ArticuLAC
Comunidad de Práctica sobre articulación público-privada para la acción climática en Latinoamérica

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DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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INCAE BUSINESS SCHOOL
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Centro Latinoamericano para la Competitividad y el Desarrollo Sostenible

Community of Practice on Public-Private Articulation for Climate Action in Latin America

Toolbox to integrate climate change adaptation into corporate strategies

Co-financed by:

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Credits

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Introduction

The Community of Practice on Private-Public Articulation for Climate Action in Latin America (ArticuLAC) is a joint initiative of the Euroclima Programme, through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the LEDS LAC Regional Platform and the Latin American Center for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development (CLACDS) of INCAE Business School, which promotes the alignment of private and public climate strategies, through activities for the exchange of ideas, capacity building and the systematization of the learnings of its members, who represent over 40 public and private organizations in 13 Latin American countries.

As part of the activities for the systematization of knowledge, in 2020 ArticuLAC developed a policy brief about the risks and opportunities climate change poses for businesses and the role of public policies for the corporate management of these risks and opportunities. That document states that "promoting and supporting the incorporation of climate risk into the corporate strategy, both in large and small businesses, is crucial for countries to achieve their national goals, fulfill their international mitigation and adaptation commitments and direct their economic activities towards a path of sustainable development " (ArticuLAC, 2020, p.4).

Considering the importance of aligned strategies and both public and private action have for the achievement of climate and business objectives, a Practical Guide for the alignment of private sector climate action with national goals and strategies was also prepared in 2021.

Along with these efforts, in 2022 ArticuLAC mapped and systematized information on different tools such as guidelines, methodologies, software, web apps, Excel templates, etc. that companies may find useful when formulating and implementing measures to incorporate considerations on climate change adaptation in their business strategies; ultimately resulting in this Toolbox. The mapping process and the preparation of the document have been guided by an editorial committee composed of members of the Community of Practice.

This product aims to strengthen private action around adaptation to climate change, making information on existing tools available to companies and other stakeholders, both for organizations that are considering conducting efforts on this topic and those that are already undertaking such efforts. It is worth mentioning that this document is not intended to be a guide and that including a tool does not imply an evaluation or recommendation.

The document is also intended to help governments and climate-action supporting organizations in the region identify needs and opportunities to strengthen policies, information, tools and other key elements, in order to promote and support corporate action around adaptation.

Background: key concepts

When discussing humanity's response (countries, organizations and individuals) to climate change, it is important to take into account the definition of the following key concepts* that are often used in debates and publications on the topic:

CLIMATE ACTION

is any policy, measure or program that reduces greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), increases climate change resilience (adaptation) or supports and finances such objectives.

Mitigation:

A human intervention to reduce emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases

Adaptation:

In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.

**These definitions were taken from the "Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability" report (Annex II), a Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2022) and the FAQ section of the "Galvanizing the Groundswell for Climate Actions" web site.*

CLIMATE RISK

In the context of climate change effects, certain risks result from the dynamic interactions between climate-related threats, exposure and the vulnerability of the system. The threats, exposure and vulnerability may be uncertain in terms of magnitude and likelihood of occurrence and each one of them may change over time and space due to socio-economic changes and human decision making.

Hazard:

The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources.

Loss and damage: It has been taken to refer broadly to harm from (observed) impacts and (projected) risks and can be economic or non-economic.

Exposure:

The presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.

Vulnerability:

The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

Sensitivity or fragility: Level in which certain event will negatively affect a person, species, ecosystem, infrastructure or asset. The more severe the negative effect is, the greater the fragility shall be.

Resilience or adaptive capacity: The capacity of interconnected social, economic and ecological systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure. Resilience is a positive attribute when it maintains capacity for adaptation, learning and/or transformation.

Background: climate-related risks and opportunities for businesses

This section summarizes the classification of the risks and opportunities that climate change may bring for businesses used by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This Task Force, created in 2015, has developed voluntary and consistent standards for companies to assess and report climate-related risks and opportunities in a way that is useful for shareholders, funders, asset managers and insurers.

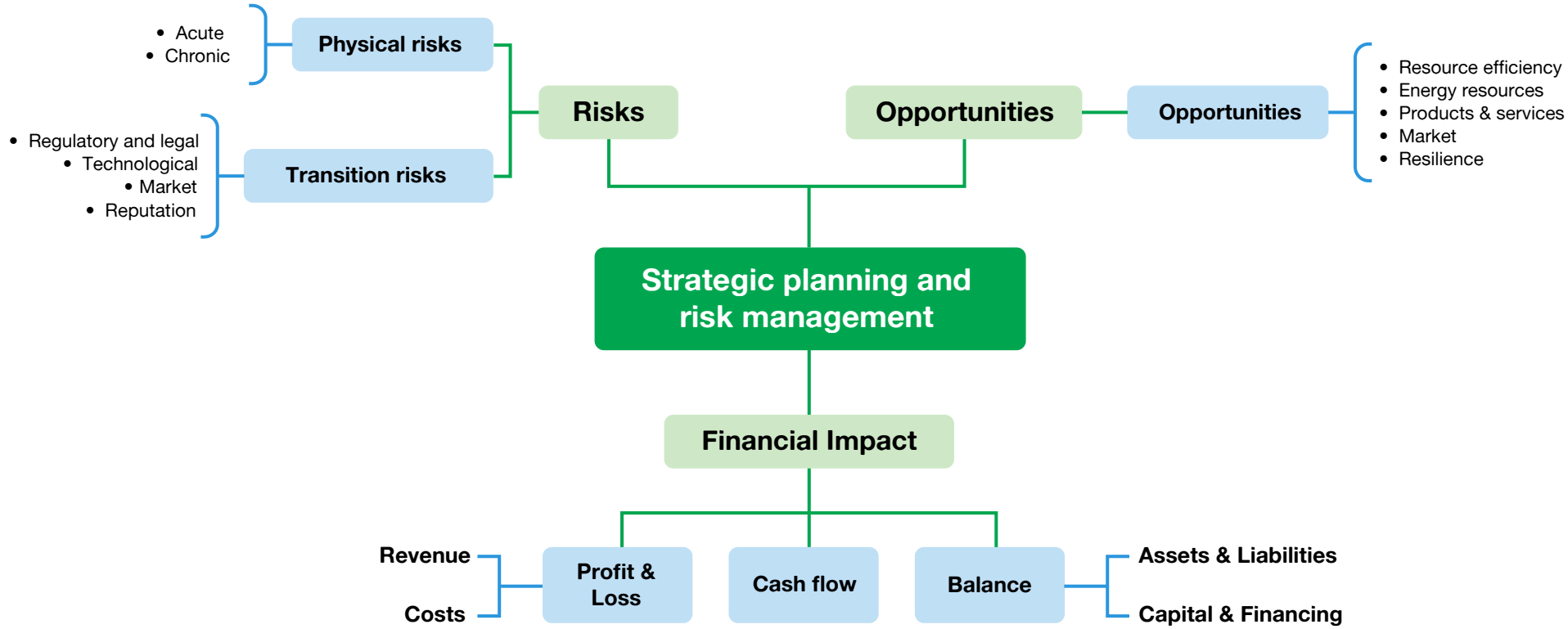
These risks are classified as physical and transition risks. Physical risks derive from direct or indirect impacts that climate change manifestations may have throughout the value chain; for example, damages to infrastructure, disturbances to the supply chain, negative effects of extreme weather phenomena on personnel and clients, impacts on energy consumption due to heat waves, shortage of water and other natural resources.

