



GLOBAL
CENTER ON
ADAPTATION

Bank of questions for practicing

Masterclass on Climate Resilient
Infrastructure Public-Private
Partnerships

BASED ON CRIO HANDBOOK 2025

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Climate-Resilient PPPs

1. What is the primary reason climate resilience must be integrated into infrastructure PPPs?

- A. To reduce construction time
- B. To comply with procurement law
- C. To maintain service continuity under climate stress
- D. To eliminate all climate risks

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 9

2. According to the Handbook, climate change increases infrastructure risk mainly through:

- A. Technological obsolescence
- B. Policy uncertainty
- C. Compound and cascading impacts
- D. Labor shortages

Correct answer: C

Reference: Pages 4 and 6

3. Which infrastructure sector is most directly affected by salinization due to sea-level rise?

- A. Transport
- B. Energy
- C. ICT
- D. Water

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 5

4. What distinguishes *resilient infrastructure* from *infrastructure for resilience*?

- A. Ownership structure
- B. Financing mechanism
- C. Primary objective of resilience
- D. Contract duration

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 7

5. Why are PPPs particularly suitable for climate-resilient infrastructure?

- A. They shorten approval processes
- B. They enable whole-life risk management
- C. They eliminate public financial exposure
- D. They rely solely on private funding

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 8

6. Which feature of PPPs encourages innovation in climate adaptation solutions?

- A. Fixed technical specifications
- B. Output-based contracting
- C. Sovereign guarantees
- D. Lump-sum payments

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 9

7. According to the IPCC AR6, uncertainty in climate projections arises primarily from:

- A. Data secrecy
- B. Political disagreement
- C. Natural variability, models, and human behavior
- D. Measurement error alone

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 6

8. What is the estimated global annual urban infrastructure investment need including resilience?

- A. \$1–2 trillion
- B. \$3 trillion
- C. \$4.5–5.4 trillion
- D. \$10 trillion

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 8

9. Which principle is central to PPP value creation under climate resilience?

- A. Lowest upfront cost
- B. Risk avoidance
- C. Value for Money (VfM)
- D. Asset privatization

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 8

10. What is the main consequence of failing to address climate resilience in PPPs?

- A. Reduced innovation
- B. Loss of political support
- C. Undermined financial viability
- D. Contract renegotiation delays

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 7

11. Which of the following best defines a Public-Private Partnership (PPP)?

- A. A short-term agreement between two private companies for infrastructure development
- B. A government grant provided to private companies to build infrastructure
- C. A joint venture between two government agencies for public works
- D. A long-term contract between a private party and a government entity for providing a public asset or service, where the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 8

12. Which of the following is a key role of the Public Partner in climate-resilient PPPs?

- A. Designing and implementing the PPP project directly
- B. Providing all project financing without risk sharing
- C. Creating an enabling environment for investment and supporting projects that work towards national or local 'climate readiness'
- D. Acting as the primary liaison between contractors and subcontractors

Correct answer: C

Reference: Pages 11 and 12

13. What is the primary function of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in a PPP structure?

- A. To provide direct loans to the public partner
- B. To act as the primary liaison between public and private partners and ensure proper project execution
- C. To represent end users in contract negotiations
- D. To conduct climate risk assessments exclusively

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 12

14. Which of the following is a cross-cutting issue in climate-resilient PPPs?

- A. Mobilizing climate finance
- B. Climate risk assessment
- C. Infrastructure sector approach
- D. All-hazards approach

Correct answer: A

Reference: Pages 14 and 15

15. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) can contribute to climate resilience by:

- A. Replacing all traditional infrastructure with natural systems
- B. Leveraging ecosystems to mitigate risks while delivering co-benefits like biodiversity conservation and improved air quality
- C. Eliminating the need for climate risk assessments
- D. Reducing the involvement of the private sector in infrastructure

