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REVISED INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING ON THE CLIMATE RIO MARKERS

Proposal developed by the ENVIRONET/WP-STAT Task Team on improving the Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics

This note presents proposed revised instructions for reporting on climate Rio marker definitions. The proposal was developed by the ENVIRONET/WP-STAT Task Team on improving the Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics which worked in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant international organisations. It contains an indicative table to guide the scoring of activities against climate markers by sector that is intended to reduce the room for interpretation, and ultimately improve harmonisation of reporting practices across the membership.
The proposal is now submitted to the WP-STAT FOR APPROVAL, and will subsequently be submitted to the DAC for endorsement.

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REVISED INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING ON THE CLIMATE RIO MARKERS

Proposal developed by the ENVIRONET/WP-STAT Task Team on improving the Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics

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1. This note presents a proposal for revised instructions for reporting on the climate Rio markers – climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The proposal has been developed by the ENVIRONET/WP-STAT Task Team on improving the Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics; for background on these discussions, see Task Team room documents 5, 10, 15 and 15/REV[1].

2. The objective of the proposed changes to the reporting instructions on Rio markers is three-fold:

- facilitate reporting on Rio markers to the DAC through providing user-friendly guidance and meaningful examples;
- improve quality of reporting, by providing more specific and concrete guidance to reduce the room for interpretation, and ultimately improve harmonisation of reporting practices across the membership;
- update terminology used in the instructions, and to work in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant international organisations in taking this work forward, in order to support the international community to enhance common reporting approaches for tracking climate finance, in particular to enhance the compatibility and comparability of the DAC Rio marker methodology with other existing tracking initiatives such as the Joint Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) approach, the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), and recent joint MDB/IDFC common principles.

3. In the course of the discussion on revising the definitions[2], it became clear that members did not wish to fundamentally change the definitions, which are considered internationally recognised and drawn on by many other organisations and initiatives (i.e. MDBs, IDFC, Climate Policy Initiative, Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews – CPEIRs). Instead the objective was one of "fine-tuning" the definitions. In addition, feedback from members was that the revised instructions should also not be overly burdensome, and should maintain a certain level of flexibility to reflect learning and evolving adaptation and mitigation practices while also improving comparability across members' reporting practices.

4. The revisions proposed represent a "fine-tuning" of the Rio marker definitions, as part of the movement towards common definitions across the international community. In this regard it is important to

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1 These documents can be found on the community space, accessible to members of the Task Team and ENVIRONET (https://community.oecd.org/community/environet).

2 The Secretariat wants to specifically thank Austria, Belgium, the European Union, Germany, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the UK for their valuable contributions and insightful inputs.

note and build on inter-governmental discussions and decisions that informed the recent report from OECD "Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 billion goal"[3]. Of particular relevance is the Joint Statement[4] of a group of 19 bilateral climate finance providers on their common understanding on the scope of mobilised climate finance, and discussions through the Technical Working Group (TWG) established to support this decision. Drawing from the TWG, the Secretariat notes that for transparency in future statistical presentations, it will be of value to report on climate-related development finance support to high efficiency coal facilities separately from, and additionally to, the aggregate total estimates.

5. The note summarises the proposed adjustments in section I and presents the changes themselves in section II. **Members are invited to approve proposed revised instructions in section II, for application as of 2016, for reporting on 2015 flows.** The proposal will subsequently be submitted to the DAC for endorsement.

3 . http://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/Climate-Finance-in-2013-14-and-the-USD-billion-goal.pdf

4 . http://www.bafu.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformation/00962/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=58589

I. Summary of changes proposed to current instructions within the DAC Reporting Directives

A. Generic guidance on policy markers and scoring system (Annex 17 of the Reporting Directives)

6. In addition to the existing generic guidance on policy markers in Annex 17 of the Directives, it is proposed to introduce a generic guidance specific to Rio markers in Annex 18, to provide a short overview of Rio markers' specificities. Task Team participants have suggested that these Rio marker guidelines and instructions should cover the following aspects:

- short background on Rio Conventions;
- short background on Rio markers;
- decision tree from the Handbook;
- the explanation that policy makers are descriptive rather than quantitative and allow for an approximate quantification of financial flows targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions;
- information on how Rio markers (in particular score significant) relate to members' reporting to the Conventions.

7. These topics have been covered in the proposed generic guidance in section II.A, which is also based on elements derived from guidance material provided by Switzerland (Seco), in preparation of the Workshop on definitions held by the Task Team in March 2015.

B. Definition sheets for the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation markers comprising a general definition, eligibility criteria and examples (Annex 18 of the Reporting Directives)

8. The table below summarises the proposed changes to the existing definition sheets.

	Mitigation	**Adaptation**
Definition	Keep unchanged	Terminology used in the definition of the adaptation marker is adjusted to bring it more in line with the language of the scientific community, notably the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
Eligibility criteria	Keep unchanged	Modernise and adjust the language to bring it more in line with the language of the scientific community and of the IPCC. Make a reference to local context/ climate science/ vulnerability similar to the MDB three-step approach, as a "best practice" (but not as a rule). See the MDB Joint Methodology for Tracking Adaptation available at: http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Climate/mdb-climate-finance-2014-joint-report-061615.pdf and on the MDB/IDFC Common Principles for Climate Change Adaptation Finance Tracking available at : http://www.eib.org/attachments/documents/mdb_idfc_adaptation_common_principles_en.pdf
Examples of typical activities	Drop the section on examples, and include the examples in a separate indicative table – see section C.	

C. Indicative table to guide Rio marking by sector/sub-sector

9. This table would be included in Annex 18 of the Directives. It would include indications for the scoring of activities against the adaptation and mitigation markers. It would provide the rationale for scoring or not scoring activities and concrete examples. Instead of reading through plain text, as with current FAQs, this table should be easy to consult by sector/subsector (i.e. the DAC CRS purpose codes).

10. The table was developed on the basis of internal guidance material provided by Germany (developed by German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ, in collaboration with its implementing organisations KfW Development Bank and GIZ), and completed with examples from existing reporting instructions on Rio markers. Information from Switzerland, Spain, Belgium and examples from MDBs and IDFC were also included. It is also proposed to refer to some of the principles used in the Joint MDB methodology in order to better align the reporting approaches.[5]

11. The indicative table provides examples only, and is not to be considered exhaustive. For example, for programmatic-type of aid contributions such as contributions to NGOs or to funds managed by organisations and classified as bilateral in DAC statistics (e.g. the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery or Forest Carbon Partnership Facility), no specific guidance has been developed yet. One option would be to collect an indication of spending patterns from the recipient organisations, and attribute the share of climate-related spending back to the donors, as with imputed multilateral contributions. The feasibility of this option still needs to be further reviewed.

***D. Background information on the UNFCCC (Annex 18 of the Reporting Directives*)**

12. This background information would no longer be presented separately, but instead a short background on the Rio Conventions would be inserted in the generic guidance on Rio markers (see section I.A above).

***E. Frequently asked questions on Rio markers (Annex 18 of the Reporting Directives*)**

13. The FAQs would no longer be presented separately, but some questions would be merged with the generic guidance (FAQs on general features of Rio markers and FAQs on the scoring system) and others with the indicative table to guide marking by sector (FAQs on scoring by default).

