# The Higher Ground Foundation







To create a future where the best responses to climate change are the choices the world wants to make.

#### Overview

- 1. Introduction to The Higher Ground Foundation
- 2. Climate Impacts and Adaptation
- 3. Why VRCs™? What is a VRC?
- 4. VRCs in Action
- 5. What's Next for Higher Ground

# 1. Introduction to The Higher Ground Foundation

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Diverse team encouraging climate adaptation through a credit instrument and governance regime that decisionmakers can trust

#### **REQUIRES:**

Developing/applying quantitative and qualitative principles and approaches

Encouraging improved decision making: for target setting, evaluation, and incentivizing

Testing through pilot projects in diverse, climatically vulnerable systems

# 1. Introduction to The Higher Ground Foundation









Central to the aim of The Higher Ground Foundation is introducing the climate Vulnerability Reduction Credit (VRC™)



# 2. Climate Impacts and Adaptation

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**PROJECT** 

**EXAMPLES** 







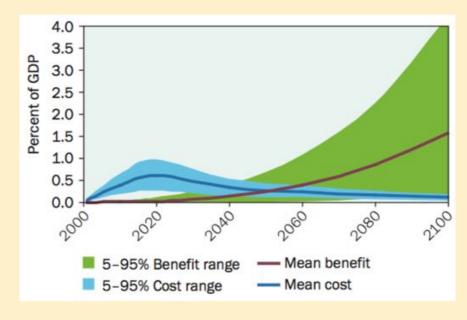
# 2. Climate Impacts and Adaptation

#### Adaptation benefits outweigh costs

#### **SE Asia Coastal Protection**:

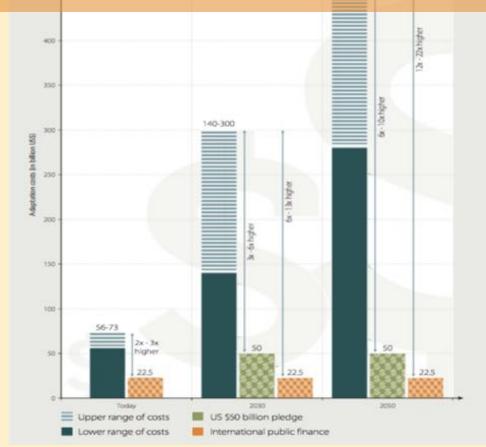
#### By 2100:

- Benefit = 1.9 % of GDP
- Cost = 0.2%



Source: The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia - Regional Review, 2009, Asian Development Bank

# Adaptation finance gap is large and growing



Source: UNEP Adaptation Finance Gap Report, 2016

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# 2. Climate Impacts and Adaptation

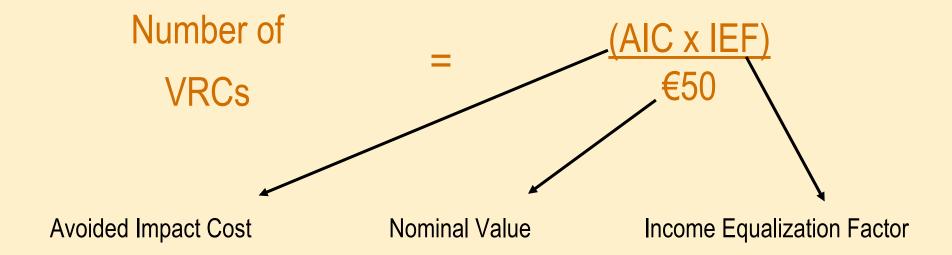
#### There are many challenges for Climate Adaptation

- Inadequate funds and incentives for behavioural change
- Comparability of actions: are funds and policies going for maximum climate vulnerability reduction?
- Identifying good adaptation practices and infrastructure
- Lack of robust, dynamic, whole-system approaches to developing baselines, monitoring, and evaluation
- Maintaining the sustainability of vulnerability reduction measures

# 3. Why VRCs? What is a VRC?

# € 50 worth of income adjusted avoided impact costs VRC=€50(AIC<sub>IEF</sub>)

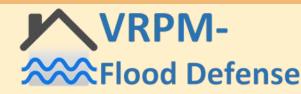
€ 50 worth of income adjusted avoided impact costs



#### How VRCs are relevant?

VRCs provide a trusted means of exchange enabling their purchasers (eg government/ NGOs/ private investors) to provide funding for climate adaptation projects with knowledge of the effectiveness that the return on that investment is likely to bring to communities in terms of mitigating climate change effects.

