

Climate Resilience at the World Bank

- Knowledge Platforms and Online Screening Tools

Climate Knowledge Platforms & Partnerships



Screening Tools



Climate Profiles



Climate Change Knowledge Portal

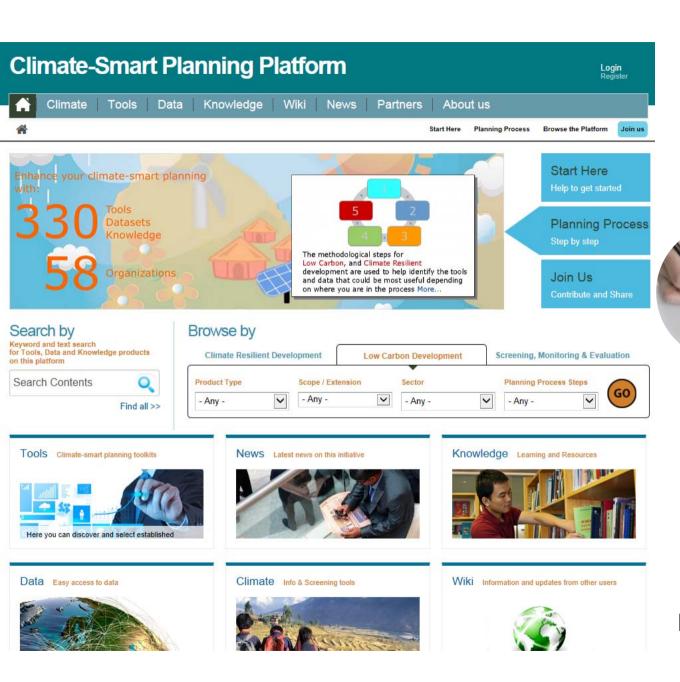


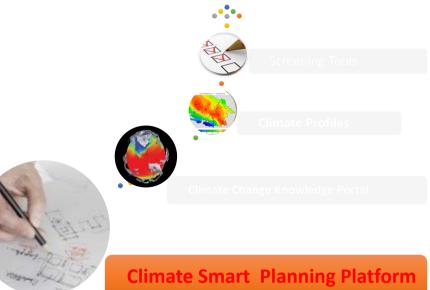
Climate Smart Planning Platform

Combining Resources to develop better solutions



Introduction to Tools





Multi-stakeholder virtual gateway which provides a neutral forum that enables easy discovery of quality, trusted data sets, tools, and knowledge to support low-carbon and climateresilient development, with built in peer to peer and expert support

https://www.climatesmartplanning.org/

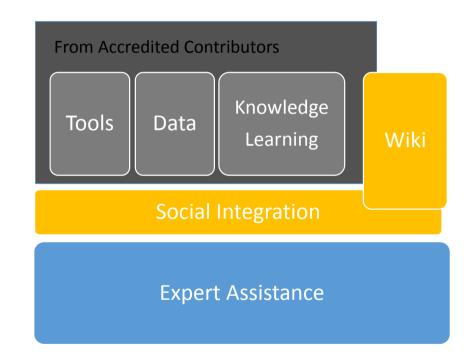
Climate-Smart Planning Platform

Objective

Strengthen the up-stream climate-smart planning process that leads to better Policy and Investment implementation

Focus

Tools and Data used in Climate-Smart Planning



Target Audience

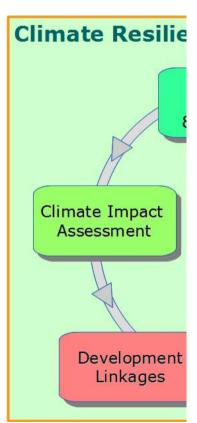
Developing country practitioners, analysts and decision-makers

