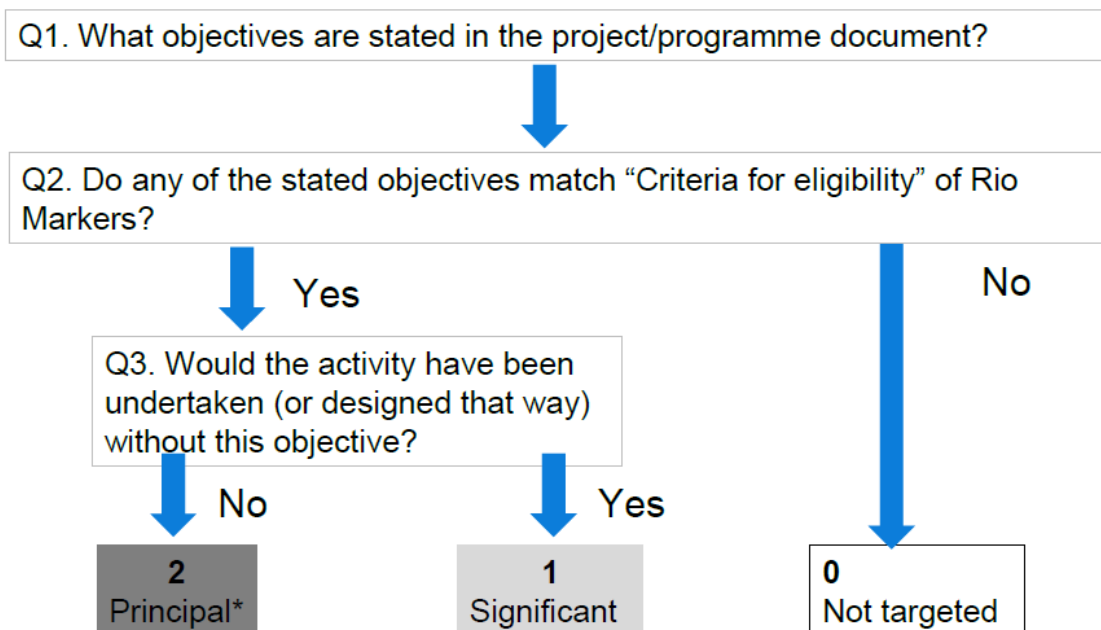


Annex - Sources and tools to aid Environment and Rio marking

Decision tree for scoring a project against
Environment and Rio markers



*Note: *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 70.*

Definitions and eligibility criteria of the Environment and Rio markers

Aid targeting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

DEFINITION

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

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

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

The activity contributes to

a) conservation or enhancement of ecosystems, species or genetic resources, and/or enhancement of the sustainability of their use, through in-situ or ex-situ measures, or the restoration of existing damages;

or

b) integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives, economic decision making and sectoral policies, through measures such as institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy frameworks, research, technology transfer, knowledge management and stakeholder engagement;

or

c) elimination, phasing out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, and provision of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

or

d) maintenance of genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species;

or

e) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to these resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, as internationally agreed;

or

f) 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 six criteria.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Water and sanitation

Agriculture

Forestry

Fishing

Tourism

- Integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes; e.g.
 - Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management;
 - Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods;
 - Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas;
 - Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing;
 - Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism.

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

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

- Preparation of national bio-diversity plans, strategies and programmes; bio-diversity inventories and assessments; development of legislation and regulations to protect threatened species; development of incentives, impact assessments, and policy and legislation on equitable access to the benefits of genetic resources.
- Establishment of protected areas, environmentally oriented zoning, land use and regional development planning.
- Protecting endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats, e.g. by promoting traditional animal husbandry or formerly cultivated/collected plants or ex-situ conservation (e.g. seed banks, zoological gardens).
- Capacity building in taxonomy, bio-diversity assessment and information management of biodiversity data; education, training and awareness-raising on bio-diversity.
- Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to bio-diversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.
- Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services.

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

Aid targeting the objectives of the Convention to Combat Desertification

DEFINITION

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

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

*Water and sanitation
Agriculture
Forestry*

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

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

It aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

The activity contributes to

a) protection or enhancement of affected ecosystems through the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources or the restoration of existing environmental damage;

or

b) integration of desertification, land degradation and drought concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through measures such as institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research;

or

c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention and voluntary targets when striving to achieve land degradation neutrality at national and subnational level.

The activity will score "principal objective" if it directly and explicitly relates to one or more of the above criteria, including in the context of the realisation of sub-national, national, sub-regional or regional action programmes".

- Integration of action to combat desertification and land degradation into sectoral policy, planning and programmes (e.g. agricultural and rural development policy, plans and programmes);
 - Rehabilitation of land, vegetation cover, forests and water resources, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources;
 - Sustainable irrigation for both crops and livestock to reduce pressure on threatened land; alternative livelihood projects;
 - Development and transfer of environmentally sound traditional and local technologies, knowledge, know-how and practices to combat desertification, e.g. methods of conserving water, wood (for fuel or construction) and soil in dry areas.
- Preparation of strategies and action programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; establishment of drought early warning systems; strengthening of drought preparedness and management; observation and assessment of CCD implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of impact indicators;
- Measures to promote the participation of affected populations in planning and implementing sustainable resource management or improving security of land tenure;
- Support for population/migration policies to reduce population pressure on land;
- Capacity building in desertification monitoring and assessment; education, training and public awareness programmes related to desertification and land degradation;
- Research on desertification and land degradation.

Aid to Environment	
<p>DEFINITION</p> <p>An activity should be classified as environment-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:</p>	<p>a) It is intended to produce an improvement, or something that is diagnosed as an improvement, in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned; or</p> <p>b) It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.</p>
<p>CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY</p>	<p>a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; and</p> <p>b) The activity contains specific measures to protect or enhance the physical and/or biological environment it affects, or to remedy existing environmental damage; or</p> <p>c) The activity contains specific measures to develop or strengthen environmental policies, legislation and administration or other organisations responsible for environmental protection.</p>
<p>EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES</p> <p>The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.</p>	<p>Social infrastructure and services: Water resources protection; water resources policies and water management that take into account environmental and socio-economic constraints, sanitation or waste management practices that bring environmental benefits.</p> <p>Economic infrastructure and services: Infrastructure projects designed with comprehensive and integrated environmental protection and management components; activities promoting sustainable use of energy resources (power generation from renewable sources of energy); energy conservation.</p> <p>Production sectors: Sustainable management of agricultural land and water resources; sustainable forest management programmes, combating land degradation and deforestation; sustainable management of sea resources; adoption and promotion of cleaner and more efficient technologies in production processes; measures to suppress or reduce pollution in land, water and air (e.g. filters); increasing energy efficiency in industries; sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism. (Sustainable natural resources management is a combination of management practices that have been planned and selected on the basis of interdisciplinary and participatory assessment of ecological, social and economic impacts of alternative management options, and resolution of possible conflicts or disputes concerning the significance and acceptability of the impacts of the proposed management alternatives.)</p>

N.B. Activities that can be assigned the sector code “**general environmental protection**” i.e. environmental policy and administrative management, biosphere protection, bio-diversity, site preservation, flood prevention/control, environmental education/training, environmental research **score**, by definition, **principal** objective.

