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DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

PROPOSAL FOR MODERNISING CRS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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This document is presented to the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) for APPROVAL under item 11.a of the draft annotated agenda [DCD/DAC/STAT/A(2017)2].

The proposal is based on two rounds of consultation, in July and October 2016, with DAC members' humanitarian policy focal points on possible adjustments to the CRS classifications. Based on this consultation, a proposal was presented for discussion at the WP-STAT Informal meeting on 28 February – 1 March 2017. Members' feedback was generally positive, so proposals have been only slightly modified since.

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PROPOSAL FOR MODERNISING CRS CLASSIFICATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Background

1. Humanitarian assistance operations and financing have evolved significantly over the last few years. In January 2016, the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing published its report *"Too important to fail: Addressing the humanitarian financing gap"* for the World Humanitarian Summit.¹ The report identified three actions for meeting the needs of humanitarian aid of more than 125 million people: i) tackle the root causes of the humanitarian caseload to shrink the needs over time; ii) raise more funds by deepening the resource base (new financial instruments and innovative ideas on how to deal with fragility and humanitarian crises); and iii) make more resources available for delivery of humanitarian responses and spend less on administrative procedures, duplications and overlaps.

2. At the World Humanitarian Summit, held on 23-24 May 2016, major humanitarian donors, including twenty OECD DAC members, and representatives of aid agencies, produced 51 "commitments" to make humanitarian finance more efficient and effective. This so-called Grand Bargain includes commitments on:

- greater transparency to support accountability.
- more support to national and local responders², with a target of 25% by 2020.
- increased use of cash transfers for delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- reducing earmarks, with a global target of 30% of humanitarian finance that is non-earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020.
- trialling multi-annual humanitarian planning and financing; reducing duplication and management costs.
- focusing on better needs assessments and increasing the participation of affected communities in humanitarian programming.
- harmonising reporting requirements by the end of 2018.
- enhancing engagement between humanitarian and development actors.

3. There has also been a significant evolution in global thinking about disaster risk reduction, culminating in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework), endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. This

1. See <http://www.un.org/news/WEB-1521765-E-OCHA-Report-on-Humanitarian-Financing.pdf>.

2. National and local responders comprise governments at national or subnational levels, communities, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and local civil society.

agreement recognises that the state has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local governments, the private sector and other stakeholders.

4. A proposal to establish a policy marker for disaster risk reduction (DRR) was developed by a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) comprising the World Bank's Disaster Risk Management Practice Group & Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), and representatives of several DAC members, and presented to members at the informal WP-STAT meeting in March 2014. The decision on the marker was postponed however, as the discussions on the 2015 frameworks were still ongoing. The proposal should be reconsidered today in the context of the 2030 Agenda, which recognises DRR as an integral part of social and economic development and essential if development is to be sustainable for the future. Indeed, UN Member States in the 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission endorsed the proposal of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to include DRR indicators under SDG targets 1.5, 11.5, 11.b and 13.1. In addition, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 contains seven targets, including "Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030". United Nations Member States in the Open Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Terminology and Indicators for Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations are looking to the OECD to measure progress against this target.

5. To ensure that the humanitarian assistance classifications in the CRS are fit for purpose in the post-2015 environment, they will need to be adapted to allow members to report progress against their World Humanitarian Summit commitments, including the Grand Bargain, and the Sendai Framework.³ In this context, the OECD Secretariat undertook two rounds of consultation in July 2016 and October 2016 with DAC members' humanitarian policy focal points on possible adjustments to the CRS codes on humanitarian assistance and the DRR policy marker. Based on this consultation, a proposal was presented for discussion at the WP-STAT Informal meeting on 28 February – 1 March 2017. Members' feedback was generally positive, so proposals have been only slightly modified since.

6. At the WP-STAT on 20-21 June 2017 members will be invited to **approve** the following proposals⁴:

- **revision of the names and definitions of the codes in sector categories 720 (emergency response) and 730 (reconstruction and rehabilitation).**
- **replacing the code 74010 (disaster prevention and preparedness) with (i) a code solely dedicated to disaster risk reduction in the sector category 430; and (ii) a code solely dedicated to multi-hazard response preparedness in the sector category 740.**
- **creation of a flag to provide a means for gauging the evolution of the use of cash-based response in a humanitarian setting, or, alternatively, use of the key word "CASH" in the project's description.**

3. The commitment to multi-annual financing can be monitored using the existing start and end dates fields in the CRS format.

4. In addition, proposals for new or revised channel codes for organisations involved in the delivery of humanitarian aid are presented in DCD/DAC/STAT (2017)13.

