Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
Coastal/Marine							
Altamaha—Ogeechee Estuarine Complex, USA	Predicted increase in sea level will resulting in salt marsh habitat loss (20-40% over 100 years; Craft et al. 2009)	Overall salt marsh loss <20% by 2050	Strategic Action 1: ID/Prioritize sites for protection – Design precision buffers	**Resistance**	**0.3 Priority-setting**	VH	**Adj**
			Strategic Action 2 : Acquisition / Easements -- Develop novel easement terms		**1.2 Resource & Habitat Protection**		
			Strategic Action 3: Buffer Policy (100-300 ft)		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
	Predicted increase in sea level will result in loss of salt marsh habitat (20-40% over 100 years; Craft et al. 2009)	No net increase in hardened shorelines in the project area by 2015	Strategic Action 1: Demonstration project to determine effective methods for alternative shoreline protection	**Resistance**	**2.1 Site/Area Management**	M	**Adj**
			Strategic Action 2: Get living shorelines into permitting process		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
Edge of Ice, Massachusetts, USA	Increase in winter rain and summer drought create out-of-prescription conditions.	By 2015, sustain 10-30% of minimum viable areas managed in early successional stage and increase to 30-60% by 2035.	Strategic Action: By 2015, implement prescribed fire over 1000 acres/year in partnership with MA DCR and 2000-4000 acres/year by 2030. •Incorporate into state planning •Securing funding •Maintain administrative/political state/local support •Implement prescribed fire program in partnerships	**Resistance**	**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**	H	**Adj**
	SLR will drive ponds and marshes in-land where they will conflict with development	By 2020, maintain or restore prioritized unfragmented areas in the submergible zone and buffer.	Strategic Action: By 2015, secure local or regional by-laws requiring no build/re-build zones in the submergible zone and buffer. Identify potential zones and buffer by 2010; Draft and secure by-laws; Identify restoration areas and implement restoration activities	**Resistance**	**5.1 Legislation**	Not estimated	**New**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
	Increased summer drought and pests & pathogens result in greater scale and frequency of severe disturbance, creating a greater proportional of the forest block in recently disturbed condition.	By 2015, protect 25% of Tier 1 parcels and by 2050 protect at least 20,000 acres in GAP 1 or 2 status in each block.	Strategic Action: With partners, protect XX acres in Freetown, XX acres in MMR and XX acres in Myles Standish by 2050.	**Resistance**	**1.1 Site/Area Protection**	Not estimated	**Adj**
Northern Reefs, Palau	Increase in sea water temperature & acidification will lead to low coral cover.	By 2015 identify and effectively protect all resistant and most resilient coral sites in order to increase probability of retaining coral cover in the face in sea surface temperature and acidification.	•Mapping resistant sites; Mapping most resilient sites; Include special protection of these sites in the management plan; Effective enforcement	**Resilience**	**1.1 Site/Area Protection**	M	**New**
	Increase of temperature and acidification will lead to decline in number of active spags due to degradation of habitat	From 2010 to 2050 ensure that conditions exist to allow for all existing active spawning aggregation.	•Map active spags ; Include special protection of these sites in the management plan; Effective enforcement;	**Resistance**	**1.1 Site/Area Protection**	M	**New**
			Contingent action; Pilot & implement coral reef restoration ;		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
			Contingent action; Pilot if absolutely necessary artificial cover		**2.1 Site/Area Management**		
Western Arctic, Alaska, USA and Canada	Decline in ice cover leads to increased open water, leading to increased wave energy and increased storm impact, resulting in increased erosion of barrier island nesting habitat.	In 2039, common eider nesting success is equal to or greater than current levels.	1. Annual spring monitoring of amount of suitable natural nesting habitat;	**Resistance**	**0.4 Monitoring**	M	**New**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			2. When and where needed, provide artificial nesting structures to compensate for lack of quality nesting habitat		**3.1 Species Management**		