5 . Additional examples can be found in the methodologies developed by MDBs and IDFC presented in their annual reports MDBs: http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Climate/mdb-climate-finance-2014-joint-report-061615.pdf

IDFC: https://www.idfc.org/Downloads/Publications/01_green_finance_mappings/IDFC_Climate_Finance_Tracking_Methodology_07-10-14.pdf.

II. Proposed revised instructions on climate Rio markers (to be inserted in the DAC Reporting Directives)

A. Additional generic guidance specific to Rio markers – to be inserted in Annex 18 of the Directives

BACKGROUND ON RIO MARKERS

14. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) were conceived in the lead-up to the 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development. They are known collectively as the "Rio Conventions" and aim to address global environmental challenges and to ensure sustainable development.

15. The developed country Parties of the three Rio Conventions have committed themselves to assist developing countries in the implementation of these Conventions, providing financial and technical resources for this purpose.

16. Since 1998, the DAC has monitored development finance flows targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its Creditor Reporting System (CRS) through use of "Rio markers". The Rio markers were originally designed to help members in their preparation of National Communications or National Reports to the Rio Conventions, by identifying activities that mainstream the Conventions' objectives into development co-operation. DAC members are requested to indicate for each development finance activity whether or not the activity targets environmental objectives.

17. Initially there were three Rio markers that have been in use since 1998: biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and desertification. In 2009, an additional marker was created to capture flows for climate change adaptation. It was implemented in reporting on 2010 flows. Data collection covers ODA and other official flows[6].

FIELD OF APPLICATION

18. Rio markers should be applied to all bilateral ODA and non-export credit OOF[7], excluding general budget support (type of aid A01), imputed student costs (E02), debt relief (F01) except debt swaps, administrative costs (G01), development awareness (H01) and refugees in donor countries (H02). Multilateral contributions (B02) should not be marked individually by members; instead international organisations report on the actual allocation of their funds ("multilateral outflows") and apply Rio markers to these outflows[8].

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6 . A new data collection on amounts mobilised from the private sector by official interventions is being put in place in DAC statistics whereby Rio markers would also apply to the private amounts mobilised. Within OOF, the data collection excludes export credits.

7 . Reporting Rio markers on OOF is voluntary.

8 . Markers reported by members could differ for the same multilateral organisations. To ensure consistency in reporting, the DAC approach is to avoid members individually marking their multilateral contributions and instead to have international organisations report Rio markers on their outflows (or, in the case of Multilateral Development Banks, on climate components based on the Joint MDB reporting approach); this information is used to estimate members' contributions to climate through multilateral organisations ("imputed multilateral contributions", same share applied to all members for the same organisation).

SCORING SYSTEM

19. A scoring system of three values is used, in which official development finance activities reported to the DAC CRS are screened and "marked" as either (i) targeting the conventions as a "principal" objective (score "2" [9]) or (ii) as a "significant" objective (score "1"), or (iii) not targeting the objective (score "0"). These markers indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each development finance activity:

- An activity can be marked as "principal" when the objective (mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity, desertification) is fundamental in the design of the activity and is an explicit objective of the activity. Promoting the objective will thus be stated in the activity documentation to be one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. In other words, the activity would not have been funded (or designed that way) but for that objective.

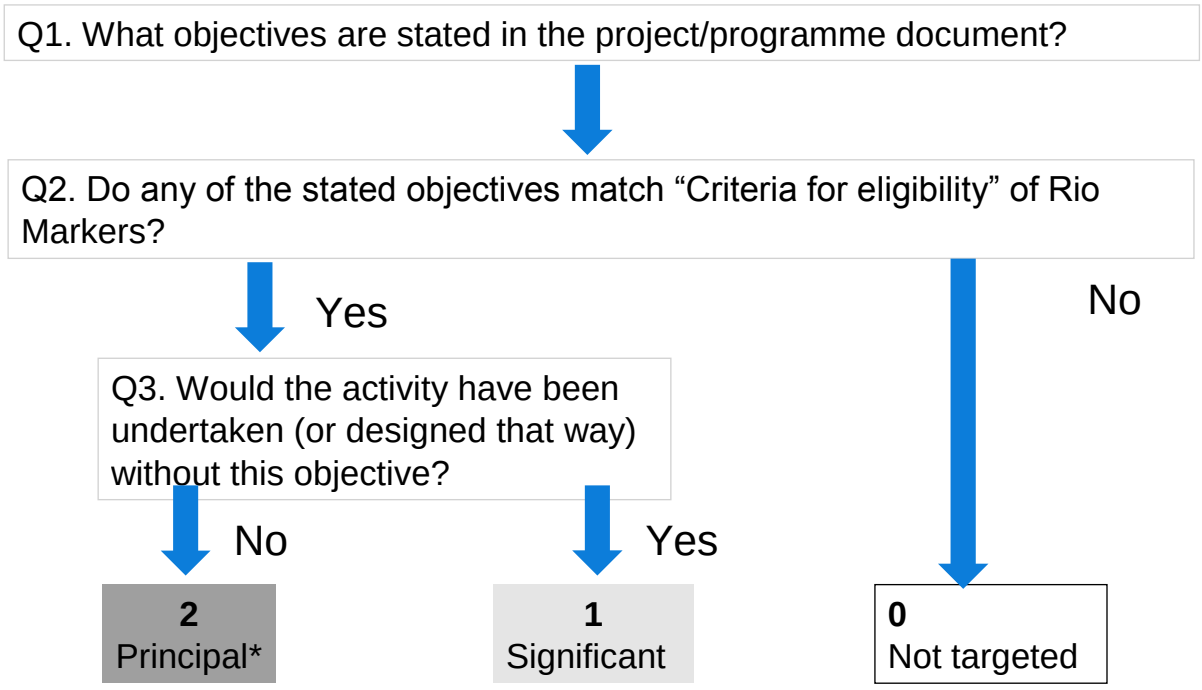
- An activity can be marked as "significant" when the objective (mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity, desertification), although important, is not the main driver or motivation for undertaking and designing the activity. The activity has other prime objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant environmental concerns.

- The score "not targeted" ("0") means that the activity was examined but found not to target the objective, or not in any significant way. For activities that have not been assessed with the Rio markers in mind, the "0" value should not be used, but rather the marker field should be left empty. This way, there is no confusion between activities that do not target the objective (score ="0"), and activities for which the answer is not known (score="null"). This important distinction has implications for statistical presentations of Rio marker data.

The following decision tree helps identify for which score a given activity qualifies.

9 . Or "3" in the case of desertification.

Decision tree for scoring an activity against a Rio marker



**Assigning a double "principal" score (e.g. to both mitigation and adaptation) to the same activity should be considered only upon explicit justification. See paragraph 27.*

Mainstreaming and the integration of environmental concerns into development co-operation

20. If mainstreaming is systematically practiced, the Rio Conventions' objectives will be integrated into projects across a wide range of sectors, such that many development co-operation activities will be considered to make some contribution towards the objectives of the Conventions and are likely to be marked against the "significant" objective score. However, mainstreaming can in some cases transform the activity to the point that it deserves to be scored as a "principal" objective. For example, if mainstreaming has led to the redesign of a traditional power project to now rely on renewable energy and energy savings, the entire activity can be considered as having climate change mitigation as its principal objective. If the mainstreaming of a Rio Convention theme is extremely limited (with regard to the overall scope of the activity), and/or so superficial (vague declaration of intent), it should be marked as "not targeted".

21. Activities that facilitate mainstreaming can also qualify for a "principal score". For example, an activity that is primarily designed to build capacity and develop tools to integrate biodiversity, climate change or land degradation into national and sub-national policies, planning and investment frameworks, should obtain the "principal" objective score.

Activities arising from a national action plan linked to a Rio Convention

22. The Rio Conventions call upon Parties to formulate action plans or strategies to implement the Conventions. An activity arising from such an action plan or strategy (e.g. National Biodiversity Strategy

and Action Plan under the CBD; NAPAs, NAPs, NAMAs[10] or INDCs under the UNFCCC; and National Action Plans under the UNCCD) automatically qualifies as principal objective[11], as the Conventions provide the motivation for the design of the activity.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

23. To facilitate transparency and in light of public scrutiny of the Rio marker data, it is important that, in activity descriptions reported to the CRS, the relation between the activity and the objective (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, other) is clearly communicated and made explicit, especially for principal score and largest activities (recognising the administrative constraint when numerous small activities are concerned).

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE METHODOLOGY

Purpose-based

24. Markers identify activities contributing to meeting the objectives of the corresponding Rio Convention(s). Activities are thus to be marked according to their stated objectives and purpose and not primarily in relation to their relevance or outcomes or possible positive side-effects, i.e. the methodology is **purpose-based**.

25. The emphasis is on the objective pursued in providing support for the activity in question, as described in the activity documentation *i.e.* primarily the written material which forms the basis for the agreement to provide funding. This may be the actual project or programme document, or a proposal for funding an action which is outlined in a partner country document such as national programme, sectoral strategy, climate change strategy or Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP).

- Example: if an activity is designed to improve the capacity of a healthcare system to cope with increased incidence of water and vector borne diseases, due to the impacts of climate change, the adaptation marker can be applied. However, if the objective is to improve the capacity of a healthcare system to treat diseases including water and vector-borne diseases, with no reference to climate change, the marker cannot be applied as climate change is not a factor driving the design of the project.

- Example: a provider contributes to a pooled donor fund that supports a partner country programme in the forestry sector because of its links to climate change adaptation. The specific motivation for contributing to the pooled fund should be made clear in the activity documentation, i.e. in the programme document and in the donor's supporting documentation: the donor, through its contribution to the pooled fund, intends to address climate change adaptation. It is not enough simply to reference a whole PRSP or sector programme which may have an element of climate change adaptation.

Targeting multiple environmental objectives and overlaps between Rio markers

26. The causes and solutions to global environmental issues under the Rio conventions (biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, desertification) and other local environmental concerns are intertwined. The Rio Conventions often complement and reinforce each other, and consequently it is

10 . NAPAs: National Adaptation Programmes of Action; NAPs: National Adaptation Plans; NAMAs: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions; INDCs; Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.

11. In other words, score "2". In the case of the Rio marker on desertification, activities arising from National Action Plans under the CCD should be assigned score "3".

possible that the same activity, policy or measure simultaneously addresses climate change, biodiversity and/or desertification objectives. An activity may target multiple objectives and **qualify for more than one Rio marker** (e.g. the same activity can target and be marked for climate change mitigation and biodiversity, or for biodiversity and desertification).

27. For example, a sustainable forest management project can contribute to biodiversity conservation, to capturing carbon (climate change mitigation) and to reducing climate risk (climate change adaptation). In drylands such a project can also help to combat desertification. However, not all score combinations are equally meaningful and assigning a double "principal" score (e.g. to both mitigation and adaptation) to the same activity should therefore be considered only upon explicit justification.

28. While the Rio marker system allows for multiple environmental policy objectives of an activity to be reflected, this needs to be taken into account when aggregating data across several markers. To avoid double or triple-counting the same activity, aggregate figures for biodiversity, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and desertification-related development finance should not be added up. Statistical presentations should either be prepared for one marker at a time (and resulting totals for each marker should not be added up) or the overlap should be presented and treated to avoid double counting.

Qualitative methodology allowing an approximate quantification of finance flows

29. By identifying activities targeting climate change as a "principal" or "significant" objective, the markers provide an indication of the degree of mainstreaming of environmental considerations into development co-operation portfolios. Rio markers apply to activities as a whole, and, in marking the full value of development finance activities **the markers are considered descriptive rather than strictly quantitative**, but allow for an approximate quantification of development finance flows that target the Rio convention objectives. In OECD DAC marker data presentations the figures for flows targeting objectives as principal or significant can be shown separately and the sum referred to as the "total" or "upper bound" of environmental-related development finance.

USE OF RIO MARKERS FOR REPORTING TO THE RIO CONVENTIONS

30. The majority of **OECD DAC members draw on Rio markers to report internationally on environment-related development finance.** However, the figures that can be derived from Rio markers may not be identical to the figures reported to the Rio Conventions, reflecting that the Rio markers were originally intended to track the mainstreaming of environmental considerations into development co-operation rather than providing a quantification of finance. In particular, for **reporting to the UNFCCC on climate finance in National Communications or Biennial Reports, members' reporting is often based on, but may not be directly comparable to Rio marker data**. Whilst the majority of DAC members report 100% of finance marked "principal", different Parties often account only for a certain share of finance targeting climate change as a "significant*"* objective. These shares range across members from 0-100% and there is no common reporting standard and limited transparency as to the evidence base supporting the approach chosen.

B. Changes to the definition sheets for the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation markers comprising a general definition, eligibility criteria and examples – Annex 18 of the Reporting Directives

Climate change mitigation – no change to the definition and eligibility criteria, examples merged with indicative table (see section C)

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.

Climate change adaptation – proposed adjustments to the definition and eligibility criteria in track changes, examples merged with indicative table (see section C)

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE Climate Change Adaptation	
DEFINITION	
An activity should be classified as adaptation-related (score Principal or Significant) if:	It intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate variability and change ~~and climate related risks~~, by maintaining or increasing ~~adaptive capacity and~~ resilience, through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate ~~change~~ adaptation actions.
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY **An activity is eligible for the climate change adaptation marker if:**	a) the climate ~~change~~ adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and b) the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above. Carrying out an assessment of vulnerability to climate variability and change ~~adaptation analysis~~, either separately or as an integral part of agencies' standard procedures, facilitates this approach. To guide scoring, a three-step approach is recommended as a "best practice", in particular to justify for a principal score: • **Setting out the context of climate vulnerability/exposure of the project:** for a project to be considered as one that contributes to adaptation, the context of climate vulnerability should be set out clearly using a robust evidence base. This could take a variety of forms, including use of material from existing analyses and reports, or original, bespoke climate vulnerability assessment analysis carried out as part of the preparation of a project. • **Making an explicit statement of intent to address climate vulnerability/exposure as part of the project**: The project should set out how it intends to address the context- and location-specific climate change vulnerabilities, as set out in existing analyses, reports or the project's climate vulnerability assessment. • **Articulating a clear and direct link between the climate vulnerability/exposure context and the specific project activities**: the project should explicitly address risk and vulnerabilities under current climate variability and future climate change as identified in the project documentation.

C. New indicative table to guide Rio marking by sector/sub-sector – to be inserted in Annex 18 of the Directives

31. This table provides **guidance** to support activity-level screening and marking against the climate Rio markers by sector. For each sector category, it indicates the likely most appropriate scores to assign to activities, with the most likely score indicated first. For example, the indication "0 or 1" means that activities in the sector concerned generally do not qualify against the objective (score "0") but there are circumstances where they do qualify as significant (score "1"). For each sector, the table also explains the rationale for scoring activities and provides examples.

32. The table emerged from an exchange with members and international organisations and is based on knowledge so far. It is not an exhaustive or prescriptive list. **It is meant to facilitate the application of markers to activities in different sectors, but it does by no means contain binding rules on scores to assign or not assign for each sector**. Members may still apply scores different from the suggestions provided in the table, provided the activities concerned meet the definition and eligibility criteria of the markers. The guidance provided by the table is also not intended to replace activity level screening, and instead seeks to support it.

Indicative table to guide Rio marking by sector/sub-sector– to be inserted in Annex 18 of the Directives

This table has benefitted from numerous members' comments, examples from real projects included in the DAC CRS database and examples from the MDB methodology to track climate finance projects. The table seeks to guide the scoring and provide useful examples for members' scoring process. The suggestions on scoring (significant and principal) are not intended to limit, but to guide marking.

Sector/CRS purpose codes	**Mitigation**	**Adaptation**	**Rationale for scoring**	**Examples of qualifying activities** *The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the eligibility criteria are fulfilled.*
	By descending order of likelihood			
EDUCATION – 110				
All purpose codes in category 110	**0 or 1 or 2**	**0 or 1 or 2**	With careful environmental and climate assessment (e.g. analysis of potential climate impacts and benefits), measures in this sector may be climate-related, and score 2 may even be appropriate for special mitigation or adaptation-oriented education programmes. Article 4.1(i) and Article 6 of the Convention address the issues of education, training and public awareness. Article 4.1(i) provides that all Parties "promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness and encourage the widest participation … including that of non-governmental organizations".	**Mitigation and adaptation**[12] • Integration of environmental/climate education into school curricula (mitigation and/or adaptation score 1). • Strengthening of quality of higher education on science and technology with a focus on renewable energy (mitigation score 1).

[12] Note that in CRS, sector specific education activities are to be included in the respective sectors, either in a specific education code such as agricultural education (31181) or in a general code such as communications policy/administrative management (22010)

HEALTH – 120 **POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH – 130**				
All purpose codes in categories 120 & 130	**0 or 1**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Health activities and programs that include climate change impacts and effects in their design and aim to reduce the consequences in the health of the population may be climate-related, and score 2 may even be appropriate for special adaptation-oriented programs. Activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide benefits can score as 1.	**Mitigation** • Renewable energy activities that support improved air quality (mitigation score 1). • Energy efficient hospital infrastructure (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Health programs to adapt to climate change such as the implementation of measures to control heat stress or malaria in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change (adaptation score 1). • Developing or enhancing systems for monitoring drinking water, in areas affected by higher temperatures, floods and rising sea level (adaptation score 2). • Strengthening food safety regulations, notably in terms on microbiological quality, avoidance of contact with pest species, conservation duration and conservation temperatures, in areas affected by higher temperatures (adaptation score 1).
WATER AND SANITATION – 140				
Water supply and sanitation: large systems – 14020 Water supply: large systems – 14021 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation – 14030 Basic drinking water supply – 14031	**0 or 1 or 2**	**1 or 2 or 0**	The context of vulnerability will determine whether the project should be scored against adaptation. In regions that face or are projected to face impacts/fluctuations in water availability due to climate	**Mitigation** • Promoting water conservation in areas subject to increased water stress due to climate change (adaptation score 2). • Energy-efficient water pumping systems, and/or pumping systems powered by renewable energies (mitigation score 1).

			change, i.e. water shortages, improving supply and access can have climate change adaptation as a main objective (score 2), or could be part of broader initiatives to supply clean drinking water which will also increase the resilience of the population to the effects of climate change (adaptation score 1). Promoting water conservation and rainwater harvesting in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated can qualify as adaptation marker 2 if climate change is the main objective of the project. Otherwise it can score as 1 if the projected is designed taking into account climate change impacts. If the causal relationship is weak (e.g., a climate risk assessment shows that water supply is not affected by climate change in a region), the adaptation marker should not be assigned. Any piping or pumping of water is often associated to high energy use and mitigation may be relevant. Installation of systems that enable significant energy savings compared to older systems may qualify against both mitigation and adaptation markers as resource-efficient systems reduce emissions while building resilience.	**Adaptation** • Promoting water conservation in areas subject to increased water stress due to climate change (adaptation score 2).

Sanitation-large systems – 14022	**0 or 1 or 2**	**1 or 2 or 0**	Wastewater management systems protect existing water resources and human health. In areas affected by climate change this increases resilience to the effects of climate change (adaptation score 1). In regions at risk of increased water scarcity due to climate change, such measures, if they provide significant positive effects for ground and/or surface water protection, can also be considered having a principal climate change adaptation objective (adaptation score 2), particularly if treated waste water is recycled. Mitigation score 1 may be justified if the measure saves a significant amount of energy (e.g., if energy efficient pumps are employed) and/or if methane gas emissions are avoided. If energy use/energy efficiency is the central focus of the activity, mitigation score 2 may even be justified.	**Mitigation** • Biogas production and reuse of energy produced by wastewater facilities (mitigation score 2).
Waste management /disposal – 14050	**2 or 1 or 0**	**1 or 0**	Modern waste-to-energy with waste collection/recycling (especially separation of biogenic waste) and recovery/use of methane gas can result in significant GHG reductions (mitigation score 2). If the methane gas is only flared (mitigation score 1) or not captured (mitigation score 0), the measure's emission reduction is less high.	

			Waste management can also strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change, for example, when effective waste management systems protects water resources or fragile ecosystems such as lagoons from contamination (adaptation score 1).	
Water resources conservation (incl. data collection) –14015 River basin's development –14040	**1 or 0**	**1 or 2 or 0**	Water resources management is particularly important for climate-resilience in most affected countries (especially if an assessment of climate change risks include water shortages or high fluctuations in available water resources). In this case, adaptation score 2 is appropriate, otherwise adaptation as a secondary objective (adaptation score 1). Water resources management involving the efficient use of energy or including forest preservation or other activities that provide terrestrial carbon uptake benefits also contribute to mitigation and can therefore be scored as 1. However, when the activity's main purpose is mitigation, it is recommended to reclassify it to the environment protection sector (category 410). Hydrological and meteorological data collection measures are usually carried out with the aim of contributing to the monitoring and detecting the meteorological and	**Mitigation** • Protection and/or rehabilitation of water bodies, swamps and wetlands as CO2 storage (mitigation score 1 or even 2 possible), related studies or research, e.g. limnology. **Adaptation** • New hydro-power activity that takes into account the impact of climate change on water resources and uses modern engineering techniques (adaptation score 1). **Mitigation and adaptation** • Water basin management involving forest protection / reforestation for the purpose of reducing the severity of floods (mitigation score 1, adaptation score 2 if main objective).

			hydrological impacts of climate change and providing an evidence base for climate change risk assessment. Therefore, there is a direct link to adapting to climate change.(adaptation score 1 or even 2 if main objective)	
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY – 150				
All purpose codes in category – 150	**0 or 1 or 2**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Measures in this sector are typically not relevant to climate. Nevertheless, with careful environmental and climate assessment (e.g. analysis of potential climate impacts and benefits) some activities may be climate-related, and score 2 may even be appropriate for special mitigation or adaptation-oriented programmes.	**Mitigation** • Development of low-carbon growth plans. (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • Development and implementation of adaptation strategies at national level or in the context of de-centralisation programmes (adaptation score 2). • Programme to build leadership and entrepreneurship for effective local action in health, agriculture and nutrition in a changing climate and environment (adaptation score 2).
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES – 160				
All purpose codes in category – 160	**0 or 1 or 2**	**0 or 1 or 2**	These social sectors can include mitigation and adaptation measures, if designed including greenhouse gas emission reductions and/or climate resiliency measures.	**Mitigation** • Off-grid schools energy access and sustainable buildings (i.e. natural cooling etc.) (mitigation score 2). • NAMA in low-carbon housing (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • Support of women and children in areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change through promotion of resilient agriculture, food security and basic services (adaptation score 1).

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE – 210				
Transport policy and administrative management – 21010	**2 or 1**	**0 or 1**	Transport sector policy and planning can incorporate measures that are focused exclusively on traffic reduction through the development and/or integration of public transport and non-motorised transportation pursues GHG reduction as a major goal (mitigation score 2 or 1). In individual cases, the adaptation contribution of the measure is sufficiently significant that both climate markers should be assigned (or 1 for adaptation and 2 for mitigation).	**Mitigation** • Development of non-motorised transportation development planning to reduce GHG emissions (cycling and walking) (mitigation score 2). • New infrastructure, capacity building and/or improvements to existing systems (integrated traffic management systems, driver training, etc. (mitigation score2)). • A transit-oriented development (TOD), a mixed-use residential and commercial area designed to maximize access to public transport, can contribute significantly to GHG reduction (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Inclusion of climate change considerations in transport planning (e.g. climate proofing of road construction to account for climate change impacts and variability) (adaptation score 2).
Road transport –21020 Rail transport –21030 Water transport –21040 Air transport- 21050	**1 or 2 or 0**	**0 or 1**	The rationale for scoring a transportation project against mitigation depends on the expected reduction of GHG emissions. If the measure significantly improves the resilience of transportation routes to extreme weather events or gradual changes in climate (e.g., sea level rise, rising temperatures), it also deserves to be scored against adaptation. Optimisation of conventional and conversion to alternative engine technologies: Energy efficiency and fuel switching has expected reduction of GHG emissions as some of the main objectives (mitigation score 2).	**Mitigation** • Public transport (subway, light rail, bus rapid transit, trams, etc.); (mitigation score 1 or even 2 if the main objective is to reduce GHG emissions). • A measure to shift from road to rail or water transportation can significantly reduce GHGs (mitigation score 1 or 2). • Road building itself, however, is not a relevant reduction of GHG emissions, even if the new road shortens transport routes, as new roads generate increased traffic (mitigation score 0) unless the road also promotes the use of climate-friendly transport (e.g., the construction of bicycle and bus lanes) (mitigation score 1). • Switching to electric mobility, hydrogen power, liquefied natural gas, and hybrid engines (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • Improved access to roads all year round for vulnerable population (adaptation score 1).

COMMUNICATIONS – 220				
All purpose codes in category – 220	**0 or 1**	**1 or 2**	Measures in this sector are typically not relevant to climate change. Nevertheless, with careful environmental and climate assessment (e.g. analysis of potential climate impacts and benefits) some activities may be climate-related. A communications project could be scored 1 or 2 in adaptation if early warning systems are set up with a communications strategy to involve community and prevent disasters such as floods or landslides. For a project to score mitigation 1 or 2, it would need to establish a link between the communications technology and mitigation, promote research in satellite information for climate modelling purposes, or engage with publishing of mitigation materials.	**Mitigation** • Electronic programs for training in climate change (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • To avoid damage to key national data centres from storms or floods, identification of sites at greatest risk and enhancement of resilience of those sites (adaptation score 2). • Set up/use of early warning communications system for agricultural purposes (e.g. communications/IT solutions for monitoring crops, precipitation, temperature etc. to avoid crop loss through climate-related stress or disaster) (adaptation score 1 or 2). • Improvement of the meteorological radar system (adaptation score 2).
ENERGY GENERATION, DISTRIBUTION AND EFFICIENCY – 230				
Energy generation, distribution and efficiency – general –231 *Energy policy and administrative management – 23110* *Energy education/training-23181*	**2 or 1**	**0 or 1**	Regulatory efforts to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy including climate change considerations. Training in the energy sectors, at all levels of education.	**Mitigation** • Regulatory policy reform in the energy sector (mitigation score 2). • Support to institutional framework in biofuels (mitigation score 1). • Training in renewable energy (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • Enhancing the capacity and regulatory capabilities of the Regulatory Authority. (adaptation score 1). • Supporting local authorities to improve security of their energy supply by designing resilient energy infrastructure (adaptation score 1).
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency – 23183	**2 or 1**	**0 or 1**	The primary objective of **energy efficiency measures** is normally to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, even if simultaneous objectives also exist (e.g., security of supply, reduced energy bills, productivity benefits and reduced foreign exchange outflows and volatility linked to fossil fuel imports.). In some cases, construction and retrofitting	**Mitigation** • Retrofit efficiency improvement in the energy sector (mitigation score 2). • Cogeneration (mitigation score 2). • Clean cook stoves (mitigation score 2). • Renewable energy power plant retrofits, improvements in

			can also have climate change adaptation objectives, e.g. to build resilience in the energy system in the case of disaster event (adaptation score 1). **Rural electrification** Electrification measures can, at a minimum, be designed so that energy-efficient technologies are employed or distributed (mitigation score 1). The reference scenario "use of diesel generators" could also be taken into account when considering the expected GHG impacts of the activity, and to inform the mitigation score. Electrification can strengthen the capacity to adapt to climate change and adaptation score 1 is appropriate (or even 2) when a measure can demonstrate a proven contribution to climate change adaptation. The following principles help determining whether an energy efficiency[13] project qualifies for mitigation: • The general principle for **brownfield energy efficiency**[14] activities involving retrofitting or the substitution of technologies or processes is that (i) the old technologies are substituted well before the end of their lifetime and the new technologies are more efficient, or (ii) new technologies or processes are more efficient than those normally used in greenfield projects. • The general principle for **greenfield energy efficiency** activities is that they prevent a long-term lock-in in GHG-intensive infrastructure (urban, transport and power sector infrastructure).	energy efficiency in existing thermal plants (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Energy access through rural electrification enables early warning systems to be heard/received, information to be attained/communicated; electrical power increases ability to store harvests, to refrigerate medicines, study at night, more efficient irrigation technology – etc. (adaptation score 1). **Mitigation and adaptation** • Clean cooking solutions that are less dependent on traditional biomass are both relevant for mitigation and adaptation (making cooking food less dependent on climate vulnerable biomass resources) (mitigation score 1 or adaptation score 1). • Efficiency in new construction (exceeding available standards) and retrofitting of existing buildings, e.g., air conditioning of hospitals in hot regions (mitigation score 1 and adaptation score 1).

