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PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A POLICY MARKER FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) IN THE OECD DAC CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (CRS)

In follow up to the WP-STAT meeting 20-21 June 2017, the proposal for the creation of a policy marker for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has been finalised and is circulated to members for approval under the written procedure. The marker will take effect for 2019 reporting on 2018 flows.

Members are invited to approve Annex I for inclusion in the statistical reporting directives, accompanied by the examples in Annexes II and III.

If no comments or objections are received by 5 January 2018, the marker will be considered approved and added to the reporting directives.

Cyprien Fabre (Cyprien.FABRE@oecd.org); Valérie Thielemans (Valerie.THIELEMANS@oecd.org); Aimée Nichols (Aimee.NICHOLS@oecd.org).

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PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A POLICY MARKER FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) IN THE OECD DAC CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (CRS)

Background on the DRR marker

1. The impacts of disasters[1] are escalating and are felt directly, through loss of lives, livelihoods and assets, and indirectly, through damage to economic production, welfare and society, and the diversion of funds from development to emergency relief and response. From 1980 to 2012, estimated total reported losses from disasters amounted to USD 3.8 trillion, with around 2.3 million lives lost[2]. Expected annual losses are now estimated at USD 314 billion in the built environment alone, an amount that will continue to increase, unless disaster risk is managed more successfully. Furthermore, climate change will increase the risk of disaster loss in most cases; in the Caribbean basin, climate change is estimated to contribute an additional USD 1.4 billion to the expected average annual losses from cyclone wind damage alone[3].

2. Disaster risk reduction (DRR)[4] and the application of disaster risk management[5] (DRM) measures are increasingly recognized as defining characteristics of resilient societies, and demonstrate a strong imperative for being integrated– or 'mainstreamed' – into all aspects of development. There is a growing consensus among, inter alia, countries, international development partners and businesses, of the need to build a culture of resilience by investing in ex-ante measures for understanding, reducing and preventing disaster risks. At the Rio+20 conference, world leaders called for 'disaster risk reduction (DRR) and building resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and, as appropriate, to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and considered within relevant future frameworks'[6].

3. Having been central themes of successive Global Assessment Reports on Disaster Risk Reduction[7], understanding where and how risk is generated, who bears it, and how it can be prevented or mitigated has influenced the post-2015 development agenda and is now represented in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

[1] *Disaster*: a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts. Report of the OIEWG, 2016 (A/71/644).
[2] 2013 Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE (as of January 2013).
[3] UNISDR (2015). Making Development Sustainable: The Future of Disaster Risk Management. Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).
[4] *Disaster risk reduction*: is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. Report of the OIEWG, 2016 (A/71/644).
[5] *Disaster risk management*: is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses. Report of the OIEWG, 2016 (A/71/644).
[6] The Future We Want, 2012, UN General Assembly Resolution 66/288.
[7] http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/

Development (hereafter referred to as the "2030 Agenda"), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (hereafter referred to as the "Sendai Framework"), the Paris Agreement and The New Urban Agenda[8].

4. In adopting the Sendai Framework, UN Member States established seven global targets, including Target F, which seeks to '*Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030'.* In part, this recognised that while calls for increased investment in disaster risk reduction measures have repeatedly been made – including by the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) – analyses of the profile and trends in such investments and their impacts are limited.

5. In 2017, in UN General Assembly Resolution A/71/644, Member States endorsed the recommendations of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG) for the metrics and terminology to be used to measure progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework. These include indicators that require the measurement of official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) in support of DRR, for which States considered the DRR marker essential.

6. A number of these indicators will also be employed in measuring disaster-related targets of the SDGs. This follows the endorsement by the UN Statistical Commission at its 48th Session of the proposal by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) for the indicators to measure the global targets of the 2030 Agenda. Integrated reporting on multiple frameworks is therefore a reality, with multi-purpose data sources supporting monitoring of both the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda.

Challenges in Tracking DRR Mainstreaming in Development Assistance

7. There have been several studies attempting to measure DRR mainstreaming in development assistance. Most of them have reported lack of adequate DRR classification and information as challenges. A major bottleneck in estimating the aid flows intended for DRR mainstreaming is the lack of standardised guidelines for recording such investments. This is due to the fact that DRR has not been identified as either a stand-alone or a crosscutting theme in most provider agencies' accounting and reporting systems, despite calls for improved standard-setting and development of tools and guidelines for DRR-sensitive planning and budgeting[9]. Some providers may have been using their own definitions / criteria for such reporting, which are not amenable to aggregation or analysis across providers.

