

Benchmark (click on logo for website)	Owner & Funding	Mission	Methodology	Data Availability & Organization
	University of Notre Dame	The ND-GAIN Index is a navigation tool that helps corporate and development leaders manage risks exacerbated by climate change such as over-crowding, food insecurity, inadequate infrastructure and civil conflicts. The Index shows a country's level of vulnerability, and the readiness of a country to successfully implement adaptation solutions.	A country's ranking is based on its ND-GAIN score, composed of a vulnerability score and a readiness score. Vulnerability and readiness are based on compiled indicators. 36 indicators contribute to the measure of vulnerability, and 9 indicators contribute to the measure of readiness. Each indicator comes from a public data source. The ND-GAIN website provides further detail.	Data on indicators and components can be visualized and manipulated through spider graphs, stacked bar graphs, and time-series plots. Interactive rankings, maps, and matrices are also available. Images can be saved, and the Index scores and indicators can be downloaded in CSV format.
	Acclimatise	Acclimatise is a specialist consulting, communications and digital application company in climate change adaptation and risk management. Its mission is to shape the adaptation agenda across the world, bridge the gap between the latest scientific developments and real world decision-making, and help clients to introduce cost-effective measures to build climate resilience into their strategies, processes and activities.	In the Acclimatise climate risk screening interactive tool, users create a project, select the company's geographic locations, and answer some simple questions based on their knowledge of the company. Acclimatise also provides consulting.	Data from the climate risk screen tool can be downloaded after purchase. A demo is available.
	The World Resources Institute	The World Resources Institute built Aqueduct to help companies, investors, governments, and communities better understand where and how water risks are emerging around the world.	The Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas is an online mapping tool allowing users to combine 12 key indicators of water risk to create global overall water risk maps.	Visual maps show the vulnerability of geographic areas to overall water security as well as to different types of water security. Aqueduct allows for data download. Publications from Aqueduct and the World Resources Institute on water, climate, and energy are also available for download.
	California Natural Resources Agency, Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) Program, California Energy Commission, UC Berkeley's Geospatial Innovation Facility (GIF)	Cal-Adapt has been designed to provide access the wealth of data and information that has been, and continues to be, produced by the State's scientific and research community. The data available in this site offer a view of how climate change might affect California at the local level. Here users can work with visualization tools, access data, and participate in community sharing to contribute their own knowledge.		
	Center for Global Development	CGD conducts research and analysis on a wide range of topics related to how policies and actions of the rich and powerful affect poor people in the developing world. Examples include aid effectiveness, climate change, education, globalization, health, migration and trade. Drawing on their expertise, CGD actively engages with thought leaders, policymakers, and others to move their its to action.	The maps display country rankings for four dimensions of climate impact: Extreme Weather, Sea Level Rise, Agricultural Productivity Loss and Overall. Countries are colored in descending order of impact, from dark red to yellow.	Allows manipulation through selection of climate impacts: Direct Risks (risks from physical climate impacts alone) and Overall Vulnerability (direct risks adjusted for countries' ability to cope with climate impacts) according to region and income group. Also available on the comprehensive new data set is available.
	KPMG	The 2015 Change Readiness Index (CRI) indicates the capability of a country – its government, private and public enterprises, people and wider civil society – to anticipate, prepare for, manage and respond to a wide range of change drivers, proactively cultivating the resulting opportunities and mitigating potential negative impacts. Examples of change include: shocks such as financial and social instability and natural disasters; political and economic opportunities and risks such as technology, competition and changes in government.	The CRI combines data from 22 primary survey questions, gathered from 1,270 country experts around the world, with a rich secondary dataset made up of more than 120 secondary variables (which are clustered into 73 secondary data indicators within the index). The index is structured around three pillars: (1) enterprise capability, (2) government capability and (3) people & civil society capability, all of which signify a country's underlying ability to manage change.	2015 data is available for free download.
Change Readiness Index				
	The Rockefeller Foundation, Arup	Just as cities are hubs for innovations and investments that expand opportunities, they are also living laboratories forced to confront challenges of increasing complexity. What, and who, makes a city resilient—and not just livable in the short-term—has become an increasingly critical question, one that the Rockefeller Foundation set out to answer through the creation of a City Resilience Index.	The City Resilience Framework provides a lens through which the complexity of cities and the numerous factors that contribute to a city's resilience can be understood. It has three layers—categories, indicators, and qualities. It also comprises 12 key indicators that describe the fundamental attributes of a resilient city, as well as 4 categories, 48-54 subcategories, and 130-150 variables.	The City Resilience Framework Report is available for viewing and download. It is organized by four categories—the health and wellbeing of individuals; infrastructure & environment; economy and society; and leadership and strategy.
