

Guidance for Tracking and Reporting Climate Change Support in Irish Aid Development Programmes

This document is intended to help Irish Aid staff and partner programme managers to:

- Document, track and report on Climate Change and other environmental expenditure components
- Determine Climate and/or Biodiversity relevance of existing development programmes
- Climate Proof and/or Biodiversity Proof new development programmes
- Integrate climate change and/or biodiversity into development programme planning

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1. Introduction

Tracking Irish Aid's environmental expenditures such as climate change, desertification and biological diversity in Key Partner Countries helps Ireland to fulfil international obligations and transparently demonstrate compliance with commitments. Moreover, tracking and reporting allows for increased understanding of the effectiveness of such expenditures. This means Irish Aid staff must identify, document and report interventions and associated expenditures with climate or environmental relevance.

International Commitments: The Rio Convention and Other Processes

<u>Rio Conventions</u> ☐ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ▪ Mitigation ▪ Adaptation ☐ UN Convention Biological Diversity (UNCBD) ☐ UN Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)	<u>Other Initiatives</u> ☐ UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) ☐ UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) ☐ UN Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Degradation (UN-REDD)	Ireland is a signatory Party to a number of international conventions and participates in a number of initiatives with relevance to Irish Aid's development work particularly in Key Partner Countries. Via these international conventions and other initiatives, Ireland is committed to supporting developing countries to address a number of environmental issues in particular; climate change, threats to biological diversity, and desertification or land degradation.
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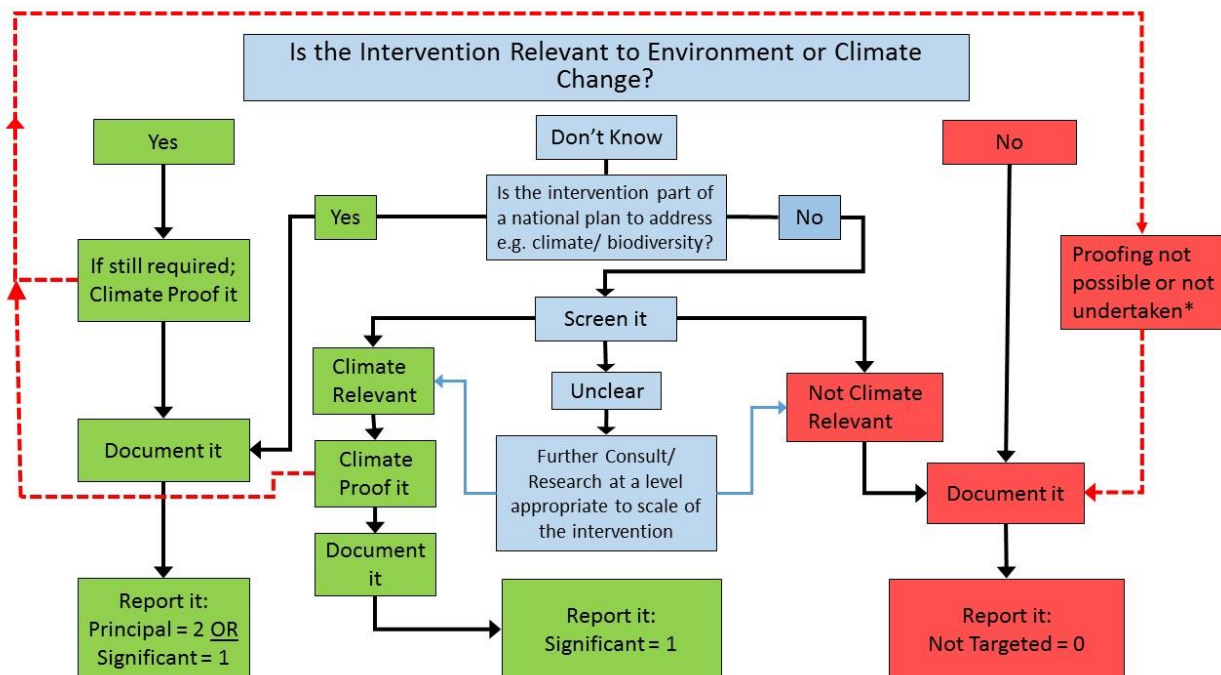
Ireland is also committed under the respective conventions to report to the UN on its support for climate change response, combating desertification, and biodiversity in developing countries.

