25th Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/United States
Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
May 17-20, 2021

Working Table: Ecosystem Conservation (ECWT)

Co-Chairs:

- **Alaine Camfield**, Manager, Priority Places Initiative, Canadian Wildlife Service / Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Canada
- **Isabel Hernandez**, Directora de Conservación de los Ecosistemas y Adaptación al Cambio Climático, Ecosistemas Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC), Mexico
- **Mitch Ellis**, Chief, Division of Natural Resources, National Wildlife Refuge System, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), United States

Facilitator:

- **Debbie DeVore**, Deputy Chief, Division of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Debbie_DeVore@fws.gov; 251-604-1383)

Virtual Connection Information: (All times are Eastern Time Zone)

MS Teams Link for ECWT

MS Teams Link for Plenary

MS Teams Link for Joint Session with Migratory Birds Table (Tuesday 1pm – 2pm)

MS Teams Link for Joint Session with Species Table (Tuesday 2:15 – 3:15, Wednesday 1 – 2pm)

Trilateral Committee Priorities for 2018-2021

- Integrating Human Dimensions
- Technology Innovation for Conservation
- Connectivity (terrestrial)
- Adaptation to Ecosystem Change

ECWT Priorities for 2021

- Coordination for Ecosystem Conservation
- Grassland Conservation
- Pollinator Conservation, including Monarchs
- Landscape Conservation and Climate Change
- Equity and Diversity in Conservation

MONDAY, May 17, 2021

1:00 – 1:30pm	**Plenary Session** – "Strategic Use of Ecosystem Restoration for the 21st Century" **Speakers:** ▪ Deb Rocque, Assistant Director for Science Applications, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). ▪ Marinés de la Peña Domenné, Centro Interdisciplinario para la Formación y Vinculación Social, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente (ITESO), Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara. ▪ Gilles Seutin, Chief Scientist, Protected Areas Establishment and Conservation Directorate, Parks Canada.
1:30 – 2:00pm	**Plenary Session -** Panel of Speakers, followed by fielded discussion / Questions and Answers

2:00 – 2:15pm	Break
2:15 – 2:45pm	**AGENDA ITEM 1: Welcome, Introductions, Adoption of the Agenda, 2018-19 Action Item Report (AIR).** **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Co-chairs and Facilitator – Mitch Ellis (FWS), Alaine Camfield (ECCC), Isabel Hernandez (INECC), Debbie DeVore (FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** Welcome and introductions of new and returning participants to the working table. Provide an orientation to the table's business for the week. Report on major accomplishments or challenges from the Action Item Report (AIR) and any outstanding actions from the previous meeting. **BACKGROUND:** Standard agenda item to build consensus and ensure full participation. The AIR is used to record decisions and monitor progress. Working tables review the previous year's AIR at the beginning of each annual meeting. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**: ▪ Adoption of the agenda. ▪ Monitor progress on action items and agreements. ▪ Identify issues and challenges in accomplishing action items.
2:45 – 3:15pm	**AGENDA ITEM 2: Country Updates.** **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Co-chairs – Alaine Camfield (ECCC), Isabel Hernandez and Margarita Caso (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** Each country co-chair presents a short country report with relevant information to the ECWT, including any expectations for the week's proceedings. **BACKGROUND:** Standard agenda item to present and underline relevant events that have occurred in each of the three countries. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**: Information only. Countries should aim to provide an overview that gives context to the meeting's discussions.
3:15 –3:30pm	Break
3:30 –4:00pm	*Theme: Trilateral **Coordination** for Ecosystem Conservation* **AGENDA ITEM 3:** Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) Ecosystems Program Accomplishments. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Lucie Robidoux and Julie Roy** (Commission for Environmental Cooperation - CEC), and numerous others from Environment and Climate Change Canada, Parks Canada, Semarnat (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources), CONANP (National Commission of Natural

	Protected Areas), Conabio (National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity), INECC (National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. **DESCRIPTION:** The CEC seeds, builds and supports North American collaboration for the conservation and management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and wildlife, by developing and implementing trinational projects with government, local communities, non-governmental organizations and researchers. This session will provide an overview of recently completed projects and upcoming work under the CEC 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, and invite discussion to identify opportunities for further trinational collaboration. **BACKGROUND:** The CEC Ecosystems Unit has a long-standing relationship with the Trilateral Committee, its agencies and the ECWT, particularly in the areas of grassland, coastal and marine, migratory bird and monarch butterfly conservation, and climate adaptation. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** • Exchange information to create connections between CEC Ecosystems projects, Trilateral objectives and ecosystem conservation work in the three countries. • Disseminate products and discuss ways to share them with partners. • Discuss opportunities for future trilateral collaboration.
4:00 – 4:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 4:** Building a Climate Resilient Marine Protected Area (MPA) Network Across North America. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Lauren Wenzel**, NOAA Marine Protected Areas Center; Gonzalo Cid, NOAA Marine Protected Areas Center; Lucie Robidoux, Commission for Environmental Cooperation; Pilar Jacobo, CONANP; Chantal Vis, Parks Canada. **DESCRIPTION:** The CEC, NAMPAN, United States, Canada, and Mexico leads on marine issues will present on linked efforts to develop climate-resilient networks of people and places across North America. This will include updates on recent work by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) to build capacity among MPA managers for climate vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning; work by the North American Marine Protected Area Network (NAMPAN) to develop a network of MPA managers across the three countries; and ways in which impacts are being seen within MPA programs and in the water within the United States, Canada and Mexico. Presentations will be followed by discussion to identify opportunities for broader collaboration. **BACKGROUND:** The CEC has been working for several years to strengthen collaboration and develop knowledge and tools to assist MPA managers in understanding and addressing climate impacts. More recently, NAMPAN has begun creating communication and collaboration tools for MPA managers across North America to share knowledge. This presentation will address: • Application of CEC's Rapid Vulnerability Assessment Tool and Coastal Impact Mitigation and Adaptation Toolkit, to help managers identify and

	apply appropriate management actions, including regional ecosystem-based workshops on corals, salt marsh and seagrasses. • Work by NAMPAN, an independent regional MPA network, to establish communication and collaboration tools to address needs identified by MPA managers. • Experiences of MPA programs within the U.S., Canada and Mexico in applying climate-resilience tools and developing networks to improve climate resilience. • Discussion with the group on ways in which recent and future work by the CEC and NAMPAN can complement and support Trilateral objectives. This work fits under the Ecosystem Table's focus on advancing an ecosystem-based approach to conservation focused on transboundary cooperation in the management of protected areas. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** • Share knowledge of recent work by CEC and NAMPAN to develop and strengthen climate resilience and MPA networks. • Share knowledge of CEC and NAMPAN products and events and discuss ways to share them with marine and coastal practitioners. • Discuss ways in which CEC, NAMPAN and country partner agencies can best support Tri-lateral objectives. • Discuss opportunities for future collaboration and next steps for trilateral collaboration.
4:30 – 4:45pm	Break
4:45 – 5:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 5:** North American Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness and Protected Areas Conservation (NAWPA). **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Ray Sauvajot,** National Park Service (NPS); Gilles Seutin, Parks Canada; Fernando Camacho, Director General of Institutional Development and Outreach (CONANP); Adam Hanson, NAWPA Facilitator and Manager of Conservation Programs, WILD Foundation. **DESCRIPTION:** The North American Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness and Protected Areas Conservation (NAWPA) includes the land management agencies from Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. [FWS, BLM, NPS, USFS, Parks Canada, and the National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP) of Mexico], and advances collaborative work among NAWPA members on shared priorities. A representative of the NAWPA Committee will present a general update on NAWPA initiatives and priorities including Landscape Conservation Design (LCD), Grassland Priority Conservation Areas (GPCA), and fostering respectful and inclusive management practices. **BACKGROUND:** The North American Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness and Protected Areas Conservation (NAWPA) is a collaborative initiative that fosters the exchange of ideas, experiences, best practices, and innovative solutions on shared conservation opportunities at the North American continental scale and across multiple agencies and jurisdictions. The NAWPA member agencies recognize that protected areas and wilderness play a critical role in conserving biodiversity and

	supporting human health and well-being. They provide recreation, education, and research opportunities and support the economy by providing resource benefits, ecosystem services, tourist destinations, and ecological resilience. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**: Share information between the NAWPA and the Trilateral ECWT—two distinct bodies both interested in trilateral collaboration for ecosystem conservation in North America.

