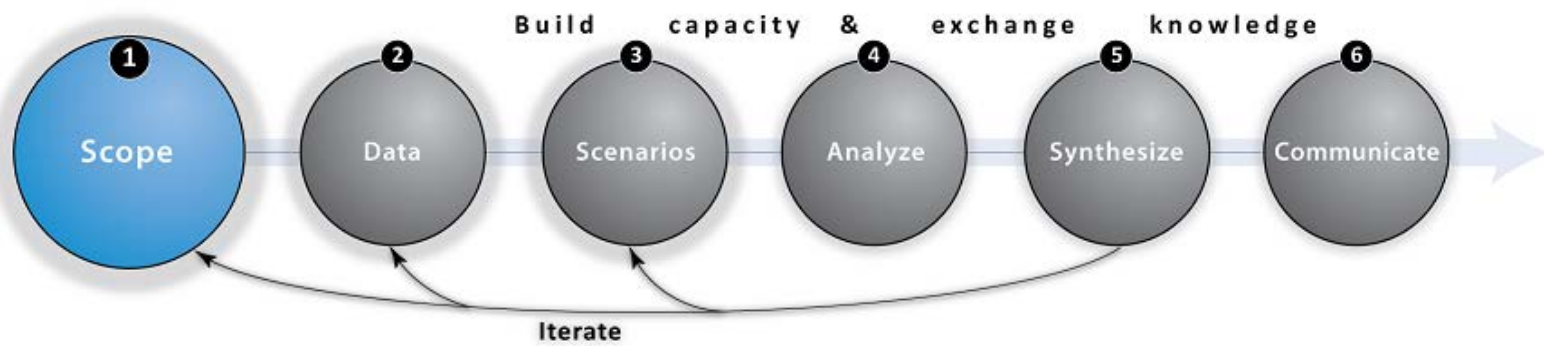


An aerial photograph of a coastal wetland. In the foreground, there is a large, shallow body of water with a mix of blue and brownish-green hues, indicating varying depths and vegetation. A narrow, winding channel or inlet cuts through the wetland, leading towards a larger body of water on the right. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a clear sky. The text "ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS, COLLECTING AND PREPARING DATA, AND SCENARIOS" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

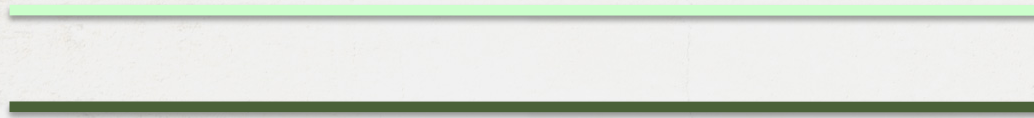
ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS, COLLECTING AND PREPARING DATA, AND SCENARIOS



SCOPING

Models of collaboration

1.



Communities and planners

Scientists

2.



Scientists do research and
deliver to communities

3.



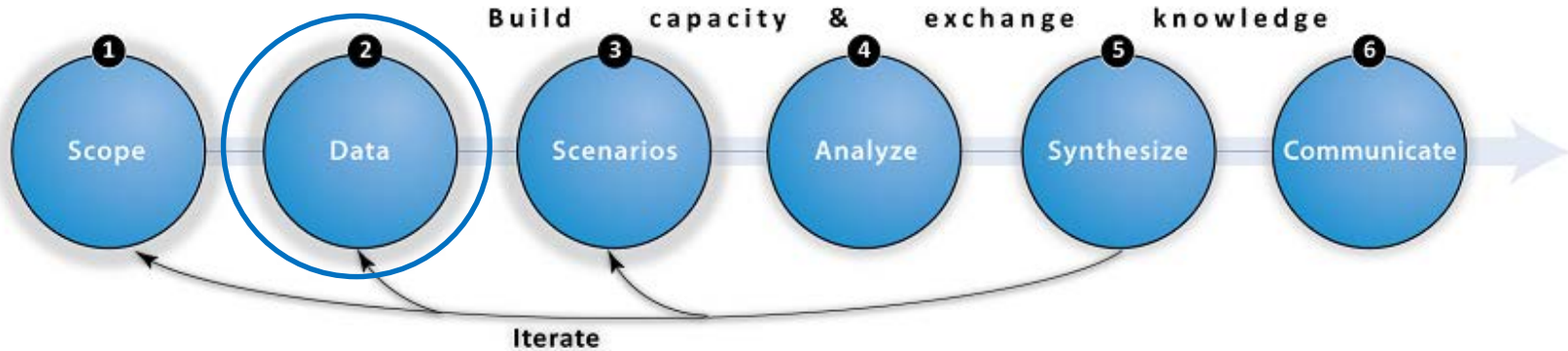
Consult at beginning and end

4.