Transition risks are related to the transformation towards a low-emission resilient economy. They include potential changes in regulation, technology, consumer preferences, other companies' procurement practices, and society's attitude towards the actions taken by the companies in response to climate change. Therefore, political, regulatory, technological, market and reputational risks are included in this category.

Attention to climate change also brings opportunities for the companies at operational, market and financial levels. Emission management throughout a company's value chain translates into a greater operating efficiency —energy, materials, waste—. From a more strategic point of view, there are opportunities to improve or expand the company's competitive position by creating new products, restructuring the industry, innovating in activities affected by climate change, and improving their relationship with the government and other key stakeholders.

The following figure shows the classification of climate-related risk and opportunities and the way in which they impact the businesses' financial results. The way in which the company incorporates those risks and opportunities into their strategic planning and risk management will either have a positive or negative effect on their revenue, costs, cash flow and balance sheet and, subsequently, on their ability to access capital and funding in the future.

Figure 1. Climate-related risk and opportunities and their financial impacts



Source: Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

The content in this page has been adapted from ArticuLAC (2020): Climate change and business: managing risk and leveraging opportunities.

Background: public policy and climate action in the private sector

Public policies and regulations provide a framework for every company´s actions. It's even more relevant in the context of climate change, since this is a global phenomenon with local specificities that cannot not be dealt with in isolation by a sole organization, and countries have established nationwide strategies, as well as international commitments on the matter.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation require common and coordinated visions and efforts by different actors and sectors. Promoting and supporting the incorporation of climate change into the strategies of companies' - both large and small - is crucial for countries to achieve their national goals, fulfill their international commitments and direct their economic activities towards a path of sustainable development.

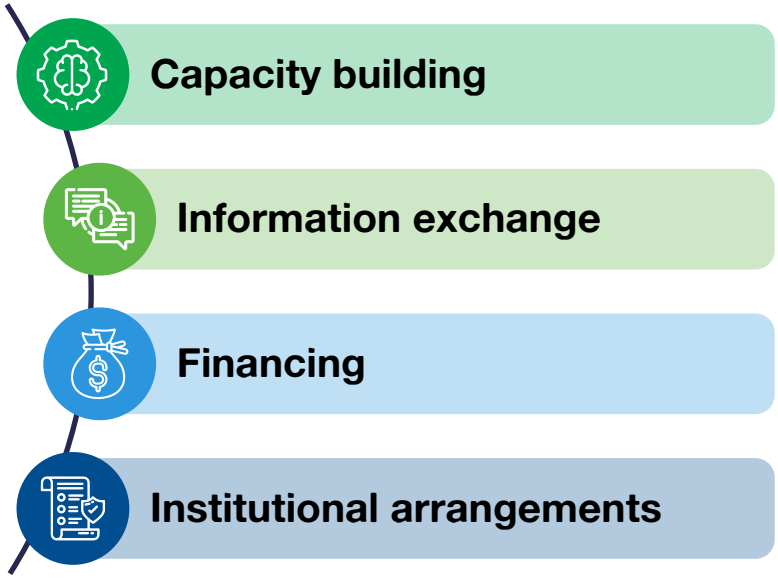
Governments can facilitate such incorporation by means of:

- Clear and ambitious goals
- Predictable frameworks
- Sectorial roadmaps
- Access to information and data
- Incentives for resilient actions
- Coordination and support to the design of risk and emergency response plans

Source: ArticuLAC 2020: Climate change and business: managing risk and leveraging opportunities.

The private sector —with the support of the government, academia and other key sectors— has to fulfill certain needs around adaptation. The National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Global Network and GIZ have identified 4 elements of the enabling environment on which governments need to work to drive the private sector's engagement in adaptation actions, which are shown in Graph 2 below.

Figure 2. Enabling factors for private sector engagement in National Adaptation Plan processes.

