

## Working Table: Ecosystem Conservation

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### Co-Chairs:

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

### Facilitator:

- **United States: Debbie DeVore and Xiomara Labiosa**, Division of Natural Resources, FWS NWRS, ([Debbie\\_DeVore@fws.gov](mailto:Debbie_DeVore@fws.gov) / 251-604-1383; [Xiomara\\_Labiosa@fws.gov](mailto:Xiomara_Labiosa@fws.gov) / 571-329-7813).

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

- **Welcome and Plenary Session 12:00 – 2:00 p.m.**  
<https://videoconferencia.telmex.com/j/12301372590>
- **Tuesday June 27<sup>th</sup> 2:00 – 5:00 p.m.** - <https://videoconferencia.telmex.com/j/1232061250>
- **Wednesday June 28<sup>th</sup> 1:00 -5:00 p.m.** - <https://videoconferencia.telmex.com/j/1233914830>
  - **Joint Session with Migratory Birds Table 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.**  
<https://videoconferencia.telmex.com/j/1232741317>
- **Thursday June 29<sup>th</sup> 1:00 -5:00 p.m.** – <https://videoconferencia.telmex.com/j/1233448463>
  - **Joint Session with Species Table 1:00 -1:30 p.m.**  
<https://videoconferencia.telmex.com/j/12301372590>
- **Friday June 30<sup>th</sup> 1:00 -5:00 p.m.** - <https://videoconferencia.telmex.com/j/1239257307>

### Trilateral Committee Priorities for 2021-2024

- Climate Change (Connectivity)
- Diversity and Inclusion
- Human Dimensions
- Technology Innovation for Conservation
- Zoonotic Diseases

### ECWT Priorities for 2023

- Coordination for Ecosystem Conservation
- Grassland Conservation
- Nature-based Solutions
- Landscape Conservation and Climate Change
- Pollinator Conservation
- Equity and Diversity in Conservation

**TUESDAY, June 27, 2023**

<p><b>10:00 – 11:30          MX / 12:00 –          1:30 pm EST</b></p>	<p><b>Welcome and Introduction - Edy Hernández</b>, Director de Conservación de los Ecosistemas y Adaptación al Cambio Climático, Ecosistemas, INECC, México.</p> <p><b>Plenary Session Theme – “Justiciability, Equity and Defense of Ecosystems from the Perspective of Original Peoples”</b></p> <p><b>Speakers:</b>  <b>Canada – Myrle Ballard</b>, Director, Indigenous Science, Science and Technology Branch, Environment and Climate Change.  <b>Mexico – Jaziel Soto</b>, Guardian of the territory for the Cucapa Indigenous Community.  <b>United States - Nanea M.L. Valeros</b>, Public Affairs Specialist, External Affairs, FWS.</p>
<p><b>11:30 – 12:00          MX / 1:30 –          2:00pm EST</b></p>	<p><b>Plenary Session Continued</b> – Panel of Speakers, followed by fielded discussion / Questions and Answers.          Moderator: Edy Hernández</p>
<p><b>12:00 – 12:15          MX / 2:00 –          2:15pm EST</b></p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
<p><b>12:15 – 13:15          MX / 2:15 –          3:15 pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 1:</u></b> Welcome, Introductions, Adoption of the Agenda, 2022-2023 Action Item Report (AIR) and Country Updates.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs – Edy Hernández (INECC), Elaine Camfield (ECCC), Mitch Ellis (FWS).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Welcome and introductions of new and returning participants to the working table. Provide an orientation to the table’s business for the week and each country co-chair will present a short country report with relevant information to the Ecosystem Conservation Working Table (ECWT), including any expectations for the week’s proceedings. Report on major accomplishments or challenges from the AIR and any outstanding actions from the previous meeting.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Standard agenda item to present and underline relevant events that have occurred in each of the three countries and 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.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adoption of the agenda.</li> <li>▪ Monitor progress on action items and agreements.</li> <li>▪ Identify issues and challenges in accomplishing action items.</li> </ul>
<p><b>13:15 – 13:30          MX / 3:15 –          3:30pm EST</b></p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
<p><b>13:30 – 15:00          MX / 3:30 –          5:00 pm EST</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Theme: Trilateral Coordination for Ecosystem Conservation</i></b></p> <p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 2:</u></b> Developing Indigenous Leadership in Marine Conservation for a More Resilient North America.</p>

**COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:** **Gonzalo Cid**, The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Marine Protected Areas Center; Chantal Vis, Parks Canada; Jaime González-Barrera, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP); Lucie Robidoux, Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC); **Maria Morgado**, UNEP North America and North American Marine Protected Areas Network (NAMPAN).

