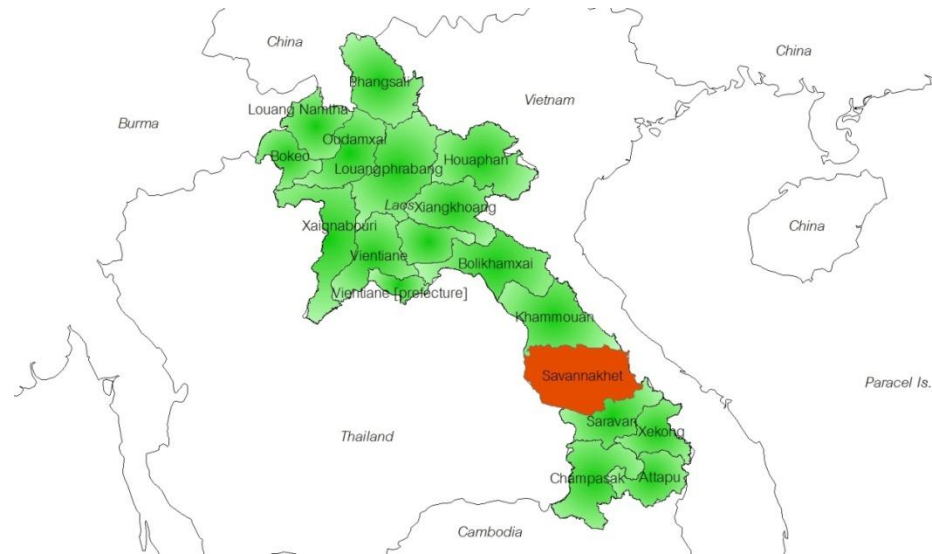


Rapid Assessment on Climate Change Risk CCAI pilot site: Champhone, Savannakhet, Lao PDR



Session 1: Background and introduction to climate change risk assessment

Rapid Assessment on Climate Change Risk CCAI pilot site: Champone, Savannakhet, Lao PDR

Objectives

- Understanding on climate change and risk assessment concept
- Understand climate change scenarios for Lao PDR
- Set indicators for climate risk at the study site
- Practice exercise on using data from climate change scenario in risk assessment
- Practice exercise on using data from future hydrological change in risk assessment
- Prepare risk map for CCAI pilot site

How to conduct climate change risk assessment with limited dataset

Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Forewords:

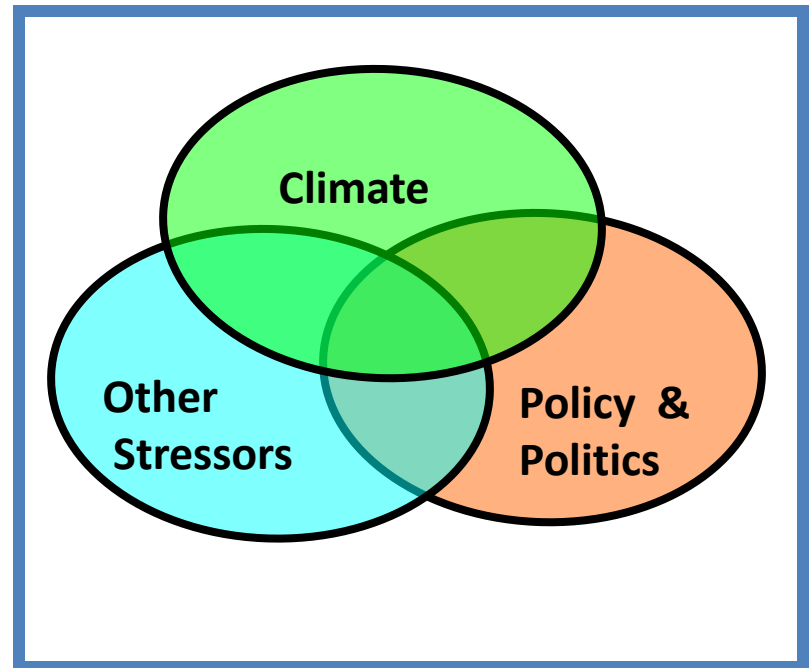
- Conventional climate change impact assessment and adaptation planning is based on sector by sector approach
- Climate change impact, vulnerability and adaptation are place and time specific
- Climate change cannot be taken as isolation issue from other issues in the area
- Adaptation is about the people and society is much more dynamic than change in climate system

Being prepared for climate change : If adaptation is the answer, what is the question?

How should we plan for adaptation?

