

GENDER EQUALITY

DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as gender equality focused (score Principal or Significant) if:

It is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex.

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

Gender equality is explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which:

- a) Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between women and men, girls and boys, ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity, or compensate for past discrimination; **or**
- b) Develop or strengthen gender equality or anti-discrimination policies, legislation or institutions.

This approach requires analysing gender inequalities either separately or as an integral part of agencies' standard procedures.

See also FAQ on gender analysis in the Appendix.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

- Examples of activities that could be marked as **principal** objective:
 - legal literacy for women and girls;
 - male networks against gender violence;
 - a social safety net project which focuses specifically on assisting women and girls as a particularly disadvantaged group in a society;
 - capacity building of Ministries of Finance and Planning to incorporate gender equality objectives in national poverty reduction or comparable strategies.

Such activities can target women specifically, men specifically or both women and men.

- Examples of activities that could be marked as **significant** objective:
 - activity which has as its principal objective to provide drinking water to a district or community while at the same time ensuring that women and girls have safe and easy access to the facilities;
 - a social safety net project which focuses on the community as a whole and ensures that women and girls benefit equally with men and boys.

See FAQs in the Appendix for further examples.

N.B. Support to women's equality organisations and institutions (CRS sector code 15164) scores, by definition, **principal** objective.

AID TO ENVIRONMENT

DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as environment-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:

- 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**
- b) It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

- a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; **and**
- 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**
- c) The activity contains specific measures to develop or strengthen environmental policies, legislation and administration or other organisations responsible for environmental protection.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.)

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.

Participatory development/good governance (PD/GG)

PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT/GOOD GOVERNANCE (PD/GG)

DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as PD/GG-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:

It is intended to enhance elements of participatory development, democratisation, good governance and the respect of human rights.

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

- (a) The objectives are explicitly promoted in activity documentation; **and**
 (b) The activity contains specific measures to promote one or several of the PD/GG aspects defined as follows:

- Participatory development, i.e. establishing new systems, structures or institutions through which groups, communities or people in a country can play an active and influential role in shaping decisions that affect their lives.
- Democratisation, which integrates participation and pluralism, including the right of opposition, into the political life of the country and provides a basis for legitimacy of the government.
- Good governance, i.e. the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the official sector, an independent judiciary as well as the rule of law, and effective, responsible and equitable administration at all levels of government.
- Human rights, i.e. actions specifically designed to strengthen the respect for, and to facilitate the implementation of, internationally agreed human rights.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.

- Civil service reform; support to labour unions, workers' education programmes, combating child labour; support to police forces, customs.
- Education and training programmes; decentralisation programmes.

NB: Activities that can be assigned one of the following sector codes score, by definition, principal objective: public finance management (CRS sector code 15111), decentralisation and support to subnational government (15112), anti-corruption organisations and institutions (15113), legal and judicial development (15130), democratic participation and civil society (15150), elections (15151), legislatures and political parties (15152), media and free flow of information (15153), human rights (15160), security system management and reform (15210), civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution (15220), post-conflict peace-building (UN) (15230), reintegration and SALW control (15240), child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation) (15261).

Attachment 1

Text to be added to CRS Directives - Annex 6

TRADE DEVELOPMENT	
DEFINITION	It is intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to: a) formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; or b) stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.
An activity should be classified as trade development-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:	
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY	a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; and b) The activity contains specific measures to promote one or several of the trade development aspects below, at the institutional and enterprise level: - business support services and institutions; - access to trade finance; - trade promotion and market development in the production and service sectors.
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES	– Business support services and institutions: establishment of business partnerships; investment climate assessments; assisting exporters in developing countries in locating potential importers worldwide; training package providing tools and materials regarding operational legal aspects of e-commerce. – Trade finance: Feasibility study on a pilot export development fund, innovative trade-related finance for SMEs. – Production and service sectors: support to fruit and vegetable marketing; increase the international competitiveness of SMEs active in textile and clothing sector, through increase of their productivity.

N.B. The trade development marker is not defined to cover all aspects of “Aid for Trade”. It is restricted to activities recorded under codes 240xx Banking and financial services, 25010 Business support services and institutions (score principal by definition), 311xx Agriculture, 312xx Forestry, 313xx Fishing, 321xx Industry, 322xx Mineral resources and mining and 33210 Tourism. Other components of “Aid for Trade” are captured separately through a number of sector codes.

Biodiversity

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

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Water and sanitation
Agriculture
Forestry
Fishing
Tourism

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

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

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) protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of bio-diversity 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 score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

- 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.
- 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**.

Climate change mitigation

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.

EXAMPLES OF

TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Water and sanitation
Transport
Energy
Agriculture
Forestry
Industry

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.
- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.
- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

Environmental policy and administrative management
Biosphere protection
Biodiversity
Env. education/training
Environmental research

- 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.
- Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks); climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change; development of climate-change-related legislation; climate technology needs surveys and assessments; institutional capacity building.
- Education, training and public awareness related to climate change.
- Climate-change-mitigation related research and monitoring.
- Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.