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 current and expected impacts of climate change, including climate variability, by maintaining or increasing 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, 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:

- a) **Setting out the context of risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change:** for a project to be considered as one that contributes to adaptation to climate change, 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.
- b) **Stating the intent to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts in project documentation:** 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.
- c) **Demonstrating a clear and direct link between the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts and the specific project activities:** the project should explicitly address risk and vulnerabilities under current and future climate change as identified in the project documentation.

See the indicative table for guidance on Rio marking by sector/subsector and examples of qualifying activities.

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.

See the indicative table for guidance on Rio marking by sector/subsector and examples of qualifying activities.

Indicative tables for climate change adaptation and mitigation markers, and the biodiversity marker

INDICATIVE TABLES TO GUIDE RIO MARKING BY SECTOR/SUB-SECTOR

Climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation

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. It is important to clarify that the spirit of the markers is **to promote mainstreaming of climate considerations in all sectors**. The suggestions on scoring (significant and principal) reflect the **likelihood** that the objective of the programme (mitigation, adaptation) is fundamental to its design (principal) or that the programme has other prime objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant environmental concerns (significant). They are not intended to limit but rather to guide marking. Many examples now in the table could score either 2 or 1 as the methodology is based on the purpose of the activity and not the type of activity. For example, a project aimed at developing or enhancing systems for monitoring drinking water in areas affected by higher temperatures, floods and rising sea level, **is likely** to be scored 1 for adaptation, but could be also scored 2 if adaptation to climate change was the main objective.

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation <i>Scoring in descending order of likelihood</i>	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities <i>The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the eligibility criteria are fulfilled.</i>
EDUCATION – 110				
All purpose codes in category 110	0, 1 or 2	0, 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 ⁴⁴ . 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”.	<p>Mitigation Strengthening of quality of higher education on science and technology with a focus on renewable energy (mitigation score 1). Off grid energy access for schools; sustainable school buildings (i.e. natural cooling etc.) (mitigation score 2 or 1).</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation Integration of environmental/climate education into school curricula (mitigation and/or adaptation score 2).</p>

44. 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).

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
HEALTH – 120				
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH – 130				
All purpose codes in categories 120 & 130	0 or 1	0, 1 or 2	<p>Mitigation Activities in the health sector that reduce greenhouse gas emissions can score 1.</p> <p>Adaptation Health activities can be scored against the adaptation marker if they aim or help to address the consequences of climate change in the health of the population. Score 2 may even be appropriate for special adaptation-oriented programmes.</p>	<p>Mitigation Activities in the health sector that use renewable energy to support improved air quality, such as solar panels to heat water in hospitals (mitigation score 1). Energy efficient hospital infrastructure that leads to significant savings in energy consumption (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Adaptation Health programmes 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). Strengthening food safety regulations, notably in terms of microbiological quality, avoidance of contact with pest species, in areas affected by higher temperatures (adaptation score 1).</p>
WATER AND SANITATION – 140				
Water sector policy and administrative management – 14010 Water supply and sanitation: large systems – 14020 Water supply: large systems – 14021	0, 1 or 2	1, 2 or 0	<p>Mitigation Activities in this sector can be scored against the mitigation marker if the provision of water and/or sanitation, for example through the installation of new piping or pumping equipment, aims or helps to achieve significant energy savings, as these processes are often associated to high energy use.</p>	<p>Mitigation Energy-efficient water pumping systems, and/or pumping systems powered by renewable energies (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Adaptation Promoting water conservation in areas subject to increased water stress due to climate change (adaptation score 2).</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation – 14030 Basic drinking water supply – 14031 Education and training in water supply and sanitation – 14081			<p>Adaptation</p> <p>Activities can be scored against this marker if they aim or help to address the expected changes or fluctuations in water supply as a consequence of climate change. Drinking water and sanitation infrastructure can be vulnerable to disruption or destruction caused by flooding.</p> <p>In regions that face or are projected to face impacts/fluctuations in water availability and sanitation services due to climate change (e.g. water shortages due to drought or flooding, suboptimal functioning of sanitation facilities during floods), the following types of investments can score against adaptation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investments in improving the climate resilience of the water supply and sanitation services, • investments in increasing storage to ensure access where climate change is expected to increase water stress and shortages. <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Otherwise it can score 1 if the project is designed to take into account climate change impacts.</p> <p>Improving the climate resilience of the water supply and increasing storage to ensure access where climate change adaptation is a main objective (adaptation score 2), or is 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).</p> <p>Measures to design and deliver water and sanitation services which reduce vulnerability to floods of affected water and sanitation infrastructure (adaptation score 1 or 2).</p>
Sanitation-large systems – 14022 Basic sanitation – 14032	0, 1 or 2	1, 2 or 0	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Activities that are designed to save a significant amount of energy (e.g., if energy efficient pumps are employed) and/or to avoid methane gas emissions may justify a mitigation score 1. If energy use/energy efficiency is the central focus of the activity, mitigation score 2 may be justified.</p>	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Introduction of energy-efficient pumps in the sewage system of a city (mitigation score 1).</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>Adaptation Wastewater management systems protect existing water resources and human health in the face of climate change. 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 climate change adaptation objective (adaptation score 1 or 2), particularly if treated waste water is recycled.</p>	<p>Adaptation Treatment of water resources with the introduction of recycled water (adaptation score 2) Wastewater management systems, or systems designed to protect the quality and quantity of existing water resources in the face of climate change, e.g. through the recycling of wastewater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the design explicitly takes into account climate change risk (adaptation score 2); ○ If it does not, but builds additional resilience, in the face of multiple hazards including climate change (adaptation score 1).
Waste management /disposal – 14050	2, 1 or 0	1 or 0	<p>Mitigation Activities that promote 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 and therefore justify the application of the mitigation marker (mitigation score 2). If the methane gas is only flared the activity would score 1 and 0 if not captured, as there are no emissions reductions involved.</p> <p>Adaptation Effective waste management systems that protect water resources or fragile ecosystems and strengthen their resilience to the impacts of climate change can score against adaptation.</p>	<p>Mitigation Biogas production and reuse of energy produced by wastewater facilities (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation Project to reduce risks of urban flooding of water systems due to climate change and causing contamination through sewage overflow (adaptation score 1). Protect lagoons, which are highly vulnerable to climate change, from salt-water intrusion and contamination (adaptation score 1).</p>
Water resources conservation (incl. data collection) –14015 River basin’s development – 14040	1, 0 or 2	1, 2 or 0	<p>Mitigation Water resources conservation involving the efficient use of energy or including forest preservation or other activities that provide terrestrial carbon uptake benefits contribute to mitigation and can therefore score 1. However, when the</p>	<p>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.</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>activity's main purpose is mitigation, it is recommended to reclassify it to the environment protection sector (category 410).</p> <p>Adaptation Water resources conservation is particularly important for climate-resilience, especially if an assessment of climate change risks include water shortages or high fluctuations in available water resources. In this specific case, adaptation score 2 may be appropriate, otherwise adaptation is considered as a secondary objective (adaptation score 1).</p> <p>Data collection measures that are carried out with the aim of contributing to the monitoring and detecting the meteorological and hydrological impacts of climate change and providing an evidence base for climate change risk assessment can be scored as 1 with the adaptation marker or even 2 if main objective.</p>	<p>Adaptation Developing or enhancing systems for monitoring drinking water, in areas affected by higher temperatures, floods and rising sea level as a consequence of climate change (adaptation score 1 or 2).</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation Water basin management involving forest protection / reforestation for the purpose of reducing the severity of floods while increasing carbon uptake (mitigation score 1, adaptation score 2 if main objective).</p>
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY – 150				
All purpose codes in category 150	0, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2	Development programmes that integrate climate change considerations or promote climate change action can score for mitigation and/or adaptation, if properly justified (score 1 most likely) ⁴⁵ .	<p>Mitigation Development/preparation of low-carbon development strategies (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation Programme to build leadership and entrepreneurship for effective local action in health, agriculture and nutrition in a changing climate and environment (adaptation score 1).</p>
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES – 160				
All purpose codes in category 160	0,1 or 2	0, 1 or 2	Specific activities in the social infrastructure sector can include mitigation and adaptation measures. Activities can score against	

