



QUICK TIPS

ACTIVITIES THAT QUALIFY FOR THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POLICY MARKER

The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy marker is used to track the level of DRR mainstreaming in development cooperation. It has been in use since 2018 and is thus more recent than the Rio markers.

The DRR marker promotes the goal and global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 to achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

THE DRR MARKER CAN:

- ▶ Provide an incentive for donors to mainstream DRR in development cooperation.
- ▶ Promote the idea that DRR is a development priority, as well as a humanitarian one.
- ▶ Ensure data homogeneity and comparability, possibly extending to national accounts in due course.
- ▶ Allow measuring (tracking and reporting) of DRR mainstreaming.
- ▶ Be used along with the Climate Change Adaptation marker.

ACTIONS MARKED FOR DRR WILL CONTRIBUTE TO

- ▶ the prevention of new disaster risk, and/or
- ▶ the reduction of existing disaster risk, and/or
- ▶ the strengthening of resilience

through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards, and increase preparedness for response and recovery with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, resilience, and sustainable development.

The DRR marker will assess the “policy objectives” (or investment intent) in relation to DRR in each activity. Each action should indicate whether or not it includes DRR activities/considerations as a principal or significant objective.

- ▶ “Principal” policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental to the design of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question “would the activity have been undertaken (or designed) without this objective?” Such activities will be assigned the value “2”.
- ▶ “Significant” policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. Such activities will be assigned the value “1”.
- ▶ If the activity does not match any eligible DRR activity/consideration, it will be considered “Not targeted” and will be assigned the value “0”.



**If Disaster
Risk
Reduction**

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| | <input type="checkbox"/> IS NOT TARGETED | M=0 | 0% BUDGET |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> IS A SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE | M=1 | 40% BUDGET |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> IS A PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE | M=2 | 100% BUDGET |

An activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly contributes to at least one of the four **Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework**:

- ▶ Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.
- ▶ Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.
- ▶ Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.
- ▶ Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission has been rolling out a very substantial response, including new actions and a reorientation of programmes in the pipeline to include COVID-19-related measures. In the context of slow-onset disasters it is not possible to establish a strict distinction between prevention, mitigation and preparedness (i.e. before a hazard hits) and emergency response (i.e. when measures to reduce impact are constantly needed because the effects of hazards are already being felt). COVID-19 response actions are often not only about reducing the impacts of hazards/disasters (e.g. funds to minimise impacts on small businesses) but also about building resilience for ongoing impacts (e.g. strengthening health systems and promoting Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities). Emergency response actions that are clearly contributing to build resilience as well can qualify for a DRR marker (significant objective). Take a look at the [guidance note for marking COVID-19-related actions](#).

Table 1 below provides useful examples of sector activities that can qualify for the DRR marker. This table provides a valuable reference as indicated in [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2017\)26](#) as proposed by the OECD-DAC.

| DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) | |
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| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE | EXAMPLES |
| 110 EDUCATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Development or introduction of educational programmes that promote resilience to natural hazards such as disaster resistant construction practices. ▶ Development or introduction of a DRR curriculum in school education and training programmes. ▶ Retrofitting existing schools and any academic facilities for disaster resilience. ▶ Integration of disaster resistant standards in academic infrastructure design and development. ▶ Support for the establishment of hazard safety plans and training drills in academic institutions. |

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| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 120 HEALTH | EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Training of health care providers in disaster preparedness and response. ▶ Retrofitting existing health infrastructure such as health centres and hospitals with disaster resilient building codes. ▶ Assessing changes in risk (exposure and sensitivity) to disaster-related diseases, including in respect of vulnerable groups and post-disaster incidence. ▶ Incorporating disaster-related health risks into clinical practice guidelines, and curricula for continuous medical education and training. ▶ Preventive measures to counteract increased exposure to diseases related to disasters. ▶ Strengthening health management information systems related to disaster risk management. ▶ Strategies that aim to improve the disaster risk management of the health and insurance system. ▶ Including disaster-related diseases in basic benefits of insurance policies. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 140 WATER AND SANITATION | EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reducing the vulnerability of public drinking water supply and distribution systems. ▶ Strengthening of hydrometeorology capacity and early warning systems. ▶ Reducing the vulnerability to natural hazards of wastewater treatment and disposal designs. ▶ Integration of DRR measures in river basin's development and management. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 150 GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY | EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Public financial management integrating DRR measures, including strengthening risk-informed financial and managerial accountability, public expenditure and financial management systems and budget drafting. ▶ Legal and judicial development addressing DRR, including measures that support the improvement of risk-informed legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 160 OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Housing sector policy, planning and programmes that integrate DRR measures. ▶ Multisector aid for basic social services (including basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation) that integrate DRR. ▶ Specific targeting of groups vulnerable to natural hazards for social protection programmes. ▶ Development of social protection strategies / safety nets to respond to natural disasters. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 210 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Embedding disaster-resilient elements in the existing transportation network. ▶ Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of natural hazards on transportation, as well as disaster risk impacts of new transport and infrastructure investments. ▶ Introducing disaster resilient building codes in road construction projects. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 220 COMMUNICATION | EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incorporating hazard and disaster risk considerations in information and communication policies and institutions. ▶ Establishment of disaster resilient connectivity. ▶ Development or strengthening of telecommunications infrastructure, including for use as part of an emergency response system during times of natural disasters. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 230 ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY | EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incorporation of the potential impacts of disasters in the design standards of generation, transmission and distribution lines and power system reliability assessments. ▶ Integration of DRR considerations in energy sector planning and institution capacity building. ▶ Supporting the increased production of climate smart sources of energy. |