Paris Agreement UN Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC	☐ To contribute towards mobilising jointly \$100bn per year by 2020 ☐ from public and private, bilateral and multilateral incl. alternative sources"	Reporting on Ireland's support for environment, climate change, biodiversity and desertification and/or land degradation in developing countries increases transparency on the effectiveness of such aid and informs Irish citizens on the use of funds. The information allows Ireland to improve knowledge, understanding, ownership and shared responsibility with our partners in developing countries. Best practice in development requires that Climate Change is integrated into development planning and focused on results that build climate resilience and community based adaptation.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity UNCBD	☐ To substantially increase support from current levels by 2020	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification UNCCD	☐ To support affected countries	
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction UNISDR	☐ Disaster risk reduction is key future area for reporting.	

2. Step by Step Guide

Figure 1 offers a high level guide to the necessary steps for appropriate reporting and treatment of climate in development interventions. The rest of this document will offer further explanation and guidance through each step represented in figure 1. It could also be considered as a good guide to the steps required for biodiversity, desertification and environment impacts. These guidelines will further explain each step of the diagram including screening, proofing, documenting and reporting.

Figure 1: Integrating, Tracking and Reporting Climate Change in Development Interventions



*Figure 1 includes steps to be taken when an intervention is relevant to climate but not climate proofed. This route is strongly discouraged.

This document represents a starting point for integrating environment and climate change into your project/programme or intervention. Further information is available on the Learning Platform website¹.

¹ Irish Aid Learning Platform (2015) <http://www.climatelearningplatform.org/screening-climate-change-risks>

3. Screening: Is this Intervention Relevant to the Environment?

What?

Screening is the initial step taken to determine the relevance of environment or climate issues to your project, programme or other intervention. Screening will help you to determine the extent to which you need to devote efforts to address environment or climate concerns.

The annex provides a preliminary 'rule of thumb' guide as to which sectors may be relevant to climate change, mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and desertification/land degradation. As a 'rule of thumb' it can be over-ruled where there is an alternative rationale.

When?

Screening should take place during the design phase of the intervention, whether it is a project, a programme or other type of intervention or plan.

3.1 Climate Change

There are two ways that interventions can be relevant to climate change. Development interventions in developing countries can either be impacted by climate change or they can increase or reduce drivers for climate change. To counteract this, interventions can be climate proofed to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts i.e. they can include mitigation to reduce climate change or adaptation to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of existing or expected climate change. In screening for climate change relevance, it is necessary to screen for both mitigation and adaptation.

3.1.1 Screening for Climate Change Mitigation

Anthropogenic (human induced) climate change is driven by emissions of greenhouse gases mainly from fossil fuels, cement and flaring (escaped gas from oil and gas wells), with the other significant contributor being forestry and other land-use (IPCC, 2014)².

The OECD defines mitigation as follows³: *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.*

Typical Relevant Activities and Sectors; Mitigation

Any activities that consume energy or fuel can be assumed relevant to climate change and could represent an opportunity for mitigation. Any investment in buildings, old or new, could have a mitigation benefit by improving energy efficiency or by choosing low carbon energy sources such as solar energy or sustainable biomass for tasks such lighting, heat, or water purification. Greenhouse gas emissions also come from biological sources such as land-use, agriculture and waste.

Forestry and agriculture are frequently sources of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide in developing countries due to deforestation, land degradation and other management practices. However,

² IPCC (2014); IPCC Fifth Assessment Synthesis Report, fig.1.5

³ OECD (2014); <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm>

with appropriate management forestry and agriculture may act to sequester or remove carbon (either carbon dioxide or methane) from the atmosphere and store it in trees or in soils i.e. they can act as carbon sinks. Any activity positively impacting land-use and land management, whether via afforestation, forest management, or agricultural land management for soil improvement can enhance carbon sinks thus contributing to mitigation. Any intervention that leads to a reduction in burning of unsustainable fuel wood can also have a mitigation benefit. Improving agricultural efficiencies e.g. in livestock management or in sustainable fertiliser usage can also lead to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and may be worth exploring.

A Low Carbon Development Path

It is important to remember, particularly in the Least Developed Countries (LDC) context, that mitigation is not necessarily about reduction of existing greenhouse gas emissions but can also be about limiting greenhouse gas emissions i.e. choosing a low-carbon development path. This means that for example, a project to provide a bus between two communities, where previously there was no bus is seen as mitigation that limits greenhouse gases because it is the lower carbon development pathway compared to the existing norm of increasing private car travel.