45. Development of climate change strategies should be coded under Environmental Policy and administrative management – 41010.

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			the mitigation marker if designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. For the adaptation marker, activities dedicated to climate proofing social infrastructure and services can be considered. Examples can be found more frequently in the health and education sectors.	<p>Mitigation Implementation of Nationally Appropriated Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in low-carbon housing (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation Support of vulnerable people including women and children in areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change through promotion of climate resilient agriculture, food security and basic services (adaptation score 1 or 2).</p>
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE – 210				
Transport policy and administrative management – 21010 Storage – 21061 Education and training in transport and storage – 21081	2, 1 or 0	0, 1 or 2	<p>Mitigation Activities targeted to supporting the development of transport sector policy and planning can incorporate measures to promote GHG emission reductions that are focused exclusively on traffic reduction through the development and/or integration of public transport and non-motorised transportation pursues (mitigation score 2 or 1).</p> <p>Adaptation Climate-proofing transport infrastructure as a requirement in transport policies and strategies can be scored against the adaptation marker if properly justified.</p>	<p>Mitigation Non-motorised transportation planning to reduce GHG emissions (cycling and walking) from transport (mitigation score 2). New infrastructure, capacity building and/or improvements to existing systems (integrated traffic management systems, driver training, etc.) that lead to significant reductions in GHG emissions (mitigation score 2). 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).</p> <p>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 1 or 2).</p>
Road transport –21020 Rail transport –21030	1, 2 or 0	0 or 1	Mitigation	Mitigation

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
Water transport –21040 Air transport- 21050			<p>An activity in the transport sector that aims at reducing GHG emissions will score 1 or 2 on the mitigation marker depending on the purpose of the project and the expected reduction of GHG emissions. If the project does not intend to reduce GHG emissions the activity will score 0.</p> <p>Adaptation 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 is justified to score 1 against the adaptation marker.</p>	<p>Public transport with an objective to reduce GHG emissions (subway, light rail, bus rapid transit, trams, etc.) (mitigation score 1 or even 2 if the main objective is to reduce GHG emissions).</p> <p>A measure to shift from road to rail or water transportation can significantly reduce GHGs (mitigation score 1 or 2).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Road building itself, however, does not entail 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).</p> <p>Switching to electric mobility, hydrogen power, liquefied natural gas, and hybrid engines (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation Improved access to roads all year round for population vulnerable to climate change impact (adaptation score 1).</p>
COMMUNICATIONS – 220				
All purpose codes in category 220	0, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2	<p>Mitigation For a communications project to score mitigation 1 or 2, it would need to establish a link between the communications technology and mitigation.</p>	<p>Mitigation Promoting research in satellite information for climate modelling purposes (mitigation score 1).</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>Adaptation A communications project could be scored 1 or 2 in adaptation if it consists in strengthening resilience of communication equipment.</p>	<p>Adaptation Identification of key national data centres at greatest risk of suffering damage from storms or floods, and enhancement of climate resilience of those sites (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation Improvement of the meteorological radar system in order to improve the information on changes to land-use, land cover, forestry, water, etc. (adaptation and mitigation score 1, possibly score 2 for one marker).</p>
ENERGY – 230				
Energy policy and administrative management – 23110 Energy education/training – 23181 Energy research – 23182	2, 1 or 0	0, 1 or 2	<p>Mitigation Activities that develop/foster appropriate regulatory efforts to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, including climate change considerations, score against mitigation. However, activities in the energy sector, as for other sectors, do not score against mitigation “by default”, and in the event that climate change is not taken into account, the scoring would be 0.</p>	<p>Mitigation Regulatory policy reform in the energy sector to take into account climate change mitigation efforts (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation Enhancing the capacity and regulatory capabilities of the Regulatory Authority to deal with climate change impacts (adaptation score 2). Supporting local authorities to improve security of their energy supply by designing resilient energy infrastructure (adaptation score 1).</p>
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency – 23183	2 or 1	0, 1 or 2	<p>Mitigation The primary objective of energy efficiency measures⁴⁶ is normally to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, even if simultaneous objectives also exist (e.g., security of supply,</p>	<p>Mitigation Retrofit efficiency improvement in the energy sector (mitigation score 2). Cogeneration (mitigation score 2 if substantially more efficient than separate generation).</p>

