



OYO STATE INVESTMENT PROMOTION & PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AGENCY (OYSIPA)

Report on How to Use the Climate Screening and Risk Assessment Tool

1. Introduction

Climate change poses significant risks to infrastructure, development projects, and communities. To ensure the resilience and sustainability of projects, it is essential to assess potential climate risks and incorporate adaptation measures early in the planning and implementation phases. This report provides a step-by-step guide on how to use a climate screening and risk assessment tool, highlighting the key processes, methodologies, and considerations involved.

2. Overview of the Climate Screening and Risk Assessment Tool

The climate screening and risk assessment tool is designed to identify and evaluate the potential impacts of climate change on specific projects or sectors. It helps project managers, planners, and decision-makers to understand the risks posed by climate change and to develop strategies to mitigate these risks. The tool typically includes the following components:

- **Climate Risk Identification:** Identifying the specific climate hazards that could impact the project, such as flooding, drought, extreme temperatures, and storms.
- **Vulnerability Assessment:** Assessing the sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the project to these identified risks.
- **Adaptation Measures:** Recommending actions to reduce the identified risks and enhance the resilience of the project.
- **Decision Support:** Providing insights and data to inform project planning, design, and implementation.

3. Step-by-Step Guide to Using the Tool

3.1. Step 1: Define the Scope of the Assessment

The first step in using the climate screening and risk assessment tool is to clearly define the scope of the assessment. This includes:

- **Project Description:** Outline the key characteristics of the project, including its location, size, and objectives.

- **Sector:** Identify the sector(s) involved, such as infrastructure, agriculture, water resources, or urban planning.
- **Geographic Area:** Specify the geographic area where the project will be implemented, as climate risks can vary significantly across different regions.
- **Timeframe:** Determine the timeframe for the assessment, considering both short-term and long-term climate risks.

3.2. Step 2: Gather Climate Data

The next step is to gather relevant climate data for the project area. This includes:

- **Historical Climate Data:** Collect data on past climate conditions, including temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events.
- **Climate Projections:** Obtain projections of future climate conditions based on different greenhouse gas emission scenarios. These projections can be obtained from climate models and regional climate studies.
- **Local Climate Hazards:** Identify specific climate hazards that have historically impacted the area and those that are expected to increase in frequency or intensity in the future.

3.3. Step 3: Identify Climate Risks

Using the gathered data, the tool will help you identify specific climate risks that could impact the project. This involves:

- **Hazard Identification:** List the potential climate hazards that could affect the project. For example, if the project is located in a flood-prone area, flooding would be a primary hazard.
- **Exposure Assessment:** Determine the extent to which the project is exposed to these hazards. Consider factors such as proximity to water bodies, elevation, and local weather patterns.
- **Sensitivity Analysis:** Assess the sensitivity of the project to these hazards. For instance, a road project may be highly sensitive to flooding if it is not designed to withstand water inundation.

3.4. Step 4: Assess Vulnerability

Vulnerability assessment involves evaluating the project's ability to cope with and adapt to identified climate risks. This includes:

- **Adaptive Capacity:** Determine the project's capacity to adapt to changing climate conditions. This could include the availability of resources, technology, and expertise to implement adaptation measures.
- **Impact Assessment:** Evaluate the potential impacts of climate risks on the project. Consider factors such as the likelihood of damage, economic losses, and potential disruptions to project timelines.

3.5. Step 5: Develop Adaptation Measures

Based on the identified risks and vulnerabilities, the tool will help you develop appropriate adaptation measures. These may include:

- **Engineering Solutions:** Incorporate design features that enhance the resilience of infrastructure to climate hazards, such as elevated structures, flood barriers, or heat-resistant materials.
- **Management Practices:** Implement management practices that reduce vulnerability, such as early warning systems, emergency response plans, and sustainable water management.
- **Policy Interventions:** Advocate for policy changes that support climate resilience, such as land-use planning regulations that discourage development in high-risk areas.

3.6. Step 6: Integrate Findings into Project Planning

The findings from the climate screening and risk assessment should be integrated into the project's planning and design processes. This includes:

- **Decision-Making:** Use the assessment results to inform decision-making at all stages of the project, from initial planning to final design and implementation.
- **Documentation:** Document the climate risks and adaptation measures identified during the assessment and include them in project proposals, feasibility studies, and environmental impact assessments.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engage relevant stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, and project funders, to ensure that the identified risks and adaptation measures are understood and supported.

3.7. Step 7: Monitor and Update the Assessment

Climate conditions and project circumstances can change over time, so it is important to regularly monitor and update the climate screening and risk assessment. This involves:

- **Ongoing Monitoring:** Continuously monitor climate conditions and project performance to identify any emerging risks or changing vulnerabilities.
- **Periodic Review:** Conduct periodic reviews of the assessment and update it as needed, particularly if there are significant changes in climate projections or project scope.
- **Adaptive Management:** Implement an adaptive management approach that allows for adjustments to the project design and implementation based on new climate information or changing conditions.

4. Best Practices in Using the Tool

- **Early Integration:** Integrate climate screening and risk assessment into the early stages of project planning to ensure that climate risks are considered from the outset.
- **Comprehensive Data Collection:** Use a combination of historical data, climate projections, and local knowledge to ensure a comprehensive understanding of climate risks.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Involve a wide range of stakeholders in the assessment process to ensure that all relevant perspectives and knowledge are considered.
- **Scenario Planning:** Consider multiple climate scenarios in the assessment to account for uncertainties in future climate conditions and to develop robust adaptation strategies.

5. Challenges and Considerations

- **Data Availability:** Access to reliable and high-resolution climate data can be a challenge, particularly in developing regions. It may be necessary to use a combination of local and regional data sources.
- **Resource Constraints:** Conducting a thorough climate risk assessment requires time, expertise, and financial resources, which may be limited in some projects.
- **Uncertainty in Projections:** Climate projections inherently involve uncertainty, so it is important to use a range of scenarios and consider the limitations of the data.

6. Conclusion

The climate screening and risk assessment tool is a valuable resource for identifying and managing climate risks in development projects. By following the step-by-step guide outlined in this report, project managers and planners can ensure that their projects are resilient to climate change and contribute to long-term sustainability. Integrating climate considerations into project planning and implementation will not only protect investments but also support the broader goal of climate adaptation and mitigation.

Recommendations

- **Adopt Climate Screening as a Standard Practice:** Make climate screening and risk assessment a standard practice in project planning and approval processes.
- **Build Capacity:** Invest in training and capacity building for local stakeholders to effectively use climate screening tools and implement adaptation measures.
- **Foster Collaboration:** Encourage collaboration between government agencies, private sector partners, and international organizations to share data, expertise, and resources for climate resilience.

This report serves as a practical guide for using climate screening and risk assessment tools, providing a structured approach to managing climate risks and enhancing the resilience of development projects.



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