National Plans

Under the UNFCCC, many developing countries have pledged “Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions” (NAMA) to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions or to protect or enhance carbon stocks. If you are working in one of Irish Aid’s key partner countries, check the [2015 Climate Action Reports](#)⁴ to see if your country has a NAMA. If your intervention or a component of your intervention corresponds with an activity or target under the NAMA, it can automatically be classified as mitigation.

Next Step

If you have determined that the action is positively relevant to climate change mitigation because it adds to mitigation efforts either by reducing or limiting greenhouse gases or it enhances or protects carbon sinks, then move straight to the next step; documentation.

If you have determined that the action is negatively relevant to climate change mitigation because it increases greenhouse gas emissions, harms carbon sinks or maintains a high carbon development pathway, then make efforts to climate proof your intervention by reducing emissions, enhancing/protecting sinks, or moving to a low carbon development pathway.

3.1.2 Screening for Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change has already been recorded in each of Irish Aid’s Key Partner Countries. Direct impacts include changed temperatures and more erratic rainfall. A high level summary of recorded and expected climate change is available for each of Irish Aid’s Key Partner Countries in the [2015 Climate Action Reports](#).

The OECD defines adaptation as follows⁵: *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. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.*

Typical Relevant Activities and Sectors; Adaptation

⁴ Irish Aid (2015); Online: <https://www.irishaid.ie/news-publications/news/newsarchive/2016/september/climate-action-reports/>

⁵ OECD (2014); <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm>

Any activities or interventions which are dependent on weather conditions, which rely on a safe and reliable water supply or which are at risk of flooding or extreme events are vulnerable to climate change. Agriculture, water and sanitation, nutrition and rural development are key sectors but vulnerability is not always obvious. Potential risks to be considered include⁶;

- Risks to implementation or outputs of the intervention (e.g. project or programme) over the lifetime of the intervention
- Risks to longer-term outcomes/impacts or success of the intervention over a period beyond the intervention over which benefits expected
- Risks that initiatives will increase vulnerability of certain groups including further marginalisation or exclusion of vulnerable groups in worsening climate
- Risks that activities will contribute to or drive maladaptation⁷ and potentially create dependency on systems/resources that will not be there in future
- Risks that activities will increase environmental sensitivity to climate change and accelerate environmental degradation/destruction, biodiversity loss

National Plans

Under the UNFCCC, Least Developed Countries produced “National Adaptation Plans of Action”. These reports document the existing climate change knowledge at time of publication and a prioritised list of actions for that country. If you are working in one of Irish Aid’s key partner countries, check the 2013 climate finance report to see highlights of your country’s NAPA⁸ or other national plans. If your intervention or a component of your intervention corresponds with an activity or target under the NAPA, it can automatically be classified as adaptation. If your country is not an LDC, the National Communication may contain information on planned adaptation activities. Existing NAPAs will be replaced in the near term with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) under the UNFCCC. Guidelines for these are still under development.

Next Step

If you have determined that your intervention is positively relevant to climate change adaptation because reduces vulnerability to climate change, then move straight to the next step; documentation.

If you have determined that your intervention is negatively relevant to climate change adaptation because it increases vulnerability to climate change or because the success of your intervention is vulnerable to climate change, then make efforts to climate proof your intervention.

Still Uncertain

If after reading the above, consulting the annex, and checking the 2013 climate finance report (where possible) you are still uncertain about the relevance of climate change to your intervention (and vice versa), consult with colleagues in your embassy and contact the [climate change policy team](#) in Irish Aid head office⁹. They will be able to advise on next steps. The extent of your efforts in this step should be proportionate with the scale of your planned intervention.

⁶ Nick Brooks (2014); Presentation... Learning and Development Platform Workshop Tanzania August 2014; <http://www.climatelearningplatform.org/screening-climate-change-risks>

⁷ Maladaptation occurs when due to climate change an existing practice becomes more harmful than beneficial or when an adaptation becomes less appropriate or useful as climate change progresses.