Continual engagement

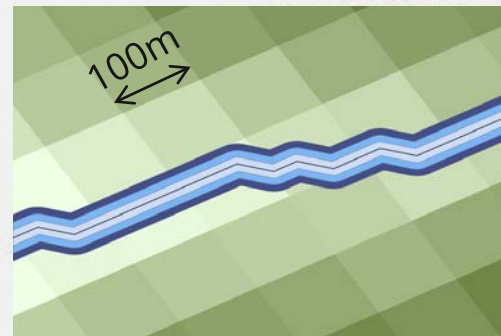
Reid et al. 2009



DATA

SPATIAL INPUT BASICS

- Have all data in the same projected coordinate system
- Check the units
- Use an appropriate resolution for your goals
 - Overall detail needed
 - Interaction between layers
 - Speed/memory

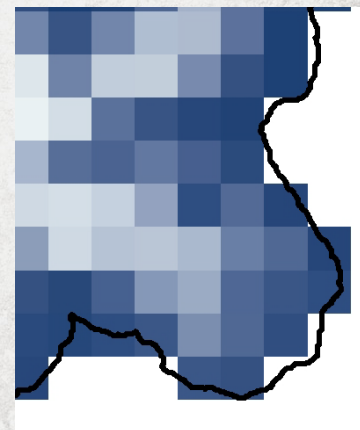


← Riparian buffers

Resampling the DEM from 30m to 90m

Watershed	Resolution	Sediment Retention	Sediment Export
Guabas	90m	1,268,257	97,685
	30m	1,081,782	86,769
Fraile	90m	2,208,148	87,933
	30m	1,746,993	69,087

Resampling coarse layers



DATA SOURCES

The best data is as local as you can get, as detailed as you need

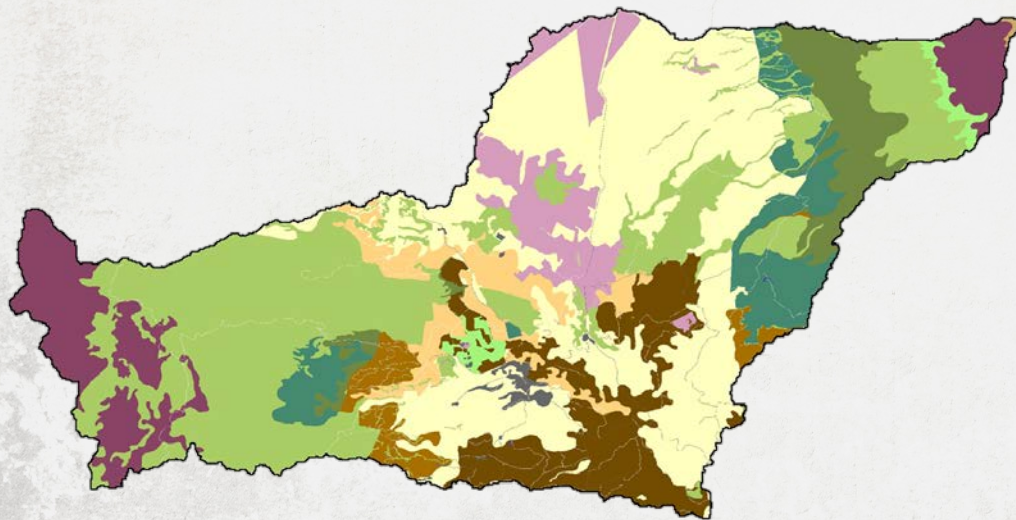
- National, local governments and agencies, NGOs
- Literature search

Global sources

- Land cover: MODIS, GlobCover, GLC-2000, Univ. of Maryland
- DEM: NASA, WWF HydroSheds
- Soils: FAO Harmonized World Soil Database, SOTER

LAND USE

Choose an appropriate number/types of land cover classes

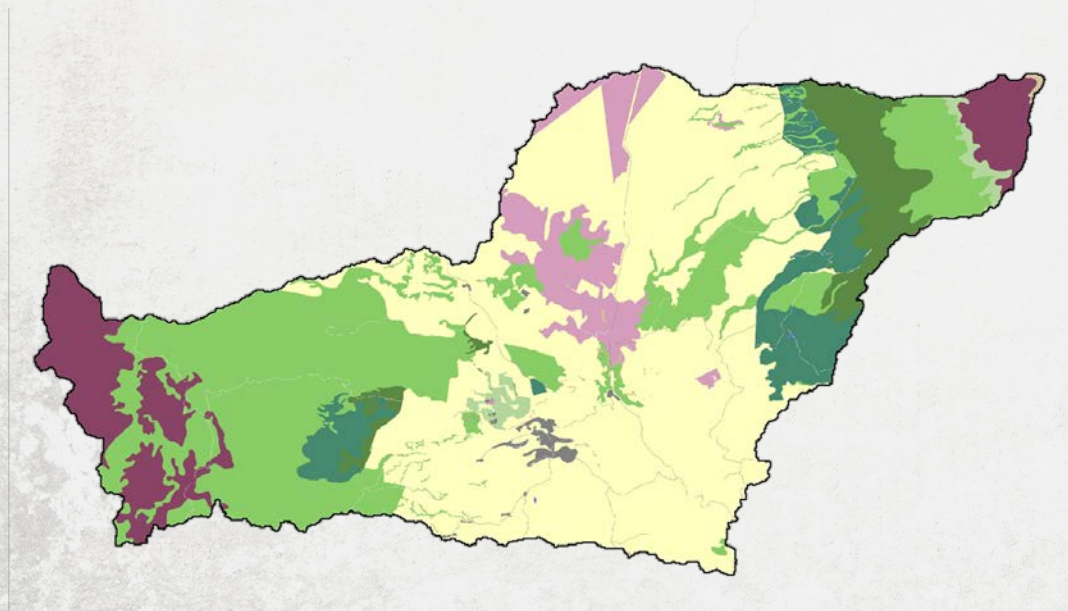


LULC classes

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bare rock | Grass |
| Bare soil | Native montane bunchgrass |
| Coffee | Shrub |
| Corn | Tea |
| Evergreen forest | Unpaved road |
| Forest | Urban |
| Forest plantation | Water |
| General agriculture | |

LAND USE

Choose an appropriate number/types of land cover classes

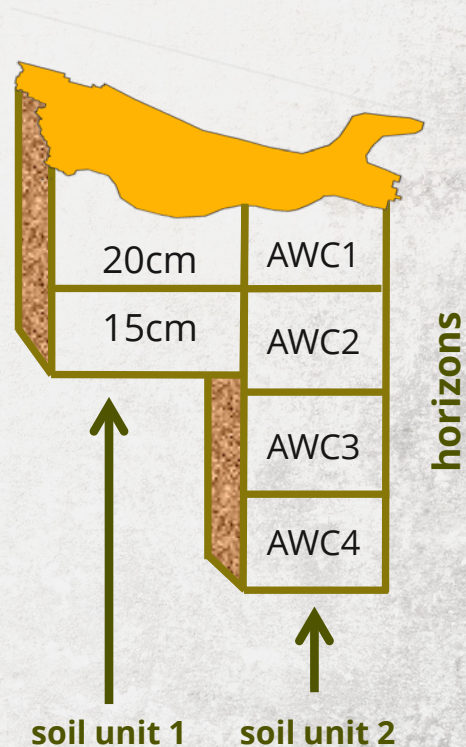


LULC classes

- | | |
|--|--|
| Agriculture | Grass/pasture |
| Bare soil/rock | Native grass |
| Evergreen forest | Shrub |
| Forest | Urban/Roads |
| Forest plantation | Water |