	Increased air temp leads to increased permafrost melt causing change in hydrography (e.g. fissures, drainage, reduced sheetflow) and causes loss of nesting habitat	1. By 2012 understand most likely factors driving scaup population decline.	1. Continued research to elucidate causes of decline.	**Resistance**	**0.1 Scientific research**	L	**Adj**
		2 By 2039, 75% of suitable nesting habitat in NWT is protected from disturbance during nesting period.	2. Land protection through the NWT Protected Areas Strategy and Land Use Planning process. For areas not strictly protected, regulate land use both generally and seasonally.	**Resistance**	**1.1 Site/Area Protection**	Not estimated	**Adj**
	Warming water and air temperatures will continue to accelerate sea-ice loss, and loss of thick, multi-year ice, will result in loss of denning, pupping, molting, resting, and hunting habitat	Identify and protect climate refugia areas for ice-dependent marine mammals (such as known terrestrial haul-out sites for walrus)	This has been the biggest challenge for our CAP: strategizing for highly vulnerable marine mammal species dependent on very dynamic sea ice. Ice loss is very difficult to model or predict, and there are some suggestions that the loss so far has been primarily driven by winds, without much of a temperature signature. Combine wind shifts & warming water & the ice loss may accelerate.	**Indeterminate**	**Indeterminate**	Not estimated	**Not indicated**
Estuaries, Lakes and Wetlands							
Chongming Dongtan Estuary, China	Predicted increase in sea level and ocean temperature will alter species types and number of macrozoobenthos, and finally impact biomass of macrozoobenthos which are important food resources for birds.	by 2015, habitats of high quality(TBD) will increase by (25%) XXX ha (Adjusted Objective) (but more works for the specific ha/%; TBD-availability for their food resources and staying spaces)	Remove invasive species-Spartina– (it is somewhat complex and with some uncertainties for the times taken)	**Resistance**	**2.2 Invasive/Problematic Species Control**	VH	**New/Adj/ Existing**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
	Predicted temperature and sea level will alter PH condition of soil which impact the growing of Scripus Mariqueter		Identify other potential sites for migratory birds and to secure them – (to find new potential areas outside the reserve for birds under CC impacts)		**1.1 Site/Area Protection**		
	Predicted increase in sea level and ocean temperatures will reduce the staying habitat and food resources of migratory shorebirds in spring and autumn. 7 species of this group have met the 1% criterion qualifying wetland of international importance		Improve habitat inside the levees/dykes by compensating current land owners by using water fund – (it is hard, but worth to do)		**6.4 Conservation Payments**		
	Predicted increase in sea level and ocean temperatures will reduce the wintering habitats and food resources of migratory waterfowls.						
	Predicted increase in sea level and ocean temperatures will reduce the staying and food area of Hooded Crane.						
	Predicated increase in sea level rise will increase duration and frequency of flooding for intertidal flats, which finally cause the loss of the bare flat and Scirpus mariqueter.	by 2020, maintain the healthy ecological process of the XXXm/yr growth of the estuarine system	Recommend the Three Gorge Company to manage the Yangtze rive in a natural flow regime–(better to be combined with the Yangtze project issues)	**Resilience**	**5.3 Private Sector Standards & Codes**	H	**New/Adj**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
	Higher mean annual and summer temperatures and lower and/or unequally distributed precipitation will significantly alter hydrologic flow due to decreased water quantity from the river source and intensity and frequency of flow control of water works along the river, which cause the change of erosion and deposition sediment regime.						
