USAID
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Best Practices for Climate Risk Management (CRM) Screening

GEMS Environmental Compliance-
ESDM Training Series

Jordan ▪ March 2018

BEST PRACTICES FOR CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT SCREENING

Learning Objectives

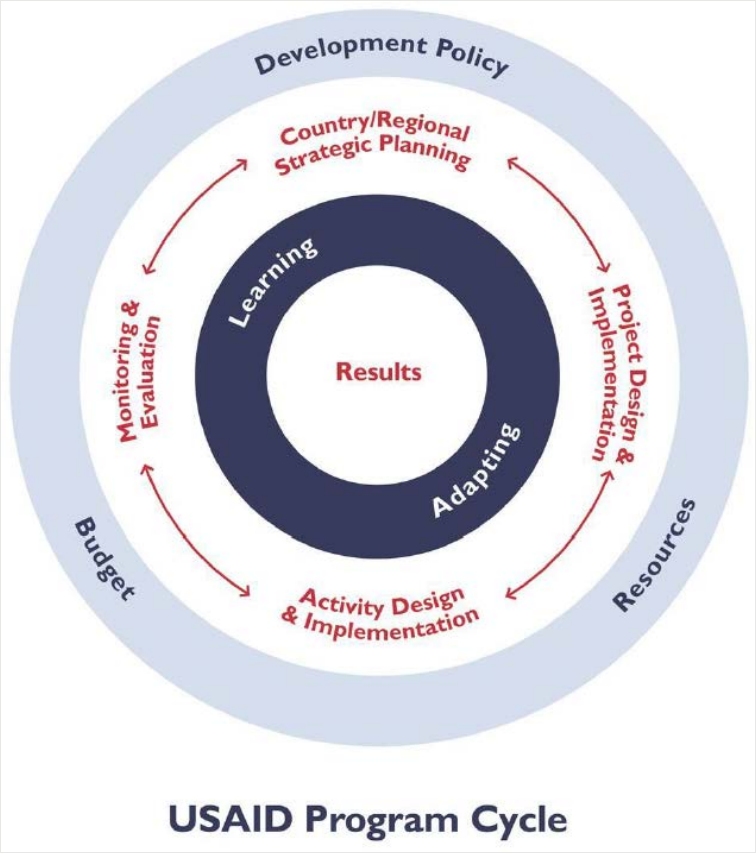
1. Refresh basic CRM integration concepts

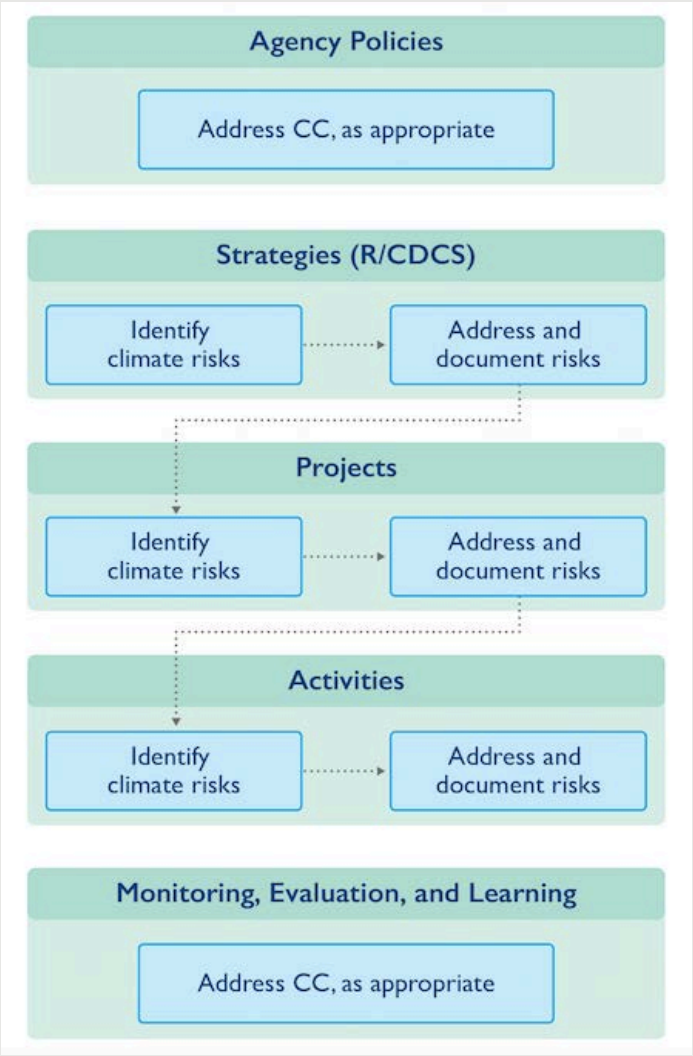
2. Understand requirements for mandatory climate risk management (CRM) screening at the strategy and project/activity levels

