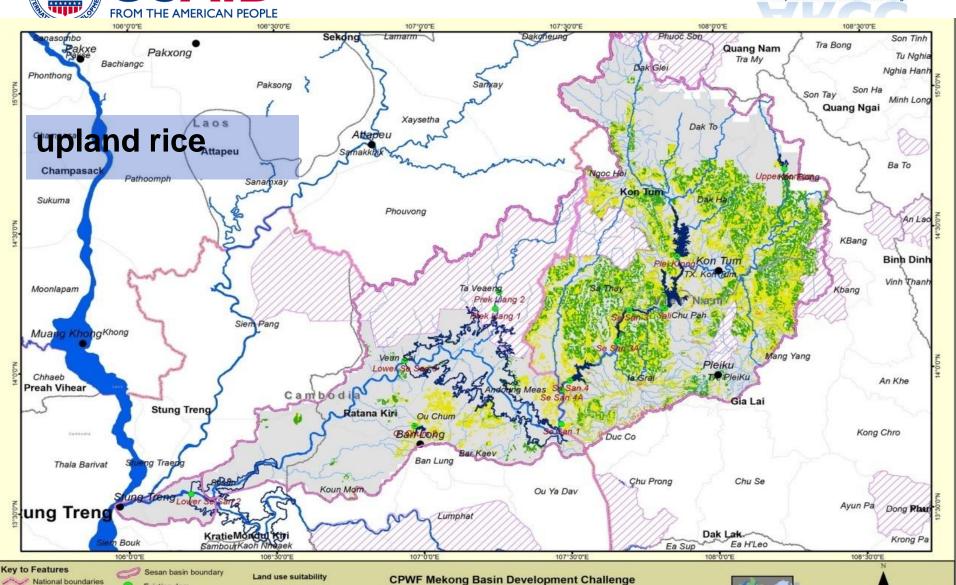
Land use suitability: Lowland rice





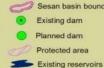








Minor rivers



Proposed reservoirs

m Highly suitable
m Moderately suitable
rea Marginally suitable

Not suitable

CPWF Mekong Basin Development Challeng MK3 optimising cascades of reservoirs Land use suitability: Upland rice