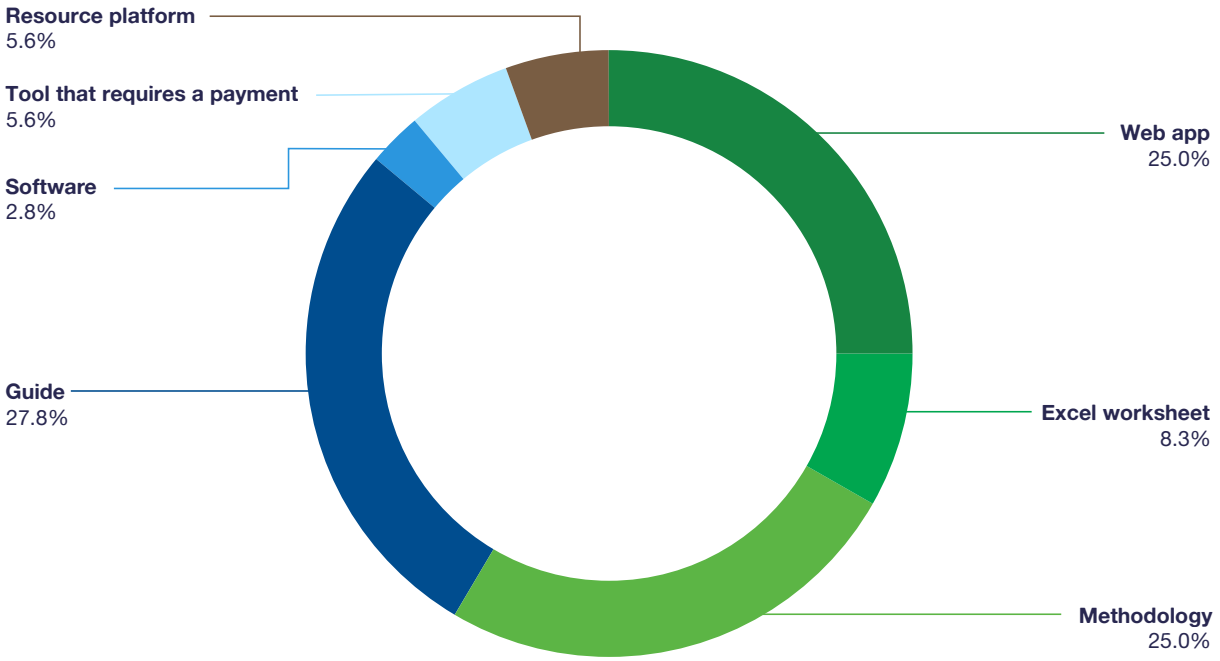


Source: Adapted from "Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Planning Processes" (NAPGlobal Network and GIZ, 2019).

Tool mapping: methodology and results

The mapping of tools developed as a basis for this document aimed at finding available resources for private sector actors to identify, design and implement adaptation measures, in accordance with their business strategy. To that intent, different information sources available online were reviewed, such as the Adaptation Knowledge Portal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the NAP Global Network, among others.

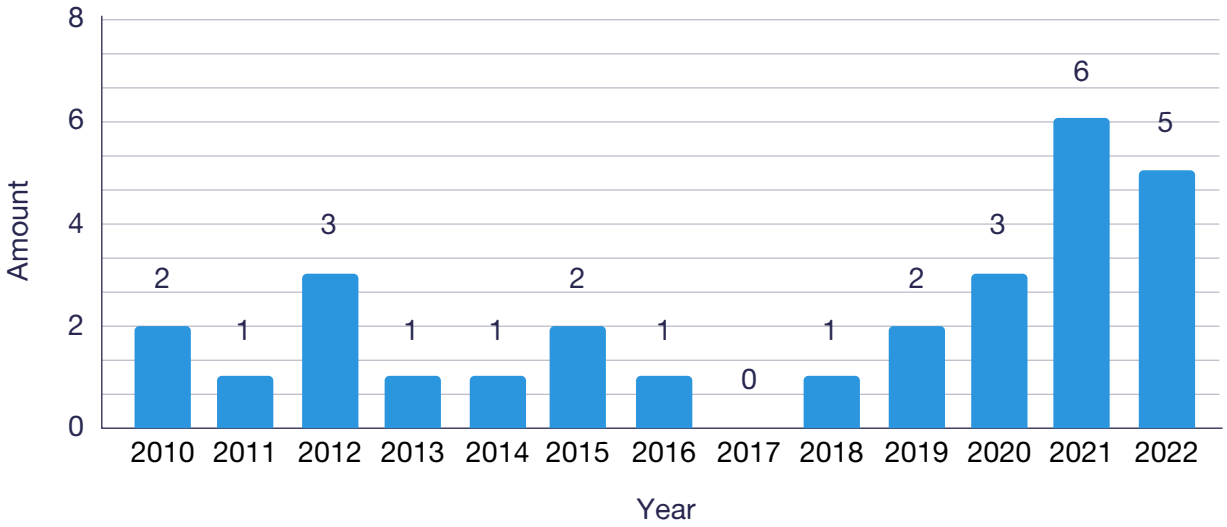
Figure 3. Adaptation tools for the private sector, by type:



Source: Own elaboration

Tool mapping: Methodology and results

Figure 4. Number of adaptation tools for the private sector, by year of publication (2010 - 2022)



Source: Own elaboration

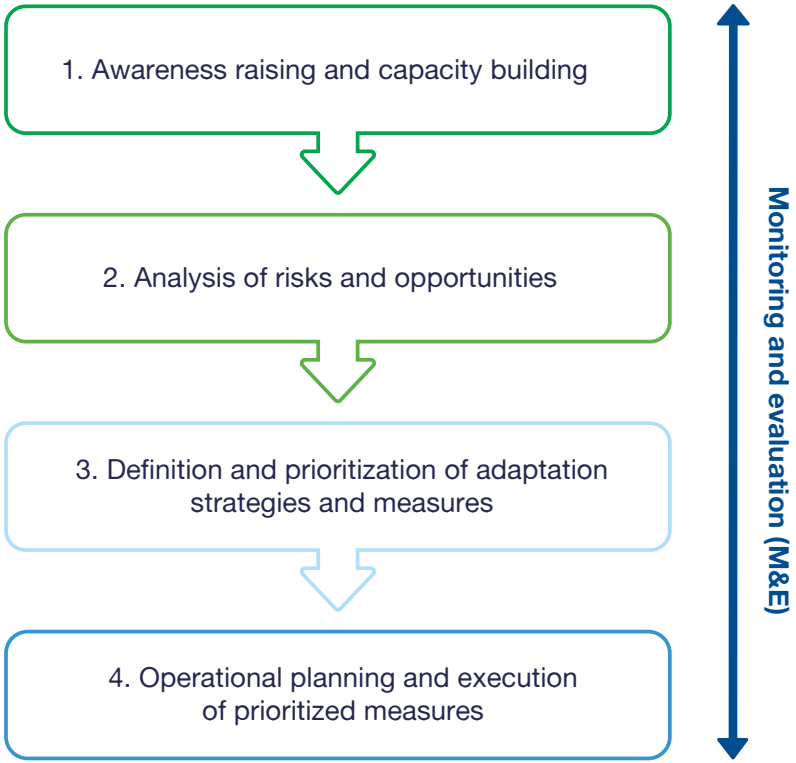
This research identified 28 adaptation tools that can be applied in the private sector; 27.8% are guides, 25.0% are web apps and 25 % are methodologies (see Figure 3).

57% of these tools were recently published, between 2019 and 2022 (see Figure 4), which correlates with the progress of climate policies and the need to implement adaptation measures in the different sectors within the region. Similarly, 93% of the tools are of free access, which facilitates their use and application.

