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BRD - climate screening tool

User Guide

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- Introduction
- Methodological principles
- Scoring calculation through an example
- Overview of the tool
- Credential creation
- Creating a new opinion sheet
- Opinion sheet presentation
- Submission process



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- **Introduction**
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Why this tool ?

- In response to the worsening impacts of climate change in Rwanda, **BRD seeks to systematically integrate climate risk assessment into the analysis of the projects it supports.**
- **A feasibility analysis has been carried out in 2024** by Carbone 4 and its IT partner Majba, via several workshops and working meetings with BRD teams (including the IT & Innovation and Data Security departments) and technical partners (RWB, MINEMA, Rwanda Meteorology Agency, MINAGRI, REMA, REG). This collective work led to the conclusion that high-quality data exists at national level and would enable **the development of a detailed of a climate risk tool at the GPS coordinate level of a project.**
- **BRD's Climate Risk Tool was developed by Carbone 4 and Majba in 2025, in collaboration with BRD team and technical partners, and the financing support of AFD.** The aim of this document is to detail the methodology used to assess climate risks for BRD-financed projects. This document contains the methodological principles, the scoring formulas and the data used to calculate risk scores.





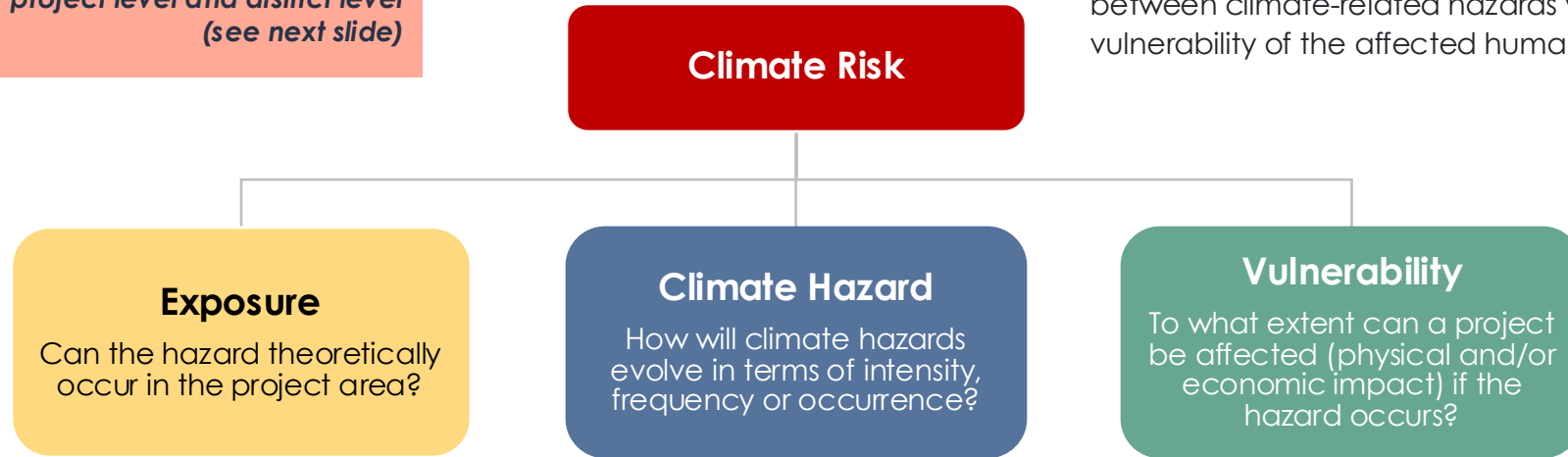
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The methodology of the tool is based on the definition of risk as proposed in the latest IPCC reports (since AR5)

Aggregation for Exposure and Hazard is at GPS coordinate level, whereas vulnerability depends on adaptation capacity at project level and district level (see next slide)

→ **Risk** : [...] **potential for adverse consequences** for human or ecological systems. [...] Risks result from dynamic interactions between climate-related hazards with the exposure and vulnerability of the affected human or ecological system.¹



→ Exposure :

[...] **presence** of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets **in places and settings that could be adversely affected.**¹

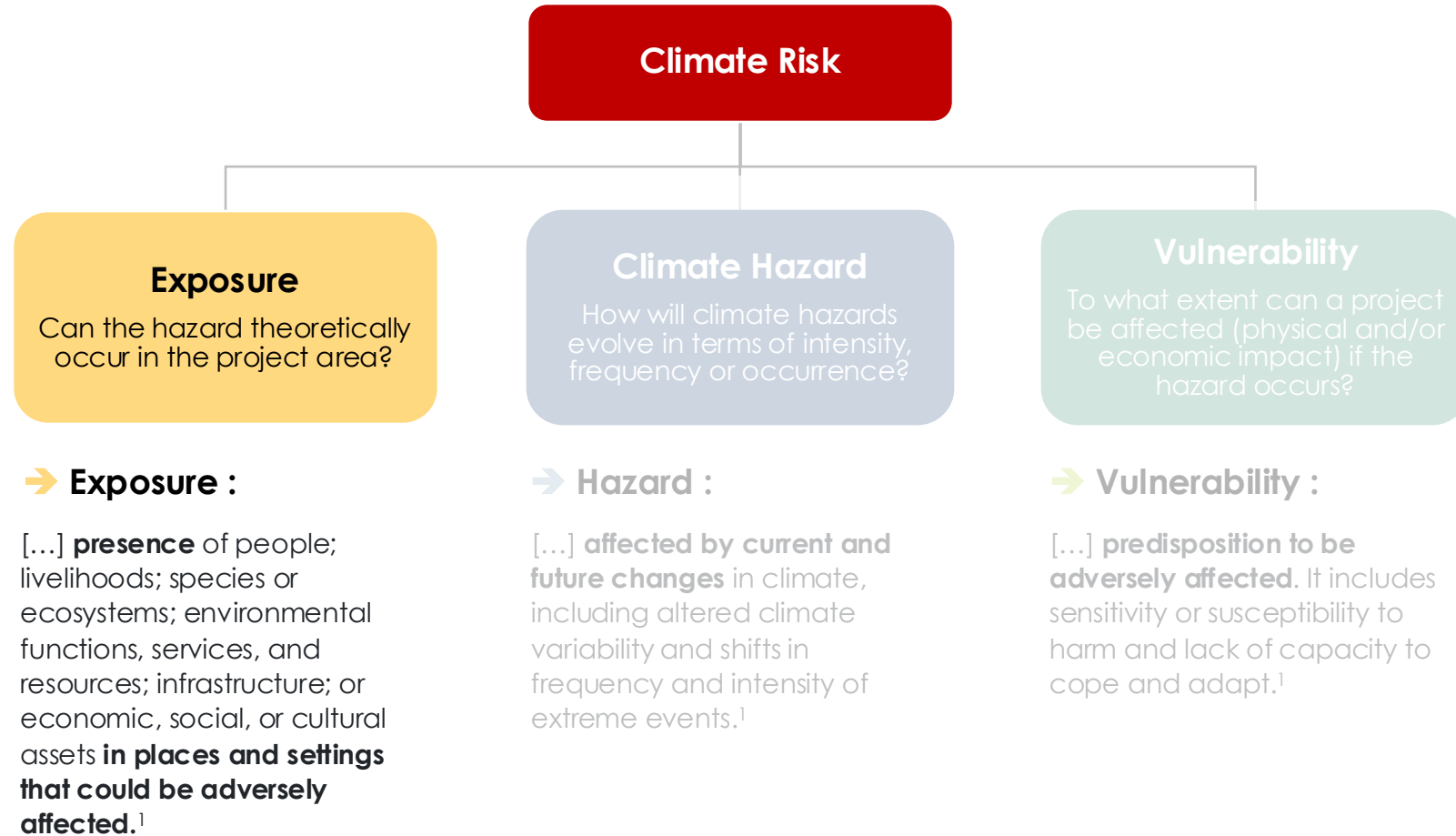
→ Hazard :

[...] **affected by current and future changes** in climate, including altered climate variability and shifts in frequency and intensity of extreme events.¹

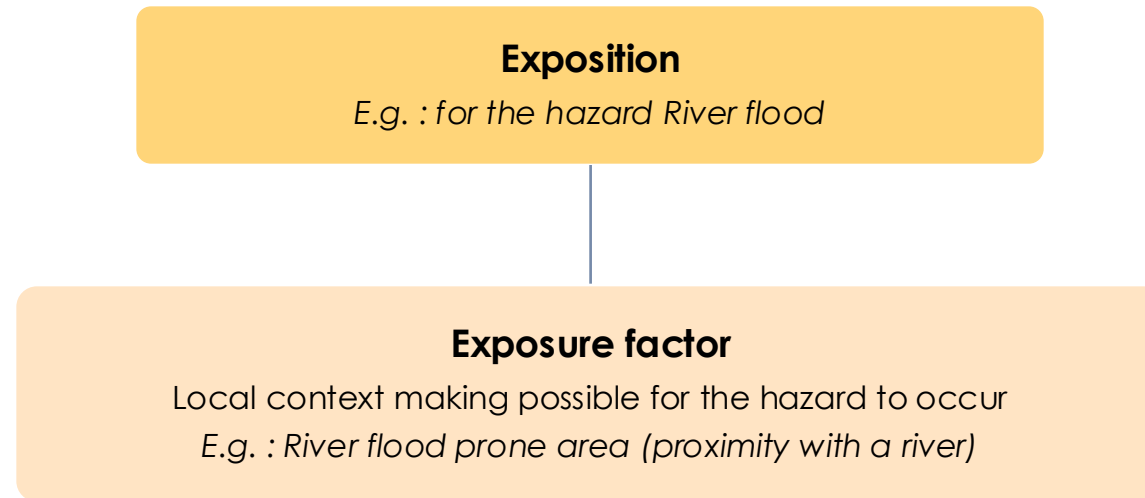
→ Vulnerability :

[...] **predisposition to be adversely affected.** It includes sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.¹

The methodology is based on the definition of risk as proposed in the latest IPCC reports (since AR5)



Local context is studied to assess the exposure of the project to the climate hazard



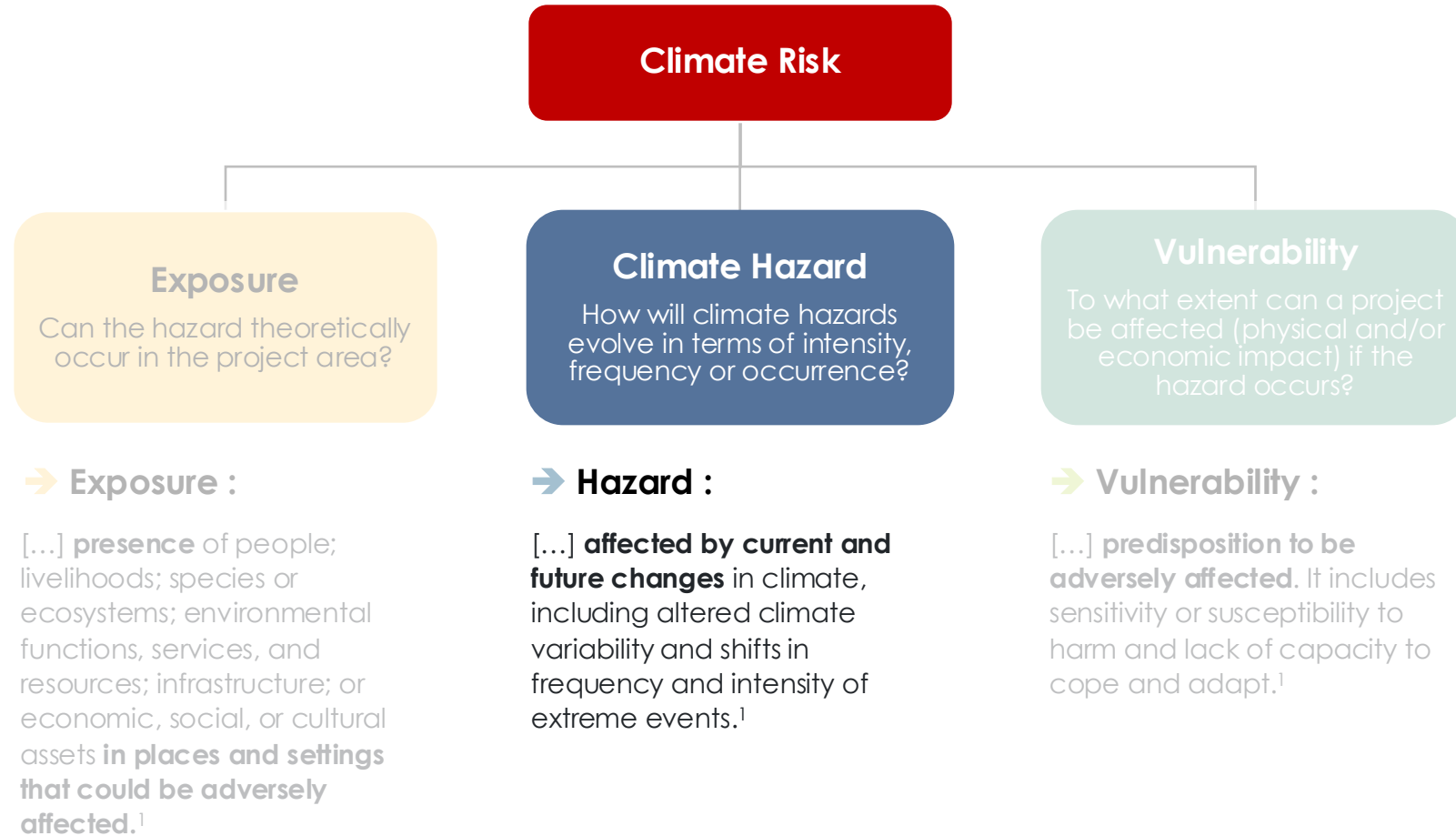
Exposure is studied for **some specific hazards**:

Wildfires: Burnable area (vegetation of a certain type)

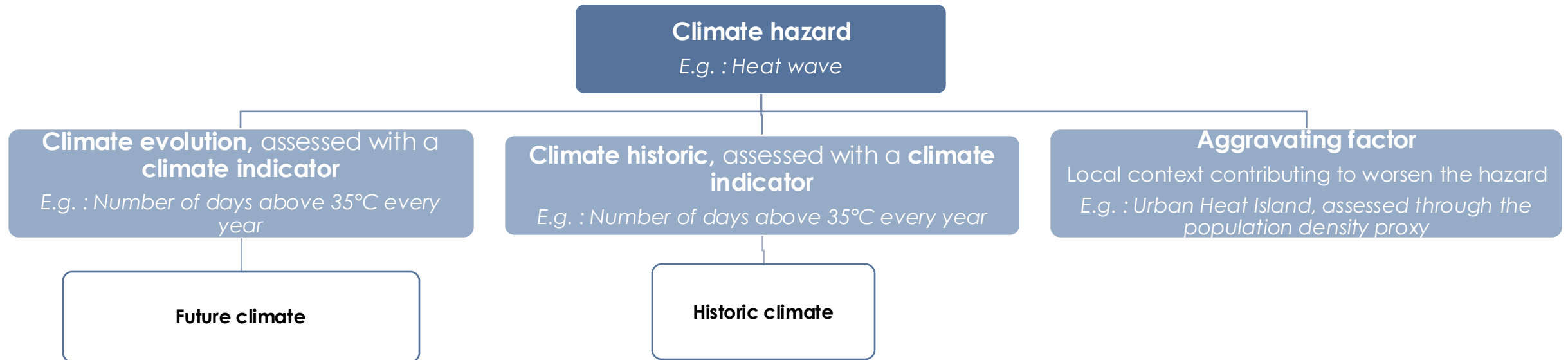
River flooding: Areas prone to fluvial flooding (less than 1km away from a river)

Other hazards occur everywhere.