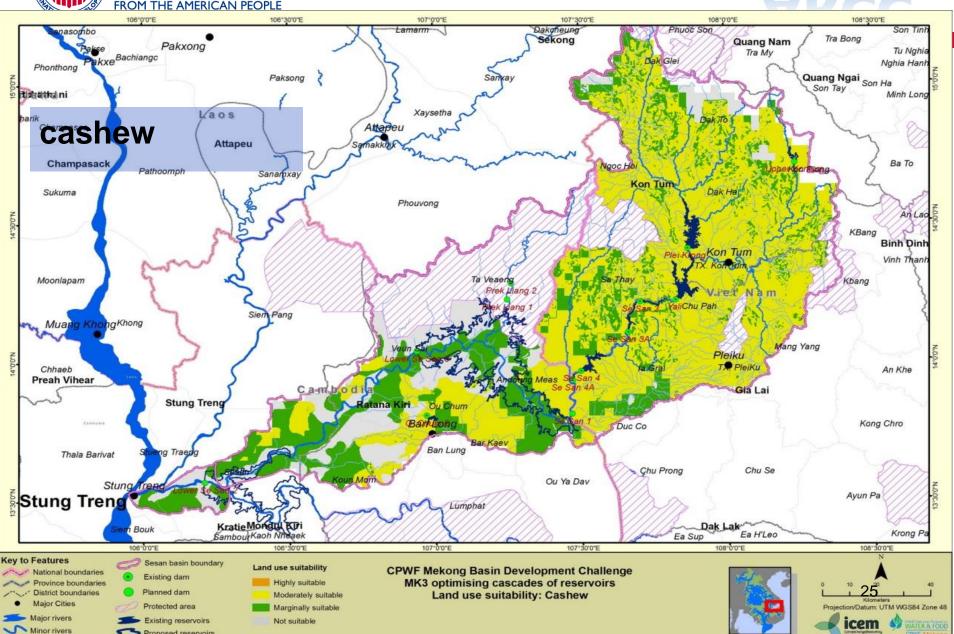






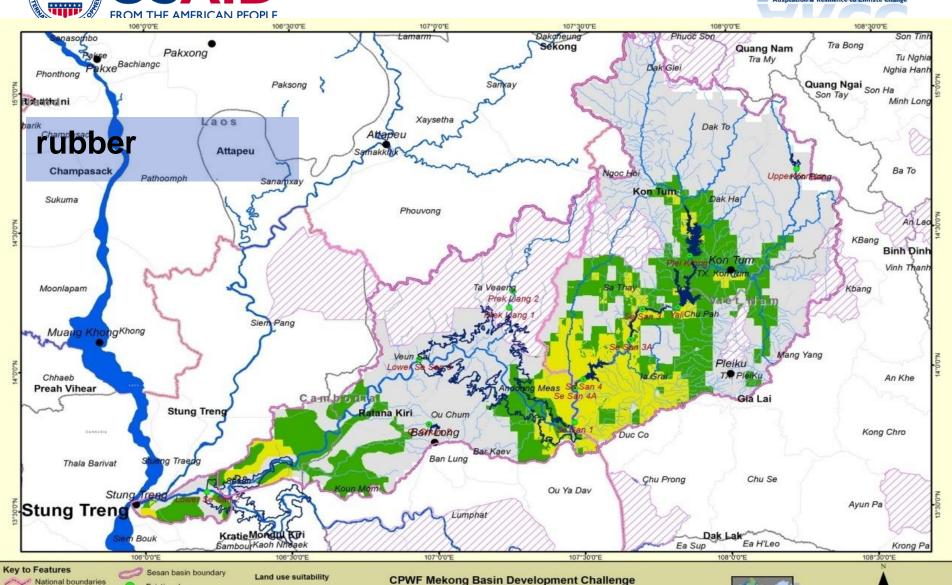
Proposed reservoirs













Minor rivers



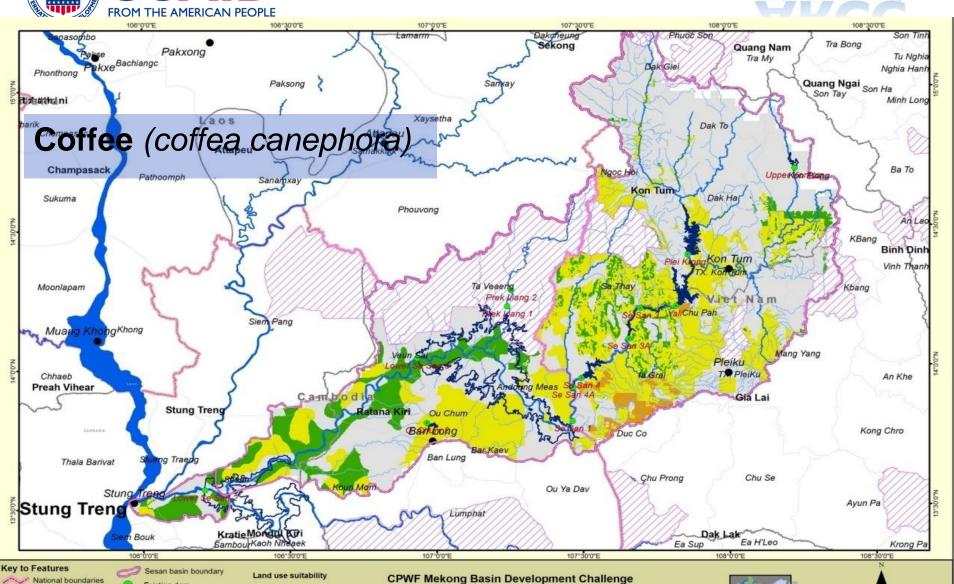
CPWF Mekong Basin Development Challen MK3 optimising cascades of reservoirs Land use suitability: Rubber