⁸ *ibid*

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3.2 Biological Diversity

Development interventions in developing countries can increase or reduce drivers for loss of biological diversity. To counteract this, interventions can be proofed to reduce negative impacts and/or enhance positive impacts. In some cases interventions can be impacted by loss of biological diversity and in these cases, it may be necessary to take steps to protect the biodiversity asset or to re-design the intervention. It is important as a first step to screen your intervention for relevance to biological diversity to determine what further steps are required. For the Irish Aid's Key Partner Countries, the [2015 Climate Action Reports](#) include information on the status of biological diversity in that country drawn from national documentation of those countries¹⁰. Check the annex for a preliminary assessment of sectors and activities that may have relevance to biological diversity.

The OECD defines activities to benefit biological diversity as follows¹¹;
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.

Typical Relevant Activities and Sectors; Biodiversity

Any activity or intervention which tends to increase pollution (of air, water or soil), encroach on or disturb habitat, or which leads to unsustainable harvesting or hunting of indigenous species, has a negative impact on biological diversity. This can include, expansion of agricultural land, depletion of forest and wooded areas, erosion, over-grazing, and depletion of water sources. In agriculture, the loss of indigenous varieties of livestock and crops in favour of standard varieties also represents a loss of biodiversity. Sectors which can be negatively impacted by loss of biodiversity include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, pastoralism and tourism.

National Plans

Under the UNCBD, all Parties produced “National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans” (NBSAP). These reports document the existing knowledge of the state of biodiversity at time of publication and a list of actions to protect biodiversity in that country. If you are working in one of Irish Aid's Key Partner Countries, check the 2013 Climate Finance report to see highlights of your country's NBSAP¹². If your intervention or a component of your intervention corresponds with an activity or target under the NBSAP, it can automatically be classified as protection of biological diversity.

Next Step

If you have determined that your intervention is positively relevant to biological diversity because it protects or enhances biological resources, then move straight to step 2; documentation.

If you have determined that your intervention is negatively relevant to biological diversity because it threatens biodiversity or because the success of your intervention is vulnerable to loss of biological diversity, then make efforts to biodiversity proof your intervention.

¹⁰ Irish Aid (2015); Online: <https://www.irishaid.ie/news-publications/news/newsarchive/2016/september/climate-action-reports/>

¹¹ OECD (2014); <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm>

¹² *ibid*

Still Uncertain

If after reading the above, consulting the annex, and checking the 2013 climate finance report (where possible) you are still uncertain about the relevance of biological diversity to your intervention (and vice versa), consult with colleagues in your embassy and contact the [climate change policy team](#) in Irish Aid head office. They will be able to advise on the next steps. The extent of your efforts in this step should be proportionate with the scale of your planned intervention and the probability of impact.

3.3 Combating Desertification

Development interventions in developing countries can increase or reduce drivers for desertification and land degradation. To counteract this, interventions can be proofed to reduce negative impacts and/or enhance positive impacts. In some cases interventions can be impacted by desertification and land degradation and in these cases, it may be necessary to take steps to address this or to re-think the intervention. It is important as a first step to screen your intervention for relevance to desertification or land degradation to determine what further steps are required. For the Irish Aid's Key Partner Countries, the [2015 Climate Action Report](#) include information on the issue of desertification and land degradation in that country where relevant¹³. Check the annex for a preliminary assessment of sectors and activities that may have relevance.

The OECD defines activities as combating desertification as follows¹⁴;

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.

Typical Relevant Activities and Sectors; Desertification

Any activity or intervention which tends to reduce soil quality, increase erosion, or deplete water sources, is relevant to desertification and land degradation. This can include poorly planned irrigation schemes, erosion, over-grazing, and deforestation. Agriculture, forestry, water and fisheries are the main implicated sectors. The success of some agriculture, nutrition or rural development interventions can also be impacted by land degradation.

National Plans

Under the UNCCD, some Parties produced "National Action Programme" (NAP). These reports document for that country the existing knowledge of the issue of desertification and land degradation and any planned response at time of publication. If you are working in one of Irish Aid's Key Partner Countries, check the 2013 Climate Finance report to see highlights, where relevant, for your country¹⁵. If your intervention or a component of your intervention corresponds with an activity or target under the NAP, it can automatically be classified as combatting desertification and land degradation.

Next Step

¹³ Irish Aid (2014); Online: <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/environment-and-climate-change/environment-climate-change-action-partners/>

¹⁴ OECD (2014); <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm>

¹⁵ *ibid*

If you have determined that your intervention is positively relevant to desertification and land degradation because it protects or enhances soil or water resources, then move straight to step 2; documentation.

