



# Climate Bonds Standard Water Criteria: Nature-Based Water Infrastructure

John H. Matthews, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA)

[johoma@alliance4water.org](mailto:johoma@alliance4water.org)

Alliance4Water.org

AGWAGuide.org

Lily Dai, Climate Bonds Initiative

28 August 2018



# Climate Bonds Standard Water Criteria

Technical Working Group and Industry Working Group members include:



Full member list can be found on our [website](#).

# Climate Bonds Standard Water Criteria

Phase 1 Engineered water infrastructure – released

Covers *engineered* water infrastructure for water collection, storage, treatment or distribution, or for flood protection or drought resilience.

Released to the market in October 2016.

Phase 2 Nature-based and hybrid water infrastructure – released

Extends the Water Criteria to incorporate nature-based solutions, which includes green and hybrid water infrastructure for water collection, storage, treatment or distribution, flood protection, and drought resilience.

Released to the market in May 2018.

# Climate Bonds Standard Water Criteria Phase 2

*Water storage* Active snowpack management program; Using parks, natural areas for storm water management; Creating groundwater recharge areas for aquifer storage

*Flood defences* Restoration of riparian wetlands for flood storage; Creation of safe delta flood zones as natural habitat for the river to expand into; Altering flow mechanics to reduce the force of flood stage flows

*Drought defences* Use of pumps to transfer waters to / from natural aquifers; Planting trees, other vegetation explicitly to reduce water temperatures, evaporation rates

*Water treatment* Construction of nature-based wetland using native plants for water filtration, nutrient management

*Storm water management* Removal of pavement, creation of new substrate to improve groundwater absorption & reduce runoff; Creation of wetland retention ponds

*Ecological restoration* Development of an environmental flows regime; Sediment transport to reduce / restore downstream deposition