8. The quality of the available data also highlights the complexity of measuring DRR mainstreaming in development assistance. Because of the crosscutting nature of DRR, purpose (sector) codes alone are not the appropriate way to capture DRR mainstreaming in development assistance; they cannot capture the co-benefits of risk management that may be embedded in the development aid to specific sectors.[10]

[8] United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development - Habitat III (A/RES/71/256*)

[9] Including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – Priority 3, and the HFA 2005-2015 Mid-Term Review http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/18197

[10] As from 2018 reporting on 2017 flows, it will be possible to assign multiple purpose codes to an activity. The Reporting Directives state that the purpose code should be assigned by answering the question "What specific area of the recipients economy is the transfer intended to foster?" In cases where one activity focuses on more than one

Opportunities

9. This paper makes a case for instituting a policy marker in the OECD CRS for tracking DRR mainstreaming in development co-operation and explains how such a marker could enhance development planning and effectiveness, contributing to sustained, resilient growth. The proposal that follows has been developed in collaboration with UNISDR.[11]

10. Establishing a policy marker for DRR could address most of the challenges involved in accurately tracking integration of disaster risk management in development co-operation. It could encourage the mainstreaming of DRR into development planning, since it will necessitate the review of every aid activity through a 'DRR Lens'. It could also provide a reliable means of gauging DRR mainstreaming within development co-operation and, over time, provide an incentive to increase the risk-informed development investment that is so fundamental to sustainability.

11. The idea of establishing a DRR marker has gained currency among numerous development partners including DAC donors, UNISDR and the World Bank. A 2013 UNISDR-OECD survey of major donor agencies indicated the need to create a marker for tracking investments in DRR. The 4th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction also called for a DRR marker. Sendai Framework Target F seeks to '*Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries…*' and UNGA Resolution A/71/644 endorsed the indicators for which the establishment of a DRR marker is considered key to measuring progress in achieving the target.

12. In addition to providing reliable tracking and reporting of DRR mainstreaming in development co-operation in DAC statistics for DAC members, the guidelines and reporting directives developed for the DRR marker may also guide similar tracking and reporting of DRR-related initiatives / programming for non-DAC providers. It may also serve as a model for the national budgetary systems of the recipient countries and foster risk-sensitive development planning over time.

13. UNISDR has tested the marker methodology in five countries of the South West Indian Ocean and the Americas in 2014-2015 as part of a Risk-Sensitive Budget Review (RSBR)[12]. The RSBR, applying the DRR marker, entailed a simple systematic quantitative analysis of a budget (or series of budgets) that identified the degree to which Government had budgeted and/or invested implicitly or explicitly, and enabled parties to estimate and take credit for investment, in risk management and risk reduction.

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sector, the same principle should apply to secondary purpose codes, i.e. purpose codes should not be used to record the policy objectives or the modalities of delivering aid, nor the type of goods or services provided by the donor; nor should they be used like markers.

[11] It builds on an earlier proposal 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.

[12] UNISDR Working Papers on Public Investment Planning and Financing Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction: Review of Mauritius, 2015, UNISDR. Geneva. Annex A.
http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/gar-pdf/UNISDR_Working_Papers_on_Public_Investment_Planning_and_Financing_Strategy_for_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_Review_of_Mauritius.pdf

Field of Application

14. An aid activity should classify under the DRR marker if for instance it includes: processes for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk; prevents new and/or reduces existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive measures that prevent or reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster; and promotes continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices, with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, resilience, and sustainable development.

15. Signatories to the Sendai Framework have agreed that it applies to the 'risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors'[13].

16. An indicative scope of activities and considerations eligible for the DRR Marker is listed below to help assess the DRR-related '*investment intent*' of aid activities. An illustrative listing of DRR activities and considerations corresponding to DAC sectors is presented in **Annex-III.**

▪ Institutional mechanisms for DRR with designated responsibilities ▪ DRR considerations integrated into development policies, planning and legislation ▪ Fostering political commitment and community participation
▪ Multi-hazard risk mapping, modelling, assessments and dissemination ▪ Decision support tools for risk-sensitive planning ▪ Early warning systems with outreach to communities
▪ Developing knowledge, public awareness and co-operation on DRR ▪ Inclusion of DRR into curricula and capacity building for educators ▪ Disaster risk management training to communities, local authorities, and targeted sectors
▪ DRR considerations integrated with the climate change adaptation, social protection and environmental policies ▪ Legal norms for resilient infrastructure and land use planning ▪ Disaster financing and insurance
▪ Disaster preparedness planning and regular drills for enhancing response ▪ Protective infrastructure and equipment ▪ Resilient recovery planning and financing

Scoring System

17. The DRR marker will assess the providers' "policy objectives" (or investment intent) in relation to DRR in each aid activity[14]. The providers will be requested to indicate for each aid activity whether or not it includes DRR activities / considerations as a principal or significant objective.