[13] Energy efficiency can be a relevant part of projects not only in the energy sector but in the industry, transport, construction, education sectors.

[14] Brownfield energy efficiency activities include those in already built environments (including industrial processes, energy generation facilities, water treatment plants, etc.). It derives from the construction industry, where previously developed land is described as being brownfield and previously undeveloped land is described as being greenfield. Greenfield energy efficiency activities imply the construction of new equipment/infrastructure.

Energy generation, renewable sources – 232	**2**	**0 or 1**	**Renewable energy**: The main objective of renewable energy production is typically to reduce GHG emissions, through project development or the creation of enabling environments for the development and dissemination of the skills and technologies necessary to expand renewable generation. The rationale for projects to qualify as mitigation is that, in the absence of the renewable energy construction/rehabilitation, high GHG emitting energy sources would be used. Not only are direct effects (e.g., observed emission reductions) taken into account, but also projected impacts on future emissions, i.e., changes in future GHG emission trajectories compared to reference case ("business as usual") scenarios. However, particular activities could score as significant in the adaptation marker in case of specific measures that take into account climate change impacts put in place and are therefore climate resilient., for example hydropower plants adapted to changed water flows would score 1 in adaptation. **Fuel switching:** Fuel switching from one fuel to a different, less GHG-intensive fuel type qualifies as mitigation (score 2) if a net emission reduction can be demonstrated taking extensions of capacity and lifetime of the facility into account. **Rural electrification:** Rural electrification that uses renewable energy can be marked as mitigation score 2. **Combined heat and power plants:** Heat generation can also be associated with energy efficiency if combined with power generation. These plants can score mitigation 2 if they use renewable energy sources such as wind, biomass, solar or geothermal. If they take into account the context of climate change vulnerability	**Mitigation** • Wind energy, photovoltaic and concentrated solar power (CSP), geothermal, biomass and biogas, combined cycle (combined heat and power), hybrid power plants (i.e. blending a renewable source with a fossil fuel to reduce the emissions compared with a fossil fuel-only baseline), ocean power (mitigation score 1 or 2 if main objective). • Hydropower (storage or run-of-the-river) only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated. (mitigation score 1 or 2). • Activities in which existing power plants switch to lower emitting fuels (e.g., switching from coal to natural gas) (mitigation score 2). • Rural electrification with renewable energy (e.g. solar) (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • New hydro-power activity that takes into account the impact of climate change on water resources and uses modern engineering techniques (adaptation score 1). • Optimizing hydropower generation and dam safety in the context of climate change vulnerability (adaptation score 1).

			they can score 1 for adaptation, if properly justified.	
Energy generation, non-renewable sources – 233	**0 or 1**	**0**	Generally, thermal power plants' objective is not to limit emissions of GHGs and they will therefore not comply with the eligibility criteria of the climate mitigation marker. However, there may be cases where energy efficiency aspects make projects eligible to be scored as climate change mitigation, where they involve reducing GHG emissions of an energy generation process.	
Heating, cooling and energy distribution -236	**2 or 1**	**0 or 1 or 2**	**Electric power transmission and distribution** The decisions that promoted the measure should be considered when assigning the marker, ensuring that the investment is not in energy-intensive technologies. • In a country or region served by coal power, investments in network infrastructure can minimise power losses a mitigation score 1 can be assigned. • In countries/regions where network expansion also allows for the extension/connection of renewable energy => mitigation score 2. Investment in **innovative/smart grid technologies** pursue reduction of GHG as the main target (mitigation score 2) since they create the infrastructure for the use of renewable energies or allow for efficiency gains/loss reduction. If the design of modern networks is expected to increase the security of supply in case of extreme weather events caused by climate change and based on a context/vulnerability assessment, then the adaptation score 1 can be justified. **Heat generation** Heat-only plants that use renewable energy sources (including solar, geothermal, biomass, etc) score 2 for mitigation.	**Mitigation** • Construction of new transmission/distribution lines, transformers, and substations, grid rehabilitation, deployment of innovative network technologies (mitigation score 1 or 2). • New 'off-grid' systems (typically integrating energy storage, management and appliances) - allowing delivery of renewable energy directly to houses, businesses and/or community services without integration with the grid (e.g. mini-grids, home systems) (mitigation score 1 or 2, adaptation if aimed at enhancing the resilience of population / power systems to climate risks). **Adaptation** • Strengthening of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure if the main objective is to cope with the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2).

BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES – 240				
All purpose codes in category 240	**0 or 1 or 2**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Credit lines in support of the finance sector specifically designed for the development of renewable energy, the support of low-carbon investments, energy efficiency or climate adaptation qualify for the climate markers (the marking and score dependent on the prominence of mitigation and/or adaptation in investment criteria for the credit lines).	**Mitigation**[15] • Dedicated credit lines to finance renewable energy investments (mitigation score 2). • Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' energy saving efforts through providing medium-term and long-term funds for energy conservation measures and raising awareness of energy saving via local development financial institutions (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • Climate insurance fund to facilitate the adaptation to climate change for businesses and households through better access to adequate insurance solutions (adaptation score 2). • Creation of infrastructure and hubs that would support improved business continuity during and after extreme weather events (adaptation score 1).
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES – 250				
All purpose codes in category 250	**0 or 1 or 2**	**1 or 2 or 0**	Support to the mainstreaming of climate change considerations in businesses and services can be scored against adaptation or mitigation marker score 1. Activities including the provision of advice to business in greening their practices or incentives for private sector to include climate change concepts in their strategies or guide their investment can score mitigation 1. If the main objective of the financial line is to implement projects to reduce GHG emissions, then it can be scored against mitigation 2. Example activities could include guidance around provision of information & advice for low carbon, and climate resilient investments.	**Mitigation** • Finance measures in the field of climate protection for preparing and supporting private investment on a public-private partnership basis (PPP). (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • Tools to strengthen the capacity of the private sector for climate change (adaptation score 2). • Linking initiatives, stakeholders and knowledge for livelihood security including vulnerability to climate change (adaptation score 1).

[15] In the CRS, depending on main focus, credit lines in support of the finance sector specifically designed for the development of renewable energy or for energy savings may be recorded under the energy sector (230).