52% of the tools identified address the analysis of specific climate hazards, such as droughts, frost, heavy rain, high temperatures, etc. The other tools do not specify the hazard analyzed, but they adapt to the climate priorities identified by the company.

Phases for the incorporation of adaptation into corporate strategy

Figure 5. Phases for the incorporation of adaptation



Source: adapted from Practical guide for the alignment of private sector climate action with national goals and strategies (ArticuLAC, 2022).

For the purpose of classifying the tools identified during the mapping, this study considered five phases in which companies can incorporate climate change considerations into their business strategies. Graph 5 shows these phases following their logical sequence, even though, in practice, any of them may be the starting point.

The first phase is awareness raising and capacity building among the company's employees and other identified stakeholders. The next phase is the consideration of risks and opportunities, including the company's vulnerabilities as part of the company´s internal risk assessment mechanisms. The third phase is the definition and prioritization of adaptation strategies and measures according to the company's goals; and the fourth phase is operational planning and implementation of the adaptation measures prioritized by the organization. Lastly, monitoring activities should be cross-sectional to all the rest.

The search for alignment with national and sectorial policy strategies and goals is crucial to the whole process, as well as the articulation of efforts with the government, academia, communities and other key actors. Each phase is further detailed below

Awareness raising and capacity building

This phase is the ideal starting point, acknowledging the relevance of raising awareness among the company's employees and stakeholders —particularly decision makers— about the importance and the implications of being resilient to climate impacts as a business. Furthermore, it is crucial to train personnel directly involved with adaptation planning, aiming at developing a deeper understanding of the associated risks, as a basis to plan adaptation properly and make realistic decisions given the competitive context of the company. This process should articulate with capacity building and information programs of government institutions and the scientific community, in collaboration with civil society, development partners and academia, in order to create a multiplying effect and increase both the effectiveness and the scope of any training measure.

The tools identified for this phase offer guidance to companies, aiming to provide scientifically-based information and understanding of climate change adaptation to employees. They also offer information platforms as resources that the companies can use for that purpose. These tools intend to reduce the knowledge gap in the private sector on climate change adaptation strategies and measures, build team capacity and gather robust information.

Analysis of risks and opportunities

In this phase, current and future climate risks are assessed as the main element to plan adaptation measures. Business opportunities are also identified. This assessment identifies the most vulnerable aspects of the business as the basis to formulate proper and effective proposals on the required adaptation actions and their scale, without wasting company resources. Access to information on historical data and future scenarios, **risk mapping**, policies and regulations, and opportunities in the different business units is key for the company.

The tools identified for this phase include geospatial information platforms, climate scenarios and models intended to determine risks at different levels of geographic regions, as well as methodologies and templates for the identification of risks and opportunities in the different business units.

1 Note: prior to the fifth IPCC (2014), the analysis usually focused on vulnerability, but since that publication it focuses on risk identification, including the understanding of the hazards and vulnerability; this should be considered when reviewing the tools presented in this paper. Older tools may emphasize vulnerability.

Definition and prioritization of adaptation strategies and measures

This phase is important to prioritize and allocate resources strategically to the areas of the company that face greater risks and that may represent a greater impact to both the business and its stakeholders; ideally, while considering national goals and adaptation plans and the priorities of the contributions defined at the national level (CDN) (UNFCCC, 2015).

The analysis must be approached from the logic of business strategy, and the contribution of the company's actions to its corporate goals, the adaptation strategies of the sector to which it belongs, and to national adaptation plans must be clear. This phase should be led by the company's senior management.

The tools identified for this phase propose different approaches and methodologies for conducting this analysis, such as the analysis of the technological and competitive context, cost-benefit analysis, corporate strategy alignment, amongst others. The templates and work books presented by the different tools help the company prioritize its goals, while considering climate change adaptation within the decision-making processes and according to the benefits of their fulfillment.

Operational planning and implementation of prioritized measures

This is the phase in which prioritized adaptation measures turn into concrete actions, identifying those responsible for each area and the people assigned to execute the measures, as well as the stakeholders involved from government, civil society and other institutions. The tools that contribute to this phase propose templates, guides and other resources to help the company design measures in line with their vulnerability level, the risks they face and the company's priorities, as well as to prepare for a proper implementation.

Additionally, roadmaps are proposed to identify, explore, assess and prioritize adaptation options that are still viable in the widest range of potential climate futures. Different approaches are also posed to address this phase through a cross-sectional view of the business areas, identifying those responsible and the deadlines in order to develop an array of potential adaptation actions and to have the company implement them, testing different futures scenarios. Similarly, adaptation indicators are proposed to facilitate timely decision-making processes.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

This last phase considers putting monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place for the adaptation measures that have been planned and implemented. The tools identified for this phase consider monitoring indicators throughout the whole implementation period. This process involves gathering and analyzing information on the implemented measures in order to monitor them and guide management decisions.

The tools identified for this phase seek to identify the existing gap between expected and accomplished achievements, reviewing the result chain according to the indicators. These tools help evaluate results based on reliable evidence to provide conclusions on the progress and make recommendations to the company on the need to adjust both the strategy and the measures.

Toolbox

The following chart shows the 28 tools identified for the private sector, stating the phases to which each one of them contributes. The main characteristics of each tool are summarized further below, arranged according to the number of phases to which they contribute. 10 of these tools were chosen to prepare fact sheets, which are included in Appendix B. These tools were selected based on their level of sectorial versatility, number of phases they contribute to, their applicability to the LAC region, free access, amongst other factors.