	Predicted increase in sea level will accelerate flooding area and cause most area of dynamic regimes loss. The predicted increase in sea level will also accelerate dyke works building and heightened for preventing and controlling flooding which decrease the dynamic changing area for the tidal flats.		Remove the levees/dykes to provide possible shifting space for the intertidal flat adapting to the CC??)		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
Gulf of California and Coastal Watersheds, Mexico	Reduced precipitation during normally rainy seasons and increased temperature will alter seasonal hydrological flow regime in key watersheds in the Gulf of California.	By 2015, threats exacerbated and made critical by CC are reduced (dams, infrastructure, pollution from agriculture, etc.)	1. Research existing criteria for prioritization of watersheds based on climate change impact projections and adapt as needed.	**Resistance**	**0.3 Priority-setting**	VH	**Adj**
		By 2020, maintain and restore the ecological flow for priority watersheds in order to ensure the long term functionality of the Gulf of California	2. Identify the X main watersheds where we will need to focus our conservation efforts.	**Resistance**	**0.3 Priority-setting**	Not estimated	**Adj**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			3. Determine minimum range of acceptable ecological flow for each priority watershed.		**0.1 Scientific research**		
			4. Review existing laws and policies in the context of climate change.		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
			5. Demonstrate the economic value of the basin (functionality, economic, social, and ecological) and future scenarios based on climate change projections.		**6.3 Market Forces**		
			6. Propose a flexible regulatory process including innovative policy tools for addressing critical climate change impacts on watershed.		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
			7. Develop and implement watershed management plan including status and effectiveness measures.		**2.1 Site/Area Management**		
			8. Identify and implement sustainable finance mechanisms to support conservation efforts and the strategies identified in the management plans.		**7.3 Conservation Finance**		
Hudson River Estuary, New York, USA	More storms, more flooding, more flood protection, disconnected floodplain ecosystems don't flood.	By 20XX, no further loss of access (tbd) to the Active River Area (i.e. total area of 500 year flood plain in 2009) by the six priority tributaries.	1.Map amount of access/disconnection (2009 baseline) in the Active River Areas of the six priority tributaries.	**Resilience**	**0.1 Scientific research**	Not estimated	**New**
			2.Develop proof of concept project with DEC and local community partners.		**2.1 Site/Area Management**		
			3.Pass enabling legislation - River Zoning Act (focusing on the protection of river/floodplain connectivity)		**5.1 Legislation**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			4.Develop statewide River Zoning Map and agency regulations which correspond to enabling legislation.		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
			5.Include River Zoning approach in NYS Climate Change Adaptation Plan.		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
			6.identify those areas in river zones for action with local communities by pre-disaster planning (FEMA).		**0.2 Conservation planning**		
			7.Identify areas which are in river zones of high priority for conservation protection now (with partners)		**0.3 Priority-setting**		
			8.Buy/protect high priority lands (TNC & partners).		**1.1 Site/Area Protection**		
			9.Establish & implement M&E program for river/floodplain efforts (adapt and learn).		**0.4 Monitoring**		
	More storms, more flooding, more flood protection, floodplain ecosystems don't flood; more water and sediment in rivers; blows out fish eggs and larvae; baby fish don't survive	2020 restore X acres of historic side-channel/shallows habitat in the mid-Hudson River reaches.	•Identify sites for historic side-channel habitat (include goals/objectives) restoration.	**Resilience**	**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**	Not estimated	**New**
			•Obtain funding for feasibility study (e.g Waxman Bill; NFWF, NFHAP, NOAA)		**7.3 Conservation Finance**		
			•Conduct (independent) feasibility analysis (including cost, logistics, hazards, partner, etc.)		**0.2 Conservation planning**		
			•Implement small-scale pilot project with National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) and NYS DEC.		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			•Monitor and evaluate effectiveness of pilot project (update feasibility study with new information)		**0.4 Monitoring**		
			•Engage appropriate partner(s) for large-scale restoration project planning and implementation.		**7.2 Alliance & Partnership Development**		
			•Implement large-scale restoration project.		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
			•Establish & implement monitoring/M&E program (adapt and learn)		**0.4 Monitoring**		
Lakes Huron and Ontario	Increased tempàincreased evaporationàlower lake levelsàloss of coastal wetlands	By 2020, effectively conserve X examples, adequately representing geographic and ecological variation of each of coastal wetland type and predicted to remain viable under sustained lower lake levels.	Strategic Action 1: Map viable and non-viable wetlands of all types and set priorities for conservation.	**Resilience/Transformation**	**0.3 Priority-setting**	VH	**New/Adj**