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7. The proposed changes to purpose codes are shown in detail in table 1. In comparison with the version presented at the WP-STAT informal meeting, the main changes are: humanitarian protection and civil protection which were previously proposed as two new stand-alone codes have been moved to purpose code 72010; additional clarification notes for purpose code 72040 to explicitly exclude medical nutrition interventions; and change of titles of the sector code 730, purpose code 73010 and purpose code 740xx to reduce confusion or increase clarity. Paragraphs 8-11 present the proposed new means of tracking cash-based response. In addition, paragraphs 12-14 and the Annex propose the **creation of a new policy marker for disaster risk reduction to provide a means for gauging disaster risk reduction mainstreaming within development assistance and, over time, provide an incentive to increase risk-informed development investments**⁵. A full-fledged proposal remains to be developed for discussion at the next WP-STAT meeting.

5. This proposal has been endorsed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UN-ISDR), the institutional home of the Sendai Framework, and the World Bank Group's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. The marker aims at measuring the contribution to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291>). As a result its scope is wider than the Rio markers.

Table 1. Proposed adjustments to CRS purpose codes for humanitarian assistance

DAC code	CRS code	Current Description	Current Clarifications/ Additional notes on coverage	Proposed Description	Proposed Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage	Comments on proposed changes
720		Emergency Response	<i>An emergency is a situation which results from man-made crises and/or natural disasters.</i>	Emergency Response	<i>An emergency is a situation which results from man-made crises and/or natural disasters.</i>	
	72010	Material assistance relief and services	Shelter, water, sanitation and health services, supply of medicines and other non-food relief items for the benefit of affected people and to facilitate the return to normal lives and livelihoods; assistance to refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries other than for food (72040) or protection (72050).	Material assistance relief and services	Shelter, water, sanitation, education, health services including supply of medicines and malnutrition management, and other non-food relief items (including cash and voucher delivery modalities) for the benefit of crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries, Includes assistance delivered by or co-ordinated by international civil protection units in the immediate aftermath of a disaster (in-kind assistance, deployment of specially-equipped teams, logistics and transportation, or assessment and co-ordination by experts sent to the field). Also includes measures to promote and protect the safety, well-being, dignity and integrity of crisis-affected people including refugees and internally displaced persons in developing countries. (Activities designed to protect the security of persons or properties through the use or display of force are not reportable as ODA.)	Edit the clarification notes of an existing code. Education is added to reflect the results of the World Humanitarian Summit. Malnutrition management is a medical activity, undertaken in hospitals and health posts, provided by medical staff using therapeutic protocols and medicine. This is not a food security activity or emergency food aid assistance. Includes mobilisation of both civilian and military assets in response to humanitarian crisis (pandemic response, natural disasters). Change the coverage to include protection (previously under 72050). <i>Add metadata to signal break in series.</i> Includes measures taken to ensure civilian protection, associated or not with material relief assistance and services. Excludes armed force protection, previously included in code 72050. Wording is altered to reflect that of the Good Humanitarian Donorship principle N°1.

DAC code	CRS code	Current Description	Current Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage	Proposed Description	Proposed Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage	Comments on proposed changes
	72040	Emergency food aid	Food aid normally for general free distribution or special supplementary feeding programmes; short-term relief to targeted population groups affected by emergency situations. Cash, vouchers, in-kind and all other forms of transfers, services and support relevant to food assistance and emergency food security. Excludes non-emergency food security assistance programmes/food aid (52010).	Emergency food assistance	Provision and distribution of food; cash and vouchers for the purchase of food; non-medical nutritional interventions for the benefit of crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries in emergency situations. Includes logistical costs. Excludes non-emergency food security assistance programmes/food aid (52010) and medical nutrition interventions (therapeutic feeding) (72010).	Edit the description and the clarification notes of an existing code. Code label and wording of clarification notes is altered in order to be in line with the Food Assistance Convention. Clarify that food-related logistics costs are included.
	72050	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	Measures to co-ordinate delivery of humanitarian aid, including logistics and communications systems; measures to promote and protect the safety, well-being, dignity and integrity of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities. (Activities designed to protect the security of persons or property through the use or display of force are not reportable as ODA.)	Relief co-ordination and support services	Measures to co-ordinate the assessment and safe delivery of humanitarian aid, including logistic, transport and communication systems; direct financial or technical support to national governments of affected countries to manage a disaster situation; activities to build an evidence base for humanitarian financing and operations, sharing this information and developing standards and guidelines for more effective response; funding for identifying and sharing innovative and scalable solutions to deliver effective humanitarian assistance.	Change the coverage of an existing code. <i>Add metadata to signal break in series.</i> Protection is moved out of this code and into code 72010. Clarify coverage: Assessment co-ordination is inserted to encompass measures supporting shared assessments. All costs related to innovation in humanitarian aid, research projects, and sharing of best practices that contribute to overall humanitarian efficiency are reflected here.

