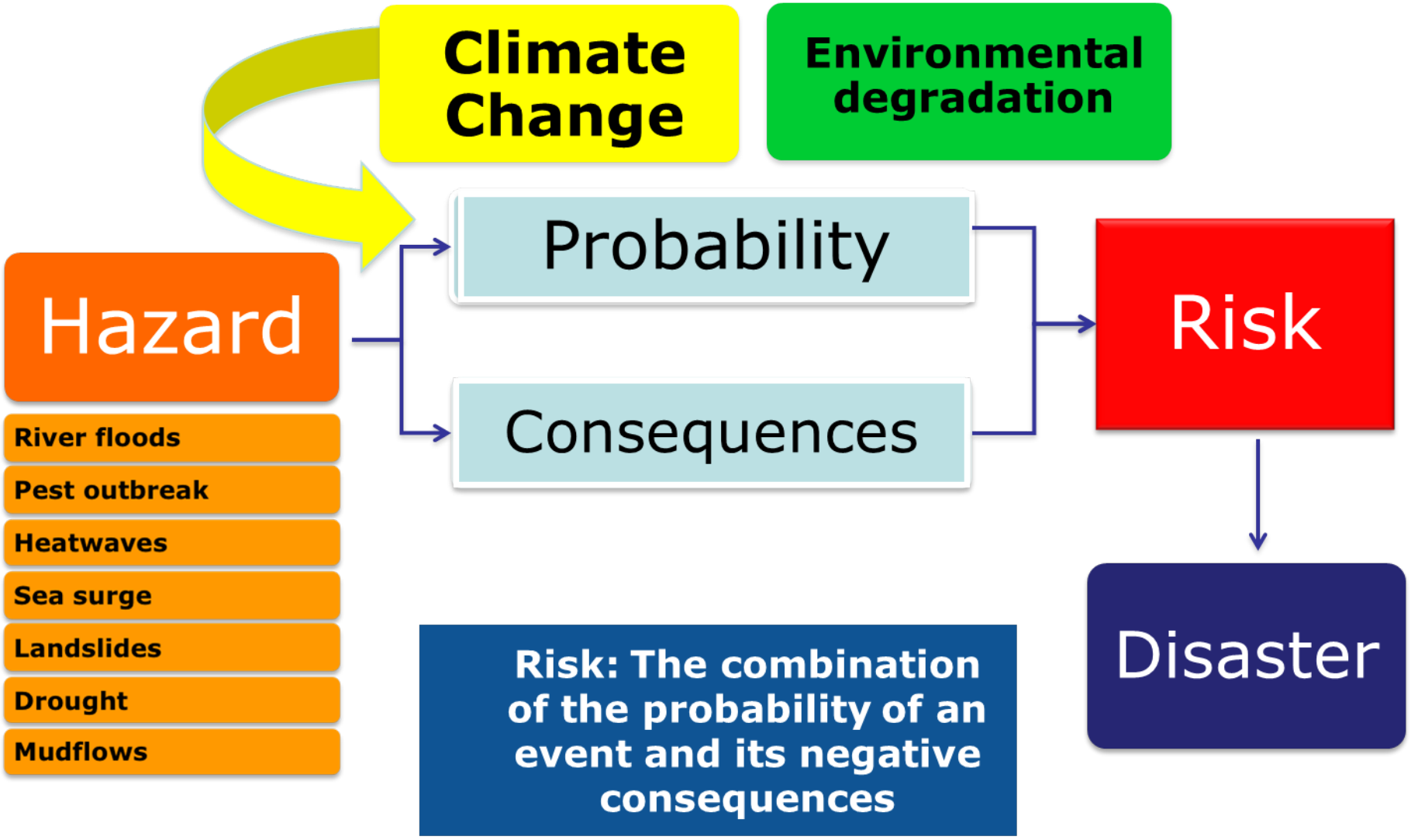
Greening EU Cooperation

Integrating Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in EU External Action

Session 7: Climate Risk Assessment (CRA)


