

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Cancels & replaces the same document of 13 July 2010

## REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR THE CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM

## Corrigendum for markers: biodiversity, climate change mitigation, PD/GG

*During its meeting on 9-10 June 2010, the WP-STAT approved revised definitions for three policy markers, as follows:*

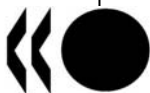
- Biodiversity and climate change mitigation: implementation of minor modifications suggested by the Joint WPSTAT/ENVIRONET Task Team [see DCD/DAC/STAT(2010)12 for background];*
- Participatory development / good governance: revision of the default values in line with the revision of purpose codes for governance in 2008 [see DCD/DAC/STAT(2010)6 for background].*

*The present Corrigendum to CRS Directives contains these revised definitions to replace existing definitions in Annexes 6 and 7 of the Directives.*

*The Corrigendum has been approved by written procedure in August 2010. This note cancels and replaces the previous version of the Corrigendum, as, further to comments received from members, the Nota Bene of the PD/GG marker has been revised to include the relevant CRS purpose codes.*

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## Biodiversity

### AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

#### DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as bio-diversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if:

#### CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

#### EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

##### 1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

*Water and sanitation*  
*Agriculture*  
*Forestry*  
*Fishing*  
*Tourism*

##### 2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

*Environmental policy and administrative management*  
*Biosphere and bio-diversity protection*  
*Environmental education/training*  
*Environmental research*

It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

The activity contributes to

- a) protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of bio-diversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention

The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

- Integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes; e.g.
  - Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management;
  - Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods;
  - Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas;
  - Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing;
  - Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism.
- Preparation of national bio-diversity plans, strategies and programmes; bio-diversity inventories and assessments; development of legislation and regulations to protect threatened species; development of incentives, impact assessments, and policy and legislation on equitable access to the benefits of genetic resources.
- Establishment of protected areas, environmentally oriented zoning, land use and regional development planning.
- Protecting endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats, e.g. by promoting traditional animal husbandry or formerly cultivated/collected plants or ex-situ conservation (e.g. seed banks, zoological gardens).
- Capacity building in taxonomy, bio-diversity assessment and information management of biodiversity data; education, training and awareness-raising on bio-diversity.
- Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to bio-diversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.
- Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services.

**N.B.** Biodiversity (CRS sector code 41030) scores, by definition, **principal objective**.

## Climate change mitigation

### AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

#### Climate change mitigation

#### DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as **climate-change-mitigation related (score Principal or Significant)** if:

#### CRITERIA

#### FOR ELIGIBILITY

It contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

The activity contributes to

- a) the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; **or**
- b) the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; **or**
- c) the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- d) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

#### EXAMPLES OF

#### TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

*Water and sanitation*  
*Transport*  
*Energy*  
*Agriculture*  
*Forestry*  
*Industry*

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.
- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.
- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

#### 2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

*Environmental policy and administrative management*  
*Biosphere protection*  
*Biodiversity*  
*Env. education/training*  
*Environmental research*

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs through sustainable management and conservation of oceans and other marine and coastal ecosystems, wetlands, wilderness areas and other ecosystems.
- Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks); climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change; development of climate-change-related legislation; climate technology needs surveys and assessments; institutional capacity building.
- Education, training and public awareness related to climate change.
- Climate-change-mitigation related research and monitoring.
- Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.

### Participatory development/good governance (PD/GG)

#### PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT/GOOD GOVERNANCE (PD/GG)

##### DEFINITION

**An activity should be classified as PD/GG-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:**

It is intended to enhance elements of participatory development, democratisation, good governance and the respect of human rights.

##### CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

(a) The objectives are explicitly promoted in activity documentation; **and**  
 (b) The activity contains specific measures to promote one or several of the PD/GG aspects defined as follows:

- Participatory development, i.e. establishing new systems, structures or institutions through which groups, communities or people in a country can play an active and influential role in shaping decisions that affect their lives.
- Democratisation, which integrates participation and pluralism, including the right of opposition, into the political life of the country and provides a basis for legitimacy of the government.
- Good governance, i.e. the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the official sector, an independent judiciary as well as the rule of law, and effective, responsible and equitable administration at all levels of government.
- Human rights, i.e. actions specifically designed to strengthen the respect for, and to facilitate the implementation of, internationally agreed human rights.

##### EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

**The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.**

- Civil service reform; support to labour unions, workers' education programmes, combating child labour; support to police forces, customs.
- Education and training programmes; decentralisation programmes.

**NB:** Activities that can be assigned one of the following sector codes score, by definition, principal objective: public finance management (CRS sector code 15111), decentralisation and support to subnational government (15112), anti-corruption organisations and institutions (15113), legal and judicial development (15130), democratic participation and civil society (15150), elections (15151), legislatures and political parties (15152), media and free flow of information (15153), human rights (15160), security system management and reform (15210), civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution (15220), post-conflict peace-building (UN) (15230), reintegration and SALW control (15240), child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation) (15261).