The methodology is based on the definition of risk as proposed in the latest IPCC reports (since AR5)

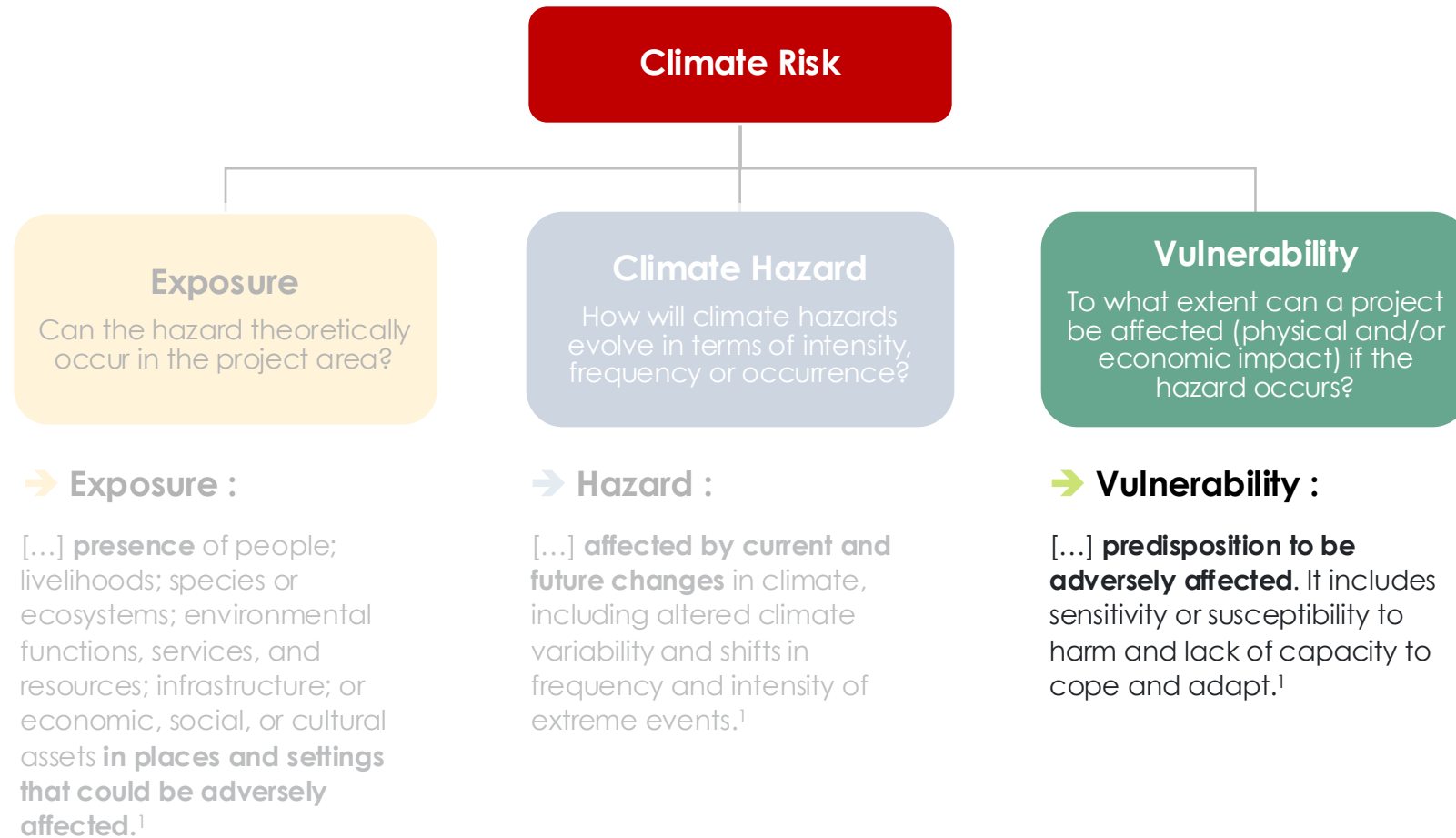


To assess the evolution of the climate hazard, an indicator is chosen and potential aggravating factors are studied

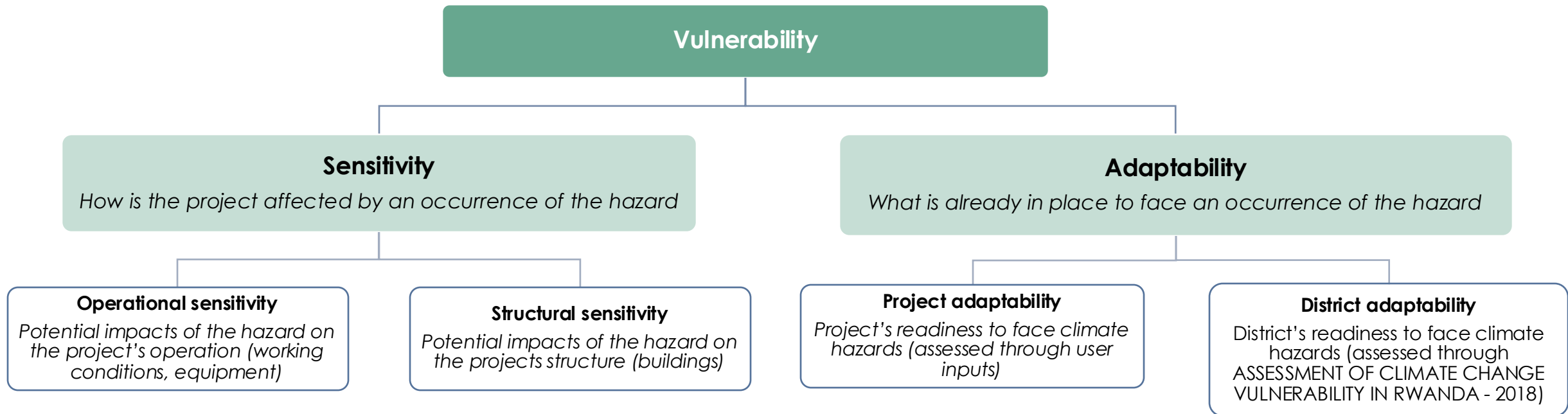


Historic climate data, future climate data and aggravating factor will be **combined** to obtain a **climate hazard evolution score**, reflecting the evolution of the hazard at a given location.

The methodology is based on the definition of risk as proposed in the latest IPCC reports (since AR5)



Vulnerability is the combination of the sensitivity of the project towards the studied hazard and its adaptability



Operational and structural sensitivity are assessed through project matrixes detailing impacts of every kind of hazard on every kind of project and providing a score.

District adaptability is already scored by the MINEMA study, and project adaptability is based on user inputs.



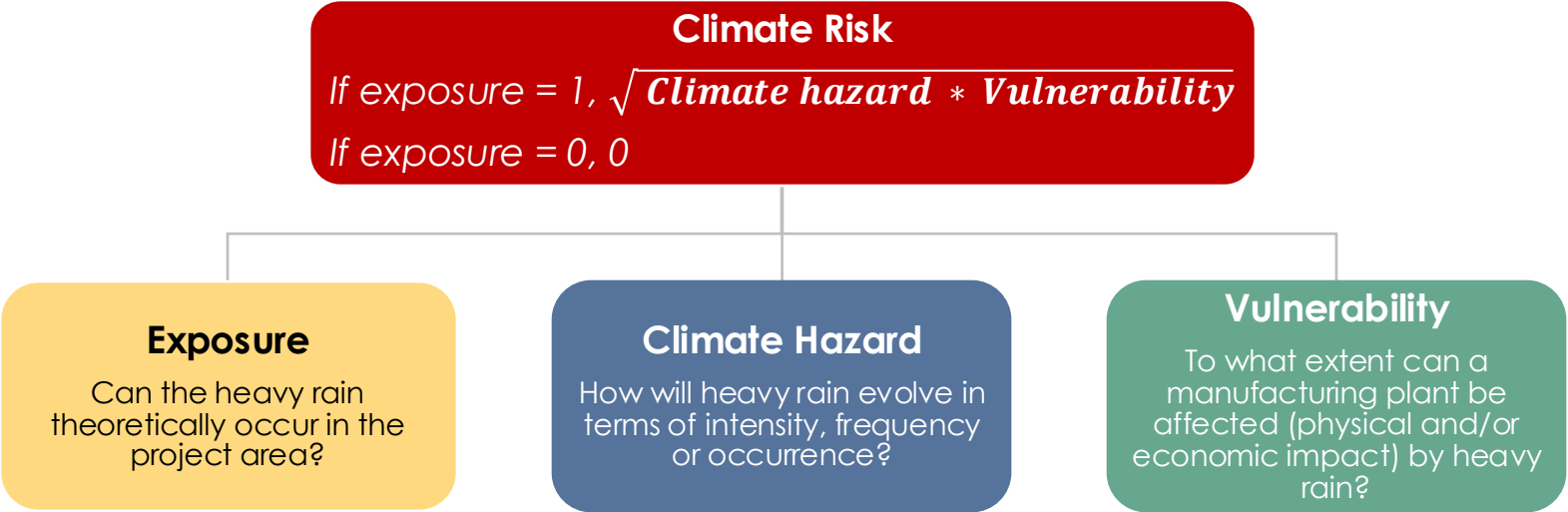
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Example with a manufacturing plant in Gakenke district and heavy rain, SSP5-8.5, 2041-2060

SSP5-8.5

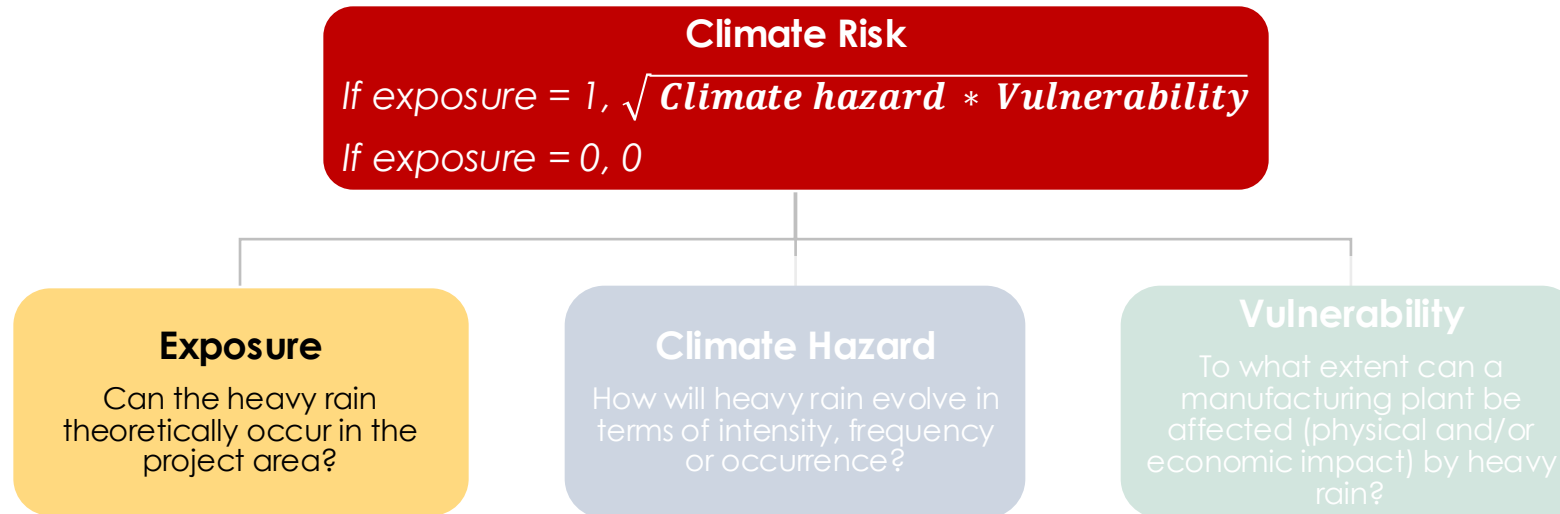
2041-2060



Example with a manufacturing plant in Gakenke district and heavy rain, SSP5-8.5, 2041-2060

SSP5-8.5

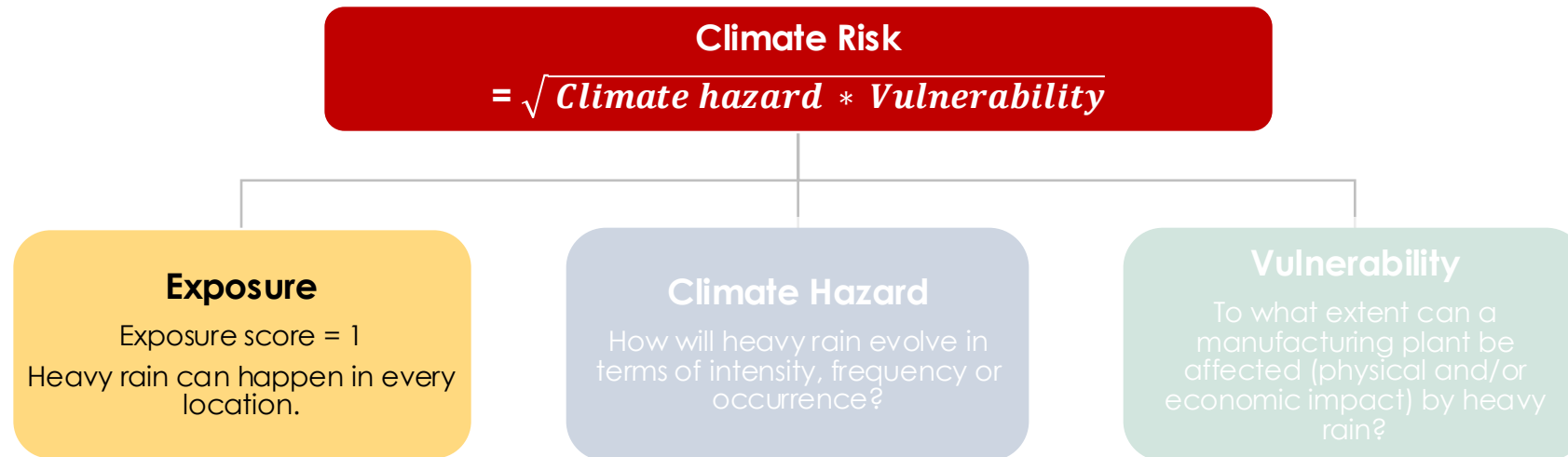
2041-2060



Example with a manufacturing plant in Gakenke district and heavy rain, SSP5-8.5, 2041-2060

SSP5-8.5

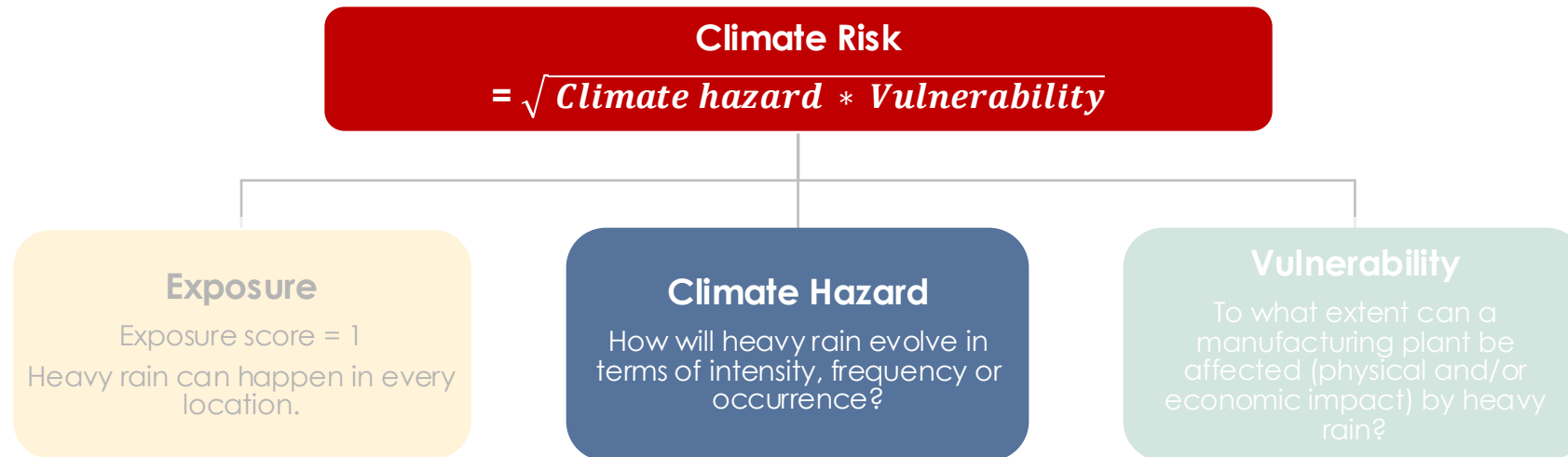
2041-2060



Example with a manufacturing plant in Gakenke district and heavy rain, SSP5-8.5, 2041-2060

SSP5-8.5

2041-2060



In the process of interpreting climate data, a distinction must be made between **data, indicator, hazard and score**



A **climate hazard** is a **climate event likely to cause damage**. To characterize its evolution, we need to rely on climate data, indicators and hazard evolution scores.