			Strategic Action 2: In Ontario, catalyze evaluation and designation of coastal wetlands using existing regulatory mechanisms.		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
			Strategic Action 3: Work with public and private partners to protect priority wetlands and associated terrestrial systems (adequately buffered to prevent development in newly exposed lands behind wetland).		**1.1 Site/Area Protection**		
			Strategic Action 4: Develop policy to ensure that any bottom land (including wetlands and unvegetaed nearshore) that becomes exposed are protected from development.		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
	Increasing extreme precipitation àincreasing sediments and nutrients in nearshore	By 2020 conserve and protect/restore nearshore benthic macroinvertebrates by reducing sediments and nutrients by XX% from the worst contributing watersheds	Strategic Action 1: Determine which watersheds are having the greatest negative impact to nearshore biodiversity through contribution of sediments and nutrients, now and in future climate. Then, prioritize actions within priority watersheds.	**Resistance**	**0.3 Priority-setting**	VH	**New/Adj**
			Strategic Action 2: Evaluate ag and urban BMPs in light of new precipitation patterns—tweak to accommodate increased intensity (and timing?). Include two-stage ditch, wetland restoration, riparian restoration, conservation tillage, floodplain restoration		**5.3 Private Sector Standards & Codes**		
			Strategic Action 3: Model land use changes in watersheds in light of climate change.		**0.1 Scientific research**		
			Strategic Action 4: Engage partners (NRCS and conservation districts in US, Conservation Authorities in Canada) to increase BMP implementation in priority places.		**7.2 Alliance & Partnership Development**		
			Strategic Action 5: Restore 10,000+ acres of wetlands in the Shiawasse Flats.		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
			Strategic Action 6: Urban/suburban stormwater management. GLRI to fix combined sewer/stormwater overflows		**6.2 Substitution**		
			Strategic Action 7: Quantify ecosystem services of BMPs (including nutrient/sediment reduction, water retention, others)		**6.5 Non-Monetary Values**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
Grasslands and drylands							
Moses Coulee Arid Lands, Washington, USA	Direct and indirect climate factors (precipitation patterns, temperature, fire) will increase habitat loss from invasive expansion	Reduce the aerial extent of cheatgrass in Washington by x% by 2020.	SI: Treat existing cheatgrass; -Native biocontrol of cheatgrass (D7 rhizobacteria); -Use grazing as a management tool	**Resilience**	**2.2 Invasive/Problematic Species Control**	Not estimated	**Adj**
			S2: Improve the condition of native plant communities for resiliency to cheatgrass invasion; Sub-strategies are ownership dependent (regulation on public land, education/incentives on private, pilot study); -Restoration and D7 coated seed planting		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
			S3: Protect intact native habitat (w/prioritized climate refugia)		**1.1 Site/Area Protection**		
			S4: Fire management (of both natural and anthropogenic fires)		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
		Maximize the conservation value (benefit) of renewable energy development to reduce fragmentation of shrub steppe habitat.	SI: Develop guidelines for siting energy infrastructure that minimizes impact to areas based on biodiversity value (voluntary compliance)	**Resilience**	**5.3 Private Sector Standards & Codes**	Not estimated	**New**
			S2: Develop mitigation strategies for bd value that are impacted by energy development; -Mitigation bank (fund) for easements/acquisitions; -Stewardship fund		**5.4 Compliance & Enforcement**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			S3: Influence permitting process for energy development on state and federal agencies (geothermal, biofuels, solar); -To include mitigation, to reduce negative impacts, to improve oversight, includes a public awareness campaign		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
			S4: Influence energy purchase (demand side) to be "green."		**6.3 Market Forces**		
			S5: Influence energy production policy (state and federal)		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
Mount Hamilton, California, USA	Evapotranspiration reduces recruitment, which is already poorly understood and rare	By 2025, have stand level recruitment sufficient to replace existing adults (~1 sapling / 5 adults) in 30% of Blue Oak stands	Action 1: Reduce threats to priority stands that currently support saplings at densities sufficient to replace existing adults by 2015	**Resilience**	**2.1 Site/Area Management**	M	**New/Adj**
			•Using existing studies, expert knowledge, and rancher surveys, and air photos to identify stands supporting saplings at recruitment densities				
			•Prioritize stands with adequate recruitment and focus ongoing protection efforts for conservation of these stands				
			•Develop strategies to reduce threats to saplings on priority areas				
			Action 2: Develop management techniques that promote stand -replacing recruitment in areas where recruitment is lacking but most likely to persist in with climate change by 2015.		**2.1 Site/Area Management**		
			•Conduct meta-analysis of management actions to enhance recruitment				
			•Implement 5-year pilot of management actions at 1-2 sites (grazing, planting, caging, watering)				

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			•Engage Central Coast Rangeland Coalition to collect existing knowledge about management and recruitment				
			•Engage 5 public or private rangeland managers to voluntarily enhance stand - replacing recruitment on their property				
			•Communicate lessons learned to ranchers				
Nevada and Utah Mountains, USA	Climate change will increase likelihood of drought will cause loss of aspen through water stress	By 2030 improve ecological departure of seral aspen by 10% at NW Utah landscape site.	200 acres of prescribed fire/per year for 20 years. EXP.- Want to move seral classes to favor younger age class because they use less water & are less susceptible to threats from insects/disease; conserve the aspen clones while maintaining enough older trees for goshawk habitat (anticipating less water in the system).	**Resilience**	**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**	M	**Adj**
	Climate change will favor more cheatgrass and PJ encroachment in mountain sagebrush steppe; drought not an issue.	By 2030 improve mountain sagebrush steppe from poor to good condition (to benefit greater sage-grouse, 1) favor early seral classes, 2) control cheatgrass, 3) don't create large, open areas that will not be used by greater sage-grouse)	1) 120 acre/year - mechanically thin from late seral to mid-seral class, 2) 100 acres/year - prescribed fire, 3) 750 acres/year - restore shrub annual grass class to early seral class native (20 year plan)	**Resilience**	**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**	VH	**Adj**
Tallgrass Aspen Parkland, Minnesota, USA	Current prescribed burn practices (seasonality ~100% March-May) will downgrade viability of upland mosaic and wetland targets from fair to poor over 50 years.	20% to 50% of macrosites have over half their acreage within two [desired] fire return intervals (staggered) by 2050.	Conduct at least X% of burns on annual basis outside current spring window by 2020 by addressing cultural barriers within agencies.	**Resilience**	**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**	H	**Adj**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
	Hydropattern will become more erratic (very wet in spring, very dry in summer).	Restore the hydrologic integrity of Lake Plain Wetlands (from Fair to Good) by 2050.	Identify areas with potential to influence greatest acreage and number of wetlands by end of FY2011	**Resistance**	**0.2 Conservation planning**	M	**Adj**
			-Do restoration projects on conservation lands by 2025.		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
			-Work with local units of govt to change policy to allow restoration on legal (judicial) ditch systems by 2050.		**5.2 Policies & Regulations**		
			Restore ditches as guided by local needs		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
Mountains							
Atitlan Watershed Multiple Use Reserve, Guatemala	Warmer temperatures and longer dry season will cause an increase in *fire's frequency, intensity and extent*, changing the composition and structure of broad-leaved forest.	By the year 2015, the rate of forest fires affecting broadleaved forest has been restricted to 100 ha or less per year in less than 10 ha patches.	Strenghten and implement Integrated Fire Management Planning that includes prevention and management of forest fires in the protected area and Solola province, taking SIPECIF as the framework organization with participation of municipalities and non governmental organizations	**Resistance**	**7.1 Institutional & Civil Society Development**	H	**Adj**
			•Revise and update the fire management plans, especially considering climate change foreseen impacts, in 2009 and 2010.		**0.2 Conservation planning**		
			•Design and establish a forest fires early warning system, in 2010.		**7.1 Institutional & Civil Society Development**		
			•Secure and maintain financial, technical and human resources for the implementation of the plans, from 2010 onward.		**7.3 Conservation finance**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
	An increase in average monthly precipitation in September-November may cause an increase in nutrients	By the year 2015, the water quality of Lake Atitlán aquatic system has been maintained or improved at the current level.	Promote the construction of 4 wastewater treatment plants with increased capacity for storm events located in the most populated towns (Pana, San Lucas, Santiago and San Pedro).	**Resistance**	**6.2 Substitution**	VH	**Adj**
	Warmer temperatures and longer dry season may cause a push up-ward of the inferior altitudinal limit of cloud forest , and consequently diminishing the availability of key fruiting species and habitat for horned guan.	By the year 2015, Horned guan population has been maintained at estimated current level (300 individuals?).	1.Strengthen the conservation of municipal parks and private reserves in the south-facing slope of the volcanic chain, as refugia for climate change (reinforce POA implementation, like patrolling and monitoring, establish Rey Tepepul and Atitlán Volcano Parks, etc	**Resistance**	**7.1 Institutional & Civil Society Development**	H	**New**
			1.Enrich the coffee agroforestry system with key fruiting species, such as *Rhamnus capreifolia*, for Horned Guan.		**3.1 Species management**		
Central Appalachian Integrated Landscape	Increased development of low carbon energy sources (wind, natural gas) will accelerate fragmentation of remote forested areas.	Through 2060, retain forest cover between aggregations of core forest areas in the CAP-IL to maintain large scale ecological processes including watershed hydrology and plant and wildlife dispersal.	Influence development and application of USFS Guidelines for wind energy development.	**Resilience**	**5.2 Policies & Regulations**	M	**New**
		Through 2060, ensure that each forest matrix block in the CAP-IL experience no net loss of core forest over 2010 levels.	Work with major utilities to develop purchasing standards for “green” energy.	**Resistance**	**5.3 Private Sector Standards & Codes**	H	**New**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
		By 2025, determine the extent to which the protection of core forest and interstitial forest cover are effectively conserving native species richness and diversity of core forests within the CAP-IL.	Establish a collaborative Appalachian monitoring network including TNC, USFS, USGS, USFWS.	**Resilience**	**7.2 Alliance & Partnership Development**	VH	**New/Existing**
			Provide incentives to gas companies to phase development so initial drilling activities avoid priority conservation areas.		**6.3 Market Forces**		
Dugout Ranch, Utah, USA	Loss of vegetation cover due to increased mean annual temperature, which will reduce soil moisture, will result in increased wind and water erosion of soil surface	By 2020, achieve soil surface stability in middle and lower elevation ecological systems, such that soil surfaces produce X (very low) amount of airborne or waterborne sediments in high-intensity windstorm or rainstorm events.	Amend local BLM plans to adopt land-use allocations and management prescriptions (such as for grazing management, travel plans, vegetation treatment/management plans) to minimize surface-disturbing activities.	**Resilience**	**5.2 Policies & Regulations**	H	**Adj**
			Conduct pilot projects to re-seed appropriate sites (soils/landforms) with native cool season grasses (*Stipa* spp.).		**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**		
			San Juan County Lands Bill that includes: a) Special congressional designations and subsequent management direction; b) BLM-SITLA land exchange.		**5.1 Legislation**		
Meili Snow Mountains, China	The increase of temperature will make shrubs invade into alpine meadows and increase the percentage of shrubs(the encroachment has been observed!)	By 2015, the area of alpine meadows is maintained at 2009 level.	1.Work with the local government to experiment shrub control techniques including burning, mechanical control, and chemical control.	**Resistance**	**2.2 Invasive/Problematic Species Control**	M	**New**

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			2. Depending on the results of the experiment and the acceptances of government and local communities, scaling up the feasible method of shrub control		**2.2 Invasive/Problematic Species Control**		
	Increasing temperature increases the mortality of key plants species and promotes shrub encroachment into alpine meadows	By 2020, the presence of the key plant species is maintained at 2009 level (Good).	1.Find out status and monitor the viability of the key plant species	**Resistance**	**0.4 Monitoring**	M	**Adj**
			2.Determine the sustainable grazing and NTFP practices		**0.1 Scientific research**		
			3.Develop labor time-demanding alternative livelihoods for the communities; develop agreements with communities to limit NTPF collection& grazing by offering the other income generation sources		**6.1 Linked Enterprises & Livelihood Alternatives**		
Regional scale land/sea-scapes							
Atlantic Forest, Brazil	Drier dry seasons and wetter wet seasons will increase seasonality leading to changes in plant species composition, habitat suitability and loss. Causing chain extinction of endemic species with restricted ranges.	By 2020, create resilience in 80% of the landscape by increasing connectivity and size of habitat providing ways for the maximum number possible of endemic species with restricted ranges to survive.	Identify priority areas and corridors for conservation and restoration in order to improve connectivity.	**Resilience**	**0.3 Priority-setting**	M	**Not indicated**
			Work with the government to promote incentives and enforcement for forest code compliance in those areas.		**5.4 Compliance & Enforcement**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
			Create, promote, and apply economic mechanisms (payment for ecosystem services, forest code compliance, use of native species as alternative ways of sustainable income, etc) to enable project execution in the defined priority areas.		**6 Livelihood, Economic & Other Incentives**		
