

# **Steps in mapping climate-risks and adaptation plans**

Training workshop on mapping climate-risks and adaptation plans using CS-MAP approach Phnom Penh, Cambodia | 19-20 December 2022



- 0. Getting ready
- 1. Step 1: Define climate-risks and agriculture products
- 2. Step 2: Mapping climate-risks
- 3. Step 3: Propose adaptation plans
- 4. Step 4: Revise climate-smart maps and adaptation plans
- 5. Step 5: Map integration at province level

## **CS-MAP process**





## **Participants:**

- Agriculture officials
- Hydrology officials
- Natural resources officials
- Environment officials
- Private sector
- Local people (i.e. agricultural extension officers, village leaders, farmers, etc.)

#### Province map

#### information from **district** level



Getting ready

#### 1. Step 1: Define climate-risks and agriculture products

- 2. Step 2: Mapping climate-risks Normal year scenario
- 3. Step 3: Propose adaptation plans
- 4. Step 4: Revise climate-smart maps and adaptation plans
- 5. Step 5: Map integration at province level

## Step 1: Define climate-risks and agriculture products

Purpose

- Develop criteria to determine climate-risks
- Determine the top 3 important agricultural products

### Output

- List of climate-risks
- List of top 3 important agricultural products
- Potential damage levels of those risks to agricultural products

## Methods

- Focus group discussion (FGD)
- Key Informant Interview (KII)

## Materials and equipment

• A0 sheets, markers, colored notes





## Step 1: Define climate-risks and agriculture products

Implementation

Prepare a list of climate-risks



• lists climate-risks in the targeted region and relevant causes on an A0 sheet



- view, discuss, supplement the list of risks if necessary
- determine the affected agricultural products

#### Climate risks, damage levels, affected agricultural products

Climate	Year	Level	Affected product			Causes
risks			Rice	Vegetables	Cassava	
Flooding	2020	Extreme	Х	х	Х	Severe flood from Mekong River
	2019	Moderate		х		Flood combined with heavy rain
Drought	2018	Moderate	х	х		Low river discharge, low rainfall
	2015	Extreme	х	х	х	Low river discharge, low rainfall
Heat	2012	Extreme	х	х	Х	High soil and air temperature



In case of multiple climate-risks, use the Pairwise Ranking method to identify the priority

www.cgiar.org

## Step 1: Define climate-risks and agriculture products

#### Implementation

Agree on a **common name** and of potential **future** damage levels of each risk

- asks participants to discuss and agree on a common name for each risk
- asks how to identify levels of potential damages
- takes notes on an A0 sheet

- view, discuss, agree on the local names of the identified risks
- discuss criteria to evaluate potential damage levels
  e.g. yield loss, level of damage, recovery cost, etc.

# Local namesCommon nameFlash floodFloodWaterloggingFloodRiver floodFlood

#### Potential damage??

Code	Level of damage		
1	High		
2	Moderate		
3	Low		
0	No damage		





# Questions???





- 0. Getting ready
- 1. Step 1: Define climate-risks and agriculture products
- 2. Step 2: Mapping climate-risks
  - 2.1. Study the base map

2.2. Define spatial and temporal boundaries of climate-risks – Normal year scenario

- 3. Step 3: Propose adaptation plans
- 4. Step 4: Revise climate-smart maps and adaptation plans
- 5. Step 5: Map integration at province level

## Step 2.1: Study the base map

#### Purpose

- Get familiar with the base map
- Check the place names and ground objects
- Update the base map with recent changes

#### Output

• Participants are able to recognize the directions, landmarks and locations on the base map

#### Methods

• Focus group discussion (FGD)

Materials and equipment

- A0-size paper base map, scale ~1:10,000 to 1:50,000 for district level
- Layers: topography, land use/land cover, landmarks and administration





## Step 2.1: Study the base map



Implementation

- Place the map following the correct orientation
- Check the place names and ground objects on the map
- (Discuss updates if applicable)



## Step 2.2: Define spatial and temporal boundaries of climate-risks



#### Purpose

- Define scenarios of climate risks (Normal year/Extreme year)
- Define the temporal and spatial boundaries of the climate risk for each of agricultural products in each scenario

#### Output

- A map for each climate-risk in a scenario for a particular product by season
- Potential damage levels of the risk defined on the map

#### Methods

- Climate risk modelling (by research institutions)
- Focus group discussion (FGD)

#### Materials and equipment

- Base map (from Step 2.1)
- A0-size transparent film
- Erasable colour markers

Both temporal and spatial boundaries of a climate risk are **relative** and **need to be defined for each scenario** 



## Step 2.2: Define spatial and temporal boundaries of climate-risks

CGIAR

#### Implementation

- Delineate the temporal boundary of the climate-risk
  - Define the particular seasons or time periods of each climate-risks (from Step 1.1)
- Define risks, seasons, and scenarios for all agricultural products into TASKS
  - Define clear tasks to carry out the delineation of spatial boundaries of the climate risk on the map for different products, planting seasons, scenarios and risks

#### Define tasks for the participatory mapping process

Task	Season Risk		Scenario	Remarks			
Rice							
1	Early wet	Flood	Normal				
2	Early wet	Flood	Extreme				
3	Main wet	Flood	Normal				
4	Main wet	Flood	Extreme				
Vegetables							
•••							

## Step 2.2: Define spatial and temporal boundaries of climate-risks

Asian Mega-Deltas

#### Implementation

- Delineate spatial boundaries for a climate-risks
  - Fix the transparent film on the base map
  - Mark the corners of the base map on the film with +
  - Draw the boundaries of the areas that will potentially be damaged by the climate risk
  - Write the potential damage levels in the middle of the map polygons
  - Place the map with the film on a flat surface and take photos perpendicularly

transparent film on top of the base map



# Questions???





- 0. Getting ready
- 1. Step 1: Define climate-risks and agriculture products
- 2. Step 2: Mapping climate-risks

#### 3. Step 3: Propose adaptation plans

- 4. Step 4: Revise climate-smart maps and adaptation plans
- 5. Step 5: Map integration at province level

## **Step 3: Propose adaptation plans**



Purpose

• Propose adaptation plans for each task

Output

• A map of adaptation plans for each task

Methods

- Focus group discussion (FGD)
- Modelling (optional)

Materials and equipment

- Base map and the transparent film with risk boundaries and potential damage levels (Step 2.3)
- Erasable colour markers



## **Step 3: Propose adaptation plans**

Implementation

• Review the climate risk, its causes, boundaries, and potential damage levels

→ build an overall picture of the region and synthesize information up to this step

• discuss adaptation actions for each affected area on the map

Description of risks, causes and adaptation plans

Task 1: Product: <b>Rice</b> Risk: <b>Flood</b>		Season: <b>Early wet</b> Scenario: <b>Normal year</b>			
Area	Description	Causes	Adaptation plan		
1	Double-rice area near the secondary school	No drainage canals, surrounded by elevated road	<ul><li>Shift to aquaculture</li><li>Open the gate for drainage</li><li>Adjust cropping calendar</li></ul>		
2					



INITIATIVE ON



# Step 3: Propose adaptation plans



Implementation

Update adaptation plans on the map

 Note the <u>current</u> farming practices and production system for each specific area on the risk map (S2.2) in red

#### E.g. Rice $_{EW}$ – Rice $_{MW}$

• Note the <u>adaptation plans</u> on the same map in blue

#### E.g. $\rightarrow$ Aquaculture

• Place the map with the film on a flat surface and take photos perpendicularly



# Questions???





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## Step 4: Revise climate-smart maps and adaptation plans



#### Purpose

• Revise maps of climate-risks and adaptation plans with participation of larger groups of local stakeholders

#### Output

• Information on the climate-risk map and adaptation plans are evaluated and finalised

#### Methods

- Focus group discussion (FGD)
- Key informant interview (KII)

#### Materials and equipment

- Climate-risk map with adaptation plans (Step 3) in digital or hard copy
- New transparent film (if using hard-copy map)
- Screen (if using digital map)

#### Step 4: Revise climate-smart maps and adaptation plans

Implementation

- Invite a wider stakeholder group to revise the initial risk map and adaptation plan
- Brief the mapping process and initial outputs to the sub-group
- Present the initial map and adaptation plans to participants for comments and suggestions for improvements
- Refine the risk map and adaptation plans
- Update changes to the final map





# Questions???





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## Step 5: Map integration at province level



#### Purpose

• Integrate the adaptation plans at district scale into province scale

#### Output

• provincial climate-risk map and adaptation plans integrated and agreed by stakeholders

#### Methods

- Focus group discussion (FGD)
- Key informant interview (KII)

#### Materials and equipment

- Climate-risk map with adaptation plans (Step 4) in digital or hard copy
- New transparent film (if using hard-copy map)
- Screen (if using digital map)

#### Step 5: Map integration at province level



#### Implementation

- Present the district maps (Step 4) to all stakeholders
- Match district maps into the province map
- Discuss mismatches to make necessary adjustments
- Refine the integrated map



# Questions???



# Thank you!