Climate models provide **daily data** corresponding to different models, time periods and scenarios

To make sense of this climate data, **we need to define indicators**

To interpret the results and compare climate hazards, we need to define a **hazard evolution score**

Example:

Daily temperature

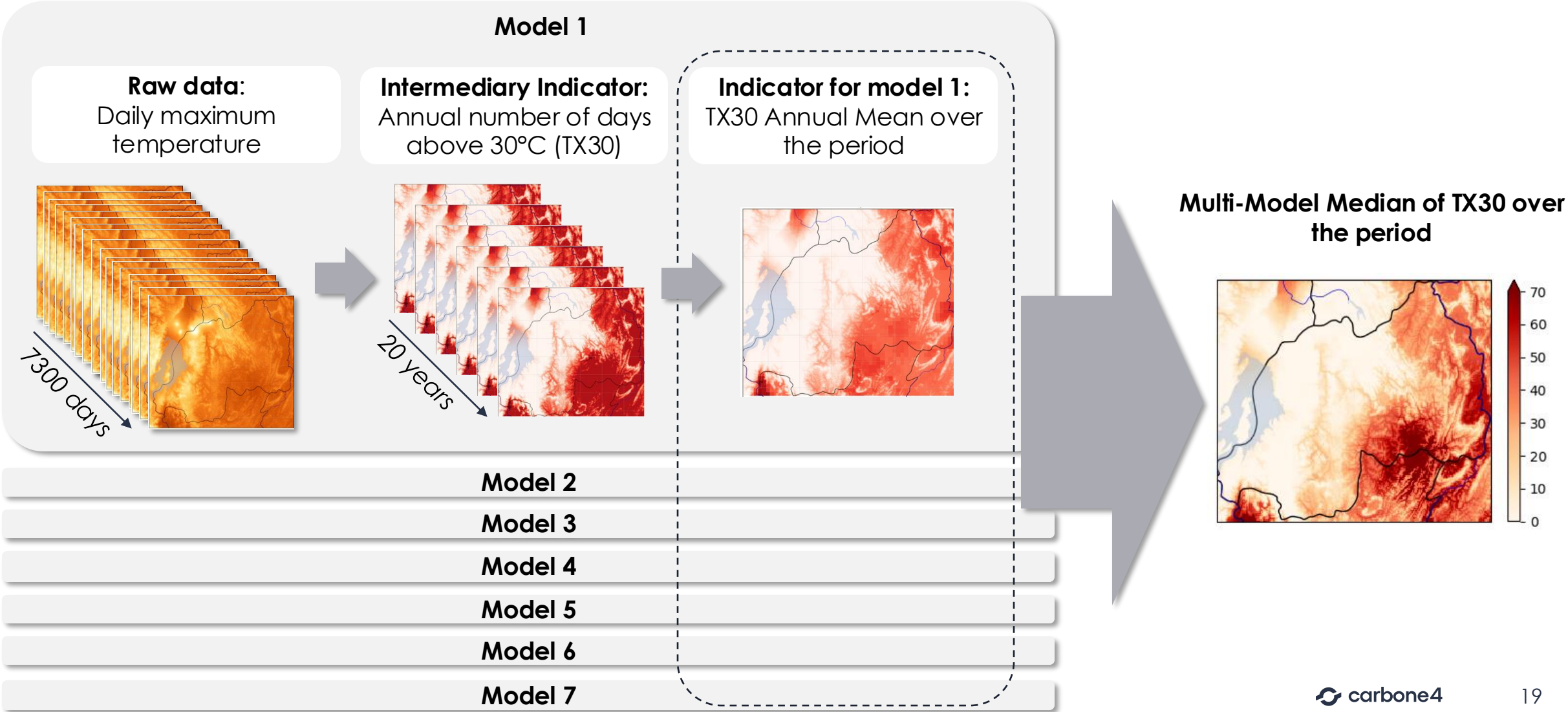
Example:

Number of days above 30°C

Example:

40 days above 30°C equals a hazard score of 1

Indicators were calculated from raw data provided by Meteo Rwanda for 7 models, 2 scenarios, 40 future years (2021-2060) and 20 past years (1986-2005)



Note: all maps are illustrative

In the process of interpreting climate data, a distinction must be made between **data, indicator, hazard and score**



A **climate hazard** is a **climate event likely to cause damage**. To characterize its evolution, we need to rely on climate data, indicators and hazard evolution scores.



Climate models provide **daily data** corresponding to different models, time periods and scenarios

Example:

Daily temperature



To make sense of this climate data, **we need to define indicators**

Example:

Number of days above 30°C



To interpret the results and compare climate hazards, we need to define a **hazard evolution score**

Example:

40 days above 30°C equals a hazard score of 1

As a second step, each indicator is normalized to obtain scores between 0 and 1

Indicator data

Physical unit (°C, mm, days etc.)

Linear normalization :

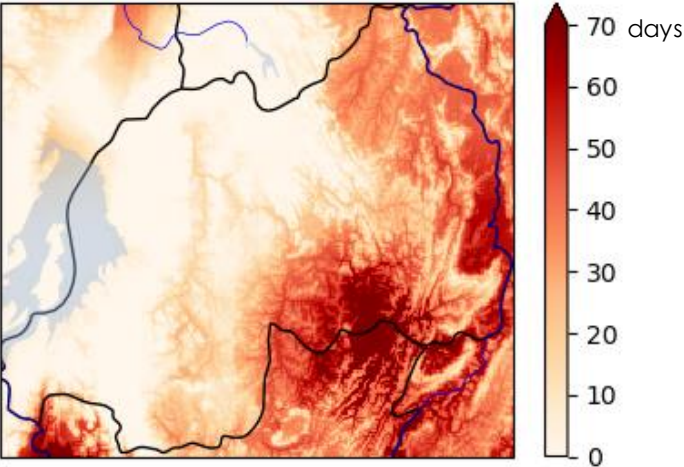
All values are divided by a **defined threshold (ex : 40 days)**

Values above the threshold are set to 1

Indicator score

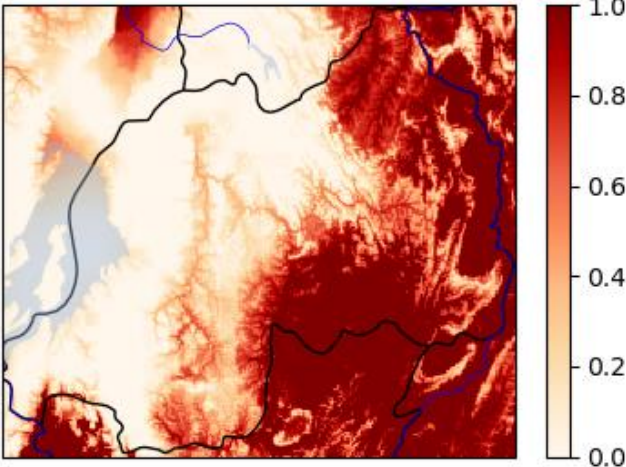
Normalized between 0 and 1

Multi-model median for TX30 (number of days where Tmax > 30°C)

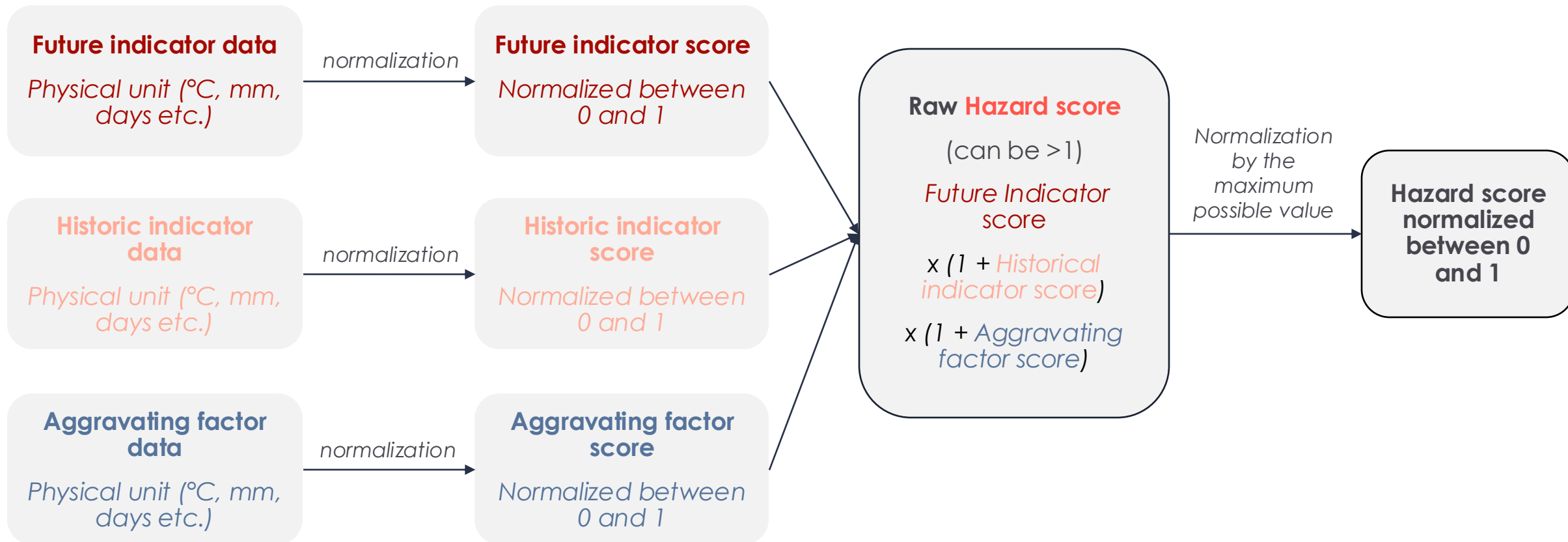


Threshold: 40 days

Indicator score for TX30 (number of days where Tmax > 30°C)



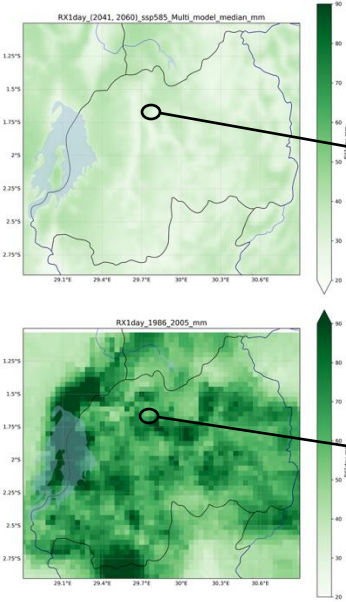
The data set of each parameters are combined to create the **hazard score**



Heavy rain at this location has a high score for SSP5-8.5, 2041-2060

SSP5-8.5

2041-2060



Future indicator data
34,83 mm

normalization

Future indicator score
0,87

Historic indicator data
76,15 mm

normalization

Historic indicator score
0,84

Aggravating factor data
-

normalization

Aggravating factor score
-

Raw Hazard score
 $0,87$
 $\times (1 + 0,84)$
 $\times (1 + 0)$

Normalization by the maximum possible value (2)

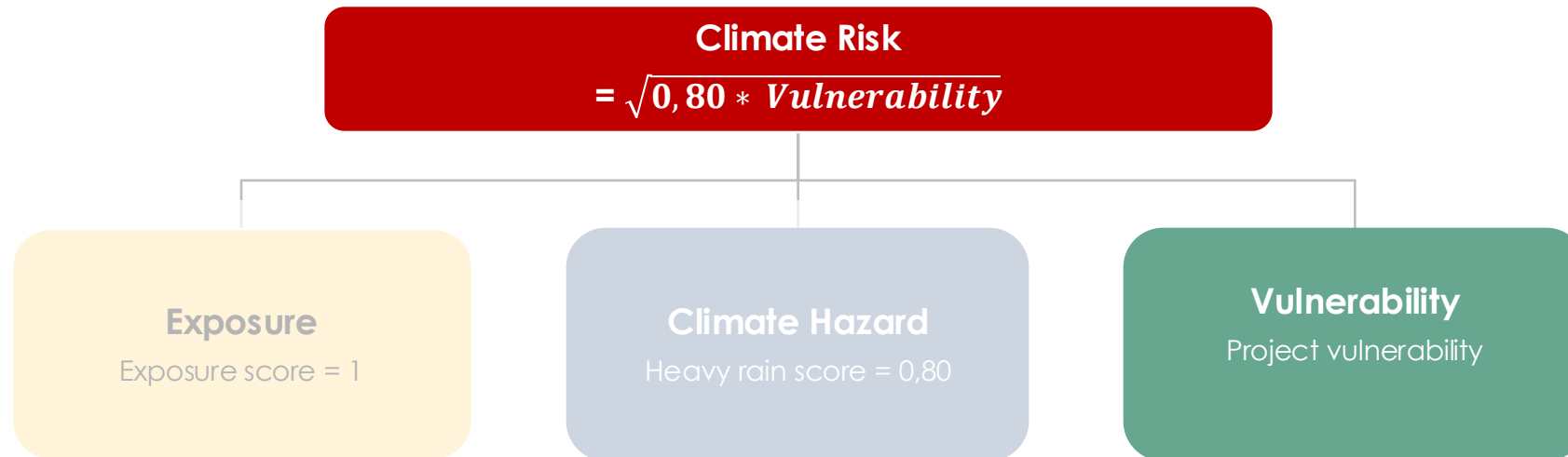
Climate hazard score for heavy rain
0,80



Vulnerability is the third component of the climate risk score

SSP5-8.5

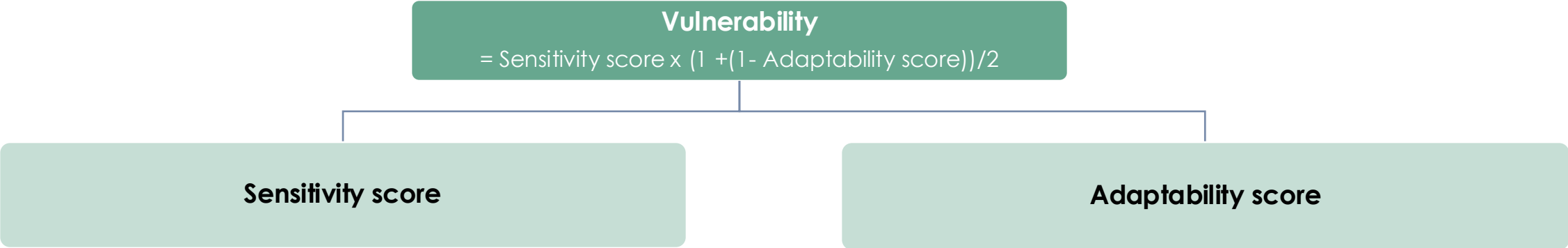
2041-2060



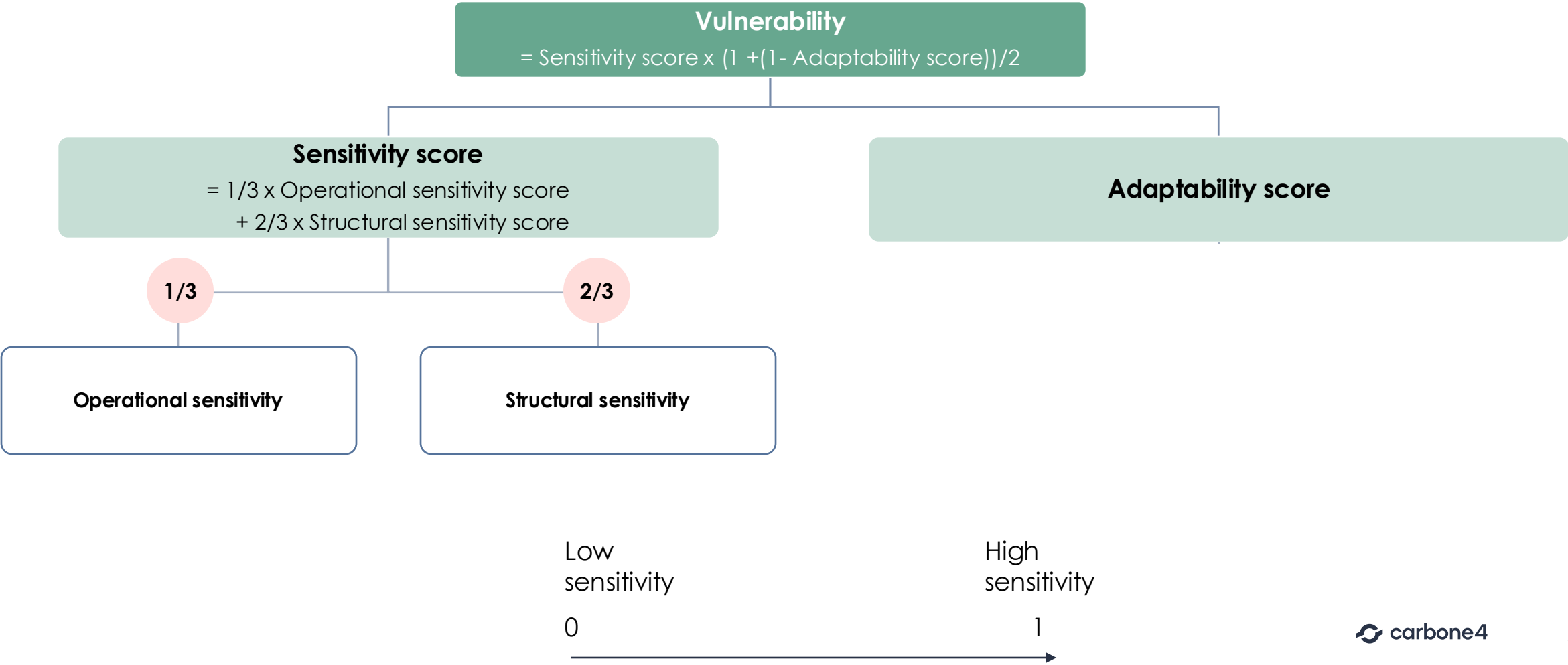
Vulnerability has itself two components: sensitivity and adaptability

SSP5-8.5

2041-2060



Vulnerability is the combination of the sensitivity of the project towards the studied hazard and its adaptability



Operational sensitivity scores and associated impacts were defined for every project type and every hazard

	Change in air temperature	Heat stress	Heat wave	Wildfire	Storms	Water stress	Drought	Heavy rain precipitations	Fluvial flooding	Pluvial flooding	Soil erosion	Landslide
Rain fed crops	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
Irrigated crops	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
Horticulture	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
Cash crop	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
Livestock farming	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
Food processing	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Real estate and hotels	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Health facilities	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Constructions of public buildings	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Water	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
Waste and sanitation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Transport infrastructures	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
Energy network infrastructure - overhead	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Energy network infrastructure - underground	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Energy generation - thermal	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Energy generation - renewable	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Energy generation - hydro power	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
Off grid energy generation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Manufacturing plants	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Mining	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Transport equipment	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red
Equipment	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Red

Operational sensitivity		
Not concerned	NA	-
Low	0,3	Activity impacted only slightly or for a short period
Medium	0,6	Activity is significantly impacted or for a substantial period
High	0,9	The activity is stopped