TUESDAY, May 18, 2021

1:00 – 1:15pm	*Grassland Bird Conservation Joint Session* **AGENDA ITEM 6 (Mig Bird Table Item 7): Addressing Central Grasslands/Species Conservation in North America – report on CEC efforts.** **COLLABORATORS: Humberto Berlanga** (CONABIO) and Eduardo Ponce (CONANP), Lucy Robidoux (CEC). **BACKGROUND:** CEC Strategic Pillars: Shared Ecosystems and Species; Resilient Economies and Communities **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Support central grasslands cross-sector, mainstreamed management, restoration and conservation in Canada, Mexico, and the United States by raising awareness on the importance of grasslands, providing knowledge for decision-making and strengthening collaboration, through the development of communications material, supporting research and facilitating both inclusive network-building and strategic planning. (information only).
1:15 – 1:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 7 (Mig Bird Table Item 8): Eight Joint Ventures (JV8) Central Grasslands Conservation Initiative** **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Andy Bishop, Rainwater Basin Joint Venture; Mike Carter, Playa Lakes Joint Venture; Jim Devries, Prairie Habitat Joint Venture; Deanna Dixon, Prairie Habitat Joint Venture; Jennie Duberstein, Sonoran Joint Venture; Sean Fields, Prairie Pothole Joint Venture; Jim Giocomo, Oaks and Prairies Joint Venture; Graeme Patterson, JV8 Conservation Director; Jeff Raasch, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; Aimee Roberson, Rio Grande Joint Venture; Catherine Wightman, Northern Great Plains Joint Venture. **DESCRIPTION:** As North American native grasslands are disappearing, we are losing not only birds but also pollinators, working lands, opportunities for hunting and outdoor recreation, vast stores of organic carbon, and water security. These losses adversely impact wildlife and rural communities and economies across the continent. To address this critical issue, Migratory Bird Joint Ventures are applying what they have learned in turning things around for wetland birds to grassland birds. Migratory Bird Joint Ventures have some of the highest returns on investment in conservation. The dramatic reversal of downward population trends for waterfowl over the last 30 years is in large part due to the efforts and investment of Joint Ventures and their

	partners. Through the JV8 Central Grasslands Conservation Initiative, eight Joint Ventures — representing over 63 federal, state, provincial, non-profit, and industry conservation partners — are collaborating to stem grassland losses and the negative impacts to migratory birds. The Joint Ventures are working together across the breeding, migration, and wintering habitats used by migratory grassland birds during their annual cycle in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. To date, the Joint Ventures have completed a North American Great Plains Grassland Assessment to understand the extent of undisturbed native grasslands across the tri-national geography. In August 2020, we hired a Conservation Director who is driving the creation of the JV8 Central Grasslands Conservation Strategy (planned completion: summer 2021). This document will identify priorities for conservation investment and guide coordinated implementation of on-the-ground grassland conservation activities to address the causes of declining grassland bird populations across the eight Joint Ventures. The JV8 Central Grasslands Conservation Initiative builds on the power of partnerships and the Migratory Bird Joint Ventures' 35-year record of success in conserving wetland birds. Through this new initiative, the Joint Ventures are bringing people and resources together to scale up successful models of grasslands conservation. **BACKGROUND:** The North American central grasslands, from Canada to Mexico, are among the most threatened ecosystems in the world. Agricultural land conversion and unsustainable grazing practices have resulted in habitat loss and degradation and populations of birds that depend on grasslands have declined significantly. If things continue at the current rate, some species may become extinct in the next 50 years. To address these declines, eight Joint Ventures from Canada to Mexico formed the JV8 Central Grasslands Initiative for trinational coordinated grassland conservation. These eight Joint Ventures will work within their geographies and across boundaries to help ensure healthy grasslands for birds, other wildlife, and people who depend on them. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** • Discuss important issues, information, resources, and partners to consider in this effort. • Discuss potential sources of financial and institutional support for the development and implementation of the JV8 Central Grasslands Initiative and Strategy. • Continued support by the parties of the Trilateral Committee and Work Groups for collaborative conservation efforts for the central grasslands of North America.
1:30-1:45	**<u>AGENDA ITEM 8 (Mig Bird Table Item 9)</u>: Central Grasslands Roadmap.** **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Christian Artuso and Barry Robinson, Canadian Wildlife Service; Humberto Berlanga, CONABIO; Brian Smith and Bob Ford, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Greg Butcher, U.S. Forest Service; Tate Lantz, National Resources Conservation Service; David Klute, Colorado Parks and Wildlife; Jeff Raasch, Texas Parks and Wildlife; Graeme Patterson, JV8 Initiative; Catherine Wightman, Northern Great Plains Joint Venture; Jim Giocomo, Oaks and Prairies Joint Venture; Seth Gallagher, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; Irene Ruvalcaba, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo Leon; Alice Boyle, Kansas State

	University; Josh Demorrett and Natalie Riley, ConocoPhillips; Drew Kramer and Diana Leiker, Tristate Generation and Transmission; Alison Holloran, Audubon Rockies; Aviva Glaser, National Wildlife Federation; Libby Khumalo, Monica Terkildsen and Martha Kauffman, World Wildlife Fund; Bill Milton, Winnett ACES; and Steve Jester, Partners for Fish and Wildlife. **DESCRIPTION:** In the summer of 2020, with the support of a planning team representing eight sectors and three countries, more than 200 delegates from 150 organizations came together through a virtual "Summit" to develop a collaborative roadmap for the future of the Central Grasslands. Each sector (Federal and State/Provincial governments, Indigenous communities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Academia, Private landowners, Industry and Philanthropic Foundations) shared their perspectives and experience in grasslands conservation while delegates contributed their ideas and expertise in three main focal areas (partnerships/engagement, policy/funding, and research/evaluation) to develop common priorities for saving our shared grassland ecosystem, wildlife and rural communities. A four-page executive summary elevating 12 priorities for grassland conservation has been developed and is available at www.grasslandsroadmap.org. A constellation governance model is guiding the process moving forward whereby the planning team, with a professional facilitator, is leading efforts and Bird Conservancy of the Rockies is currently serving as the convening body. We are working to take the roadmap that was developed at the "100,000 foot" level to gather more input and strategies for stepping down the priorities and developing actions for more regional (JV) and local application. To achieve this, working groups are forming across the eight sectors and three countries (including the JV8) that are identifying key actions or sprint goals we can achieve in the next 1-3 years by unifying our voices and messaging to catalyze bigger investments, actions and outcomes. We are working to bring together multiple layers of Geographic Information System information, from birds to landscape condition and the human footprint, to better inform where we need to concentrate voluntary actions for protection, enhancement and restoration of grasslands Trinationally. We are identifying targets and measures that reflect priorities for all sectors and countries and developing a shared model for measuring progress going forward. We expect to conserve millions of acres of grasslands through the investment of billions of dollars annually over at least the next 10 years to change the trajectory of our grasslands and sustain its shared resources and services. **BACKGROUND:** The Central Grasslands are a shared ecosystem between Canada, the U.S. and Mexico that has been a focus of the Trilateral Committee for more than a decade. They are also an ecosystem in crisis and we are nearing the point of losing much of the unique biodiversity associated with it. Collectively we have lost more than 70% of the migratory birds dependent on the Central Grasslands. A recent study published in *Science* found that we have lost three billion birds, or roughly 25% of all birds in the U.S. and Canada, since 1970. The same study identified that one of every four birds lost was a grassland bird. Recovery strategies are being developed through initiatives such as the "Road to Recovery", and four of the most vulnerable species are birds of the Central Grasslands that depend on all three countries at some point in their annual cycle.

	Despite ongoing efforts across multiple sectors and organizations to address grassland loss and degradation, migratory grassland birds and other associated species have continued to decline, indicating ongoing, disparate efforts are insufficient and not adding up. The Central Grasslands Roadmap aims to bring together grassland stakeholders from 8 different sectors and 3 countries to develop a common framework that will increase collaboration and leverage our voices and resources to reach the critical mass needed to effectively conserve the Great Plains–Chihuahuan Desert grassland ecosystem. The Roadmap provides both guidance and context for the many grassland-related initiatives underway across the three countries, and a means to connect them. The Roadmap concept was first presented to the Trilateral Committee during a joint session of the Migratory Birds and Ecosystems Working Tables in 2019. We are spending 2021 gathering more regional and national level input and actions for moving the Roadmap forward, defining targets and measures of success, and developing a collaborative model for managing and sustaining the effort over the next 10 years and beyond. We plan to come together as a community in late 2021 or early 2022 to finalize and endorse the roadmap. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ Engagement in the Roadmap effort, including assistance and investment in achieving sprint goals. ▪ Commitment from the three countries to elevate grasslands as a Tri-national priority and signing of an Memorandum of Understanding to formally recognize this shared priority. ▪ When the Roadmap is complete, endorsement and dedication of staff and resources to achieve measures of success.
1:45-2:00	**<u>AGENDA ITEM 9 (Mig Bird Table Item 10):</u> Cropland expansion and grassland loss in northern Mexico.** **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Arvind Panjabi, Brandt Ryder, Mo Correll and Andy Bankert, Bird Conservancy of the Rockies; Charles M. Francis, Environment and Climate Change Canada; Humberto Berlanga, CONABIO. **DESCRIPTION:** We developed a tool in Google Earth Engine that utilizes remote sensing and available spatial data to estimate changes in the extent of croplands and grasslands in Grassland Priority Conservation Areas (GPCAs) in northern Mexico. Grasslands in the Chihuahuan Desert have been shrinking for many decades due to desertification and shrub encroachment and increasingly crop conversion. These potentially represent a population-limiting habitat for migratory grassland birds that are shared trinationally. We will present rates of loss for individual GPCAs in northern Mexico over various periods since 1990, and identify where rates of grassland loss are highest and continuing. We will also update the rate of cropland expansion for the Valles Centrales GPCA in Chihuahua that was calculated from 2006-2011 and predicted to result in the total loss of valley-bottom grasslands by 2025. **BACKGROUND:** The Chihuahuan Desert grasslands in northern Mexico are a critical wintering habitat for migratory grassland birds, the most rapidly declining