3. Familiarize with best practices for CRM screening

Photo Credit: USAID Jordan

CRM IS ITERATIVE AND INTEGRATED THROUGHOUT THE USAID PROGRAM CYCLE





HOW DO WE RATE CLIMATE RISKS?

RISK RATINGS DETERMINE HOW TO ADDRESS AND DOCUMENT CLIMATE RISKS

	PROBABILITY OF NEGATIVE IMPACT (increases from left to right)		
SEVERITY OF NEGATIVE IMPACT (increases from top to bottom)	Low probability Low impact **LOW RISK**	Moderate probability Low impact **LOW RISK**	High probability Low impact **LOW RISK**
	Low probability Moderate impact **LOW RISK**	Moderate probability Moderate impact **MODERATE RISK**	High probability Moderate impact **MODERATE RISK**
	Low probability High impact **MODERATE RISK**	Moderate probability High impact **HIGH RISK**	High probability High impact **HIGH RISK**

Low climate risk
E.g., potential consequences of higher temperatures on an education initiative focused on curriculum development (low probability, low impact)

Moderate climate risk
E.g., potential consequences of a small increase in drought incidence for community that relies on both surface and aquifer sources (moderate probability, moderate impact)

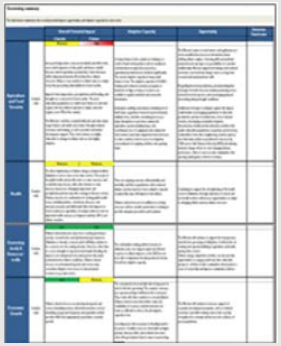
High climate risk
E.g., potential damage due to sea level rise coupled with increasing storm surge on planned coastal transportation infrastructure (high probability, high impact)

EFFECTIVE CRM SCREENING INFORMS STRATEGY, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Assess → **Address**

Review climate info

Conduct screening / analysis



Incorporate

Document

CRM PROCESS AND DOCUMENTATION

	Strategy	Project/Activity
Where is it documented?	Appended to CDCS as a Climate Change Annex	Environmental compliance documentation (RCE, IEE, EA)
What is screened?	DOs and/or IRs	Project element / activity
How are screening results incorporated in design and implementation?	Climate risks and management measures considered in strategy design and CDCS (not required for low risk)	Risks and management measures should be integrated in PAD, and Activity Approval Documents (Memo); Recommended to also integrate into the SoW / PD / IL, and include budget for CRM implementation
How are GHG emissions considered?	Required assessment addressing multiple considerations	Recommended, but optional, within the Opportunity column

CDCS CLIMATE CHANGE ANNEX TEMPLATE

CLIMATE RISK AND GHG MITIGATION

Part 1

- Screen at DO or IR level
- Risk rating for DO, IR, or supporting sectors (Low, Moderate, High)
  - Consider adaptive capacity
  - Based on decision timeframe
- Integration into strategy *(not required for low risk)*
- Next Steps *(not required for low risk)*
- Accepted Risks *(not required for low risk or addressed risks)*

Part 2

- Documentation of mitigation considerations in the C/RDCS (required)
  - Distribution & composition of emissions
  - Relevant sectors for USAID programs
  - Opportunities to reduce emissions in those sectors
  - How strategy incorporates these