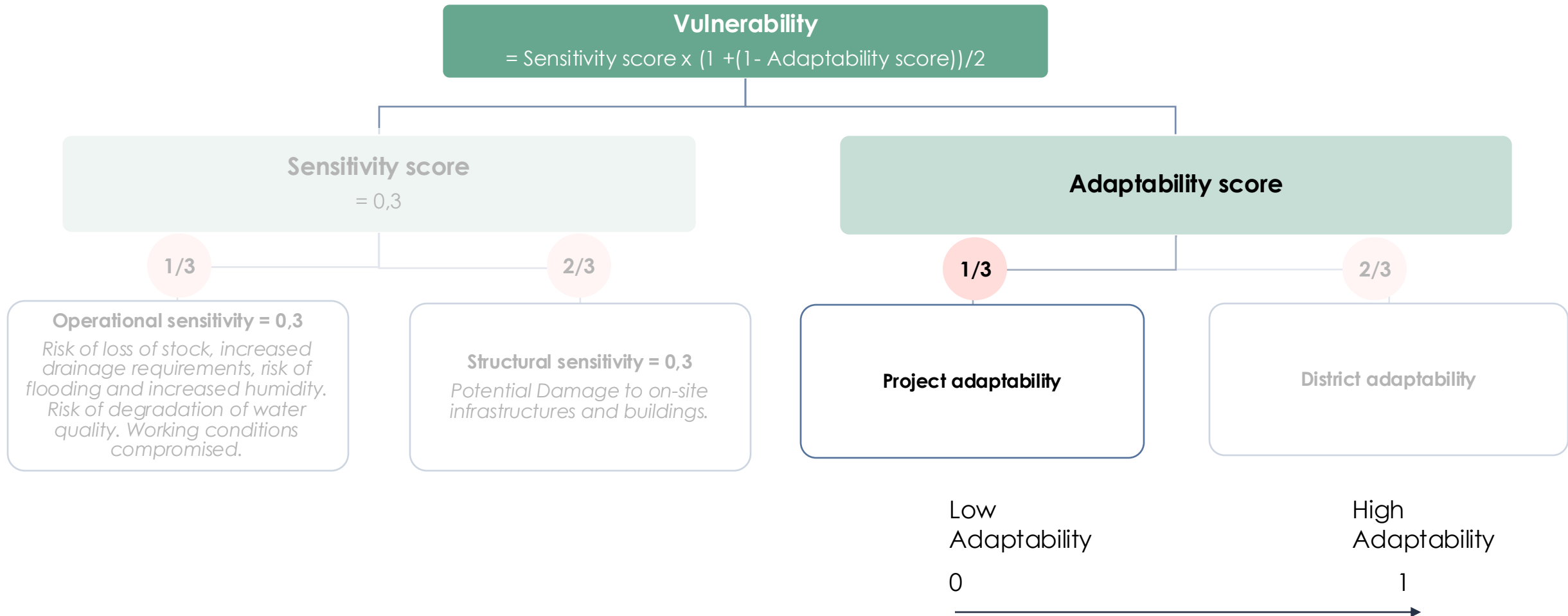
Operational sensitivity scores and associated impacts were defined for every project type and every hazard

	Change in air temperature	Heat stress	Heat wave	Wildfire	Storms	Water stress	Drought	Heavy rain precipitations	Fluvial flooding	Pluvial flooding	Soil erosion	Landslide
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Irrigated crops	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Horticulture	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Cash crop	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Livestock farming	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Food processing	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Real estate and hotels	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Health facilities	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Constructions of public buildings	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Water	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Waste and sanitation	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Transport infrastructures	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy network infrastructure - overhead	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy network infrastructure - underground	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy generation - thermal	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy generation - renewable	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy generation - hydro power	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Off grid energy generation	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Manufacturing plants	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Mining	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Transport equipment	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Equipment	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

Risk of loss of stock, increased drainage requirements, risk of flooding and increased humidity. Risk of degradation of water quality. Working conditions compromised.

Operational sensitivity		
Not concerned	NA	-
Low	0,3	Activity impacted only slightly or for a short period
Medium	0,6	Activity is significantly impacted or for a substantial period
High	0,9	The activity is stopped

The manufacturing plant in Gakenke district has low operational and structural sensitivity towards heavy rain



The manufacturing plant in Gakenke district has a low adaptability level



User's input on the project's adaptation capacity :

The state of knowledge about the impacts of climate in this sector is good

Yes = 1

Natural or climatic risk assessment studies are underway

No = 0

Adaptation measures are already included in the project

No = 0

The subject has already been clearly identified by the project coordinator, who wishes to make the project resilient

No = 0

$$\text{Score} = (1+0+0+0) / 4 = 0,25$$

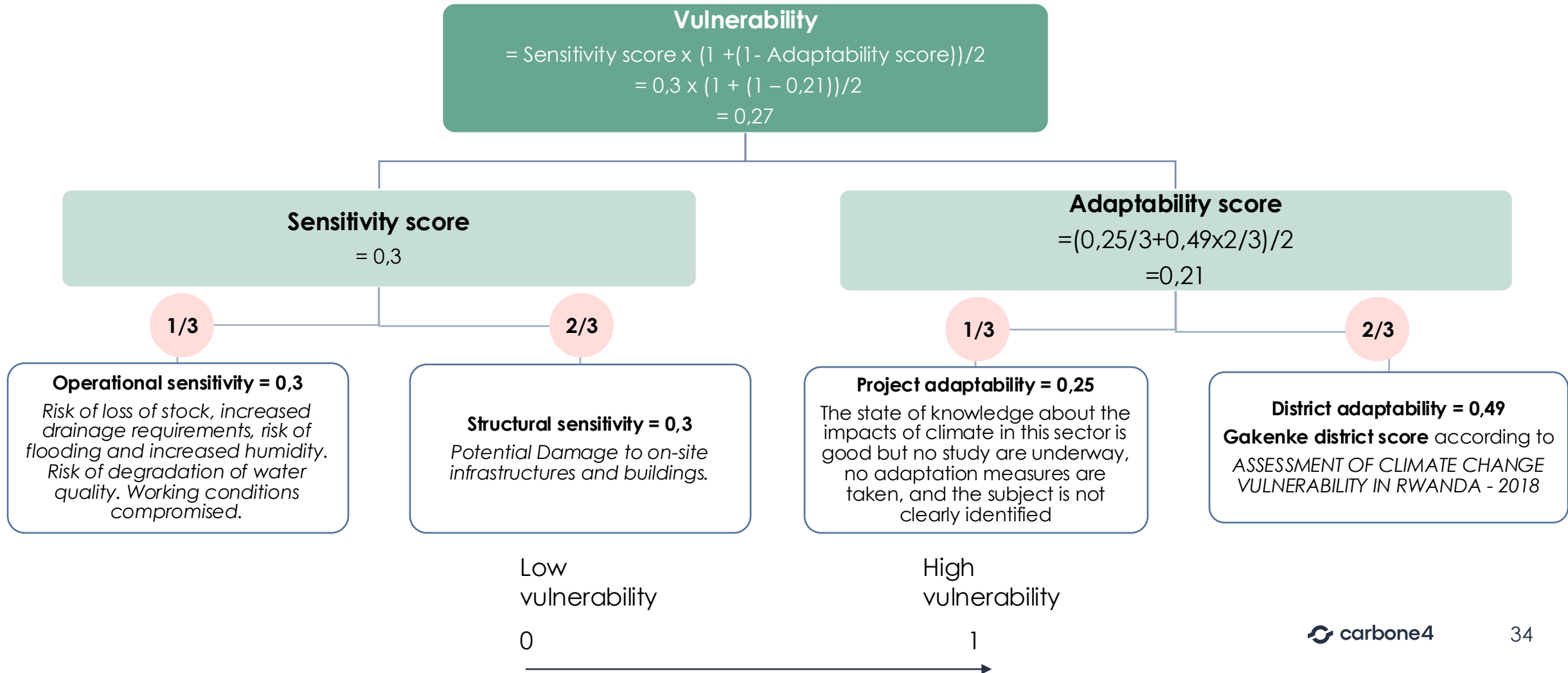
Low Adaptability

High Adaptability

0

1

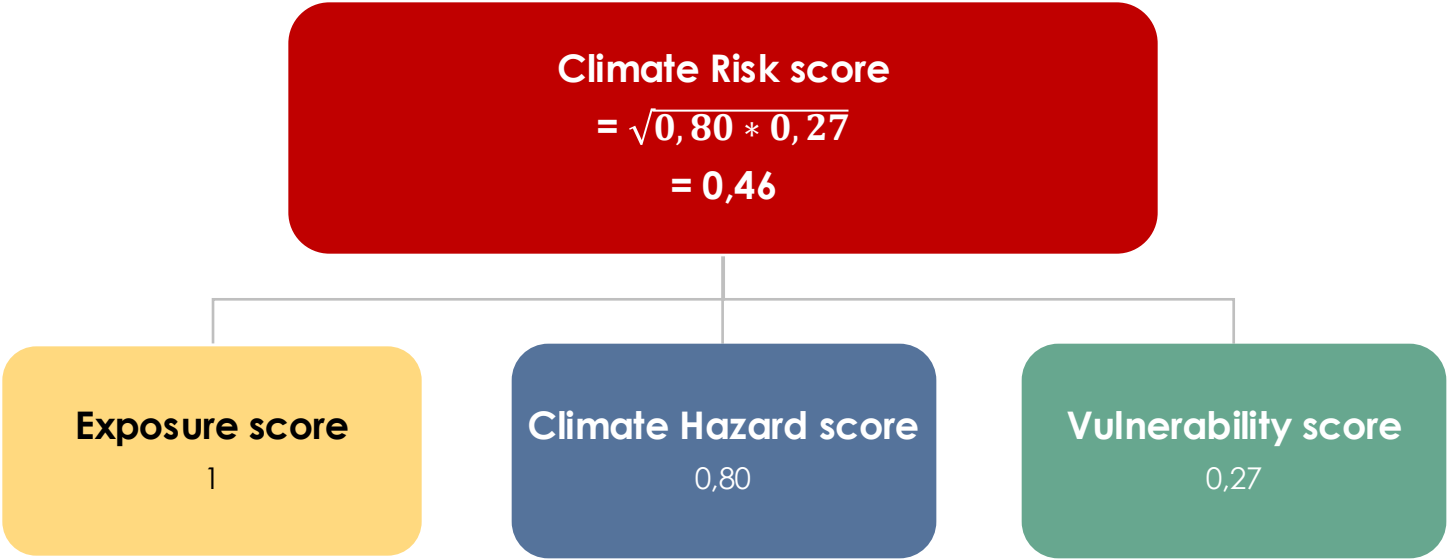
Overall vulnerability of the manufacturing plant towards every rain is medium.



Heavy rain generates moderate risk on the activity of the manufacturing plant in Gakenke district

SSP5-8.5

2041-2060



1 to 0,8	Very high risk
0,8 to 0,6	High risk
0,6 to 0,4	Moderate risk
0,4 to 0,2	Low risk
0,2 to 0	Very low risk



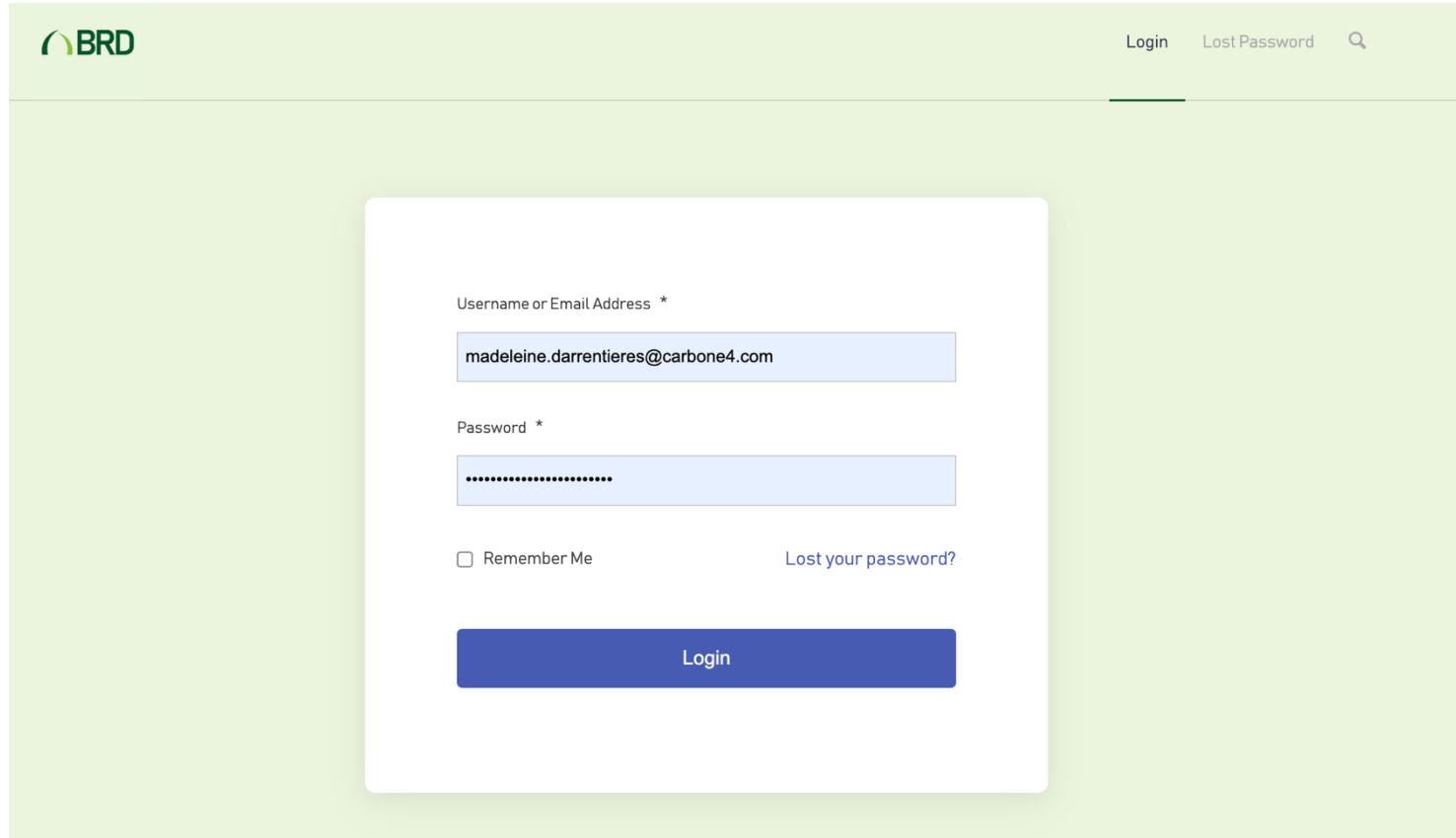
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- **Overview of the tool**
- Credential creation
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- Submission process

Tool overview - First step : log in

The BRD climate screening tool is hosted on BRD's servers at this address: <https://dev.brd.majba.com/>

Users log in using their credentials (email address and password).



The screenshot shows the login interface for the BRD climate screening tool. The page has a light green header with the BRD logo on the left and navigation links for 'Login', 'Lost Password', and a search icon on the right. The main content area is a white card with a light green background. It contains two input fields: 'Username or Email Address *' with the value 'madeleine.darrentieres@carbone4.com' and 'Password *' with a masked password. Below the password field are a 'Remember Me' checkbox and a 'Lost your password?' link. A blue 'Login' button is positioned at the bottom of the card.

Tool overview - Main pages (1/5) : New study

By clicking on **New study** (red box on this picture), the user reaches the page where new projects analysis can be made.

The screenshot shows the BRD web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the BRD logo on the left and four menu items: 'New study', 'Projects list', 'Projects map', and 'Logout'. The 'New study' button is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled 'CREATE AN OPINION SHEET'. Underneath this title, there is a text prompt: 'To help assess your project's vulnerability to climate change, please provide the following information:'. Below this prompt, there are three input fields: 'Project title*' (with an asterisk indicating it is mandatory), 'Subtitle', and 'Project code'. A dashed green box encloses the three input fields. An arrow points from the 'Initial information' text box on the right to the 'Project title*' field.

Initial information :

Project title: name of the project (mandatory)

Subtitle: (optional)

Project code: (optional - Code to be defined by BRD depending on its organization)

A complete step-by-step guide of the creation of an opinion sheet is given in the dedicated section "creating an opinion sheet"

Tool overview - Main pages (2/5) : Projects list

Once logged in, the user reaches the **Projects list** page.

BRD

New study **Projects list** Projects map Documentation Logout

PROJECTS LIST

This table lists the projects that have been studied using the climate change vulnerability analysis tool. You can edit the projects you have created by clicking on the project.