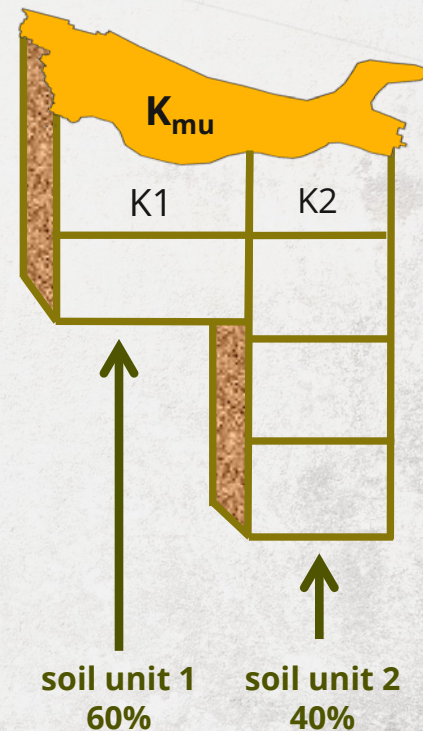
SOILS

- If working with soil databases...
 - Soil depth: add up horizons or find max depth field
 - AWC: Sum of provided AWC values across horizons



SOILS

- If working with soil databases...
 - Soil depth: add up horizons or find max depth field
 - AWC: Sum of provided AWC values across horizons
 - Erodibility: %sand/silt/clay/carbon in top horizon; use table to convert to K values
 - Mapping unit value
= weighted average across soil units
- *More info in the doc: HWSD_HOWTO*



$$K_{mu} = (K_1 * .6) + (K_2 * .4)$$

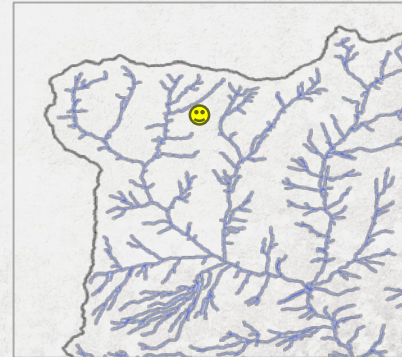
TOPOGRAPHY/HYDROLOGY

- Preparing the DEM: Mosaic, fill holes, fill sinks, burn streams
- Verify watersheds and/or create with ArcHydro/ArcSWAT/AGWA/BASINS/DELINEATEIT...
- Determine threshold flow accumulation – RouteDEM or manual GIS

Threshold = 10,000

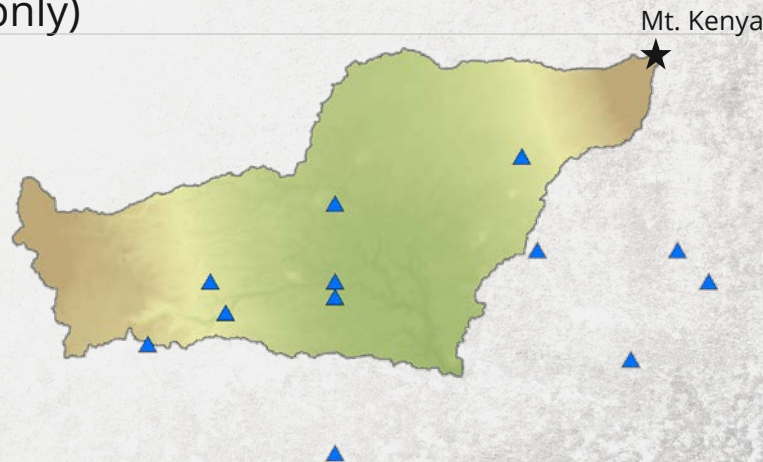


Threshold = 100



CLIMATE

- Precipitation from weather stations, gridded local or global data, climate change scenarios
 - **WorldClim:** Monthly precipitation, min/max temperature
 - **CGIAR:** Monthly precipitation, min/max temperature, potential and actual evapotranspiration
 - **NCAR:** Climate change scenarios (precip only)
- Average over 10+ years
- If weather stations:
 - Best to have full coverage
 - Test out interpolation methods
 - Adjust for elevation?