N°	Tool	Organization	PHASES				
			1	2	3	4	M&E
1	ISO 14090: Adaptation to climate change – Principles, requirements and guidelines	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Adaptation Wizard	UKCIP del Environmental Change Institute, Oxford, U.K.		✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit	Net Balance foundation, RMIT University and City of Greater Geelong, Australia		✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Climate Expert Complete Tool	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany		✓	✓	✓	
5	Management tool for climate risks in the business sector	Fondo Acción, Colombia			✓	✓	✓
6	Economics of Climate Adaptation (CLIMADA)	ETH Zurich, Switzerland		✓	✓		
7	Water risk filter	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)		✓	✓		
8	ClimoCast	Ministry of Environment, Japan		✓			

N°	Tool	Organization	PHASES				
			1	2	3	4	M&E
9	CLIMPACT	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)		✕			
10	Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping Tool	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)		✕			
11	The climate change response framework: Ecosystem vulnerability assessments and synthesis	Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science (NIACS), U.S.A.		✕	✕	✕	✕
12	BalticClimate toolkit	Academy for Spatial Research and Planning (ARL), Germany	✕			✕	
13	Adaptation Workbook: A climate change tool for land management and conservation	Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science (NIACS), U.S.A.		✕	✕	✕	
14	Adapting to Climate Change Using Your Business Continuity Management System	BSI Group				✕	
15	Assessment of climate-related risks	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany	✕				
16	BACLIAT	UKCIP of the Environmental Change Institute, Oxford, U.K.		✕			
17	Business ADAPT tool	Partnership for Resilience and Environmental Preparedness (PREP)	✕				
18	Caribbean climate online risk and adaptation tool (CCORAL)	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), Trinidad and Tobago		✕			
19	Climate Impact Viewer	Ministry of Environment, Japan		✕			
20	Climate Insights	CLIMsystems Ltd, New Zeland		✕			

N°	Tool	Organization	PHASES				
			1	2	3	4	M&E
21	Coastal Futures Online Tool	Unesco-IHE Institute for Water Education		✕			
22	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Fact Sheets	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S.A	✕				
23	A Practical Guide to Climate-resilient Buildings & Communitie	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	✕				
24	Soluciones Abe	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	✕				
25	The Business Case for Responsible Corporate Adaptation: Strengthening Private Sector and Community Resilience	UN Global Compact, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	✕				
26	Weathering the Storm: Building Business Resilience to Climate Change	Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES), EE. UU.	✕				
27	Guía de experiencias en adaptación al cambio climático	Business Alliance for Development (AED), Costa Rica	✕				
28	Strengthening processes for climate change adaptation and mitigation with coffee producing families in Honduras	Regional Climate Change Program and USAID ProParque	✕				

Toolbox

N°	Name of the tool	Description	Year of publication	Type of tool
1	ISO 14090: Adaptation to climate change — Principles, requirements and guidelines	This document will enable organizations to prioritize and develop effective, efficient and implementable adaptations tailored to the specific climate related challenges they face. Therefore, it mainly seeks to provide the organizations with a coherent, structured and pragmatic approach to prevent or minimize the damage that could be caused by climate change and also to leverage the opportunities that may arise. This approach enables organizations to adequately consider climate adaptation when designing, implementing, improving and updating policies, strategies, plans and activities. It is a fee-based tool.	2019	Methodology / Fee-based tool
2	Adaptation Wizard	A 5-step process that helps assess the organization's vulnerability to current climate and future climate change, identify options to address the organization's key climate-related risks and both develop and implement a climate change adaptation strategy.	2010	Methodology / Excel formats
3	Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit	This tool is a combination of guiding documents and worksheets that helps organizations outline their decision-making process to consider the interactions between a new proposal/project and climate change and the adaptation actions.	2012	Guide / Methodology
4	Climate Expert Complete Tool	Tool that allows companies to complete and analyze all information relevant to developing an adaptation strategy that fits the characteristics of the company (time of application of the tool: at least two days). A key feature of the tool is a detailed cost-benefit analysis (CBA). Since the CBA works with costs ranges, it considers the uncertainties of climate change.	2022	Excel Format

N°	Name of the tool	Description	Year of publication	Type of tool
5	Herramienta para la gestión de los riesgos climáticos en el sector empresarial	This tool addresses the need to provide companies with clear and timely information —mainly Colombian companies— to support their understanding, management and reduction of the climate risks they may face in the coming years, as well as to provide guidance on how to start this process if they have not yet done so or, in any case, to continue their journey with clearer or more specific actions.	2021	Guide / Methodology
6	CLIMADA	It provides a cost-benefit analysis of the adaptation measures and enables informed investments in resilience for adaptation and disaster risk reduction, as accurate and reliable data on climate-related risks becomes increasingly important. It is an open-source quantitative modeling tool used by Economics of Climate Adaptation (ECA) to perform risk assessments.	2022	Methodology / Matlab and Phyton
7	Water risk filter	Practical online tool that allows companies and investors to explore, assess, evaluate and respond to water-related risks in their operations, supply chains and investments. This tool guides its users throughout their water management process, from evaluation to water risk response. Furthermore, it allows them to assess how the water risks of a basin may evolve between 2030 and 2050 under three different climatic and socioeconomic scenarios.	2012	Web App
8	ClimoCast	Tool that shows climate projections up to the year 2100 under 4 representative greenhouse gas emission scenarios (SSP126-585) and 10 main climate simulation models. This tool covers all countries and allows its users compare different scenarios and models, as well as reduce results to a subnational level. Climate data can be downloaded in CSV format.	2022	Web App
9	CLIMPACT	Software package that helps calculate climate indicators suitable for document climate variability and change in the “climate science basis” of a project proposal to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund. The indicators calculated by Climpact result from daily temperature and rainfall data. Recently, a web version of Climpact (Climpact3) was developed, which enables users to calculate indicators without having to install any software.	2022	Software / Web App

N°	Name of the tool	Description	Year of publication	Type of tool
10	Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping Tool	By raising awareness about the potential of ecosystem-based solutions for disaster risk reduction, this tool can catalyze greater investment in green infrastructure (e.g.coral reefs, coastal forests, protection forests on steep slopes). In particular, this tool can be adapted to help member states report on green infrastructure, as mentioned in the Sendai Monitor with respect to critical infrastructure (Goals C and D). This feature could be developed, given sufficient interest from member states, and included in national disaster risk reduction strategies.	2021	Web App
11	The climate change response framework: Ecosystem vulnerability assessments and synthesis	Tool disseminated by the US Forest Service. It provided 8 vulnerability assessments in the mid-western and north-eastern regions of the U.S., which provide high-quality information on future climate changes and their potential effects on specific forest ecosystems within those ecoregions.	2020	Web App
12	Adaptation Workbook: A climate change tool for land management and conservation	This tool allows natural resource professionals to assess the potential effects of climate change on forests and, subsequently, design actions that can help reduce the risk and increase the ability to cope with the ever-changing conditions. It offers a flexible process that adapts to a wide range of geographic locations, scales, ecosystems, land uses, management objectives and types of property. The adaptation workbook, strategies and approaches were published by the US Forest Service and peer-reviewed journals.	2020	Web App
13	BalticClimate toolkit	Knowledge-transfer tool that empowers actors at local and regional levels who may not be climate change experts, but who play an important role in preparing, financing and making decisions related to the implementation of climate change measures.	2011	Guide / Methodology