	The World Bank	The CCKP provides a web-based platform to assist in capacity building and knowledge development. The aim of the portal is to help provide development practitioners with a resource to explore, evaluate, synthesize, and learn about climate related vulnerabilities and risks at multiple levels of details.	The CCKP contains environmental, disaster risk, and socio-economic datasets, as well as synthesis products, such as the Climate Adaptation Country Profiles, which are built and packaged for specific user focused functions such as climate change indices for a particular country. The portal also provides intelligent links to other resources and tools.	The CCKP consists of spatially referenced data visualized on a Google Maps interface. Users are able to evaluate climate-related vulnerabilities, risks, and actions for a particular location on the globe by interpreting climate and climate-related data at different levels of details.
	Scientific journal article in Global Ecology and Biogeography by Samson et al.	Humans will be most negatively affected by climate change in regions where populations are strongly dependent on climate and favourable climate conditions decline. Samson et al. (2011) use the relationship between the distribution of human population density and climate as a basis to develop the first global index of predicted impacts of climate change on human populations.	The climate vulnerability index (CVI) is estimated by combining climate change forecasts with current relationships between human density and climate. Global climate-demography vulnerability index (CDVI) is estimated by subtracting CVI from demographic annual growth rates, expressed as annual growth rates of human population density.	Data is reflected in world maps, with coloring indicating degree of vulnerability.
Climate-Demography Vulnerability Index				

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Coastal Resilience	The Nature Conservancy	Coastal Resilience is a global network of practitioners who are applying an approach and web-based mapping tool designed to help communities understand their vulnerability from coastal hazards, reduce their risk and determine the value of nature-based solutions.	Coastal Resilience assess risk and vulnerability, identifies conservation and restoration solutions, implements them, and measures their effectiveness. Coastal Resilience uses a Risk Assessment Framework, where risk equals exposure * vulnerability and vulnerability equals susceptibility * coping capacity * adaptive capacity.	Data is reflected in an interactive mapping portal, and many reports are available.
	DARA	The Climate Vulnerability Monitor aims to advance understanding of the impacts of climate change on human society and actions needed to address these effects and provides a probable picture of the current state of the climate crisis for 184 countries around the world today and for 2030.	The Climate Vulnerability Monitor 2010 measures the impact of climate change on human health, weather, human habitat, and economies and combines those measures into an aggregate index that can be used to gauge overall vulnerability to climate change on a national, regional, or global level. The 2nd Ed. comprises 34 indicators of the economic, human, and ecological effects of climate change and the carbon economy. Indices form the backbone of each indicator and are responsible for generating the relative level of vulnerability registered for each country.	The Monitor Report comes in PDF form. Data on carbon, climate, indicators, and Monitor results, as well as an interactive map are also available.
	BMI Research	prehensive data and in-depth analysis of political, financial and	Assess your risk exposure in United States with our 100% independent forecasts assessing the pace and stability of this key market. Backed by trusted data from BMI Research's 52 million data point economic forecast model, this report will allow you to measure political, economic, business environment and operational risks in United States with confidence.	The executive summary is available for download. The report includes: BMI's Core Views, 10-year Forecasts, BMI's Economic Risk Index, Political Stability and Risk Index, Long-term Political Outlook, Operational Risk Index, SWOT Analysis and Structural Economic Scenarios. The total product costs \$1,195.
Global Country Risk				
GLOBAL FOREST WATCH	The World Resources Institute	Global Forest Watch (GFW) is a dynamic online forest monitoring and alert system that empowers people everywhere to better manage forests.	WRI has published Forest Atlas that help decision makers achieve sustainable management of forest resources through strengthened land-use planning and monitoring. Its various projects support government and civil society actions for effective and equitable land use, and Global Forest Watch's forest reports and policy reports for various countries. The GFW network also developed the methods for mapping Intact Forest Landscapes by piloting this method in Russia and Canada and then expanding it to the global level for the year 2000. Monitoring of these areas continues, with an ongoing update for the year 2012 underway.	GFW utilizes satellite technology, open data, and crowd sourcing. The data on GFW come from various sources. Most of the data are in the public domain and have been developed by governments, NGOs, research institutions, or companies. Some data are produced directly by WRI and our partners, such as FORMA atlas, Intact Forest Landscapes, and some forest use data.