DAC code	CRS code	Current Description	Current Clarifications/ Additional notes on coverage	Proposed Description	Proposed Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage	Comments on proposed changes
730		Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	<i>This relates to activities during and in the aftermath of an emergency situation. Longer-term activities to improve the level of infrastructure or social services should be reported under the relevant economic and social sector codes. See also guideline on distinguishing humanitarian from sector- allocable aid.</i>	Reconstruction and rehabilitation	<i>This relates to activities during and in the aftermath of an emergency situation. Longer-term activities to improve the level of infrastructure or social services should be reported under the relevant economic and social sector codes. See also guideline on distinguishing humanitarian from sector- allocable aid.</i>	Edit the description. Edited to avoid confusion with 72010 ("material relief"). No change in coverage.
730	73010	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Short-term reconstruction work after emergency or conflict limited to restoring pre-existing infrastructure (e.g. repair or construction of roads, bridges and ports, restoration of essential facilities, such as water and sanitation, shelter, health care services); social and economic rehabilitation in the aftermath of emergencies to facilitate transition and enable populations to return to their previous livelihood or develop a new livelihood in the wake of an emergency situation (e.g. trauma counselling and treatment, employment programmes).	Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation	Social and economic rehabilitation in the aftermath of emergencies to facilitate recovery and resilience building and enable populations to restore their livelihoods in the wake of an emergency situation (e.g. trauma counselling and treatment, employment programmes). Includes infrastructure necessary for the delivery of humanitarian aid; restoring pre-existing essential infrastructure and facilities (e.g. water and sanitation, shelter, health care services, education); rehabilitation of basic agricultural inputs and livestock. Excludes longer-term reconstruction ("build back better") which is reportable against relevant sectors.	Edit the description and the clarification notes of an existing code. The new wording better defines emergency rehabilitation as the immediate physical, economic and social post-emergency phase. This is to avoid overlap with code 72010 (Material relief assistance and services and humanitarian protection).

DAC code	CRS code	Current Description	Current Clarifications/ Additional notes on coverage	Proposed Description	Proposed Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage	Comments on proposed changes
740		Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	<i>See codes 41050 and 15220 for prevention of floods and conflicts.</i>	Disaster preparedness	<i>See code 430xx for disaster risk reduction.</i>	
	Delete code 74010 (split into 2 new codes)	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Disaster risk reduction activities (e.g. developing knowledge, natural risks cartography, legal norms for construction); early warning systems; emergency contingency stocks and contingency planning including preparations for forced displacement.			Replace an existing code with two new codes: disaster risk reduction (430xx) and multi-hazard preparedness (740xx). Disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction is in essence a development activity, not a humanitarian activity. This code is misleading as it fuels the misperception that natural disasters are a purely humanitarian concern, contrary to the Sendai Framework.
	New code 740xx			Multi-hazard response preparedness	Building the responsiveness, capability and capacity of international, regional and national actors to disasters. Support to the institutional capacities of national and local government, specialised bodies, and civil society organisations to anticipate, respond and recover from the impact of potential, imminent and current hazardous events and emergency situations that pose humanitarian threats and could call for a humanitarian response. This includes risk analysis and assessment, mitigation, preparedness, such as stockpiling of emergency items and capacity building aimed to increase the speed and effectiveness of life-saving assistance delivered in the occurrence of crisis.	Create a new code. <i>Add metadata to signal break in series.</i> Disaster preparedness is necessary to prepare for immediate humanitarian response (stockpiling, capacity building) once a disaster strikes. Activities previously coded under 74010 would be moved here.

DAC code	CRS code	Current Description	Current Clarifications/ Additional notes on coverage	Proposed Description	Proposed Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage	Comments on proposed changes
430	New code 430xx			Disaster Risk Reduction	Disaster risk reduction activities if not sector specific. Comprises risk assessments, structural prevention measures (e.g. flood prevention infrastructure), normative prevention measures (e.g. building codes, land-use planning), and risk transfer systems (e.g. insurance schemes, risk funds). Also includes building local and national capacities and supporting the establishment of efficient and sustainable national structures able to promote disaster risk reduction.	Create a new code. <i>Add metadata to signal break in series.</i> Disaster risk reduction activities previously included under the humanitarian code 74010 will be reported under this new development code so as to align with the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291 . (Disaster preparedness remains under humanitarian aid.) Activities previously coded under 41050 "Flood prevention control" would be moved here.