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 15

Chapter 2 – Project Identification Phase

1. What is the main purpose of climate risk screening in the Project Identification Phase?

- A. Finalize technical design
- B. Decide on financial close
- C. Identify whether detailed assessment is needed
- D. Allocate climate risk contractually

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 19

2. Climate risk screening is best described as:

- A. A legally binding analysis
- B. A high-level preliminary assessment
- C. A quantitative probabilistic model
- D. A lender-driven process

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 19

3. According to the IPCC, risk is a function of:

- A. Probability and impact
- B. Hazard, exposure, and vulnerability
- C. Hazard and uncertainty
- D. Vulnerability and adaptation

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 20

4. Which hazard is classified as *slow onset*?

- A. Flooding
- B. Storm surge
- C. Sea-level rise
- D. Landslides

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 21

5. Who is primarily responsible for conducting climate risk screening?

- A. Private Partner
- B. Lenders
- C. Public Partner
- D. SPV

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 21

6. What tool is commonly used to assess exposure by overlaying hazards and assets?

- A. Financial models
- B. GIS mapping
- C. Stakeholder surveys
- D. Cost–benefit analysis

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 23

7. Why should climate risks be considered early in project identification?

- A. To reduce procurement time
- B. To avoid renegotiation clauses
- C. Because later integration is more difficult and costly
- D. Because lenders require it at financial close

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 18

8. Which factor is NOT typically assessed during climate risk screening?

- A. Hazard likelihood
- B. Project exposure
- C. Detailed structural engineering design
- D. Potential impacts

Correct answer: C

Reference: Pages 21-26

9. How can climate risk screening influence Value for Money (VfM)?

- A. By eliminating private finance
- B. By adjusting risk allocation and scope
- C. By reducing contract duration
- D. By fixing tariffs

Correct answer: B

Reference: Pages 26-27

10. Which cross-cutting theme must already be considered during project identification?

- A. Dispute resolution
- B. Asset handover
- C. Gender considerations
- D. Refinancing mechanisms

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 30

11. What are the key objectives of the Project Identification Phase in a PPP project?

- A. To finalize contract terms and negotiate with private partners
- B. To assess the need for the project, its overall feasibility, whether PPP procurement is suitable, and to ensure Value for Money versus traditional procurement
- C. To conduct detailed engineering designs and cost estimates
- D. To monitor project implementation and evaluate performance

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 17

12. In the exposure rating system presented in the Guide, what rating is assigned when a hazard is 'very likely to occur during construction and operational phases'?

- A. Low (Rating 1)
- B. Moderate (Rating 2)
- C. High (Rating 3)
- D. Critical (Rating 4)

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 23

13. What are Nature-based Solutions?

- A. Purely technological interventions to address climate change
- B. Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore ecosystems to address societal challenges while providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits
- C. Government regulations requiring environmental impact assessments
- D. Financial instruments for funding green infrastructure

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 23

14. Which of the following is NOT a key feature of Nature-based Solutions (NbS)?

- A. Broad scope addressing multiple policy goals
- B. Emphasis on participatory, governance-based approaches
- C. Focus on replacing all traditional infrastructure with natural systems
- D. Action-oriented focus on implementation requiring supportive regulatory frameworks

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 28

15. What is 'gender-responsive infrastructure'?

- A. Infrastructure built exclusively by women contractors
- B. Infrastructure located in areas with high female population
- C. Infrastructure that costs less for women to use
- D. Infrastructure that has been systematically planned, designed, financed, constructed, and operated in a way that prioritizes and assures the participation, enablement, and empowerment of women and girls

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 30

16. What is Value for Money (VfM) assessment in the context of PPPs?

- A. The process by which the public partner assesses the value of doing a project using traditional procurement versus PPP procurement
- B. A process to determine the lowest cost contractor
- C. A financial audit conducted after project completion
- D. An assessment of the private partner's profitability