**DESCRIPTION:** Canada, Mexico, the United States, NAMPAN and the CEC will present our linked efforts to develop climate-resilient networks of people and places across North America. This will include an overview of activities by the CEC to strengthen capacity and develop opportunities to elevate and support Indigenous and community leadership in marine conservation. We will also present ongoing work to develop an inclusive network of marine conservation practitioners across the three countries, including through the NAMPAN. Presentation 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 the Marine Protected Area (MPA) managers in addressing climate impacts. In parallel, NAMPAN has led efforts for MPA practitioners across North America to share knowledge and connect with colleagues across the three countries.

This presentation will address:

- Report of the September 2022 Workshop on Indigenous Community and Government Partnerships for Protected Area Management and special sessions at the February 2023 5<sup>th</sup> International MPA Congress (IMPAC5)
- Work by NAMPAN, an independent regional MPA network, to establish collaborative action that will address needs identified by MPA managers and deepen ecological and social connectivity.
- Discussion with the group on ways in which recent and future work by the CEC and NAMPAN can complement and support Trilateral objectives.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND PROJECT GOALS:**

- Share knowledge of upcoming work by the CEC and NAMPAN to develop and strengthen resilience through inclusive knowledge sharing and capacity building.
- Share knowledge of recent work by the CEC and NAMPAN and discuss ways to develop and share tools and products with marine and coastal practitioners
- Discuss ways in which CEC, NAMPAN and country partner agencies can best support Trilateral objectives.
- Discuss opportunities for future collaboration and next steps for trilateral collaboration.

**AGENDA ITEM 3:** North American Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness and Protected Areas Conservation (NAWPA).

**COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:** **Ray Sauvajot**, Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science (NRSS), National Park Service (NPS); Gilles Seutin, Chief Ecosystems Scientist, Parks Canada; Jose Feliciano González Jiménez, General Director for Institutional Strengthening and International Topics, Mexico's

CONANP; Adam Hanson, NAWPA Facilitator and Manager of Conservation Programs, WILD Foundation.

**DESCRIPTION:** An update on NAWPA activities over the past year and plans for 2023.

**BACKGROUND:** The NAWPA includes the six largest North American land and resource management agencies: Canada—Parks Canada Agency (PCA); Mexico—Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP); United States—the Department of Agriculture (USDA): the U.S. Forest Service (USFS); the Department of Interior (DOI): the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the FWS, and the NPS. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is an official partner. Through the NAWPA collaboration, participating organizations exchange ideas, experiences, best practices, and innovative solutions to enhance stewardship of North America’s conservation lands.

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.

**AGENDA ITEM 4:** Assisted Migration - On the move and looking for evidence: What do we know about assisted migration’s effectiveness as a climate change adaptation strategy in protected and conserved areas?

**COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:** **Alex MacDonald**, Manager, Climate Change Science and Advisory Team, Parks Canada; **Nifer Wilkening**, Research Ecologist, FWS; **Beth Stys**, Regional Climate Adaptation Ecologist; and Mike Hudson, Regional Climate Change Coordinator/Supervisory Fish and Wildlife Biologist, FWS; Adam Hanson, NAWPA Facilitator, WILD Foundation.

**DESCRIPTION:** Assisted Migration (AM), also termed Managed Relocation, Conservation Translocation and Assisted Recolonization amongst others, is increasingly highlighted in the conservation and climate adaptation fora as a realistic, practical, and viable tactic for addressing shifting population and species ranges in a rapidly changing climate. A number of researchers, environmental non-governmental organizations and government institutions across North America are actively experimenting with AM as a climate change adaptation strategy for species and ecosystems, helping to build knowledge and provide lessons-learned for and against AM as an effective strategy.