Issues of concern:

- **Climate is one input among many**
- **Multiple stressors**
- **Multiple Stakeholders**

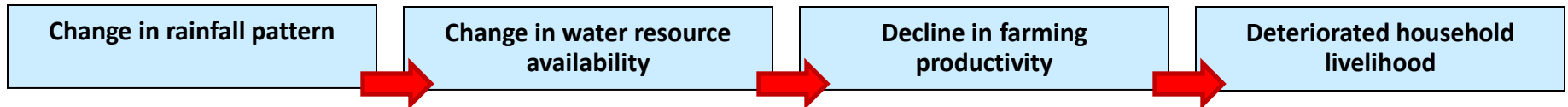


Milind Kandlikar
Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability, University of British Columbia

Ambuj Sagar
John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

Climate change adaptation context:

- Holistic view on climate change adaptation crucial to cope with complexity of the linkage between community livelihood and ecosystem
 - Climate change impact causes chain of consequences – from bio-physical to human livelihood



- Dependency of community livelihood on ecosystem integrity
- Response of each sector to change will have consequences on others sectors and systems
- Multiple aspects of adaptation: infrastructure, alternate livelihood, new practice, institutional arrangement, etc. – not necessary action, but long-term strategy.

Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Context:

- Any area consists of various ecosystems and society
- Different systems and sectors expose to climate risk differently
- Different sectors response to climate risk differently
- However, all systems and sectors are interlinked and interact among themselves – physically, socially and economically

Issue of concerns:

- Not only climate change that influence systems and sectors to adapt to change, but also socio-economic change
- Socio-economic change is far more dynamic than climate change and affect interaction among sectors
- Response to changes may result in changing adaptive capacity of the systems and sectors

Key issue: Holistic view over the area

Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

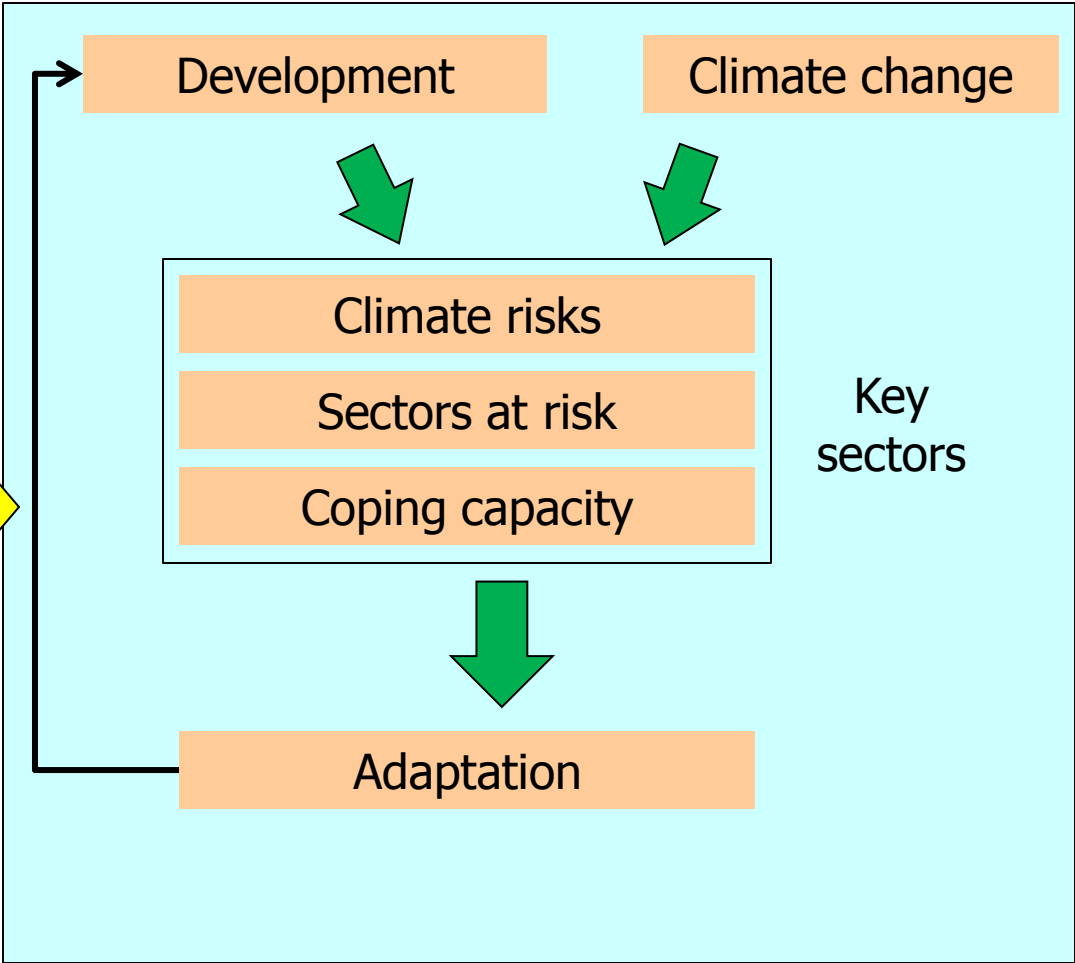
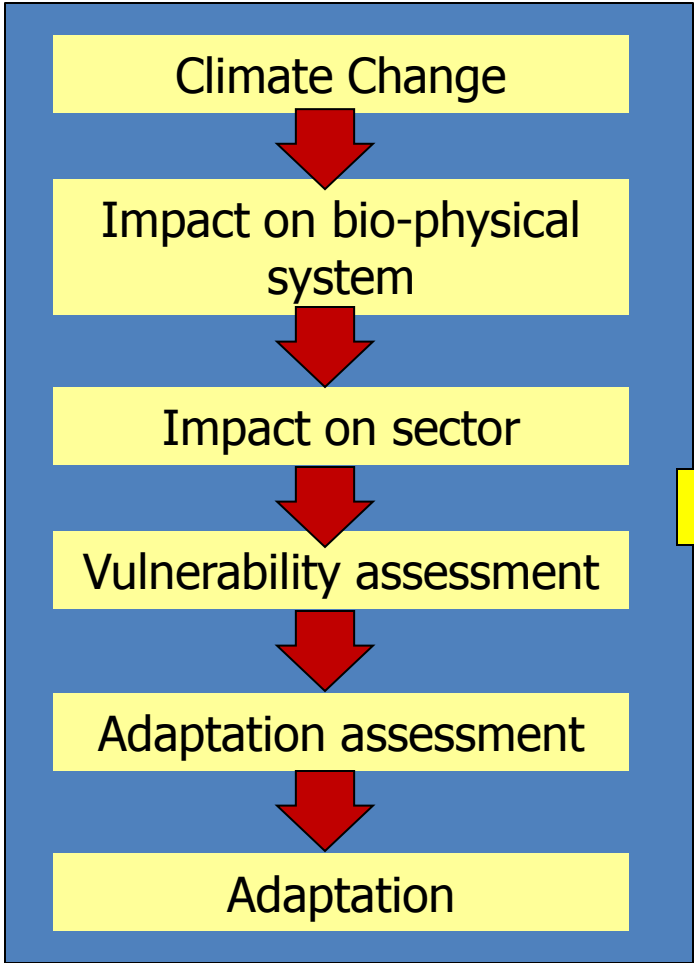
Issues: What and Why?

- What is an “area”?
 - Depends on the focus of assessment
 - Watershed
 - Administrative boundary
 - Economic zone
 - etc.
- Impact of climate change will not be risk until it start affecting the systems and sectors
- Local context make risk different – over space and time

High change not necessary means high impact
High impact not necessary means high risk
High risk not necessary means high vulnerability

Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Framework on climate change adaptation assessment



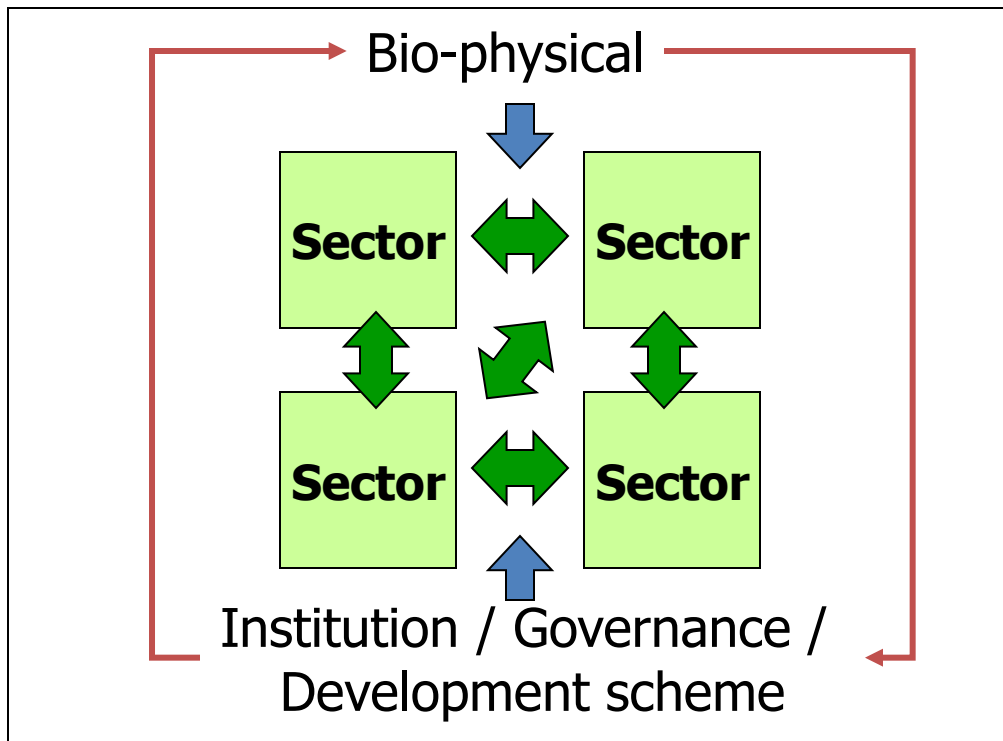
Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Holistic view on climate change impact, vulnerability and adaptation:
 Area-based approach