Climate Change
Environmental degradation
Probability
Hazard
Risk
Consequences
River floods
Pest outbreak
Heatwaves
Sea surge
Landslides
Drought
Mudflows
Disaster
Risk: The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences

Justified measures in the face of uncertainty

”No regret” measures

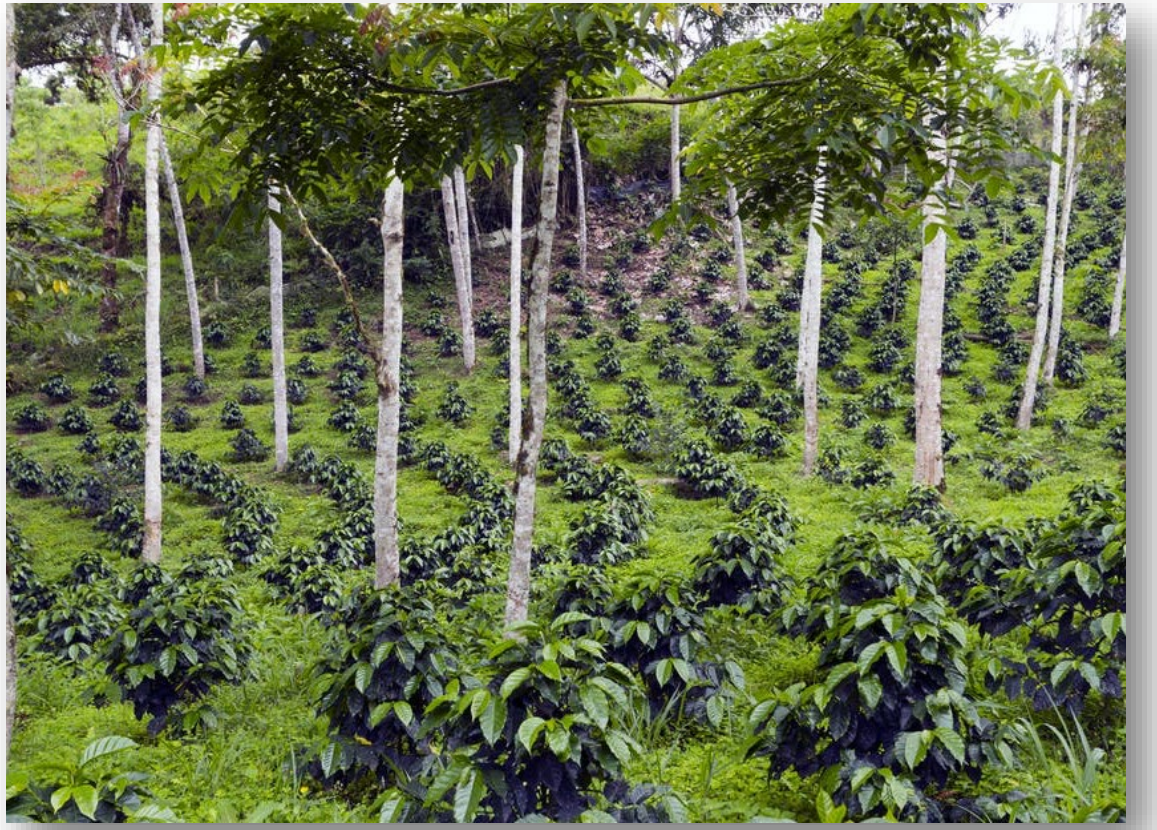
- Produce net benefits for society even in absence of climate change