Major rivers

Minor rivers





Proposed reservoirs

Highly suitable Moderately suitable Marginally suitable

Not suitable

MK3 optimising cascades of reservoirs Land use suitability: Coffee







District boundaries

Major Cities

Major rivers

Minor rivers

Planned dam

Protected area

Proposed reservoirs

Existing reservoirs

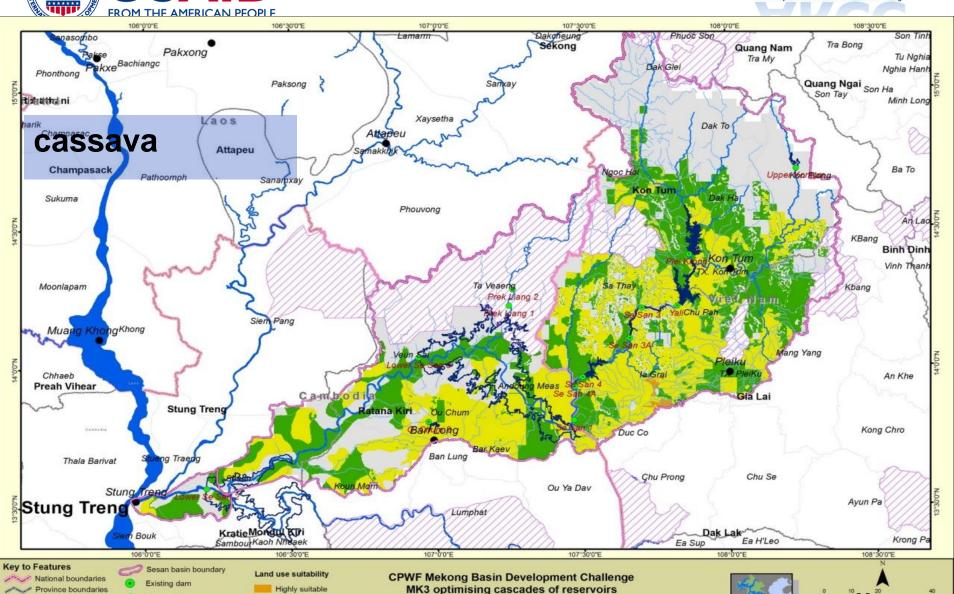
Moderately suitable

Marginally suitable

Not suitable



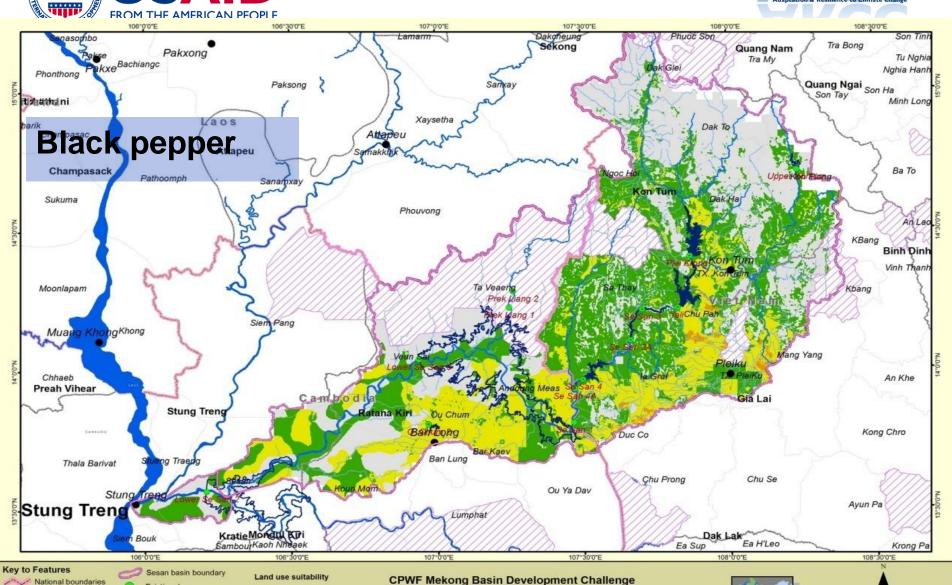
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Land use suitability: Cassava

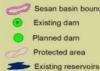








Minor rivers



Proposed reservoirs

Moderately suitable Marginally suitable

Highly suitable

Not suitable

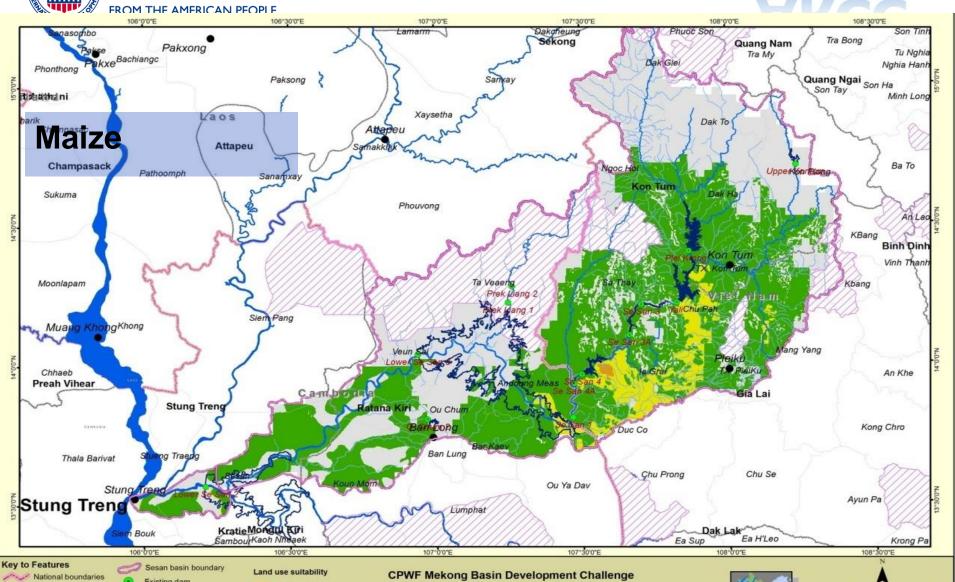
MK3 optimising cascades of reservoirs Land use suitability: Black pepper





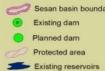








Minor rivers



Proposed reservoirs

Moderately suitable

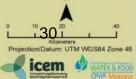
Highly suitable

Marginally suitable

Not suitable

MK3 optimising cascades of reservoirs Land use suitability: Maize









Adaptation Pathway - addressing the adaptation deficit

Response to CLIMATE CHANGE

- addressing additional threat

Response to CLIMATE VARIABILITY

- addressing extreme weather events

Response to REGULAR CLIMATE

 addressing existing development challenges

ADAPTATION PATHWAY

- 1 Addressing the adaptation deficit
- 2 Reinforcing successful coping mechanisms
- 3 Taking new high priority adaptation action

resilience