	group of birds in North America. However, they are limited in extent, occupying less than 15% of the Chihuahuan Desert region. In addition to being impacted by ongoing shrub encroachment and desertification, they are increasingly being converted to irrigated croplands. However, there is little information available on how much grasslands have been lost to croplands, both historically and more recently, where this loss is occurring, and how these rates are changing over time. The GPCAs were developed trinationally by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation to identify the most important areas for grassland-dependent wildlife in North America's Central Grasslands. In Mexico, GPCAs encompass 53% of all grasslands in the Chihuahuan Desert, according to INEGI. In 2014, Pool et al. published an article in *Biological Conservation* that estimated cropland expansion and grassland loss from 2006 to 2011 in the Valles Centrales of Chihuahua, the largest GPCA in Mexico, encompassing 2.7 million hectares (6.7 million acres). They found that croplands expanded by 6.04%/year and that remaining valley-bottom grasslands in the Valles Centrales could disappear at this rate by 2025. They estimated the cropland expansion destroyed 69,240 ha (171, 096 acres) of Chihuahuan Desert grasslands and shrublands, and displaced over 350,000 grassland birds. These included over 132,000 Chestnut-collared Longspurs, a steeply declining species recognized as Endangered under Canada's Species at Risk Act, in addition to nearly half the breeding population of the Aplomado Falcon in Chihuahua, a species recognized as Endangered in the United States and Threatened in Mexico. Pool et al also found that only 3% of the land area converted to croplands in Valles Centrales had been permitted for land-use change by SEMARNAT, resulting in a loss of $43 million (USD) in revenue for the Mexican federal government from impact fees for restoration and mitigation. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Discuss and develop a strategy to raise awareness among policy makers of the scope of the problem of ongoing loss of grasslands in GPCAs in northern Mexico, including inside Natural Protected Areas, and obtain commitments to slow or prevent further conversion of grasslands to croplands, and address grassland health, in the Chihuahuan Desert.
2:00 - 2:15pm	Break
2:15 – 2:30pm	*Joint Session w/Species Table - Monarch Conservation* **AGENDA ITEM 10:** Mexico Domestic Update on Monarch Conservation. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Gloria Tavera** and Fernando Camacho, (CONANP). **BACKGROUND:** The migratory phenomenon of the Monarch Butterfly (Danaus plexippus), is one of the most well-known natural events worldwide, recognized for its ecological importance and also the emblem that symbolizes the trilateral relationship of North America in different areas, one of which it is environmental cooperation with the duty to conserve the habitats on which the survival of the species depends along its migratory route. The 2013–2014 hibernation season was the period with the record (0.67 ha) of the lowest population of Monarch Butterflies in the last 20 years; due to the decrease of the breeding habitat and associated with climate change and illegal logging in hibernation habitats. In that year, the governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico jointly promoted conservation efforts to recover the population of the Monarch through the restoration of reproductive sites, monitoring of

	the migratory route and the protection of the habitats of hibernation. These actions achieved favorable results in the increase of the population, registering an area of 6.05 ha in the 2018-2019 season, exceeding the goal established by the trilateral scientific committee as the minimum figure to guarantee the survival of the population. However, for the following seasons, the figures again registered decreases in the population, registering in this last season 2020-2021, an area of 2.10 ha. This is an indicator that conservation efforts should not diminish, since it is also a fundamental factor associated that influences recovery, which is climate change. In at least the last two years, frosts, droughts and extreme temperatures have discouraged the reproduction of Monarch butterflies in the United States and Canada; while in Mexico, high temperatures have modified the hibernation behavior, shortening the periods of stay and advancing the reproduction processes. Being aware of the situation, and how important it is necessary to guarantee the greater survival of the Monarch butterflies, CONANP continues to promote actions that contribute to the conservation of the migratory phenomenon in Mexico; For this, as of 2020 it has promoted the implementation of good agricultural practices in the migratory route of the Monarch butterfly, through the alliance with farmers and the public and private sectors that are within the protected natural areas that guarantee the better health conditions of the ecosystems used by the species during its migration. To achieve the objective, three lines of action have been proposed: 1) the restoration and conservation of ecosystems with native plants that provide them with habitat and food; 2) training farmers in good agricultural management practices and; 3) the gradual decrease in the use of glyphosate; which will be complemented with those already carried out such as biological monitoring, the protection of hibernation habitats, among others. **BACKGROUND:** The migratory phenomenon of the Monarch Butterfly is one of the most spectacular natural events on the planet, unique for its great beauty known in the animal kingdom (Semarnat and Conanp, 2018), shared between Canada, the United States and Mexico. For this reason, it is our duty to conserve the habitats on which the survival of the butterfly depends along its migration route, before the main threats such as the loss of the reproductive habitat, climate change and illegal logging. As agricultural activity is one of the main causes of the loss of habitat for the species due to the excessive use of agrochemicals and herbicides, it is necessary to implement actions that strengthen and contribute to the restoration of the ecosystems on which the Monarch butterfly depends to complete everything their migration process and therefore their life cycle. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Identification of new partners and collaborators at the trilateral level to strengthen the implementation of best agricultural practices and other conservation actions associated with the migration route, as well as share experiences and lessons learned. Involve the table of species of common interest to develop studies and strategies that promote the restoration of the reproductive and feeding ecosystems of the Monarch butterfly.
2:30 – 2:45pm	**AGENDA ITEM 11:** Canada Domestic Update on Federal Monarch Conservation. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Greg Mitchell** (Science and Technology, ECCC), **Ken Tuininga** (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC), Krista Holmes, Elisabeth Shapiro, Heather Arnold, and Renee Turza (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC).

	DESCRIPTION: ECCC will provide a brief overview of the Species-At-Risk listing process in Canada and an update on the status of the current listing decision for monarchs. An update will also be provided on ECCC's investments to date for monarch habitat restoration in Canada as well as an overview of future monitoring plans and recent research that will help inform recovery planning efforts. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To share information on federal planning, conservation efforts, and research in Canada. To also identify areas of collaboration between the three countries with regards to monarch conservation and to further strengthen existing partnerships and collaborations where possible.
2:45 – 3:00pm	**AGENDA ITEM 12:** United States Domestic Update on Monarch Conservation. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Charles Wooley** and **Lori Nordstrom** (USFWS); William Moritz, Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (MAFWA). **DESCRIPTION:** The FWS will provide an update on the status of monarch conservation in the United States, including updates on the Endangered Species Act listing decision status, the Species Status Assessment, and an overview of domestic conservation efforts. The MAFWA will provide an update on state-led conservation/planning efforts, including the Mid-American Monarch Conservation Strategy. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To share information on national-scale planning and conservation efforts being implemented in the United States, along with updates on the listing status.
3:00 – 3:15pm	**Joint Session Discussion**
3:15 – 3:30pm	Break
3:30 – 4:15pm	*Theme: Monarch Science and Pollinator Conservation Session* **AGENDA ITEM 13:** Science in Support of Monarch Butterfly Conservation: Trinational Science Updates. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Ryan Drum** (FWS); **Greg Mitchell** (ECCC); Georgina O'Farrill and Lucie Robidoux (CEC); Ignacio J. March Mifsut (Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales). **DESCRIPTION:** The Trinational Monarch Conservation Science Partnership (TMCSP) leads will provide updates on recent monarch science efforts and ongoing monitoring activities. **BACKGROUND:** In 2007, the CEC Council instructed the Secretariat to support a multi-stakeholder collaborative effort to develop a North American Monarch Conservation Plan (NAMCP). The action plan was published in 2008 and includes among other elements, a list of key trinational collaborative conservation objectives and actions. Since then, trilateral collaboration for monarch conservation has