N°	Name of the tool	Description	Year of publication	Type of tool
14	Adapting to Climate Change Using Your Business Continuity Management System	This report provides guidance to companies on how to incorporate climate change preparedness to their Business Continuity Management System (BCMS). The BCMS is a framework to respond adaptively to disruptive events or disasters that can affect all areas of a business. Through business-continuity management, organizations can identify and mitigate risks and minimize the interruption of standard operations.	2014	Guide
15	Assessment of climate-related risks: A 6-step methodology	The 6-step climate risk assessment (CRA) methodology, developed by the Global Programme on Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change (Loss and Damage) (GP L & D), provides professionals and decision makers a guide on how to assess climate risks and how to translate the assessment into measures. The CRA seeks to identify risks and also assess the scale of the impacts on people, assets and ecosystems, and determine potential courses of action.	2021	Methodology
16	BACLIAT	Workshop-based methodology that helps quickly consider the potential impacts of future climate change on the organization. It can be used as an independent tool or as a step within a risk-based framework, like the Adaptation Wizard.	2010	Methodology / Excel Format
17	Business ADAPT tool	Aims to assist company executives and senior management better understand climate-related risks throughout their value chains, identify where emerging market opportunities may be found, consider the needs of the community and develop plans that integrate the entire company and that are supported by the communities and civil society. Furthermore, the guide will help the financial services and insurance industries understand how to interact with the companies they insure or invest in to manage risk, maximize returns and minimize future losses.	2012	Guide and case studies

N°	Name of the tool	Description	Year of publication	Type of tool
18	CCORAL	It is an online support system for climate-resilient decision making that aims to identify actions that minimize climate-related losses, leveraging opportunities and building a climate-resilient development.	2015	Web App
19	Climate Impact Viewer	It displays the results of climate change impact assessments in different sectors, including current climate, water resources, vegetation, agriculture and health. Users can visually compare global projections across different sectors and time scales. The Climate Change Viewer shows the results of a climate change impact assessment based on integrated climate assessment: risks, uncertainties and society (ICA-RUS) and the Integrated Research on the Development of Global Climate Risk Management Strategies (Strategic Research Project S-10), supported by The Environment Research and Technology Development Fund of the Ministry of Environment of Japan. Process-based impact models were utilized across multiple sectors for future impact projections.	2022	Web App
20	Climate Insights	This tool allows accessibility to climate and other pre-processed and complex environmental data. This means that actionable information for the world is now available for those interested in the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and other asset risk applications. This system is supported by proven and validated local and global data and it covers the entire world. There are over 50 variables available representing slow-onset and extreme changes with a variety of derived variables for the land, sea and atmosphere. Risk scoring and ranking methods mean that climate data related to physical risk is applied at a high-quality asset level. Results can be found in minutes and they can also be exported.	2020	Fee-based tool
21	Coastal Futures Online Tool	It is a viewer created and maintained by IHE Delft (The Netherlands) through a collaboration between the Coastal and Urban Risk Department and Resilience and the Hydroinformatics and Socio-Technical Innovation Department. IHE Delft anticipates that the free and centralized availability of multiple projections of coastal climate impact drivers for different time periods and climate scenarios will be highly beneficial to stakeholders involved in coastal security, coastal development, and adaptation.	2021	Web App

N°	Name of the tool	Description	Year of publication	Type of tool
22	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Fact Sheets	Climate risk profiles summarize the main climate stress factors and the most relevant risks to a mission's objectives. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission fact sheets provide information that can be useful for identifying climate-change mitigation opportunities, whereas the user's guide explains the information presented in the GHG emissions fact sheets.	2021	Resource Platform
23	Practical guide for climate-resilient buildings and communities	A practical guide for climate-resilient buildings and communities that offers building solutions to adapt to a variety of different risks in various climates. For instance, it shows how to reduce indoor heat in hot and arid climates, or how to mitigate the impacts of cyclones on buildings in hot and humid climates. Importantly, the report also provides a very practical checklist for government officials and development professionals to consider when undertaking a new construction project. The guide has been prepared to address the need for understanding best practices in climate-resilient buildings for communities that may lack professionally trained architects, engineers, and other professionals. Therefore, this guide is intended for a broad audience, including those with limited experience in the building and construction industries.	2021	Guide
24	Abe Solutions	This platform will enable the development of strategies to face climate change. The web platform promotes ecosystem-based adaptation: an approach to harnessing nature's benefits to address climate changes that affect communities, livelihoods, the economy and people's well-being. The tool is designed to assist with the assessment and development of ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including the assessment of enabling and governance conditions. Key tools highlighted include CLIMA and the EbA Model Canvas.	2019	Resource Platform

N°	Name of the tool	Description	Year of publication	Type of tool
25	The Business Case for Responsible Corporate Adaptation	This report details both the benefits and the barriers to responsible corporate adaptation. It includes 17 case studies that provide examples of innovative solutions companies used by companies to overcome key challenges in responsible corporate adaptation, such as information gaps, uncertain risks, planning challenges and normative, regulatory and sociocultural barriers. The report includes recommendations for companies and policymakers to improve "responsible corporate adaptation, strengthen collaboration, and incentivize the development of adaptation solutions" (p. 11).	2015	Guide and case studies
26	Weathering the Storm: Building Business Resilience to Climate Change	This report provides an in-depth look at how multinational companies are starting to assess and address the risks of extreme weather events and other climate change impacts. The report includes a comprehensive review of resilience practices among S&P Global 100 index companies and detailed case studies of 6 companies in various sectors: American Water, Bayer, The Hartford Group, National Grid, Rio Tinto and Weyerhaeuser.	2013	Report / Guide
27	Guide of experiences in adaptation to climate change	This guide aims to support the understanding of the climate change adaptation parameter among local committees participating in the Ecologic Blue Flag Program, specifically in the categories of agriculture, climate change, and municipalities.	2018	Guide
28	Strengthening processes for climate change adaptation and mitigation with coffee producing families in Honduras	This manual is designed as a support tool for technicians, promoters and facilitators involved in climate change adaptation and mitigation programs and activities, which involve capacity building for coffee producing families. This training manual seeks to contribute to improving the understanding and application of the principles and concepts around the interactions between climate and coffee cultivation in order to implement actions that can help reduce their vulnerability to climate change. This information will enable the development and application of field diagnostics in an interactive and participatory manner to identify and plan the implementation of appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions.	2016	Guide / Methodology

