Bali, Indonesia   Photographer: Alexey Marchenko

Tools and Resources

To support the private sector in Southeast Asia in implementing the five steps to build resilience, this section offers a compendium of tools and resources for businesses to consult and use.

The tools and resources are divided into eight categories and consist of brief descriptions with hyperlinks to online sources. The tools and resources here are not an exhaustive set of what is available for businesses in Southeast Asia; however, these sources offer a range of tools, examples, and data that can help to provide businesses with additional support and connection points to manage the effects of climate change.

CATEGORIES:

→ **National, Regional, and International Plans and Targets**

→ **Programming Tools**

→ **Research and Data**

→ **Education and Training**

→ **Examples and Best Practices**

→ **Potential Funding Mechanisms**

→ **Potential Partners or Partnership Opportunities**

→ **Resources for Small- to Medium-sized Enterprises**

National, Regional, and International Plans and Targets

The Paris Agreement

Agreed upon at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in 2015, the Paris Agreement brings together countries to mobilize around ambitious climate action, including resilience as outlined in Article 7.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

Under the Paris Agreement, each country is required to submit its best efforts to mitigate emissions through NDCs. Emerging and developing countries' NDCs include goals to adapt to climate change. These goals and programs can have implications for the economy and private sector.

NDC Partnership tracks country-specific projects and progress to meet NDCs. It also offers implementation guidance for both countries and organizations, and **a funding navigator**. Also, **Climate Watch** offers an open-source data tool to visualize and analyze country-specific progress.

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025

The Blueprint outlines priorities for the region's socioeconomic well-being into the next decade. It aligns goals with the **Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change**, which was adopted in 2015. Both Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) documents seek to partner with or support the private sector to mitigate climate risk and build resilience.

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)

NAPAs enable Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to identify and communicate priority climate risks and adaptation needs that require immediate attention. (For example, Myanmar, among other Southeast Asian countries, **submitted a plan** in 2013.) Prioritized, urgent needs then become eligible for funding through the LDC Fund, which is operated by the **Global Environment Facility**.

National Adaptation Plans (NAP)

NAPs enable both LDCs and developed countries to identify and communicate medium- and long-term climate adaptation needs and strategies to build resilience. Not all countries have submitted formal NAPs; some address resilience and adaptation in related policies (e.g., on disaster risk management or socioeconomic growth), which can often be found in an NDC.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

Adopted by world leaders in 2015, 17 SDGs can guide country governments, aid agencies, the private sector, and civil society to work toward ending poverty, fighting inequality, and curbing climate change by 2030.

Goals that promote or incorporate elements of climate resilience include but are not limited to:
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, foster innovation.
- Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030

The UN-endorsed Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement that stipulates countries have a primary role to reduce disaster risk, with responsibility being shared with other stakeholders, including the private sector. The goals of this Framework are to reduce fatalities, cut down on damage to livelihoods, and decrease health risks in communities and businesses. It stresses preparedness as being more effective than sole reliance on post-disaster response.

Businesses uphold the Sendai Framework through another UN initiative, the **Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)**, where more than 140 members share best practices, strategies, metrics, standards, and engage in trainings.

