

Integrated Management of Land Use, Land Cover, and Hydrology: Preparing for Climate Change

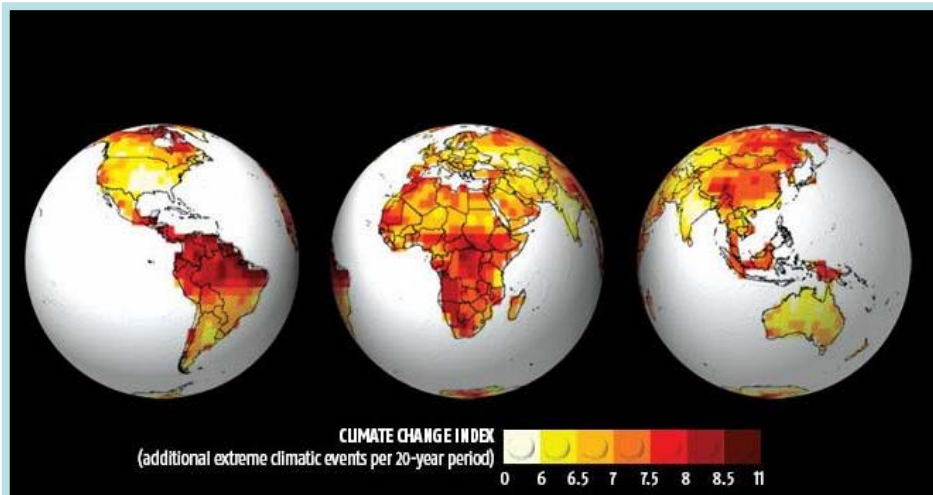


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The World Bank, Washington, DC.

Climate Change

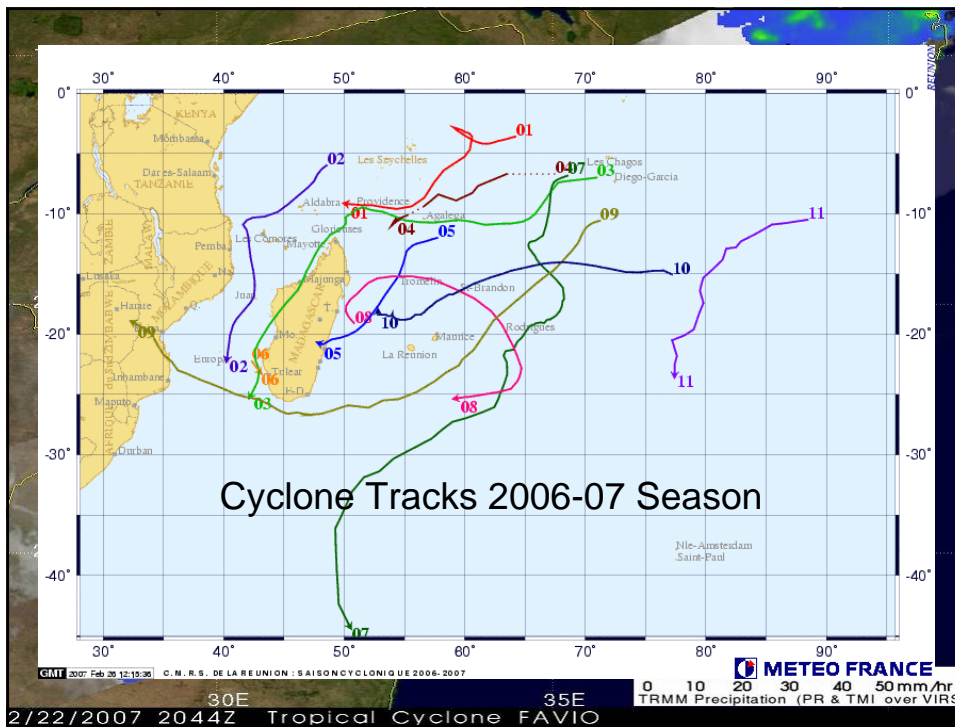
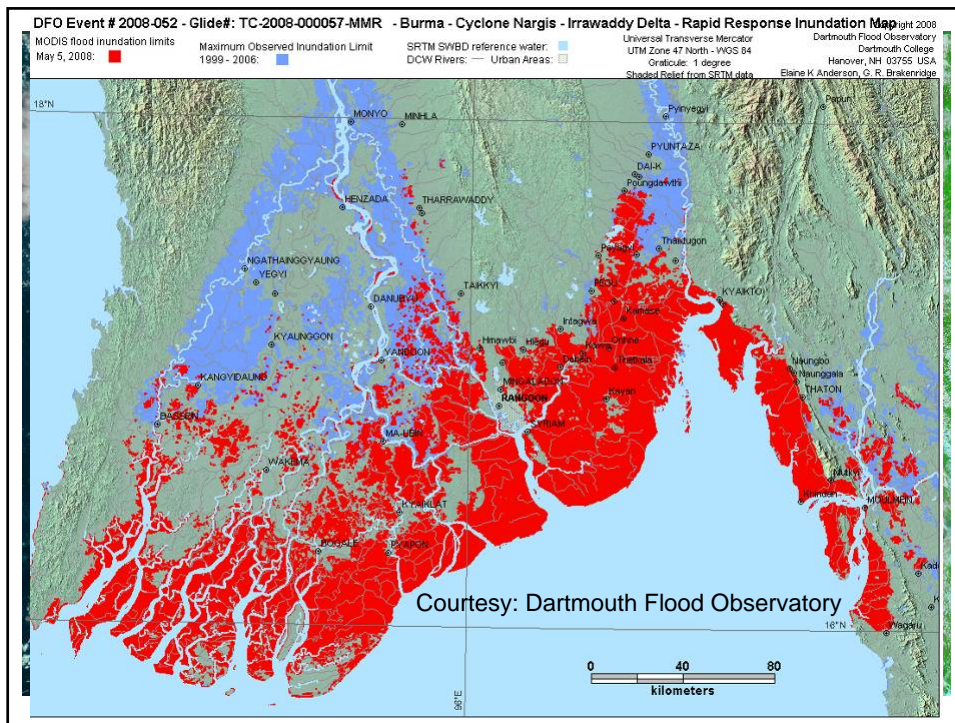
- Climate change presents an urgent challenge to the well-being of all countries...
-and particularly to the poorest countries and the poorest people (especially women and children) in vulnerable regions.
- Addressing climate change is central to the development and poverty reduction agenda.
- Tackling climate change is feasible...
- ...but who bears how much of the costs remains the key issue [UNFCCC estimates \$100b for mitigation + ~\$40b for adaptation in addition to ODA]