As this presentation will demonstrate, organizational policies and protocols are evolving as more evidence around AM as an adaptation strategy gradually becomes available. Notwithstanding, evidence for AM’s effectiveness for a range of taxa is still largely missing in the published literature, particularly in the context of protected and conserved areas. Anecdotal knowledge and evidence for AM seems to exist within

	<p>institutions and communities of practice and may not yet be synthesized and mobilized for the broader conservation community.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The NAWPA includes the six largest North American land and resource management agencies: Canada—PCA; Mexico—Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, CONANP; United States—the USDA, the USFS; the DOI, the BLM, the FWS, and the NPS. The USGS is an official partner. Through the NAWPA collaboration, participating organizations exchange ideas, experiences, best practices, and innovative solutions to enhance stewardship of North America’s conservation lands.</p> <p>The NAWPA periodically hosts virtual workshops to present knowledge and current or upcoming work on a priority topic/emerging issue. In April 2023, the NAWPA held a workshop on AM and found it valuable to bring the discussion to the Trilateral.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Gather case studies or information about on-the-ground initiatives related to Assisted Migration. Email NAWPA Facilitator Adam Hanson, adam@wild.org and Parks Canada’s Climate Change Science and Advisory Team, changementclimatique-climatechange@pc.gc.ca with examples you wish to share. Any information compiled will be available by request at the same coordinates.</p>
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**WEDNESDAY, June 28, 2023**

<p>11:00 –                  11:15 MX                  / 1:00 –                  1:15pm                  EST</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Theme: Grasslands - Joint Session with the Migratory Bird Table</i></b></p> <p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 5 (Mig Bird Table Item 5):</u></b> The JV8 Central Grasslands Conservation Initiative (JV8).</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Andy Bishop, Rainwater Basin Joint Venture; Mike Carter, Playa Lakes Joint Venture; Karen Chapman, Rio Grande Joint Venture; Jim Devries, Prairie Habitat Joint Venture; Jennie Duberstein, Sonoran Joint Venture; Josh Vest, Prairie Pothole Joint Venture; Ali Duvall, Eco-Alliances for Change, LLC; Jim Giocomo, American Bird Conservancy; Robert Perez, Oaks and Prairies Joint Venture, Jeff Raasch, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; Catherine Wightman, Northern Great Plains Joint Venture.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The JV8 is an international partnership of eight Migratory Bird Joint Ventures (JVs) unified for conservation of North America’s Central Grasslands. It engages and expands JV partnerships across North America for the stewardship of native grassland ecosystems. The JV8 builds on the power of partnerships and the Migratory Bird JVs’ 35-year record of success in habitat stewardship to support birds, other wildlife, and people. The JV8 connects grassland stewardship efforts across not only a landscape of 500 million acres and multiple nations, but across the breeding, migratory, and wintering habitat of grassland birds.</p> <p>In 2023, the JV8 has four main areas of focus: coordinated conservation delivery, strategic communications, partnership building, and ongoing operations and foundational support. We are developing a business plan, to include metrics for measuring progress across JVs and a vision for work in the next five years; implementing the JV8 Strategic</p>
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	<p>Communications Plan to build and strengthen relationships with key audiences; reinforcing and supporting connections with efforts like the Central Grasslands Road Map to contribute JV expertise and experience in conservation delivery; and working towards longer-term support JV8.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> 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 trilateral coordinated grassland conservation. These eight Joint Ventures work within their geographies and across boundaries to help ensure healthy grasslands for birds, other wildlife, and people who depend on them.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss vision for JV8’s role in conservation delivery/implementation, and connections to other continental grasslands conservation efforts.</li> <li>• Discuss potential sources of financial and institutional support for JV8, and for accelerating, replicating, adapting, and, where appropriate, scaling up successful grassland conservation efforts among JVs.</li> <li>• Garner continued support by the parties of the Trilateral Committee and Work Groups for collaborative conservation efforts for the central grasslands of North America.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11:15 – 11:30 MX / 1:15 – 1:30pm EST</b></p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 6 (Mig Bird Table Item 6):</b> A National Conservation Action Plan for Species at Risk with the Agriculture Sector; Canadian Wildlife Service.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Carolyn Seburn, Canadian Wildlife Service; Monica Hadarits, Canadian Cattle Association; Erika Bachmann, Canadian Wildlife Service; Mark Hoyorka, Canadian Wildlife Service</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Under the Pan Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada, ECCC was mandated to co-develop conservation action plans with priority sectors, including agriculture. After three years of planning, meeting, debating, and writing, the agriculture sector Core Planning Team has finished a draft conservation action plan that has been distributed for wider engagement with stakeholders and partners.</p> <p>The action plan identifies opportunities, threats and enabling conditions to enhance the recovery of species and ecosystems at risk across Canada. The action plan will support co-benefits for agricultural producers and conservation outcomes. We are collaborating with the sector and other segments of society to collectively identify what tools will help the agriculture sector be successful in managing land use change more wisely to support species recovery and broader sector sustainability.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The Pan Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada shifted species-at-risk conservation from a single-species approach to one that focuses on multiple species and ecosystems. Under this approach, we are concentrating conservation efforts on priority places, species and sectors and threats across Canada. The three priority sectors are agriculture, forestry, and urban development, of which the agriculture sector work is the most advanced. The agriculture sector action plan</p>