VRCs enable confidence in the sustained effectiveness of this return (or vulnerability reduction) through continuous monitoring and third-party verification for crediting, and periodic revisiting of the project baseline over the lifetime of the project/investment.



#### How are VRCs relevant? Specific Approaches

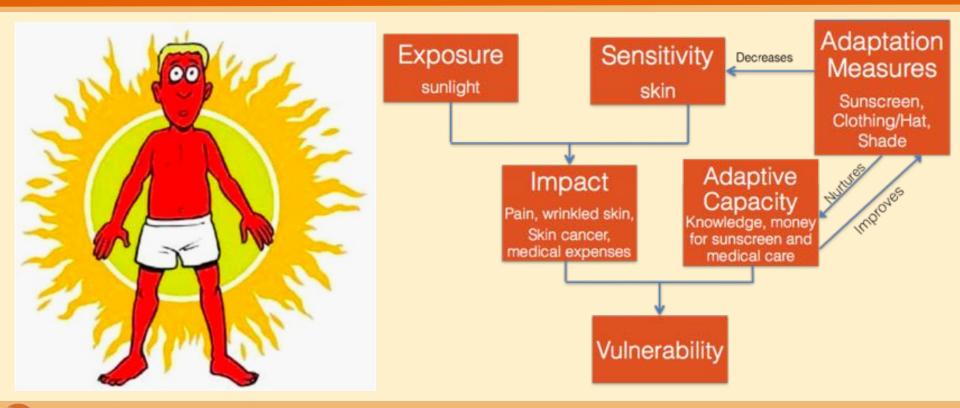
- Use VRCs to assess alternative technical options for different sectors
  - Able to compare across sectors and integrate systems not just stressors
  - Vulnerability Reduction Project Manager (VRPM™) integrations for VRC methodologies to deploy specific technologies
- Policies and planning
  - Targets set in VRCs: results based, fungible, consistent standard across sectors, project types
  - Finance: pricing VRCs = revenue stream for leveraging

# What does vulnerability look like? Exposure Decreases Sensitivity Adaptation Measures Adaptive Impact Capacity Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a function of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity.



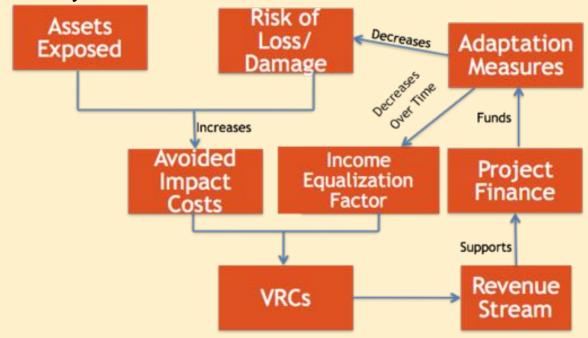




### The benefits of Vulnerability Reduction Credits: decision making confidence

- Independent, fungible mechanism that:
  - Embeds a systemic approach and embraces dynamic futures
  - Offers a framework for evaluating, prioritising investments, incentivising adaptation, and financing projects
  - Encourages innovation and creativity
  - Is a "pro-poor" means of engaging directly in adaptation support regimes
  - Embraces sustainable adaptation, as credits are awarded for actions over programme/project lifetime

#### What do Vulnerability Reduction Credits look like?





#### At the heart of the VRC premise:

Human vulnerability is more important than protecting assets

Economic cost/benefits can be a proxy for human vulnerability Loss and damage can be equalised for poorer communities by factoring in per capita income

Economic well-being

≠
human well-being

VRCs can be used in conjunction with other impact/evaluation methodologies

Standard

Framework

Principles



# Beyond a Metric: VRC Standard Framework



Vulnerability Reduction Credit (VRC<sup>TM</sup>) Standard Framework

V1.1 (March 2018)

1

Contents
Vulnerability

Vulnerability Reduction Credit (VRC™) Standard Framework	
0.1 Terminology	
0.1.1 Abbreviations	
0.1.2 Definitions	
1 Introduction to the VRC Standard Framework	12
1.1 Acknowledgements	13
1.2 The Higher Ground Foundation and the VRC Standard Framework	14
2 Scope of VRC Standard Framework	14
2.1 The VRC Project Process	1
2.2 Applicable Sectors	10
3 Principles	1
4 VRC Methodologies and Methodology Review and Approval	18
4.1 VRC Methodology Templates	18
4.2 Sectoral Scope and Scale	19
4.3 Project System Boundary and Leakage	1
4.3.1 Quantifying Project Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Offsetting	
Requirements	
4.5 Revising Baselines for New Project Periods	
4.6 Project Design	
•	
4.7.1 Avoidance of Catastrophic Harm	
4.8 Estimating Avoided Impact Costs	
4.8.1 Projects' Avoided Impact Costs Only Consider Climate Change	
4.9 Income Equalisation Factor	
4.10 Additionality	28