Natural aspects

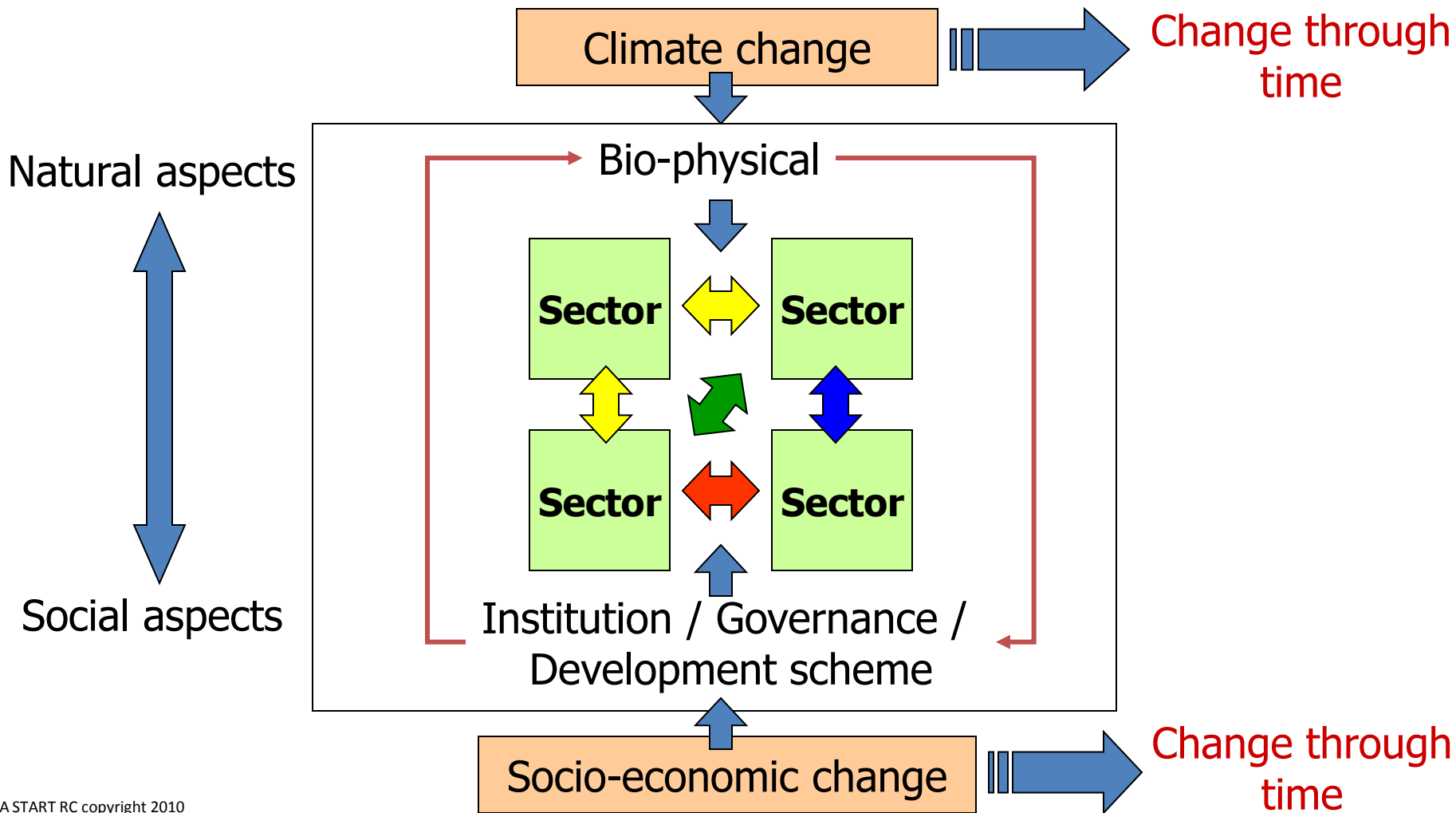


Social aspects

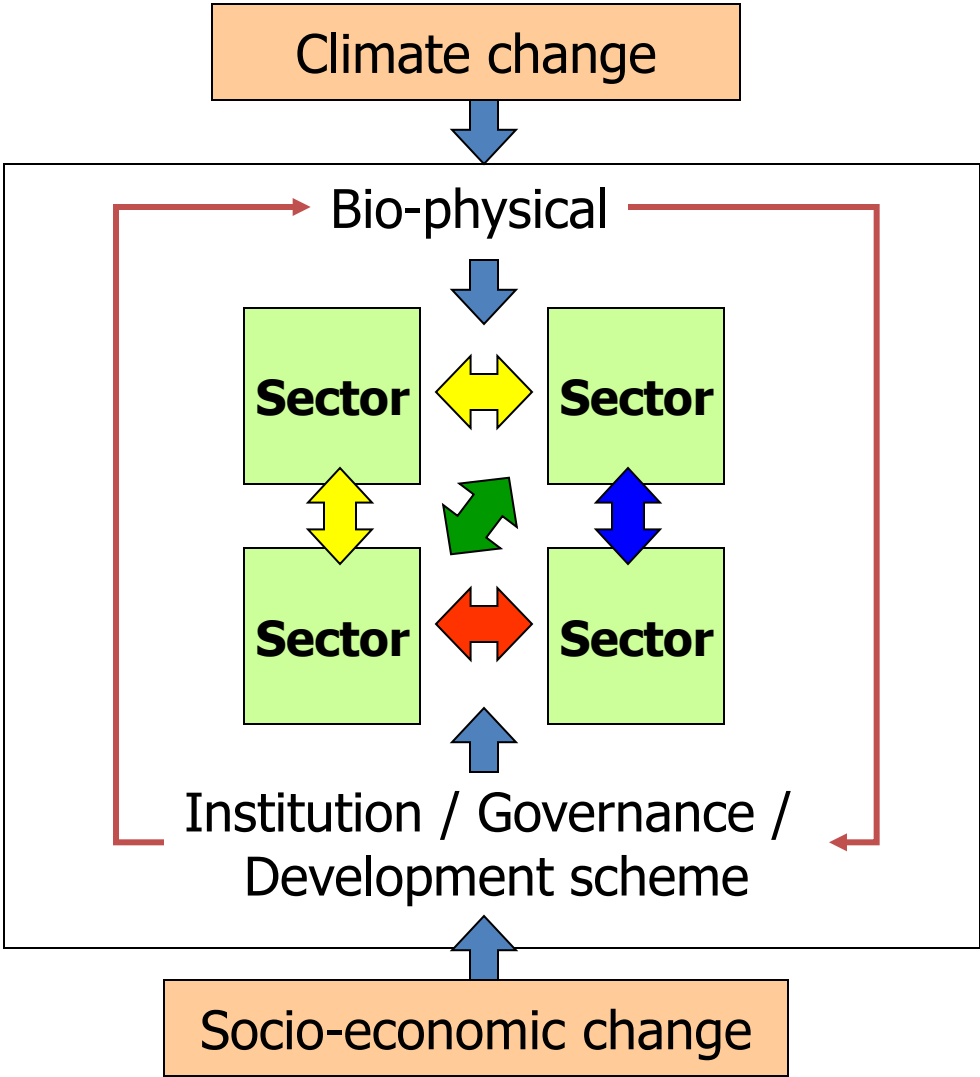
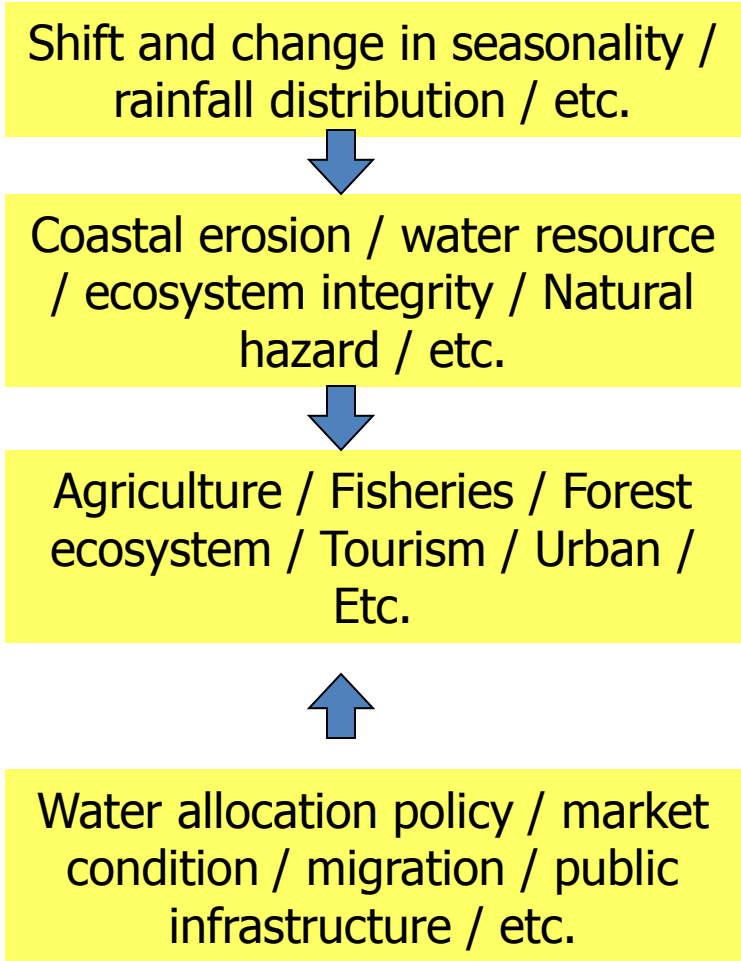


Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Holistic view on climate change impact, vulnerability and adaptation:
Area-based approach



Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation



Example of case study in Mekong River delta

External

Upstream Dams

Increasing irrigation land upstream - Cambodia

Internal

Flood control infrastructure – Long Xuyen Project

Illegal sand exploitation

Climate change
How climate change will affect?

Stresses

How will these change in the future?

Less sediment form upstream

Low Flow (Dry Season)

Drought (No rain during dry Season)

Flood

Bank erosion

Sectors at risk

How will they be more or less at risk?

