



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION LEARNERS' HANDBOOK-TOT EDITION



Developed by:



INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This handbook guides the integration of anticipatory humanitarian action and climate change adaptation into humanitarian programming. It is designed for field coordinators, sector leads, programme staff, and ToTs working in fragile and climate-affected contexts.

Rationale

Somalia faces increasingly frequent and severe climate shocks, including prolonged droughts, flash floods, rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, environmental degradation, and pest outbreaks. These hazards interact with fragile livelihoods, displacement, weak infrastructure, and limited access to basic services, resulting in recurring humanitarian crises across rural, urban, and internally displaced communities. Climate impacts are not experienced equally: women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, minority groups, and displaced households often face greater exposure and fewer coping mechanisms. Pastoralists lose livestock, farmers experience crop failure, and urban and IDP settlements face flooding, disease outbreaks, fire risks, and overcrowding. Climate-related stress also increases competition over land and water, heightening protection risks and local tensions. Although Local Humanitarian Partners are often the first and most consistent responders, climate risks are not always systematically assessed or integrated into programme design and preparedness efforts, limiting opportunities to reduce long-term vulnerability and strengthen resilience.

Under the ToGETHER 2.0 Programme, this Training of Trainers (ToT) module is designed to help PMWDO and partner organizations mainstream anticipatory humanitarian action into everyday operations and decision-making. The training emphasizes early warning and early action to mitigate forecasted climate hazards and encourages the integration of anticipatory planning into humanitarian workflows, such as pre-positioning supplies, activating early response protocols, and strengthening community preparedness. By combining climate adaptation, resilience-building, and anticipatory approaches, the ToT promotes a shift from reactive crisis response to proactive risk management, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of local humanitarian efforts.

Purpose of this Handbook

- This Training of Trainers module equips participants with the knowledge, tools, and facilitation skills required to integrate climate adaptation into humanitarian programming and to cascade this learning to field teams and communities.

The ToT focuses on practical application rather than theory. Participants will learn how to assess risks, design feasible solutions, integrate climate considerations into projects, and train others using simple and participatory methods suitable for local contexts.

Target Participants

This training is designed for:

1. PMWDO technical and programme staff
2. SOLO, CPD, AADSOM, and SYPD officers
3. Field coordinators and project managers
4. Sector leads (livelihoods, WASH, health, protection, urban resilience)
5. ToTs responsible for cascading capacity building

Unit	Title	Purpose
0	ToT Orientation & Facilitation Skills	Build trainer confidence and cascade capacity
1	Climate Context & Risk Foundations	Establish shared understanding of climate risks
2	Impacts on People & Systems	Understand humanitarian consequences
3	Risk Assessment Tools	Analyze and prioritize risks
4	Adaptation & Resilience Solutions	Design practical, sector-based actions
5	Integration into Programming	Mainstream climate into projects and proposals
6	Preparedness & Early Action	Plan anticipatory and early responses
7	Monitoring, Learning & Finance	Track progress, learn, and manage resources
8	Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) Nexus	Link relief, resilience, and social stability
9	Cascade & Action Planning	Replicate training and institutionalize learning

1.1 Training Delivery Plan

This module can be delivered in different formats depending on time and participant needs:

- 1-day orientation
- 2-day condensed training
- 3-day standard ToT (recommended)
- 4-day Anticipatory Humanitarian Action

#	Time	Focus Area	What Participants Will Cover
Day 1	TOT Orientation		Introduction, ToT Orientation & Facilitation Skills
	8:00-8:30AM	Introduction	The purpose of the Training
	8:30-9:30AM	Facilitation Skills and Principles of Adult Learning	Understanding Principles of Adult Training
	9:30-10:00AM	Activity	
	10:00-10:30AM	Tea Break	
	10:30-11:30AM	Climate Context & Risk Foundations	Establish shared understanding of climate