Development Objective or Intermediate Result	Risk rating of DO or IR *Based on the screening, rate the potential climate risk to each DO or IR as high, moderate, or low and describe the risks and adaptive capacity (for moderate/high risk, if known). Indicate the timeframe applied in the analysis.*	Integration into strategy (not required for low risk) *How does the strategy address the climate risks? Reference the page number in the strategy. Note in particular if a Goal, the DO, or an IR or sub-IR specifically addresses the risks.*	Next steps (not required for low risk) *Is monitoring and/or further analysis of risks needed to inform project planning, design, and implementation? What needs to be done at the project and/or activity levels to address the risks?*	Accepted risks (not required for low risk) *What climate risks does the mission accept? Why?*
Example: DO1: Improved health status	*Example: Moderate risk (largely disease specific). For vector-borne diseases, due to increasing temperature and shifting rainfall patterns, disease incidence rates may change (decrease or increase) and/or spread to new geographic areas. The consequences of flooding and droughts may also impact water and sanitation infrastructure.*	*Example: Promote linkages between Ministries of Environment and encourage incorporation of climate data into health programming and policies (p 25).*	*Example: Further information related to how climate change is expected to impact malaria prevalence in the highlands will be sought prior to project design. The mission will continue to monitor the impact of changing temperature and precipitation patterns on the prevalence of malaria.*	*Example: Due to the lead time of setting up programs, or efficiencies gained by stable programming, it may be difficult to consistently respond to unpredictable climate patterns.*

ILLUSTRATIVE CDCS CLIMATE CHANGE ANNEX ENTRIES

Development Objective	Risk of DO, IR, or supporting sectors	Integration into strategy (not required for low risk)	Next steps (not required for low risk)	Accepted risks
IR 1.2 Workforce skills better matched to market needs	**Sea level and storm surge risks are moderate**. In the medium-term (by 2050) there may be up to a 17 cm rise in sea level in the Mediterranean. This would affect tourism, which is a major source of revenue. Coastal infrastructure would also be affected. A 1m sea level rise by 2100 would be disastrous for economic activity in the country.	USAID will be working using market-led approaches to identify what sectors to work with and what kind of capacity building is needed. If tourism is selected, training will be provided on adaptation measures in coastal areas.	Identify sectors that will be supported. Examine whether they have climate vulnerabilities that can be addressed using workforce training.	USAID/Mission accepts these risks.
IR 2.1 Accountable Governance Strengthened	**Potential flood impact is moderate.** In eastern areas, there is a lack of access to basic infrastructure and services. Governorates are generally ill-equipped to deal with extreme weather events like flooding. In 2016, floods in the governorates of X, Y, and Z led to many deaths and economic loss. It destroyed irrigation facilities and rural roads. There is often no public transport other than school buses in some rural communities, pointing again to poor public service provision.	Programming will address the concern of a flood putting pressure on access to governance by working at the local community level to strengthen civil society and local government institutions. This will establish the foundation upon which a flooding disaster would demand response driven by local stakeholders.	We will identify whether our local governance activities will be operating in areas vulnerable to flooding and take necessary precautions when developing activities and working with local communities to recognize these risks.	USAID/Mission accepts these risks.

ILLUSTRATIVE CDCS CLIMATE CHANGE ANNEX ENTRIES

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IR 1.2 Workforce skills better matched to market needs	**Sea level and storm surge risks are moderate**. In the medium-term (by 2050) there may be up to a 17 cm rise in sea level in the M[illegible]rranean. This would affect tourism, [illegible]ue. Coastal [illegible]cted. A 1m sea [illegible]rous for economic activity in the country.	USAID wi[illegible] approache[illegible] work with[illegible] building is [illegible] training will be provided on adaptation measures in coastal areas.	Identify sectors that will be [illegible]pported. Examine whether they have climate vulnerabilities that can be addressed using workforce training.	USAID/Mission accepts these risks.
IR 2.1 Accountable Governance Strengthened	**Potential flood impact is moderate.** In eastern areas, there is a lack of access to basic infrastructure and services. Governorates are generally ill-equipped to deal with extreme weather events like flooding. In 2016, floods in the governorates of X, Y, and Z led to many deaths and economic loss. It destroyed irrigation facilities and rural roads. There is often no public transport other than school buses in some rural communities, pointing to poor public service provision.	Programming will address the concern of a flood putting pressure on access to governance by working at the local comm[illegible]y level to strengthen civil s[illegible] local government	We will identify whether our local governance activities will be operating in areas vulnerable to flooding and take necessary precautions when developing activities and working with local communities to recognize these risks.	USAID/Mission accepts these risks.