	expanded to include High-Level Working Groups in each country, a shared short-term biological target for the eastern population, and a robust TMCSP. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ Exchange of information and fuller understanding of challenges and opportunities in each country. ▪ Discuss the use of trilateral science coordination for conservation of the Monarch butterfly as another model for thinking about grasslands conservation and science coordination in North America.
4:15 – 4:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 14:** Strengthening Regional Pollinator Conservation to Secure Local Benefits. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Lucie Robidoux**, Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), Julie Roy (CEC). **DESCRIPTION:** The CEC will provide an update and overview of pollinator conservation efforts, including the recent project entitled "Strengthening Regional Pollinator Conservation to Secure Local Benefits". **BACKGROUND:** Monarch conservation has a long history of collaboration via the Trilateral Committee, including a series of CEC projects that range from planning, communications, science and monitoring efforts for monarch conservation – and now expanding further in support of pollinator conservation. This session will cover an overview of CEC projects with focus on the recent 2-year effort to develop a Trinational Pollinator Conservation Framework and related social science workshops. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ Provide an overview of the role of CEC in support of monarch and pollinator conservation. ▪ Provide an update highlighting the results and accomplishments of the 2-year CEC project. ▪ Share the trinational "state of knowledge" assessment and reflections from social science perspective.
4:30 – 4:45pm	Break
4:45 – 5:00pm	**AGENDA ITEM 15:** Mexico Domestic Updates on Pollinator Conservation National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Sol Ortiz,** SADER; Esther Quintero and Patricia Koleff CONABIO; Eduardo Ponce Guevara and Ignacio March, CONANP; Luisa Alejandra Dominguez, INECC; María de los Ángeles Palma Irizarry, Adelita San Vicente Tello, SEMARNAT Mexico. **DESCRIPTION:** Pollinators support the reproduction of 80% of wild vascular plants and 75% of crop species, and as such, are crucial to human well-being and natural ecosystems. The total number of pollinators is still unknown, but there is evidence that it has declined worldwide due to habitat loss and degradation, intensive agricultural management, pathogens, invasive species, climate change, and excessive use of agrochemicals, including pesticides. This rapid decline requires that we increase our knowledge on pollinators, undertake urgent conservation actions, and engage

	stakeholders in different sectors. The Commission for Environmental Cooperation has been developing a North American Pollinator Conservation Framework which seeks to highlight the local ecological and socio-economic benefits of pollinators and promote stakeholder engagement through increased awareness of the ecological and socio-economic benefits of pollinators for local communities. At the same time, the first National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators (ENCUSP), led by the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment has been defined and is now starting its implementation stage in Mexico this year. This National Strategy will guide the work and policy of the Federal Government productive and environmental sectors, regarding the conservation of the ecosystem services provided by pollinators, to contribute to the sustainable development of agriculture and hence the long-term availability of food for the Mexican population. **BACKGROUND**: Actions taken to conserve pollinators and their habitat will benefit other species and ecosystems, while maintaining ecosystem services and the economic benefits they bring locally. The CEC project is fostering trinational cooperation and collaborative actions to leverage pollinator conservation efforts across North America, whereas the ENCUSP will provide for the first time a framework to conserve and sustainably use pollinators in the country. ENCUSP seeks to have the collaboration of important stakeholders in State governments, academia, NGOs and agriculture producers, as its construction involved a participative and intersectoral effort, despite limitations imposed by COVID pandemic. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Identification of new partners and collaborators at a trilateral level.
5:00 – 5:15pm	**AGENDA ITEM 16:** Canada Domestic Updates on Pollinator Conservation **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Steve Javorek**, Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada (AAFC); Ilona Naujokaitis-Lewis, Science and Technology, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). **DESCRIPTION:** Canada will provide a federal government perspective on national level pollinator conservation efforts including updates related to status and trends of species of conservation concern, research updates, and emerging initiatives. Pollinators perform key ecosystem services and represent substantial biodiversity elements in Canada, and are of increased interest across sectors and government departments. ECCC is leading pollinator conservation efforts by performing conservation status assessments and planning for recovery of species at risk, which include an increasing number of pollinator species. Monitoring and research efforts across ECCC include improved understanding of the cumulative effects of multiple stressors, such as climate change and land-use change and pesticides on native bee communities, and the development of national-scale of monitoring initiatives to inform species at risk recovery planning. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) is leading research related to (1) honey bees, such as coordination of survey methods for bee population health and new treatments for parasitic mites and brood diseases and (2) native pollinators, such as expanding knowledge of native bumble bee pest, parasites and pathogens and standardizing protocols for monitoring native bee populations. Plans for biodiversity monitoring on agricultural land through the

	Canadian Living Lab Network (Agricultural Climate Solutions Network) will be discussed. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To share information on national-scale planning, conservation and research initiatives. To identify areas of collaboration across the three countries, and promote information sharing.
5:15 – 5:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 17:** United States Domestic Updates on Pollinator Conservation, **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Elizabeth Hill** (USDA), **Brad Potter (**FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** The United States will provide a federal government perspective of pollinator conservation efforts, including updates on emerging strategies and initiatives. **BACKGROUND**: Pollinators provide foundational ecosystem functions and support national and global economic/agricultural security. Pollinator conservation is an emerging flagship issue that touches on all sectors of society, from urban to agricultural and natural landscapes, with broad public interest and bi-partisan support. The FWS Federal Trust responsibilities include a growing number of federally listed and petitioned pollinator species, anticipated to accelerate in pace and workload demands in the near future; declining pollinators may exacerbate risks to other fish and wildlife species and their habitats. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is also leading pollinator conservation efforts, including the development of a national native bee monitoring strategy. Pollinator conservation offers immense potential to engage the public, empower partnerships, and spark diverse/innovative approaches that will drive value-added benefits for other trust resources. Building on the successes, momentum, and lessons learned from monarch butterfly, federal, state, and NGO partners are increasingly engaged in collaborative efforts. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ Provide an overview of FWS national pollinator conservation initiatives. ▪ Provide an overview of USDA-led efforts, highlighting research priorities and the national native bee monitoring strategy. ▪ Promote trinational coordination and collaboration, information sharing and lessons learned.

WEDNESDAY, May 19, 2021

1:00 – 1:15pm	*Joint Session with Species Table* **AGENDA ITEM 18:** The Climate Adaptation Science Center Network at the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI). **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Gustavo Bisbal** and Doug Beard, The National Climate Adaptation Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). **DESCRIPTION:** The Climate Adaptation Science Center (CASC) Network was launched by the DOI in 2009 with the mission to develop scientific information

	necessary to effectively manage natural and cultural resources in response to evolving climate conditions in every state in the nation. We accomplish this goal by working with managers of land, water, fish and wildlife, as well as nearshore, coastal, and cultural heritage resources in order to identify high priority decisions for which scientific information on climate/global change, impacts, and adaptation is needed. Ideally, our scientific products and services are actionable and can help those managers develop strategies and programs for the natural and cultural resources under their administrative responsibility. The science products and services we deliver help address some of the most urgent and devastating environmental concerns in America (e.g., wildfires, drought, invasive species, flooding). The CASC Network is comprised of a National CASC and eight (soon-to-be nine) Regional CASCs, covering the continental United States, Alaska, Hawai'i, and the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands. Each Regional CASCs is configured as a Federal-Academic partnership containing both a federal USGS component and a parallel university-based consortium component. In every case, they convene a Stakeholder Advisory Committee that includes representatives of government entities (state, Federal, tribal, sovereign) from the region, who provide input on regional management and science priorities. We are housed within the Ecosystems Mission Area of the USGS. This arrangement allows for collaborative multidisciplinary endeavors involving all other USGS Mission Areas. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ To introduce the CASC Network more broadly and explore how it may support Trilateral objectives. ▪ Explore opportunities to link climate adaptation science to priority transboundary conservation concerns. ▪ Exchange information to create connections between CASC projects and natural and cultural resource management work in the three countries. ▪ Identification of new partners and discuss opportunities for future collaboration at a Trilateral level. ▪ Foster and nurture continental communication in North America.
1:15 – 1:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 19:** Trilateral Island Initiative: Conservation and Restoration of the Islands of Canada, the United States, and Mexico. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Annie Little** (NPS), Gilles Seutin (Parks Canada), Federico Méndez Sánchez (Conservación de Islas), Gregg Howald (Advanced Conservation Strategies), Patty Baiao (Island Conservation), Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), John Randall (The Nature Conservancy), Nick Holmes (The Nature Conservancy), Eduardo Ponce (CONANP), Eric VanderWerf (Pacific Rim Conservation), Robby Kohley (Pacific Rim Conservation). **DESCRIPTION:** This agenda item focuses on a collaborative trilateral effort to conserve and restore marine island ecosystems, including seabird populations. Following the signing of the Letter of Intent (LOI) at the 2014 Trilateral Committee meeting, the three countries have been collaborating on multiple issues of shared interest related to island conservation. The Trilateral Island Working Group will update the Ecosystem Conservation Table on the status of current collaborative efforts, including ongoing projects, priorities, and efforts to promote the LOI. We will highlight island conservation efforts that in particular relate to the 2021