	risks		
	11:30-12:30PM	Impacts on People & Systems	Understand humanitarian consequences
	12:30-1:30PM	Lunch Break and Prayer	
	1:30-2:30PM	Group Work	Team Building
	2:30-3:30PM	Group Presentation	Presentation Skills
	3:30-4:00PM	Comments	
Day 2	Planning Adaptation		Practical adaptation options by sector, resilience solutions, integrating climate into project design and programming
	8:00-8:30AM	Recap	
	8:30-9:30AM	Risk Assessment Tools	Analyze and prioritize risks
	9:30-10:00AM	Adaptation & Resilience Solutions	Design practical, sector-based actions
	10:00-10:30AM	Tea break	
	10:30-11:30AM	Integration into Programming	Mainstream climate into projects and
	proposals		
	11:30-12:30PM	Preparedness & Early Action	Plan anticipatory and early responses
	12:30-1:30PM	Lunch Break and Prayer	
	1:30-2:30PM	Group Work	Team Building
	2:30-3:30PM	Group Presentation	Presentation Skills
	3:30-4:00PM	Comments	
Day 3	Practice & Cascade		Preparedness and early action, monitoring and learning tools, training replication and organizational action planning
	8:00-8:30AM	Recap	
	8:30-10:00AM	Monitoring, Learning & Finance	Track progress, learn, and manage
	resources		
	10:00-10:30AM	Tea Break	
	10:30-12:30AM	Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP)	

	Nexus	Link relief, resilience, and social stability	
	12:30-1:30PM	Lunch Break and Prayer	
	1:30-2:30PM	Group Work	Team Building
	2:30-3:30PM	Group Presentation	Presentation Skills
	3:30-4:00PM	Comments	
Day 4	Anticipatory Humanitarian Action		
	8:00-8:30AM	Recap	
	8:30-9:30AM	Introduction to AHA	Understanding AHA
	9:30-10:00AM	Developing of AHA Plan	AHA Plan Development Skills
	10:00-10:30AM	Tea Break	
	10:30-11:30AM	Cascade & Action Planning	Replicate training and institutionalize
	learning		
	11:30-12:30PM	Reflection and Closing remarks	
	12:30-1:30PM	Lunch Break and Prayer	

INDUCTON: TOT ORIENTATION & FACILITATION SKILLS

Purpose

Build trainer confidence and cascade capacity.

Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain the purpose of Training of Trainers and cascade learning
- Apply adult learning principles in humanitarian training contexts
- Facilitate interactive and participatory sessions rather than lecture-based teaching
- Manage group dynamics and encourage inclusive participation
- Prepare and plan replication training within their organizations

Key Concepts

- Training of Trainers (ToT): A structured approach where selected participants gain both technical knowledge and facilitation skills so they can train colleagues and community teams.
- Cascade Learning: Knowledge flows from trained staff → field teams → communities, ensuring wider reach and sustainability.
- Adult Learning Principles: Adults learn best when training is practical, problem-focused, participatory, and directly linked to their work.

Trainer Skills Checklist

- Ask open questions
- Encourage participation
- Use local examples
- Manage time effectively

Exercise

Practice facilitating a 10-minute session on “What is climate change?”

Unit Outputs

Participants will be able to produce:

- Individual cascade training plan
- Draft session plan for one topic
- Personal facilitation improvement goals

Unit 1:

CLIMATE CONTEXT & RISK FOUNDATIONS

This unit builds a shared and practical understanding of climate risk in Somalia. It grounds climate change in participants' lived experience and links hazards directly to humanitarian realities such as displacement, food insecurity, health risks, and protection concerns. The focus is not theory, but helping Local Humanitarian Partners recognize how climate risk already affects their daily work and programmes. This unit establishes the foundation for all subsequent units on assessment, planning, and adaptation.

Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Distinguish climate variability from climate change using simple language
- Identify major climate hazards affecting Somalia
- Explain the concept of risk as hazard + exposure + vulnerability
- Recognize which groups and systems are most affected
- Connect climate risks to conflict, displacement, health, and protection outcomes

Key Concepts

- **Climate variability:** Normal year-to-year changes in weather patterns. These include good and bad seasons that communities traditionally expect and plan for through coping practices such as migration or crop adjustment.
- **Climate change:** Long-term shifts that make droughts, floods, and heat more frequent and severe. These changes reduce predictability and overwhelm traditional coping mechanisms, increasing humanitarian needs.
- **Climate risk framework:** Risk = Hazard + Exposure + Vulnerability. Disasters occur not only because of hazards, but because people and systems are exposed and lack the capacity to cope or adapt.
- **Risk multiplier effect:** Climate stress increases existing fragility such as poverty, displacement, and conflict. It amplifies underlying vulnerabilities, turning manageable shocks into humanitarian crises.