PET (Potential Evapotranspiration)

- Modified Hargreaves: Monthly: precip, min/max temperature, radiation
- Hamon: Monthly: Hours of daylight, mean temperature

AET (Actual Evapotranspiration)

- InVEST Water Yield model
- Other relatively simple methods involving ET_k and PET

Rainfall Erosivity (R)

- Optimally, find published values or have rainfall energy/intensity data
- Might be equations for calculating R from annual precip for your area
- Simple method from Roose for West Africa

MISCELLANY

Beneficiaries:

- Straight population density maps (e.g. census)
- Use FlowLength to find # of people downslope

LULC Coefficients:

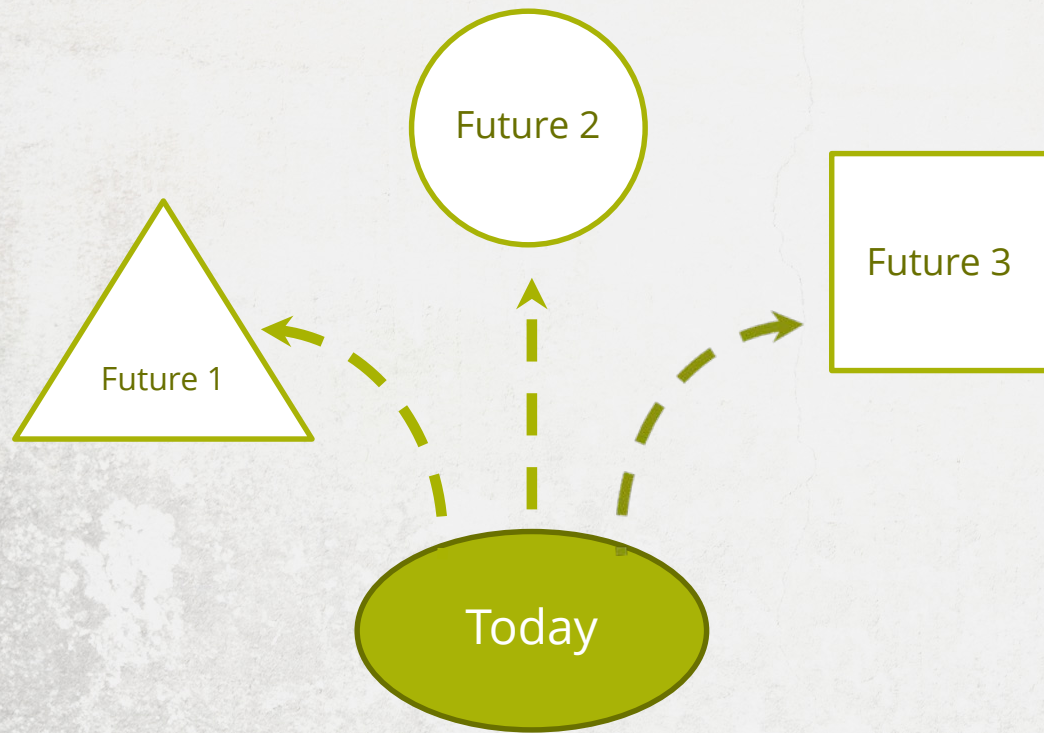
- Literature search; FAO; USDA
- Roughness: Manning's n for overland flow
- RIOS cover_rank from Leaf Area Index
- NatCap parameter value database (naturalcapitalproject.org)

NatCap User forum: *<http://forums.naturalcapitalproject.org/>*

SCENARIOS

SCENARIOS

TELL A STORY ABOUT THE FUTURE



- Simplified & plausible
- Explore future choices, uncertainties
- Spatially explicit (for ecosystem services)