	Temperature increase (up to 2,5C) and precipitation (decrease during the winter up to -70mm) creating a dry season that currently doesn't exist. This will lead to retraction of Auricaria Mixed Forest ecosystem distribution. Habitat retraction/shift	By 2020, secure the protection of 80% of the best remnant forests and secure adequate linkages between these and xx% of area projected to provide suitable conditions for these native forest under climate change.	apply ecological niche modelling technique to map future distributions of the ecosystem.	**Resilience**	**0.1 Scientific research**	M	**Not indicated**
			Identify priority areas and corridors for conservation and restoration to promote the development of a Reserve System Network in order to connect current and future distribution of ecosystem.		**0.3 Priority-setting**		
			Work with the government to promote incentives and enforcement for forest code compliance in those areas.		**5.4 Compliance & Enforcement**		
			Create, promote, and apply economic mechanisms (payment for ecosystem services, forest code compliance, use of native species as alternative ways of sustainable income, etc) to enable project execution in the defined priority areas.		**6 Livelihood, Economic & Other Incentives**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
Coastal Cordillera Dry Forests, Ecuador	Altered rainfall pattern (increase in precipitation 50-100%) and increase in temperature (0,5-1C). can alter the hydrological regime, increase run-off and water quality for freshwater ecosystems. Freshwater ecosystems will be exposed to higher stress.	By 2030 maintain 4 watersheds in good condition and good hydrological connectivity with 100% riparian vegetation and at least 80% of forest cover in the rest of the watershed. (Cañas, Ayampe, Olón,other).	Develop a watershed adaptation plan with emphasis on ecosystem services maintenance with local municipalities of the four priority watersheds.	**Resistance**	**7.2 Alliance & Partnership Development**	M	**Not indicated**
			• Vulnerability assessment of municipalities		**0.1 Scientific research**		
			• Identification of priority areas for implementation of adaptation activities		**0.3 Priority-setting**		
			•Establishment of a ecosystem services based mechanism for financing the watershed adaptation plan		**7.3 Conservation Finance**		
	Increase in temperature (0,5-1C) and increase in precipitation may cause species and ecosystems shifting (movement south-north).	By 2030 maintain and restore latitudinal connectivity from Cerro Blanco to Southern Manta, at least 500,000 hectares of continuous habitat.	Establishment of conservation agreements with communal landowners and private landowners to maintain existent forests in important areas for connectivity with communal landowners. Work with Socio Bosque program.	**Resilience**	**7.2 Alliance & Partnership Development**	H	**Not indicated**
			Establishment of an incentive program with communal landowners and private landowners for natural forest regeneration in secondary or degraded forests located in priority areas for connectivity, and establishment of environmentally friendly cattle ranching and agricultural practices in areas important for connectivity		**5.3 Private Sector Standards & Codes**		

Project Name and Location	Climate Impact	Strategy Objective	Actions	**Strategy Classification**	**Action Classification**	Cost Estimate	**Strategy New/ Adjusted**
Mediterranean Baja California, Mexico	Predicted increase (50cm) will convert significant areas of the wetlands to shallow water (open water)	By 2020, secure adequate area of abandoned agriculture lands for expansion of wetlands to ensure no net loss of current (x %) wetland areas.	Implement the adequate land conservation mechanism (purchase, conservation agreements, planning/zoning, etc) in appropriate locations based on topography, land tenure and zofemat (maritime federal zone) concessions	**Transformati on**	**1.1 Site/Area Protection**	H	**Not indicated**
	Vegetation composition and structure will be affected by less water available to bushes and tree seedlings due to predicted annual rainfall decrease (20% decrease) and less water table recharge	By 2020, washes and riparian vegetation are in fair to good condition (x % of birds, x % extension) for at least 15 km from the bay/ocean inland.	1. Construction of water retention structures along the basin to prevent runoff and secure water table recharge	**Resistance**	**2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration**	L	**Not indicated**
			2. Promote better management (adequate extraction areas, etc) of construction materials (gravel, stones) extraction on the washes		**5.3 Private Sector Standards & Codes**		
Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico	With an expected increase of 0.5-2.5% (in the next 50 years, 5 months of reduced precipitation (May- Sept) and an increase in frequency and extent, affecting ecological integrity fo dry and humid tropicl forest and reduce extent.	By 2050 at least 8 million hectares (75% of current extent) of dry and humid tropicl forests will be protected from catastropic fires and "remain Functional"	Contribute with business and marketing plans to attain profitable and sustainable ejido forestry in order to maintain incentives to protect forest from fire. Insert fire management as carbon emission mitigation in federal and state CC programs.	**Resilience**	**6.1 Linked Enterprises & Livelihood Alternatives**	Not estimated	**Adj**