Projected Change in Frequency of Extreme Events in next 20 years



Baettig, M. B., M. Wild, and D. M. Imboden (2007), A climate change index: Where climate change may be most prominent in the 21st century

Myanmar: May, 2008



Adaptation to Climate Variability & Change



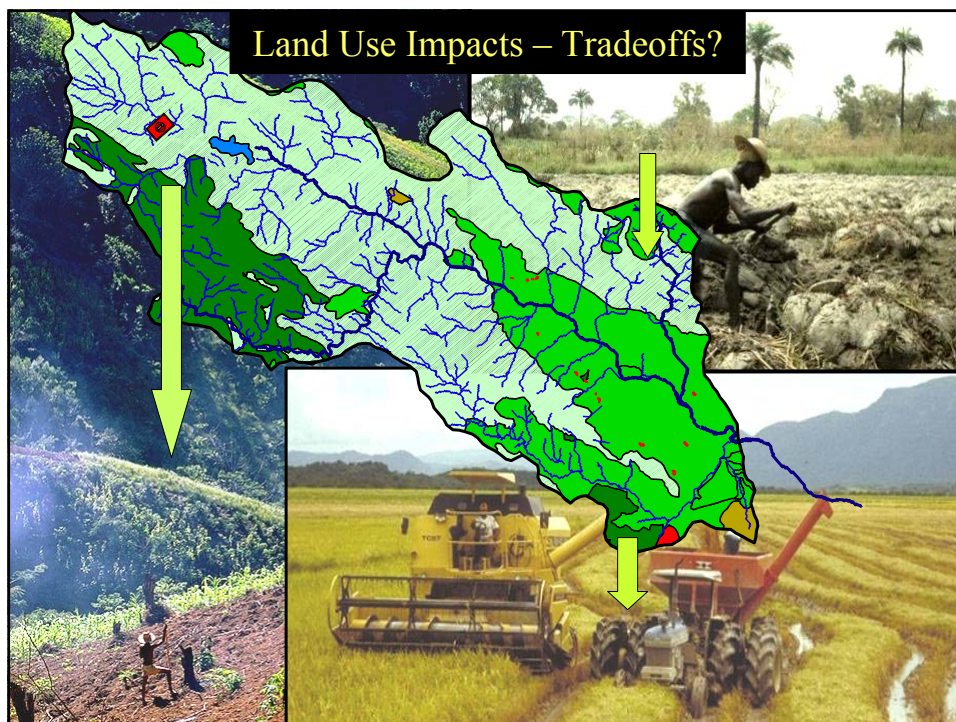
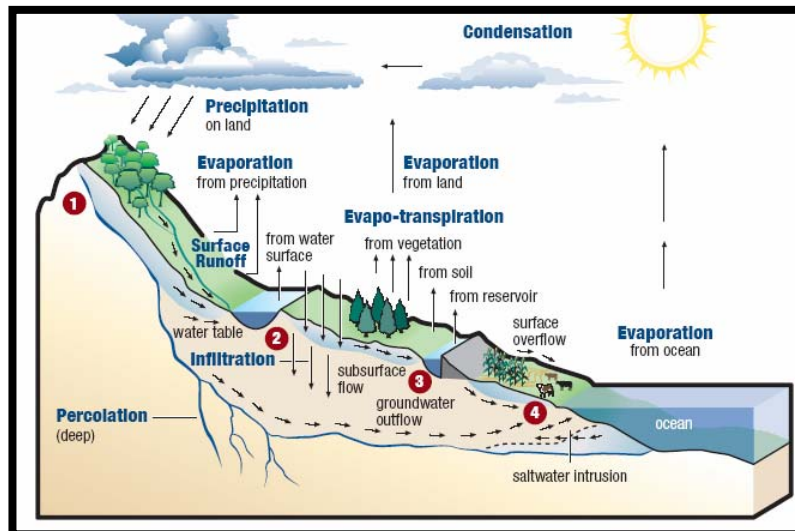
Zambezi Floods, Jan-Feb, 2007

Mozambique: Impact of 2000 floods on the economy

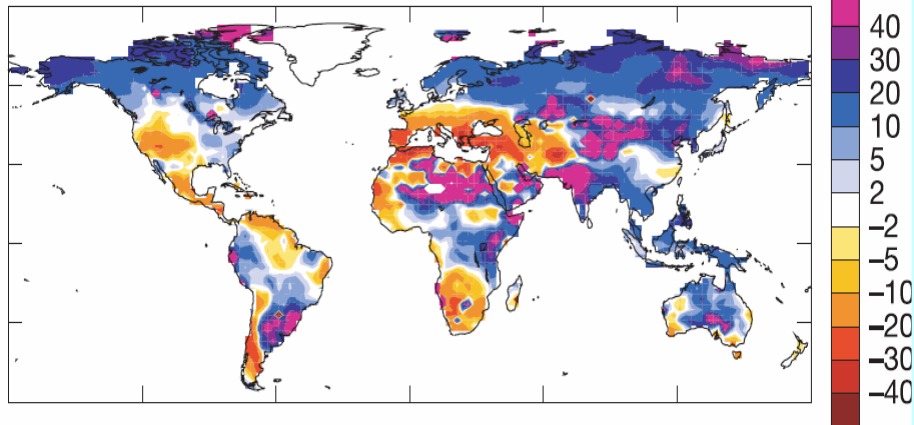
	Actual		Projection				
			Before the Floods		After the Floods		
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001	
Real GDP (ann. Growth rate)	12.0	9.0	7.0	7.2	5.4	7.9	-23%
Inflation (ann. average, %)	0.6	2.0	6.6	5.0	9.5	5.0	+44%
External current account:							
Before grants	-20.5	-31.7	-23.0	-15.7	-31.5	-18.4	
After grants	-12.4	-21.5	-16.3	-9.1	-19.7	-11.0	
Fiscal Balance:							
Before grants	-10.7	-12.1	-12.1	-10.7	-16.0	-11.5	
After grants	-2.4	-1.2	-5.2	-4.4	-7.0	-5.1	
Memorandum:							
GDP (Mt billion)	46,134	52,913	60,177	67,790	61,471	69,673	

