

Climate risk screening and EIA



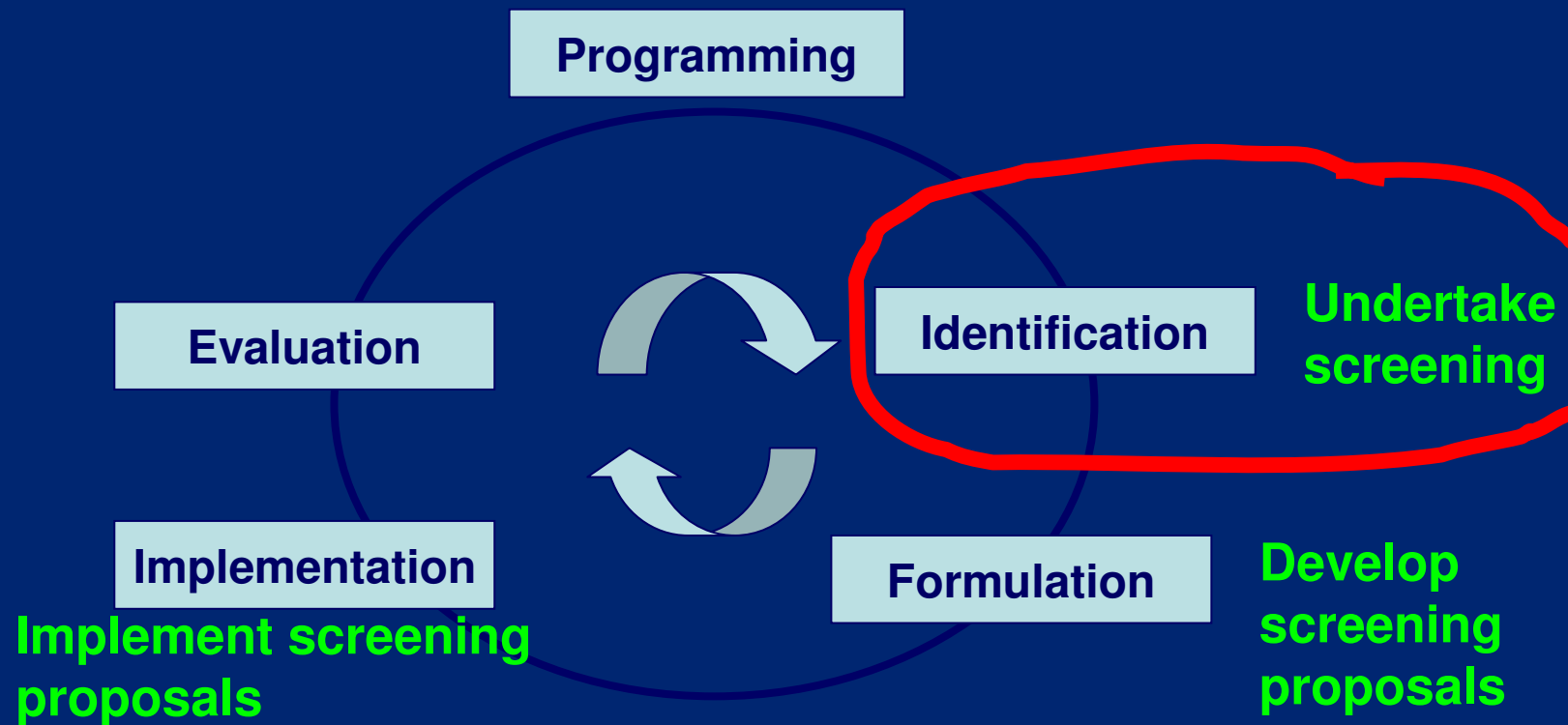
Mainstreaming: How

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- Screening with a climate change lens, at two levels:
 - At programme level
 - At project level
- Undertaken in the early stages of project development, to identify priority issues and actions for consideration during the *formulation* phase and beyond