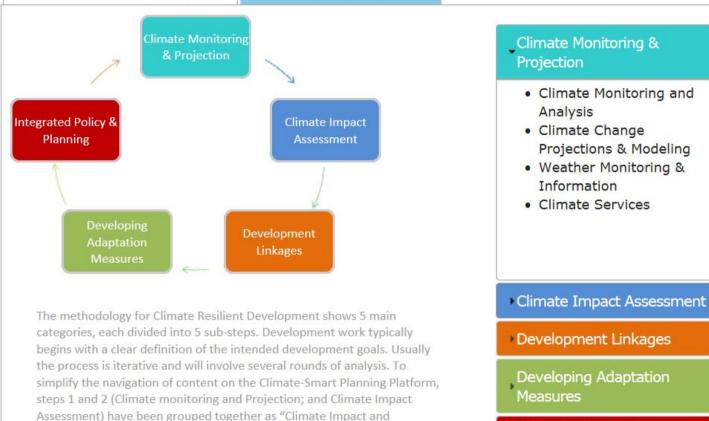
Climate-Smart planning combines

Climate-Resilient Development

Climate Resilience Measures".

low-carbor





Vulnerability Assessment." Steps 3 and 4 (Development linkages; and

Developing Adaption Measures) are grouped together as "Identification of

Low-Carbon Development

Integrated Policy &

Planning

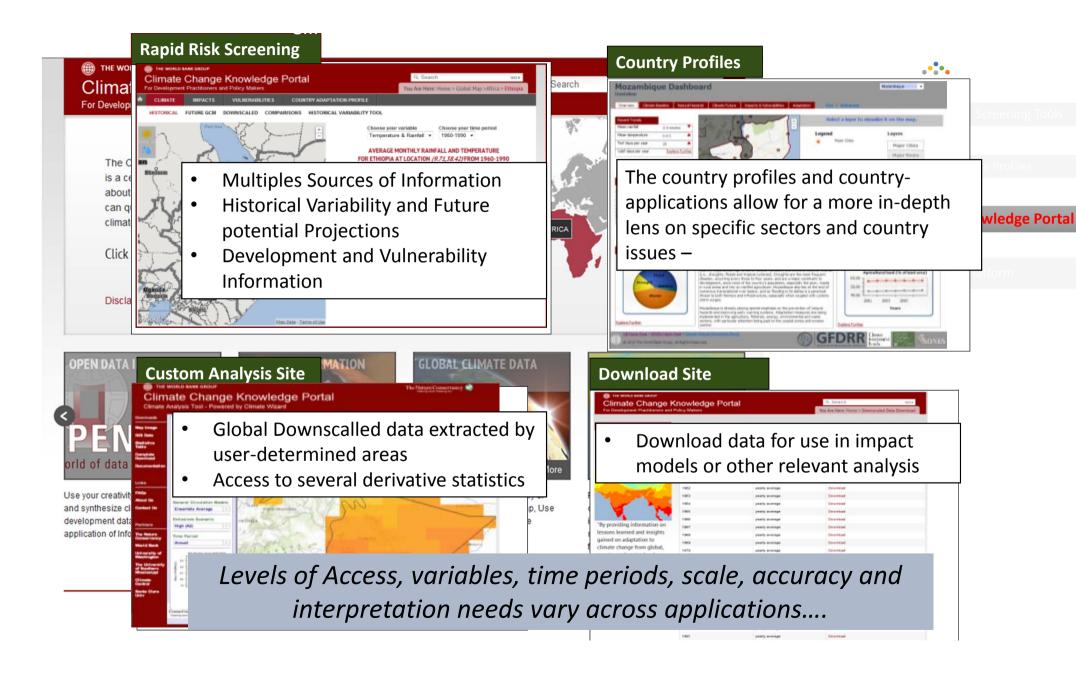
Current Partners

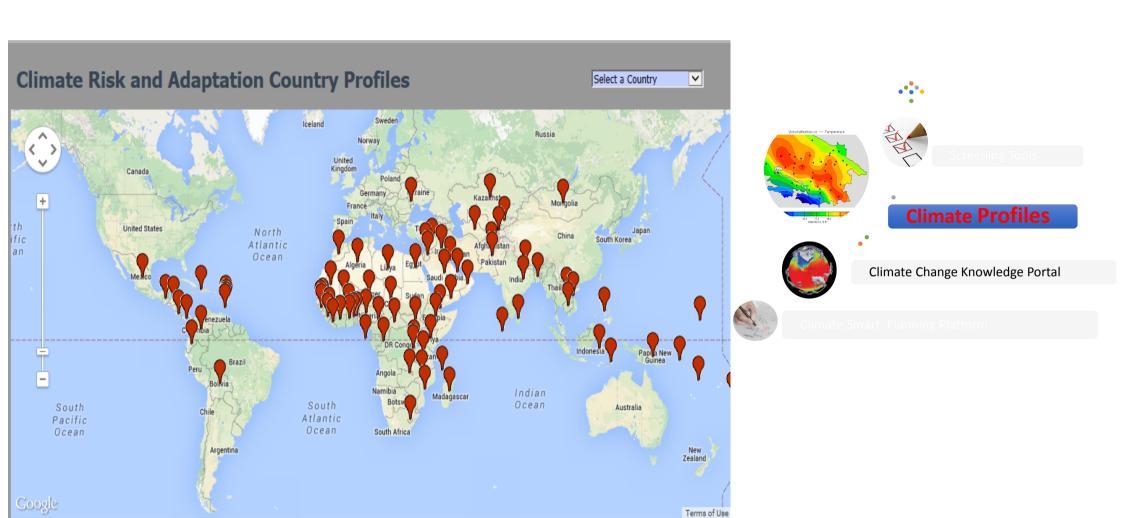
60 and Growing Fast



LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

partnership





https://www.climateadaptationprofiles.gfdrr.org

Mozambique Dashboard Mozambique • Risk Screening Overview Risk Screening Overview Climate Baseline Natural Hazards | Climate Future | Impacts & Vulnerabilities **Historical Climate Variability and Change** Historical Climate Data Historical Climate

THIS INFORMATION USED IN **CLIMATE & DISASTER RISK SCREENING TOOLS**

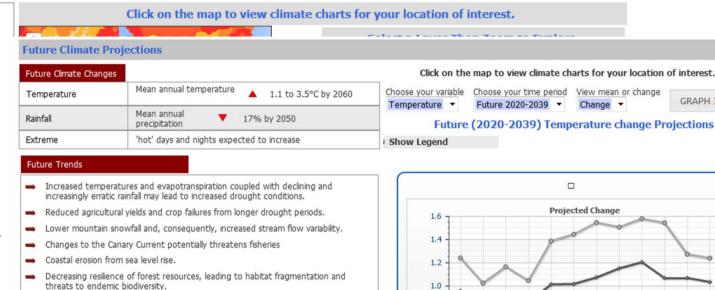
GRAPH IT

Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Months

Disaster Risk Impacts and Vulnerabilities

- Mozambique faces an array of natural hazards, the most prominent being flooding, droughts, and cyclones.
- With more than 2,700 kilometers (km) of coastline, nine international river basins, a high dependence on agricultural yields, a high level of poverty, and an inadequate infrastructure. Mozambique is extremely sensitive to such exogenous shocks.
- With most Mozambicans living along the low-lying coast, facing chronic poverty, inadequate health services, and heavy reliance on subsistence agriculture (80%), any changes to the nation's ecosystems have an immediate impact on its population.
- There is a high risk of increased-intensity stor m surges along soft coastlines, which are already vulnerable to coastal erosion.
- The duration and timing of the rainv season are expected to change. It would start earlier over most of the country, though it is also expected to end earlier in the south and later in the far north, leading to longer rainy seasons in the north as well as southern regions near the coast. There could be, however, decreases in seasonal rainfall duration over the central regions and Zambezi valley, which could have major implications for agriculture.
- Hydrological modeling indicates that some areas in the north will experience floods more frequently.
- The central region requires greater monitoring for all types of natural hazards, and weather-related parameters in this region need to be extended and improved as a matter of urgency as climate change intensifies.



O

0.6

0.4

0.2

Jan Feb Mar Apr May



Log in

Climate & Disaster Risk Screening Tools

Home

About the Tools

Start Screening

Support and Resources

Help Desk



Enabling Resilient Growth

Climate change and disasters pose a growing threat to development progress. We have tools to help you screen for climate and disaster risks at early stages of project design and planning processes. Read More »

SCREENING TOOLS

Recognize the Risks

Use the tools below to work toward a resilient future. Identify risks to national plans and project investments.