Purpose codes series 410

DAC code	CRS code	Current Description	Current Clarifications/ Additional notes on coverage	Proposed Description	Proposed Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage	Comments on proposed changes
410	Delete code 41050	Flood prevention/control	Floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities.			Delete code. <i>Add metadata to signal break in series.</i> Activities previously coded under 41050 would be moved to new code 430xx.

Cash as a modality of aid delivery

8. In order to monitor how OECD members are delivering on their commitments from the World Humanitarian Summit, it will be necessary to track the use of multi-purpose cash as a modality for aid delivery. To this effect, a proposal for a cash marker was presented at the 2017 WP-STAT Informal meeting. One member suggested that the marker could be broadened to cover sectors beyond humanitarian aid, while some other members commented that it is not a marker and should be replaced by an alternative method to track cash in Humanitarian aid. The proposal has therefore been simplified to a flag which would reflect whether a programme has a cash component embedded in it.

Flag	Object
1	Project has a cash delivery component It includes multipurpose or sector-based unconditional or conditional cash, including cash transfer in emergencies, or development programmes. This includes programmes in which cash delivery is an element built into the programme design, even if other assistance modalities (such as in-kind assistance or vouchers) are also used.
0	Cash delivery is not used as an assistance modality or is not relevant.

9. Alternatively, the use of cash as an aid modality could be captured by introducing the keyword “CASH”⁶ in the project’s description.

10. **Members are invited to decide on their preferred method of tracking the cash modality of delivery of humanitarian aid.**

11. It is proposed that the above revisions to the purpose codes take effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 expenditures. If the cash flag is chosen as the means for tracking cash-based response, it would be implemented in the CRS in 2019 for the reporting on 2018 expenditures, whereas the use of the keyword can be introduced immediately.

Disaster Risk Reduction marker (DRR)

12. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a development priority, as well as a humanitarian one. As a cross-cutting issue in the context of sustainable development, it is embedded in activities in all sectors and currently not identified in CRS reporting. Introduction of a policy marker would enable tracking DRR integrated in development assistance and also encourage the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning. As for other policy markers, members would be requested to assess and indicate for each aid activity whether or not it includes disaster risk reduction activities/considerations as a principal or significant objective.⁷

6. For practical reasons, the Secretariat recommends using the word “CASH” regardless of the language in which the rest of the description is reported.

7. “Principal” policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental to the design of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question

13. At the March 2017 WP-STAT Informal meeting, members pointed out the possible overlap between the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) marker and the DRR marker. This is indeed the case – in their publication [*Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific*](#), page 3, UN-ISDR, UNDP and GFDDR recognise that “CCA is an integral component of DRR” and that DRR is broader than CCA. They also state on page 4 that while there are clear synergies between the two concepts, there are also some mutually exclusive elements. Because of their differences, tracking DRR separately from CCA remains important for the reasons outlined in paragraphs 4-5 above.

14. An indicative list of aid activities potentially eligible for the disaster risk reduction marker is presented below in the Annex. **A full-fledged proposal for a DRR marker will be developed for discussion at the next WP-STAT meeting.**

“would the activity have been undertaken (or designed) without this objective?” “Significant” policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. If the activity does not match any eligible disaster risk reduction activity/consideration, it will be considered “Not targeted”. It is recalled also that an activity can have more than one principal or significant policy objective, and that to qualify for a score of “principal” or “significant”, the objective has to be explicitly promoted in the project documentation.

ANNEX. INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR DEFINING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MARKER COVERAGE

Examples of disaster risk reduction activities in various sectors	
EDUCATION (110)	
• Development or introduction of educational programs that promote resilience to natural hazards such as disaster resistant construction practices. • Review of curricula to take account of disaster risk reduction aspects in basic education, vocational training, and other forms of training and education. • Development or introduction of a disaster risk reduction curriculum in school education and training programs. • Retrofitting existing schools and any academic facilities for disaster-resistance. • Integration of disaster resistant standards in academic infrastructure design and development. • Support for the establishment of natural hazard safety plans and training drills in academic institutions. • Development or strengthening of disaster response policies and plans for academic institutions. • Assistance for higher education in disaster risk reduction related fields.	
HEALTH (120)	
• Training of health care providers in natural disaster preparedness and response. • Retrofitting existing health infrastructure such as health centers and hospitals with disaster resilient building codes. • Assess changes in risk (exposure and sensitivity) to natural hazard related diseases for vulnerable groups. • Incorporate natural hazard related health risks into clinical practice guidelines, and curricula for continuous medical education and training. • Take preventive measures to counteract increased exposure to natural hazard related diseases. • Strengthen health management information systems related to disaster risk reduction. • Strategies that aim to improve the disaster risk management of the health and insurance system. • Include disaster related diseases in basic benefits of health insurance policies.	
WATER AND SANITATION (120)	
• Strengthening of hydro-meteorology capacity and early warning systems. • Reduce the vulnerability to natural hazards of wastewater treatment and disposal designs. • Integration of disaster risk reduction measures in river basin's development and management.	
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY (150)	
• Measures aimed at increasing government capacity to manage risks and respond effectively to	