	Trilateral Committee priorities, including technological innovation, connectivity, climate change, invasive species, and habitat restoration. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** We seek continued endorsement by the Trilateral Committee of collaborative conservation efforts on islands in Canada, United States, and Mexico. The goal of the Trilateral Island Initiative is for the three countries to engage in cooperative bilateral and trilateral activities to promote sustainable environmental policies and practices in support of island conservation.
1:30 – 1:45pm	**AGENDA ITEM 20:** Shifting from single species to multi-species and ecosystem based approaches to conservation in Canada. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Alaine Camfield,** Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), **Lindsay Rodger** (Parks Canada). **DESCRIPTION:** The ECCC will provide an overview and update on the implementation of the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada. In 2018 the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, agreed to the implementation of the Pan-Canadian Approach in Canada. This new approach represents a shift from a single-species approach to conservation to one that focuses on multiple species and ecosystems. Conservation efforts are concentrated on three separate streams: priority places, species, and sectors across Canada. The Pan-Canadian Approach also shifts emphasis away from assessment and planning and focuses on increasing effort on implementing actions that achieve meaningful outcomes. This new approach enables conservation partners to work together to achieve better outcomes for species at risk. Almost three years into this transition, progress on all three streams has been significant, aided by funding from the Canada Nature Fund and through matched funding by partners. Collaborative work has advanced in 11 federal-provincial-territorial Priority Places and 15 Community Nominated Priority Places, progress has been made towards conservation outcomes for each of the six priority species and significant advances have been made toward the co-creation of sector-based action plans with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous People, industry and stakeholders. Parks Canada will provide an overview and update of their site-based approach to Species at Risk action planning, including developing and implementing multi-species action plans for Species at Risk, will discuss pilot planning projects which integrate considerations such as climate change predictions, regional connectivity, and cultural keystone species, and will provide some highlights of National Park efforts to achieve conservation success five years into the adoption of this site-based approach. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To provide updates on the implementation of new approaches to species at risk conservation in Canada and facilitate a discussion about integrating species at risk conservation and ecosystems conservation approaches.
1:45 – 2:00pm	**Joint Session Discussion**

2:00 – 2:15pm	Break
2:15 – 2:30pm	*Theme: Landscape Conservation and Climate Change* **AGENDA ITEM 21:** Supporting the Global 30x30 Initiative – U.S. Perspective. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Cynthia Martinez** (Chief, National Wildlife Refuge System, FWS), Deb Rocque (FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** The FWS is well positioned to advance our nation's goal to conserve 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030, also known as "30x30." Through the National Wildlife Refuge System and affiliated partnership programs, the Service has the potential to facilitate conservation on nearly every land acre in the United States and territories, along with vast expanses of coastal and marine resources. More importantly, we are positioned to build a resilient future for people and wildlife by working alongside a diverse and equitable network of local communities, private landowners, individuals, non-profits, state and Tribal governments, and other federal agencies. "Working with others" is central to the mission of the FWS, and we know there is no one-size-fits-all solution to fish and wildlife conservation. We intend to support the 30x30 effort by increasing our efforts with our State partners and others to accomplish landscape conservation planning and design (LCD) and engage in the identification of conservation targets and partnership opportunities that lead to meaningful and coordinated conservation efforts and protection of public and private lands and waters. We can ensure LCDs consider climate science and identify opportunities tied to mitigation and adaptation so that we are applying our limited resources in the most effective manner and guide additional land acquisition by the use of LCDs. We will discuss these ideas and more during our presentation. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ To introduce the U.S. guidance and perspective and explore how our activities may support Trilateral objectives. ▪ Exchange information to foster and nurture continental communication in North America. ▪ Identification of new partners and discuss opportunities for future collaboration at a Trilateral level.
2:30 – 2:45pm	**AGENDA ITEM 22:** 30x30 Initiative in Mexico - Approaches and Next Steps. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Biol. Andrew John Rhodes** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE), Camila Zepeda Lizama, Andrew John Rhodes, Valeria Cruz, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), Iván Rico López, (CONABIO), Hesiquio Benitez Díaz, Franz Eduardo Mora Flores, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Paloma Merodio Gómez, Jesarela López Aguilar, WWF Mexico Lucía Ruiz Bustos, Rosa del Carmen Luege Mateos and WRI Mexico Norma Arce Peña.

	DESCRIPTION: Protection, restoration, and sustainable development area-based measures contribute towards the achievement of commitments from several biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development agendas. An area-based management approach is an efficient mechanism, providing support to the protection and sustainable use of resources. It is of great importance to identify and coordinate national and international efforts towards these goals. Thus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE), the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the Office of the Presidency, WWF Mexico and WRI Mexico, are conducting the first effort towards the identification and analysis of existing area-based measures in the country. The main objective is to identify the existing terrestrial and marine protection, restoration and sustainable use area-based measures, that contribute to the fulfilment of international commitments such as the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, national NDC, 2030 Agenda, the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, etc. We considered as an area-based target a "specific geographic space, with regulations of human activities, with the objectives of achieving in situ protection, restoration and sustainable development goals, ideally supported by a regulatory framework, and contributing to an instrument for land-use planning". Until now, the analysis has identified 12 protection and sustainable area-based measures in the country, covering 46.5% of the terrestrial surface in Mexico and 23.3% of its marine territory. **BACKGROUND:** According to WWF's 2020 Living Planet Report, the decline in biodiversity is Latin America and the Caribbean is the highest, with an average decrease of 94% in the studied vertebrate populations, caused mainly by land-use changes1. Area-based measures contribute to the conservation of ecosystems, habitats and natural corridors; the recovery of threatened or endangered species; maintaining ecosystem functions and environmental services; increasing community and ecosystem resilience; and contributing to the wellbeing of the population through sustainable production projects. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Identification of collaborators at a trilateral level to conduct a regional analysis for identifying existing area-based measures in the region. Sharing experiences and lessons learnt. Identification of opportunities and strategies for the widening and strengthening of existing terrestrial and marine area-based measures that contribute to the 30x30 initiative in the region.
2:45 – 3:00pm	**AGENDA ITEM 23:** Canada's approach to establishing protected and conserved areas, including setting the stage for protecting 30% of Canada's land and inland waters by 2030. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Nicole Cote** (Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and Climate Change Canada), **Kevin McNamee** and **Candace Newman** (Parks Canada). **DESCRIPTION: The** ECCC and the PCA will provide an overview of Canada's approach to establishing protected and conserved areas, and the government's commitment to protect 25% of Canada's land and inland waters by 2025, and to set the stage for 30% by 2030. The government is developing a plan to achieve these new goals based on science, Indigenous knowledge, and local perspectives.

	The new commitments build on *Budget 2018*, which provided an investment of CAD $1.35B over five years to conserve biodiversity through the establishment, expansion and management of protected and conserved areas, and the protection and recovery of species at risk. This included a new Canada Nature Fund and a commitment to protect 17% of Canada's lands by 2020 or shortly thereafter, transform Canada's approach to protecting and recovering species at risk, and advance Indigenous reconciliation through Indigenous leadership in conservation and stewardship. Efforts included the establishment or expansion of federally protected areas, notably National Parks and National Wildlife Areas, and partnerships to establish and/or expand other protected areas, including Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs), provincial/territorial parks, and private conservation areas. The Government also worked with provinces/territories, Indigenous peoples, industry sectors, and private partners to implement a modern multi-species and areas-based approach to the protection and recovery of species. Canada will share lessons-learned from this work, and how they will be reflected in its efforts to achieve 25% by 2025 and to set the stage for 30% by 2030. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To share information about Canada's approach to protected and conserved areas, and to contribute to a discussion about the differing approaches and experiences in Canada, the United States and Mexico.
3:00 – 3:15pm	**30x30 Discussion**
3:15 – 3:30pm	Break
3:30 – 3:45pm	*Theme: Landscape Conservation and Climate Change* **AGENDA ITEM 24:** Ecological Connectivity at Parks Canada. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: David Tavares** (Parks Canada); **Marie-Josée Laberge** (Parks Canada). **DESCRIPTION:** It is widely recognized that ecological connectivity across the boundaries of protected areas is often necessary for the effective and enduring conservation of biodiversity in terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments. In a Parks Canada Agency context, conserving ecological connectivity can be an effective strategy for advancing the Agency's legislated mandates to maintain and restore ecological integrity, achieve ecological sustainability and support recovery of Species at Risk that occur in Parks Canada administered places. This presentation provides an overview and examples of recent work by Parks Canada to: 1) incorporate connectivity goals into conservation policies and plans, and; 2) undertake site based initiatives to better understand and manage connectivity for focal species or ecosystems that are priorities for local and regional conservation efforts. The presentation will conclude by highlighting opportunities this recent work has highlighted for Parks Canada to collaborate with a range of partners on conserving ecological connectivity at various scales.

	REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Improved understanding of Parks Canada efforts to conserve ecological connectivity across site boundaries and opportunities for future collaboration.
3:45 – 4:00pm	**AGENDA ITEM 25:** Integrating Science and Action for Adaptation at Parks Canada. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Alex MacDonald**, Parks Canada, **Marie-Josée Laberge, Manager**, Parks Canada, **Elizabeth Nelson**, Parks Canada; Gilles Seutin, Parks Canada. **DESCRIPTION:** Ecosystems have been identified as a top area of climate risk in Canada. Planning for their adaptation is challenging given our limited understanding. Parks Canada meets this challenge through two complementary action tracks focused on science and action: 1) undertaking climate science-informed adaptation planning efforts, in collaboration with field units, partners and stakeholders, to identify site-specific climate change trends, projections, and priority risks and impacts; and, 2) using climate-smart conservation planning efforts to identify and assess adaptation options to address priority climate risks and impacts, including strategies to resist, accept or direct ecosystem change over time. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Greater awareness of innovative tools for, and approaches to adaptation to improve ecosystems' climate resilience.
4:00 – 4:15pm	**AGENDA ITEM 26:** Tools for climate-smart management. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Dr. Tania Urquiza Haas** (CONABIO), Oscar Godínez Gomez (CONABIO), Angela P. Cuervo-Robayo (CONABIO), Diana Ramírez (CONABIO), Wolke Tobón (CONABIO), Patricia Koleff (CONABIO), Maria del Pilar Jacobo Enciso (CONANP), Fernando Camacho Rico (CONANP). **BACKGROUND:** Climate change has been recognized as one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss in recent years (Sala et al. 2000), due to a strong effect on demographic, geographic and ecosystem processes (Sala et al. 2000; Williams et al. 2007), acting synergistically with other environmental degradation factors, such as habitat loss, pollution, and overexploitation (Saunders et al. 1991). Promoting ecological connectivity following climate gradients between protected areas and vegetation fragments across countries may facilitate species moving in order to track suitable climates in face of global change (Nuñez et al., 2013). **DESCRIPTION:** Range shifts are a species adaptive response to avoid extinction under climate change. Therefore, maintaining and restoring landscape connectivity is one of the main strategies to minimize biodiversity loss. Recognizing the importance of climate-smart management of protected areas, the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) and the National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) collaborated in the GEF-Resilience project with the support of PNUD. This joint collaboration, together with experts from the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) resulted in the development of an online tool to support Protected Areas Adaptation Programs. The tool named The Climate Change

	and Biodiversity Explorer (ECCBio), allows to interactively explore graphs and data regarding climate change trends and projections into the future, as well as the state of landscape connectivity in each federal protected area. The collaborative work among institutions also supported a study to identify least cost bioclimatic corridors between 2,027 old-growth vegetation fragments integrating two complementary approaches for corridor design: naturalness-based corridor and environment gradients connectivity models, which can also be viewed in the online explorer. More than 4,500 bioclimatic corridors were identified, fewer in the northern part of the country where natural vegetation is apparently less fragmented, whereas central and southern Mexico had a great number of corridors due the extensive landscape fragmentation in those regions. The results provide a spatial guide for promoting conservation and restoration actions in order to maintain and recover landscape connectivity. Since the launch of ECCBio, it has been beneficial in supporting decision making processes and for guiding initiatives such as the 1) Allocation of federal resources for adaptation though the Climate Change Fund; 2) Development of Protected Areas Adaptation Programs; 3) Design of international cooperation projects; 4) Identification of priority sites for restoration; 5) Inclusion of ecological and climate criteria for territorial planning. ECCBio will include other biodiversity layers and can be consulted at: https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/pais/cambio-climatico **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Identification of new partners and collaborators at a trilateral level to design better adaptation measures, Especially on shared ecoregions, and to share experiences and lessons learned. Involve the table of species of common concern to develop functional connectivity studies and strategies.
4:15 – 4:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 27:** Resist-Accept-Direct Framework: A Tool to Address Ecological Transformation. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Scott Covington** (FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** Habitats are changing in dramatic ways. They are shifting in multiple ecological characteristics, the basis of which is a high degree of turnover in species composition, and not just loss or decline of a single species. Ecological Transformation is change that re-arranges historical species composition and the ecological function of habitats. Transformation of an ecosystem can occur because of changes in land use, introduction of invasive species and others. Although any of these impacts may transform a system, anthropogenic climate change is an extremely powerful unprecedented driver that can increase the rates and intensity of transformation dramatically and multiplies other driver impacts. Climate change presents a complex management problem because it combines a persistent change across landscapes and is very difficult or impossible to address locally. It can bring about either desirable or undesirable new conditions. The Resist-Accept-Direct (RAD) framework provides a way to respond to ecological transformation. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**: Information transfer and identification of new partners and collaborators at a trilateral level.

4:30 – 4:45pm	Break - Video short from Carlos Martorell
4:45 – 5:00pm	**AGENDA ITEM 28:** Nature-based Climate Solutions in Canada. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Mark Hovorka**, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Climate Change Canada. **DESCRIPTION:** Nature-based solutions (NBS) are defined by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as "actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits". Recognizing the ability of NBS to help address the joint crises of climate change and biodiversity loss through integrated actions, the Canadian federal government has established a nearly $4 billion Natural Climate Solutions Fund to reduce emissions from the degradation of Canada's natural ecosystems and increase their capacity to sequester and store greenhouse gases (GHGs) while providing important co-benefits for climate change adaptation, biodiversity, and human well-being. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) are working together to support partners in the implementation of nature-based solutions to help combat climate change. ECCC and AAFC will co-lead initiatives to support on-the-ground activities, practices and policies that result in the restoration, improved management and reduced conversion of forests, peatlands, grasslands, croplands, coastal zones and wetlands. NRCan will lead the initiative to plant 2 billion incremental trees through the Growing Canada's Forests program which also includes dedicated funding for habitat restoration for species at risk and other species of interest. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To share information about Canada's approach to nature-based climate solutions and the new Natural Climate Solutions Fund and to facilitate a discussion about approaches to addressing the joint crises of climate change and biodiversity loss.
5:00 – 5:15pm	**AGENDA ITEM 29:** Connecting Watershed Health with Livestock Production (CONECTA). **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Mtro. Daniel Iura González Terrazas** (INECC), Margarita Caso (INECC), Claudia Octaviano (INECC), Anais Vermonden (INECC), Fabiola Gress (INECC), Fabiola Ramirez (INECC), Renee González (FMCN), Graciela Reyes (FMCN), Denice Lugo (FMCN), Juan Manuel Frausto (FMCN). **DESCRIPTION:** CONECTA's objective is to promote the connectivity of livestock and agroforestry landscapes in 15 eligible watersheds in the states of Chiapas, Chihuahua, Jalisco, and Veracruz through the transformation to regenerative and socially responsible practices. The selection of the basins was based on: 1) high presence of biodiversity; 2) high level of livestock production; 3) vulnerability to climate change and high potential

	for sequestration of greenhouse gases; and 4) high probability of land degradation. Ecosystems represented in watersheds include tropical rainforest, grasslands, deciduous forest, cloud forest, and pine-oak forest. This ecosystem heterogeneity will allow the lessons learned to scale up. This project will be executed during five years (2022-2026) by the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) and the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN). Under climate change uncertainty CONECTA will strengthen governance at the landscape level, strengthen and train small producers, promote sustainable production practices, align public and private investments, integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services criteria into policies and incentive programs, and generate relevant information to manage knowledge. The project is being negotiated. The state of Chihuahua has similar characteristics to the southern United States of America states, and some of the threats identified in the state of Chihuahua may have already found solutions: ▪ Climate change, increasingly severe and frequent droughts are forecast, which will affect the availability of forage, more than usual. ▪ Tendency towards the low availability of water in aquifers and an increase in competition for water resources among users. ▪ Rapid advance of the agricultural frontier towards the pastures, which causes a decrease in the water table. **BACKGROUND:** Funding: Global Environmental Fund (GEF 7); impact program scheme; food systems, land uses and restoration. Executing agency: National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC). Executing agency (fiduciary responsibility): Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN). Implementing agency: World Bank (WB). **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Identification of new partners or collaborators to share experiences and lessons learnt on climate change territorial planning and sustainable practices especially for the region of Chihuahua where the National Institute of Forestry, Agricultural and Livestock Research (INIFAP) estimates a 70% decrease in the forage capacity of the Chihuahuan desert in the last 50 years and in the last 20 years Livestock production in the state of Chihuahua has been reduced by 50% (INIFAP, 2008). Reference: INIFAP (2008). Rancho Experimental La Campana 50 años de investigación y transferencia en pastizales y producción animal (Vol. Libro Técnico núm. 2.). (A. C. (Compilador), Ed.) Chihuahua, Chih., México: INIFAP-CIRNOC.
5:15 – 5:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 30:** Engineering With Nature: Overview and Example Projects. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Jeffrey K. King** (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Todd S. Bridges (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). **DESCRIPTION:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Engineering With Nature (EWN®) Program seeks to intentionally align natural and engineering processes to

	efficiently and sustainably deliver economic, environmental and social benefits (i.e., "Triple-Win" solutions) through collaboration. Using this approach, the EWN is able to expand the value of projects that beneficially integrate engineering and natural systems. With recent advances in the fields of engineering and ecology, there is an opportunity to combine these fields of practice into a single, collaborative and cost-effective approach when striving to achieve sustainable solutions. In fact, the approach to developing sustainable, water-dependent projects includes the following the EWN elements: science and engineering that produces operational efficiencies; using natural process to maximum benefit; broadening/extending the benefits provided by projects; and applying a science-based, collaborative processes to organize and focus interests, stakeholders, and partners. In recent years, the EWN has grown in size and scope, and this has resulted in several advancements within the portfolio. This presentation will offer examples of the many the EWN collaborative initiatives and projects. It will also highlight example R&D efforts that support the development of more sustainable, water-dependent infrastructure. **BACKGROUND**: For more EWN information, please visit: www.engineeringwithnature.org. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Identification of new partners and collaborators at a trilateral level to design better adaptation measures. Share experiences and lessons learned.