Programming Tools

Acclimatise Aware™	A software program that offers a three-step process to screen a company or project for climate risks, developed for investors and lenders. *(fee associated)*
Social Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) Tools	The SVA Tools, created by the UNDP, offer approaches for planning and programming in climate change adaptation, climate risk management, and disaster risk reduction. The tools were designed primarily for DRR practitioners in the community and government, but businesses can use them to understand the different vulnerability types (e.g., socioeconomic, demographics, etc.) and indicators (e.g., GDP per capita, gender, age, disabilities, immigrants, etc.).
Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	With support from the UK-based **Climate and Development Knowledge Network**, the Climate Centre and its partners in Indonesia and the Philippines have developed tools and resources for community resilience, including **minimum standards for disaster risk reduction**. While the tools are customized for local government or civil society members, they can also inform risk managers on community needs.
Climate Risk Impact Screening (CRIS)	The CRIS tool allows asset managers and investors to understand the level of climate risk in their portfolios.
Climate Expert Tools	From the Global Programme on Private Sector Adaptation to Climate Change, developed by GIZ, a German development agency, the Guide for Adaptation in Industrial Zones offers practical information for managers of industrial zones to assess vulnerability, develop strategies, and support other companies to adapt to climate change. Case studies are provided.
Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit User Guide[7]	The Toolkit helps to facilitate decision-making and integration of climate change adaptation across the organization. It includes worksheets to analyze risk and build a risk register. See page 55 for decision tools to prioritize adaptation projects.
International Organization for Standardization (ISO): 22301:2012, **Societal security - Business continuity management systems**	With a membership of 162 national standards bodies, ISO develops voluntary, consensus-based, market-relevant international standards. One of them, ISO22301:2012, aims to build business continuity management systems. Adhering to this standard can help a business plan and implement procedures to build operational resilience. It also can help a business prepare for, protect against, and recover from any potentially deleterious incidents when they arise, such as climate risks. *(fee associated)*
Training in Disaster Management from the International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies	Businesses can use the module, **Introduction to Disaster Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness Training Programme** (2000), as a reference guide and for training. Generalists and professionals with disaster preparedness and/or emergency response responsibilities also can use the model globally. National Red Cross groups often partner with local institutions and businesses to develop and implement programs and projects.

Research and Data

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) and corresponding reports	Issued by the IPCC in 2014, AR5 is the leading analysis on the scientific, technical, and socio-economic aspects of climate change. Analysis from the IPCC Working Group II, *Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability of Climate Change*, offers observations on the hazards, exposure, and vulnerability to climate change with a **chapter dedicated to Asia** as well as a **chapter on the implications on economic sectors**.
Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative's Country Index (ND-GAIN)	Since the mid-1990s, ND-GAIN's Country Index summarizes and ranks vulnerability to climate change in combination with readiness to improve resilience. Vulnerability is measured by a country's exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity; readiness is assessed by a country's economic, governance, and social indicators. Overall the Index aims to help businesses, policymakers, and communities prioritize investments for adaptation and resilience.
WRI Aqueduct	A global water risk mapping tool that can help businesses understand where water risks and opportunities may affect them around the world.
The World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal and Climate and Disaster Risk Screen Tools	The Portal offers **historical and projected climate hazards per country** in Asia. It also offers a range of socioeconomic data, charts, and models for assessment and comparison. Created for development practitioners, the **Screening Tools** can be used by businesses to explore climate risks in particular sectors and regions.
ThinkHazard!	The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery[8] created an online open-source[9] tool that highlights the likelihood of different natural hazards affecting a district, province, or national administrative unit. The tool also provides guidance on how to reduce the impact of these hazards and where to find more information. *(not all countries are included)*
Verisk Maplecroft global risk analytics, research and forecasting services	Verisk Maplecroft offers proprietary risk indices and methodologies that cover 198 countries across 150 issues pertaining to political risk, human rights, and environmental and economic issues. Businesses can use the **service** to identify risks throughout supply chains, visualize data, and compare commodity risks, among other services and offerings. *(fee associated)*