AGRICULTURE - 311				
All purpose codes in category 311	**0 or 1**	**1 or 2 or 0**	Agricultural development measures can, in many ways, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. Scoring against mitigation may also be justified when farming methods decrease GHG emissions or increase carbon sequestration.	**Mitigation:** • Livestock projects that reduce methane or other GHG emissions (manure management with biodigestors, etc.) (mitigation score 1). • Increase and maintenance of the CO_2-binding capacity of soil and vegetation (mitigation score 1). • Use of energy saving machineries, design of eco-efficient, carbon neutral systems etc.(mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • Sustainable climate-resilient farming methods (adaptation score 2). • Promoting diversified agricultural production to reduce climate risk (e.g. growing a mix of different crops and different varieties of each crop) (adaptation score 2). • Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change (adaptation score 2). • Cultivate and distribute climate-resilient seeds (adaptation score 2).
FORESTRY – 312				
All purpose codes in category 312	**2 or 1 or 0**	**0 or 1 or 2**	There are various mitigation and adaptation effects for forestry/afforestation measures which usually results a combination of both climate markers (but scoring bot mitigation and adaptation as a principal objective should remain exceptional). Since forest has a particularly important role in CO2 storage, there is usually more emphasis on GHG reduction for these activities, but they can support adaptation (e.g. resilient forest-based livelihoods). Forestry projects do not qualify by default and need to be examined on a case-by-case basis to determine how they should be marked. In the case of a monocrop forest plantation with important economic and social benefits,	**Mitigation** • Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation (mitigation score 2), rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification. (mitigation score 1 or 2 if main objective). **Adaptation** • Restoration of former forest areas utilising natural seed banks and existing plants, in order to reduce vulnerability of forest ecosystems to the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2). • Promoting sustainable forest management and adopting harvesting techniques that reduce soil erosion and exposure to

			scoring against mitigation will depend on how the trees grown are utilised after they are cut. If they are used for energy production (i.e. turned into charcoal for fuel) there are no net carbon sequestration benefits (mitigation score 0) , unless cleared areas are systematically replanted (mitigation score 1 for sustainable biomass production, or even 2 if sustainably managed wood fuel plantations demonstrably reduce pressure on natural forests). In many cases, improved forest management and reforestation/afforestation enhance adaptation capacities, so adaptation can be scored as 1.	wildfires, and promote the conservation of biodiversity in order to safeguard forest ecosystems from the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2).
FISHING - 313				
All purpose codes in category 313	**0**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Fishing is a critical sector for many economies, including small island states. If the objective is to improve the conditions of the sector by increasing its resilience to climate change it can be marked as adaptation 1 or 2, if properly justified and the information regarding the context of vulnerability is available.	**Adaptation** • Promoting changes in fishing practices to adapt to changes in stocks and target species. Introducing flexibility in the gear that is used, the species that are fished, the fishing areas to be managed, and the allocations that are harvested (adaptation score 1). • Mapping changes in the range of fish species and strengthening the monitoring of fish stocks to determine the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2).
INDUSTRY – 321				
All purpose codes in category 321	**0 or 1 or 2**	**0 or 1**	Inclusive and sustainable industries can be marked as mitigation or adaptation. For mitigation, changes in the demand patterns influence the resource chain and have impacts on GHG emissions. Improvements in processes and cleaner production (e.g. cement, chemicals) can bring mitigation benefits). A mitigation marker core 1 can but it can be applied to relevant improvements in the production methods to reduce emission of GHG emissions. In adaptation, activities designed to include considerations of climate change impacts, like design of climate-resilient equipment, can be scored against the adaptation markers with score 1.	**Mitigation** • Promotion of adoption of energy-efficiency standards and other environmental standards expected to reduce GHG emissions as part of trade-related assistance (mitigation score 1 if a sufficiently prominent objective). **Adaptation** • Retrofitting of industrial facilities to enhance resilience to climate-related risks (adaptation score 1). • Switching to less water consuming production technologies reduces vulnerability against water shortage (adaptation score 1).

MINING – 322				
All purpose codes in category 322	**0 or 1**	**0 or 1**	Improvements in energy efficiency of mining industry could be scored against the mitigation marker if properly justified. Climate change considerations in the improved design and construction could be scored against the adaptation markers adaptation if properly justified.	**Mitigation** • Improvement of energy efficiency measures in mining process (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Analytical studies or capacity building to improve resilience of mining industries (adaptation score 1). • Changes in the design of open pit mines to adapt to flooding due to increased precipitation can be scored against adaptation (adaptation score 1).
CONSTRUCTION – 323				
All purpose codes in category 323	**0 or 1 or 2**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Construction sector policy and planning. If the activity in in a specific sector that should be assigned to the sector (e.g. hospitals or schools). Inclusion of resilience concepts in the construction process could be marked as adaptation. Improvements in regulation to include energy efficiency measures in buildings could qualify as mitigation activities.	**Mitigation** • Promotion of energy-efficient building techniques, development and enforcement of related standards and certification schemes (mitigation score 2). • Programme of activities (PoA) in energy efficiency in the construction sector (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation** • More robust building regulations and improved enforcement practices when there is a shift in zones affected by typhoons/ hurricanes/storm surges (adaptation score 2).
TRADE – 331				
All purpose codes in category 331	**0 or 1**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Trade can be affected by climate change through disruption of national trade due to climate-related disasters.	**Mitigation** • Development of market mechanisms for developing countries in the context of climate conventions (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Assessment of climate change impacts and damages on trade and economic growth (adaptation score 2).

TOURISM – 332				
All purpose codes in category 332	**0 or 1 or 2**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Tourism activities that foster sustainable development practices that incorporate mitigation and/or adaptation concepts qualify as mitigation of adaptation. The objective should clearly state the impacts of climate change in the modified activity.	**Mitigation** • Sustainable tourism development by introducing zero-carbon business solutions, e.g. zero-carbon resorts, touristic products etc. (mitigation score 2). • Supporting sustainable tourism development as an alternative to high-carbon economic activities and simultaneously contributing to conservation of tourist attractions, e.g. forests, national parks (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Diversification of tourist attractions to encompass inland or low-risk areas (adaptation score 2). • Promotion of eco-tourism as part of a strategy to maintain the resilience of natural ecosystems while diversifying rural livelihoods (adaptation score 1 or 2).
GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION – 410				
Environmental Policy and administrative management – 41010	**2 or 1**	**2 or 1**	Institutional reforms and strengthening to include climate aspects in policies and regulations National and subnational Climate Change strategies and planning can score against mitigation or adaptation	**Mitigation:** • Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks) (mitigation score 2). • Climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change (mitigation score 2). • Climate technology needs' surveys and assessments; institutional capacity building (mitigation score 1 or 2). **Adaptation:** • Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and international policy, plans and programmes (adaptation score 2). • Improving regulations and legislation to provide incentives to adapt (adaptation score 1 or 2). • Dedicated budget support to a national or local authorities for climate change adaptation policy implementation (adaptation score 2)
Biosphere protection –	**1 or**	**1 or**	There are various mitigation and adaptation effects for this	**Mitigation:**

41020 Bio-diversity – 41030	**2**	**2**	topic which usually results a combination of both climate markers (but scoring bot mitigation and adaptation as a principal objective should remain exceptional).	• Preservation of the CO2 storage capacity of vegetation cover (especially forests) and soil (especially wetlands) (mitigation score 1 or 2). • 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 (mitigation score 1 or 2). **Adaptation:** • Contribution to the preservation of water resources or erosion prevention to adapt to the effects of climate change (adaptation score 1). • Climate resilient conservation measures allowing species to adapt to climate change (e.g., protected eco-corridors for migration) (adaptation score 2). • Ecosystem based adaptation, i.e. the use of ecosystems or ecosystem services to help people to adapt to climate change (e.g. wetland restauration and management to enhance continuity of drinking water supply in drought prone areas) (adaptation score 2).
Flood prevention/control – 41050	**0**	**2 or 1**	Flood and coastal protection, as well as drainage measures often directly relate to the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2). For measures not primarily employed for adaptation to the impacts of climate change, or measures that are only part of larger measure, adaptation score 1 is appropriate.	**Adaptation** • Flood protection measures in areas which are becoming increasingly flood-sensitive (e.g. closing of estuaries, building of dikes and sea defences, restoration of wetlands) – with due consideration for the potential environmental impacts of such measures (adaptation score 2 or 1). • Restoring the function of floodplains in combination with sound land-use planning of watersheds and wetlands thereby reducing the exposure to floods and improving water availability in areas affected by water scarcity and /or variable rainfall patterns (adaptation score 2).
Environmental education/training – 41081 Environmental research – 41082	**2 or 1**	**2 or 1**	Activities that are focused on providing training for climate change adaptation and mitigation can score 1 or 2 against adaptation and mitigation markers.	**Mitigation:** • Education, training and public awareness related to climate change, the causes and impacts of climate change and the role of adaptation (mitigation and adaptation score 2). • Climate-change-mitigation related research and

				monitoring. Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation:** • Adaptation-related climate research including meteorological and hydrological observation and forecasting, impact and vulnerability assessments, etc. (adaptation score 2).
Other MULTISECTOR – 430				
Urban development and management – 43030	**1 or 2 or 0**	**1 or 2 or 0**	Urban development activities often address environmental and climate issues. If the issue of adaptation to climate change is central to a measure's purpose (e.g., ecological measures counteracting overheating in urban areas) adaptation gets scored 2 and mitigation 0. If reduction aspects are at the centre of a measure (e.g., public transport development), mitigation gets scored 2 and adaptation 0. In many cases, sustainable urban development is equally beneficial to both strands (mitigation score 1 and adaptation score 1). When urban development activities do not address climate aspects as a priority (e.g., activities that are dedicated primarily to improving the lives of slum dwellers), the content of the activity determines whether climate is a secondary objective.	**Mitigation:** • Energy efficiency planning in cities (mitigation score 2). **Adaptation:** • Support to development of climate action plans with vulnerability assessments in cities (adaptation score 2).
Rural development – 43040	**1 or 0**	**1 or 0**	Regional development planning, land use issues, land management, and many additional aspects of rural development offer a variety of approaches to integrate GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation: • In climate change affected regions, adaptation issues are likely in the foreground (adaptation score 1 and mitigation score 0). • For land use and land management measures, especially protection of forest or wetlands, mitigation may be of primary significance (mitigation score 1 and adaptation score 0).	**Mitigation:** • Securing land and use rights, contribution to sustainable long-term land-use planning, reducing emissions from land use and changes in land use (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation:** • Sustainable Agriculture for adaptation to climate change in vulnerable regions, sustainable regional development in rural drought areas (adaptation score 2).
Research and scientific	**0 or**	**0 or**	Scoring depends on the thematic focus of the funded	

institutions – 43082	**1 or 2**	**1 or 2**	organisations and all scoring combinations are thus possible.	
1. GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT – 510 2. *General budget support (GBS) is by definition un-earmarked and is excluded from marking (see paragraph 18). Sector budget support can be marked. However, possible options for qualifying GBS flows in terms of their degree of focus on the Rio conventions could be pursued: a number of partner countries are developing climate-specific budget codes/tagging; as a result monitoring the recipient country's domestic expenditure on climate activities (and possibly other environmental aspects) could be possible*[16].				
DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE – 520				
Food aid/food security programmes – 52010	**0**	**0 or 1 or 2**	Activities in the area of food security can be scored against the adaptation marker if the objectives of the project explicitly include the building of climate resilience in food production.	**Adaptation** • A programme addressing food insecurity which also builds capacity to cope with the impacts of climate change on food production could be marked as "significant". In this example the principal objective is food security and a "significant" objective is adaptation to climate change (adaptation score 1).
DEBT – 600 *Excluded from marking (see paragraph 18) except for debt swaps which can be specifically targeted to environmental purposes.*				
HUMANITARIAN AID – 700				
Emergency response– 720	**0 or 1**	**0 or 1**	In the case of a situation which results from natural disasters, the short term response to support the affected population can score mitigation or adaptation 1 if designed with a clear link to climate change in terms of GHG emission reductions of improvement of adaptive capacity and resilience.	**Mitigation** • Provision of solar lights for use during emergency responses (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Stand-by emergency credit for urgent recovery which aims to promptly respond to the financial requirements of post-disaster recovery activities (adaptation score 1).

1. [16] Members are currently not required to indicate the Rio/environment focus of GBS data. There may be rationale to revisit this however, in recognition of the 2011 Busan commitments on effective development co-operation to increase the use of country systems. Going forward, possible options for qualifying these flows in terms of their degree of focus could be pursued using a more refined methodology. Options include: i) Reviews of GBS donor co-ordination groups in recipient countries: these reviews could provide information on the content of policy dialogue that accompanies GBS and report on the specific measures taken to address biodiversity/climate/desertification/environment-related objectives, and ii) Monitoring of the recipient country's domestic expenditure on biodiversity/climate/desertification/environment-related activities.

				• Support to Civil Protection Team through the use of satellite-based maps in the preparation of event scenarios and rescue plans after the heavy monsoon rains that caused floods (adaptation score 1).
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation – 73010	**0 or 1**	**0 or 1 or 2**	In the aftermath of a natural disaster caused or hardened by climate change, the improvement of capabilities to cope with natural disasters caused by climate change can be marked as adaptation, for example restoring food production. Activities that include a restoration of services or repairing of infrastructure with low carbon technologies could be marked as mitigation.	**Mitigation** • Review and Assess the adequacy of current environmental management practices on a range of humanitarian activities (mitigation score 1). **Adaptation** • Project which supports the process of early recovery and reconstruction as well as establishment of resilient society / community ("build-back better") in disaster-affected areas (adaptation score 2).
Disaster prevention and preparedness – 74010	**0**	**1 or 2 or 0 2**	In countries affected by climate change, disaster prevention/preparedness aims to reduce the vulnerability (or strengthening the resilience) of the population, the economy, and its infrastructure against the short-term negative consequences of climate change related disasters. Climate risk management[17] which consists in preventing and dealing with long-term loss and damage resulting from climate change (e.g., impacts of sea level rise) qualifies for adaptation score 2. Adaptation score 1 is appropriate if the measure is not directly aimed at adapting to climate change, but still significantly contributes to it.	**Adaptation** • Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters (adaptation score 2). • Developing emergency preparedness plans and disaster risk reduction strategies in order to protect key infrastructure assets from the impacts of climate change; this includes setting up early warning systems, addressing governance issues and promoting awareness (adaptation score 2). • Promoting disaster preparedness and the links to climate change adaptation at various levels of government as well as at community level (adaptation score 2). • Social protection for climate disasters: e.g. as part of a pre-disaster preparedness programme which seeks to build resilience to potential future climate related disasters, having a social protection scheme in place to enable emergency cash transfers to happen when a flood/storm strikes – means poorest people don't need to sell down their assets in the immediate aftermath of a disaster (adaptation score 1 or 2 if main objective).

2. [17] Note the risk of confusion with terms when climate risk management is referred to as climate risk "mitigation"; the latter can be misinterpreted as "mitigation" instead of "adaptation" related.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS – 910 *Excluded from marking (see paragraph 18).*
REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES – 930 *Excluded from marking (see paragraph 18).*
UNALLOCATED – 998