4.11 Local Stakeholder Consultation	29
4.12 Methodology Review and Approval	30
4.13 Methodology Revision Process and Approval	30
5 Project Guidelines	30
5.1 Project Document Template	31
5.1.1 Project Start Date	31
5.1.2 Timing and Approach to Crediting	32
5.1.3 Project Crediting Period	32
5.1.3.1 Activity Periods and Renewal	33
5.1.3.2 Permanence	33
5.1.4 Project Location and Physical Boundary	34
5.1.5 Right of Use, Ownership and Legal Title/Property Rights	34
5.1.6 Community Acceptance	34
5.1.7 Addressing Leakage	34
5.1.8 Deviation from Methodology	35
5.2 Validation and Verification	35
5.2.1 General Requirements	35
5.2.2 Validation and Verification Standards	35
5.2.3 Project Document Validations	36
5.2.4 Monitoring	36
5.2.4.1 Data and Parameters	36
5.2.4.2 Monitoring Plan	36
5.2.4.3 Monitoring Report	37
5.2.5 Accreditation of Validation and Verification Bodies	37
5.3 Project Non-Compliance	37
6 Annex A: Impact Cost Estimation Confidence	38
6.1 Confidence Standards	38

# Beyond a Metric: VRC Standard Framework

6.1.2 Model Robustness	39
6.1.3 Model Flexibility	40
7 Annex B: Standards for Indigenous Communities Consultation	40
7.1 Principles, Terms of Use, and Legal Status References	45
7.1.1 Standard 1: Assessment of Indigenous Communities	50
Standards for Indigenous Communities Consultation	50
Standard 1: Assessment of Indigenous Communities	51
7.1.2 Standard 2: Prior Consultation with User Groups	52
Standard 2: Prior Consultation with User Groups	52
7.1.3 Standard 3: Prior Consultation with the Indigenous Community	53
Standard 3: Prior Consultation with the Indigenous Community	53
7.1.4 Standard 4: Valuation of Customary Land Uses & Cultural Heritage Sites	54
Standard 4: Valuation of Customary Land Uses & Cultural Heritage Sites	54
7.1.5 Standard 5: Free and Informed Community Consent	56
Standard 5: Free and Informed Community Consent	56
7.1.6 Standard 6: Recording Consultation Findings	57
7.2 Standard 7: Rights and Responsabilities during VRC Project Implementation	57
Standard 7: Rights & Responsibilities during VRC Project Implementation	57
7.3 Standard 8: Propery Rights and Indigenous Customary Land Use	59
Standard 8: Property Rights and Indigenous Customary Land Use	59
7.4 Standard 9: Multiple Use Areas and Multiple Users	59
Standard 9: Multiple Use Areas and Multiple Users	60
7.5 Standard 10: VRC Ownership for Indigenous Communities	60
Standard 10: VRC Ownership for Indigenous Communities	60
8 Annex C: Standards for Calculating VRC Project GHG Emissions	61
8.1 List of project types not requiring emission calculation	61
8.2 List of approved sources of emission offset credits	61
9 Annex D: Methodology Approval Guidelines	61

9.1 List of approved standard methodologies
9.2 List of approved small scale methodologies
10 Annex E: Project Validation and Verification Guidelines
11 Annex F: Auditor Accreditation Requirements
12 Annex G: Approvals Price Schedule
13 Annex H: Inter-Project Pool for Project Reversals
14 Annex I: VRC Methodology Template
14.1 Methodology Template Title Page
14.2 Table of Contents
14.3 Summary Description of the Methodology
14.4 Definitions
14.5 Sectoral Scope and Applicability Conditions
14.6 Project Boundary and Applicable Impact Cost Factors
14.7 Additionality
14.8 Income Equalisation Factor (IEF)
14.9 Impact Cost Calculations
14.10 Avoidance of Catastrophic Harm71
14.11 Compliance with Relevant Laws
14.12 Local Stakeholder Consultation
14.13 Environmental and Social Impacts
14.14 Monitoring Plan
14.15 References
14.16 Methodology Template Appendix I: Establishing Standardized approach for Additionality: Performance Method
14.17 Methodology Template Appendix II: Establishing Additionality: Activity Method, for inclusion in positive list
15 Annex J: VRC Project Document Template79
15 1 VRC Project Document Title Page 79