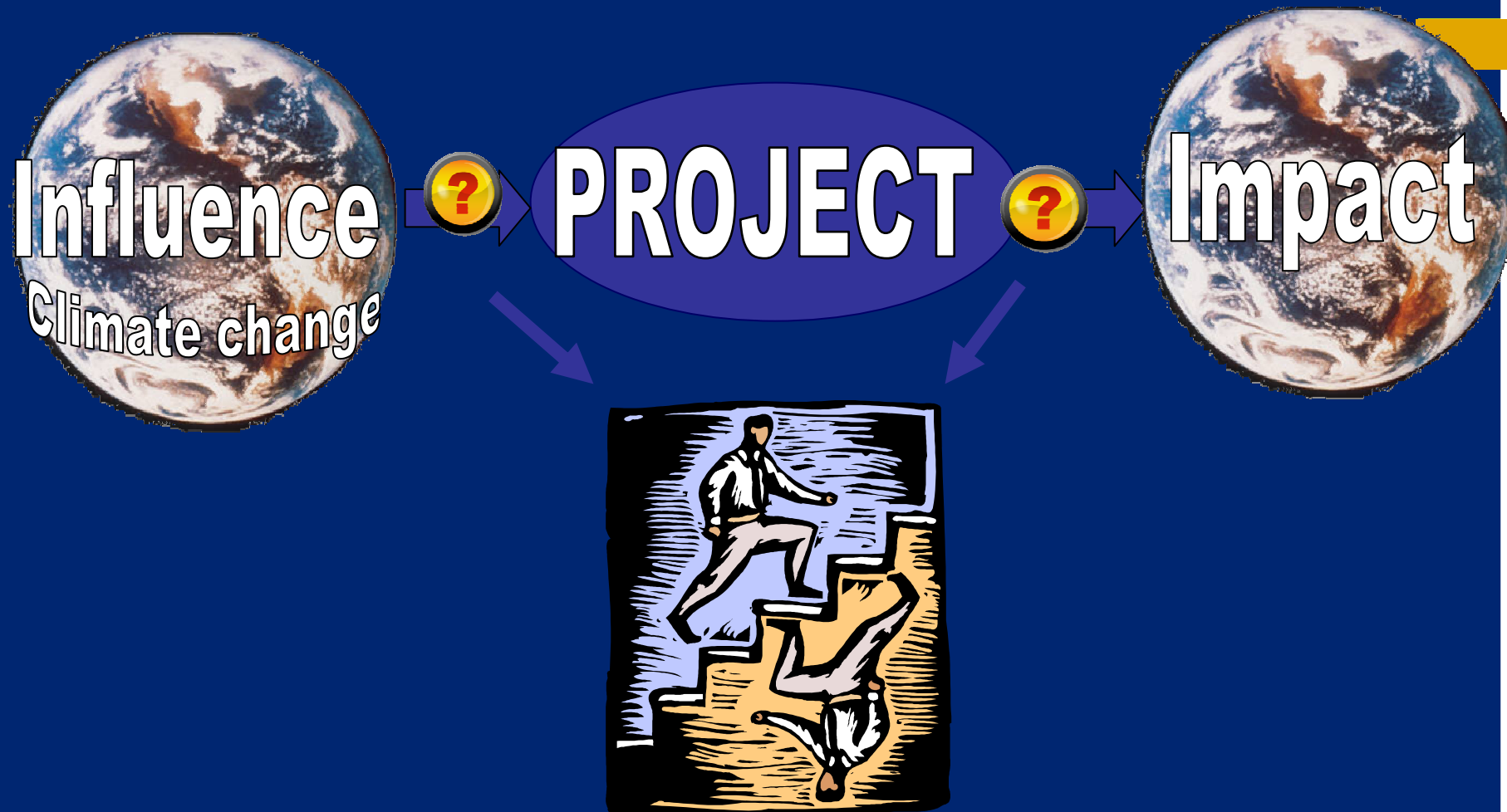
Climate change screening in the project cycle

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Project screening – concept

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Project climate screening questions

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EXPOSURE: location ?
activity ?

DESIGN: reference to climate risks?
increase vulnerability ?

PARTNERS: awareness, capacities?

CONTEXT: existing, planned programmes ?

