



Greening EU Cooperation

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

Session 9: Environment & climate risk screening

Environment & climate risk screening

Required under Art. 25.5 of the NDICI-Global Europe regulation

5. Appropriate environmental screening, including for climate change and biodiversity impacts, shall be undertaken at the level of actions, in accordance with the applicable legislative acts of the Union, including Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴²⁾ and Council Directive 85/337/EEC ⁽⁴³⁾, comprising, where applicable, an environmental impact assessment, including the impact on climate change, ecosystems and biodiversity, for environmentally sensitive actions, in particular for major new infrastructure.

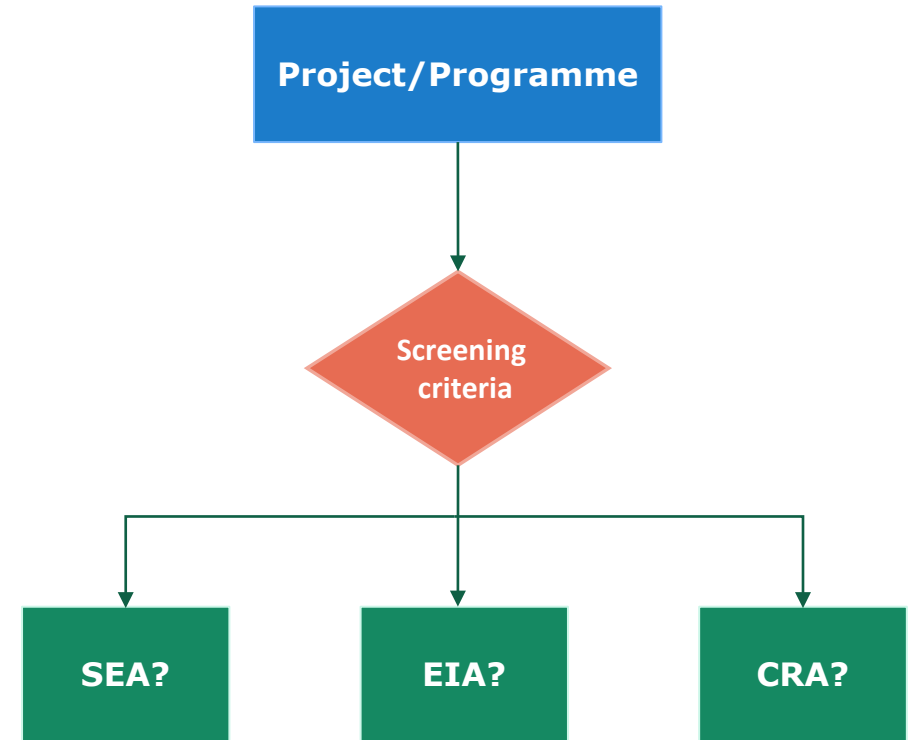
Other appropriate *ex ante* assessments which are proportionate to the objectives and amounts of the envisaged actions and measures shall be carried out, to determine the possible implications and risks of those actions and measures with regard to human rights, access to natural resources such as land, and social standards including in the form of impact assessments for major actions and measures that are expected to have a significant impact on those areas.

Where relevant, strategic environmental assessments, including the impact on climate change, shall be used in the implementation of sectoral programmes. The involvement of interested stakeholders in environmental assessments and public access to the results of such assessments shall be ensured.



Environment & climate risk screening

- Annex 3 of the Greening Toolbox
- Helps decide on the need for:
 - Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
 - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
 - Climate Risk Assessment (CRA)
- The screening process gives us hints for better integration, even if dedicated tools are not necessary



Environment & climate risk screening



Part A: SEA screening

- Sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy)
- Implementation modality

Part B: EIA screening

- National legislation
- “Positive” list
- Screening questionnaire

Part C: CRA screening

- Screening questionnaire



Part A: SEA Screening

- Plans, programmes and other strategic documents which:
 - Are prepared in 'environmentally-sensitive' sectors
 - Set the framework for development of projects which may require EIA
 - May have significant impacts on sensitive habitats and ecosystems



Part A: SEA Screening

- When supporting an environmentally-sensitive sector:
 - When supporting policy-making or strategic planning
 - When considering budget support
 - When a project provides strategic level support
 - When support includes preparation/revision of a sector-wide strategic or planning document in an 'environmentally-sensitive' sector
- For budget support programmes in other sectors, with potential significant adverse impacts on the environment – based on screening questionnaire












Part B: EIA Screening




- Projects with potential significant adverse impacts on the environment
 - Projects that require an EIA under national legislation
 - Category A projects (as per EIA Directive)
 - Category B projects, based on screening criteria



Part C: CRA Screening

- Projects at significant risk from climate change
- Determined based on a screening questionnaire that helps determine the level of risk

	Slightly harmful	Harmful	Extremely harmful
Likely			
Unlikely			
Highly unlikely			

 Low risk  Medium risk  High risk