Delivery Methods

- Storytelling and experience sharing
- Group discussion
- Hazard mapping
- Timeline exercise
- Visual diagrams
- Participatory analysis

Climate Trends in Somalia

- Rising temperatures
- Unpredictable Gu and Deyr rains
- More intense drought cycles

Discussion

What hazards affect your region most?

Activity plan

Focus	Method	Output
Livelihood impacts	Mapping	Livelihood risks list
Service disruptions (WASH/ Health/Education)	Case study	Service gaps map
Protection & gender risks	Scenario analysis	High-risk groups profile
Displacement & conflict pressures	Group mapping	Displacement risks map
Shock cascade thinking	Flowchart	Impact pathway diagram

Climate Drivers

Climate Hazards in Somalia

- Drought
- Flash floods
- Cyclones (coastal regions)
- Desertification

Root Causes

- Environmental degradation
- Weak infrastructure
- Poverty
- Governance gaps

Unit 2:

IMPACTS ON PEOPLE & SYSTEMS

Purpose

This unit examines how climate hazards translate into real humanitarian consequences for people, livelihoods, services, and local systems. Participants move from understanding climate events to analyzing impacts on food security, health, WASH, protection, displacement, and social stability across rural, urban, and IDP settings. The focus is practical and operational, enabling Local Humanitarian Partners to recognize how climate risks directly affect daily programming decisions and response priorities.

Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain how climate shocks affect households, services, and institutions
- Analyze impacts on livelihoods, health, wash, protection, and displacement
- Identify groups at higher risk and explain why
- Understand the climate–conflict–migration relationship
- Prioritize impacts that require urgent action

Key Concepts

- **Impact:** The immediate and longer-term effects on people, livelihoods, services, and systems, such as crop loss, illness, displacement, or service disruption.
- **Vulnerability:** Social, economic, or physical conditions that reduce people’s ability to cope, including poverty, disability, weak shelter, limited services, or exclusion.
- **System stress:** Pressure on water systems, health facilities, schools, supply chains, or markets that limits access to essential services during and after shocks.
- **Risk multiplier:** Climate hazards intensify existing problems, turning manageable challenges into crises by increasing inequality, resource competition, and humanitarian needs.

Impacts on Livelihoods

- Livestock death
- Crop failure
- Water scarcity

Impacts on Social Systems

- Increased displacement
- Conflict over grazing land
- School dropouts

Reflection

How does drought affect women differently than men?

Humanitarian Consequences

Climate shocks increase:

- Food insecurity
- Malnutrition
- Gender-based risks
- Disease outbreaks

Note: Climate change is not just environmental, it is humanitarian.

A large dark green circle with a lighter green border. Inside the circle, the text "Unit 3:" is in a white rounded rectangle, and "RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS" is in white bold text below it.

Unit 3:

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Purpose

This unit introduces practical and easy-to-use tools that help Local Humanitarian Partners systematically analyze climate risks in their operational areas. Participants move from understanding impacts to identifying hazards, exposure, and vulnerabilities, and prioritizing risks that require action. The focus is on simple field-based methods that can be integrated into existing humanitarian assessments, rather than creating new or complex systems.

Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Identify key climate hazards affecting their areas
- Determine who and what is exposed to these hazards
- Analyze vulnerability factors that increase risk
- Use simple tools to assess and prioritize risks
- Produce a basic climate risk profile to inform planning

Key Concepts

- **Hazard:** A potentially damaging event such as drought, flood, heatwave, or storm.
- **Exposure:** People, assets, or services located in areas where hazards occur.
- **Vulnerability:** Conditions that reduce the ability to anticipate, cope, or recover, such as poverty, displacement, weak housing, or limited services.
- **Risk:** The likelihood and severity of harm, calculated as Hazard + Exposure + Vulnerability.
- **Prioritization:** Focusing resources on the most severe, frequent, or high-impact risks first.