Tools for other actors

The following chart shows the 28 tools identified for the private sector, stating the phases in which each one of them contributes, after which a summary of each tool's main characteristics is presented, arranged according to the number of phases to which each tool contributes. 10 of these tools were chosen to prepare fact sheets, which are included in Annex B. These tools were selected based on their level of sectorial versatility, number of phases they contribute to, their applicability in the LAC region, free access, amongst other factors

N°	Name	Tool
1	Adaptation Rapid Institutional Analysis Toolkit	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
2	Climate Change Toolbox	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition and the National Secretariat of Planning of Ecuador
3	Caribbean Adaptation Rapid Institutional Analysis (Aria) Toolkit Pilot	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
4	Climate and Ecosystem-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (CEDRR)	USAID
5	Climate Risk Management Toolkit	USAID (Urbanlinks)
6	Climate Vulnerability and Land Use Tool	USAID (Urbanlinks)
7	Climate-Resilient Development Framework	USAID
8	To support the elaboration of strategies to adapt to climate change	Center for Sustainability Studies
9	Guide to develop adaptation measures to climate change for district municipalities of Metropolitan Lima	GIZ
10	CSA Programming and Indicator Tool	CCAFS, CGIAR

N°	Name	Tool
11	Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Planning Processes	NAP Global Network y GIZ
12	Toolkit for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Projects	CARE International
13	Ocean of Solutions to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss	Ocean and Climate Platform
14	Participatory Three-Dimensionally Modeling (P3dm)	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
15	Ecuador Climate Change Adaptation Platform	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition
16	Resiliencelinks	USAID
17	Technologies and Practices for Small Agricultural Producers (TECA)	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
18	The Connectivity Hub	The PLAtform for Climate Adaptation and Risk ReDuction (PLACARD)
19	Toolkit - National Adaptation Plans	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
20	Toolkit for engaging the private sector in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	CMNUCC. Adaptation Committee (AC)
21	Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods.	UICN, IISD, HELVETAS y SEI

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APPENDIX A

Fact sheets of selected tools

A1

ISO 14090: Adaptation to Climate Change— Principles, requirements and guidelines		
CHARACTERISTICS		
Organization	**Year**	**Language**
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	2019	English, Spanish
Type of tool	**Climate threat**	
Methodology / Payment tool	Not specified	
APPLICABILITY		
Phase of corporate strategy	**What problem does it solve?**	
✕ 1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet raised awareness and/or built capacities among its employees regarding climate change adaptation. They have not identified areas of vulnerability or the climate risks they face. They have not prioritized adaptation measures. There is no adaptation measures plan in place. There is no monitoring and evaluation system in place for the planned measures.	
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis*		
✕ 3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	**Sector / Industry**	**Field of analysis**
✕ 4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	Varied	Global
✕ Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)		
DESCRIPTION		
This document will allow organizations to prioritize and develop an effective, efficient and implementable adaptation, tailored to the specific climate challenges they face. Therefore, its main goal is to provide the organizations with a coherent and pragmatic approach to prevent or minimize the damage that may be caused by climate change and also leverage the opportunities that may arise. Applying this approach allows the organization to properly consider climate change adaptation when designing, improving and updating policies, strategies, plans and activities. It is a fee-based tool.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Link to the tool here	Link to application cases: Not specified	

*This is a fee-based tool. The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.

A2

Adaptation Wizard		
CHARACTERISTICS		
Organization	**Year**	**Language**
UKCIP of the Environmental Change Institute, Oxford	2010	English
Type of tool	**Climatic threat**	
Methodology / Excel Formats	Not specified	
APPLICABILITY		
Phase of corporate strategy	**What problem does it solve?**	
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the vulnerable areas or the climate risk it faces. Adaptation measures have not been prioritized. There is no adaptation plan in place. There is no monitoring and evaluation system in place for the planned measures.	
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis*		
✕ 3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	**Sector / Industry**	**Field of analysis**
✕ 4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	Varied	Local
✕ Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)		
DESCRIPTION		
5-step process to help the organization evaluate its vulnerabilities to the current and future climate, identify options to address the organization's key climate risks and help it develop and implement a climate change adaptation strategy.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Link to the tool	Link to application cases here	

*The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.

A3

Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit

CHARACTERISTICS

Organization	Year	Language
Net Balance Foundation, RMIT University and City of Greater Geelong	2012	English

Type of tool	Climate threat
Guide / Methodology	Not specified

APPLICABILITY

Phase of corporate strategy	What problem does it solve?
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the vulnerable areas or the climate risk it faces. Adaptation measures have not been prioritized. There is no adaptation plan in place. There is no monitoring and evaluation system in place for the planned measures.
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis	
✕ 3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	
✕ 4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	
✕ Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	

Sector / Industry	Field of analysis
Not specified	Subnacional, local

DESCRIPTION

This toolkit is a combination of guidance documents and worksheets that help organizations outline the process so that decision makers within an organization consider the interactions between a new proposal/project and the risks of climate change and adaptation actions.

ADDITTIONAL INFORMATION

Link to the tool

Link to application cases: Not specified

A4

Climate Expert Complete Tool		
CHARCTERISTICS		
Organization	**Year**	**Language**
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	2022	English, French
Type of tool	**Climate threat**	
Excel Format	Not specified	
APPLICABILITY		
Phase of corporate strategy	**What problem does it solve?**	
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the areas of vulnerability and climates risks it faces. Adaptation measures have not been prioritized. There is no adaptation measure plan in place.	
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis*		
✕ 3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures*	**Sector / Industry**	**Field of analysis**
✕ 4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures*	Not specified	Not specified
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)		
DESCRIPTION		
Tool that allows companies to complete and analyze all information relevant for developing an adaptation strategy that fits with the company's characteristics (duration: at least two days). One of its key characteristics is a detailed cost-benefit analysis (CBA). By working with cost ranges, the CBA takes into account the uncertainties of climate change.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Link to the tool	Link to application cases: Not specified	

* The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.