10 entries per page

Search:

Project ID	Project name	Project type	Province District District Village	Creation date	Highest hazard risk score	Primary attention points	Number of points of vigilance	Author
	TeaEstate	Cash crop	Amajyepfo Kamonyi Gacurabwenge Rubona	2025-08-20 07:53	0.82	- Storms (including thunderstorms) - Fluvial flooding - Pluvial flooding - Landslide	4	c.ndayisaba@brd.rw
	test	Cash crop	Amajyepfo Kamonyi Gacurabwenge Rubona	2025-08-12 08:06	0.81	- Storms (including thunderstorms) - Fluvial flooding - Pluvial flooding - Landslide	4	madeleine.darrentieres@gmail.com

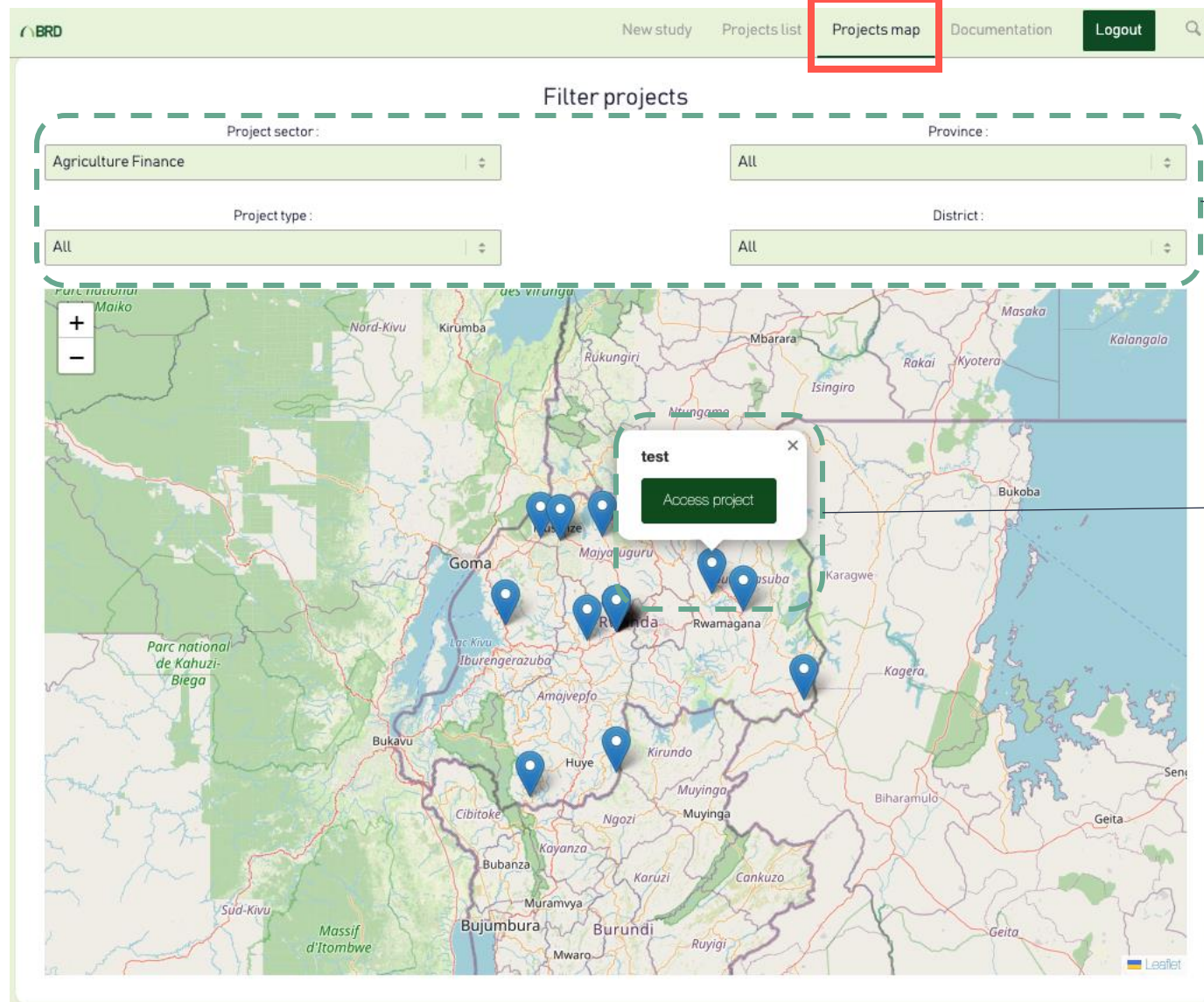
Number of projects displayed

Possibility to search for a known project

List of all projects assessed through the tool.
By clicking on the project's line, the user can access the project's sheet.

Tool overview - Main pages (3/5) : Projects map

By clicking on **Projects map** (red box on this picture), the user reaches the page where a map of all BRD projects is displayed.



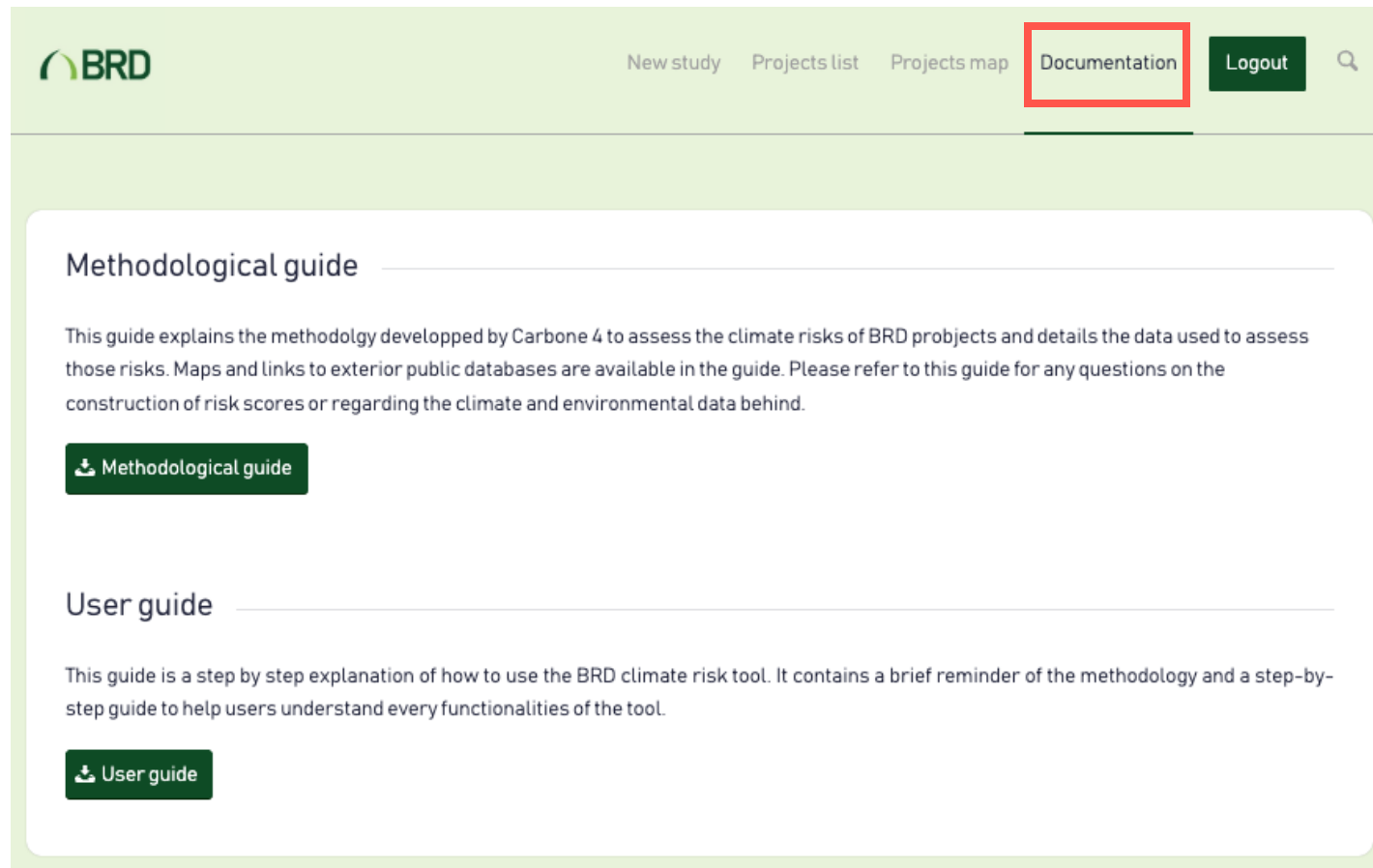
The user can filter the projects displayed on the map by sector, type, province, or district

By clicking on the project's location, a pop up appears and the user can access the project's sheet.

Tool overview - Main pages (4/5) : Documentation

By clicking on **Documentation** (red box on this picture), the user reaches the page where he/she can download the tool documentation :

- Methodological guide
- User guide (this document)



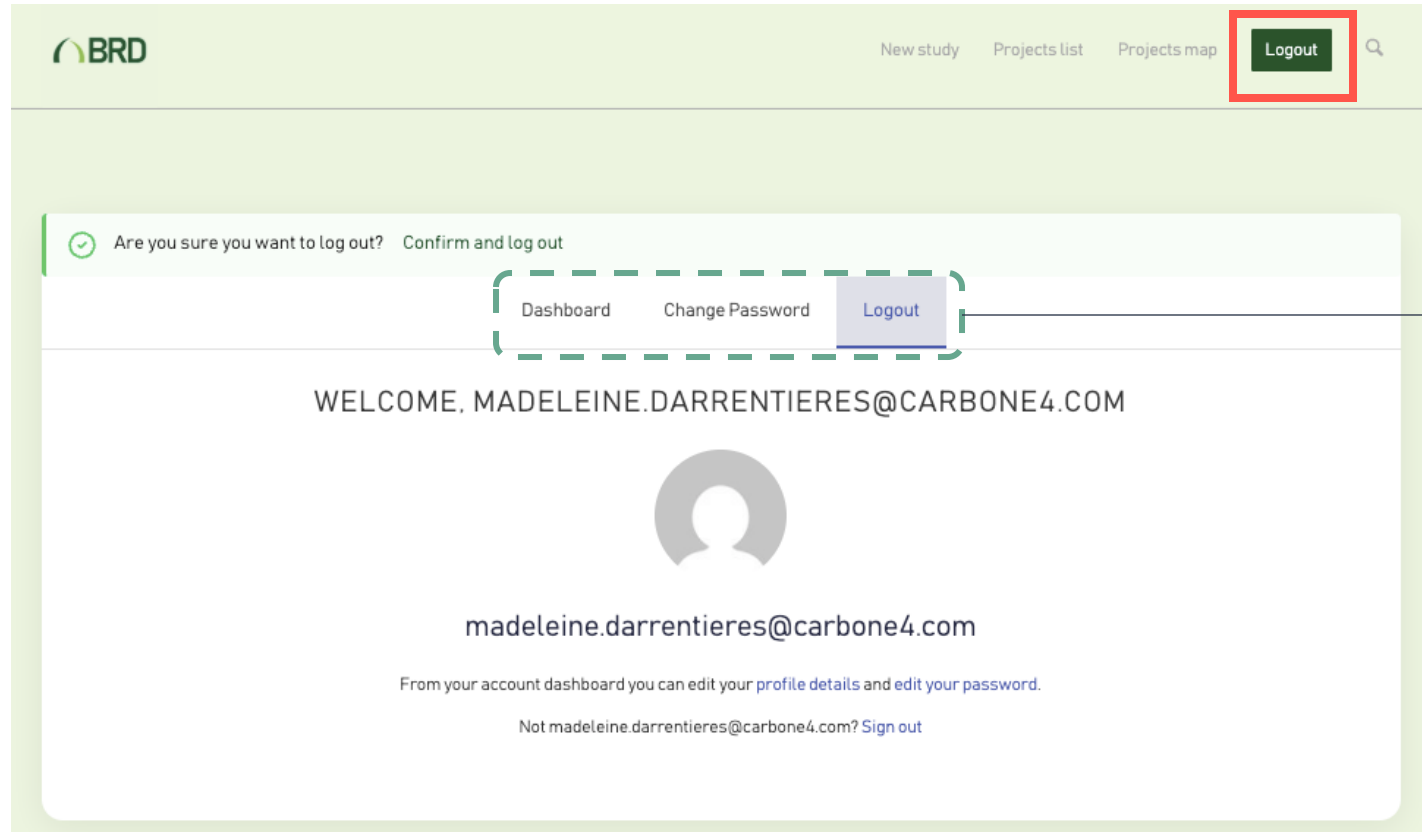
The screenshot shows the BRD tool's documentation page. The top navigation bar includes links for 'New study', 'Projects list', 'Projects map', 'Documentation' (highlighted with a red box), and 'Logout'. The main content area is divided into two sections:

- Methodological guide**: This guide explains the methodology developed by Carbone 4 to assess the climate risks of BRD projects and details the data used to assess those risks. Maps and links to exterior public databases are available in the guide. Please refer to this guide for any questions on the construction of risk scores or regarding the climate and environmental data behind.
- User guide**: This guide is a step by step explanation of how to use the BRD climate risk tool. It contains a brief reminder of the methodology and a step-by-step guide to help users understand every functionalities of the tool.

Each section has a corresponding download button: 'Methodological guide' and 'User guide'.

Tool overview - Main pages (5/5) : Logout

By clicking on **Logout** (red box on this picture), the user reaches the page to log out of the session, to change password or edit profile details



The user can navigate through different pages:

Dashboard: Edition of profile details

Change password: Change password linked to the account

Logout: button to logout



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Credential creation

*In order to log into the climate screening tool a user needs **a user account**.*

- User accounts are created by the tool's **administrator**. Contact **Irénée Muganga** (i.mugunga@brd.rw) for account creation.
- The administrator will provide :
 - A username (email address)
 - A password



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Opinion sheet - Initial information: identification of the project

To initiate the creation of an opinion sheet, several informations are necessary.

BRD

New study Projects list Logout

CREATE AN OPINION SHEET

To help assess your project's vulnerability to climate change, please provide the following information:

Project title* Subtitle

Project code

Initial information :

Project title: name of the project (mandatory)

Subtitle: (optional)

Project code: (optional - Code to be defined by BRD depending on its organization)

Opinion sheet - Initial information: Project type and sector (1/2)

To initiate the creation of an opinion sheet, several informations are necessary.

Project and Geography

Please enter the project type/geography pairs corresponding to the main activity of your operation.

Sector:

Project type:

GPS coord:

Province:

District:

The user can select the appropriate **sector** among 4 sectors
Agriculture, Building and infrastructure, Energy, Manufacturing and equipment

Depending on the sector selected, the user can select a **project type**

The selection of a sector and project type is necessary in order to have a sensitivity profile and provide operational and structural sensitivities (refer to methodology p26 to 29 for more details).

If no project type available in the tool matches the studied project, select "other".

Opinion sheet - Initial information: Project type and sector (2/2)

To initiate the creation of an opinion sheet, several informations are necessary.

Project and Geography

Please enter the project type/geography pairs corresponding to the main activity of you

Sector :

Other

Project type :

Other

You have selected "Other" as project type, which means your specific project does not correspond to any of the project types currently available in the tool. To carry out the risk analysis, please select the project type that most closely resembles your project. The vulnerability profile associated with the selected project type will be used to provide a first approximation of your project's climate risk. Please refer to the methodological guide for more information on vulnerability profiles.

Closest sector

Agriculture Finance

Closest type

Cash crop

The user can select "**other**" if no project matches the studied project

The user can then **select the closest sector and closest project type.**

It is necessary to choose a project among the existing list in order to have a sensitivity profile. The user can base the choice of closest project type upon the sensitivity profile, considering which project has operational sensitivities and structural sensitivities similar to the studied project.

The operational and structural sensitivity profiles are given in the matrixes page 50 and 51.

Zoom on the choice of sector - 4 sectors and 22 types of project are included in the climate risk tool

Sector	Project type	Examples
Agriculture Finance	Rain fed crops	Any rain fed crop
	Irrigated crops	Any irrigated crop
	Livestock farming	Poultry and piggery farming
	Cash crop	Cash crop farming (mostly tea and coffee)
	Horticulture	Horticulture (i.e., Fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants)
	Food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fruit and vegetable processing - Milling facilities (i.e., Cereal processing) - Dairy processing - Meat processing - Beverage processing (Excluding strong alcohol) - Financing coffee washing stations various activities
Building and Infrastructure	Real estate and hotels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable housing - Highend real estate - Hotels
	Health facilities	Health projects involving physical infrastructure (building hospitals, dispensaries, care homes etc.)
	Constructions of public buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and renovation of schools - Construction and upgrading of modern trading markets - Warehousing facilities and bulk storage centers - Energy Dispatching and control room
	Waste and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-site sanitation project - Community sanitation network extension project - Solid waste management projects - Power generation through waste incineration - Finance for wastewater treatment capacity and potential reuse
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water production - Construction/extension of Drinking water networks and work to prevent leaks - Construction/extension of drinking water networks and work to prevent leaks - Integrated water resource management projects
	Transport infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural tracks and market access - Surface line excluding aviation (road, rail, metro, tram etc.) - Unpaved road infrastructure projects

Zoom on the choice of sector - 4 sectors and 22 types of project are included in the climate risk tool

Sector	Project type	Examples
Energy	Energy network infrastructure - overhead	- Overhead network
	Energy network infrastructure - underground	- Urban district heating network - Gas distribution projects - Underground network
	Energy generation - thermal	- Geothermal Power generation - Biomass Power plant - Power generation through waste incineration - Hydrocarbon reserves (e.g., Methane gas and fuel)
	Energy generation - renewable	- PV - Onshore wind electricity generation
	Energy generation - hydro power	- Run-of-river dam - Storage dam
	Off grid energy generation	- Rural off-grid electrification projects
Manufacturing and equipment	Manufacturing plants	- Pharmaceutical manufacturing plants - Construction of ICT gadgets assembly plants - Financing textile and garments - Packaging facilities - Automobile assembling
	Mining	- Financing mining operations (e.g., purchase of mining equipment, and working capital)
	Transport equipment	- Financing transport solutions (i.e., Public transport buses, cargo trucks, auto repairs workshops, aviation projects, Emobility, etc...)
	Equipment	- Clean cooking solutions (e.g., dissemination of improved cooking stoves)

Zoom on the choice of sector - Operational sensitivity profiles

Potential impacts of the hazard on the project's operations (working conditions, equipment).