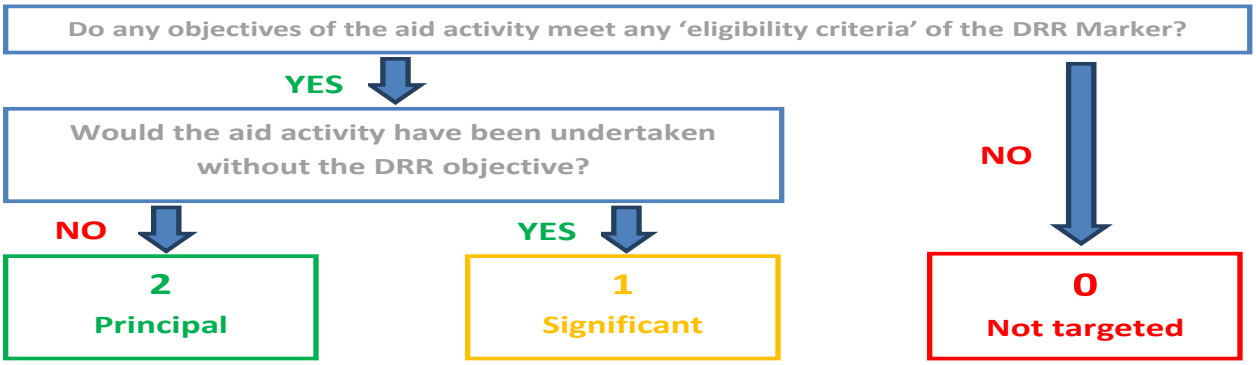
[13] Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Paragraph 15).

[14] An aid activity can take many forms. It could be a project or a programme, a cash transfer or delivery of goods, a training course or a research project, a debt relief operation or a contribution to a non-governmental organization (OECD DAC http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crsguide.htm).

- "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 "would the activity have been undertaken (or designed) without this objective?" Such activities will be assigned the value "2".
- "Significant" policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. Such activities will be assigned the value "1".
- If the activity does not match any eligible DRR activity/consideration, it will be considered "Not targeted" and will be assigned the value "0".

18. An activity can have more than one principal or significant policy objective. To qualify for a score of "principal" or "significant", the objective has to be explicitly promoted in the project documentation. As an illustration, a set of indicative aid activities showing a simulation of their potential eligibility for the DRR marker is presented in **Annex-II**.

19. The DRR marker will be used to track the level of DRR mainstreaming in development assistance. In marker data reporting, the number of aid activities classified as having 'principal' and 'significant' objectives can be shown separately. The activity-level review will follow a simple decision process, as depicted below, using detailed eligibility criteria and reporting directives (see Annex I).



20. While a marker can resolve several challenges associated with tracking and reporting of DRR mainstreaming, it will have inherent limitations. The table below shows what the DRR marker can and cannot do.

DRR marker can…	DRR marker cannot…
▪ Provide **an incentive** for donors to mainstream DRR in development assistance. ▪ Promote the idea that DRR is a **development priority**, as well as a humanitarian one. ▪ **Ensure data homogeneity and comparability**, possibly extending to national accounts in due course. ▪ **Allow measuring** of DRR mainstreaming. ▪ **Coexist** with the Climate Change Adaptation marker**.**	▪ **Quantify** the amount of aid specifically directed to DRR.

Proposal

21. WP-STAT discussed a draft proposal for the creation of a DRR marker at its meeting 20-21 June 2017. The finalised proposal presented below in Annex I, accompanied by the examples in Annexes II and III, is now presented for members' approval under the written procedure.[15] The marker will take effect for 2019 reporting on 2018 flows.

[15] The proposal for changes to CRS humanitarian purpose codes is also for approval under written procedure, following minor adjustments since the version presented to WP-STAT in June. The annexes shown hereafter take into account the proposal to replace 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.