If you have determined that your intervention is negatively relevant to desertification and land degradation because it threatens soil or water resources or because the success of your intervention is vulnerable to land degradation, then make efforts to proof your intervention.

Still Uncertain

If after reading the above, consulting the annex, and checking the 2013 climate finance report (where possible) you are still uncertain about the relevance of desertification and land degradation to your intervention (and vice versa), consult with colleagues in your embassy and contact the [Desertification Lead](#) in Irish Aid head office¹⁶. They will be able to advise on next steps. The extent of your efforts in this step should be proportionate with the scale of your planned intervention and the probability of impact.

4. Proofing

What?

Proofing your planned or existing intervention means taking measures to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts such that risks have been reduced and the overall benefit of your intervention has increased. Proofing your intervention for climate change, biological diversity and desertification means improving outcomes and represents increased Value for Money (VfM).

When?

You have determined that your intervention is relevant to climate change, biodiversity, land degradation or another environmental concern.

This should be undertaken during the project/programme/intervention design stage and should be captured in the documentation. It may be possible to proof ongoing interventions but is more effective if captured in the design phase.

Why?

Proofing your intervention to enhance positive impacts or to reduce or eliminate negative impacts will mean improved outcomes from your intervention and enhance the sustainability of the programme. It may also add to the success of the intervention on its own criteria as well as improving environmental outcomes. This will add to the value for money (VfM) of the intervention.

Understand the Environmental Issue

You have identified relevance of your intervention to the environment. This relevance should be elaborated and defined as far as possible. Define the risk involved. Is it a risk;

- To the intervention and achievement of its objectives?
- To the population within or outside the intervention boundaries?
- To the local, regional or global environment?¹⁷

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¹⁷ Examples of local risks include pollution of small lakes, localised air pollution, soil erosion or loss of wildlife. Examples of regional risks include a change in water level of a river. Examples of global risks include the emission of greenhouse gases or the loss of a species.

National Context

Consult National Planning Documents in the relevant area to find any existing national policy on how to approach the issue. For Irish Aid Key Partner Countries, the [2015 Climate Action Report](#) will offer a starting point. The following can be a useful starting point for other developing countries.

- For climate change in developing countries, check the countries National Communication to the UNFCCC. This will cover mitigation, adaptation, capacity building and technology transfer; http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/653.php
- For adaptation issues in LDCs, consult the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA); http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/4585.php
- For mitigation in developing countries, check if your country has pledged a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action; http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop_15/copenhagen_accord/items/5265.php
- For biodiversity, check your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and check your country's most recent National Report to the UNCBD <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/default.shtml>

Changing or Adjusting your Design

If your intervention will have negative environmental impacts or will be impacted by environmental concerns, proofing your design will be essential. In some cases a fundamental change may be required to address the negative impact. In other cases, only an adjustment may be necessary. For example, you aim to improve nutrition levels in a target population by encouraging and enabling fishing. But the success of this activity is dependent on the availability of fish which in turn depends on a number of environmental issues such as water quality, water level, sustainable harvesting etc. Depending on the local context, it could be sufficient to adjust the intervention plan to educate the target population on sustainable fisheries management and harvesting. But if there are fundamental problems, such as projections that the fishery will disappear or relocate due to climate change, then a fundamental rethink of how to meet the project objectives is required.

If your intervention has positive environmental opportunities, it is useful to consider whether these can be realised and enhanced. If constructing a health centre or school, perhaps it is possible to use renewable energy for water purification and electricity instead of unsustainable biomass or diesel generators. Renewable energy is increasingly becoming competitive and in some cases cheaper than conventional fossil fuel alternatives and has the benefit of significant time savings and improved air quality over biomass. If planting trees to prevent soil erosion, could the choice of tree species provide habitat or a food source for local wildlife – insects, birds and animals? This could have positive impacts on soil fertility, on pollination and wider eco-system benefits in the local area.

5. Documenting Environment & Climate Relevance ... or Irrelevance!

When?

You have already determined that your intervention either is or is not relevant to climate or environment issues. Where necessary and possible you have proofed your intervention to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. You now need to document the relevance of your intervention to climate, biodiversity, desertification and land degradation, and environment.

Documentation should take place during the design of your intervention whether it is a project, programme, or plan.

