

DEFINITION OF THE RIO MARKER ON CLIMATE CHANGE (MITIGATION)

Extract from the CRS Directives [Annex 7]

www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION	
DEFINITION	
An activity should be classified as climate-change-related (score Principal or Significant) if:	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.
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY	<p>The activity contributes to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; orthe protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; orthe integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; ordeveloping countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention. <p>The activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.</p>
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES	
1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:	
<i>Water and sanitation</i>	
<i>Transport</i>	
<i>Energy</i>	
<i>Agriculture</i>	
<i>Forestry</i>	
<i>Industry</i>	
2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:	
<i>Environmental policy and administrative management</i>	
<i>Biosphere protection</i>	
<i>Biodiversity</i>	
<i>Env. education/training</i>	
<i>Environmental research</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.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-related research and monitoring as well as impact and vulnerability assessments.Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.