Tools

1. Hazard mapping
2. Seasonal calendars
3. Vulnerability ranking
4. Community risk matrix

Risk to Action Pathway Diagram



Sample Risk Matrix

Hazard	Likelihood	Impact	Priority

Exercise:

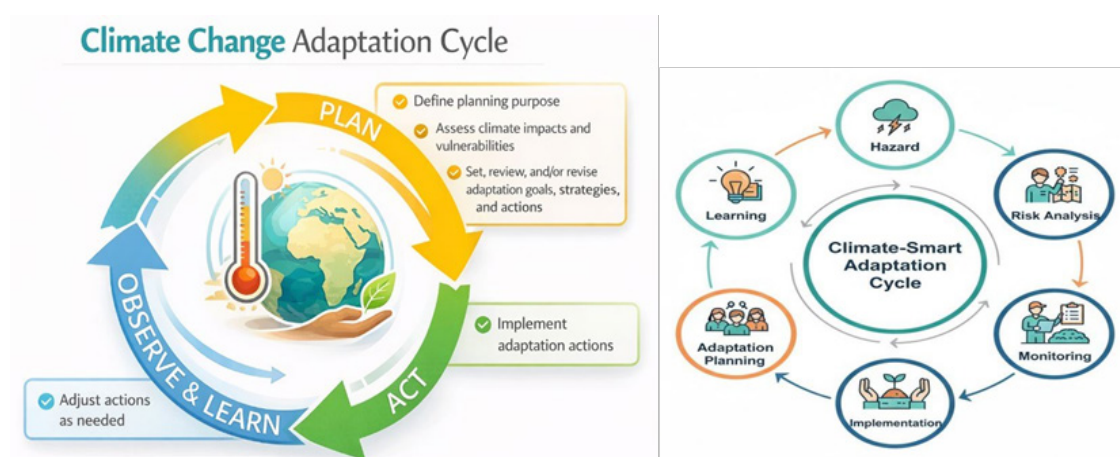
Develop a risk matrix for your district.

Unit 4:

ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE SOLUTIONS

Purpose

This unit moves participants from risk analysis to practical solutions. It focuses on identifying feasible, low-cost, and locally appropriate adaptation actions that reduce climate risks across sectors. Participants explore how to strengthen livelihoods, protect services, and support community coping capacity using measures that can be implemented within existing humanitarian programmes. The emphasis is on realistic actions that Local Humanitarian Partners can apply immediately, rather than large or infrastructure-heavy interventions.



Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain what adaptation means in humanitarian programming
- Identify practical sector-specific adaptation options
- Match risks with appropriate solutions
- Assess feasibility and prioritization of actions
- Develop simple sector adaptation plans

Key Concepts

- **Adaptation:** Adjusting activities, systems, and behaviors to reduce harm from climate risks.
- **Resilience:** The ability of people and systems to absorb shocks, recover, and continue functioning.
- **Feasibility:** Selecting solutions that are affordable, acceptable, and realistic within local capacity.
- **No-regret actions:** Measures that provide benefits even without a disaster, such as improved water storage or savings groups.
- **Local knowledge:** Community practices and experience that strengthen coping and recovery.

Ecosystem-Based Solutions

Nature-Based Approaches

- Area enclosures
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)
- Rangeland management

Benefits:

- Reduced erosion
- Improved pasture
- Increased resilience

Social Resilience

Resilience also means:

- Strong community institutions
- Inclusive decision-making
- Women's participation
- Youth engagement

Note: Adaptation is both technical and social.