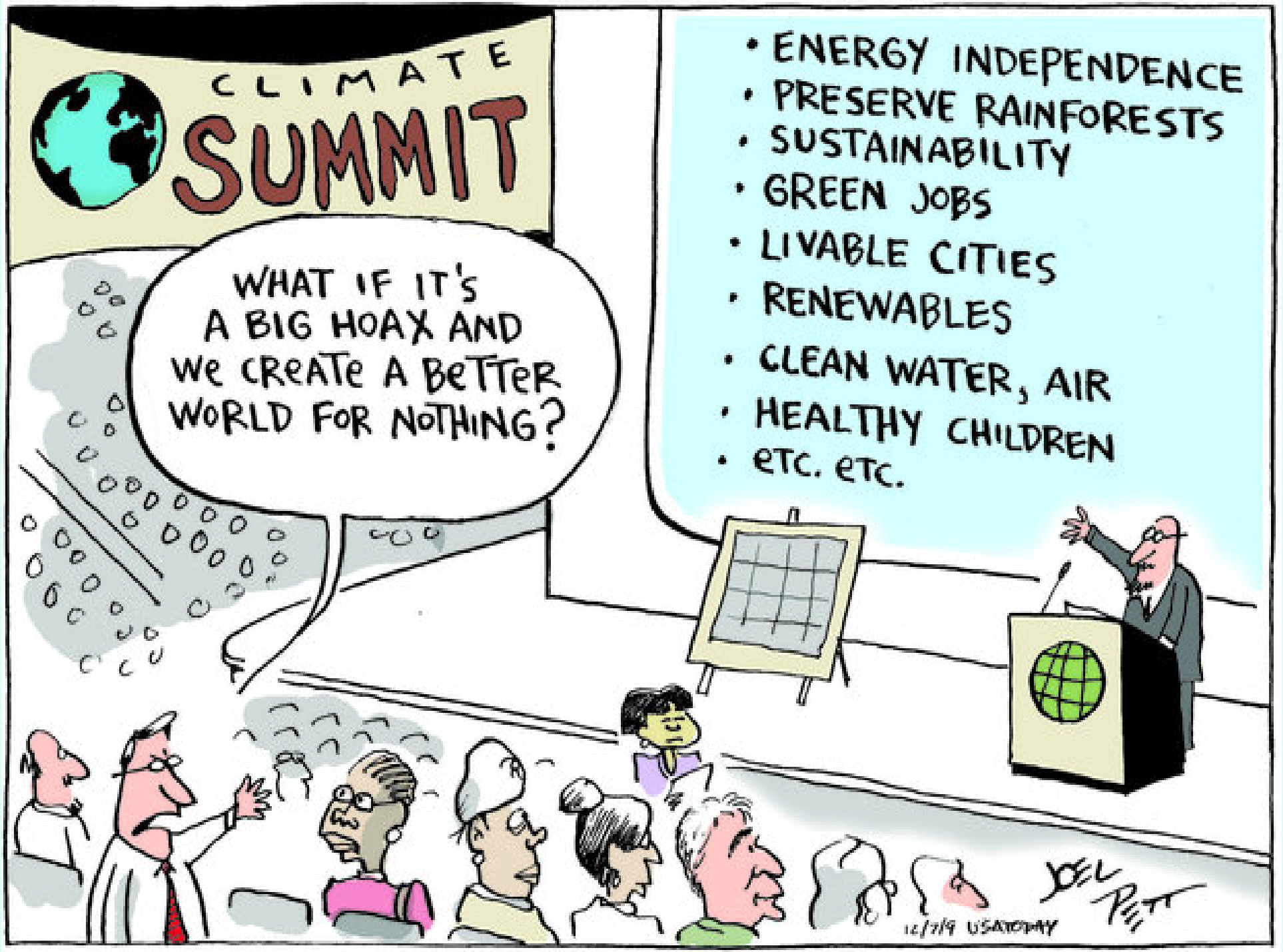
“Low regret” measures

- Have an acceptable cost for society in view of their benefits

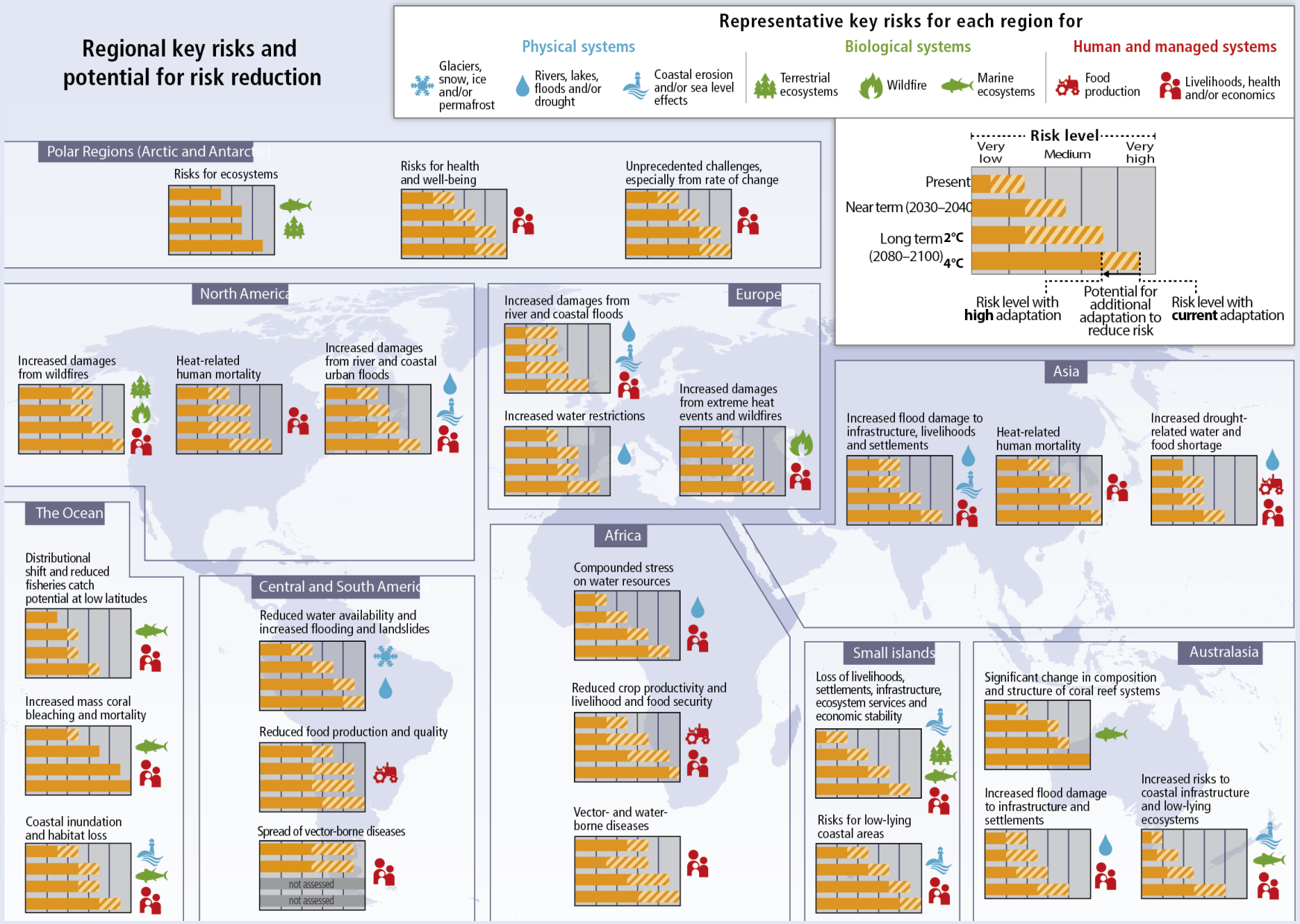
“Robust” measures

- Produce net benefits or deliver good outcomes across various possible scenarios




CLIMATE
SUMMIT
WHAT IF IT'S A BIG HOAX AND WE CREATE A BETTER WORLD FOR NOTHING?
• ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
• PRESERVE RAINFORESTS
• SUSTAINABILITY
• GREEN JOBS
• LIVABLE CITIES
• RENEWABLES
• CLEAN WATER, AIR
• HEALTHY CHILDREN
• ETC. ETC.
12/7/19 USATODAY
JOEL PETT