What Documentation is Required?

The core project or programme documentation should explicitly state whether the intervention was determined to have climate or environment relevance. It should explain why it was considered relevant. It should explain steps taken to enhance positive impacts or to reduce negative impacts. The documentation should include sufficient information to determine whether and how to report any climate or environment relevant expenditure.

If the Intervention is Not Climate or Environment Relevant

The core programme or project documentation (core documentation) as part of the project/programme description should include a statement with information as follows; “This [intervention] was screened for relevance to [climate change/ the environment/ biodiversity/ land degradation]. The draft guidance for reporting climate/environment relevance was consulted along with [the 2013 Climate Finance Report]. This [project/programme] was found to be not relevant to [environment/climate change]”.

Note that this statement should only be made where screening has been properly undertaken i.e. where the screening has been given due time and consideration.

If the Intervention Is Climate or Environment Relevant

The core documentation should include a description of how the intervention relates to climate change or the environment. In essence it should summarise the screening process undertaken, its outcome and describe the outcome of the proofing. The following is a list of what Multilateral Development Banks include in their project documentation when interventions have a climate adaptation component¹⁸;

1. Set out the context of climate vulnerability of the project
2. Make an explicit statement of intent to address climate vulnerability as part of the project
3. Articulate a clear and direct link between the climate vulnerability context and specific project activities

This can act as a template for the other areas.

1. Instead of climate vulnerability in relation to adaptation, the documentation could set out the environmental vulnerability context, the biological diversity context, the climate mitigation opportunity context etc. Referencing the national context as explored in the ‘proofing’ step, will be relevant here.

¹⁸ find

2. If efforts and results from the intervention are to be counted towards Irish or international targets, the core documentation must explicitly mention adaptation, mitigation, biodiversity, or land degradation
3. The documentation should describe how the intervention addresses the vulnerability or context and make explicit whether this is a primary objective of the intervention or a significant objective.

The OECD also has definitions for [climate change mitigation](#), [climate change adaptation](#), [biodiversity](#), [desertification](#) and [environment](#). Descriptions in the documentation should attempt to explicitly link with these definitions to simplify the next step of reporting.

6. Reporting

Ireland reports on Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This reporting includes information on, *inter alia*, the country and sector of expenditure. It is now mandatory that additional information regarding climate or environment relevance of the expenditure is also reported.

What?

Ireland already codes expenditures according to their sector. A sector code is assigned based on the purpose of the intervention e.g. constructing a school is for the education sector, training agricultural officers is for the agriculture sector. Thus only one sector code is applied. However, environment and climate reporting is about relevance rather than ultimate purpose. A given intervention, and its associated expenditure, can be relevant to multiple issues. The extent of its relevance can also vary. Therefore, the level of relevance to each of environment, climate change mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity and desertification/land degradation is scored with a choice of {0, 1, 2}.

When?

You have determined the relevance of your intervention to climate change or the environment. You have undertaken steps to 'proof' your intervention. This is expected to result in positive impacts when the intervention is implemented. The reporting should then take place when the first expenditure is processed.

At the point of the RP2A and entry of your intervention onto the Irish Aid accounting system.

Why?

Ireland has an obligation under the UN Rio Conventions, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN Convention on Biological Diversity and UN Convention to Combat Desertification, to report its financial support for developing countries in these areas. Ireland as a member of the OECD (DAC) reports on its ODA in detail annually according to the parameters agreed.

Reporting on Ireland's support for environment, climate change, biodiversity and desertification/land degradation in developing countries increases transparency on the effectiveness of such aid and informs Irish citizens and partners globally on the use of funds.

If the Intervention is Not Climate or Environment Relevant? = 0

If the intervention is not relevant to climate change adaptation, it is scored zero on this parameter. Likewise, if it is deemed not relevant to any of climate change mitigation, biodiversity or desertification/land degradation, it is scored zero on each of those parameters respectively.

If the Intervention Is Climate or Environment Relevant?

Negative impact: If the intervention is relevant but with a primarily negative impact that has not been proofed, then it is scored zero on the relevant parameter.

Positive impact: If the intervention is deemed relevant to climate change adaptation with a positive impact, or a reduced negative impact,¹⁹ it is scored positively. A score of one or two is assigned depending on whether the intervention is significantly relevant or principally relevant. Likewise, if it is deemed relevant to any of climate change mitigation, biodiversity or desertification/land degradation, it is scored one or two on each of those parameters respectively.