GUIDELINES ON THE INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

ANNEX 7: PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

- **Climate risk screening:** Step by step approach (7 questions)
- The purpose of screening exercise is to identify potential risks to the project by assessing its exposure and sensitivity as well as response capacities in place to deal with existing and/or anticipated climate variability and change. No detailed scientific assessment is required at this stage.
- **If the reply to at least one of questions 1-2 is No**, proceed to Summary of environmental screening outcomes (result A, B, or C for EIA – not discussed here)
- **If the replies to both questions 1–2 is Yes**, the project is considered potentially at risk, depending on the degree of exposure etc. **Thus questions 3 to 7 below should be answered.**

	PROJECT EXPOSURE	YES	?	NO
1	<p>Will project activities be located in any of the following types of geographical areas, considered particularly exposed to the effects of climate variability and change?</p> <p>If yes, select the relevant geographical area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Arid or semi-arid</i> • <i>Tundra</i> • <i>Fragile ecosystems including mountainous ecosystems with areas depending on water from glaciers</i> • <i>Small island countries</i> • <i>Low-lying coastal zones</i> • <i>Deltaic areas and flood plains</i> 			
2	<p>Will the project include activities in at least one of the following areas of cooperation, considered particularly exposed to the effects of climate variability and change?</p> <p>If yes, select the relevant one(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including forestry and biodiversity</i> • <i>Infrastructure and transport, including urban development and waste management</i> • <i>Water and energy, including supply and management</i> • <i>Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security</i> • <i>Disaster risk management</i> • <i>Health</i> 			

PROJECT DESIGN (1)		NO	?	YES
3	<p>Can one reasonably consider that the project will not inadvertently result in barriers to climate risk management?</p> <p><i>Please take into account the direct and indirect implications of both project design and implementation modalities.</i></p>			
	<p><i>Examples of possible barriers include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Insufficiently addressed risks and assumptions.</i> <i>Insufficiently developed stakeholders engagement strategy, including vulnerable groups.</i> <i>No planned reviews of risks and assumptions and implementation strategies.</i> <i>No plans in place to ensure access to information and analysis to enable effective risk management.</i> 			

PROJECT DESIGN (2)		NO	?	YES
4	<p>Can one reasonably consider that the project will not inadvertently result in increased vulnerability of human communities and/or ecosystems to the effects of climate variability and change?</p> <p><i>Please take into account the direct and indirect implications of project activities.</i></p>			
	<p><i>Examples of projects that may increase vulnerability include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Infrastructure projects promoting the development of new human settlements in areas particularly exposed to climate-related disasters, such as coastal zones vulnerable to sea level rise, or flood-prone areas.</i> <i>Projects that reduce the availability or accessibility of natural resources (e.g. water) already threatened by climate variability or change.</i> <i>Projects that reduce the availability of ecosystem services (e.g. flood regulation) already threatened by climate variability or change.</i> <p><i>For further guidance on elements that may increase vulnerability, refer to the EIA screening questionnaire (Annex 7, Part 1), questions n°3, 7, 12, 14 and 15.</i></p>			

PROJECT DESIGN (3)		NO	?	YES
5	Do the proposed project background documents contain explicit references to climate risks?			
	<p><i>For example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Problem analysis demonstrates awareness of climate risks.</i> <i>Project description outlines general approach to deal with climate risks.</i> <i>Project description already foresees specific measures to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability including by improving knowledge related to climate risks (e.g. capacity building/training/awareness raising, stakeholder engagement) or measures in areas of access to credit and insurance targeting vulnerable groups.</i> <i>Project design already sets aside financial resources to support climate risk management or adaptation measures.</i> 	<i>Please explain, if needed.</i>		

PROJECT PARTNERS		NO	?	YES
6	Is there evidence that the proposed project partners have the necessary awareness and institutional capacity to address climate risks?			
	<p><i>For example, project partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Are building awareness/staff capacities in the area of climate risk management, disaster risk prevention and preparedness.</i> <i>Have established policies and/or plans to deal with climate risks.</i> <i>Have committed resources on implementing those policies and plans (including information gathering, risk management, stakeholder engagement).</i> <i>Have established institutional/organisational arrangements to deal with climate change.</i> 	<i>Please explain, if needed.</i>		

	PROJECT CONTEXT	NO	?	YES
7	<p>Are there any existing/planned risk management programmes or policy instruments that could support the project's climate risk management needs?</p> <p><i>For example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Disaster prevention and preparedness plans (early warning system, monitoring and analysis) established in the area of intervention and operational .</i> • <i>Adaptation projects underway (e.g. NAPA, GCCA).</i> • <i>National/regional policy measures / programmes / plans to strengthen resilience and mitigate risks.</i> • <i>Financial architecture, such as in the area of access to credit and insurance, targeting vulnerable groups.</i> 			
		<i>Please explain, if needed.</i>		

Analysis of the outcomes and follow-up in the formulation phase

A majority of Yes answers to questions 3-7 can decrease the estimated level of risk, and therefore the extent of additional work required at the formulation stage.

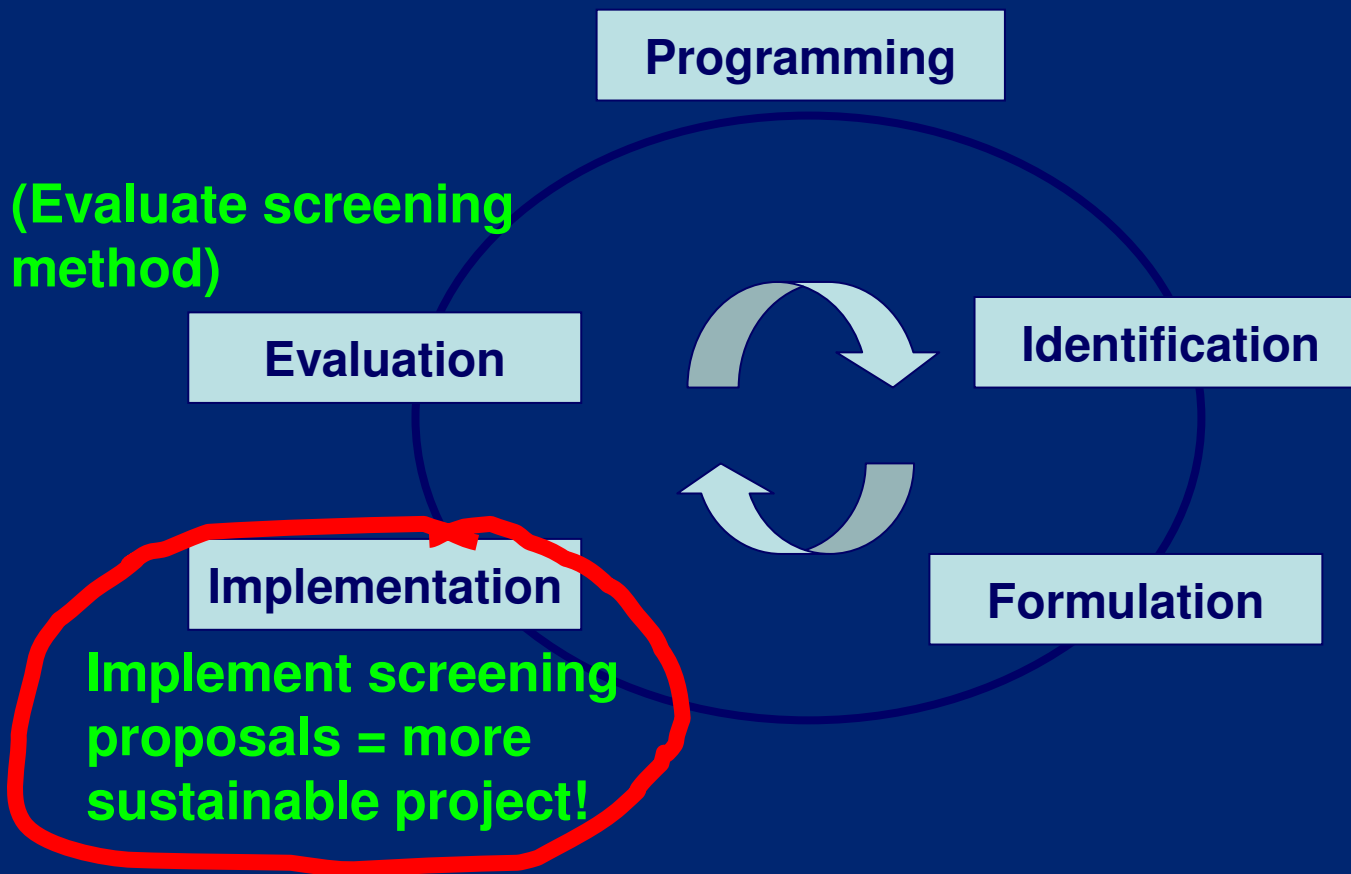
Analysis

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- Questions 3-7 provide indications on aspects to be addressed/further assessed in the formulation phase and on possible additional measures required, with emphasis on *no regret* measures and measures to address the causes of vulnerability and to strengthen capacities to deal with climate risks.
- In the case of a significant confidence of high risks requiring further investigation, a climate risk assessment may be carried out. The option of abandoning high-risk projects may also be considered at this stage if the risk management /adaptation options are not deemed feasible.

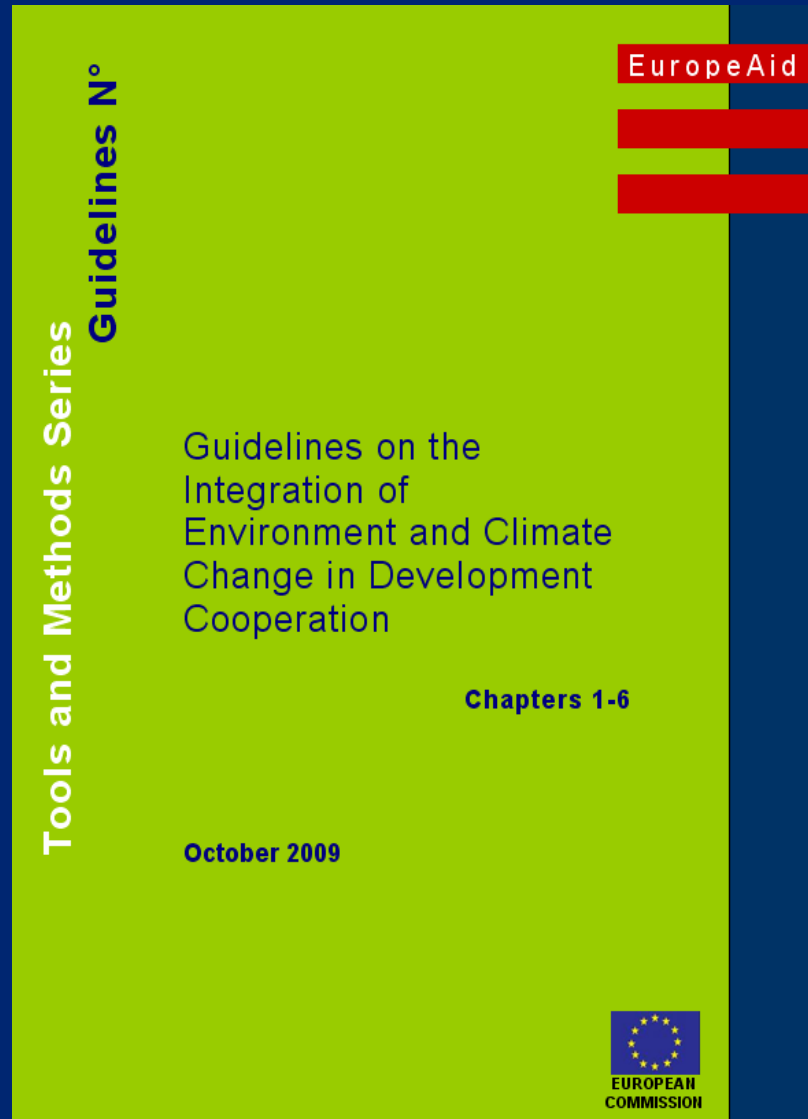
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2009 Guidelines on the integration of environment and climate change in Development Cooperation

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Thank you