	<p>was developed by a core planning team comprised of provincial and federal government, industry, conservation organizations, academia, independent agriculture producers and Indigenous advisors.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> We would like to raise awareness of the agriculture sector conservation action plan, as well as the broader priority sectors initiative. We would like to generate interest among potential partners and stakeholders to participate in implementing the conservation measures identified in the action plan.</p>
<p><b>11:30 – 11:45 MX / 1:30 – 1:45pm EST</b></p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 7 (Mig Bird Table Item 7):</b> Conservation of a Priority Site Through Trinational Collaboration: Laguna Madre, Tamaulipas (Mexico).</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Benoit Laliberte (Environment and Climate Change Canada), Adrián Varela Echavarría, Carlos Barriga Vallejo and Salvador Narváez Torres (Pronatura Noreste A.C.), Martha López Hernández and David Lerma Quiroga (Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Laguna Madre y Delta del Río Bravo), Karen Chapman and Jesús Franco (Rio Grande Joint Venture, American Bird Conservancy), Sbeidy Yoselin Guzmán Ramírez, Rigel Nava Castillo and Mara Betanzos Reyes (Terra Asesoría Ambiental)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Laguna Madre (Tamaulipas, Mexico) is a site of great biological, ecological, and economic importance. It is one of the largest hypersaline systems in the world, and it is composed of various ecosystems, such as mangrove forests, scrublands, islets, seagrass beds, wetlands, and coastal lagoons, which makes it a site with unique biological richness and biodiversity in the world. 15 percent of North America’s migratory birds travelling through Mexico use the Laguna Madre, including species at risk such as the Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) and the Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>). A third of the Redhead (<i>Aythya americana</i>) population also winters there. The Laguna Madre’s high productivity also support coastal fisheries activities, which can generate considerable pressure for wildlife. In recent years, collaborative work to strengthen conservation strategies have generated ecological and community development benefits, through inclusion schemes, capacity building, and regulation. However, continued collaborative efforts are needed to increase capacity (e.g. wildlife monitoring, bird banding and tracking), restore hydrological systems, and support sustainable community development. This presentation will summarize work conducted by partners over the last decades and highlight current and future needs for conservation, research, and sustainable community development.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The Laguna Madre y Delta del Río Bravo Flora and Fauna Protection Area was designated as a federal Natural Protected Area (NPA) on April 14, 2005. This protected area is located in the municipalities of Matamoros, San Fernando and Soto La Marina, in the state of Tamaulipas, it covers an area of 572,808 hectares. It is also a RAMSAR site, a UNESCO biosphere reserve, and a site of International Importance for Shorebirds by the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network. It hosts 144 resident species of birds, four of which (2.7 percent) are endemic in Mexico, and one more has a distribution restricted to Mexico and neighboring areas (quasi-endemic). The Kemp's ridley (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>), which is the most endangered of all sea turtles’ nests there. Critical ecosystem services provided by the Laguna Madre include food production, fish and shrimp nurseries, and carbon sequestration. Over the last 20 years, partners (e.g. SEMARNAT, CONANP, Tamaulipas State Government, Pronatura Noreste, A.C., Terra Asesoría Ambiental, FWS, and ECCC), have invested to promote protection, conservation, and community development in the area. However, despite these coordinated efforts, resources</p>