Key Sessions and Activity Plan

Session	Focus	Method	Output
4.1	Sector impacts review	Group work	Sector risks
4.2	Adaptation options brainstorming	Workshop	Option list
4.3	Feasibility & prioritization	Scoring	Selected actions
4.4	Sector action planning	Planning tool	Draft sector plan
4.5	Peer review	Presentation	Improved plan

Unit 5:

INTEGRATION INTO PROGRAMMING

Purpose

This unit focuses on mainstreaming climate considerations into everyday humanitarian programming. Rather than creating separate climate projects, participants learn how to integrate climate risks and adaptation measures into existing sector activities, proposals, budgets, and implementation plans. The emphasis is on making climate thinking routine and practical, so that all projects reduce risk and avoid unintentionally increasing vulnerability or conflict.

Objectives



By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Integrate climate risks into project design and planning
- Screen activities for potential climate vulnerabilities
- Apply gender, protection, and do no harm lenses
- Adjust sector interventions to be climate-smart
- Use simple checklists to strengthen proposals and implementation

Key Concepts

- Mainstreaming: Embedding climate considerations into normal programming, not as separate activities.
- Climate screening: Checking whether a project may be affected by or worsen climate risks.
- Do No Harm: Ensuring interventions do not increase tensions, exclusion, or vulnerability.
- Inclusion: Designing programmes that consider women, persons with disabilities, minorities, and displaced groups.

- Climate-smart programming: Activities that both deliver services and reduce future risks.

Key Session's and Activity Plan

Session	Focus	Method	Output
5.1	Climate screening basics	Checklist exercise	Screening notes
5.2	Project redesign	Group work	Revised design
5.3	Gender & safeguarding lens	Case analysis	Inclusion actions
5.4	Do No Harm & conflict sensitivity	Discussion	Risk mitigation ideas
5.5	Integration planning	Planning	Integration checklist

Proposal Example

Instead of: “Provide water.”

Write: “Provide climate-resilient water systems.”

Climate-Sensitive Project Design

Checklist:

- Does project reduce vulnerability?
- Does it increase local capacity?
- Is it conflict-sensitive?
- Are women included?

Unit 6: PREPAREDNESS & EARLY ACTION

Purpose

This unit focuses on acting before disasters escalate into crises. Participants learn how preparedness, early warning, and anticipatory action reduce losses, protect lives and livelihoods, and lower response costs. Rather than reacting after shocks occur, Local Humanitarian Partners are guided to plan simple, realistic measures that can be activated when risks increase. The emphasis is on practical readiness at community and organizational levels.



Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain the value of preparedness and early action
- Identify early warning signs and triggers
- Develop simple contingency plans
- Define roles and responsibilities before crises
- Engage communities in preparedness actions
- Reduce response delays and losses

Key concepts

- Preparedness: actions taken before a shock to reduce impact and improve response.
- Early warning: information that signals increased risk, such as rainfall forecasts, river levels, disease alerts, or market changes.

- Early action: steps taken immediately when risk thresholds are reached, not after disaster occurs.
- Contingency planning: pre-agreed actions, roles, and resources for rapid response.
- Anticipatory action: acting based on forecasts to prevent or minimize harm.

Key Session's and Activity Plan

Session	Focus	Method	Output
6.1	Early warning basics	Discussion	Trigger list
6.2	Trigger-action matrix	Tool exercise	Action plan
6.3	Contingency planning	Group planning	Contingency draft
6.4	Roles & coordination	Role mapping	Responsibility chart
6.5	Simulation drill	Scenario	Lessons learned

Early Warning Systems

- Rainfall monitoring
- Community alert systems
- Government bulletins

Note: Preparedness saves lives and reduces costs.

Anticipatory Action

Act before disaster peaks.

Examples:

- Pre-position animal feed
- Cash transfers before drought worsens
- Repair water points early