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

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>reduced energy bills, productivity benefits and reduced foreign exchange outflows and volatility linked to fossil fuel imports.).</p> <p>The following principles help determining whether an energy efficiency project qualifies for mitigation:</p> <p>d) The general principle for brownfield energy efficiency⁴⁷ 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.</p> <p>e) 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).</p> <p>Adaptation In some cases, energy efficiency measures in construction and retrofitting 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).</p>	<p>Clean cook stoves (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Renewable energy power plant retrofits, improvements in energy efficiency in existing thermal plants (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Fuel switching from one fuel to a different, less GHG-intensive fuel type qualifies as mitigation (score 1 or 2) if a net emission reduction can be demonstrated taking extensions of capacity and lifetime of the facility into account.</p> <p>Combined heat and power plants: heat generation can also be associated with energy efficiency if combined with power generation.</p> <p>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 2 and adaptation score 1).</p> <p>Efficiency in new construction (exceeding available standards) and retrofitting of existing buildings, e.g., improving the efficiency of air conditioning of hospitals in hot regions (mitigation score 1 and adaptation score 1).</p>
Energy generation, renewable sources – 232	2 or 1	0 or 1	<p>Mitigation The main objective of renewable energy production is typically to reduce GHG emissions through project development or the</p>	<p>Mitigation Wind energy, photovoltaic and concentrated solar power (CSP), geothermal, biomass and biogas, ocean tide power</p>

47. “Brownfield” energy efficiency activities include those in already built environments (including industrial processes, energy generation facilities, water treatment plants, etc.). “Greenfield” energy efficiency activities imply the construction of new equipment/infrastructure.

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>creation of enabling environments for the development and dissemination of the skills and technologies necessary to expand renewable generation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Adaptation If specific measures take into account climate change impacts (and therefore aim at improving the resilience to climate), the activity can be scored against the adaptation marker.</p>	<p>score for mitigation (mitigation score 1 or 2 if main objective).</p> <p>Hydropower (storage or run-of-the-river) only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated. (mitigation score 1 or 2).</p> <p>Support to institutional framework in biofuels (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Training in renewable energy (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Optimizing hydropower generation and dam safety in the context of climate change vulnerability (adaptation score 1).</p>
Energy generation, non-renewable sources – 233	0 or 1	0	<p>Mitigation 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation Activities in which existing power plants switch to lower emitting fuels (e.g., switching from coal to natural gas) (mitigation score 1).</p>
Hybrid energy electric power plants – 23410	1 or 0	0	<p>Mitigation Hybrid power plants (i.e. blending a renewable source with a fossil fuel to reduce the emissions compared with a fossil fuel-only baseline) may score mitigation 1.</p>	
Heating, cooling and energy distribution – 236	2, 1 or 0	0, 1 or 2	<p>Mitigation</p>	<p>Mitigation</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>In order for electric power transmission and distribution activities to qualify for the mitigation marker it is important to ensure that the investment is not in energy-intensive technologies. The scoring is directly linked to the purpose of the activity, which will be different if designed to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate climate change as main objective, or if the measures are complementary to the primary objective of the activity. Note that:</p> <p>Investments in network infrastructure can minimise power losses; therefore a mitigation score 1 can be assigned.</p> <p>In countries/regions where network expansion also allows for the extension/connection of renewable energy, a mitigation marker score 2 can be applied. Investment in innovative/smart grid technologies pursues reduction of GHG as the main target since they create the infrastructure for the use of renewable energies or allow for efficiency gains/loss reduction; therefore a marker 2 can be applied.</p> <p>In the context of heat generation, heat-only plants that use renewable energy sources (including solar, geothermal, biomass, etc.) can score 2 for mitigation.</p> <p>Adaptation</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Integration of renewable sources into local or national grid, or energy efficiency measures in grid retrofitting: construction of new transmission/distribution lines, transformers, and substations, grid rehabilitation, deployment of innovative network technologies (mitigation score 1 or 2).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Rural electrification measures 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.</p> <p>Adaptation</p> <p>Strengthening of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure if the main objective is to cope with the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Energy access through rural electrification which 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).</p>
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES – 240				

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
All purpose codes in category 240	0,1 or 2	0,1 or 2	Credit lines (or other financial products 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).	<p>Mitigation⁴⁸</p> <p>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 1 or 2).</p> <p>Adaptation</p> <p>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).</p>
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES – 250				
All purpose codes in category 250	1, 0 or 2	1, 2 or 0	<p>Support to the mainstreaming of climate change considerations in businesses and services can be scored against adaptation or mitigation marker.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Activities including the provision of advice to business in greening their practices or incentives for private sector to</p>	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Finance measures in the field of climate protection for preparing and supporting private investment on a public-private partnership basis (PPP). (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation</p> <p>Tools to strengthen the capacity of the private sector for climate change (adaptation score 1 or 2).</p>

48. 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).

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>include climate change concepts in their strategies or guide their investment can score mitigation 1. If the main objective is to implement projects to reduce GHG emissions, then it can be scored against mitigation 2.</p> <p>Adaptation Business and services can contribute to climate change adaptation in a number of ways e.g. by diversifying income opportunities for communities that cannot continue their traditional way of life as a result of climate change but also by supporting the development, distribution or adoption of new technologies to better deal with climate change.</p>	<p>Linking initiatives, stakeholders and knowledge for climate resilient livelihood security including vulnerability to climate change (adaptation score 1).</p>
AGRICULTURE - 311				
All purpose codes in category 311	0, 1 or 2	1, 2 or 0	<p>Mitigation Scoring against mitigation may be justified when farming methods decrease GHG emissions or increase carbon sequestration.</p> <p>Adaptation Agricultural development measures can, in many ways, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, through the use of climate-resilient crops or diversifying production to be able to better cope with the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Mitigation: Livestock projects that reduce methane or other GHG emissions (manure management with biodigestors, etc.) (mitigation score 1). Increase and maintenance of the CO₂-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).</p> <p>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 1 or 2).</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
				<p>Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Cultivate and distribute climate-resilient seeds (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>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).</p>
FORESTRY – 312				
All purpose codes in category 312	2, 1 or 0	0, 1 or 2	<p>Mitigation In the case of a monocrop forest plantation with important economic and social benefits, 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).</p> <p>Adaptation Improved forest management and reforestation/afforestation can enhance adaptation capacities. Specific activities that fulfil the eligibility requirements can score against the adaptation markers.</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Promoting sustainable forest management and adopting harvesting techniques that reduce soil erosion and exposure to wildfires, and promote the conservation of biodiversity in order to safeguard forest ecosystems from the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2).</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>There are various mitigation and adaptation effects for forestry/afforestation measures which usually result in a combination of both climate markers (but scoring both mitigation and adaptation as a principal objective should remain exceptional).</p> <p>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, reduced soil erosion).</p>	<p>Afforestation in a river basin can contribute to a more stable hydrologic regime and to reduce floods (adaptation score 2 or 1).</p>
FISHING - 313				
All purpose codes in category 313	0 or 1	0,1 or 2	<p>Mitigation A score of 1 can be justified if the activity scored has a clear mitigation objective to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>Adaptation 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation A project that supports the use of more fuel-efficient boats, made with innovative material and hull shape, and equipped with more efficient engines and storage capacity to reduce the consumption of fuel can score 1 in mitigation.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation Activities that aim at reducing overfishing and excess capacity, including adjusting fleet composition, by supporting small-scale fisheries and discouraging industrial</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
				fisheries, especially in countries where fish stocks have been fully or partially overexploited, can score both for adaptation and mitigation marker. Such measures would reduce fuel use as a result of the reduction in the number of vessels at sea and increase the catch per unit effort (CPUE) (mitigation score 1).
INDUSTRY – 321				
All purpose codes in category 321	0, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2	<p>Inclusive and sustainable industries can be marked as mitigation or adaptation.</p> <p>Mitigation 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 score 1 can be applied to relevant improvements in the production methods to reduce emission of GHG emissions.</p> <p>Adaptation Activities designed to include considerations of climate change impacts, like design of climate-resilient equipment, can be scored against the adaptation marker with score 1, or even 2 depending on the purpose of the activity.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING – 322				
All purpose codes in category 322	0 or 1	0 or 1	<p>Mitigation Improvements in energy efficiency of mining industry and the use of renewable energy as power source could be scored against the mitigation marker if properly justified.</p> <p>Adaptation</p>	<p>Mitigation Improvement of energy efficiency measures in mining process (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Adaptation</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			Climate change considerations in the improved design of mining activities could be scored against the adaptation marker if properly justified.	Analytical studies or capacity building to improve climate 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, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2	Construction sector policy and planning. If the activity is in a specific sector it should be assigned to the sector (e.g. hospitals in health or schools in education). Mitigation Improvements in regulation and professional practice to include energy efficiency measures, passive design and choice of low carbon materials (such as sustainably sourced timber and low carbon cement) in buildings could qualify as mitigation activities. Adaptation Inclusion of resilience concepts in the construction process could be marked as adaptation.	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, 1 or 2	Trade can be disrupted by climate-related disasters and therefore can be subject to activities that are focused on mitigating the causes of climate change or adapting to the effects of it.	Mitigation Development of carbon 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).