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.	Empirical data and ranking are displayed in tables and in Excel spreadsheets that can be downloaded, and are separated by subject area and indicators. Reports are also available.
Human Development Index				
	The OHI is a collaborative effort of the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium.	The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems.	The Ocean Health Index evaluates the condition of marine ecosystems according to 10 human goals, which represent the key ecological, social, and economic benefits that a healthy ocean provides. A goal scores highest when the maximum sustainable benefit is achieved through methods that do not compromise the ocean's ability to deliver that benefit in the future. The index score is the average of the 10 goal scores.	Multiple maps reflect overall and goal scores for regions. Indices show ocean region scoring.
Resilience Atlas	Conservation International	Conservation International offers the Resilience Atlas as a tool to understand stresses affecting local communities and systems in Sahel, Horn of Africa, and South and Southeast Asia, and to gain insight into the ways wealth and assets can affect a resilient part in these areas. The makers of the Atlas hope it will encourage a revision of resilience and support the growing resilience movement.	The Resilience Atlas integrates data from over 60 sources concerning the various aspects of resilience. The data is consolidated and summarized in an interactive map with the ability to focus on nations, regions, and, in some cases, localities.	The data is available for free on the Resilience Atlas website, in the form of an interactive map. The map provides filters to highlight regions with differing rates of various stressors, ecosystems, livelihoods, production systems, and factors influencing vulnerability.
Surging Seas	Climate Central	Surging Seas constructs maps of how the US's coastlines, cities, counties, and states will be impacted by sea level rise.	Surging Seas uses various visual tools to illustrate sea level rise impacts: maps, forecasts, analysis, and comparison.	Data is separated into categories: maps, graphs, indices, and reports.
Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Resilience (TAMR)	International Institute for Environment and Development	Countries are making very large investments in climate change adaptation. To plan, implement and track the interventions they are investing in, they need robust assessments of the expected and actual returns. They need to know whether adaptation is keeping development on course and whether the adaptation costs and benefits are distributed equitably.	TAMR is a 'twix track' framework that evaluates adaptation success as a combination of how widely and how well countries or institutions manage climate risks (Track 1) and how successful adaptation interventions are in reducing climate vulnerability and in keeping development on course (Track 2). The aim is to generate bespoke frameworks for individual countries tailored to specific contexts.	Conceptual framework that can be used by government officials at local and national levels, NGOs, and development partners.
	Verisk Analytics, Inc.	Verisk Maplecroft's unique portfolio of risk analytics, expert country risk research, mapping and risk calculator technology forms a real part in their risk management processes of multinational companies, financial institutions, governments and NGOs.	Verisk Maplecroft's multi-award-winning Global Risks Portfolio combines analysis of risks at local, country, issue, and sector level, with rigorously researched quantitative risk indices and state-of-the-art mapping technology. These resources provide solutions that enable global organizations to identify, monitor, forecast and mitigate the full range of extra-financial risks to their operations, investments and supply chains.	Many forms of data are available through indices, maps, risk atlases, reports, analysis, scorecards, risk calculators, and dashboards. Further resources can be found in a policy bank and webinar series. Only clients can access all data, tools, and resources, but a trial access is available.
	WeADAPT, supported by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	Countries are highly interdependent and are affected by stability and growth in their neighbouring and partner countries around the world, to a greater or lesser extent. It is therefore not enough to measure and perceive climate vulnerability as based on direct climate change impacts only, as implied by the current state of climate vulnerability indices. WeADAPT seeks to create an index that will reflect this interdependency and open up new discussions about interdependence and the international dimension of climate risk.	The Index puts forward an early version of a framework that will be further developed in future. It explores the characteristics of national economies that expose them to the indirect impacts of climate change via four principle pathways: trade, finance, people and bio-physical, in addition to climate-driven changes in the global context.	The AwB Index will be a world map depicting countries' exposure to indirect impacts of climate change. The WeADAPT website currently has a Prezi presentation on the AwB Project.
Adaptation without Borders, Index of Exposure (AwB Index)				