Annex 7 – New marker on Climate Change Adaptation

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Climate Change Adaptation

<p>DEFINITION</p> <p>An activity should be classified as adaptation-related (score Principal or Significant) if:</p> <p>CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY An activity is eligible for the climate change adaptation marker if:</p> <p>EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES 1. Examples of typical enabling activities for adaptation</p> <p><i>Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 41010)</i></p> <p><i>Environmental education / training (sector 41081)</i></p> <p><i>Environmental research (sector 41082)</i></p> <p>2. Examples of typical sectoral activities</p> <p><i>Health (Sector 120)</i></p> <p><i>Water and sanitation (Sector 140)</i></p> <p><i>Agriculture (Sector 311)</i></p> <p><i>Forestry (Sector 312)</i></p> <p><i>Fishing (Sector 313)</i></p> <p><i>Flood prevention/control (Sector 41050 - under General environmental protection)</i></p> <p><i>Disaster prevention and preparedness (Sector 740)</i></p>	<p>It intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.</p> <p>This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.</p> <p>a) the climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and</p> <p>b) the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above.</p> <p>Carrying out a climate change adaptation analysis, either separately or as an integral part of agencies' standard procedures, facilitates this approach.</p> <p><i>The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and international policy, plans and programmes. • Improving regulations and legislation to provide incentives to adapt. • Education, training and public awareness raising related to the causes and impacts of climate change and the role of adaptation. • Adaptation-related climate research including meteorological and hydrological observation and forecasting, impact and vulnerability assessments, early warning systems, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing measures to control malaria in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change. • Promoting water conservation in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated. • Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change. • Promoting a diverse mix of forest management practices and species to provide a buffer against uncertainties of climate change. • 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. • Implementing measures for flood prevention and management such as watershed management, reforestation or wetland restoration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters. • Implementing measures to respond to glacial lake outburst flood risk, such as the creation or improvement of early warning systems and widening or deepening of glacial lake outlet channels.
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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

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) protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of desertification concerns with 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 Convention.

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 national, sub-regional or regional action programmes.

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

- 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.

Module E. Policy objectives, Annex 17: Policy markers, at end of annex, below Trade development page/box, **insert the following section/box and FAQs and examples on RMNCH:**

REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH	
DEFINITION An activity should be classified as RMNCH if:	<p>It contributes to achieving improved maternal, newborn and child health based on the “continuum of care” concept: The "Continuum of Care" for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) implies a life-cycle approach and includes integrated service delivery for women and children from reproductive health to pre-pregnancy, delivery, the immediate postnatal period, and childhood. Such care is provided by families, households and communities as well as through inclusive outpatient services, clinics and other health facilities on district and national level. The Continuum of Care recognises that reproductive choice and safe childbirth are critical to the health of both the woman and the newborn child - and that a healthy start in life is an essential step towards a sound childhood and a productive life.</p>
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY	<p>The activity contributes to any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improved access for women and children to a comprehensive, integrated package of essential health interventions and services along the continuum of care; b) Strengthening health systems in order to improve access to and deliver integrated high-quality RMNCH specific services; c) RMNCH specific workforce capacity building, ensuring skilled and motivated health workers in the right place at the right time, with the necessary infrastructure, drugs, equipment and regulations. <p><i>Note: as good practice, in their project text, donors should indicate which of the above criteria is addressed in their activity.</i></p>
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES	<p><u>Essential interventions and services</u> such as:</p> <p>Family planning, contraception; Antenatal, newborn, and postnatal care; Emergency obstetric and newborn care; Skilled care during childbirth at appropriate facilities; Safe abortion services (where not prohibited by law); Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV and other STIs; Combating reproductive tract infections, reproductive health-related cancers, and other gynecological morbidities; Infertility treatment; Prevention and treatment for major childhood illnesses including acute respiratory infections and diarrhea; Improving infant and child feeding practices; Promoting exclusive breast-feeding; Providing ready-to-use therapeutic foods and key vitamins and minerals, including Vitamin A and iodized salts.</p> <p><u>Health Systems Strengthening:</u></p> <p>Removal of financial, social, and cultural barriers to access health care (including advocacy); Improving service delivery to RMNCH and increasing access to adequately equipped health centres; Supporting national plans and priorities regarding RMNCH; Implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; Training, retraining and deploying health workers.</p> <p><u>These activities contribute to the RMNCH-continuum of care through important interventions outside the health sector:</u></p> <p>Promotion of standards of comprehensive sexual education; Targeted food security programmes tailored to the needs of pregnant women, mothers and their children; Programmes that address most vulnerable population groups, such as internally displaced persons or ethnic minorities that suffer from displacement, with regard to their sexual and reproductive health needs; Improving access to clean water and hygienic sanitation for pregnant women, mothers and their children; Provision of maternal and child health services such as birthing kits or the dispatch of midwives and obstetricians which forms part of humanitarian aid emergency response; Collection of census data where specific development has occurred to target accurate reporting of vitals, i.e. the number of births and the number of “live” births.</p>

N.B. Activities that can be assigned one of the following sector codes justify, by definition, at least a value of 2: Population policy and administrative management (13010); Reproductive health care (13020); Family planning (13030); Personnel development for population and reproductive health (13081). Activities that cannot be assigned one of the above sector codes nor one of the following sector codes could only justify a score of up to 2: All health sector purpose codes (12xxx), STD control including HIV/AIDS (13040), Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation (14030), Basic drinking water supply (14031) and Basic sanitation (14032).