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 28

17. Which vulnerable groups should be particularly considered when conducting climate risk screenings?

- A. International investors
- B. Government officials and contractors
- C. Urban populations in developed areas
- D. Women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous populations

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 25

18. What is the relationship between a climate risk screening and a detailed climate risk assessment?

- A. They are the same process conducted at different times
- B. Neither is required for PPP projects
- C. The detailed assessment is always conducted before the screening
- D. The climate risk screening determines whether a detailed climate risk assessment is required

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 19

19. Which of the following is a co-benefit of Nature-based Solutions?

- A. Carbon storage and sequestration
- B. Reduced construction employment
- C. Increased fossil fuel consumption
- D. Elimination of all flood risks

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 29

20. What concrete step can be taken at the Project Identification Stage to ensure gender mainstreaming?

- A. Exclude women from stakeholder consultations to simplify the process
- B. Carry out gender-sensitive consultations with a balanced selection of stakeholders
- C. Focus only on economic considerations without social analysis
- D. Delay gender considerations until the construction phase

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 25

Chapter 3 – Project Appraisal Phase

1. What distinguishes a detailed climate risk assessment from screening?

- A. Legal enforceability
- B. Higher resolution data and analysis
- C. Focus on lenders only
- D. Exclusive use of qualitative data

Correct answer: B

Reference: Pages 34-39

2. The main objective of the Project Appraisal Phase is to:

- A. Select the preferred bidder
- B. Appraise risks and resilience options
- C. Finalize contracts
- D. Monitor performance

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 33

3. Which criterion is essential when appraising resilience options?

- A. Political acceptability only
- B. Lifecycle cost effectiveness
- C. Lowest capital cost
- D. Aesthetic value

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 46

4. Nature-based Solutions (NBS) are particularly valued because they:

- A. Require no maintenance
- B. Eliminate all climate risks
- C. Provide co-benefits and adaptability
- D. Replace grey infrastructure entirely

Correct answer: C

Reference: Pages 51-52

5. Which tool is commonly used to compare resilience options economically?

- A. Net Present Value analysis
- B. Environmental Impact Statements
- C. Risk registers only
- D. Procurement scorecards

Correct answer: A

Reference: Pages 45-46

6. Decision-making under uncertainty encourages:

- A. Delaying investment
- B. Over-engineering assets
- C. Flexible and robust solutions
- D. Ignoring long-term risks

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 46

7. What is a key risk of maladaptation?

- A. Higher insurance premiums
- B. Increased short-term returns
- C. Lock-in of future vulnerabilities
- D. Faster construction

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 41

8. Resilience options appraisal should consider:

- A. Only physical assets
- B. Only climate hazards
- C. Both physical and institutional capacity
- D. Only historical climate data

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 41

9. What role does stakeholder engagement play during appraisal?

- A. Formal approval only
- B. Identifying co-benefits and trade-offs
- C. Negotiating tariffs
- D. Finalizing contracts

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 35

10. What are the three key steps of a Climate Risk Assessment?

- A. Calculate NPV, determine IRR, assess ROI
- B. Design infrastructure, procure materials, construct assets
- C. Identify stakeholders, negotiate contracts, finalize budgets
- D. Collate data, analyze hazard exposure for a range of scenarios, and assess vulnerability of project and end users

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 34

11. Who is responsible for undertaking the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) at the Project Appraisal Phase?

- A. Public Partner
- B. Lenders
- C. External Consultants
- D. Private Partner

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 34

12. What does RCP8.5 represent in climate projections?

- A. A historical baseline scenario
- B. A scenario with aggressive climate mitigation policies worldwide
- C. An intermediate scenario with moderate emission reductions
- D. The very high-emissions scenario with no climate policies implemented

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 37

13. What is the difference between direct losses and indirect losses in the context of climate risk assessment?

- A. There is no meaningful difference between them
- B. Direct losses are long-term while indirect losses are short-term
- C. Direct losses only affect the public sector while indirect losses affect the private sector
- D. Direct losses refer to immediate, measurable damage to physical assets and infrastructure, while indirect losses are secondary impacts from disruptions to services, supply chains, or economic activity

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 38

14. Which type of infrastructure is described as 'built-up, engineered and physical structures, often made of concrete or other long-lasting materials'?