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
TOURISM – 332				
All purpose codes in category 332	0, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2	Tourism activities that foster sustainable development practices that incorporate mitigation and/or adaptation concepts qualify as mitigation or adaptation. The objective should clearly state the impacts of climate change in the modified activity.	<p>Mitigation Sustainable tourism development by introducing zero-carbon business solutions, e.g. zero-carbon resorts, touristic products etc. (mitigation score 2). Contributing to conservation of tourist attractions that reduce GHG emissions, e.g. forests, national parks (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Adaptation Diversification of tourist attractions to encompass areas less prone to the risks and impacts of climate change (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).</p>
GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION – 410				
Environmental Policy and administrative management – 41010	2, 1 or 0	2, 1 or 0	Institutional reforms and strengthening to include climate aspects in policies and regulations (such as national and subnational climate change strategies and planning) can score against mitigation or adaptation.	<p>Mitigation: Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks) (mitigation score 2). Elaboration of 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).</p> <p>Adaptation:</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
				<p>Development and implementation of adaptation strategies at national level or in the context of de-centralisation programmes (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and international policy, plans and programmes (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Improving regulations and legislation to provide incentives to adapt (adaptation score 1 or 2).</p> <p>Dedicated budget support to a national or local authorities for climate change adaptation policy implementation (adaptation score 2)</p>
<p>Biosphere protection – 41020 Biodiversity – 41030</p>	<p>1, 2 or 0</p>	<p>1, 2 or 0</p>	<p>There are various mitigation and adaptation effects for this topic which usually result in a combination of both climate markers (but scoring both mitigation and adaptation as a principal objective should remain exceptional).</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>Preservation of the CO₂ storage capacity of vegetation cover (especially forests) and soil (especially wetlands) (mitigation score 1 or 2).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Adaptation:</p> <p>Contribution to the preservation of water resources or erosion prevention to adapt to the effects of climate change (adaptation score 1).</p> <p>Climate resilient conservation measures allowing species to adapt to climate change (e.g., protected eco-corridors for migration) (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Ecosystem based adaptation, i.e. the use of ecosystems or ecosystem services to help people to adapt to climate change (e.g. wetland restoration and management to enhance</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
				continuity of drinking water supply in drought prone areas) (adaptation score 2).
Environmental education/training – 41081 Environmental research – 41082	2, 1 or 0	2, 1 or 0	<p>Mitigation and adaptation Activities that are focused on providing training for climate change adaptation and mitigation can score 1 or 2 against adaptation and mitigation markers.</p>	<p>Mitigation: Climate-change-mitigation related research and monitoring. Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation: Adaptation-related climate research including meteorological and hydrological observation and forecasting, impact and vulnerability assessments, etc. (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation 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).</p>
Other MULTISECTOR – 430				
Urban development and management – 43030	1, 2 or 0	1, 2 or 0	<p>Urban development activities often address environmental and climate issues.</p> <p>Mitigation If reduction aspects are at the centre of a measure (e.g., public transport development and more efficient service delivery through compact town planning), mitigation gets scored 2 while adaptation is likely to score 0.</p> <p>Adaptation</p>	<p>Mitigation: Energy efficiency planning in cities (mitigation score 2).</p> <p>Adaptation: Support to development of climate action plans with vulnerability assessments in cities (adaptation score 2).</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>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 is likely to score 0.</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation 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.</p>	
Rural development – 43040	1 or 0	1, 0 or 2	<p>Mitigation A rural development project can score 1 against the mitigation marker if there are measures put into place to reduce the emissions of GHG.</p> <p>Adaptation Activities that include measures to increase resilience of population or ecosystems in rural areas to climate change can score 1 if properly justified, taking into account the context of vulnerability.</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation: Securing land and use rights in order to avoid changes in land use that could lead to increased emissions of GHG, contribution to sustainable long-term land-use planning, reducing emissions from land use and changes in land use (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Adaptation: Sustainable agriculture for adaptation to climate change in vulnerable regions, sustainable regional development in rural drought areas (adaptation score 2).</p>

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			For land use and land management measures, especially protection of forest or wetlands, mitigation may be of primary significance (mitigation score 1 or 2 while adaptation may score 0).	
Disaster Risk Reduction – 43060	0 or 1	2 or 1	<p>The rationale and examples are presented for the case of flood prevention/control</p> <p>Mitigation In specific cases where flood prevention and control measures include GHG emission reductions, the activity could score 1 for mitigation if properly justified.</p> <p>Adaptation 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 measures, adaptation score 1 is appropriate.</p>	<p>Mitigation Flood protection measures that reduce the consumption of energy and reduce GHG emissions (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>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 increasing water scarcity and/or more variable rainfall patterns (including higher amounts of rain) (adaptation score 2).</p>
Research and scientific institutions – 43082	0, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2	Scoring depends on the thematic focus of the funded organisations and all scoring combinations are thus possible.	
GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT – 510				

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
<i>General budget support (GBS) is by definition un-earmarked and is excluded from marking (see paragraph 5). 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.⁴⁹</i>				
DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE – 520				
Food assistance – 52010	0	0, 1 or 2	Adaptation 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” (adaptation score 1).
DEBT – 600				
<i>Excluded from marking (see paragraph 5) except for debt swaps which can be specifically targeted to environmental purposes.</i>				
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 or improvement of adaptive capacity and resilience.	Mitigation Provision of solar lights for use during emergency responses (mitigation score 1).
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation – 73010	0 or 1	0,1 or 2	Mitigation	Mitigation

⁴⁹ 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.

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			<p>Restoration of services or repairing of infrastructure with the incorporation of low carbon technologies (such as efficient batteries, solar panels for heating water or electricity) could be marked as mitigation.</p> <p>Adaptation 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,</p>	<p>Review and assess the adequacy of current environmental management practices on a range of humanitarian activities (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Adaptation Activity to support the early recovery and reconstruction as well as establishment of resilient society / community (“build-back better”) in disaster-affected areas (adaptation score 1 or 2).</p>
Disaster prevention and preparedness – 74020	0 or 1	1,2 or 0	<p>Mitigation Activities that include the provision of services/tools to be better prepared in case of occurrence of a disaster can qualify to score 1 in mitigation if they lead to significant GHG emission reductions.</p> <p>Adaptation Activities that aim at reducing 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 can score 1 or 2 against the adaptation marker, depending on the purpose of the activity (adaptation score 1 is appropriate if the measure is not directly aimed at adapting to climate change, but still significantly contributes to it).</p> <p>Climate risk management⁵⁰ which consists in preventing and dealing with long-term loss and damage resulting from climate</p>	<p>Mitigation Provision of solar lights in anticipation for a disaster impacted by climate change (mitigation score 1).</p> <p>Adaptation Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters such as floods or landslides (adaptation score 2). Support to Civil Protection Team to improve their information on climate change impacts 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). Developing emergency preparedness plans and disaster risk reduction strategies in order to protect key infrastructure assets from the impacts of climate change; this includes</p>

50. 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.

Sector/CRS purpose codes	Mitigation	Adaptation	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities
			change (e.g., impacts of sea level rise) qualifies for adaptation score 2.	<p>setting up early warning systems, addressing governance issues and promoting awareness (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>Promoting disaster preparedness and the links to climate change adaptation at various levels of government as well as at community level (adaptation score 2).</p> <p>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).</p>
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS – 910 <i>Excluded from marking (see paragraph 5).</i>				
REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES – 930 <i>Excluded from marking (see paragraph 5).</i>				
UNALLOCATED – 998				

Biodiversity

DAC 5 sector code	CRS purpose code	Sector	Scoring in descending order of likelihood	Rationale for scoring	Examples of qualifying activities <i>The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the eligibility criteria are fulfilled.</i>
110	All purpose codes in category 110	EDUCATION	0, 1 or 2	Activities in education, research and training for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components are eligible to be marked with a score 2. The inclusion of biodiversity topics into wider educational programmes is eligible to be marked with the score 1.	Development of training programmes, education curricula, research and knowledge sharing activities principally focused on biodiversity-related subjects [2]. Mainstreaming of biodiversity themes into teaching, research, training and knowledge sharing activities [1].
120	All purpose codes in category 120	HEALTH	0, 1 or 2	Biodiversity can contribute to improving health of local populations, and it is an essential element for both traditional and modern medicine. Activities with a principal focus on the linkages between biodiversity and human well-being can be scored 2, while health activities that include biodiversity concerns can be scored 1.	Protection and conservation of indigenous medicinal plants [2]. Integration of biological diversity concerns into vector-borne disease eradication programmes (e.g. malaria) [1].
130	All purpose codes in category 130	POPULATION POLICIES/ PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	0	Population policies, programmes and reproductive health activities do not generally contribute to the objectives of the CBD.	n.a.

140	14010	Water sector policy and administrative management	1, 2 or 0	Water sector policy and governance, including legislation, regulation, planning and management of projects, together with institutional capacity development and training activities, could have a strong impact on biodiversity. These activities would be eligible for score 2 if their principal objective is to protect biological diversity, and score 1 if they include biodiversity among other goals.	Community-Led Coastal Management with the overall goal of conserving and sustainably developing local biodiversity to benefit human communities that depend on it [2]. Training with the explicit goal of improving biodiversity through water supply and sanitation, particularly in relation to Integrated Water Resource Management [2]. Community Driven Watershed Management for Climate Change Adaptation: Individuals, families and rural and urban communities actively involved in the management and implementation of the climate change adaptation agenda of their watershed, with knowledge about climate change and disaster risk reduction, with values and skills for protecting forests, soil, water, and biodiversity [1].
140	14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	1, 2 or 0		
140	All 1402X codes	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1 or 0	<u>Sanitation</u> activities could avoid or reduce the pollution of water ecosystems and thus protect their biodiversity. They most likely include biodiversity concerns as a significant objective among others. <u>Water supply</u> activities, particularly large ones, can have a strong impact on the circulation of surface and underground water and could thus impact biodiversity. The activities that include biodiversity concerns among their objectives would score 1.	Sanitation and waste management activities that contribute to protecting biodiversity by avoiding pollution [1]. Development of water supply systems that protect the biodiversity of the affected ecosystems through sustainable management of water resources [1].
140	All 1403X codes	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	1 or 0		

140	14040	River basins' development	2, 1 or 0	River basins' development activities could impact significantly the ecosystems. They are eligible to be scored 2 if their principal objective is to protect the biodiversity or to promote the sustainable use of its components. If they include biodiversity protection or sustainable use of its components among other objectives, they can be scored 1.	Integral management of the drainage basin involving local communities in the sustainable use and conservation of the local ecosystem [2]. Integration of biological diversity concerns into integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management [1].
140	14015	Water resources conservation (including data collection)	2, 1 or 0	Water resources conservation is a key element to prevent environmental degradation and the loss of biodiversity. These activities, including data collection, would be eligible for score 2 if their main objective is to protect the biodiversity of the ecosystem and score 1 if biodiversity is mainstreamed among other goals.	Study of the effects of global changes on levels of biodiversity and trophic structure through comparative analysis of ecosystems [2]. Improvement of livelihoods by reducing water pollution through environmental protection, conservation and recovery of natural resources (water and soil) [1].
140	14050	Waste management / disposal	0 or 1	Waste, especially hazardous waste, can have a profoundly negative impact on biodiversity. Waste management projects that aim to prevent or remove wastes that can harm the environment and biodiversity would score [1].	Developing a model of green municipality integrating solid waste and natural resource management practices [1].
150	All 15XXX codes except 1515X and 15160	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	1, 2 or 0	Government and Civil society support programmes that integrate biodiversity considerations or promote biodiversity actions can be marked (score 1 most likely).	Strengthen enforcement capacity to combat illegal wildlife trafficking [2]. The long-term development objective of the project is to improve the security of land tenure and thereby boost investment in agriculture, contribute to social fairness and promote the sustainable use of natural resources [1].
150	1515X	Democratic participation and civil society	0, 1 or 2	Civil society, from NGOs and community groups to the private sector, can bring innovative ideas and solutions as well as	Empowerment and capacity building of civil society organisations that are committed to biodiversity conservation [2].

				participatory approaches to solving local challenges, including biodiversity. Activities can be scored 2 if biodiversity is the principal objective of the organisation or project supported and scored 1 if it is included among other objectives.	Protection of local environment, civic participation and securing land rights of indigenous groups [1].
150	15160	Human rights	1 or 0	Indigenous people and local communities, when their access and rights to land and natural resources are secured, can be the best custodians of biodiversity and natural habitats. Projects that support indigenous people and local communities or civil society organisations in advocacy and defence of human rights, in environmentally sensitive areas, particularly where access to and rights on natural resources are concerned, can score 1 for biodiversity.	Preservation of Natural Habitat and Strengthening of the Identity of Indigenous Communities [1].
160	All purpose codes in category 160	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	0 or 1	Specific activities in the social infrastructure sector can include biodiversity measures, and can be marked, most likely with score 1 (e.g. activities improving livelihoods and sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity-related activities).	The programme goals are to improve the livelihoods of the poor in a sustainable manner; improve environmental conservation, and preserve local cultural traditions [1]. Community organized reconstruction of 135 rural family houses (basic units) combined with on-site reforestation [1].
210	All purpose codes in category 210	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0, 1	Transport activities do not typically contribute to the objectives of the CBD but in some specific cases a transport activity could have a significant biodiversity component.	Rural transport project in a protected area [1]
220	All purpose codes in category 220	COMMUNICATIONS	0, 1 or 2.	For a communications project to score for biodiversity 1 or 2, it would need to establish a link between the communications technology and the objectives of the CBD.	Establishment of communication systems for officers tasked with wildlife protection [2]. The Information / Communication project aims at improving the scientific and cultural

					exchanges between universities and civil society on local environmental issues, including biodiversity, through a series of conferences, the production of audiovisuals, printed and online communication material [1].
230	All purpose codes in category 230 except 23220	ENERGY	0 or 1	Energy generation, distribution and efficiency activities do not typically contribute to the objectives of the CBD. In some cases this link can be found. For example, clean cooking projects with direct impact on fuelwood collection practices would most likely obtain score 1.	Increase access to efficient stoves among rural households and enhance local reforestation efforts to ensure the sustainability of trees as an energy source [1].
240	All purpose codes in category 240	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	0, 1 or 2	Activities that support the banking and financial sector can be marked as biodiversity-related if they are directed to setting up specific financial services or activities with a positive impact on the environment and biodiversity (score 2) or if they include activities such as biodiversity mainstreaming in investment projects (score 1).	Blending and investment facilities for leveraging private finance into biodiversity conservation [2]. Support microfinance institutions to offer a new agricultural product which has been developed to support sustainable and environmentally friendly rural enterprises [1].
250	All purpose codes in category 250	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	0, 1, or 2	Support to the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in businesses and services can be scored against the biodiversity marker. Activities that support business that primarily pursue at least one of the three objectives of the Convention (such as sustainable use of ecosystem services or a fair and equitable sharing of the profits of the utilisation of genetic resources) can be scored 2. Activities including the provision of advice to	Development of productive business and value chains based on natural products arisen from biodiversity, an example of which is the BioTrade initiative [2]. The project aims at improving the standard of living of the small producers in the communities involved by reducing their economic and social vulnerability, and increasing the environmental sustainability of their productions [1].

				business in greening their practices or incentives for private sector to include biodiversity concepts in their strategies or guide their investment can scored 1.	
311	All purpose codes in category 311	AGRICULTURE	1, 2 or 0	Agriculture activities are inherently linked to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of its components and utilisation of genetic resources. Activities in this category can have both a positive or negative effect on biodiversity (e.g. sustainable agriculture vs. large monocultures) and can be scored against the biodiversity marker only if their principal or significant objective is to contribute to the above-mentioned goals.	<p>Strengthening biodiversity protection and sustainable production practices by creating strategic seeds reserves; Promote sustainable harvesting and farming of medicinal plants and protecting local biodiversity [2].</p> <p>Capacity building and regional collaboration for enhancing conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources [2].</p> <p>The project aims at increased food security, preservation of bio-diversity and increase the income of small scale farmers by focusing on organic agricultural production [1].</p> <p>Integrated management of Rice Yellow Mottle Virus (RYMV) in lowland ecosystem [1].</p>
312	All purpose codes in category 312	FORESTRY	2, 1 or 0	Forestry projects include activities such as forest management, reforestation and rehabilitation of forestry, forestry policies, research and education activities that are likely to include biodiversity concerns as their principal or significant objective. Some activities (such as monocrop commercial afforestation) might have negative impact on biodiversity and the marker shall be awarded on a case-by-case basis.	<p>Conservation and rehabilitation peatland/forest [2].</p> <p>The project objective is conservation of environment through participation of local Communities in commercial forestry management measures. The purpose is to promote tree planting awareness and reforestation [2].</p> <p>Facilitate reforms to address the governance, policy and market failures that cause and</p>

					<p>sustain illegal logging and associated trade [1].</p> <p>International conferences to enhance readiness on climate change response in the forestry sector and promote capacity building at the regional level [1].</p>
313	All purpose codes in category 313	FISHING	2, 1 or 0	<p>Projects in the fishery sector will qualify against biodiversity if they promote a sustainable use of the resource, applying ecosystem-based approaches. Projects to avoid overfishing, and recovery plans and measures for depleted species will also qualify. Sustainability of fisheries entails that they have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>The activity aims to promote conservation and protection of marine biodiversity through implementation of coastal resource management approaches [2].</p> <p>Institutional support for dissemination of best practices to protect biodiversity in small scale fishery and aquaculture [2].</p> <p>Integration of biological diversity concerns into promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing [1].</p>
320	All purpose codes in category 320	INDUSTRY, MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING, CONSTRUCTION	0 or 1	<p>Projects in this category cover a wide range of activities that typically do not contribute to the objectives of the CBD. The ones that are more likely to be linked to biodiversity are Agro Industries (32161) and, in specific cases, Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development (32130). If they include an ecosystem or biodiversity component, they would score 1.</p>	<p>Contribute towards the development of sustainable production and consumption practices in the rattan value chain that promotes responsible exploitation of the resource and protection of the environment [1].</p>
331	All purpose codes in category 331	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS AND TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT	0, 1, or 2.	<p>Any trade policy that promotes biodiversity, such as through sustainable agricultural and farming practices, ecosystem services, or sustainably harvested forest products, is an</p>	<p>Support to biodiversity-specific trade conventions such as CITES [2].</p> <p>Sustainable trade initiative with the overall purpose of assuring the environmental sustainability of traded goods [1].</p>