Education and Training

Asia Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) training programs and the iPrepare Business Facility	ADPC Academy, which aligns its work with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN SDGs, and the Paris Agreement, offers trainings across the Asia-Pacific region. These trainings can be generic or tailored (e.g., disaster management, climate risk management, and climate change adaptation, and community action for disaster response, among many others). The iPrepare Business Facility, led by ADPC, focuses on disaster risk management particularly for SMEs. The Facility offers technical support and knowledge-sharing. The organization **conducted surveys of SMEs and developed roadmaps** for businesses in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
Chambers of Commerce	Chambers of Commerce can offer resources and trainings for the business community on climate risks and resilience. Examples include: – The **Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)** assembles and represents the business community, employers, and related business associations in Vietnam. It promotes business relationships, convenes meetings, and connects businesses with training agencies on issues such as climate change and SDGs. – The **Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI)** serves as a network and government liaison for Myanmar and foreign businesses. It provides coordination on disaster relief efforts and is the lead for the **Myanmar Private Sector Disaster Management Network** (supported by UNOCHA). UMFCCI offers resources, trainings, and best practices for businesses.
Stock Exchanges	Stock Exchanges can offer guidance and trainings for listed companies on climate risk disclosure and resilience building. For example, the **Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)** promotes the sustainable development efforts of listed Thai companies. SET also attempts to address climate change by offering tools, encouraging disclosure and reporting, recognizing outstanding performance, and running trainings.
United Nations Agencies	**UNDP** has initiatives in climate adaptation and resilience, including food security, water resource management, and climate-resilient infrastructure and energy. UNDP supports the Connecting Business Initiative on disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery. **UNOCHA** provides technical support for the Myanmar Private Sector Disaster Management Network and works to improve coordination between private sector and public sector disaster response and recovery. **UN-Habitat** addresses climate change impacts primarily in urban areas through their **Cities and Climate Change Initiative** and supports coordination of the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance. **FAO** works on technologies and practices to build food security and resilience in agriculture, supports integration of agriculture into national policies and programs, and supports implementation of the Sendai Framework. **UN Environment** runs the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, which manages and disseminates climate change adaptation knowledge and facilitates technology transfer, and also supports the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance.

Examples and Best Practices

BSR industry-specific briefing papers	Brief BSR primers that outline the risks, opportunities, and case studies for each industry on adapting to climate change. Industries covered include **Mining**, **Financial Services**, **Transportation**, **Energy/Utility**, **Consumer Products**, **ICT**, and **Food, Beverage, and Agriculture.**
CARE's Climate Change and Resilience Platform (CCRP)	CCRP aims to serve the needs of vulnerable communities, including poor and marginalized communities. CARE has developed learning, research, and advocacy programs, including promoting gender equity in climate resilience in the Asia-Pacific region. It offers a variety of tools and publications on climate issues that pertain to gender, disasters, agriculture, and food security, among others.
Climate Expert Tools	From the Global Programme on Private Sector Adaptation to Climate Change, developed by GIZ, the Guide for Adaptation in Industrial Zones offers practical information for managers of industrial zones to assess vulnerability, develop strategies, and support other companies to adapt to climate change. Case studies are provided.
Mercy Corps	Mercy Corps is a global NGO that provides humanitarian and development aid, and also partners with companies on resilience work. The organization has Resilience Hubs in Indonesia and Myanmar and a Resilience Assessment Tool. It also supports pilots of the Z Zurich Foundation flood resilience framework in Indonesia.
NAZCA Tracking Climate Action	Non-state actors, including businesses, launched NAZCA to register and track commitments that align with the Paris Agreement. It serves as a platform to highlight voluntary business commitments on climate change. To get involved, businesses can submit and publicize goals. Businesses can review commitments that other companies have made, too.
PrepareCenter. org[10]	An open forum and library of tools, research, and best practices on more than 150 topics pertaining to disaster preparedness and resilient communities, this website offers resources to develop a business continuity program that focuses on personnel, supply chains, and the surrounding community. **Country-specific resources** include disaster risk profiles, videos, and case studies. Materials specific to Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam are offered and in multiple languages.
Private Sector Initiative (PSI) database of actions on adaptation	This database offers case studies of businesses that successfully executed climate adaptation and resilience projects across the world. Some of the case studies spotlight businesses in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Potential Funding Mechanisms

Asian Development Bank (ADB)	ADB has **financed private-sector projects** since the 1960s through direct financing (e.g., loans and equity investments), credit enhancements, and risk mitigation instruments. It has committed to increasing its funding for climate change up to US$6 billion by 2020. It supports **microfinance operations** in Bangladesh and Indonesia and engages in **public-private partnerships**. ADB's **Climate Change Fund** also provides funding for adaptation to Developing Member Countries. Through ADB's **different funding mechanisms**, businesses can seek funding from ADB either directly or indirectly.

Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan (APIK) (Indonesia)	USAID's Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project in Indonesia has a Resilience Fund that will co-invest with companies on projects to build climate or disaster resilience in East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, or Maluku.
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	GEF promotes private-sector engagement through a variety of **focal points**, including climate adaptation. GEF also provides funding to the private sector through **non-grant instruments**.
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Established in 2010, the GCF serves as the UNFCCC's funding arm for developing countries. Businesses can work with National Designated Authorities to become accredited entities and apply for funding. GCF also seeks **private sector co-investment** in climate action.
InsuResilience Initiative and the **InsuResilience Investment Fund**[11]	The Initiative aims to offer climate risk insurance to 400 million poor and vulnerable people in developing countries by 2020. **Projects** include providing insurance advice to companies and promoting remote sensing-based information and insurance for crop farmers. The Fund helps to improve access to and the use of insurance in developing countries for micro-enterprises and SMEs as well as individuals.
Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (Myanmar)	The Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund is a multi-donor fund that provides financing and technical expertise to address poverty and build rural resilience. It offers funds for the private sector and nonprofit organizations to work on poverty resilience.

Potential Partners or Partnership Opportunities

100 Resilient Cities (100RC)	Pioneered by The Rockefeller Foundation, 100RC is dedicated to helping cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social, and economic challenges that are a growing part of the 21st century. Businesses **can work with** the Chief Resilience Officer in the **100 cities** to strategize and implement resilience efforts for mutual gain. 100 Resilient Cities in Southeast Asia include Danang, Can Tho, Jakarta, Mandalay, Melaka, Semarang, and Singapore.
Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan (APIK) (Indonesia)	USAID's Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project in Indonesia has a Resilience Fund that will co-invest with companies on projects to build climate or disaster resilience in East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, or Maluku.
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Assist Asia	Asia Society for Social Improvement and Sustainable Transformation (ASSIST) is an international NGO focused on capacity building and promoting sustainable practices to address social problems, including climate adaptation. Assist Asia specializes in implementing public-private partnerships in Asia.

CARE's Climate Change and Resilience Platform (CCRP)	CCRP aims to serve the needs of vulnerable communities, including poor and marginalized communities. CARE has developed learning, research, and advocacy programs, including promoting gender equity in climate resilience in the Asia-Pacific region. It offers a variety of tools and publications on climate issues that pertain to gender, disasters, agriculture, and food security, among others.
Cocoa Sustainability Partnership (CSP) (Indonesia)	This public-private platform for Indonesia cocoa sector has increased communication and collaboration. The CSP engages companies and others on joint efforts toward bolstering resilience of the cocoa sector.
Connecting Business Initiative (CBi)	CBi engages the private sector before, during, and after emergencies to increase the effectiveness and coordination of disaster response. CBI offers an annual event and publications. It convenes networks in Myanmar and the Philippines and engages businesses for coordinated disaster response management.
Cordaid/Caritas	Cordaid/Caritas is a global NGO with expertise in climate and disaster resilience and private sector development, including projects in Indonesia on urban resilience and agriculture.
Grow Asia	A multistakeholder platform established by the World Economic Forum, Grow Asia works toward inclusive and sustainable agricultural development, with a focus on smallholders. It supports five country-level partnerships in Southeast Asia: Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam. It connects companies to jointly address agricultural issues, including climate adaptation, to move toward more sustainable supply chains.
Mercy Corps	Mercy Corps is a global NGO that provides humanitarian and development aid and also partners with companies on resilience work. The organization has Resilience Hubs in Indonesia and Myanmar and a Resilience Assessment Tool. It also supports pilots of the Z Zurich Foundation flood resilience framework in Indonesia.
Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)	MCCA is a platform for mainstreaming climate change into the Myanmar policy agenda, with a core technical unit based within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation and a Technical Working Group from line ministries, city governments, academia, civil society and NGOs. MCCA supports national-level policy efforts such as the development of the Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy, along with training, mentoring, and capacity-building programs.
Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development (MIID)	MIID is a Yangon-based nonprofit organization that works in upland regions and ethnic-minority areas to support integrated development. Programs also include climate change adaptation programs for farmers near Inle Lake and value chain development in Southern Shan state. MIID could serve as a potential partner for implementation of value chain and adaptation projects.
Partners for Resilience (PfR): PfR Philippines[12] and PfR Indonesia[13]	PfR[14] uses an **Integrated Risk Management** approach to strengthen capabilities to reduce the impact of disasters. The approach integrates climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration with disaster risk reduction. It also emphasizes partnerships among communities, civil society, governments, and the private sector, among others.
Proximity Designs	Proximity Designs is a social enterprise deploying agricultural technology, training, and microfinance in rural Myanmar. Proximity could serve as a potential partner for value chain and adaptation projects.