THURSDAY, May 20, 2021

1:00 – 1:20pm	*Theme: Equity and Diversity in Ecosystem Conservation* **AGENDA ITEM 31:** Environment Climate Change Canada's Indigenous Partnerships Initiative: Supporting Reconciliation through Species at Risk Conservation. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Tara Goetz**, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Climate Change Canada; 2-3 partners – via video montage (names TBC). **DESCRIPTION:** The ECCC will provide an overview of the Government of Canada's reconciliation mandate and the complex cultural and jurisdictional context in which species at risk conservation takes place. It is in this setting that Canada's Nature Legacy was developed and, following a $1.35BN investment in 2018, implemented with a commitment to achieve conservation outcomes for species at risk recovery and protected areas securement in a manner that would advance reconciliation. This commitment marked a shift in ECCC's approach to conservation from a technical, science-based activity to one that places social justice at the strategic centre of conservation planning and action. As a part of the Nature Legacy, the Canada Nature Fund provides $500M over five years to several federal Departments to engage provinces, territories, Indigenous

	peoples, not-for-profit organizations, and private businesses as partners in achieving outcomes. Among the various funding programs that support collaborative efforts with partners, the Indigenous Partnerships Initiative (IPI) is dedicated to advancing reconciliation by enabling First Nations, Inuit, and Métis leadership to undertake species at risk conservation planning and action according to their unique interests, priorities, values, and knowledges. After three years of program delivery that prioritizes relationship and trust-building and a responsive approach focused on "meeting nations where they are at", several recipients have commented that IPI projects are supporting reconciliation. While it is too early to point to measurable outcomes on the extent to which IPI has advanced reconciliation, IPI recipients will share their perspectives on why they think their particular projects are "reconciliation in action". **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Information-sharing, knowledge transfer related to strategies and mechanisms that support reconciliation within the context of pursuing conservation outcomes for species at risk.
1:20 - 1:40pm	**AGENDA ITEM 32A:** Perception of climate change in indigenous communities with forest vocation in the Purepecha Plateau in Mexico. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Isabel María Hernández**, Margarita Caso (INECC); Abril Salgado Paz (Comisión Nacional Forestal, CONAFOR); Erika Poblano Sánchez, Minerva Aguilar Contreras, Antonio Fragoso Olivares, Gladys Karen Alcántara (Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas); Raquel Montes, Leonel Álvarez Balderas (Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático); María Fernanda Rosales Ramos, Zaira Daniela Martínez Susano, Andrea Gabriela Guevara Juárez, Paola Mijangos Contreras (Servicios sociales) **DESCRIPTION:** The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI) and the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), developed synergies to expand collaboration in strengthening climate change and adaptation issues from the forestry sector through training workshops for government personnel and representatives of indigenous communities. To know the perception of indigenous communities with a forestry vocation, it was applied in the workshops, a semi-structured survey to understand the perception of climate change and possible socio-economic and cultural impacts through associated risks and their impact on livelihoods to representatives and beneficiaries for the Mitigation and Adaptation of the Effects of Climate Change Support of the Program for the Improvement of Indigenous Production and Productivity (PROIN, by its acronym in Spanish) and to communities benefiting from the Community Forestry Support of the Forest and Climate Change Management of CONAFOR. Based on the applied surveys, an analysis of climate change scenarios was considered to know how climate change can affect forests on the Purépecha Plateau and around Patzcuaro Lake, it is recognized that forests play important roles in relation to the components of the water cycle and their functioning as healthy ecosystems depends on the quantity and quality of the water resource. In the area of analysis, is located the community of San Juan Nuevo Parangaricutiro, considered as

	a case of success in sustainable forest management and as an example of social organization based on the culture Purépecha, through which the quality of life of the inhabitants of the community has been improved. The analysis indicates in general terms that changes in temperature are projected for the study area, which could worsen conditions for the growth of pine species, in which utilization of the last 20-30 years, it supports most of the region's economic growth. In the case of precipitation, there were no significant changes in precipitation in the analysis, however this does not mean that they cannot occur, or that there is no effect on the availability of water, since, when the temperature increases, evapotranspiration increases, therefore, there is a possibility of less availability. As regards livelihoods, communities report that wood production has declined over the past ten years and report a decrease in the quantity of fungi, an important food resource, as well as the decline in land quality attributed to changes in temperature and precipitation, as well as the use of agrochemicals and poor farming techniques. This type of analysis proposes a simple path for the use of climate change scenarios at the regional level, which is also complemented by the consultation of perception in the communities, with the objective of proposing adaptation actions to maintain forest utilization, in addition, the methodology can be replicated for other activities or sectors and at other scales. **BACKGROUND**: The relationship between forest ecosystems and indigenous populations is very close, in Mexico, half of the ejidos and indigenous communities are located in the 10 states of the Mexican Republic considered to be the richest in biological terms. The distribution of the indigenous population follows defined patterns in relation to ecological zones. Most of the population is found in areas with tropical forests (coastal plains) or with temperate forests (from mountainous portions). This indicates that 90% of the indigenous population is in the country's forested areas and only 10% are in the arid and semi-arid portions with shrubland vegetation or grasslands. In Mexico, agricultural centers own 62.6 million ha of dry-zone forests, forests and forest vegetation, equivalent to 45% of the country's forest area. In 20% of them, forest harvesting represents the central economic activity. But it is in turn, in forest areas, that the highest levels of social lag are found, since they lack education, electricity, water supply, drainage, as well as health services. Forests are considered a fundamental resource for indigenous peoples: They are a source of a variety of goods that are destined directly for family consumption (food, medicine, firewood, building materials, among others) or that are traded generating income. Thanks to the presence of forests, these populations serve many of their subsistence needs that are not adequately internalized by the national economy. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Exchange of information and fuller understanding of challenges and opportunities in each country.

	AGENDA ITEM 32B: Sustainable Development of Coastal Urban Regions through the integration of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity (BIOCITIS): Case studies in Los Cabos, BCS; Chetumal, QR and Dos Bocas, Veracruz Proyecto. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS**: **Mtra. Martha Nino Sulkowska (**SFNA/DGFAUT); Mauricio Garcia Herrera, Anaid Urban (SEMARNAT). **DESCRIPTION:** Mexico is not only a megadiverse country, but also with an extensive coastline, which undergoes an intense process of urbanization and high vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. The absence of a holistic view of cities has prevented progress towards territorial development models that ensure conservation, improvement and protection of the ecological processes provided by coastal ecosystems that determine development and quality of life. These arguments gave rise to the Sustainable Development of Coastal Urban Regions project through the integration of ecosystem services and biodiversity, colloquially referred to as "BIOCITIS", an initiative supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ) and implemented by the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development (GIZ) in three coastal cities in Mexico, whose official counterpart is the Federal Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and as implementation partners the Ministry of Urban Development (SEDATU), local governments and other actors in civil society, academia and the private sector involved. The BIOCITIS project adopts the integrated nature promoted by the Sustainable Development Goals, seeking, through strategic partnerships, to make visible synergies between the objective of the sustainability of cities that includes concrete goals in the conservation of areas of environmental value and green areas, with other objectives usually dissociated such as those relating to terrestrial and marine ecosystems , having issues of interface with other objectives in climate, water, pollution or governance. The Sectoral Environment and Natural Resources Programme, which governs the environmental policy of this administration, recognizes the need to address the issue of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and its relationship with Cities. In particular, the need to reorient the irreversible changes experienced by coastal ecosystems associated with urbanization, the Urban Environmental Agenda envisages as a substantive axis the recognition and assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their relationship with land occupation processes and green infrastructure within the framework of environmental governance. The BIOCITIS project has a territorialized character, contemplated direct work in three coastal regions of Mexico, being for the state of Quintana Roo in the municipalities of Othón P. Blanco and Bacalar; for Baja California Sur the municipality of Los Cabos and for Veracruz the municipality of Boca del Río, in anticipating influencing other coastal urban regions of the country. The duration of the BIOCITIS project is planned for a period of three years, from 2020-2023, a period of time in which it is intended to achieve its overall objective of improving the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services of coastal cities.