Farmer – Own land - Aquaculture

Farmer – Landless – Capture fishery

Urban

Transportation

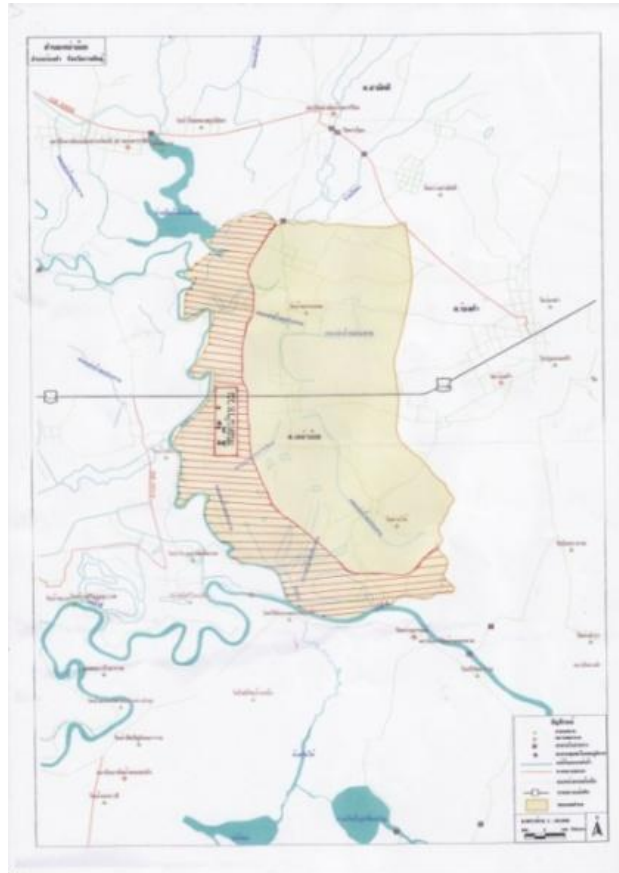
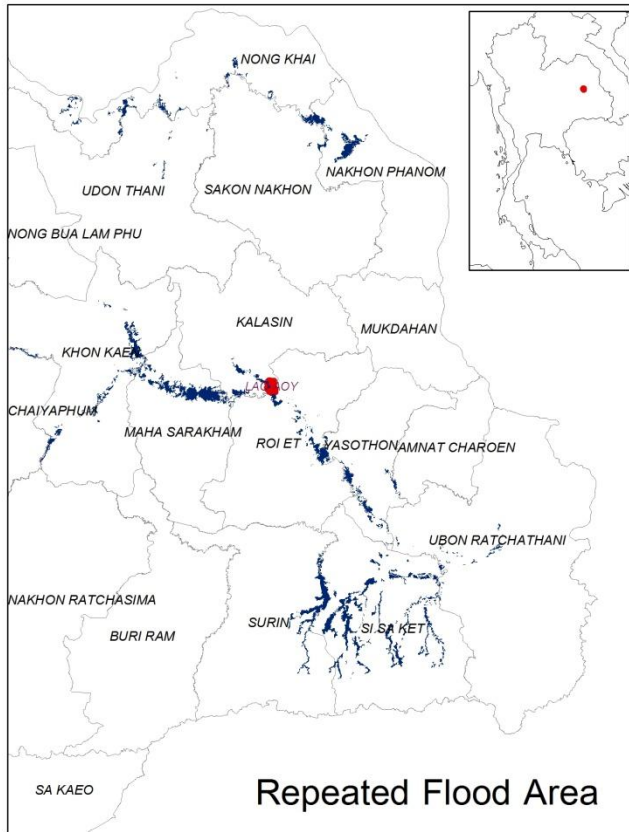
Ecosystem

Coping mechanism and capacity

What are coping mechanisms and how well they work?