	Change in air temperature	Heat stress	Heat wave	Wildfire	Storms	Water stress	Drought	Heavy rain precipitations	Fluvial flooding	Pluvial flooding	Soil erosion	Landslide
Rain fed crops	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Irrigated crops	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Horticulture	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Cash crop	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Livestock farming	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Food processing	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Real estate and hotels	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Health facilities	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Constructions of public buildings	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Water	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Waste and sanitation	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Transport infrastructures	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy network infrastructure - overhead	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy network infrastructure - underground	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy generation - thermal	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy generation - renewable	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Energy generation - hydro power	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Off grid energy generation	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Manufacturing plants	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Mining	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Transport equipment	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Equipment	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

Operational sensitivity		
Not concerned	NA	-
Low	0,3	Activity impacted only slightly or for a short period
Medium	0,6	Activity is significantly impacted or for a substantial period
High	0,9	The activity is stopped

Zoom on the choice of sector - Structural sensitivity profiles

Potential impacts of the hazard on the projects structures (buildings).

	Change in air temperature	Heat stress	Heat wave	Wildfire	Storms	Water stress	Drought	Heavy rain precipitations	Fluvial flooding	Pluvial flooding	Soil erosion	Landslide
Rain fed crops				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Irrigated crops				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Horticulture				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Cash crop				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Livestock farming				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Food processing		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Real estate and hotels		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Health facilities		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Constructions of public buildings		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Water		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Waste and sanitation		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Transport infrastructures		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Energy network infrastructure - overhead				0,3	0,9			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Energy network infrastructure - underground							0,3		0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Energy generation - thermal				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Energy generation - renewable				0,3	0,9			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Energy generation - hydro power				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Off grid energy generation				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Manufacturing plants		0,3	0,3	0,3	0,9		0,3	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Mining				0,3	0,3			0,3	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,9
Transport equipment												
Equipment												

Structural sensitivity		
Not concerned	NA	-
Low	0,3	Low level of investments required (e.g. light repair work)
Medium	0,6	Major investments are necessary (requiring a partial shutdown of the business, for example)
High	0,9	100% of fixed assets are lost

Opinion sheet - Initial information: Project location (1/2)

three options are available to set the project location: entering coordinates manually, selecting the project location on the map, or choosing the project's Province, District, Sector, Cell and Village among the successive lists.

Project and Geography

Please enter the project type/geography pairs corresponding to the main activity of your operation.

Sector:

Agriculture Finance

Project type:

Cash crop

Option 1 - Manually enter coordinates

GPS coordinates (ex. -1.9929, 29.9076):

-1.9929, 29.9076

Option 2 - Select administrative levels

Province:

Amajyepfo

District:

Kamonyi

Sector:

Gacurabwenge

Cell:

Nkingo

Village:

Rubona

Option 3 - Select location on map

Show location on map or select location directly on map:

Map

First option: The user can enter the project GPS coordinates if they are known. (note: GPS coordinates can be retrieved from several free online tools, for example Google Maps).

Second option: The user can select successively a Province, District, Sector, Cell and Village, this will generate a random set of coordinates corresponding to the location. This set of coordinates can be then adjusted using the map.

Third option: The user can select the location on the map (see next page).

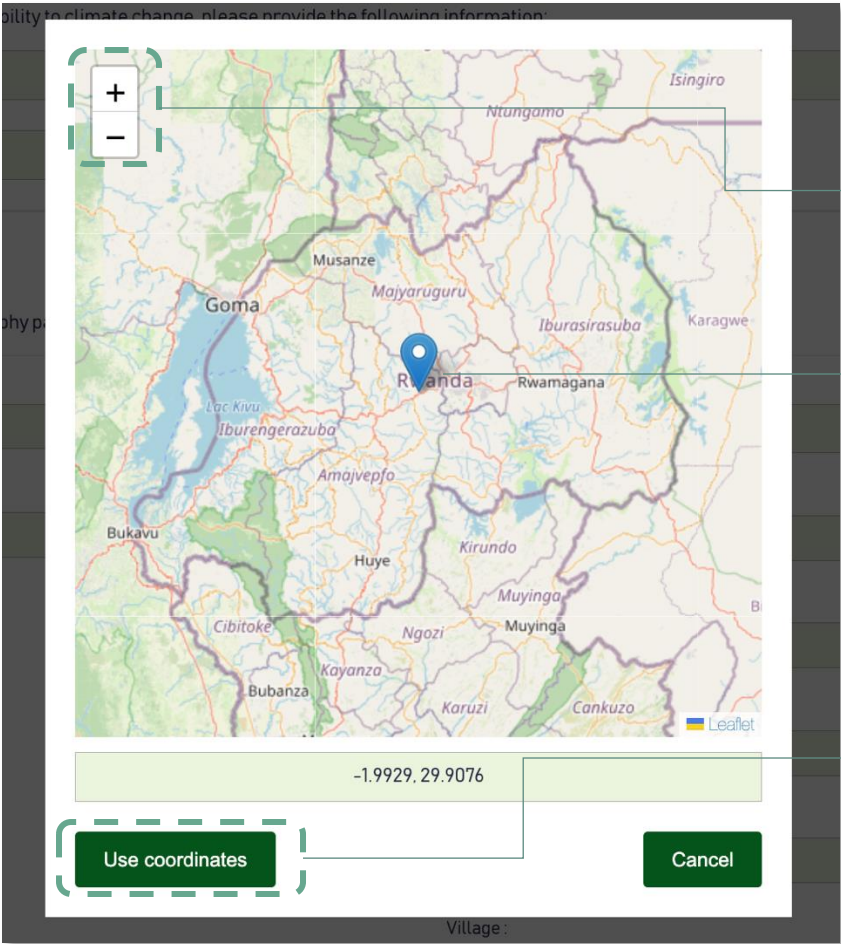
The user can add an operation, meaning another project type and set of coordinates. Please note this additional operation will not be included in the results (risk score etc.).

Add an operation

If your project is multi-sectors and geographies, it is possible to add other choices below.
With a maximum of three pairs.

Opinion sheet - Initial information: Project location (2/2)

Once the user clicks on "use map", a pop up appears where the user can select the appropriate location.



The map can be zoomed in or out using this button or the mouse.

The user can click on the project location

Once the appropriate location is selected, the user can click on "Use coordinates" to get back to the main page where the selected coordinates will be displayed in the "GPS coordinates" box.

Zoom on GPS coordinates – GPS coordinates can be retrieved using google maps

GPS coordinates (ex. -1.9929, 29.9076) :

-1.9929, 29.9076

Province :
Amajyepfo

District :
Kamonyi

Sector :
Gacurabwenge

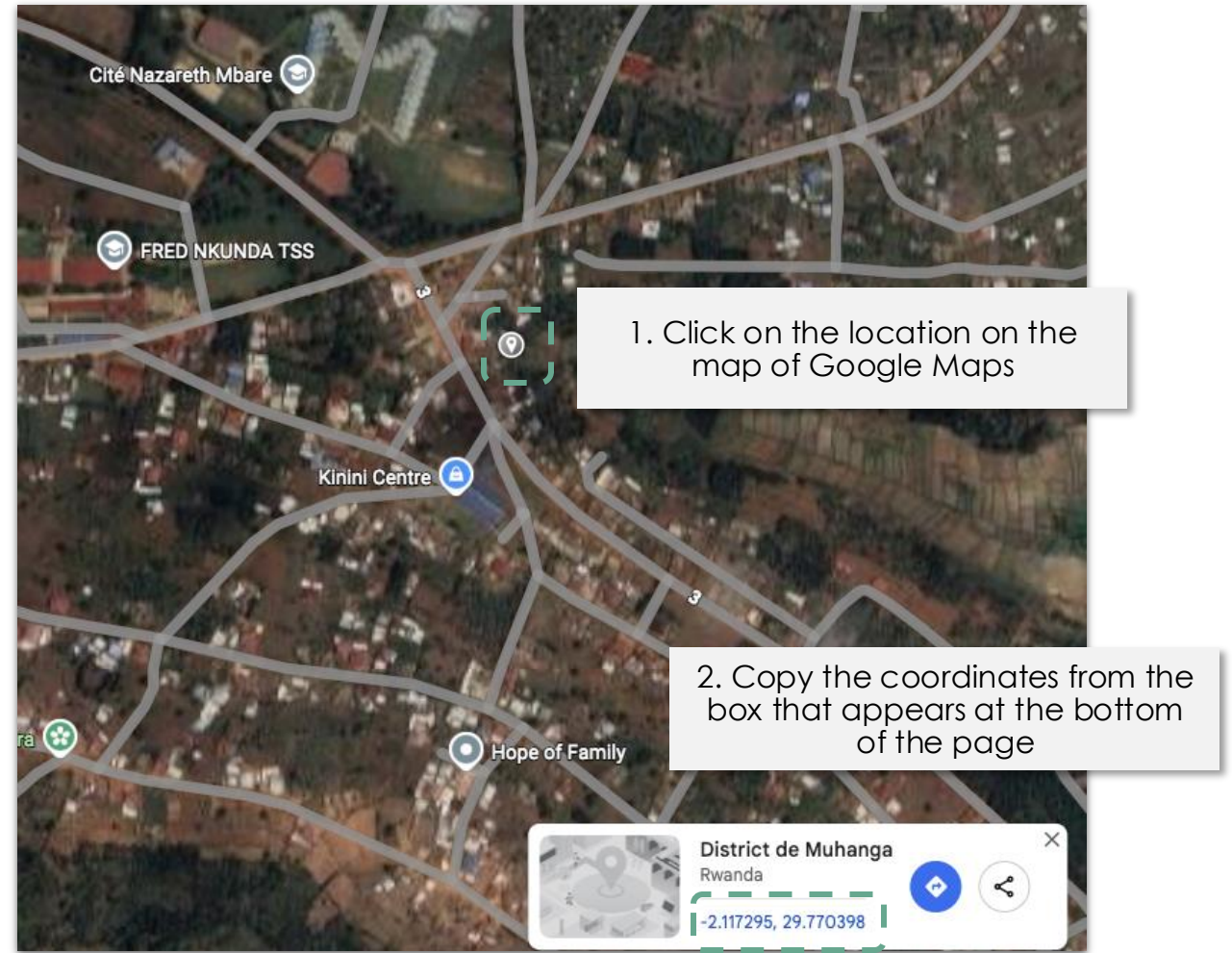
Cell :
Nkingo

Village :
Rubona

Show location on map or select location directly on map :

Map

3. Paste the coordinates in the tool and adapt their format (4 digits after .)



Opinion sheet - Initial information: Choice of climate scenario

The user is invited to select a climate scenario. It is recommended to choose the SSP5-8.5 (worst case scenario) to have a conservative approach in the risk analysis.

Choice of climate scenario

Climate scenarios are used by climate scientists to evaluate the impacts of climate change on all the components of our climate (temperature, precipitation, wind, etc.). Two scenarios are available in this tool, each scenario corresponds to a level of global warming.

- The scenario ssp3-7.0 considers there will be no additional climate policies compared to what is stated today in the world. It corresponds to a global warming of +3.6°C by the end of the century, compared to pre-industrial levels.

- The scenario ssp5-8.5 is a very pessimistic scenario, it reflects the failure of mitigation policies and the continuity of primary energy consumption and energy mix trends. It corresponds to a global warming of +4.4°C by the end of the century, compared to pre-industrial levels.

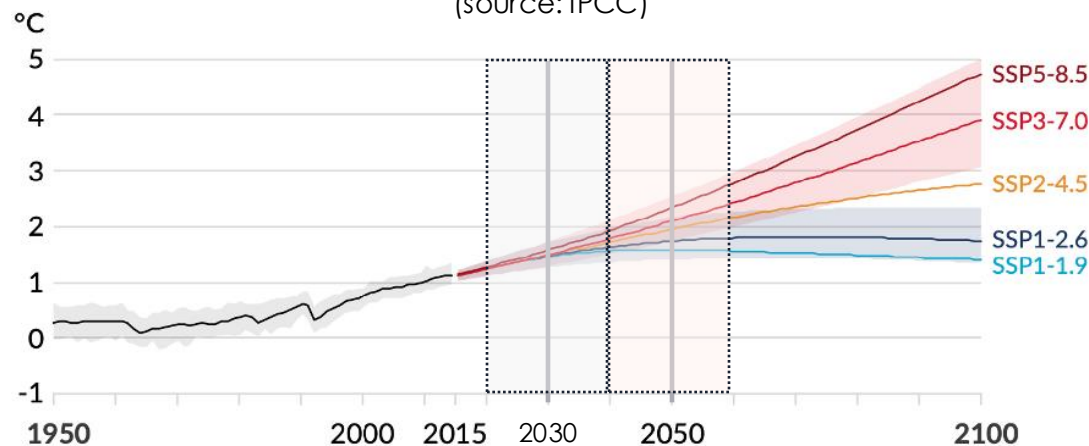
ssp5-8.5

Two scenarios are available:
SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5

Zoom on the choice of scenario – SSP5-8.0 is the most conservative scenario.

Projected **average world temperature change** according to different scenarios

(source: IPCC)

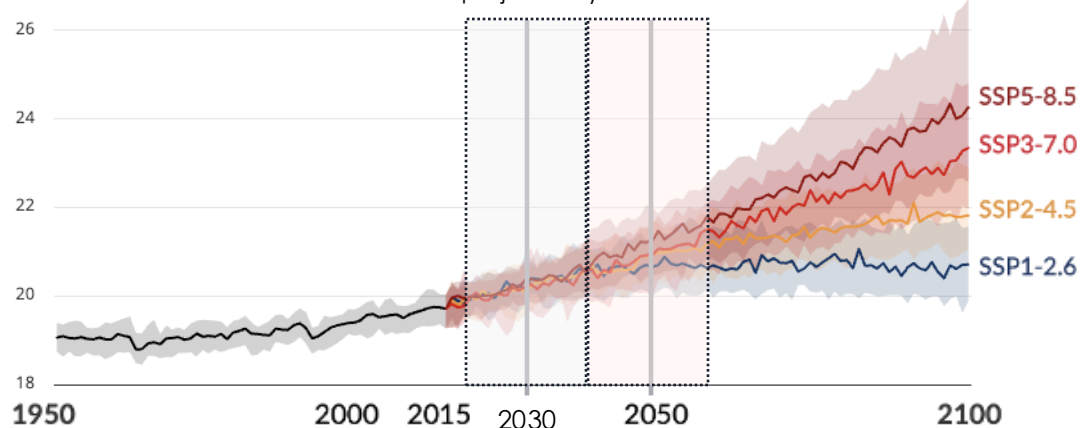


Two climate scenarios are available in the tool:

- The **scenario ssp5-8.5** is a very pessimistic scenario, it reflects the failure of mitigation policies and the continuity of primary energy consumption and energy mix trends. It corresponds to a global warming of +4.4°C by the end of the century, compared to pre-industrial levels.
- The **scenario ssp3-7.0** considers there will be no additional climate policies compared to what is stated today in the world. It corresponds to a global warming of +3.6°C by the end of the century, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Projected **average temperature in Rwanda** according to different scenarios

(source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/rwanda/climate-data-projections>)



Two horizons are available in the tool: **2030** (average on the 2021-2040 period) and **2050** (average on the 2041-2060 period):

- At a **2030** horizon, the results of both scenario are similar
- At a **2050** horizon ssp5-8.5 is more pessimistic.

To obtain a conservative risk analysis, choose SSP5-8.5.

SSP3-7.0 can be interesting to visualize another possibility of climate evolution.

Opinion sheet - Initial information: Aggravating and exposure factors

The user is invited to specify the environmental context in which the project takes place.

BRD New study Projects list Logout

Project exposure to climate hazards and aggravating factors

Please specify the context in which the main activity of the project takes place. If you have little or no information, please select "Unknown information". This will allow the tool to retrieve the relevant data from the database (see details in the methodological report).

	No	Unknown information	Yes
Flood-prone area <i>An area can be identified as being prone to flooding if it has been flooded in the past, if it is close to a river and at a similar altitude.</i> - Choose "unknown information" if you want to use the database data which is conservative and considers any area 1km away from a river to be a flood-prone area. - Choose "Yes" if you know the project area is flood-prone. - Choose "No" if you are certain the project area is not flood-prone	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Urban heat-island or very densely developed area <i>An urban heat island is a city or densely developed area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas. This effect is caused by heat-trapping due to land use, building materials, reduced vegetation, and emissions from human activities, leading to higher temperatures, especially at night.</i> - Choose "unknown information" if you want to use the database heat-island data (based on Sectors with high population density (2022) Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)). - Choose "Yes" if you know the project area is densely developed. - Choose "No" if you are certain the project area is not densely developed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Area subject to water stress <i>A region experiences water stress when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period, or when water use is restricted due to poor quality.</i> - Choose "unknown information" if you want to use the database water stress data (based on RWB report Annexe 8 - Integrated Strategic Water Resources Planning and Management for Rwanda). - Choose "Yes" if you know the project area has issues with water stress. - Choose "No" if you are certain there is no issue with water stress	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Landslide risk area <i>Landslide risk areas are locations that are potentially subject to mass earth movement due to a combination of geological, topographical, and hydrological factors. These typically include steep slopes, areas with unstable soils, and regions with a history of landslides or evidence of past earth movement.</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Here the user can provide information on the project area, this information will be included in the risk score:

- If the user selects "unknown information", the database data will be used,
- If the user selects "yes", the tool will consider the project is exposed to the hazard or that there is an aggravating factor and will consider that in the risk calculation.
- If the user selects "no", the tool will consider the project is not exposed to the hazard or that there is no aggravating factors and will consider that in the risk calculation

Opinion sheet - Initial information: Adaptation capacity

The user is invited to provide information that will be used to calculate the project's adaptability score.

