Environment, energy and climate

Climate Change Adaptation: ISO 14090:2019

One day to prepare your site for the effects of climate change: heat, drought and water restrictions, intense rainfall, supply disruptions. Following ISO 14090:2019, you learn to assess impacts and vulnerabilities, to plan proportionate adaptation measures and to monitor them, in line with the context of ISO 14001:2026 and funders' questions.

Duration : 1 day

Objectives

1. Explain the adaptation approach of ISO 14090:2019 and how it differs from reducing emissions
2. Identify the climate hazards relevant to your site and supply chain
3. Assess impacts, vulnerabilities and opportunities, drawing on ISO 14091:2021
4. Build a prioritised adaptation plan integrated into existing processes
5. Organise the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of adaptation actions

Programme

Day 1 — morning

• Mitigation and adaptation: two complementary responses to climate change

• What customers, funders and ISO 14001:2026 ask on climate

• ISO 14090:2019: preparation, impact assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting

• Hazards to consider in Morocco: heatwaves, drought, water scarcity, floods, coastal erosion for seaside sites

Day 1 — afternoon (workshop)

• Vulnerability and risk assessment with ISO 14091:2021: exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity

• Adaptation measures: buildings, utilities, cooling, water, stocks, suppliers, work organisation in extreme heat

• Workshop: hazards × activities matrix for your site and first measures

• Integration into the management system and climate reporting; knowledge test

Teaching methods

• Work on the actual location of your site and main suppliers

• Impact assessment matrix supplied and completed in the workshop

• Lessons learned from heat episodes, water cuts or flooding in industrial settings

• Mixed groups from maintenance, production, purchasing and QHSE

• Final test on the ISO 14090:2019 steps and the notions of vulnerability

Assessment and documents

Knowledge test at the end of the day, feedback survey at D+1. Numbered training certificate, verifiable online, for each participant; the company receives the training report and the hazards × activities matrix of its site.

Bilingual materials for every participant; each classroom course comes with its digital twin on OmniLearn.

Good to know

To present climate risks to investors and banks, see “Physical and Transition Climate Risks: Scenario Analysis” and “IFRS S1 and S2 (ISSB): Climate-Related Disclosures”.

Practical information

Duration	1 day
Audience	Management, risk and CSR, QHSE, maintenance and engineering, purchasing
Prerequisites	No prerequisites
Group size	Groups of 6 to 12 participants, in-company
Format	In-company, face to face on your site
Language	French, Darija or English; bilingual materials
Funding	OFPPT special training contracts (TFP), GIAC, Maroc PME: we prepare the applications with you, at no extra cost.
Programme customisation	Programme adapted to your procedures, your equipment and your audience

Frequently asked questions

How does it differ from a carbon footprint?

The carbon footprint measures what the company emits and prepares the reduction of its emissions. Adaptation goes the other way: it examines what the climate inflicts on the site, its teams and its suppliers, and how to prepare. The two approaches complement each other.

Do we need precise climate projections to start?

No. A first assessment can rely on the site’s incident history, on public data and on the teams’ judgement. Detailed projections come later, for investment decisions that commit for a long time.

What is the link with ISO 14001:2026?

Since the 2024 amendment, carried into the 2026 version, the organisation must determine whether climate change is a relevant issue in its context. This day gives a method to answer in a reasoned way and to draw actions from it.

Who should attend?

A member of management, the maintenance and utilities managers, purchasing and QHSE. Adaptation touches buildings, water, energy and supplies: no single function sees all the vulnerabilities.