Roads



Coastal Flood Protection





Water



General

· Select the Right Tool

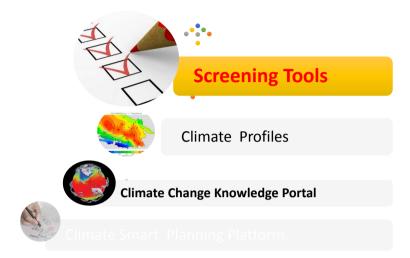
· Browse the Tools and Sample Reports

· Meeting Climate Change Commitments



Why Screen?

Every year, floods, earthquakes and droughts set back development progress. The World Bank's high level climate and disaster risk screening tools will help increase the effectiveness and longevity of your investments.



Tools to screen policies/investments and recognize risks

http://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/

High-level screening approach for risks from climate and geophysical hazards at an early stage of project development across various sectors



National/Policy Tool:

Help screen national strategies and diagnostics, sector wide strategies, and development policy reforms



Agriculture



Energy



loads



Coastal Flood Protection



Health



Water



C----I

Project-Level Tools:

Help identify risks to key project components/ activities at early stage of project preparation. Sectors covered include agriculture, coastal flood protection, energy, health, roads, and water

SCREENING APPROACH

User Input





Screening Tool







Subject Matter Expertise

Understanding of Development Context Logic draws on IPCC exposure-sensitivity-adaptive capacity framework