	<p>are lacking to fully implement the various management plans develop for this site (e.g. Management Plan developed by CONANP in 2015, Reddish Egret Conservation Plan developed by Pronatura Noreste, A.C. in 2014), while pressure on the Laguna Madre ecosystems continue to increase (e.g. effects of population growth, climate change and coastal engineering). Therefore, it is necessary to encourage investment and the participation of new stakeholders to strengthen the implementation of collaborative and coordinated strategies that ensure conservation and effective community development.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of sister sites between parks</li> <li>• Capacity building – bird banding/Motus</li> <li>• Establish Piping Plover working group between Canada, USA, and Mexico</li> <li>• Fisheries action plan</li> <li>• Coastal engineering mitigation action plan</li> </ul>
<p><b>11:45 – 12:00</b>  <b>MX / 1:45 - 2:00pm</b>  <b>EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 8 (Mig Bird Table Item 8):</u></b> Implementation of Grassland Letter of Intent (LOI).</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs – Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) and Ecosystems Working Table co-chairs – Edy Hernández (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS), Alaine Camfield (ECCC)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> With the signature of the LOI, implementation of the agreed-upon activities will be discussed. The purpose of the LOI is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... to provide a specific framework for "the Participants" to renew and strengthen efforts to collaborate on the conservation and restoration of grasslands and grassland bird populations in North America.</p> <p>Commitments in the LOI are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Agencies intend to expand cooperation in regional, bilateral, and trilateral activities in support of grassland habitat conservation and restoration.</li> <li>2. The Agencies intend to continue to participate in and support collaborative initiatives related to grassland bird and habitat conservation, such as the Trilateral Committee (Migratory Birds, Ecosystem Conservation, and Species of Common Conservation Concern working tables), the JV8 Central Grasslands Initiative, North America Intergovernmental Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness and Protected Areas Conservation (NAWPA), the Central Grasslands Roadmap, and other summits, workshops or similar activities in 2023 and beyond. This may include the establishment of grassland inventories for effective measurement of habitat loss and restoration and to support setting mutual grassland conservation objectives.</li> <li>3. The Agencies may invite the participation of other government agencies, educational and research institutions, as well as any other stakeholders considered relevant and pertinent for the development of the referenced activities, and non-government organizations with experience and interest in conservation of grassland birds and wildlife. Relevant expertise may be sought in ecological restoration, agriculture</li> </ol>



	<p>("grass-based economies") and agricultural policy, human dimensions, and social sciences relevant to land-use and land-management choices, Indigenous knowledge systems and cultural expertise, fire ecology, climatology, continent-wide geospatial tracking of grassland extent and condition, and other disciplines with a bearing on the maintenance of ecosystem function and grassland species.</p> <p>4. All activities of cooperation are subject to the availability of funds and to the applicable laws and regulations of the respective governments, with the understanding that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. each Agency is expected to provide for its own expenses;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. nothing in this LOI gives rise to legally binding rights or obligations under the laws of the Participants or international law, and it does not create any liability or claim for damages by the Agencies or any third party; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">c. this LOI does not obligate funding nor allocation of resources, assets, or personnel from the Agencies.</p> <p>5. The Agencies intend to make all non-proprietary technical information obtained through their collaboration available to the public to the extent permissible under their respective laws and regulations.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Identify how LOI will be implemented, and progress reported during 2024 Trilateral meeting.</p>
<p>12:00 –                  12:15                  MX /                  2:00 -                  2:15pm                  EST</p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
<p>12:15 –                  12:35                  MX /                  2:15 –                  2:35pm                  EST</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Theme: Administrative Priorities/Nature-based Climate Solutions</i></b></p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 9:</b> Community agroecology for conservation and food sovereignty.</p> <p><b>COLABORADORES y CONTACTOS:</b> <b>Prof. Sergio Gonzales Arzate</b>, La defensa del territorio Juntos lo Lograremos (arzatesergio@hotmail.com).</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Prof. Sergio Gonzales Arzate</b>, La defensa del territorio Juntos lo Lograremos (arzatesergio@hotmail.com).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPCION:</b> La situación aquí presentada tiene mucho que ver con la debilidad del ser humano, aunado a otros factores de incorrecta producción. Hemos de analizar que a través de la historia, el egoísmo y la avaricia inherentes al ser humano permean en los ámbitos en donde éste interviene; destacando, pues, la injerencia del ser humano en su forma de obrar e impactar en su realidad. Aquí se observa la múltiple intervención de quienes desean obtener riqueza en un tiempo relativamente corto sin pensar en las funestas consecuencias para otros. Lo realmente destacable en este punto es nuestra imposibilidad de cambiar la forma de pensar de otras personas y al contrario cambiar la nuestra y generar de manera consciente una réplica de nuestros saberes.</p>