Representative risks for each region



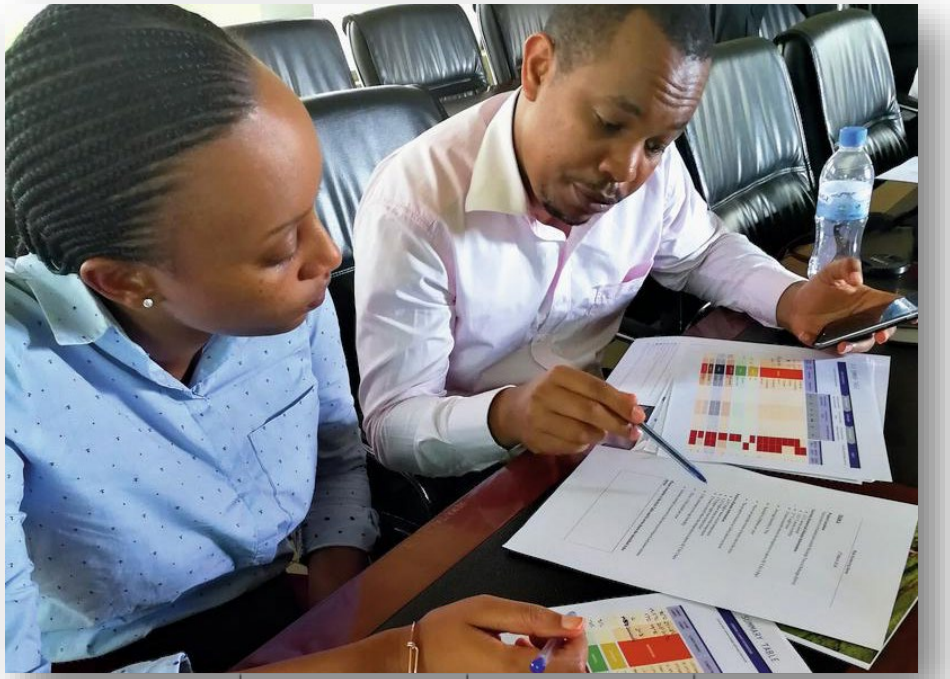
Climate Risk Assessment

- *Ex ante* assessment
- To reduce the project's vulnerability to climate change
- To reduce climate damage by preventive measures
- To optimise positive impacts
- Through technical/scientific studies and stakeholder consultations

CRA and EIA synergies

- Under the EU EIA directive, an EIA can assess the project´s vulnerability to climate change
- Not often foreseen under national EIA systems

CRA Screening



	Slightly harmful	Harmful	Extremely harmful
Likely			
Unlikely			
Highly unlikely			

Low risk Medium risk High risk

Screening questionnaire

(Annex 3 of the ”Toolbox”, Part C)

- **Q1: What timescale is relevant to the intervention?**
- **Q2: In this timescale, which climate-related hazards are relevant? What is the likelihood that they occur?**
- **Q3: How significant are their potential consequences?**

Screening conclusion

Q4: Can the proposed action be made resilient to these risks or can it be modified to respond to these hazards when they arise? Notably, could the action be made more resilient with nature-enhancing measures?

YES

No need for further climate assessment

NO (or in case of doubt)

Is an EIA or an SEA foreseen?

YES

Ensure EIA or SEA explicitly considers the project's vulnerability to climate change

NO

A specific CRA should be launched, considering the specific hazards, exposure and vulnerability of the action

CRA Structure

- Identify potential climate risks
- Is a full CRA required?

- Which issues should the CRA address?
- What expertise is needed?

- Scoping: how to do a CRA, where to focus?
- Study: what are the risks? which measures can be taken?
- Management plan: how/when/who implements measures identified?
- M&E: monitor climate risk, intevention assumptions, and results. Ensure an effective feedback mechanism to improve ongoing and/or future management

CRA example – Anguilla Solar PV project

1 MW grid-connected, ground mounted solar PV project

EIB required a Climate Vulnerability Assessment

PV plant most sensitive to wind

Data show wind gusts up to 140 mph

Could damage system components

Corrected for CC: projected gusts of 155 mph

Other data: increase in Category 4 and 5 hurricanes

Design for 1 in 150 year events