Source: Staff estimates, IMF and Government of Mozambique

Production Landscapes Watershed to Basin Scales



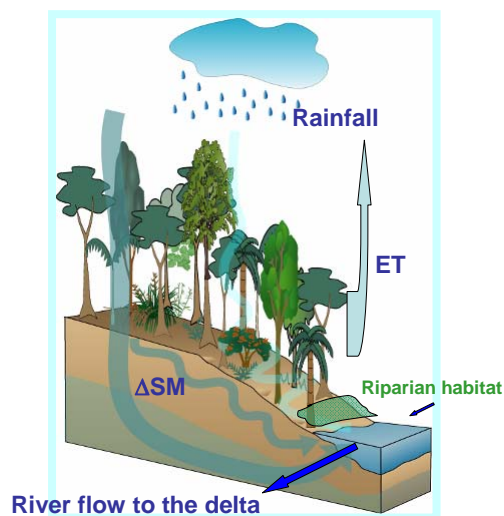
% change in runoff by 2050



- Many of the major “food-bowls” of the world are projected to become significantly drier
- Globally there will be more precipitation
- Higher temperatures will tend to reduce run off
- A few important areas drier (Mediterranean, southern South America, northern Brazil, west and south Africa)

Climate – Landsurface – Water Cycle (1)

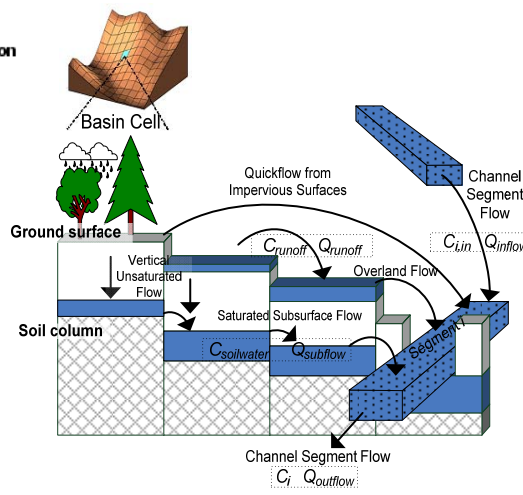
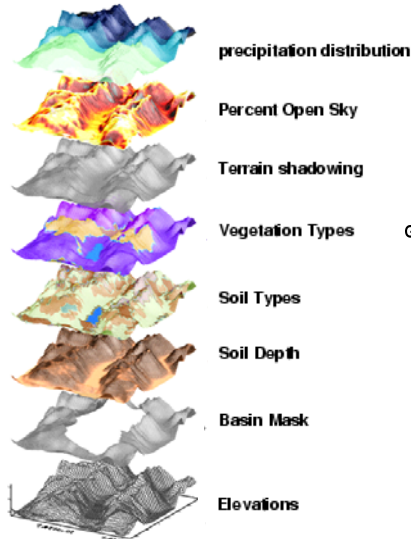
$$Q \text{ (river flow)} = P \text{ (rainfall)} - ET \text{ (evapotranspiration)} + \Delta SM \text{ (soil moisture)}$$



Climate – Landsurface – Water Cycle (2)

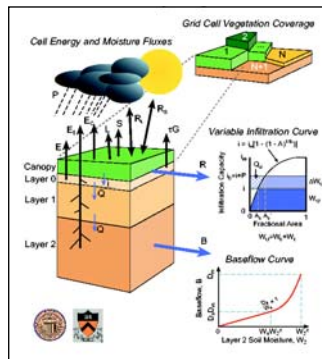
Climate and landscape structure

Water and “stuff” movement

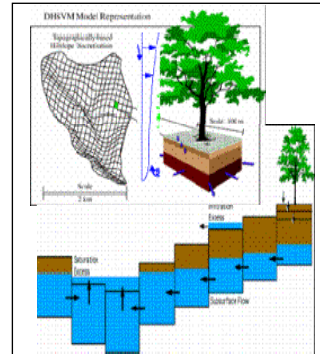


Bring it to life: geospatially-explicit, process-based Landscape-Hydrology Models

Large Scale
 e.g. VIC (Variable Infiltration Capacity) Meso/Macroscale Landscape/Hydrologic Model. (moderate to large-scale resolution)