Rikolto	Formerly known as VECO, Rikolto is a global nonprofit focused on smallholder farmer livelihoods and agriculture value chains. In Indonesia, this includes farmers who focus on cocoa, coffee, cinnamon, and rice. In Vietnam, it extends to farmers who specialize in vegetables, tea, rice, and more.
SwissContact	In Indonesia, this foundation works with companies and nonprofits to improve the productivity and quality of cocoa production. It partners with companies on technical and socio-economic projects to make cocoa supply chains more resilient.
The Asia Foundation	The Asia Foundation brings together local individuals, communities, and governments who are shaping the future of Asia. The Foundation focuses on several issues, including **resilience and adaptation**. The Foundation **partners with others** (including businesses), releases reports, and hosts convenings to improve lives across Asia.
United Nations Agencies	**UNDP** has initiatives in climate adaptation and resilience, including food security, water resource management, and climate resilient infrastructure and energy. UNDP supports the Connecting Business Initiative on disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery. **UNOCHA** provides technical support for the Myanmar Private Sector Disaster Management Network and works to improve coordination between private sector and public sector disaster response and recovery. **UN-Habitat** addresses climate change impacts primarily in urban areas through its **Cities and Climate Change Initiative** and supports coordination of the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance. **FAO** works on technologies and practices to build food security and resilience in agriculture, supports integration of agriculture into national policies and programs, and supports implementation of the Sendai Framework. **UN Environment** runs the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, which manages and disseminates climate change adaptation knowledge and facilitates technology transfer, and also supports the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance.

Resources for Small- to Medium-sized Enterprises

Asia Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) training programs and the iPrepare Business Facility	ADPC Academy, which aligns its work with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN SDGs, and the Paris Agreement, offers trainings across the Asia-Pacific region. These trainings can be generic or tailored (e.g., disaster management, climate risk management and climate change adaptation, and community action for disaster response, among many others). The iPrepare Business Facility, led by ADPC, focuses on disaster risk management particularly for SMEs. The Facility offers technical support and knowledge-sharing. The organization **conducted surveys of SMEs and developed roadmaps** for businesses in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
Climate adaptation assessment for small- to medium-sized enterprises (quick and full assessment options)	SMEs can conduct a Quick Company Assessment or use the Full Company Assessment offered by the Global Programme on Private Sector Adaptation to Climate Change, developed by GIZ. Case studies are provided as well. SMEs can conduct evaluations via Excel spreadsheets and can do so in collaboration with a consultant.
Sustainable and Resilient Enterprises (SRE) Platform	The SRE Platform was developed by the International Labour Organization to provide tools, training materials, and support to companies (especially SMEs) in disaster or conflict situations. It offers an assessment tool to help evaluate hazards, impacts, and vulnerability.