ANNEX I: PROPOSAL FOR A DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) MARKER

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	
DEFINITION **An activity should be classified as DRR-related (score Principal or Significant) if:**	It promotes the goal and global targets* of the Sendai Framework to achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY	The activity contributes to: a) the prevention of new disaster risk, and/or b) the reduction of existing disaster risk, and/or c) the strengthening of resilience through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, and increase preparedness for response and recovery with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, resilience, and sustainable development. The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly contributes to at least one of the four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework: ▫ **Priority 1:** Understanding disaster risk. ▫ **Priority 2:** Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk. ▫ **Priority 3:** Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience. ▫ **Priority 4:** Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES	• Support for design, implementation, and evaluation of strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk • DRR considerations integrated into development policies, planning and legislation • Fostering political commitment and community participation in DRR • Multi-hazard risk mapping, modelling, assessments and dissemination • Decision support tools for risk-sensitive planning • Early warning systems with outreach to communities • Developing knowledge, public awareness and co-operation on DRR • Inclusion of DRR into curricula and capacity building for educators • Disaster risk management training to communities, local authorities, and targeted sectors • DRR considerations integrated with the climate change adaptation, social protection and environmental policies • Legal norms for resilient infrastructure and land use planning • Disaster financing and insurance • Disaster preparedness planning and regular drills for enhancing response • Protective infrastructure and equipment • Resilient recovery planning and financing

Disaster Risk Reduction (430xx) and Multi-hazard response preparedness 740xx) score, by definition, principal objective. See the annexes for examples of scoring and an indicative list of activities by sector.

***** The global targets of the Sendai Framework are: a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015; b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015; c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030; d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030; e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030; g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

ANNEX II: POTENTIAL SCORING OF A SAMPLE OF AID ACTIVITIES

The table below shows sample aid activities and/or development objectives and potential eligibility and scoring for the DRR marker based on the decision process and eligibility criteria presented in the proposal. The marker coverage and scoring *(2-Principal; 1-Significant)* are only for illustrative purposes. The actual screening and scoring will require a thorough review of an aid activity's documentation and development objectives.

Sector/ purpose	Short description of the aid activity and/or development objectives	Potential Score
General Environment Protection	Integrating disaster risk considerations in environmental law, regulation, policy, planning and programming.	**2**
Disaster Risk Reduction	Building disaster resilient communities by strengthening national systems for disaster risk management, with accompanying national and sub-national risk assessment.	**2**
Industry	Assessment of disaster risk in the development of the industrial sector, and corollary impacts of industrial development on disaster risk.	**2**
Multi-hazard response preparedness	Strengthening national weather forecasting and warning services and disaster risk analysis for building sustainable national capacity for disaster risk management.	**2**
Energy Generation and Supply	Retrofitting and upgrading smart grids to be resilient to modelled cyclonic wind and flood risk, and promoting continuous service delivery.	**2**
Other Multisector	Building a city's resilience to earthquakes by reinforcing public buildings to seismically safe standards, and developing city-level disaster preparedness plans and policies.	**2**
Water Supply and Sanitation	Mobilise networks of NGOs and communities to advocate in favour of a strengthened national water policy and law, which considers sustainable use of water resources, sanitation services, and disaster risk reduction to support vulnerable populations.	**1**
Education	Support to Ministry of Education for shaping the research agenda on education in conflict-affected states, developing guidelines on education and child protection and corresponding training to education practitioners, and developing disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans for the education sector.	**1**
Agriculture	Enhancing the resilience of smallholder producers to climate variability by improved management of watersheds, introducing or expanding soil management practices, and reducing vulnerability of crop storage facilities to hazards.	**1**

ANNEX III: LIST OF EXAMPLES BY SECTOR

The following list of examples is not exhaustive.