*management*

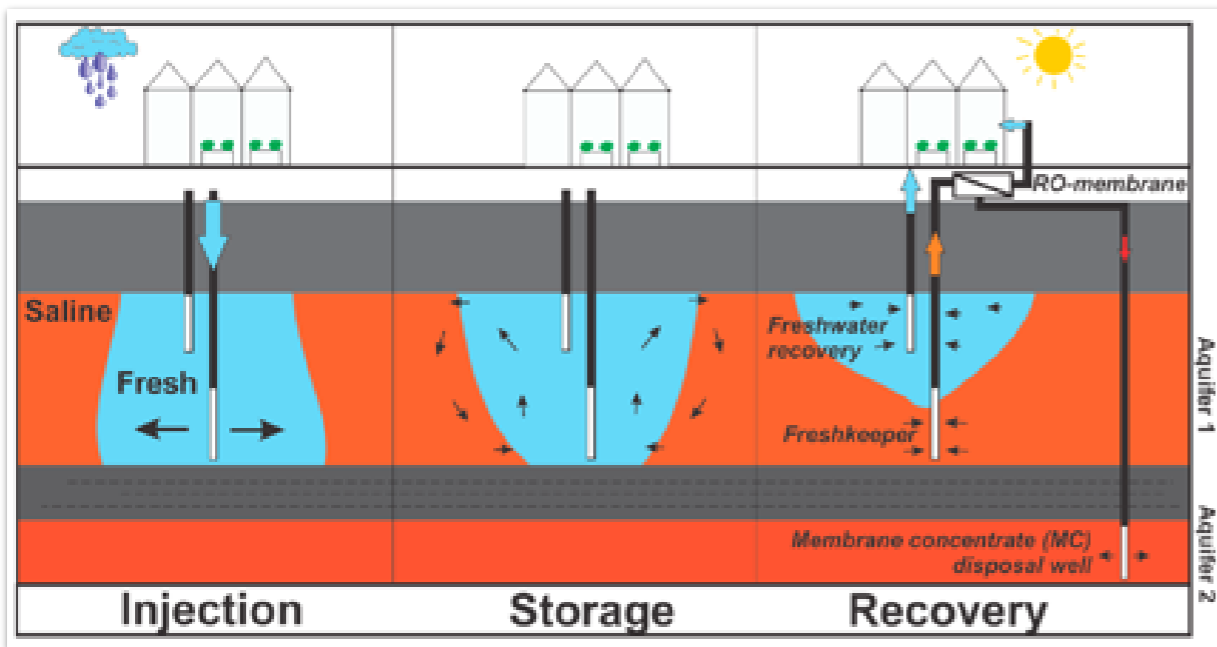




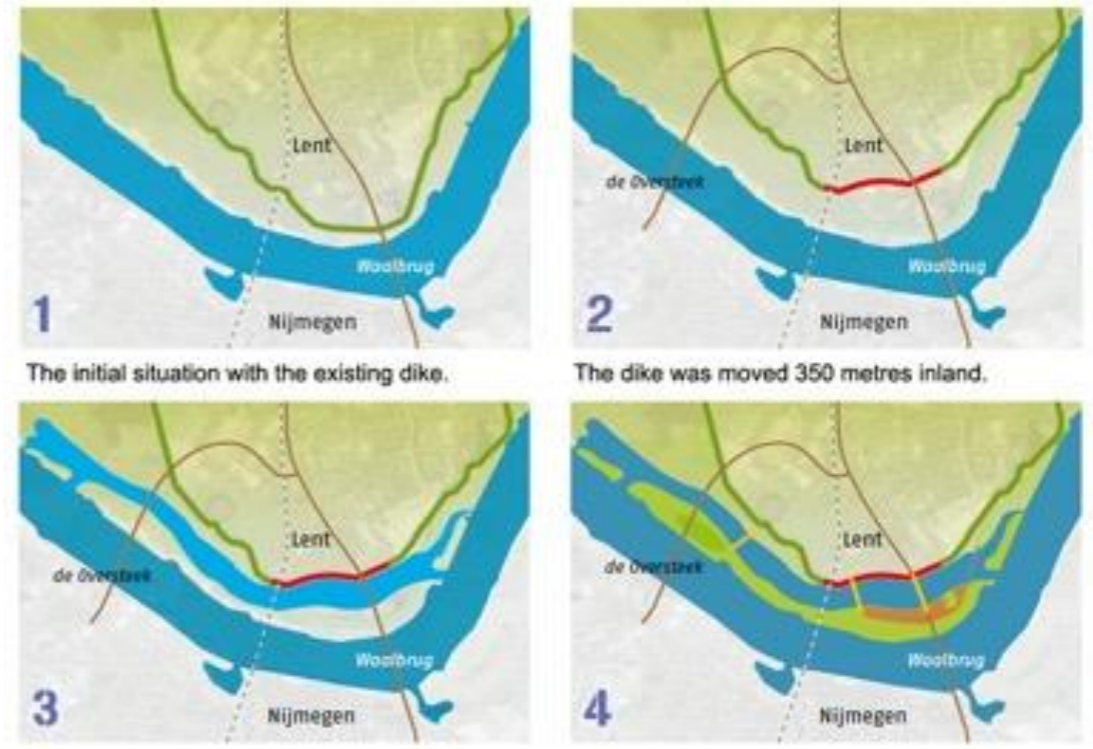
# Examples of nature-based solutions



Urban stormwater



Aquifer storage



An ancillary channel is to be dug in order to give the river more room. This will create an elongated island.

Bridges across the ancillary channel.

“room for the river”







# Sewer System Improvement Program (SSIP) Received Programmatic Green Bond Approval

SSIP Phase 1 \$3B

80+ Projects

Dedicated Green Infrastructure

8 Projects, \$57M



# Climate Bonds Standard Water Criteria Phase 2

Will your project meet the Water Criteria? It's an easy two-step

**STEP  
1**

## Comply with Mitigation Component

GHG emissions from water projects do not increase and comply with business-as-usual baseline or aim at emission reduction will be delivered over the operational lifetime of the water asset or project.

**STEP  
2**

## Comply with Adaptation & Resilience Component

Water infrastructure and its surrounding ecosystem are resilient to climate change, and have sufficient adaptation to address climate change risks.