Is it Principal or Significant?

The decision of whether to report an expenditure as being principal or significant in relation to an environmental issue, e.g. adaptation, is based on the position of the environmental outcome in the hierarchy of objectives for that activity or intervention. The more important the environmental component is in an intervention, the more likely it is to be principal.

Principal = 2

Principal (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in 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 that way) without this objective?”

Significant = 1

Significant (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

OECD DAC Definitions

The OECD Development Assistance Committee has agreed definitions for reporting environmental expenditures. The top-level definition is provided below. However more details are available on the OECD website to better understand the definitions, including examples of typical activities.

Climate Change Mitigation

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.

Climate Change Adaptation

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. This encompasses a

¹⁹ Such that the intervention aligns with the OECD definition as outlined in Section 3: Screening; OECD (2014); <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm>

range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

Biodiversity

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.

Desertification

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.

Annex

THE LIST OF CRS PURPOSE CODES*

*Source: OECD (2014). For additional information on "Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage" please see;
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm>

	Unlikely to have relevance unless specified in documentation
	Likely to have opportunities for positive impacts
	Risks negative impacts and may need to be improved

Environment & Climate Preliminary Screening

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
110		EDUCATION				
111		Education, level unspecified				
	11110	Education policy and administrative management				
	11120	Education facilities and training				
	11130	Teacher training				
	11182	Educational research				
112		Basic education				
	11220	Primary education				
	11230	Basic life skills for youth and adults				
	11240	Early childhood education				
113		Secondary education				
	11320	Secondary education				
	11330	Vocational training				
114		Post-secondary education				
	11420	Higher education				
	11430	Advanced technical and managerial training				
120		HEALTH				
121		Health, general				
	12110	Health policy and administrative management				
	12181	Medical education/training				
	12182	Medical research				
	12191	Medical services				
122		Basic health				

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
	12220	Basic health care				
	12230	Basic health infrastructure				
	12240	Basic nutrition				
	12250	Infectious disease control				
	12261	Health education				
	12262	Malaria control				
	12263	Tuberculosis control				
	12281	Health personnel development				
130	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
	13010	Population policy and administrative management				
	13020	Reproductive health care				
	13030	Family planning				
	13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS				
	13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health				
140	WATER AND SANITATION					
	14010	Water sector policy and administrative management				
	14015	Water resources conservation (including data collection)				
	14020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems				
	14021	Water supply - large systems				
	14022	Sanitation - large systems				
	14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation				
	14031	Basic drinking water supply				
	14032	Basic sanitation				
	14040	River basins' development				
	14050	Waste management / disposal				
	14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation				
150	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY					
151	Government and civil society, general					
	15110	Public sector policy and administrative management				
	15111	Public finance management				

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government				
	15113	Anti-corruption organisations and institutions				
	15130	Legal and judicial development				
	15150	Democratic participation and civil society				
	15151	Elections				
	15152	Legislatures and political parties				
	15153	Media and free flow of information				
	15160	Human rights				
	15170	Women's equality organisations and institutions				
152	Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security					
	15210	Security system management and reform				
	15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution				
	15230	Participation in international peacekeeping operations				
	15240	Reintegration and SALW control				
	15250	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war				
	15261	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)				
160	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES					
	16010	Social/ welfare services				
	16020	Employment policy and administrative management				
	16030	Housing policy and administrative management				
	16040	Low-cost housing				
	16050	Multisector aid for basic social services				
	16061	Culture and recreation				
	16062	Statistical capacity building				
	16063	Narcotics control				
	16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS				
210	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE					
	21010	Transport policy and administrative management				

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
	21020	Road transport				
	21030	Rail transport				
	21040	Water transport				
	21050	Air transport				
	21061	Storage				
	21081	Education and training in transport and storage				
220	COMMUNICATION					
	22010	Communications policy and administrative management				
	22020	Telecommunications				
	22030	Radio/television/print media				
	22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)				
230	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY					
	23010	Energy policy and administrative management				
	23020	Power generation/non-renewable sources				
	23030	Power generation/renewable sources				
	23040	Electrical transmission/ distribution				
	23050	Gas distribution				
	23061	Oil-fired power plants				
	23062	Gas-fired power plants				
	23063	Coal-fired power plants				
	23064	Nuclear power plants				
	23065	Hydro-electric power plants				
	23066	Geothermal energy				
	23067	Solar energy				
	23068	Wind power				
	23069	Ocean power				
	23070	Biomass				
	23081	Energy education/training				
	23082	Energy research				
240	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES					
	24010	Financial policy and administrative management				
	24020	Monetary institutions				

