



QUICK TIPS

ACTIVITIES THAT QUALIFY FOR RIO MARKERS IN SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The NDICI Global Europe Regulation established a target to dedicate at least 30% of the instrument's budget to support climate objectives in the period 2021-2027. It also specifies that the NDICI Global Europe will contribute to the ambition of providing 7.5% of annual spending in 2024 and 10% in 2026 and 2027 towards biodiversity objectives.

The President of the European Commission, in her 2021 State of the Union speech, pledged an additional four billion euro towards climate goals. A pledge was also made to double the EU's external funding for biodiversity, compared to 2014-2020, in particular for the most vulnerable countries.

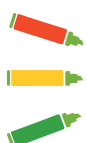
These renewed targets significantly raise the EU ambition on climate and biodiversity finance to partner countries, reflecting the urgency called upon by the scientific

community to address the climate and biodiversity crises and the ambition of the European Green Deal.

Four 'Rio markers' were developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to identify the contribution of actions to the objectives of UN Rio Conventions (two markers related to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, one to the Convention on Biological Diversity and one to the Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation). The Rio markers are used by DG INTPA to keep track of financial contributions to the Rio themes. In line with a methodology adopted by the OECD DAC, there are three possible scores (0, 1 and 2) for Rio markers. DG INTPA assesses that a certain percentage of an action's budget can be considered to contribute to a Rio theme, based on the score of the corresponding Rio marker, as follows:



**if Biodiversity,
Desertification
or Climate Change**



IS NOT TARGETED

RM=0

0% BUDGET

IS A SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE

RM=1

40% BUDGET

IS A PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE

RM=2

100% BUDGET

The scoring must be carried out in accordance with the corresponding [OECD DAC directives](#).¹

An activity can be marked as "principal" when the objective (biodiversity, combating desertification, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity. To be marked "significant", the objective must be explicitly stated but is not a fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking and designing the activity.

¹ [OECD DAC \(2018\) Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System \(CRS\) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire Annexes – modules D and E \(Annex 18 – Rio markers\). DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD2/FINAL](#)



Biodiversity

An activity should be classified as biodiversity-related if it promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: (1) the conservation of biodiversity; (2) sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources); or (3) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

Eligibility criteria are as follows:

The activity contributes to:

- a) Protection or enhancement of ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision-making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will be scored '**principal objective**' (i.e. RM2) if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

Typical activities in Sustainable Infrastructure Projects sector that can qualify for the Biodiversity Rio marker² include:

- ▶ Creation of green infrastructure, i.e. networks of (semi-)natural or constructed nature that provide a variety of ecosystem services, for:
 - Improving quality of life and health or storm water retention in urban context.
 - Flood management along rivers.
 - Mitigation of impacts of weather-related events (landslides, storm surges, dust storms, etc.) and climate adaptation.
 - Erosion control in mountainous areas.
 - Carbon sequestration for climate mitigation.
- ▶ Nature-based solutions that use natural ecosystem processes to address issues traditionally solved by hard (or grey) infrastructure – sometimes in combination with grey infrastructure. Examples include water treatment and storage, sand nourishment for coastal protection, trapping of sediments, soil stabilisation, etc.
- ▶ Infrastructure actions aimed at restoring degraded natural areas or reducing pressure on or risks for biodiversity hotspots (e.g. seasonal breeding, protected areas, flyways of migratory birds, corridors for large wildlife) by e.g.:
 - developing alternative transport routes such as road bypasses or tunnels
 - replacing powerlines by underground cables
 - hydraulic infrastructure to restore river and floodplain hydrology
 - waste water treatment facilities
 - noise barriers
 - removal of redundant infrastructure such as dams or levees
 - development of water supply systems that protect the biodiversity of the affected ecosystems through sustainable management of water resources
- ▶ Infrastructure actions aimed at creation of functionally connected natural areas to maintain ecological coherence as an essential condition for healthy ecosystems, by e.g. wildlife overpasses or traffic overpasses, fish passages and ladders, fencing to guide terrestrial animals, green infrastructure.