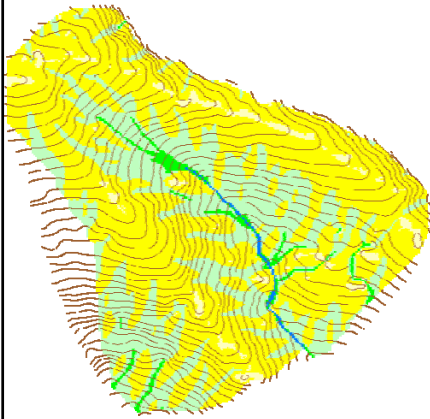


Small-Scale
 e.g., DHSVM (Distributed Hydrology Soil Vegetation Model) Micro/Mesoscale Landscape/Hydrologic Model (high to moderate resolution)



System/Terrain Analysis method

Example map of contributing area



Wetness index:

$$\omega = \ln[A_s / \tan\beta]$$

Sediment transport index:

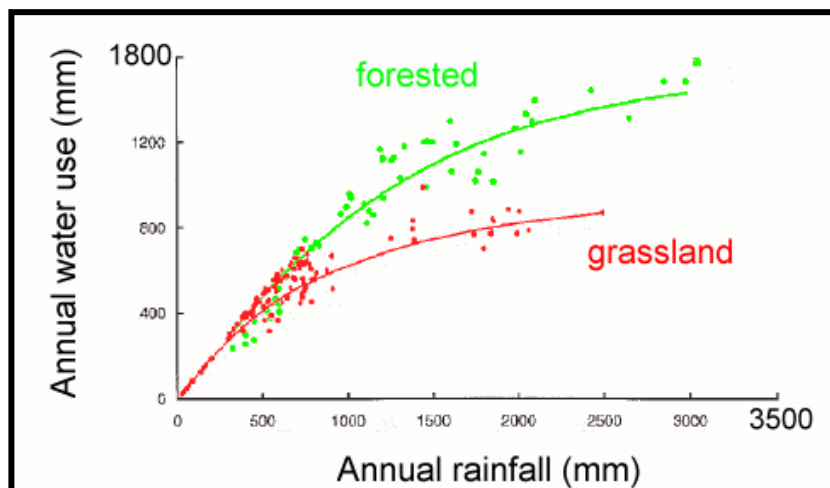
$$\tau = \left(\frac{A_s}{22}\right)^{0.6} \left(\frac{\sin\beta}{0.09}\right)^{1.3}$$

A_s = contributing area

β = slope

Moore et al. 1991, 1992

Water Use – Plantation Forests v Grasslands



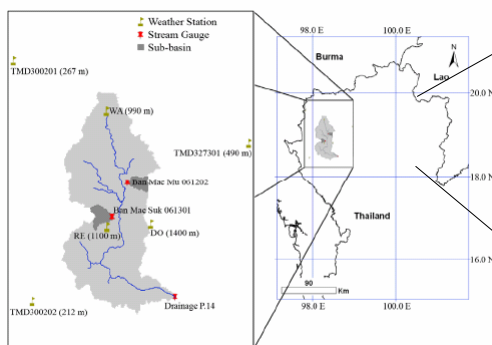
(Source: Zhang et al., 2001)

User-Friendly Decision Support Systems



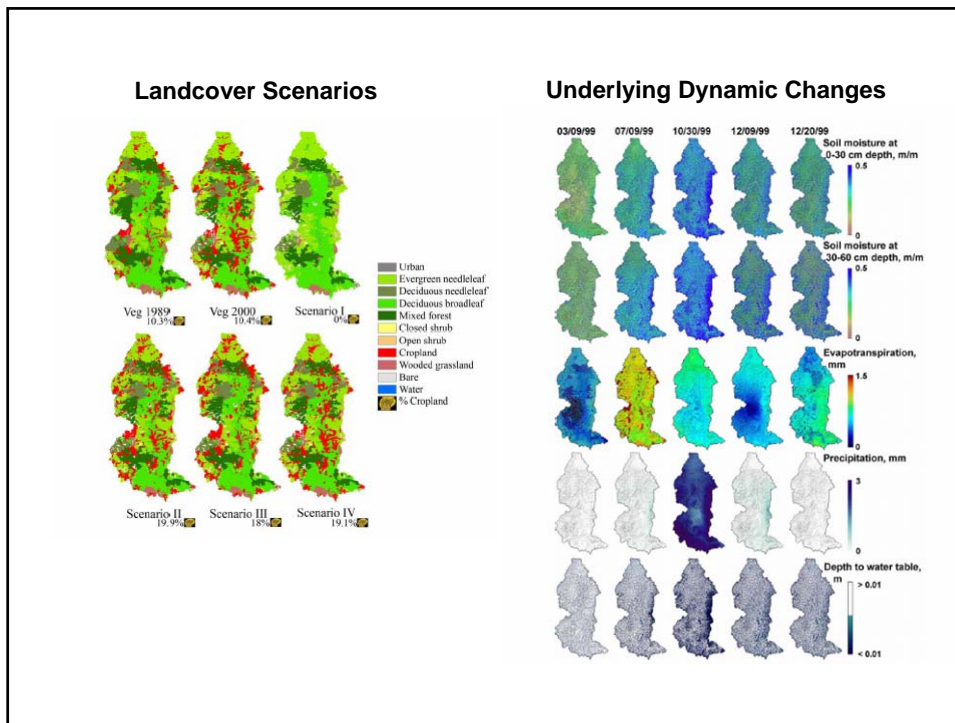
Effects of landuse change on the hydrologic regime of The Mae Chaem river basin, NW Thailand

Thanapakpawin et al (in press) *J. of Hydrology**



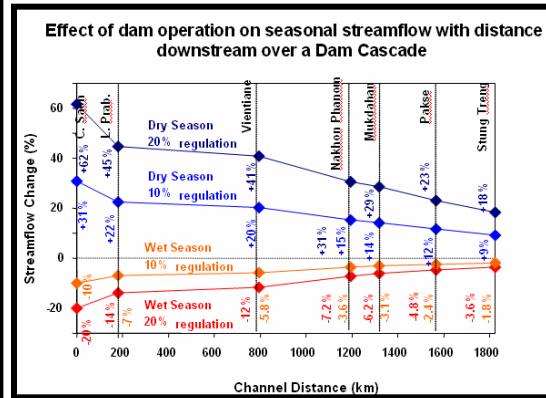
4000 km²/Sparse Data

NSF, BNPP Functional Value of Biodiversity



Landcover scenarios		Average hydrologic components (1995 – 2000)			
		Annual yield, mm (m ³ /s)	High flow, m ³ /s ^a	Low flow, m ³ /s	Annual evapotranspiration, mm
Veg 2000	I	215 (26.2)	54.7	7.6	762
	NI	249 (30.5)	58.6	12.0	727
Scenario I	NI	223 (27.2)	53.3	11.1	752
Scenario II	I	202 (24.7)	53.6	5.8	781
	NI	261 (31.8)	61.2	12.5	715
Scenario III	I	220 (25.6)	56.8	7.0	759
	NI	269 (32.8)	63.1	12.7	707
Scenario IV	I	193 (23.6)	51.6	5.6	786
	NI	251 (30.7)	59.1	12.2	724

EFFECT OF DAMS ON FLOW SUB-MODEL



Pro-Poor Instruments

- Integrated Land & Water Management (Soil carbon, avoided deforestation, Rehabilitation of degraded lands)
- Capacity strengthening (regional, national, local)
- Methodologies and transaction costs
 - New science and new technologies
 - Improved temporal and spatial resolution
 - Better handle on assessing tradeoffs
 - Empowering communities with knowledge and access to technologies (early warning, decision support, relocation, infrastructure...)

Analyses & Actions

- Optimal spatial scales for conducting analysis of spatially variable economic and bio-physical processes.
- Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF)
- Economics of Adaptation
- Strategic Framework on Climate Change (SFCC)



NEXT STEPS IN WBG Investments

Empowering local institutions and communities with geospatial and time referenced tools and incentives for:

- Conserving, better understanding, and using traditional and cultural knowledge.
- Improved NRM approaches,
- Adaptation to Climate Change,
- Preparation for climate variability and extreme events,
- Objective monitoring of progress based on quantitative indicators, and
- Better and more resilient livelihoods.

Towards a Strategic Framework on Climate Change (SFCC)

Climate change “is a development, economic, and investment challenge. It offers an opportunity for economic and social transformation that can lead to an inclusive and sustainable globalization. That is why addressing climate change is a critical pillar of the development agenda.”

Robert Zoellick - United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia, December 2007

www.worldbank.org/climateconsult

Thank you!

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The Zambezi River in Mozambique