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
	24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries				
	24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries				
	24081	Education/training in banking and financial services				
250		BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES				
	25010	Business support services and institutions				
	25020	Privatisation				
311		AGRICULTURE				
	31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management				
	31120	Agricultural development				
	31130	Agricultural land resources				
	31140	Agricultural water resources				
	31150	Agricultural inputs				
	31161	Food crop production				
	31162	Industrial crops/export crops				
	31163	Livestock				
	31164	Agrarian reform				
	31165	Agricultural alternative development				
	31166	Agricultural extension				
	31181	Agricultural education/training				
	31182	Agricultural research				
	31191	Agricultural services				
	31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control				
	31193	Agricultural financial services				
	31194	Agricultural co-operatives				
	31195	Livestock/veterinary services				
312		FORESTRY				
	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management				
	31220	Forestry development				
	31261	Fuelwood/charcoal				
	31281	Forestry education/training				
	31282	Forestry research				
	31291	Forestry services				
313		FISHING				

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
	31310	Fishing policy and administrative management				
	31320	Fishery development				
	31381	Fishery education/training				
	31382	Fishery research				
	31391	Fishery services				
321	INDUSTRY					
	32110	Industrial policy and administrative management				
	32120	Industrial development				
	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development				
	32140	Cottage industries and handicraft				
	32161	Agro-industries				
	32162	Forest industries				
	32163	Textiles, leather and substitutes				
	32164	Chemicals				
	32165	Fertilizer plants				
	32166	Cement/lime/plaster				
	32167	Energy manufacturing				
	32168	Pharmaceutical production				
	32169	Basic metal industries				
	32170	Non-ferrous metal industries				
	32171	Engineering				
	32172	Transport equipment industry				
	32182	Technological research and development				
322	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING					
	32210	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management				
	32220	Mineral prospection and exploration				
	32261	Coal				
	32262	Oil and gas				
	32263	Ferrous metals				
	32264	Nonferrous metals				
	32265	Precious metals/materials				

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
	32266	Industrial minerals				
	32267	Fertilizer minerals				
	32268	Offshore minerals				
323		CONSTRUCTION				
	32310	Construction policy and administrative management				
331		TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS AND TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT				
	33110	Trade policy and administrative management				
	33120	Trade facilitation				
	33130	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)				
	33140	Multilateral trade negotiations				
	33150	Trade-related adjustment				
	33181	Trade education/training				
332		TOURISM				
	33210	Tourism policy and administrative management				
400		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING				
410		General environmental protection				
	41010	Environmental policy and administrative management				
	41020	Biosphere protection				
	41030	Bio-diversity				
	41040	Site preservation				
	41050	Flood prevention/control				
	41081	Environmental education/ training				
	41082	Environmental research				
430		Other multisector				
	43010	Multisector aid				
	43030	Urban development and management				
	43040	Rural development				
	43050	Non-agricultural alternative development				
	43081	Multisector education/training				
	43082	Research/scientific institutions				
500		COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE				

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Adaptation	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Desertification
510		General budget support				
	51010	General budget support				
520		Developmental food aid/Food security assistance				
	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes				
530		Other commodity assistance				
	53030	Import support (capital goods)				
	53040	Import support (commodities)				
600		ACTION RELATING TO DEBT				
	60010	Action relating to debt				
	60020	Debt forgiveness				
	60030	Relief of multilateral debt				
	60040	Rescheduling and refinancing				
	60061	Debt for development swap				
	60062	Other debt swap				
	60063	Debt buy-back				
700		HUMANITARIAN AID				
720		Emergency Response				
	72010	Material relief assistance and services				
	72040	Emergency food aid				
	72050	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services				
730		Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation				
	73010	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation				
740		Disaster prevention and preparedness				
	74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness				
910		ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS				
	91010	Administrative costs				
930		REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES				
	93010	Refugees in donor countries				
998		UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED				
	99810	Sectors not specified				
	99820	Promotion of development awareness				