	Nine months after its inception, outreach meetings are held to explore expectations of and implementation alliances with different actors. In order to achieve the goal of recovering 40 thousand hectares, the project envisages three aspects of action: the planning plan seeks to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into the different processes of territorial planning and urban development that coexist in coastal regions, as well as in urban infrastructure projects. The implementation aspect through which it seeks to implement measures to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services by society and finally, the dissemination aspect that seeks to promote solutions and learning experiences among the different public actors, private actors and society in Mexico. Through the BIOCITIS project it is hoped to mark a watershed in the integration of policies into highly complex and dynamic territories by promoting synergies aimed at achieving transformations that contribute to the sustainable development of coastal cities by creating biodiversity and ecosystem services, through the sum of political wills and tool innovation, positioning the BIOCITIS project as an example of sectoral coordination, government turnout and concertation with social and private sectors. **BACKGROUND:** The BIOCITIS has its history in several works promoted by SEMARNAT that address the issue of Urban Biodiversity Conservation from different approaches: 1. GUIDELINES FOR URBAN SUSTAINABILITY (SEMARNAT, 2014) Holistic framework to facilitate the adoption of an integrated approach to the planning and management of cities, conceived as complex, heterogeneous and dynamic systems, dependent or at the same time determinants of the local and global environment and whose guidelines are addressed from multiple perspectives the relevance of biodiversity for the sustainability of the cities. https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/lineamientos-hacia-la-sustentabilidad-urbana The document has served as the basis for implementing an inter-agency capacity building strategy through the delivery of online courses to municipal authorities for their responsibilities in urban planning of cities. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g7NKpofepiY&feature=youtu.be 2. CICLIM Cities and Climate Change (GIZ-SEDATU-SEMARMAT, 2020-2021) Program "Climate Protection in Mexico's Urban Policy" seeks to strengthen institutional and personal capacities for the planning and implementation of climate protection policies, strategies and measures in Mexican urban policy. Priorities: Green Infrastructure; Mobility and Ecosystem Services. Forums have been held and a roadmap has been developed. Plataforma de Infraestructura verde en Ciudades/GIZ: http://infraestructuraverdeyciudades.com/ Mapa de ruta: https://infraestructuraverdeyciudades.com/Roadmap Foro Internacional Infraestructura Verde y Cambio Climático/GIZ: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/63913.html

	REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Document similar experiences of biodiversity integration and ecosystem services in land occupation processes for urbanization and green infrastructure practices of nature-based solutions and identify trilateral collaboration projects to share experiences and lessons learned.
1:40 – 2:00pm	**AGENDA ITEM 33:** Nuwu/Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute/Chemehuevi) and Desert National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Complex, Nevada: Building a Collaborative Path for the Future. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Jeremy Spoon** (Associate Professor of Anthropology, Portland State University); **Richard Arnold** (Tribal Chairperson, Pahrump Paiute Tribe); **Angelina Yost** (FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** The Urban Wildlife Conservation Program (UWCP) is a concerted effort to co-design conservation with systematically excluded communities who, too frequently, are left out of conservation actions and benefits. The UWCP is composed of 101 urban national wildlife refuges and 32 urban partnerships. Desert NWR is one of several urban refuges that are actively empowering voices that have been historically marginalized into conservation planning. Nuwu/Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute/Chemehuevi) are Indigenous peoples of the Great Basin and northern Mohave Desert, United States. Nuwu/Nuwuvi consider the land as a sentient being, and their relative, imbued with power. The Creator charged Nuwu/Nuwuvi with balancing the land through human actions depending on its needs. They personify the land, sustain relationships, and facilitate healing through spiritual management, using the values of respect, nurturing and patience. The land is therefore a holistic entity requiring constant interactions to thrive. In 2010, seven Nuwu/Nuwuvi tribes partnered with the FWS at the Desert NWR Complex, Nevada, to integrate Indigenous perspectives into interpretation, stewardship, and consultation. Each tribe designated a representative to serve on the Nuwuvi Working Group, which acts as an information conduit between FWS and the tribes. Collaborative outcomes included the co-creation of three visitor centers using integrated interpretive opportunities. Nuwuvi Working Group members recruited and interviewed tribal elders, making critical decisions and negotiating appropriate content to include in the interpretive text and design. The mutual trust established evolved into further engagements, including the planning and implementation of nine intergenerational pine nut harvests and knowledge transmission events. Each event involved 100-150 Nuwu/Nuwuvi and volunteers from three federal agencies and other interested parties. Lessons learned from this equitable collaboration include focusing on topics of mutual interest and defining a clear path forward; building rapport while leveraging existing laws and policies; ensuring transparency and encouraging participation of key leadership; maintaining institutional memory; and providing interactive opportunities. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Introduction to a successful collaboration effort between the federal fish and wildlife agency and local indigenous tribes, key takeaway messages and lessons learned.
2:00 – 2:15pm	*Break*

2:15 – 2:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 34: Towards Reconciliation: 10 Calls to Action to Natural Scientists** **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Carmen Wong** (Parks Canada), **Gùdia (Mary Jane) Johnson**, **Lhu'ààn Mân Ku Dań** (Kluane First Nation Elder**).** **DESCRIPTION:** In 2015, after documenting testimonies from Indigenous survivors of the residential school system in Canada, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission released 94 Calls to Action to enable reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous Canadians. Without personal connections to Indigenous communities, many Canadians fail to grasp the depth of intergenerational impacts of residential schools and associated systemic racism. Consequently, reconciliation remains an elusive concept. Here we outline 10 Calls to Action to natural scientists to enable reconciliation in their work. We focus on natural scientists because a common connection to the land should tie the social license of natural scientists more closely to Indigenous communities than currently exists. We also focus on natural sciences because of the underrepresentation of Indigenous peoples in this field. We draw on existing guidelines and our experiences in northern Canada. Our 10 Calls to Action are triggered by frustration. The authors have witnessed examples where natural scientists treat Indigenous communities with blatant disrespect or with ignorance of Indigenous rights. These 10 Calls to Action challenge the scientific community to recognize that reconciliation requires a new way of conducting natural science, one that includes and respects Indigenous communities, rights and knowledge leading to better scientific and community outcomes. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Discussion of how to apply the 10 Calls to Action to the work that the Trilateral Committee does.
2:30 – 3:15pm	**AGENDA ITEM 35: Trinational Actions to Support JEDI – A Discussion.** **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Danielle Ross-Winslow** (facilitator) plus panel of presenters from this session. **DESCRIPTION:** The country presentations will set the stage to discuss insights and opportunities for collectively supporting justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion in conservation. Potential discussion questions: ▪ What are the major lessons learned or insights from efforts thus far? ▪ What question, if answered, could make the greatest difference to future considerations of JEDI in conservation? ▪ What opportunities can we see to address JEDI in the Trilateral context? **BACKGROUND**: The principle that biodiversity, social diversity, ecological health, and human health are interconnected is propelling us into the future of wildlife and ecosystem conservation. Within this interconnected system, we recognize an unequal distribution of power, benefits, and impacts. Black, Indigenous, People of Color, and poor communities are hit hardest by extreme weather events, pollution emergencies, health epidemics, and more. At the same time, these communities have the fewest opportunities to participate in policy and management decisions and benefit from

	conservation. Conservation organizations, governmental and non-governmental, are speaking to issues of justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion with more frequency. Some government policies and practices are changing as well, but we are far from fully integrating JEDI in the conservation arena and there is still a lot of work to be done. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ Interest in elevating JEDI as a Trilateral priority determined. ▪ Preliminary goals and objectives for JEDI in the Trilateral identified. ▪ Two-three specific topic areas of interest in JEDI that would benefit from international collaboration identified.
3:15 – 3:30pm	Break
3:30 – 4:30pm	**EXECUTIVE TABLE:** Co-Chairs Report to Executive Table Co-Chairs. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Co-chairs – Alaine Camfield (ECCC), Isabel Hernandez (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** The EWCT Co-Chairs will present highlights from the week's discussions, including major themes and action items. **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** ▪ Highlight a summary from the discussions at the ECWT. ▪ Present any proposals or outcomes for consideration by the Executive Table.
4:30 – 4:45pm	Break
4:45 – 5:30pm	**AGENDA ITEM 39:** Finalize EWCT Program of Work. **COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Co-chairs and Facilitator – Isabel (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS), Alaine Camfield (ECCC), Debbie DeVore (FWS). **DESCRIPTION:** Summarize week's proceedings. Prepare Action Item Reports (AIRs). Discuss any remaining issues and next steps for the three co-chairs.