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| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 311 AGRICULTURE | <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Developing, testing or introducing practices or techniques that are more resilient to disasters and climate variability in farming systems or plant breeding. ▶ Research of existing and new threats to agriculture from disaster related hazards. ▶ Integration of disaster resilience into extension services and programmes. ▶ Development of irrigation or drainage networks to reduce vulnerability to disasters. ▶ Developing or introducing strategies to intensify crop production to mitigate rising food prices that result from drought. ▶ Introducing or strengthening soil management practices to adapt to climate hazards. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 312 FORESTRY | <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Introducing the use of forest systems to reduce vulnerability to landslides, flooding or other natural hazards. ▶ Reforestation and afforestation with species less vulnerable to climate variability and natural hazards. ▶ Forest fire prevention measures. ▶ Mangrove preservation and afforestation to improve a coastal community's resilience to disasters. ▶ Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 313 FISHING | <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 321 INDUSTRY | <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of disasters on industrial policy, planning and programmes, as well as disaster risk impacts of investments in industrial development. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 323 CONSTRUCTION | <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Including disaster resilient building codes / design standards in infrastructure development. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 410 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION | <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Establishment of database, inventories / accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies, and risk assessment. ▶ Environmental policy, laws, regulations, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building, integrating DRR. ▶ Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services in managing disaster risk. |
| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE 430 OTHER MULTI-SECTOR | <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Integration of DRR measures in urban development projects, urban planning and/or policies. ▶ Integrated rural development policies and programmes incorporating DRR. <p><i>Activities coded under Disaster Risk Reduction (CRS purpose code 430xx) score, by definition, principal objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Preparation of national disaster risk reduction strategies, plans and programmes. ▶ Capacity building in DRR-related taxonomy, hazard classification, standard setting and information management. ▶ Identifying groups vulnerable to hazards and undertaking measures to reduce their vulnerability. ▶ Assistance in the development of disaster risk transfer / insurance initiatives, including disaster risk insurance schemes for productive sectors. ▶ Development of flood prevention / control measures: floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities. ▶ Support for research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to disaster risks and their inter-dependencies, including research on and application of knowledge. |

| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE | EXAMPLES |
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| 730 RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF AND REHABILITATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Restoring pre-existing infrastructure with disaster-resilient features and providing associated social services (“build back better”). |

| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE | EXAMPLES |
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| 740 MULTI-HAZARD RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS | <p><i>Activities coded under Multi-hazard response preparedness (CRS purpose code 740xx) score, by definition, principal objective.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Construction of evacuation shelters for communities to use in times of natural disasters. ▶ Developing storage capacities for pre-positioning of disaster preparedness equipment, material and supplies. ▶ Development of disaster helplines. |

Disaster prevention and preparedness activities can also qualify for climate change adaptation and mitigation markers. Some examples can be found below:

| SECTOR / CRS PURPOSE CODE | EXAMPLES |
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| 74010 DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS | <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 (e.g. the provision of solar lights in anticipation for a disaster impacted by climate change (mitigation score 1)). <p>Adaptation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). ▶ Climate risk management which consists in preventing and dealing with long-term loss and damage resulting from climate change (e.g., impacts of sea level rise) qualifies for adaptation score 2. ▶ Examples that qualify for an adaptation marker include: i) developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters such as floods or landslides (adaptation score 2); ii) 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); iii) developing emergency preparedness plans and disaster risk reduction strategies in order to protect key infrastructure assets from the impacts of climate change; this includes setting up early warning systems, addressing governance issues and promoting awareness (adaptation score 2); iv) promoting disaster preparedness and the links to climate change adaptation at various levels of government as well as at community level (adaptation score 2); v) 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). |