Information on Climate and Geophysical Hazards

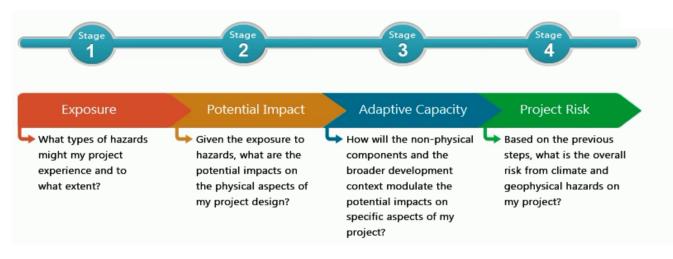
Sector Specific Guidance

Identification of Risks at early stage of program/project design

Facilitates discussion on resilience measures and/or in-depth assessments

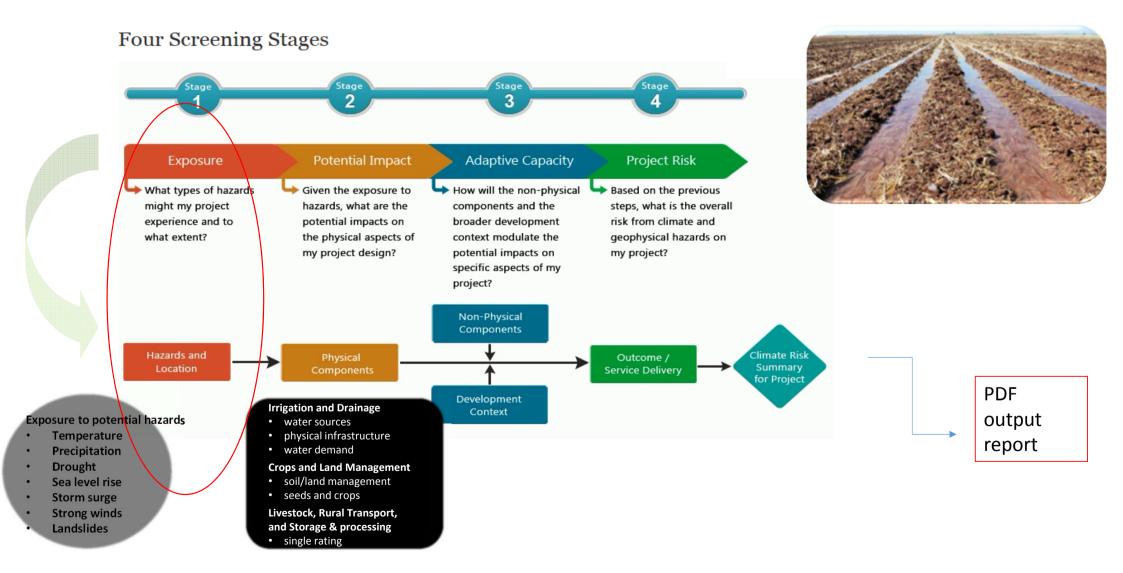
EXAMPLE: AGRICULTURE SECTOR SCREENING APPROACH

Four Screening Stages



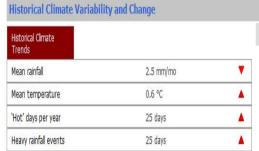


EXAMPLE: AGRICULTURE SECTOR SCREENING APPROACH



CCKP DATA SUPPORTS SCREENING





Key Precipitation Trends

- Some unusually high rainfalls have occurred in the dry season in recent years (2000-2006), but this has not been part of a consistent trend.
- Sahelian rainfall is characterized by high variability on inter-annual and inter-decadal
 timescales, which can make long-term trends difficult to identify. A period of particularly
 high rainfall occurred in the early 1960s, while the early 1980s were particularly dry.
 Statistically significant decreases of around 10 to 15 mm per decade have, however,
 been observed between 1960 and 2006 in the southern regions of Senegal (during the
 wet season of June through September).

Key Temperature Trends

Mean annual temperature has increased by 0.9°C since 1960, an average rate of 0.20°C
per decade. Of that region and season) increased by 25 in the last 40 years, and much
of this has occurred during the southern hemisphere autumn. This corresponds to the
first harvest cycle of many major grains across the country, with significant implications for
agricultural pests and yields.



Guiding Information
Historical/Current -Based on the information provided in the "Risk Screening Overview" describe the nature of the hazard in your project location
What trends in annual and seasonal temperatures have been observed?
What trends in the frequency and intensity of extreme temperatures have been observed?
Does the project location include areas that have been subjected to extreme temperatures in the past?
Rate the extent to which your project location contributes to risk from extreme temperature. Select No Risk only if you are certain that your location is not subject to extreme temperature.
Future -Based on the information provided in the "Risk Screening Overview" of your country in the CCKP, describe future projections of extreme temperature.
How are annual and seasonal temperatures projected to change?
How are the frequency and intensity of extreme temperatures projected to change?
In light of your Historical/Current rating, do projections increase or decrease the extent to which your location contributes to risk from extreme temperature?
Rate the extent to which your project location contributes to risk from extreme temperature If projections are uncertain, the default risk rating should be the Historical/Current rating.

Rating Guide

CLIMATE HAZARD	TIME	FRAME	HAZARD DESCRIPTION			LOCATION
EXTREME TEMPERATURE		ORICAL / RRENT	_	t monthly average maximum daily temperature is 33 beer of 'hot days' per year, defined as the upper		Moderately Exposed ▼
	FUTURE		Annual average temperature is expected to increase by 1°C to 2.8°C by 2060 relative to current conditions. The number of		Highly Exposed ▼	
Insufficient understanding		Not E	xposed	Slightly Exposed	Moderately Exposed	Highly Exposed

SAMPLE OUTPUTS FROM THE SCREENING

Table 3b Subsector: Irrigation and Drainage

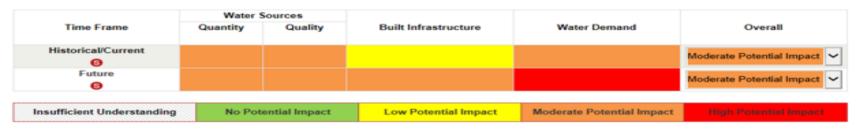


Table 3c Subsector: Crop and Soil Management

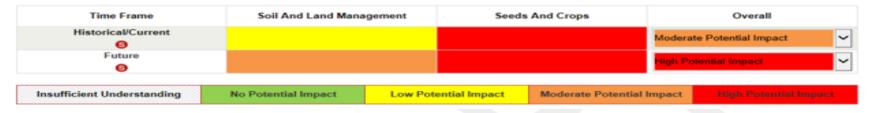
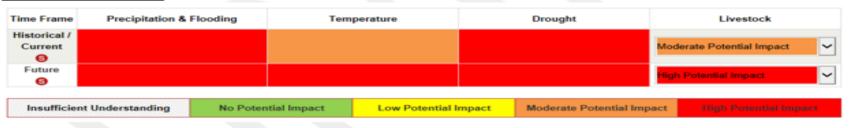


Table 3d Subsector: Livestock



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