EDUCATION (110)	▫ Development or introduction of educational programmes that promote resilience to natural hazards such as disaster resistant construction practices. ▫ Development or introduction of a DRR curriculum in school education and training programmes. ▫ Retrofitting existing schools and any academic facilities for disaster resilience. ▫ Integration of disaster resistant standards in academic infrastructure design and development. ▫ Support for the establishment of hazard safety plans and training drills in academic institutions.
HEALTH (120)	▫ Training of health care providers in disaster preparedness and response. ▫ Retrofitting existing health infrastructure such as health centres and hospitals with disaster resilient building codes. ▫ Assessing changes in risk (exposure and sensitivity) to disaster-related diseases, including in respect of vulnerable groups and post-disaster incidence. ▫ Incorporating disaster-related health risks into clinical practice guidelines, and curricula for continuous medical education and training. ▫ Preventive measures to counteract increased exposure to diseases related to disasters. ▫ Strengthening health management information systems related to disaster risk management. ▫ Strategies that aim to improve the disaster risk management of the health and insurance system. ▫ Including disaster-related diseases in basic benefits of insurance policies.
WATER AND SANITATION (140)	▫ Reducing the vulnerability of public drinking water supply and distribution systems. ▫ Strengthening of hydrometeorology capacity and early warning systems. ▫ Reducing the vulnerability to natural hazards of wastewater treatment and disposal designs. ▫ Integration of DRR measures in river basin's development and management.
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY (150)	▫ Public financial management integrating DRR measures, including strengthening risk-informed financial and managerial accountability, public expenditure and financial management systems and budget drafting. ▫ Legal and judicial development addressing DRR, including measures that support the improvement of risk-informed legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations.
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES (160)	▫ Housing sector policy, planning and programmes that integrate DRR measures. ▫ Multisector aid for basic social services (including basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation) that integrate DRR. ▫ Specific targeting of groups vulnerable to natural hazards for social protection programmes. ▫ Development of social protection strategies / safety nets to respond to natural disasters.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (210)	▫ Embedding disaster-resilient elements in the existing transportation network. ▫ Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of natural hazards on transportation, as well as disaster risk impacts of new transport and infrastructure investments. ▫ Introducing disaster resilient building codes in road construction projects.
COMMUNICATION (220)	▫ Incorporating hazard and disaster risk considerations in information and communication policies and institutions. ▫ Establishment of disaster resilient connectivity. ▫ Development or strengthening of telecommunications infrastructure, including for use as part of an emergency response system during times of natural disasters.
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY (230)	▫ Incorporation of the potential impacts of disasters in the design standards of generation, transmission and distribution lines and power system reliability assessments. ▫ Integration of DRR considerations in energy sector planning and institution capacity building. ▫ Supporting the increased production of climate smart sources of energy.
AGRICULTURE (311)	▫ Developing, testing or introducing practices or techniques that are more resilient to disasters and climate variability in farming systems or plant breeding. ▫ Research of existing and new threats to agriculture from disaster related hazards. ▫ Integration of disaster resilience into extension services and programmes. ▫ Development of irrigation or drainage networks to reduce vulnerability to disasters. ▫ Developing or introducing strategies to intensify crop production to mitigate rising food prices that result from drought. ▫ Introducing or strengthening soil management practices to adapt to climate hazards.
FORESTRY (312)	▫ Introducing the use of forest systems to reduce vulnerability to landslides, flooding or other natural hazards. ▫ Reforestation and afforestation 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 disasters. ▫ Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR.
FISHING (313)	▫ Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR.
INDUSTRY (321)	Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of disasters on industrial policy, planning and programmes, as well as disaster risk impacts of investments in industrial development.
CONSTRUCTION (323)	▫ Including disaster resilient building codes / design standards in infrastructure development.
General environmental protection (410)	▫ Establishment of database, inventories / accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies, and risk assessment. ▫ Environmental policy, laws, regulations, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building, integrating DRR. ▫ Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services in managing disaster risk.

Other multi-sector (430)	▫ Integration of DRR measures in urban development projects, urban planning and/or policies. ▫ Integrated rural development policies and programmes incorporating DRR. *Activities coded under Disaster Risk Reduction (CRS purpose code 430xx) score, by definition, **principal** objective:* ▫ Preparation of national disaster risk reduction strategies, plans and programmes. ▫ Capacity building in DRR-related taxonomy, hazard classification, standard setting and information management. ▫ Identifying groups vulnerable to hazards and undertaking measures to reduce their vulnerability. ▫ Assistance in the development of disaster risk transfer / insurance initiatives, including disaster risk insurance schemes for productive sectors. ▫ Development of flood prevention / control measures: floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities. ▫ Support for research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to disaster risks and their inter-dependencies, including research on and application of knowledge.
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730)	▫ Restoring pre-existing infrastructure with disaster-resilient features and providing associated social services (“build back better”).
Multi-hazard response preparedness (740)	*Activities coded under Multi-hazard response preparedness (CRS purpose code 740xx) score, by definition, **principal** objective.* ▫ Construction of evacuation shelters for communities to use in times of natural disasters. ▫ Developing storage capacities for pre-positioning of disaster preparedness equipment, material and supplies. ▫ Development of disaster helplines.