² OECD (2019). Indicative Table for the Rio marker for Biodiversity. DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)26/final.



Combating Desertification

An activity should be classified as desertification-related if 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.

Eligibility criteria are as follows:

The activity contributes to:

- a) Protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) Integrating desertification concerns in recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

The activity will be scored '**principal objective**' (i.e. RM2) if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above criteria, including in the context of the realisation of national, sub-regional or regional action programmes.

Typical activities in Sustainable Infrastructure Projects sector that can qualify for the Desertification Rio marker include:

- ▶ Green infrastructure to combat desertification (e.g. green belts)
- ▶ Hydraulic infrastructure to restore floodplain dynamics in degraded areas
- ▶ Drainage infrastructure aimed at restoring productivity of salinized agricultural lands.
- ▶ Terracing and other counter-erosion measures



Climate Change Mitigation

An activity should be classified as climate change mitigation-related if it contributes to the objective of stabilising green-house 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 enhance GHG sequestration.

Eligibility criteria are the following:

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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The activity will be scored '**principal objective**' (i.e. RM2) if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

See below the table with examples of activities that qualify for a climate change mitigation marker.



Climate Change Adaptation

An activity should be classified as climate change adaptation-related 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.

Eligibility criteria are the following:

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.

To guide scoring, a three-step approach is recommended as a 'best practice', in particular to justify a Rio Marker 2 score:

- ▶ **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 contributed 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.
- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **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 below the table with examples of activities that qualify for a climate change adaptation marker.³

³ OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook

SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE

14020**Water supply and sanitation: large systems****14021****Water supply: large systems****14030****Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation****14031****Basic drinking water supply**

MITIGATION

0, 1 or 2

ADAPTATION

1, 2 or 0

RATIONALE FOR SCORING

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.

Adaptation

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.

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:

- 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.

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.

Mitigation and adaptation

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.

EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES

Mitigation

- ▶ Energy-efficient water pumping systems, and/or pumping systems powered by renewable energies (mitigation score 1).

Adaptation

- ▶ 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).
- ▶ 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).

SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
14022 Sanitation-large systems 14032 Basic sanitation	0, 1 or 2 1, 2 or 0	0, 1 or 2 1, 2 or 0
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
Mitigation 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.	Mitigation ▶ Introduction of energy-efficient pumps in the sewage system of a city (mitigation score 1).	
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.	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: • 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).	
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
14050 Waste management / disposal	2, 1 or 0	1 or 0
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
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.	Mitigation ▶ Biogas production and reuse of energy produced by wastewater facilities (mitigation score 2).	
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.	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).	

SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
21010 Transport policy and administrative management 21061 Storage 21081 Education and training in transport and storage	2, 1 or 0	0, 1 or 2
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
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).	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).	
Adaptation Climate-proofing transport infrastructure as a requirement in transport policies and strategies can be scored against the adaptation marker if properly justified.	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).	
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
21020 Road transport 21030 Rail transport 21040 Water transport 21050 Air transport	2, 1 or 0	0 or 1
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
Mitigation 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.	Mitigation ▶ 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). ▶ A measure to shift from road to rail or water transportation can significantly reduce GHGs (mitigation score 1 or 2). ▶ 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). ▶ 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). ▶ Switching to electric mobility, hydrogen power, liquefied natural gas, and hybrid engines (mitigation score 2).	
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.	Adaptation Improved access to roads all year round for population vulnerable to climate change impact (adaptation score 1).	

SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
23183 Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	2 or 1	0, 1 or 2
RATIONALE FOR SCORING	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
Mitigation The primary objective of energy efficiency measures is normally to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, even if simultaneous objectives also exist (e.g., security of supply, reduced energy bills, productivity benefits and reduced foreign exchange outflows and volatility linked to fossil fuel imports). The following principles help determining whether an energy efficiency project qualifies for mitigation: • The general principle for brownfield energy efficiency activities involving retrofitting or the substitution of technologies or processes is that (i) the old technologies are substituted well before the end of their lifetime and the new technologies are more efficient, or (ii) new technologies or processes are more efficient than those normally used in greenfield projects. • The general principle for greenfield energy efficiency activities is that they prevent a long-term lock-in in GHG-intensive infrastructure (urban, transport and power sector infrastructure). 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).	Mitigation ▶ Retrofit efficiency improvement in the energy sector (mitigation score 2). ▶ Cogeneration (mitigation score 2 if substantially more efficient than separate generation). ▶ Renewable energy power plant retrofits, improvements in energy efficiency in existing thermal plants (mitigation score 1). ▶ Combined heat and power plants: heat generation can also be associated with energy efficiency if combined with power generation. Mitigation and adaptation ▶ 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).	
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
232 Energy generation, renewable sources	2 or 1	0 or 1
RATIONALE FOR SCORING	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
Mitigation The main objective of renewable energy production is typically to reduce GHG emissions through project development or the creation of enabling environments for the development and dissemination of the skills and technologies necessary to expand renewable generation. The rationale for projects to qualify as mitigation is that, in the absence of the renewable energy construction/rehabilitation, high GHG emitting energy sources would be used. Not only are direct effects (e.g., observed emission reductions) taken into account, but also projected impacts on future emissions, i.e., changes in future GHG emission trajectories compared to reference case ("business as usual") scenarios. 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.	Mitigation ▶ Wind energy, photovoltaic and concentrated solar power (CSP), geothermal, biomass and biogas, ocean tide power score for mitigation (mitigation score 1 or 2 if main objective). ▶ Hydropower (storage or run-of-the-river) only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated. (mitigation score 1 or 2). Adaptation ▶ New hydro-power activity that takes into account the impact of climate change on water resources and uses modern engineering techniques (adaptation score 1). ▶ Optimizing hydropower generation and dam safety in the context of climate change vulnerability (adaptation score 1).	

SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
233 Energy generation, non-renewable sources	0 or 1	0
RATIONALE FOR SCORING	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
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.	Mitigation ► Activities in which existing power plants switch to lower emitting fuels (e.g., switching from coal to natural gas) (mitigation score 1).	
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
23410 Hybrid energy electric power plants	1 or 0	0
RATIONALE FOR SCORING	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
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.		
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
236 Heating, cooling and energy distribution	2, 1 or 0	0, 1 or 2
RATIONALE FOR SCORING	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	
Mitigation 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: - Investments in network infrastructure can minimise power losses; therefore a mitigation score 1 can be assigned. - 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. In the context of heat generation, heat-only plants that use renewable energy sources (including solar, geothermal, biomass, etc.) can score 2 for mitigation.	Mitigation ► 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). ► 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). ► 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.	
Adaptation 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.	Adaptation ► Strengthening of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure if the main objective is to cope with the impacts of climate change (adaptation score 2). ► 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).	

SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
321 Industry	0, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2
RATIONALE FOR SCORING Inclusive and sustainable industries can be marked as mitigation or adaptation. 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. 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.	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES 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).	
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
323 Construction	0, 1 or 2	0, 1 or 2
RATIONALE FOR SCORING 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.	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES Mitigation ▶ Promotion of energy-efficient building techniques, development and enforcement of related standards and certification schemes (mitigation score 2). ▶ Programme of activities (PoA) in energy efficiency in the construction sector (mitigation score 2). Adaptation ▶ More robust building regulations and improved enforcement practices when there is a shift in zones affected by typhoons/ hurricanes/storm surges (adaptation score 2).	

SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
41050 Flood prevention/control	0 or 1	2 or 1
RATIONALE FOR SCORING Mitigation In specific cases where flood prevention and control measures include GHG emission reductions, the activity could score 1 for mitigation if properly justified. 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.	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES Mitigation ▶ Flood protection measures that reduce the consumption of energy and reduce GHG emissions (mitigation score 1). 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).	
SUB-SECTOR/ CRS PURPOSE CODE	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
43030 Urban development and management	1, 2 or 0	1, 2 or 0
RATIONALE FOR SCORING Urban development activities often address environmental and climate issues. 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. Adaptation 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. 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.	EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES	