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# Climate Risk Screening:

## What it Means for Implementing Partners

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# **CLIMATE CHANGE WILL AFFECT DEVELOPMENT**

# CLIMATE CHANGE CAN UNDERMINE DEVELOPMENT

## ❑ **Agriculture**

- Temperature increases and changes in precipitation can affect crop yields, with subsequent impacts on food security and livelihoods.

## ❑ **Health**

- Changes in temperature and precipitation can shift the range and incidence of vector-borne diseases

## ❑ **Infrastructure and ecosystems**

- Sea level rise and storm surge can harm vital coastal ecosystems, infrastructure, and settlements

## ❑ **Democracy and Governance**

- The impacts of climate change can compound pre-existing and overlapping social, political, and economic stresses

# ALSO...CLIMATE CHANGE CAN PROVIDE NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

## ❑ Agriculture

- Changes in temperature and precipitation may provide opportunities and an incentive to cultivate different crops that are more suitable for changing climate conditions

## ❑ Health

- Increased concern about climate-related diseases may provide new entry-points for expanded public health education and awareness-raising

## ❑ Infrastructure and ecosystems

- The need to relocate infrastructure from high risk areas may provide opportunities for ecosystem restoration

## ❑ Democracy and Governance

- Increased water scarcity may encourage collaborative management of shared resources, strengthening local governance structures

# CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT IS GOOD POLICY, AND ALSO NOW REQUIRED

“Today, I’m directing our federal agencies to begin factoring climate resilience into our international development programs and investments.”

*President Barack Obama, September 23, 2014*



# WHAT DOES EXECUTIVE ORDER 13677 ENTAIL?

Incorporate climate-resilience considerations into decision-making by:

- ❑ assessing and evaluating climate-related risks to and vulnerabilities in agency strategies, planning, programs, projects, investments, overseas facilities, and related funding decisions, ...
- ❑ as appropriate, adjusting strategies, planning, programs, projects, investments, and related funding decisions, ...

# WHAT DOES CLIMATE RISK SCREENING MEAN?

- ❑ Climate risk screening is the use of available climate information to broadly characterize current and future climate risks
- ❑ Climate risk screening helps determine where risk is the highest, enabling USAID to incorporate adaptation measures where needed
- ❑ Climate risk screening also helps determine where risk is the lowest – allowing USAID to make the best use of its time and resources
- ❑ Climate risk screening is one of the initial stages in climate risk *management*

# USAID IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- ❑ **October 1, 2015:** Climate risk screening required for all new regional/country level strategies (R/CDCS)
- ❑ **FY 2016:**
  - Missions incorporate climate risk management in new R/CDCS
  - Testing climate risk management for a sample of new projects and activities
  - Project/Activity-level guidance developed
- ❑ **October 1, 2016:** Climate risk screening and management required for all *new projects and activities*



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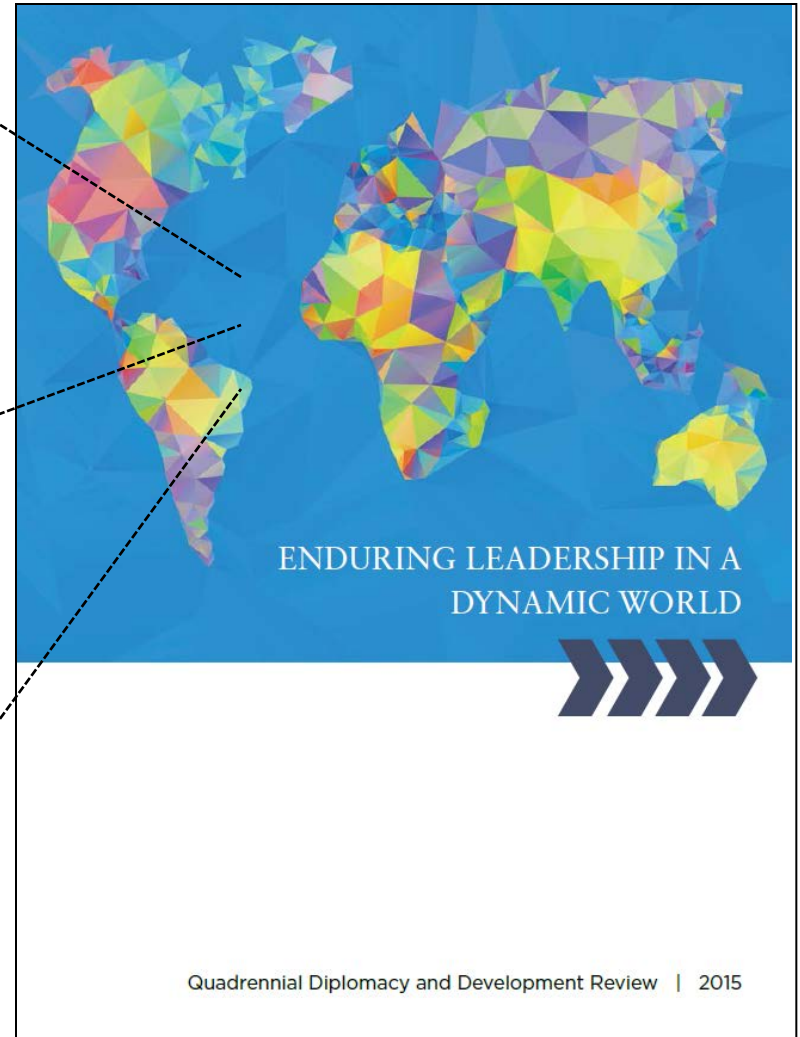




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# Climate Change in the 2015 QDDR

- Designate climate leaders
- Educate all staff on climate-related issues
- Accelerate the integration of climate change mitigation and resilience





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# What does this mean for YOU?



- ❑ [EO 13667: Climate-Resilient International Development](#)
- ❑ [Mandatory Reference on Climate Change in USAID Strategies](#)
- ❑ [www.climatelinks.org](http://www.climatelinks.org) – country level fact-sheets, vulnerability assessments
- ❑ Developing tailored resources for FFP partners and staff



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# Questions?

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