Should include *all* relevant climate risks

Should inform project design

N/A

Ensure actually addressed in the CDCS, including page number

PROJECT/ACTIVITY-LEVEL CRM TABLE

TO BE INCLUDED IN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ANALYSIS (E.G., IEE)

REQUIRED

- **Project/Activity element**
- **Climate Risk**
- **Climate Risk Rating**
- **Opportunities**
- **How are Climate Risks Addressed in the Activity?**
- **Accepted Climate Risks?**

OPTIONAL

- **Timeframe**
- **Geography**
- **Adaptive Capacity**
- **Climate Risk Management Options**
- **Next Steps for Activity Implementation**

1.1: Defined or Anticipated Tasks or Interventions*	1.2: Time-frame	1.3: Geo-graphy	2: Climate Risks*	3: Adaptive Capacity	4: Climate Risk Rating*	5: Opportunities*	6.1: Climate Risk Management Options	6.2: How Climate Risks are Addressed in the Activity*	7: Next Steps for Activity Implementation	8: Accepted Climate Risks*
[List defined or anticipated tasks or interventions] *Example: Support local water utility sustainability.*	*[List time-frame]* *Example: 0-30 years*	*[List geog. scope]* *Example: Coastal, medium-sized towns.*	*[Enter description of climate risks]* *Example: Lack of raw water to extend water to new customers due to shifting precipitation patterns. Storm surge may damage utility infrastructure in coastal areas.*	*[Enter description of Information Capacity, Social and Institutional Capacity, Human Capacity, and Financial Capacity]* *Example: Existing water supply infrastructure in poor condition. Utilities have moderate access to financing.*	*[Enter rating for each risk: High, Moderate, or Low]* *Example: High*	*[Enter description]* *Example: Consider building to withstand a 500-year flood.*	*[Enter management options for each climate risk]* *Example: Support utility efforts to put in place infiltration wells in catchment areas. Work with utilities to survey infrastructure to fully assess risk in target districts.*	*[Enter selected management options for each climate risk, if relevant]* *Example: Work with utilities to survey infrastructure to fully assess climate risk in target districts.*	*[Enter next steps for addressing risks in activity implementation, if relevant]* *Example: Incorporate climate change assessment into activity solicitation (Solicitation, p. X).*	*[Enter if the risk is accepted and why, if relevant. This is required if 6.2 and 7 do not address this climate risk]* *Example: None.*

PROJECT/ACTIVITY – LEVEL CRM SCREENING

BEST PRACTICES

CRM Table must be:

- Accompanied by a narrative
- Appended to environmental compliance documentation (e.g., RCEs, IEEs, EAs)

Outcomes from CDCS-level screening, if available, should be taken into account

CRM Screening Team Must Ensure:

- All project/activity elements have been screened (even if low risk)
- All relevant climate risks considered for each project/activity element
- All required columns are present
- All columns completed for Moderate & High risks
- Climate risk rating is appropriate, considering the severity and likelihood of the climate impacts
- CRM actions and next steps sufficiently address the identified climate risks
- For construction activities: Rate as High risk and require responsible architecture/engineer to screen

Best Practice is for Activity Managers to initiate the CRM Screening process, with significant and substantive contribution from Tech/Program teams

PROJECT/ACTIVITY – LEVEL CRM SCREENING

BEST PRACTICES (CONTINUED)

- Outcomes of CRM screening should be integrated throughout project documents and other sections of environmental compliance documents (e.g., IEEs)
- CRM actions and next steps for activities with Moderate & High risks should be integrated into EMMPs
- CRM Screening should be re-visited at least once a year (e.g., during portfolio review)

REVIEW OF PROJECT – LEVEL CRM SCREENINGS
TUNISIA (SEP 2016) & LIBYA (JAN 2018)