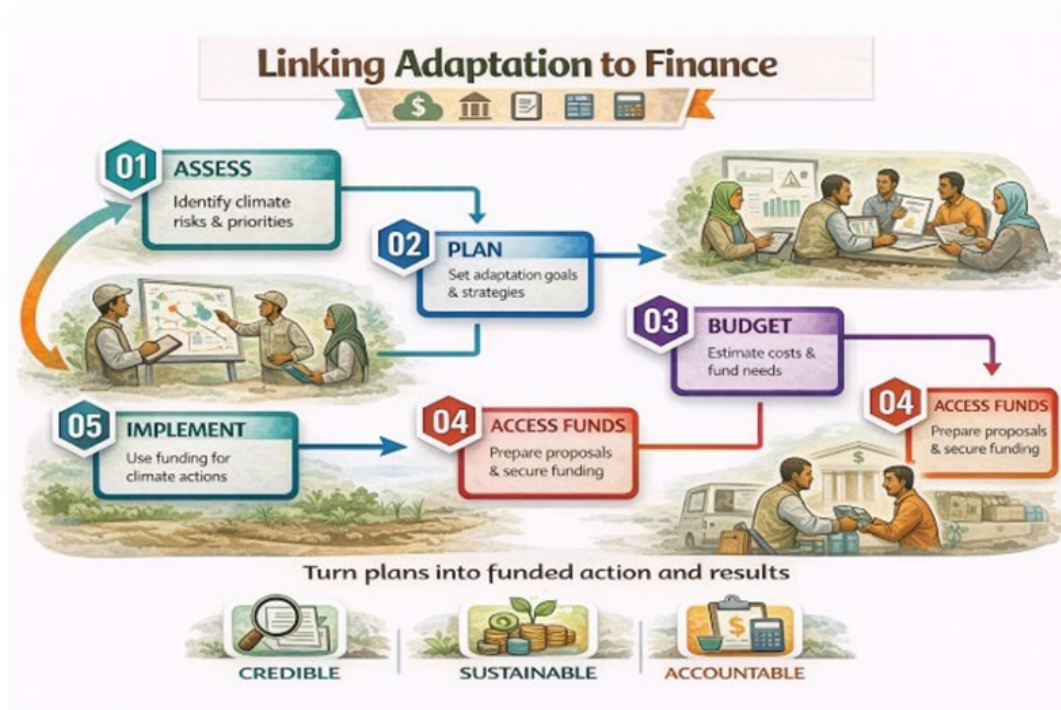
Note: Early action is more effective than emergency response.

Unit 7:

MONITORING, LEARNING & FINANCE

Purpose

This unit focuses on ensuring that climate adaptation efforts are tracked, improved, and sustained over time. Participants learn how to monitor results, measure resilience outcomes, capture lessons, and link adaptation actions to available funding opportunities. The emphasis is on simple, practical systems that Local Humanitarian Partners can manage with existing tools rather than complex reporting frameworks.



Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Define simple indicators to track adaptation progress
- Monitor risks, actions, and outcomes
- Apply learning and reflection to improve programming
- Document good practices and lessons learned
- Integrate climate into routine meal systems
- Understand basic pathways to climate and resilience financing

Key Concepts

- **Monitoring:** Regular tracking of activities and results to ensure progress.
- **Learning:** Using experience and evidence to improve future actions.

- Accountability: Ensuring programmes respond to community needs and feedback.
- Resilience indicators: Signs that communities are better able to cope and recover.
- Climate finance: Funding that supports adaptation, preparedness, and resilience actions.

Indicators

- Tree survival rate
- Livestock mortality reduction
- Water availability duration

Learning

- After-action reviews
- Community feedback sessions

Climate Finance

Sources may include:

- Donor adaptation funds
- NGO climate windows
- Community savings groups

Key Principle: Transparent resource management builds trust.

Activity Plan

Session	Focus	Method	Output
7.1	Indicators selection	Group work	Indicator list
7.2	Tracking tools	Practice	Monitoring sheet
7.3	Reflection & learning loops	Discussion	Key lessons
7.4	Accountability & feedback	Case exercise	Feedback plan
7.5	Linking actions to budgets	Planning	Resource plan

Unit 8:

HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE (HDP) NEXUS

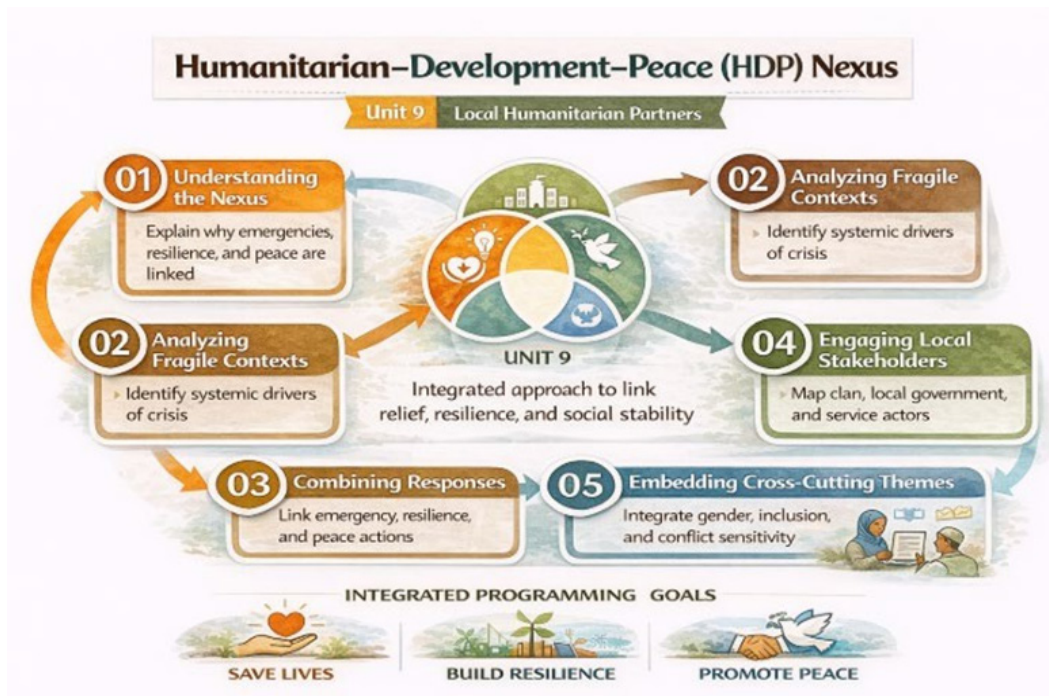
Purpose

This unit introduces the Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) Nexus as a practical way of working across relief, resilience, and social stability in Somalia’s fragile and climate-affected context. Rather than treating emergencies, development, and peacebuilding separately, Local Humanitarian Partners learn how to design programmes that address immediate needs while strengthening systems and reducing conflict risks. The focus is operational. Participants explore how everyday activities such as water services, livelihoods support, and community engagement can simultaneously save lives, build resilience, and promote peaceful coexistence.

In fragile contexts like Somalia:

- Humanitarian response addresses immediate needs
- Development strengthens systems
- Peacebuilding reduces conflict drivers

Note: Climate programming must connect all three.



Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain the HDP Nexus in simple operational terms
- Apply integrated thinking in fragile Somali settings

- Connect emergency response, climate adaptation, and peace outcomes
- Engage clans, local governance, and service systems constructively
- Integrate conflict sensitivity, inclusion, and localization into programmes

Key Concepts

- Humanitarian action: immediate, life-saving support during crises
- Development action: strengthening systems and services for long-term resilience
- Peace contribution: reducing tensions, improving trust, and preventing conflict
- Nexus approach: designing programmes that address all three together
- Conflict sensitivity: avoiding harm and reducing tensions through inclusive planning

Session Plan

Session	Topic	Purpose	Method	Time	Output
9.1	Understanding the HDP Nexus	Build shared understanding of humanitarian, development, and peace linkages	Mini lecture + discussion	30 min	Nexus concept clarified
9.2	Why the Nexus Matters in Somalia	Analyze recurring shocks, fragility, and systemic drivers of crisis	Problem tree + plenary	45 min	Root causes list
9.3	Linking Response, Adaptation & Peace	Connect emergency, resilience, and peace actions in one programme	Case study + group design	60 min	Integrated response map
9.4	Engaging Clans, Governance & Services	Identify safe and inclusive local engagement strategies	Stakeholder mapping	45 min	Stakeholder map
9.5	Gender, Protection & Conflict Sensitivity	Apply safeguarding and inclusion lenses to programming	Checklist review + group work	45 min	Risk mitigation actions
9.6	Nexus Simulation Exercise	Practice designing an integrated nexus programme	Group simulation + presentations	60 min	Draft nexus programme concept
9.7	Reflection & Wrap-up	Consolidate learning and link to next unit	Plenary reflection	15 min	Key insights & commitments

Unit 9:

CASCADE & ACTION PLANNING

Purpose

This final unit prepares participants to translate learning into action within their own organizations and communities. It focuses on cascading knowledge, planning follow-up training, and integrating climate adaptation into ongoing programmes. Participants move from individual understanding to organizational ownership, ensuring that the Training of Trainers approach results in real capacity strengthening beyond the workshop.