15.2 VRC Project Document Table of Contents	80
15.3 Project Basics	81
15.4 Project Details	83
15.5 Additionality	86
15.6 Income Equalisation Factor (IEF)	87
15.7 Impact Cost Calculations	88
15.8 Avoidance of Catastrophic Harm	93
15.9 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks	94
15.10 Ownership and Other Programs	94
15.11 Environmental and Social Impacts	94
15.12 Local Stakeholder Consultation	95
akeholder Comments and Communication Mechanisms	96
15.13 Additional Information Relevant to the Project	96
15.14 Monitoring Plan	97
15.15 Appendices	100
16 Annex K: Approved Downscaled Modelling Tools and Outputs	100
17 Annex L. References	100

#### 0.1 Terminology

#### Notes:

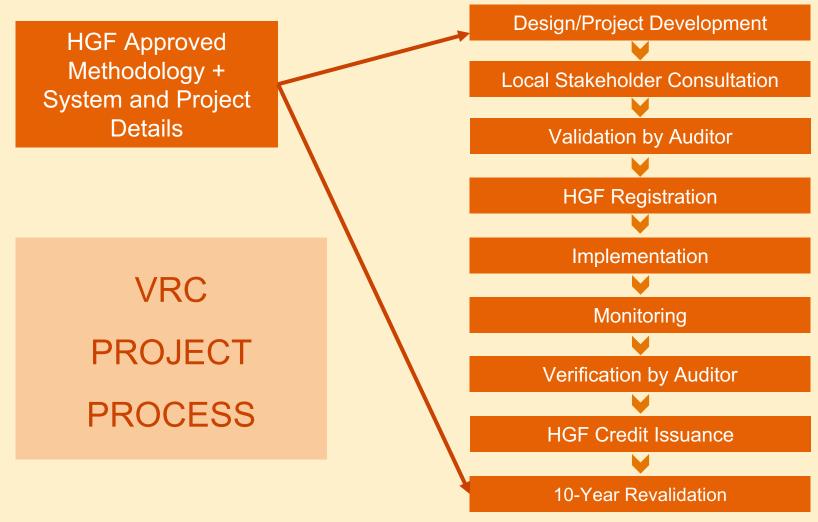
When the Framework does not define a term or acronym, the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, 2<sup>nd</sup> Working Group glossary may be referenced at:

http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-AnnexII\_FINAL.pdf

If in the future the Framework is translated into other languages, the legal version shall remain with the original English language version.

#### Potential Value-Added

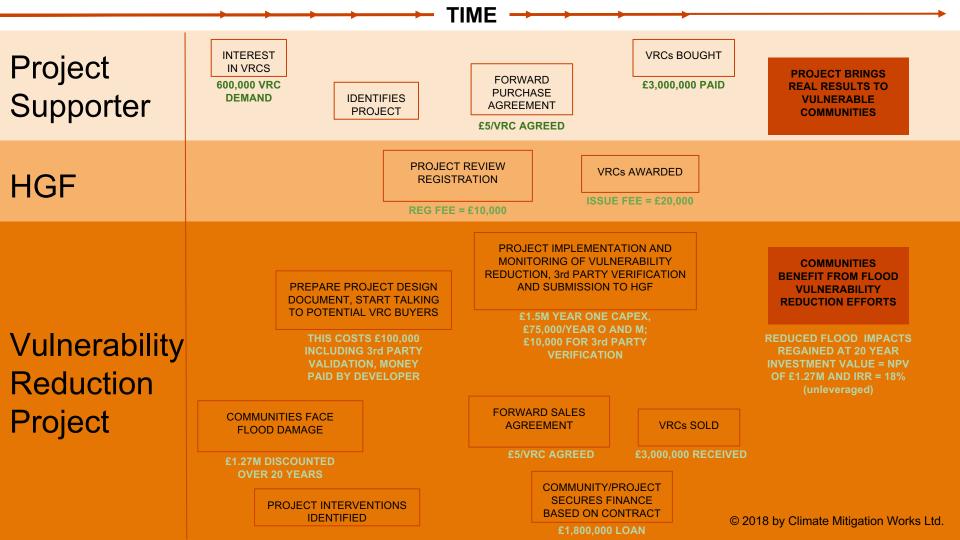
Uses	Benefits
Monitoring and evaluation tool	Transparent standard to evaluate a project's contribution to climate vulnerability reduction
Traded/retired credit to leverage finance	Mechanism to support and demonstrate support of adaptation projects, encourages sustainability
International/Domestic policy target setting	Targets set based on transparent, verified results
Rating instrument/investment parameter	Tool to show vulnerability of sovereign or company



# 4. VRCs in Action



# FLOOD DAMAGE ADAPTATION A Project Process Example







# MALARIA PREVENTION A VRC Calculation Example

"Quantifying and valuing these effects is possible, expressing them in monetary terms to capture the economic, social and environmental costs borne by society as a whole."