To demonstrate that, issuers should complete a **scorecard** made up of five sections:

**Section 1. Allocation:** Addressing how water is shared by users within a given basin or aquifer.

**Section 2. Governance:** Addressing how/whether water will be formally shared, negotiated, and governed.

**Section 3. Technical Diagnostics:** How/whether changes to the hydrologic system are addressed over time.

**Section 4. Nature-based Solutions:** (for nature-based and hybrid infrastructure only) addressing whether issuers have sufficient understanding of ecological impacts at/beyond project site with ongoing monitoring and management capacity.

**Section 5. Assessment of the Adaptation Plan:** Checking the completeness of the coping mechanisms to address identified climate vulnerabilities.



# Climate Bonds Standard Water Criteria Phase 2

Eligibility for certification depends on the efficacy and thoroughness of the issuer's Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan, and the underlying climate risk assessment and management plans that they capture. This is assessed via a Scorecard, or checklist, consisting of a series of binary questions.

Section 1, 2, 3, and 5 should be completed for all water infrastructure projects, whereas section 4 should only be completed for nature-based and

**Section 1. Allocation:** Addressing how water is shared by users within a given basin or aquifer.

**Section 2. Governance:** Addressing how/whether water will be formally shared, negotiated, and governed.

**Section 3. Technical Diagnostics:** How/whether changes to the hydrologic system are addressed over time.

**Section 4. Nature-based Solutions:** (for nature-based and hybrid infrastructure only) addressing whether issuers have sufficient understanding of ecological impacts at/beyond project site with ongoing monitoring and management capacity.

**Section 5. Assessment of the Adaptation Plan:** Checking the completeness of the coping mechanisms to address identified climate vulnerabilities.



# Climate Bonds Standard Water Criteria Phase 2

Nature-based solution issuances must meet two basic ground rules before proceeding with relevant criteria

A. It reflects the intentional use of natural and/or nature-based features, processes, and functions (see Section 1) as an integral part of addressing a human need and doing so in a manner that protects, manages, restores, and/or enhances natural features, processes, and systems in a functioning and sustainable manner.

B. Where feasible, the project prioritises natural features over nature-based features. Such features include the protection, restoration, expansion, and/or creation of natural systems and processes as an explicit component of the desired project outcomes.

# Where are we to date?

## Gray Infrastructure

More than 2 billion USD issued: USA, South Africa, China

Important shift noted by SFPUC: *resilience pays*

In their last two issuances, SFPUC has received lower interest rates from higher bond ratings

**NBS** *Rating agencies have just recognized that climate risk is not an environmental benefit but a core financial risk*

About 400 M embedded within the investments to date, but not using the new criteria

Several cities have expressed strong issuance — expecting issuance later later 2018 or early 2019 at the latest

New partnership between WRI and AGWA to help support the process

## Both

China and the EU have adopted our general framework and both will promote these criteria formally through regulatory agencies





# How to learn more

<https://climatebonds.net/standard/water>



Interview with Anna Creed, CBI



## Financing natural resilience: a new wave



Colorado River delta, near San Felipe, in the Mexican state of Baja California, 2011.

The 2018 edition of the World Water Development Report focuses on nature-based solutions for water. The issuance of water bonds is a relatively new phenomenon in this field, attracting private investment towards a sustainable future for natural resources, especially water. A new set of global scoring criteria for these bonds could help transform the financial markets and boost investment in nature-based solutions.

By John H. Matthews, Lily Dai and Anna Creed

Climate scientists predict global warming of 4–6 °C by the end of the century. At the same time, the world is entering an age of unprecedented urbanization and related infrastructure development. To ensure sustainable development, this infrastructure needs to be both low-carbon and resilient to climate change, without compromising the kind of economic growth needed to improve the livelihoods and well-being of the world's most vulnerable citizens.

<https://en.unesco.org/courier/>



# Join AGWA!

<http://alliance4water.org>

<http://AGWAguide.org>

MANY THANKS<sub>12</sub>

john matthews • [johoma@alliance4water.org](mailto:johoma@alliance4water.org)

