

Prosperous and Resilient Landscapes Climate Risk Management Summary Table

1) Climate Risk Assessment Summary

This activity has the potential for a wide variety of climate risks associated with 1) forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and integrated fire management; (2) applying climate-smart livestock practices; (3) landscape restoration; and (4) improving and expanding agroforestry systems and sustainable soil management practices. See table below for full details. Because both high and moderate climate risks have been identified, the Offeror must identify specific mitigation measures that will address the identified climate risks, where relevant to the proposed activity. In addition, the successful Offeror will integrate the identified actions to address climate risks in the activity work plans and activity monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) processes. Upon award, the implementer will need to monitor and manage, through the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) process and/or the MEL plan, as appropriate, any climate risks that could not be addressed during design.

2) Climate Risk Management Summary Table

Tasks / Defined or Illustrative Interventions	Climate Risks <i>List key risks related to the defined / illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.</i>	Risk Rating <i>Low / Moderate / High</i>	How Risks are Addressed <i>Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you choose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.</i>	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience <i>Describe any opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures.</i>
Forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and integrated fire management	The incidence of fire will increase, making fire management more difficult and expensive.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	If fires become more frequent and/or severe, local communities may see more advantages associated with engaging and participating in practices that reduce fire risk. Certain high-value timber and non-timber species may
	Unpredictable rainfall patterns (quantity and timing) could make it difficult for timber and non-timber producers to	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	

	plan for management, harvest, and accessing markets.			be better adapted to warmer and drier conditions.
	Climate change will make pest outbreaks worse and is likely to threaten productivity in the forest sector. This is a particular concern for the pine forest region.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	
	Increased risk of fire and pests can destroy or damage trees, reducing their value. This has impacts for both timber and tourism.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	
	Expansion of disease vectors due to changing climate conditions can reduce tourism numbers.	Low	N/A	
	Changing climate conditions (increased rainfall) can make it more difficult to access locations and can reduce tourism, or could reduce the length of tourism season.	Low	N/A	
	Increased temperatures can reduce worker productivity in forest management.	Moderate	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	
	Government funded incentive programs (ie,	Low	N/A	

	PINFOR) budgets could be shifted to respond to other large scale climate related events (i.e. major droughts or flooding).			
	There may be shifts in species composition due to changing climatic conditions. Research for species found in Guatemalan lowland and highland forests is limited, but generally indicates a high variability in the degree of the shift.	Low	N/A	
Applying climate-smart livestock practices	Increasing heat and drought will negatively impact livestock production, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	Many climate smart livestock practices address reducing GHG emissions, while also helping producers to adapt to climate impacts. There are opportunities to look for these win-win solutions. As climate change threatens producer incomes, they may be increasingly willing to invest in climate smart livestock practices.
	Increasing incidence of diseases will have a negative impact on livestock production, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality.	Moderate	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	
	Increasing heat and drought will negatively impact feed and forage for livestock.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	
	Heat and water stress can result in lower quality	Low	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	

	products (beef, milk, others)			
	Increased temperatures can reduce worker productivity in livestock production activities.	Low	N/A	
Landscape restoration	Increasing heat, drought, and irregular rainfall patterns will cause increased mortality and threaten the viability of reforestation and natural regeneration.	Moderate	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	Certain high-value species may be better adapted to warmer and drier conditions. Landscape restoration will have benefits both for carbon sequestration, as well as helping to adapt to climate impacts.
	Increasing incidence of fire is likely to threaten newly restored landscapes.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	
	There may be species composition shifts vs. the original landscape due to changing climatic conditions.	Low	N/A	
Improving and expanding agroforestry systems and sustainable soil management practices.	Increasing heat and drought will negatively impact agroforestry production.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	Soil carbon is critically important, and has multiple benefits both for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
	Increasing incidence of diseases will have a negative impact on agroforestry production.	Moderate	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	

	Increasing frequency of high-intensity rainfall events will alter soil moisture and erosion, resulting in shifts in organic soil carbon and nutrient cycling.	Moderate	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	
	Rising sea levels may change soil in coastal areas or bring contaminants, including salt, from the sea.	Low	N/A	
	Increasing incidence of intense rain, drought, heat waves and storms will accelerate soil erosion.	High	The NOFO will ask applicants to identify mitigation measures for each of the identified climate risks that are moderate or high.	