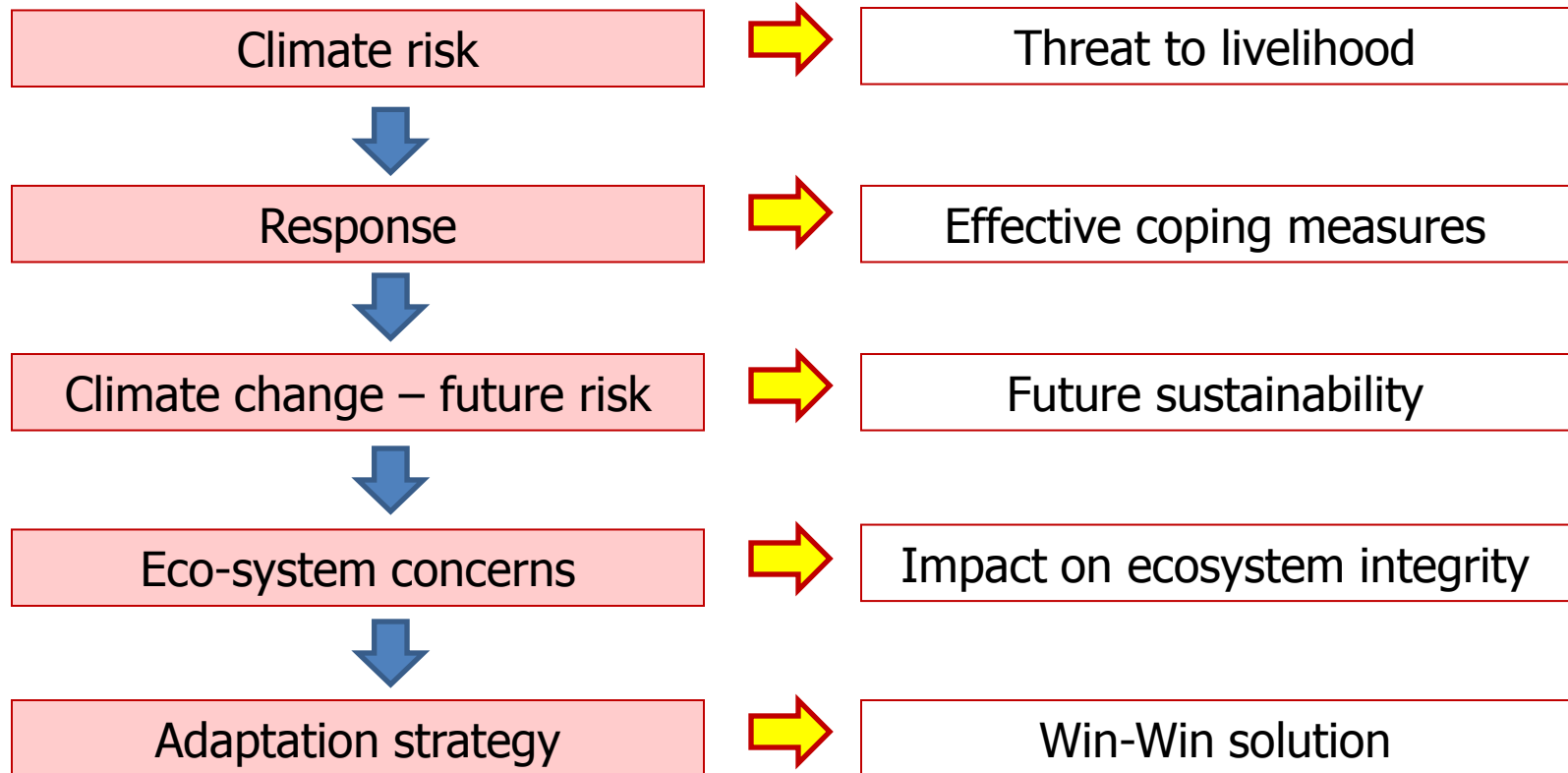
Can they still be effective in the future?

Climate Change Adaptation in Context of Sustainable Development
 Case study at Lao-oi, Kalasin province - Thailand



Case study at Lao-oi, Kalasin province - Thailand

Context & issue of concern



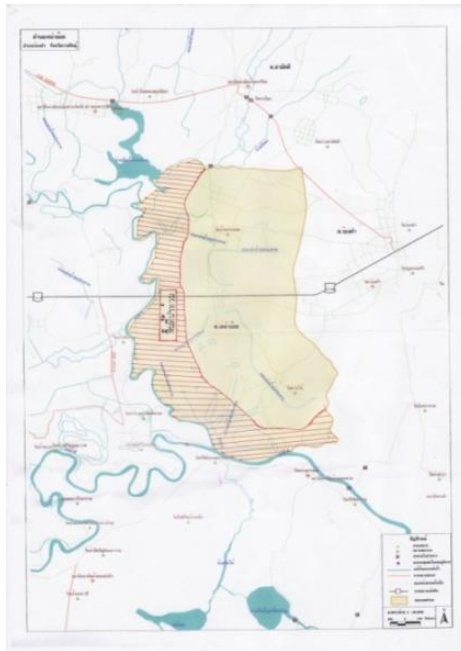
Case study at Lao-oi, Kalasin province - Thailand

Climate risk



Threat to livelihood

Frequent flood – destroy > 2/3 of rice production almost every year



Case study at Lao-oi, Kalasin province - Thailand

Response



Effective coping measures

New farming practice - Won't fight with flood – change to dry season rice – use water from main river through pumping station and underground pipe system



Path leads to dead end?