From: Ebi, K, et al, 2017. "Health Risks and Costs of Climate Variability and Change," Chapter 8 in *Injury Prevention and Environmental Health*, Volume 7 of Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition, Eds. Jamison, D.T., et al., World Bank. P. 159.

#### Health

#### **Impacts**

- Heat waves, fires, bringing injury, disease and death
- Undernutrition through diminished food production
- Food/water/vector borne disease

#### Adaptations

- Disaster preparedness and response
- Climate-resilient agriculture
- Water and sanitation
- Essential health care: eg vaccination, child health services



#### Impact cost factors relevant for health climate adaptations.

#### A whole system perspective is important

 E.g. systemic, heterogeneous climate hazards like flooding and drought have direct impacts: damage to infrastructure, livelihoods and agriculture, direct and indirect health impacts

#### Direct health related impact cost categories:

- Resource costs: medical treatment costs
- Opportunity costs: lost productivity
- Welfare costs or disutility: pain, suffering, concern, disruption to family/other

#### Example: Malaria Prevention - baseline scenario

- A mountainous region in Upper Vectorovia
- Impacted community per capita income \$2000/year
  - (ie Income Equalisation Factor (IEF) = 2)
- Malaria has spread from lowlands in the past decade from zero to 2,300 prevalence
- Other medical/hygiene circumstances have not changed materially
- Temperature and precipitation is increasing
  - IPCC RCP 4.5 climate downscaling shows trends are expected to continue/accelerate



#### Example: Malaria Prevention - the project

#### Aims to reduce vulnerability to climate change:

- Insecticide-treated bed nets
- More effective case management
- Environmental and social changes
  - Reduced water trapping
  - Sanitation measures
  - Public education
  - Collaboration (between health services, school district and regional administration/municipal public works, sanitation departments)

Total anticipated project costs (2019 - 2028): €10 million



# Example: Malaria Prevention - the costs of <u>not</u> acting

#### **Impact Cost Factors**

- Health care costs of treatment
  - e.g. 10 year weighted average (€400/case) x (6,400 cases) = €2.56m/year
- Lost labour productivity
  - e.g. weighted average daily wage (€40) x (6,400 cases/year) x (21 days lost/case/year) = €5.38m/year
  - Well-being related impact costs (using willingness to pay or accepted compensation)

Does not include costs of adaptation measures for purposes of VRC calculations

VRCs are not net cost/benefits of a project; they are <u>avoided</u> net impact costs without considering project costs



#### Example: Malaria Prevention - the VRC calculation (2019-2028)

Impact Costs
€80m (average €8m/year)

Avoided Impact Costs (AIC)

€40m (average €4m/year)

Income Equalisation Factor (**IEF**)

Anticipated VRCs Generated/year

No. VRCs =  $(AIC \times IEF)/€50$ 

= (**€4m** x **2**)/**€**50

= 160,000 VRCs per year

#### Monitoring Report (for 2019)

 Based on project document monitoring guidelines, 80% of expected activities verified (e.g. not all getting deployed, etc.)

Actual Annual VRCs issued = 80% x 160,000 = 128,000 VRCs issued for 2019

Example: Malaria Prevention - the economics



Project Costs = €10 million

VRCs Generated (@ 80% efficiency) = 1.28 million

Avoided Impact Costs: €40m x 80% efficiency = €32 million

So, in this case, VRCs are earned at a cost of €7.81 per VRC.

Per definition, each VRC is worth €50 of adjusted avoided impact cost. In this case with an IEF of 2, each VRC is worth €25 of avoided impact costs.



### Summary of VRCs

- € 50 worth of income adjusted avoided impact costs
- VRCs offer a whole-systems approach to encourage better climate adaptations with many applicable uses
- The approach is underpinned by a robust Standard Framework with human vulnerability reduction at its heart
- The whole span of adaptation interventions are a subject of interest, as VRCs apply where cost: benefit analysis tools apply

# 5. What's Next For Higher Ground

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#### Next Steps for The Higher Ground Foundation





We have launched our VRC Standard Framework and Pilot Implementation and Partnerships Phase (PIPP) at COP-23 in November 2017

- We are focused on partnering with relevant institutions and experts
- We are piloting VRC approaches in different sectors with different adaptation projects

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