				example of a CBD-relevant activity that would score 1.	Capacity building or support to negotiating parties related to trade agreements, where biodiversity conservation issues and/or traditional knowledge of indigenous people and local communities are concerned [1].
332	All purpose codes in category 332	TOURISM	1, 2 or 0	The tourism industry is a worldwide growing sector and it represents one of the priority sectors in the economies of developing countries. Tourism activities can be scored if they are carried out in line with the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development which, among other things, recognise efforts by stakeholders to promote awareness of sustainable travel choices. If a project's primary purpose is related to biodiversity, the appropriate score is 2; if biodiversity is significant but not the primary purpose, the appropriate score is 1.	<p>Increase small and medium business growth in an environmentally sustainable manner through market-driven sustainable tourism development linkage programs, cluster activities, and a reinvention of the tourism offerings in fragile coastal and inland environments [2].</p> <p>Technical assistance to the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union that is aiming its activities at protecting biodiversity, promoting sustainable development, protected areas, community-minded programs on conservation and environmental education [2].</p> <p>Technical assistance in terms of policy advice on creating a master plan for sustainable tourism [1].</p>
410	All purpose codes in category 410 except 41030 and 41050	General environmental protection	2 or 1	General environmental protection activities include environmental policy and administrative management, protection of terrestrial and marine areas, research and education. These activities are likely to have a positive impact on biodiversity and to address the objectives of the CBD. They can be marked for biodiversity as a principal or significant objective after a case-by-case evaluation.	<p>Sustainable management of the biodiversity in protected areas and forests [2].</p> <p>Conserve biodiversity and manage natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. Activities include combating illegal and corrupt exploitation of natural</p>

					<p>resources and the control of invasive species [2].</p> <p>The project aims to provide technical and managerial tools for proper land use planning that protects the environment and promotes the improvement of income generating activities [1].</p> <p>Developing Agroforestry (agriculture and forestry technologies) to create more integrated, diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems [1].</p>
410	41030	Bio-diversity	2	By definition projects in this category would score 2.	<p>Maintain and improve waterfowl habitat for migratory species [2].</p> <p>The purpose of this project is to improve the protection of chimpanzees and other large mammals in the remaining forest blocks of the region [2].</p>
430	All purpose codes in category 430 except 43030 and 43040	Multisector aid	0, 1, or 2	Multisector aid encompasses a wide range of activities that might have provisions related to biodiversity and, as such, might score 1 or 2 after a case-by-case analysis.	<p>Provide on-demand environmental compliance, management, capacity-building and sound design support to expatriate Environmental Officers, to Missions and other operating units, and to their projects and programs [2].</p> <p>This volunteer sending program supports the assignment of expatriate and developing-country volunteers with partner organizations in developing countries. The program aims to support partner organizations working on health and environment-related initiatives, particularly</p>

					on climate change, biodiversity and desertification. [1]
430	43030	Urban development and management	1, 2 or 0.	Integrated urban development projects can include measures to assure environmental sustainability and protection of the biodiversity in their activities, most likely as a significant objective.	Development and management of large urban green spaces protecting local wildlife species and autochthonous plants [2]. Capacity building for local municipalities to implement urban planning activities that include an ecological, sustainable, socially balanced and efficient steering of use of land [1].
430	43040	Rural development	2, 1 or 0	Rural development that includes active protection for ecosystems, promotes biodiversity or improves access to the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services, would score 2 or 1 depending on whether biodiversity is a principal or a significant component.	Protecting biodiversity and human rights by integrated measures for rural communities [2]. Integrated rural development and nature conservation [1].
430	43060	Disaster Risk Reduction	1, 2 or 0	Disaster Risk Reduction activities such as flood prevention can contribute to biodiversity protection or sustainable use of ecosystems, avoiding the damages of flooding, including sea water intrusion and prevention of sea level rise. Flood prevention activities are most likely to have biodiversity as a significant objective (score 1) but can also be marked as principal (score 2) if sufficient justification is available.	Contribute to the prevention and management of risks to minimize the adverse effects of flooding and drought, increasing the adaptive capacities to live with water of the population of the river basin [2]. Protecting the coastal regions from the negative consequences of climate change (especially coastal erosion), through ecological and economical rehabilitation and protection measures [1].
510	51010	General budget support-related aid	n.a.	General budget support (GBS) is by definition un-earmarked and is excluded from marking. Sector budget support can be marked.	n.a.

520	52010	Food assistance	0, 1 or 2	Food aid and food security programmes can include biodiversity components, particularly when dealing with access and improvement of subsistence agriculture, most likely with score 1.	Improving food security and access to clean water through the defence, growth and enhancement of biodiversity [2]. Increase and improve food security and poverty reduction in Africa by adapting climate-smart agricultural technologies and strengthening the implementation of relevant national policies and programmes [1].
Other 530	Other 530XX	Other commodity assistance	n.a.	Not eligible unless a specific biodiversity objective is included.	
600		Debt relief	n.a.	Excluded from marking (see paragraph 198 of the Directives) except for debt swaps which can be specifically targeted to environmental purposes.	
720	All purpose codes in category 720	Emergency Response	0 or 1	In a situation which results from natural disasters, the short-term response to support the affected population can score biodiversity 1 if designed with a clear link to support the protection of local biodiversity or the sustainable use of the ecosystems.	Establish and improve sanitation conditions that contribute to protecting the biodiversity of the population affected by the earthquake [1].
730	All purpose codes in category 730	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	0, 1, or 2	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation activities in the aftermath of a disaster can include biodiversity concerns in their activities and be eligible to be marked as such.	Rehabilitation of ecosystem in a coastal zone affected by oil spillage [2].

740	All purpose codes in category 740	Disaster prevention and preparedness	0, 1, or 2	Activities that aim at reducing the vulnerability (or strengthening the resilience) of the population, the economy and its infrastructure against the short-term negative consequences of climate change or natural disasters can score 1 or 2 against the biodiversity marker, depending on the purpose of the activity, if relevant biodiversity objectives and activities are included in the project perimeter.	Landslide prevention activities through restoration of the vegetable cover, afforestation and civil works [2]. Ecosystem-based Reconstruction and Recovery Plan after cyclones [1].
910	910XX	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS		Excluded from marking.	
930	930XX	REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES		Excluded from marking.	
998	998XX	UNALLOCATED		Excluded from marking.	