Synergies Between Ecosystem and Community Livelihood: Climate Change Adaptation in Context of Sustainable Development

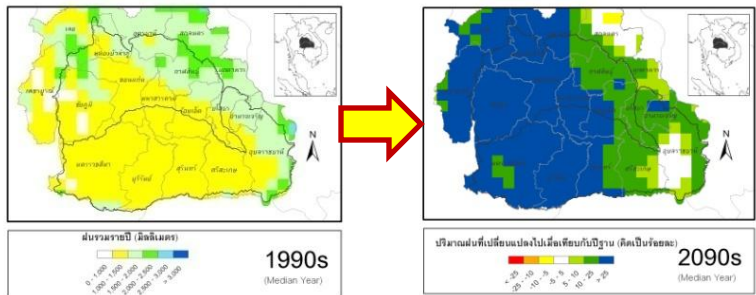
Case study at Lao-oi, Kalasin province - Thailand

Climate change – future risk



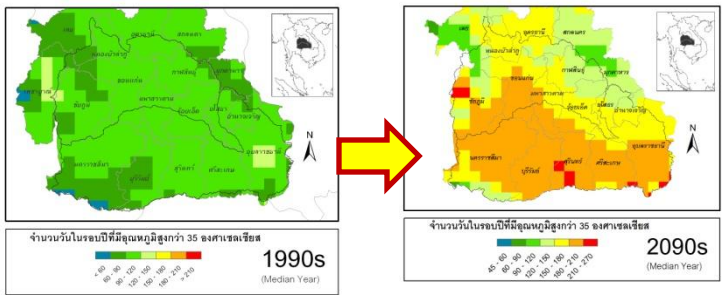
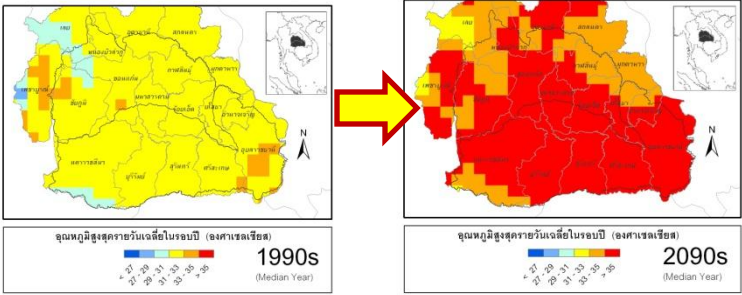
Future sustainability?

Warmer and longer summertime – reduced river flow whilst crop water demand could be higher to compensate higher evapotranspiration



Increase rainfall in rainy season suggests higher flood risk

But current response to climate risk may not sustain under warmer and longer summertime in the future



Synergies Between Ecosystem and Community Livelihood: Climate Change Adaptation in Context of Sustainable Development

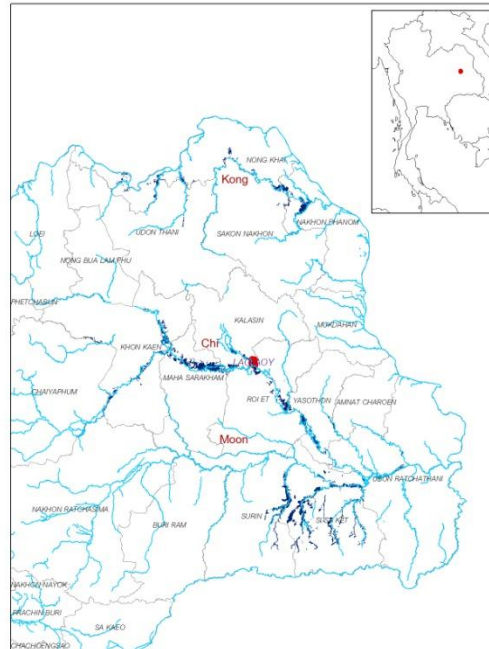
Case study at Lao-oi, Kalasin province - Thailand

Eco-system concerns



Impact on ecosystem integrity

Divert more water from river stream during dry season in the future – higher pressure to environmental flow and downstream ecosystem integrity



Case study at Lao-oi, Kalasin province - Thailand

Adaptation strategy



Win-Win solution

Alternate source of water resource – harvest water during flood season for dry season agriculture



Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Key concern:

Holistic view on climate change impact, vulnerability and adaptation over space and time.

Avoid trans-boundary effect / mal-adaptation

Build resilience through multiple options

Challenge: How to harmonize adaptations of various sectors in the society?

Win-win solution VS Fair trade-off

Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Tools and method:

- Mathematical model
- Spatial analysis
- Focus group discussion
- Etc.



Local stakeholder's perspective is key

Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Final words:

- Climate change adaptation is long-term development strategic planning
- Various aspects of climate change adaptations

Multiple levels of adaptation:

Household / Community / Provincial / National / Regional

Multiple approaches of adaptation:

Individual / Collective

Multiple methods of adaptation:

Engineering / Institutional / Ways of life / etc.

Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Some examples of climate change adaptation as development strategy

Bangladesh:

- Community-based practice to survive in changing ecosystem condition – permanent flood (water logging)
- Adaptation at individual and household level – changing ways of life



Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Some examples of climate change adaptation as development strategy

Nepal:

- Micro-finance mechanism through special insurance scheme to cope with increasing flash-flood
- Adaptation through institutional arrangement



Area-based climate change risk assessment for Climate change adaptation

Some examples of climate change adaptation as development strategy

Mongolia:

- Risk communication at multiple levels
- To build common awareness that leads to policy framework to climate change adaptation
- Adaptation planning through local participatory



**Well in the winter-spring
pasture of the Ihburd
herders' group**

Thank you