Note: The emphasis is on practical replication, not theory.



Action Planning Template

Focus	Method	Output
Cascade strategy	Discussion	Training approach
Localization planning	Group work	Context adaptations
Micro-teaching	Practice	Trainer feedback
Organizational action plan	Planning	LHP action plan
Commitments & close	Reflection	Next steps list

Exercise:

Each participant develops a cascade plan.

Objectives

By the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain the cascade training approach
- Plan and deliver short climate adaptation sessions for their teams
- Adapt materials for local contexts and languages
- Develop realistic organizational action plans
- Assign responsibilities and timelines
- Commit to immediate next steps

Key Concepts

- Cascade training: Knowledge passed from trained participants to colleagues and communities.
- Localization: Local actors leading planning, delivery, and decision-making.
- Ownership: Responsibility for continuing actions beyond the training.
- Action planning: Turning ideas into clear tasks with timelines and accountability.
- Practical replication: Short, simple sessions that can be delivered quickly in the field.

Conclusion & Commitments

“

Key Messages:

- Climate change is a risk multiplier
- Adaptation is possible
- Local knowledge matters
- Integration is essential
- Trainers are change agents

Personal Commitment

Write one action you will implement within 3 months

ANNEXTURES

Template A. Participatory Hazard Map (Drawing Tool)

Symbol	Meaning
X	Flood-prone area
☐	Heat stress area
~	Drought/water shortage
☐	Conflict hotspot
○	Vulnerable population
+	Critical service (health, water, school, market)

Template B. Hazard Identification Table

Hazard Type	Location	Frequency (Low/ Med/High)	Season	Impacts Observed	Most Affected Groups
Drought					
Flood					
Heatwave					
Disease outbreak					
Other					

Template C: Exposure & Vulnerability Analysis

Who/What is Exposed	How are they affected	Why vulnerable	Existing coping strategies	Additional support needed	Most Affected Groups
Women-headed HH					
IDP households					
Pastoralists					
Children					

Persons with disability					
Health centers					

Template D. Risk Prioritization Matrix

Scoring Guide

Likelihood: 1–3

Impact: 1–3

Risk Score = Likelihood × Impact

Hazard	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Score	Priority (High/Med/Low)

Template E. Immediate Actions Brainstorm

Priority Hazard	Quick Actions (0–3 months)	Responsible Actor	Timeline	Priority (High/Med/Low)

Template B. Climate Risk & Vulnerability Matrix⁴

Scoring Guide

Likelihood: 1 Low 2 Medium 3 High

Impact: 1 Low 2 Medium 3 High

Risk Score = Likelihood × Impact

Hazard	Likelihood (1–3)	Impact (1–3)	Risk Score	Risk Level	Priority Rank

Risk Level Guide

Template D. Vulnerability Analysis Questions

Question	Notes
Do livelihoods depend on rainfall?	
Are coping mechanisms weak or exhausted?	
Is infrastructure fragile?	
Are services limited or overstretched?	
Are women/children at higher risk?	
Is displacement likely during shocks?	

More “Yes” answers = higher vulnerability.

Template E. Priority Action Planning

High-Risk Hazard	Key Impacts	Immediate Actions	Medium-Term Actions	Responsible

Template D. Early Action Planning

High-Risk Hazard	Key Impacts	Immediate Actions	Medium-Term Actions	Responsible

Template D. Adaptation Action Plan

Priority Action	Hazard Addressed	Responsible	Timeline	Resources Needed	Indicator



Developed by:



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