1.1: Defined or Anticipated Project Elements*	1.2: Timeframe	1.3: Geography	2: Climate Risks*	3: Adaptive Capacity	4: Climate Risk Rating*	5: Opportunities	6.1: Climate Risk Management Options	6.2: How Climate Risks Are Addressed in the Project*	7: Next Steps for Activity Design*	8: Accepted Climate Risks*
2.1.1 Participatory Systems Institutionalized	*5 years*	*Interior Tunisia*	*Citizen participation in government decision-making processes may be affected by increased temperatures and sand storms*	*N/A*	*Low*	*Advocate for public participation in municipal service delivery decisions*	*Monitoring weather conditions ahead of national and local elections, adequately time engagment with constituencies*	*Consider materials and designs in renovation and construction work*	*None.*	*Yes*
2.1.2 Enhanced Responsiveness of Government Institutions	*5 years*	*Municipal level*	*Stresses caused by drought may destabilize nascent local governments*	*Institutional adaptive capacity is high, as delegations of responsibilities and functions are being determined during the project timeframe*	*Low*	*Including climate sensitive functions in the list of quick win targets in the devolution process.*	*Ensure that responsibilities for climate sensitive functions are given to local governments, as appropriate. Consider the risk of impact by climate*	*Consider materials and designs in renovation and construction work.*	*The design team will consider the impacts of climate change and in particular, risk of flooding and drought on the capacity of the municipal government*	*Yes*
2.2.1 Inclusive local mechanisms to address commonly identified needs strengthened	*5 years*	*Interior Tunisia*	*Clim*							

USAID/Libya Climate Risk Screening (Jan. 2018)

Activity (mechanism)	Sub-activity	Timeframe	Geography	Climate Risks	Adaptive Capacity*	Climate Risk Rating **	Accepted Climate Risks	Opportunities	Climate Risk Management Options	How Climate Risks Are Addressed in the Activity	Next Steps for Activity Design**
Objective 1: Institutions of governance are accountable to and represent the interests of citizens.											
Libya Elections and Governance Support (LEGS)	Surveys and research on legislative and governance system reform.	2017-2019	National level	None.	n/a	Low	n/a	Conduct a climate-sensitive conflict analysis that considers how climate change might influence the following three conflict-relevant factors: the context, institutional performance, and key actors' interests, resources, and strategies.	n/a (Low risk)	n/a	n/a
	Provide technical support and advice to the Libyan High National Election Commission (HNEC).	2017-2019	National level	None.	Low	Low	Yes	n/a	n/a (No risk)	n/a	n/a
	Provide technical support and advice to the Judiciary on Election Dispute Resolution.	2017-2019	National level	None.	Low	Low	Yes	n/a	n/a (No risk)	n/a	n/a
	Provide trainings and technical assistance to municipal council staff.	2017-2019	Sub-national level	Training sessions (venues, transport to/from) may be impacted by extreme weather events.	Low	Low	Yes	n/a	n/a (Low risk)	n/a	n/a
	Strengthen Democracy Resource Centers (DRCs) in becoming hubs for voter and civic education throughout the electoral processes. (Subawards will host stakeholder events.)	2017-2019	Regional	Stakeholder events (venues, transport to/from) may be impacted by extreme weather events.	Low	Low	Yes	n/a	n/a (Low risk)	n/a	n/a
	Support increased knowledge and leadership skills of women to effectively participate in political processes.	2017-2019	National level	None.	Low	Low	Yes	Help reinforce political engagement and advocacy skills by encouraging cooperative actions to manage resource scarcity resulting from climate change.	n/a (No risk)	n/a	n/a
	Increase awareness and access for persons with disabilities to elections through study exchange and media outlets accessible to the disabled.	2017-2019	National level	None.	Low	Low	Yes	n/a	n/a (No risk)	n/a	n/a
	Enhance inclusion of cultural and linguistic minorities in the electoral process through voter information campaigns and trainings.	2017-2019	National and regional level	None.	Low	Low	Yes	n/a	n/a (No risk)	n/a	n/a

PRACTICE!!

CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

- **Climate Risk Profiles**
  - Summarize existing information on current and projected climate conditions
  - Jordan
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Fact Sheets**
  - Jordan
- **Climate Risk Screening & Management Tool**
  - One each for strategy, project, and activity design
- **Sector-specific annexes** to the Climate Risk Screening & Management Tool
- **Climate Integration Lead:** Razia Baqai (Jordan)
- **Climate Risk Management Facilitators**
  - E.g., Suzanne Ebert (USAID/MERP REA)

Photo Credit: USAID Pakistan

Available at: https://pages.usaid.gov/E3/GCC/climate-risk-management (USAID only)
https://www.climatelinks.org/integration/climate-risk-management/resources (External)