A5

Climate risk management tool for the business sector		
CHARACTERISTCS		
Organization	**Year**	**Language**
Fondo Acción	2021	Spanish
Type of tool	**Climate Threat**	
Guide / Methodology	Not specified	
APPLICABILITY		
Phase of corporate strategy	**What problem does it solve?**	
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified or prioritized adaptation measures. There is no adaptation measure plan in place. There is no monitoring and evaluation system in place for the planned measures.	
✕ 2. Risk and opportunities analysis*		
✕ 3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	**Sector / Industry**	**Field of analysis**
✕ 4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	Not specified	Local
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)		
DESCRIPTION		
This tool addresses the need to provide Colombian companies with clear and timely information to support their understanding, management and reduction of the climate risks they will face in the coming years, as well as to provide guidance on how to start this process if they have not yet done so or, or to continue their journey with clearer or more specific actions.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Link to the tool	Link to application cases here	

A6

CLIMADA

CHARACTERISTICS

Organization	Year	Language
Economics of Climate Change (ECA)	2022	English

Type of tool	Climate threat
Methodology / Matlab and Phyton	Drought, erratic rains, extreme cold, extreme heat, floods, raising temperatures, raising in sea level, cyclonic storm surges, cyclones/ tropical typhoons

APPLICABILITY

Phase of corporate strategy	What problem does it solve?
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the vulnerable areas or the climate risk it faces. Adaptation measures have not been prioritized.
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis*	
✕ 3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures*	
4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	

Sector / Industry	Field of analysis
Varied	Local, subnational

DESCRIPTION

Since accurate and reliable data on climate-related risks are increasingly important, CLIMADA provides a robust cost-benefit analysis of the adaptation measures and enables informed resilience investments in adaptation and disaster risk reduction. CLIMADA is an open-source quantitative modelling tool used by ECA to conduct risk assessments.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Link to the tool	Link to application cases here

* The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.

A7

Water risk filter		
CHARACTERISTICS		
Organization	**Year**	**Language**
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	2012	English
Type of tool	**Climate threat**	
Web app	Not specified	
APPLICABILITY		
Phase of corporate strategy	**What problem does it solve?**	
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the areas of vulnerability and climates risks it faces.	
2. Risk and opportunity analysis*	The organization has not yet identified or prioritized adaptation measures.	
✕ 3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	**Sector / Industry**	**Field of analysis**
✕ 4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	Water resources, food and beverages, textile, commerce, retail, mining, manufacturing and finance.	Subnational, local
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)		
DESCRIPTION		
Corporate and portfolio-level screening tool to help companies and investors prioritize action on what and where it is most important to address water risks in order to improve business resilience and contribute to a sustainable future. Strongly focused on water resources, country profiles, multiple indicators: water, governance, social; for current situation and projections for 2030 and 2050 under toptimistic, moderate and pessimistic scenarios. Free access.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Link to the tool	Link to application cases here	

* The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.

A8

ClimoCast		
CHARACTERISTICS		
Organization	**Year**	**Language**
Ministry of Environment – Japanese government	2022	English
Type of tools	**Climate threat**	
Web app	Drought, erratic rains, extreme cold, extreme heat, floods, increasing temperatures	
APPLICABILITY		
Phase of corporate strategy	**What does it solve?**	
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the vulnerable areas or the climate risk it faces.	
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis*		
3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	**Sector / Industry**	**Field of analysis**
4.Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	Agriculture, food safety, water resources, ecosystems bio-diversity, coastal areas, healthy, ecosystem-based adaptation, community-based adaptation, financing for adaptation, disaster-risk, reduction, energy, infrastructure, human settlings, gender, indigenous and traditional knowledge, urban resilience, tourism, services, heavy industry.	National, regional, subnational, local
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)		
DESCRIPTION		
ClimoCast is a climate projection tool that shows climate projections up to the year 2100 in 4 representative greenhouse gas emission scenarios (SSP126 - 585) and 10 main climate simulation models. The tool covers all countries and lets users compare different scenarios and models at a subnational level. Climate data can be downloaded in CSV format		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Link to the tool	Link to application cases: Not specified	

*The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.

A9

CLIMPACT

CHARACTERISTICS

Organization	Year	Language
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2022	English

Type of tool	Climate threat
Software/Web app	Desertification, drought, erratic rains, extreme cold, extreme heat, floods, glacier retreat, raising temperatures, raising sea levels, season shifts, cyclonic storm surges, cyclones/tropical typhoons

APPLICABILITY

Phase of corporate strategy	What problem does it solve?
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the areas of vulnerability and climates risks it faces.
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis*	
3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	
4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	

Sector / Industry	Field of analysis
Not specified	Local

DESCRIPTION

Climpact is a software package that helps calculate climate indicators relevant for health, agriculture and water sectors that are adequate to document climate variability and change “based on the climate science” of a project proposal to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund. The indicators calculated by Climapact result from daily temperature and rain data. Recently, a web version of Climpact (Climpact3) was developed, which enables users to calculate indicators without having to install any software.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Link to the tool	Link to application cases: Not specified

* The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.

A10

Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping Tool		
CHARACTERISTICS		
Organization	**Year**	**Language**
United Nations Environment Program	2021	English, Spanish, French, Arabic
Type of tool	**Climate threat**	
Web app	Desertification, drought, floods, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity	
APPLICABILITY		
Phase of corporate strategy	**What problem does it solve?**	
1. Awareness raising and capacity building	The organization has not yet identified the areas of vulnerability and climates risks it faces.	
✕ 2. Risk and opportunity analysis*		
3. Definition and prioritization of strategies and adaptation measures	**Sector / Industry**	**Field of analysis**
4. Operational planning and execution of prioritized measures	Not specified	Subnational, national, regional
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)		
DESCRIPTION		
By raising awareness about the potential of ecosystem-based solutions for disaster risk reduction, this tool can catalyze greater investment in green infrastructure (i.e. coral reefs, coastal forests, protection forests on steep slopes). In particular, this tool can be adapted to help member states report on green infrastructure, as mentioned in the Sendai Monitor with respect to critical infrastructure (goals C and D). This feature could be programmed, if there is sufficient interest from member states, and be included in national disaster risk reduction strategies.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Link to the tool	Link to application cases: Not specified	

* The analysis showed that in order to apply this tool in this phase, certain specialized internal and/or external capacities are needed.