Adaptation capacity specific to the project

The state of knowledge about the impacts of climate in this sector is good

- No
- Unknown information
- Yes

Natural or climatic risk assessment studies are underway

- No
- Unknown information
- Yes

Adaptation measures are already included in the project

- No
- Unknown information
- Yes

The subject has already been clearly identified by the project coordinator, who wishes to make the project resilient

- No
- Unknown information
- Yes

The user is asked to provide information on the state of knowledge about the impacts of climate change in the sector of the project.

Answers are used to estimate a project adaptability score.

Please refer to the methodological guide for more details.

Opinion sheet - Initial information: further information and project creation

Finally, the tool's user can leave some comments before creating the project.

Please note the project creation can take up to 10 seconds, the database behind it being very large.

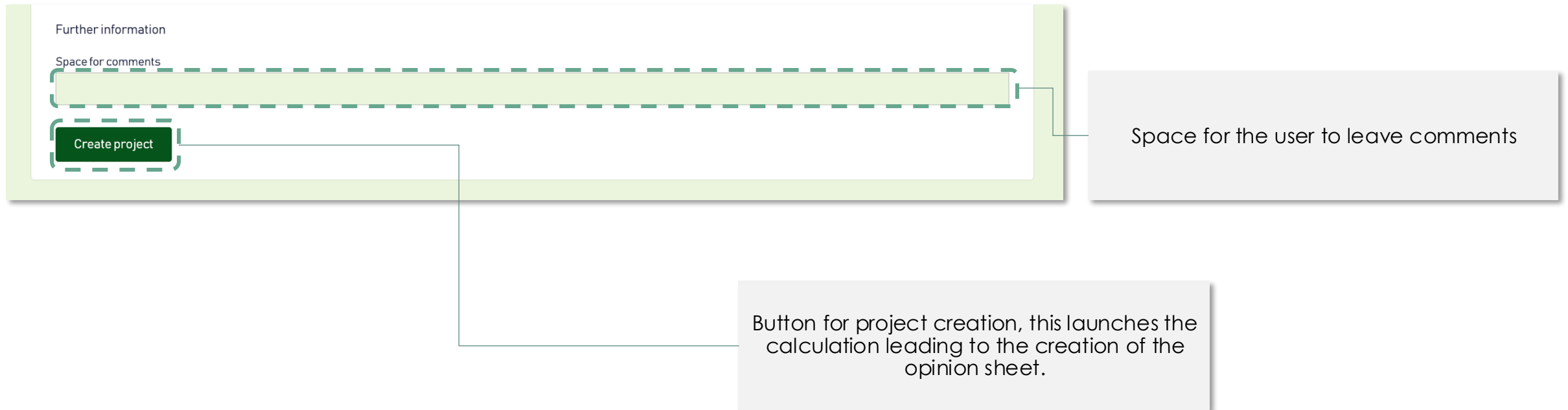


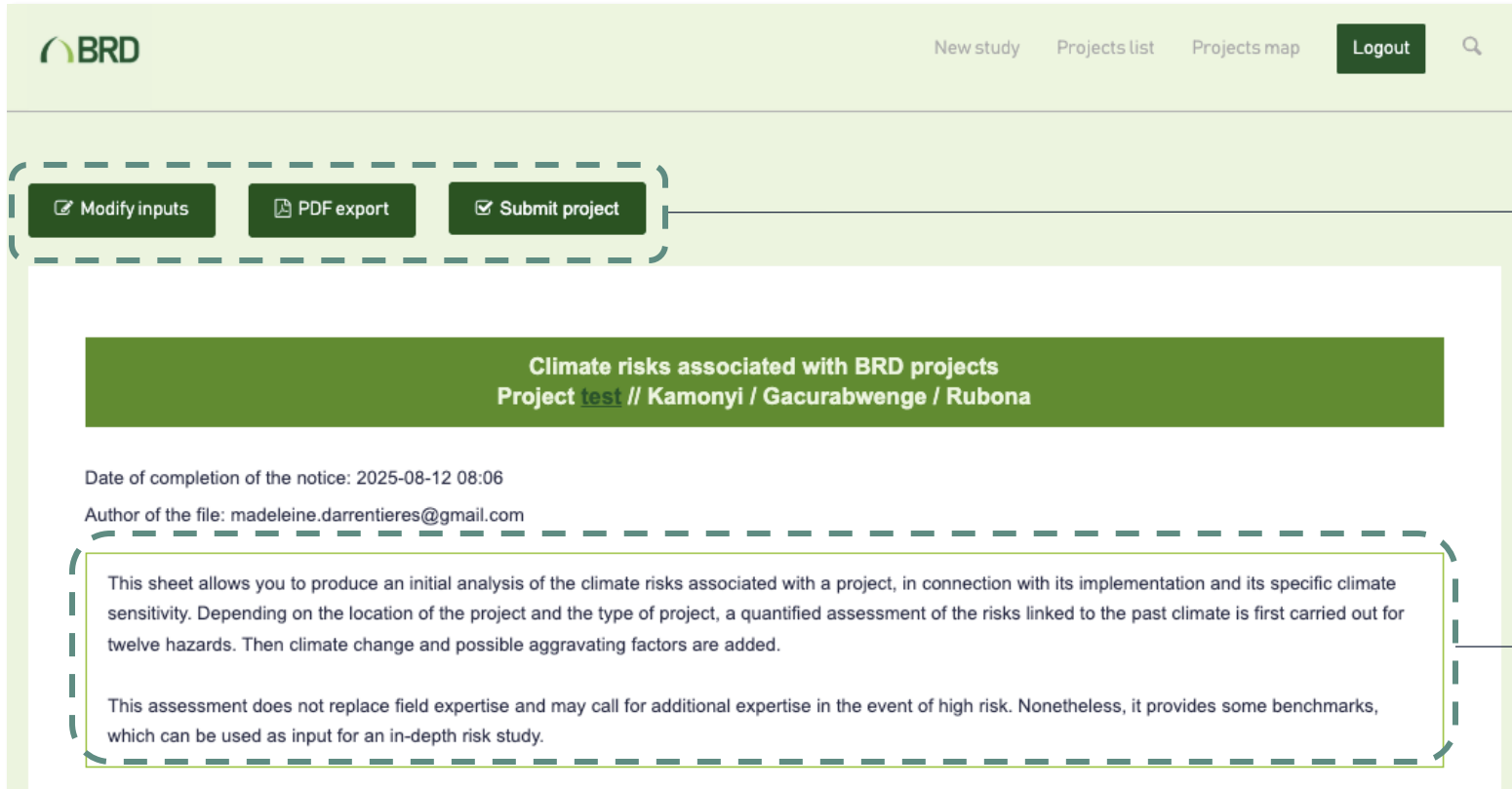


Table of content

- Introduction
- Methodological principles
- Scoring calculation through an example
- Overview of the tool
- Credential creation
- Creating a new opinion sheet
- ***Opinion sheet presentation***
- Submission process

Results display – Introduction

The opinion sheets begins with elements describing the sheet and reminding the inputs provided.



Two buttons are available :

- “**Modify inputs**” : this brings back the user to the page of creation of the opinion sheet.
- “**pdf export**” : this allows the user to download a pdf version of the opinion sheet.
- “**submit project**” : Once the Opinion sheet is created the Climate officer can submit the project. The project cannot be modified after that without an un-submission by a Climate Manager.

Description of the result sheet

Results display – Introduction

The opinion sheets begins with elements describing the sheet and reminding the inputs provided.

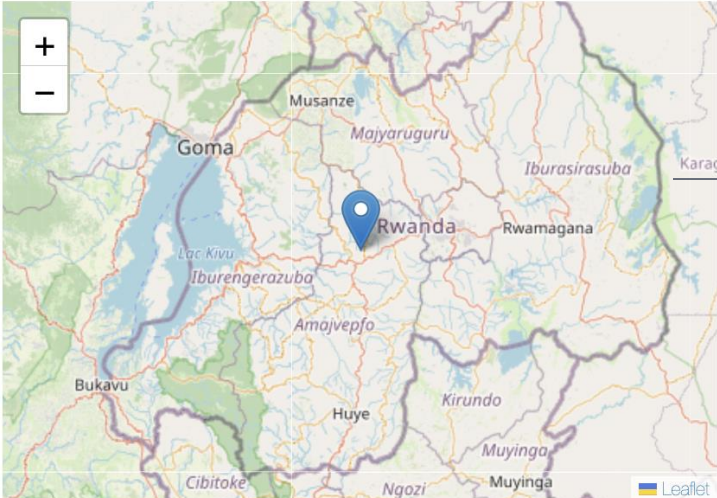
BRD This assessment does not replace field expertise and may call for additional expertise in the event of high risk. Nonetheless, it provides some benchmark which can be used as input for an in-depth risk study. New study Projects list Logout

Project title

Title: testmadeleine
ID:
Section:
Scenario: ssp585
Type of project / geography pair:
Agriculture Finance (Cash crop)
-2.03764,29.7707
Province : Amajyepfo
District : Muhanga
Sector : Cyeza
Cell : Biringaga
Village : Gatare

Aggravating factors (levels):

- Flood-prone area (Unknown information)
- Urban heat-island or very densely developed area (Unknown information)
- Area subject to water stress (Unknown information)
- Landslide risk area (Unknown information)
- Erosion risk area (Unknown information)
- Storm risk area (Unknown information)



Overview of inputs provided

Location of the project as given in the inputs

Results display – Summary vision of the project (1/4)

A first vision of the hazards generating the highest risk is given.

BRD

New study Projects list Logout

Summary vision of the project

The project is screened for the **2050** horizon and for **12** climatic hazards.

At this timeframe, and based on the information provided, the project presents **4** attention points (linked to risk ratings by hazard).

Primary attention point (Risk score > 0.6 for the study horizon)

- Storms (including thunderstorms)
- Fluvial flooding
- Pluvial flooding
- Landslide

Secondary attention point (Risk score > 0.4 and <= 0.6 for the study horizon)

- Heavy rain precipitations
- Soil erosion

The project is identified as **category 3** considering climate risks

Primary attention points are the hazards with scores corresponding to high or very high risk.

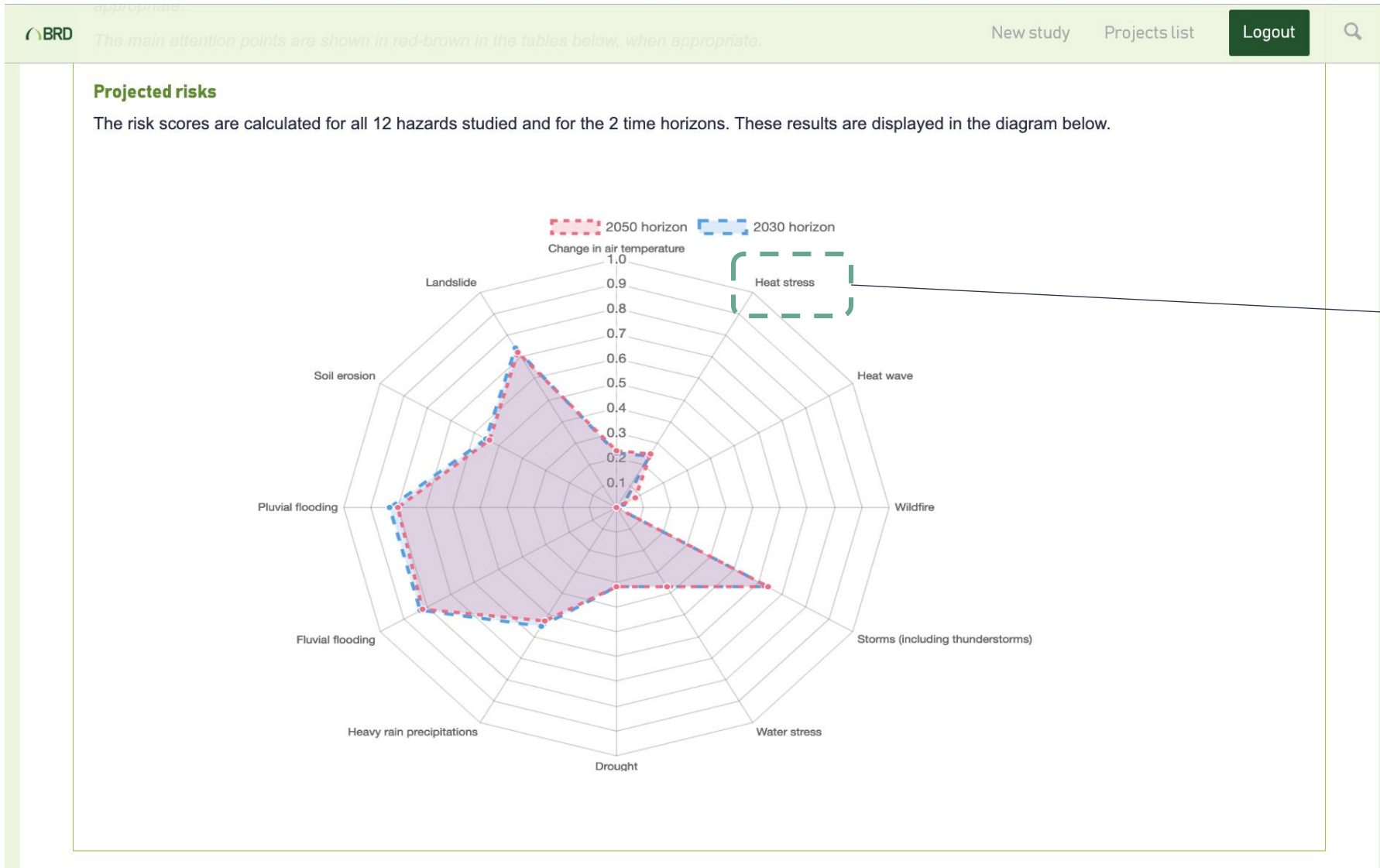
These hazards are the one to be addressed in priority. Further studies and adaptation measures must be taken to face their impacts on the project.

Secondary attention points are the hazards with scores corresponding to moderate risk.

The category of the project (1, 2 or 3) is given here. This categorization is defined in the ESMS procedures.

Results display – Summary vision of the project (2/4)

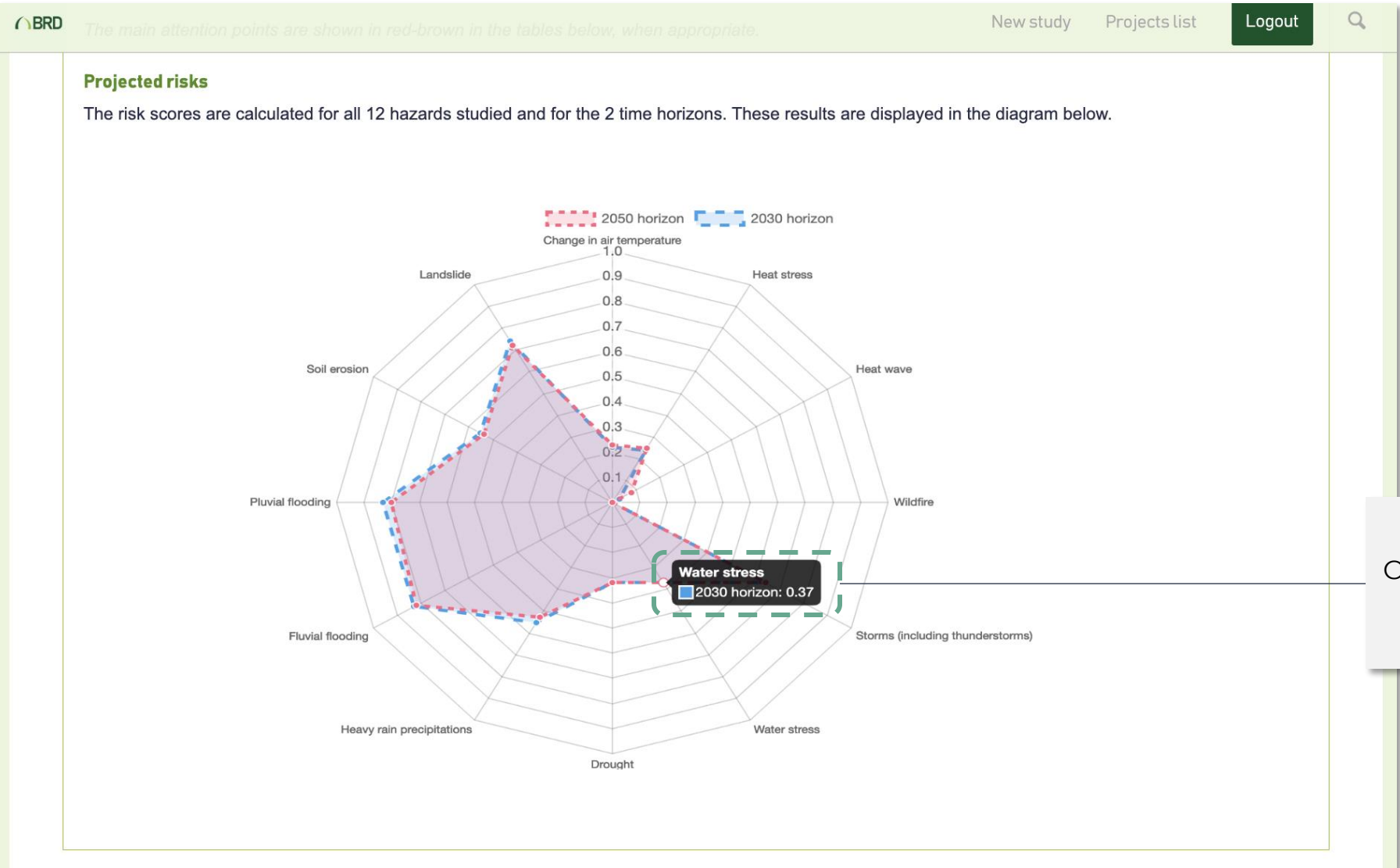
A radar graphs provides an overview of all results, providing the risk scores for every hazard and time horizon.