- A. Gray
- B. Green
- C. Blue
- D. Black

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 41

15. What is a key advantage of green infrastructure over gray infrastructure?

- A. Lower initial cost
- B. Faster construction time
- C. No maintenance requirements
- D. Greater adaptability and potential for co-benefits

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 41

16. What is hybrid infrastructure?

- A. A blend of nature-based solutions and engineered structures
- B. Infrastructure built using only recycled materials, such as plastic and iron
- C. Infrastructure that serves multiple sectors simultaneously
- D. Temporary infrastructure that can be easily removed

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 42

17. What are the four steps of the resilience options appraisal process?

- A. Plan, design, build, operate
- B. Screen assets, assess hazards and threats, mitigate risks, and monitor performance
- C. Identify options, negotiate with private partner, contract, implement contractual obligations
- D. Establish objectives, identify applicable resilience options, conduct economic analysis, and combine technical and economic evaluation to prioritize options

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 42

18. What does Net Present Value (NPV) measure?

- A. The total revenue generated by a project
- B. The value of all future cash flows of an investment, discounted to the present
- C. The amount of initial capital investment required
- D. The annual operating costs of a project

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 45

19. Which decision-making method involves implementing strategies incrementally, monitoring outcomes, and adjusting actions based on new information?

- A. Adaptive Management
- B. Real Options Analysis
- C. Scenario Planning
- D. Cost Effectiveness Analysis

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 46

20. What are Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?

- A. International loans for developing countries
- B. Financial contributions from private investors to public projects
- C. Local, regional or national government budgets for infrastructure development and maintenance
- D. Each country's action plans under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change impacts

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 43

21. Which climate finance instrument links insurance premiums to the resilience of projects and provides a way to monetize avoided losses through a rebate structure?

- A. Resilience Bonds
- B. Green Bonds
- C. Carbon Credits
- D. Concessional Loans

Correct answer: A

Reference: Pages 54-55

Chapter 4 – Tender and Award Phase

1. Why is climate risk allocation critical during tendering?

- A. To transfer all risk to the private sector
- B. To eliminate climate uncertainty
- C. To ensure bankability and VfM
- D. To reduce competition

Correct answer: C

Reference: Pages 57-58

2. Which risk should typically remain with the public sector?

- A. Construction delay risk
- B. Operational performance risk
- C. Uninsurable extreme climate risks
- D. Maintenance risk

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 67

3. What is a climate-related adjustment mechanism?

- A. A penalty clause
- B. A tariff freeze
- C. A contractual response to climate events
- D. A force majeure waiver

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 63

4. Performance requirements in PPPs should be:

- A. Prescriptive
- B. Input-based
- C. Climate-resilient and output-based
- D. Fixed for the entire contract

Correct answer: C

Reference: Pages 68-69

5. Climate-related bid evaluation criteria should:

- A. Focus only on price
- B. Be optional
- C. Incentivize resilience and innovation
- D. Exclude NBS

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 74

6. Why are overly rigid technical specifications discouraged?

- A. They increase procurement time
- B. They limit adaptive innovation
- C. They reduce transparency
- D. They favor large firms

Correct answer: B

Reference: Pages 68-69

7. What is the primary purpose of the PPP Tender and Award Phase?

- A. To conduct a high-level climate risk screening
- B. To conduct preliminary feasibility studies and detailed risk assessments simultaneously
- C. To monitor project implementation after construction with a view to minimizing maintenance costs
- D. To select a private partner based on structured evaluation criteria, define project requirements, issue tender documents, assess bids, and finalize contract terms

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 57

8. Internal climate risks:

- A. Are always insurable
- B. Impact the project directly
- C. Are managed by the public sector
- D. Are estimated in the project country's currency

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 59

9. Climate-resilient evaluation criteria should be:

- A. Generic across sectors
- B. Confidential
- C. Proportionate and transparent
- D. Excluded from scoring

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 74

10. What is the main objective of integrating climate resilience at the Tender and Award phase?

- A. Reduce procurement disputes
- B. Ensure long-term service reliability
- C. Accelerate financial close
- D. Reduce public oversight

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 57

11. What is risk allocation in the context of PPP contracts?

- A. The process of eliminating all project risks
- B. Transferring all risks to the insurance company or an insurer of last resort
- C. A process conducted only after project completion
- D. Deciding which party will bear the cost or reap the benefits arising from predefined risk factors

Correct answer: D

Reference: Pages 58-59

12. Compensation Events are:

- A. Events that are always uninsurable
- B. Events where the private partner takes all risks
- C. Beyond the control of both parties that render performance impossible
- D. Assumed by the Public Partner, who compensates the Private Partner

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 64

13. What happens when a climate-related risk becomes 'uninsurable'?

- A. The project must be cancelled
- B. The private partner must absorb all losses
- C. International climate funds automatically provide coverage
- D. The public sector typically acts as the 'insurer of last resort'

Correct answer: D

Reference: Pages 66-67

14. A force majeure clause typically provides which of the following in a PPP contract?

- A. Relief from liability to the affected party
- B. Automatic contract termination when any weather event occurs
- C. Full compensation from the public partner for any climate event
- D. Exemption from all insurance requirements

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 65

15. What are the two sets of Service Level Standards to define service continuity?

- A. Technical standards and financial standards
- B. Construction standards and operation standards
- C. International standards and national standards
- D. Normal circumstance standards and exceptional standards

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 68

16. What is the Request for Qualifications (RfQ) in the PPP procurement process?

- A. The final contract document signed between parties
- B. A pre-qualification stage for selecting the most capable candidates
- C. A document that specifies the financial price only
- D. A post-award evaluation process

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 70

17. What are the two main approaches for embedding climate resilience in the Request for Proposals (RfP)?

- A. Cost-based and time-based approaches
- B. Technical and financial only
- C. Minimum requirements and evaluation criteria
- D. Public and private approaches

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 74-75

18. Why is the dialogue process particularly useful for climate-resilient PPP projects?

- A. It is the fastest procurement method
- B. It is ideal for complex projects with multiple potential solutions
- C. It eliminates the need for bid evaluation
- D. It requires no planning or preparation

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 70

19. Key Performance Indicators in PPP contracts should be:

- A. Vague subject to interpretation, with a view to allowing for flexibility
- B. Focused on financial metrics to minimize the need for interpretation
- C. Established by the Private Party to a PPP only
- D. Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 68

20. Which is a key consideration for force majeure clauses in areas with known climate vulnerabilities?

- A. They should include all weather events without exception
- B. They should be tailored and more specific about area-specific force majeure risks
- C. Force majeure definitions should be identical across all regions
- D. Climate risks should never be included in force majeure definitions

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 65

21. What is a Climate Contingency Account?

- A. A fund for unexpected climate resilience investments
- B. An insurance policy for climate risks
- C. A government budget for climate research
- D. A penalty fund for non-compliance with climate standards

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 64

Chapter 5 – Contract Management Phase

1. Why is climate resilience critical during operations?

- A. Climate risks stop after construction
- B. Most climate impacts occur during operations
- C. Insurance covers all risks
- D. Contracts cannot be amended

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 85

2. Monitoring climate-resilient performance primarily supports:

- A. Penalty enforcement
- B. Learning and adaptive management
- C. Contract termination
- D. Tariff increases

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 88

3. Which tool is essential for tracking resilience performance?

- A. Environmental permits
- B. KPIs linked to climate outcomes
- C. Procurement scorecards
- D. Asset valuation models

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 88

4. Climate-resilient operations may require:

- A. Reduced maintenance
- B. Fixed staffing models
- C. Flexible operational protocols
- D. No contingency planning

Correct answer: C

Reference: Pages 85-86

5. When should climate-related contractual changes be addressed?

- A. Only at handover
- B. Only after disasters
- C. Throughout the contract lifecycle
- D. Only at refinancing

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 90

6. Why is documentation of climate events important?

- A. To assign blame
- B. To inform disputes and future design
- C. To renegotiate tariffs
- D. To reduce transparency

Correct answer: B

Reference: 91

7. What is a key challenge in managing climate-related contract changes?

- A. Lack of data
- B. Rigid contracts without flexibility
- C. Excessive insurance
- D. Too many stakeholders

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 90

8. Integrating climate considerations into handover ensures:

- A. Asset resale value
- B. Shorter contracts
- C. Long-term public resilience
- D. Immediate revenue

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 91

9. Which actor is responsible for enforcing resilience obligations?

- A. End users
- B. Lenders only
- C. Contracting authority
- D. Independent auditors only

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 88

10. What is the goal of climate-resilient contract management?

- A. Risk elimination
- B. Profit maximization
- C. Sustained service delivery under climate change
- D. Contract renegotiation

Correct answer: C

Reference: Page 82

11. When do private partners typically undertake detailed climate risk assessments in PPP projects?

- A. Before the project is identified
- B. During the bidding process only
- C. Only after the infrastructure is operational
- D. During the detailed design phase, following contract award and before construction begins

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 83

12. What is the role of Independent Engineers and Independent Certifiers during the construction phase?

- A. To provide independent technical assessments
- B. To provide funding and financing for the project
- C. To negotiate contract terms with stakeholders
- D. To manage day-to-day operations of the project

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 84

13. Why might climate resilience measures implemented during construction become insufficient over time?

- A. Due to uncertainty of climate change
- B. Because of increased project costs
- C. Because contractors always underperform
- D. Due to political changes

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 86

14. What is a Major Maintenance Reserve Account?

- A. A government emergency fund for natural disasters
- B. A penalty fund for contractor non-compliance
- C. An insurance policy for climate events
- D. A fund for anticipated maintenance expenses

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 86

15. What is the purpose of Early Warning Systems (EWS) in the context of climate-resilient infrastructure?

- A. To provide time for emergency response
- B. To provide financial projections
- C. To replace emergency response plans
- D. To eliminate all climate risks

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 87

16. What are the three types of inspection programs typically included in infrastructure monitoring?

- A. Initial, interim, and final
- B. Regular, annual, and special
- C. Visual, technical, and financial
- D. Public, private, and government

Correct answer: B

Reference: Page 86

17. What happens at the end of a PPP Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) contract regarding infrastructure assets?

- A. Assets are transferred back to the procuring authority
- B. Assets are permanently owned by the private partner
- C. Assets are demolished and rebuilt
- D. Assets are sold to the highest bidder

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 91

18. When should independent third-party inspections be conducted to support the hand-back process?

- A. Only at the contract's conclusion
- B. At the beginning of the contract only
- C. Only when problems are reported
- D. Several years before contract expiration

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 91

19. What is adaptive management in the context of Nature-based Solutions?

- A) Using only traditional engineering solutions
- B) Replacing all Nature-based Solutions with gray infrastructure
- C) Abandoning Nature-based Solutions when they don't work initially
- D) Implementing practices to modify and improve Nature-based Solutions based on monitoring results and changing climate conditions

Correct answer: D

Reference: Page 92

20. What should happen when a contractor claims relief or compensation for a climate-related event?

- A. An assessment of whether the event meets force majeure criteria
- B. All relief or compensation claims are automatically approved
- C. The contract is immediately terminated
- D. All costs are transferred to the public partner

Correct answer: A

Reference: Page 91