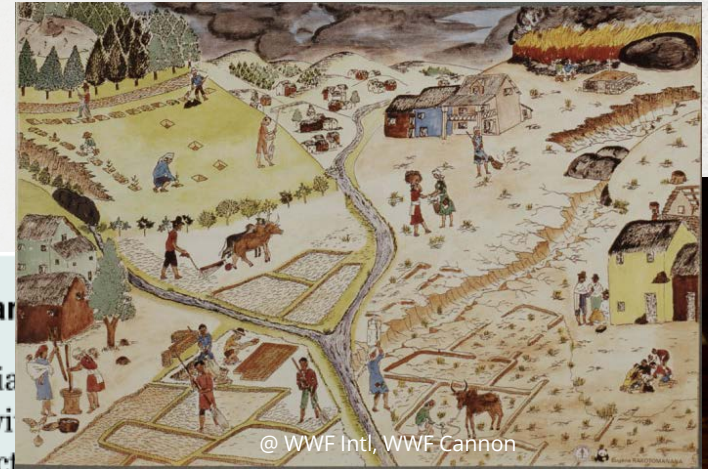
SCENARIOS

KEY ASPECTS

- Scenarios can take many forms
 - Narratives
 - Numbers
 - Drawings
 - Maps

Narrative scenarios: Matazar

Annual GDP growth in Tanzania is now over USD 1500 (PPP), with the tourism and mining sectors continuing to grow. However, economic growth has slowed to 2 percent per year due to declining agricultural fertility rates. The population in 2025 will be about 100 million, and growth occurs mainly in regional and coastal cities due to



@ WWF Intl, WWF Cannon

TABLE 12 Matrix of probabilities of land-cover transitions

	Forest	Grassland	Agriculture	Shrubs	Woodland	Urban	% change
Forest	0	6	4	2	1	1	-30
Grassland	0	0	1	0	0	2	-10
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Shrubs	0	0	5	0	0	1	-20
Woodland	0	0	6	1	0	1	-10
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	5



@ WWF Canon, Simon Rawles

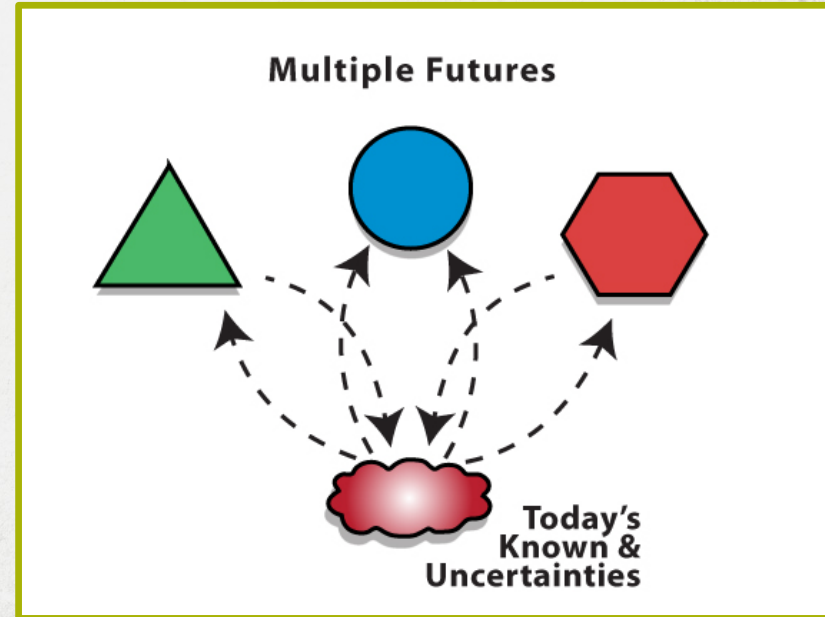
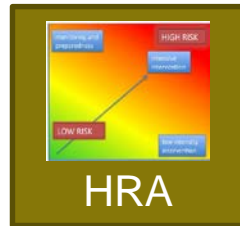
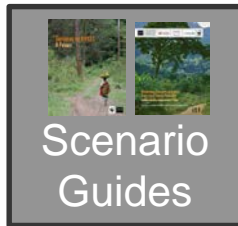
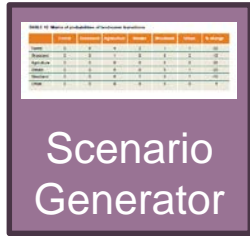
WHAT MAKES A USEFUL SCENARIO?

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Relevant
- Participatory
- Legitimate
- Plausible
- Understandable
- Distinct
- Scientifically credible
- Comprehensive
- Iterative
- Surprising,
challenging assumptions

SCENARIOS

- Storylines that describe possible futures
 - Not predictions
 - Spatially-explicit scenarios are an important input to InVEST



Q&A