For every hazard and horizon, the corresponding risk score is displayed on the graph

Results display – Summary vision of the project (3/4)

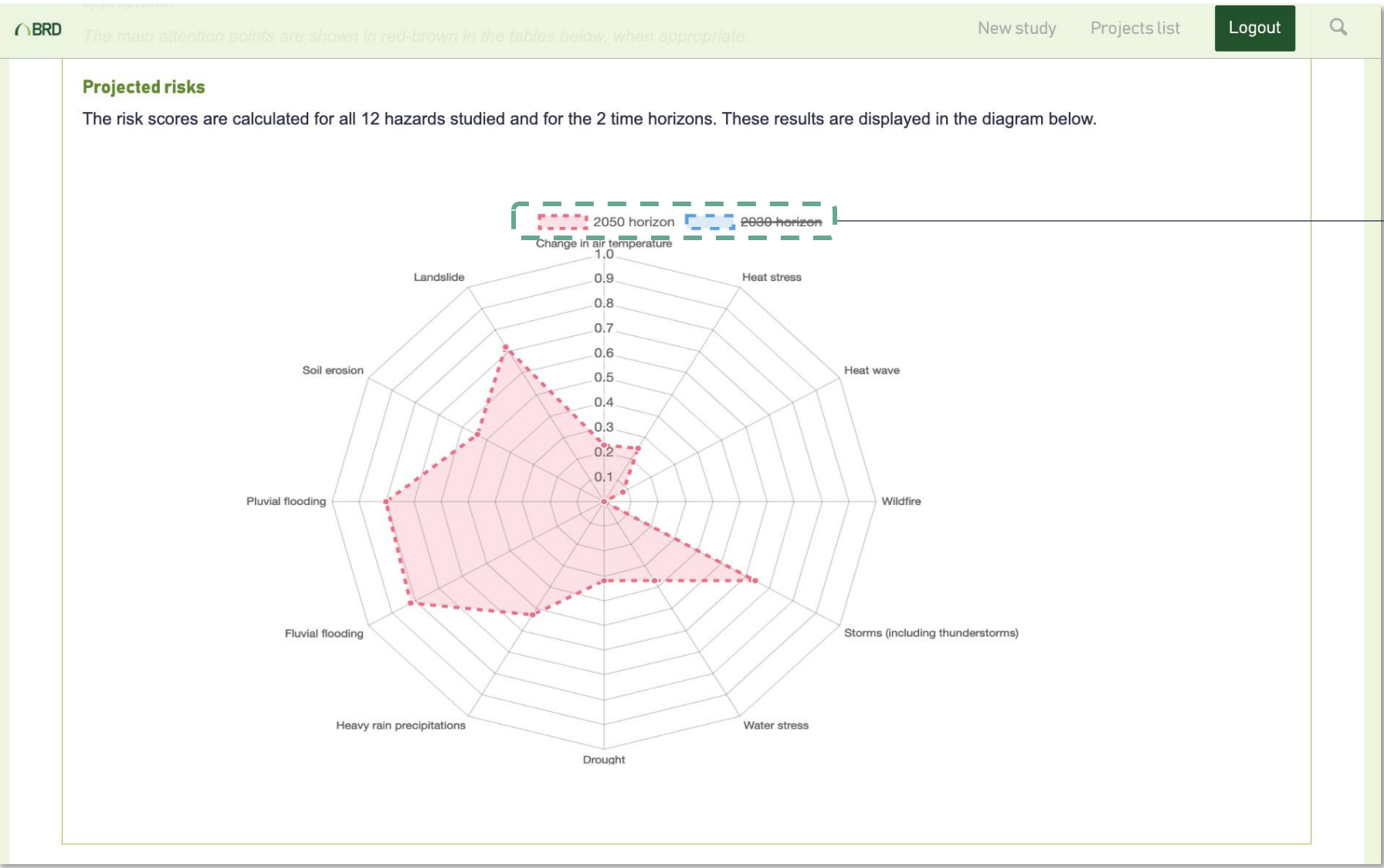
A radar graphs provides an overview of all results, providing the risk scores for every hazard and time horizon.



Clicking on the data point displays the risk value

Results display – Summary vision of the project (4/4)

A radar graphs provides an overview of all results, providing the risk scores for every hazard and time horizon.



Clicking on a time horizon hides it from the results.

Results display – Additional information on the risks of the project (1/4): Future exposure levels

For every hazard, the future exposure level (risk score) is given and the reliability of climate data is displayed to provide insight on climate modelling uncertainties.

BRD New study Projects list Logout

Additional information on the risks of the project

Climate risk is evaluated on the basis of the level of exposure to different climatic hazards (in connection with project location) and pressed vulnerability factors (in connection with the type of project). Country and project adaptive capacity is not integrated into the risk notes presented, but a qualitative analysis is provided in the dedicated section.

What are the future risk levels to be expected at the project location ?

Hazards	Future risk level	Reliability of climate data
Change in air temperature	Low risk	Temperature-related indicators are reliable (high model agreement).
Heat stress	Low risk	Temperature-related indicators are reliable (high model agreement).
Heat wave	Very low risk	Temperature-related indicators are reliable (high model agreement).
Wildfire	Very low risk	Rain-related indicators are moderately reliable (medium model agreement).
Storms (including thunderstorms)	High risk	Storms are local events, their assessment only corresponds to a trend. The overall reliability is low.
Water stress	Low risk	Water shortage is modeled taking several assumption, results give a trend. The overall reliability is low.
Drought	Low risk	Rain-related indicators are moderately reliable (medium model agreement).
Heavy rain precipitations	Moderate risk	Rain-related indicators are moderately reliable (medium model agreement).
Fluvial flooding	Very high risk	Rain-related indicators are moderately reliable (medium model agreement).
Pluvial flooding	High risk	Rain-related indicators are moderately reliable (medium model agreement).
Soil erosion	Moderate risk	Rain-related indicators are moderately reliable (medium model agreement).

Results display – Additional information on the risks of the project (2/4): potential impact on the project

For every hazard with a risk score above 0.4 (moderate risk or higher), potential impacts on operations (working condition and production condition, OPEX) and on structure (assets, CAPEX) are given. These impacts are specific to every project type (see methodological reports for more details).

BRD precipitation models generally exhibit greater dispersion than other hazards New study Projects list Logout

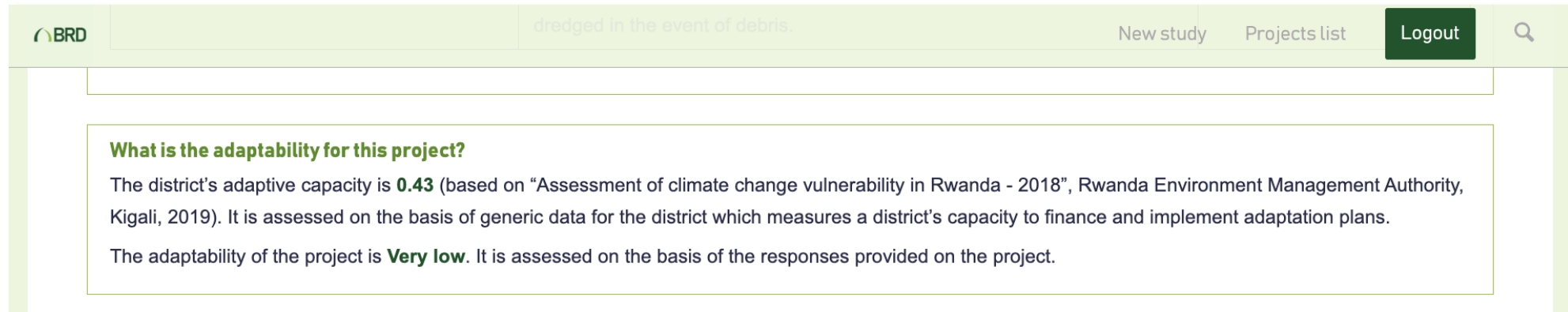
What are the vulnerability factors anticipated for this project?

Hazards	Potential impacts on operations	Potential impacts on the structure
Storms (including thunderstorms)	Areas and crops destroyed and production interrupted. Potential total harvest loss. Working conditions compromised.	Damage to on-site infrastructures and buildings.
Heavy rain precipitations	Loss of yield and quality: damaged harvests, yellowing of emerged harvests. Working conditions compromised. Risk of dispersion of stock or agricultural inputs.	Damage to on-site infrastructures and buildings.
Fluvial flooding	Outside areas flooded, temporarily unusable. Loss of harvest, disrupted sowing and/or harvesting. Working conditions compromised. Risk of dispersion of stock or agricultural inputs. Runoff of surface soil, downgrading soil quality. If irrigated, the level of water treatment required may be affected by floods and high levels of turbidity. Channels will need to be dredged in the event of debris.	Damage of on-site infrastructure.
Pluvial flooding	Outside areas flooded, temporarily unusable. Loss of harvest, disrupted sowing and/or harvesting. Working conditions compromised. Risk of dispersion of stock or agricultural inputs. Runoff of surface soil, downgrading soil quality. If irrigated, the level of water treatment required may be affected by floods and high levels of turbidity. Channels will need to be dredged in the event of debris.	Damage of on-site infrastructure.
Soil erosion	Productive soil washed away. Important yield decrease. Increased risk of flooding.	Gradual destabilization of infrastructures
Landslide	Fields inaccessible and potentially uncultivable. Loss of harvest, disrupted sowing and/or harvesting. Working conditions compromised. Risk of dispersion of stock or agricultural inputs. Runoff of surface soil, downgrading soil quality. The level of water treatment required may be affected by floods and high levels of turbidity. Channels will need to be dredged in the event of debris.	Destruction of on-site infrastructures and buildings.

Results display – Additional information on the risks of the project (3/4): adaptability for this project

This section explains what adaptability level are used to calculate the risk scores at district level and at project level.

- The district adaptive capacity depends on the location and is included in the database.
- The project adaptive capacity depends on the users' input (see page 32)



The screenshot shows a web application interface with a light green header. On the left, there is a logo for 'BRD'. In the center of the header, the text 'dredged in the event of debris.' is displayed. On the right side of the header, there are navigation links for 'New study', 'Projects list', and a 'Logout' button. A search icon is also present. Below the header, a white box contains the following text:

What is the adaptability for this project?

The district's adaptive capacity is **0.43** (based on "Assessment of climate change vulnerability in Rwanda - 2018", Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Kigali, 2019). It is assessed on the basis of generic data for the district which measures a district's capacity to finance and implement adaptation plans.

The adaptability of the project is **Very low**. It is assessed on the basis of the responses provided on the project.

Results display – Additional information on the risks of the project (4/4): Recommendations

This section offers a first insight on what can be done to improve the project's resilience.

The screenshot shows a web interface with a header bar containing the BRD logo, a status message "The adaptability of the project is Very low. It is assessed on the basis of the responses provided on the project.", and navigation links for "New study", "Projects list", and "Logout". The main content area is divided into two sections, each enclosed in a dashed green border. The first section is titled "What actions should be put in place to anticipate these risks and opportunities?" and contains text about identifying risks and putting in place necessary measures. The second section is titled "Recommendations" and contains a list of six actions to be taken, followed by a paragraph of possible adaptation options.

BRD The adaptability of the project is Very low. It is assessed on the basis of the responses provided on the project. New study Projects list Logout

What actions should be put in place to anticipate these risks and opportunities?

Identifying risks is a crucial step in managing and anticipating risks.

You have just performed a preliminary screening analysis which allows you to identify the main risk issues for your project. Now, it is recommended to **put in place the necessary measures to avoid these potential impacts.**

The elements below serve simply as a guide to identify **potential adaptation measures**, and vary widely in terms of the simplicity of their implementation (in terms of cost, resources and technical feasibility).

Some measures can be put in place through existing maintenance programs, while others would require additional investment. They are classified into **3 main categories: management, protection and relocation**. Additional resources with more comprehensive action lists are also mentioned.

Through your expertise, your knowledge of the context, your professional judgment and the criteria mentioned, you will be able to establish a tailor-made list.

Recommendations

The challenge of adapting to climate change is twofold:

- Modifying production and farming practices to make them more resilient to climate risks;
- Ensuring that these changes are accompanied by socio-economic and institutional measures to guarantee their success.

It is recommended that climate change adaptation and resilience be integrated into this type of project through the implementation of the following actions:

1. Identify the climatic variables that have the greatest impact and the non-climatic risk factors that make the area vulnerable.
2. Study climate changes already observed in the project area, and climate projections for a horizon consistent with the project's lifespan, then assess the effects of climate change on the project.
3. Prepare a climate change vulnerability map for the project, in order to integrate risks and improve project design.
4. Review the sustainability and capacity of current engineering designs, standards and guidelines to address climate change in the context of the project.
5. Identify and prioritize current and additional adaptation options (cost-benefit analysis), including technical and/or non-technical adjustments.
6. Set up or develop training courses on climate risk protection for project stakeholders.

Possible adaptation options include ensuring worker safety under extreme weather, modifying the agricultural calendar, choosing crop varieties, diversifying crop species, adopting cultivation methods (agro-ecology, agro-forestry) to better retain soil moisture and limit soil erosion, modifying phytosanitary treatments, resizing the irrigation or drainage network, seeking additional water resources, diversify income sources (intercropping with climate-resilient species), support value chain improvements for export crops like coffee and tea, improve shade management and pest resistance through agroecological methods.

This section gives general principles on risk management

Recommendations

This section provides ideas for adaptation action. It is specific to the project type – but does not depend on the risk score calculation

Results display – Appendices

This section provides the value of the climate indicators behind the risk calculation; this allows the user to go further if necessary and better picture the projected change of climate at the project's location.

BRD value chain improvements for export crops like coffee and tea, improve shade management and pest resistance through agroecology

New study Projects list Logout

Appendices

To know more:

Change in air temperature			
2030 value	2050 value	Name of the climate indicator used to capture the future evolution of the hazard	Unit
19.94	21.14	Average annual temperature	°C

Heat stress			
2030 value	2050 value	Name of the climate indicator used to capture the future evolution of the hazard	Unit
29.7	31.09	Maximum of maximum daily temperatures	°C

Heat wave			
2030 value	2050 value	Name of the climate indicator used to capture the future evolution of the hazard	Unit
0.5	3.35	Average annual number of days above 30°C	days

Wildfire			
2030 value	2050 value	Name of the climate indicator used to capture the future evolution of the hazard	Unit
32.1	32.35	Average annual number of consecutive dry days	days

Storms (including thunderstorms)			
2030 value	2050 value	Name of the climate indicator used to capture the future evolution of the hazard	Unit
1	1		no unit (score out of 5)



Table of content

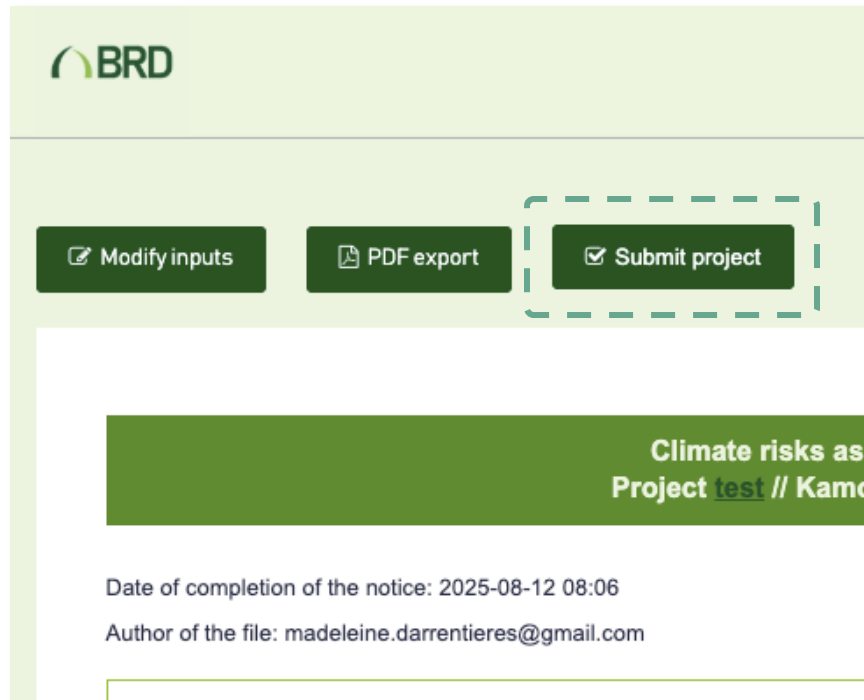
- Introduction
- Methodological principles
- Scoring calculation through an example
- Overview of the tool
- Credential creation
- Creating a new opinion sheet
- Opinion sheet presentation
- ***Submission process***

Submission and unsubmission process

The submission process goes as follows:

1. When the Climate Officer user **submits** the project, no further modifications can be made.
2. If necessary, the Climate Manager can **unsubmit** the project (go to project list > click on the project > click on “Unsubmit project”)
3. The Climate Office can then modify inputs and submit again the project.

Climate Officer screen



Climate Manager screen