disasters. • Fiscal policy and management measures in support of disaster risk reduction. • Economic research, modeling, and policy making for disaster risk reduction. • Identify groups vulnerable to natural hazards and undertake measures to reduce their vulnerability. • Strengthen civil participation in the development of policies and programs for disaster risk reduction.
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES (160)
• Development of social protection strategies/safety nets to respond to natural disasters. • Mechanisms to scale up social protection programmes in times of disasters. • Social protection programmes that promote resilience to natural hazards. • Inclusion of vulnerability to natural hazards as a poverty indicator in development co-operation. • Specific targeting of groups vulnerable to natural hazards for social protection programmes. • Strengthening institutional capacity of social protection programmes to respond to a crisis resulting from natural disasters. • Support for the integration of disaster risk reduction incentives within housing finance programmes. • Public work programmes or sub-projects that integrate disaster risk reduction measures or enhance resilience to natural hazards (building codes). • Construction of evacuation routes and shelters for communities to use in times of natural disasters.
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (210)
• Embedding disaster-resistant elements in the existing transportation network. • Support for the incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures in transportation system planning. • Assess economic, environmental or social impacts of natural hazards on transportation. • Introduce disaster resilient building codes in road construction projects. • Developing storage capacities for pre-positioning of disaster preparedness equipment, material and supplies.
COMMUNICATION (220)
• Incorporate natural hazard considerations in information and communication policies and institutions. • Development or strengthening of disaster response policies and plans. • Establishment of a Geographic Information System (GIS) database and other systems for risk assessments and decision support for risk management. • Develop or strengthen emergency response systems for use during times of natural disasters. • Development of disaster helplines. • Assistance in the establishment of disaster resistant connectivity. • Development or strengthening of telecommunications infrastructure for use as part of an emergency response system during times of natural disasters.
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY (230)
• Incorporate the potential impacts of natural hazards in the design standards of transmission and distribution lines and power system reliability assessments.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (240)
AGRICULTURE (311)
• Develop, test or introduce practices or techniques that are more resilient to natural hazards and climate variability in farming systems or plant breeding.

• Disaster risk insurance schemes for productive sectors such as agriculture. • Research of existing and new threats to agriculture, fishing, and forestry from natural hazards. • Assist in the integration of hazard resilience into extension services and programmes. • Awareness raising of the disaster risks associated with promoting adaptive measures. • Development of irrigation or drainage networks to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards. • Reduce vulnerability of crop storage facilities to natural hazards. • Develop or introduce strategies to intensify crop production to mitigate rising food prices that result from drought. • Introduce or strengthen soil management practices to adapt to climate hazards. • Flood protection or irrigation from construction of dams or water storage systems that incorporate changes in the water cycle due to climate variability or natural hazards.
FORESTRY (312)
• Introduce the use of or maintain resilience of forest systems to reduce vulnerability to landslides, flooding or other natural hazards. • Reforestation with species less vulnerable to climate variability and natural hazards. • Forest fire prevention measures. • Mangrove preservation and afforestation to improve a coastal community's resilience to natural hazards.
FISHING (313)
• Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters through sustainable production alternatives, safeguarding biodiversity, and integrated zone management.
CONSTRUCTION (323)
• Incorporate new natural hazard resilient design standards.
GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (410)
• Establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies, specific to hazard zoning and risk assessment. • Development of flood prevention/control measures: floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities. • Integration of disaster risk reduction measures in land use planning and/or policies. • Development and/or strengthening of environmental protection measures related to coping natural hazards risks.
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR (430)
• Integration of disaster risk reduction measures in urban development projects, urban planning and/or policies. • Establish flood warning and disaster assessment systems. • The inclusion of natural hazard resilient measures in urban design and planning. • Integration of natural disaster risks in rural development projects. • Developing knowledge, natural risks cartography, legal norms for construction; early warning systems.
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT (600)
• Debt forgiveness, relief of multilateral debt, rescheduling and refinancing carried out for risk reduction measures or necessary due to a large-scale natural disaster.