Todos los que participamos en “Defensa del territorio” y “Juntos lo lograremos” nos llevamos una grata sorpresa por las enseñanzas compartidas por los compañeros de Ciudad de México sobre la forma de cultivar nuestras plantas de manera natural, desde el suficiente afloje de la tierra hasta los biofertilizantes y bioinsecticidas que no afectan el ecosistema. Además, estos saberes deben trascender, pues de nada sirve el beneficio personal cuando hay infinidad de personas en la ignorancia por proveerse de sus alimentos naturales. Grandes movimientos mundiales han sido inspirados por dos o tres personas; tenemos el caso de A. A., trascendiendo personas y países. Por ello creo importantísimo replicar y dar a conocer estos saberes al mayor número de personas y organizaciones en posibilidad de crear una conciencia para cambiar nuestra consistencia alimenticia. Alejarnos de los químicos y acercarnos a lo natural.

Si hemos logrado crear una conciencia entre nosotros, creo posible hacerlo más adelante, pues tenemos de nuestra parte y nuestro aliado como motivación principal: una mayor calidad de vida. Actualmente, en nuestro huerto hemos sembrado milpa, cilantro, betabel, rábanos, calabacita, fresa, chile, espinaca y tomate. A la fecha ya hemos cosechado fresa, cilantro, rábanos, betabel, calabacita y flor de calabaza. Los productos de estas cosechas tienen un sabor mucho mejor que las que se pueden conseguir en el súper mercado. Debo aclarar la sorpresa significativa de la milpa, pues ésta es la siembra conjunta de maíz, frijol y calabaza, alimentos claves de nuestros ancestros, guardando una gran interacción de supervivencia entre ellos. A la fecha también hemos producido dos tipos de bioinsecticidas y tres tipos de biofertilizantes (100% naturales y ecológicos). Esto ha sido una novedosa experiencia que deberíamos replicar y evitar quedarnos con ella.

**DESCRIPTION:** The situation presented here has a lot to do with the weakness of the human being, together with other factors of incorrect production. We have to analyze that throughout history, selfishness and greed inherent to the human being permeate the areas where it intervenes; highlighting, therefore, the interference of the human being in their way of acting and impacting their reality. Here we observe the multiple intervention of those who want to obtain wealth in a relatively short time without thinking about the disastrous consequences for others. What is really remarkable at this point is our inability to change the way of thinking of other people and, on the contrary, change ours and consciously generate a replica of our knowledge.

All of us who are part of "Defense of the territory" and "Together we will make it" were pleasantly surprised by the teachings shared by our colleagues from Mexico City on how to cultivate our plants naturally, from sufficient loosening of the soil. to biofertilizers and bioinsecticides that do not affect the ecosystem. In addition, we believe this knowledge must transcend, because personal benefit is useless when there are countless people ignorant to provide themselves with their natural foods. Great world movements have been inspired by two or three people; we have the case of A.A., transcending people and countries. For this reason, I believe it is very important to replicate and make this knowledge available to others and organizations with the possibility of creating an awareness to change our nutritional consistency. Get away from chemicals and get closer to the natural.

If we have managed to create awareness among ourselves, I think it is possible to do so later, since we have on our side and our ally as the main motivation: a better quality of life. Currently, in our garden we have planted milpa, cilantro, beetroot, radish, zucchini, strawberry, chili, spinach and tomato. To date we have already harvested strawberry, coriander, radish, beetroot, zucchini and squash. The products of these harvests have a much better flavor than those that can be found in the supermarket. I must clarify the significant

surprise of the milpa, since this is the joint planting of corn, beans and squash, key foods of our ancestors, keeping a great survival interaction between them. To date we have also produced two types of bioinsecticides and three types of biofertilizers (100% natural and ecological). This has been a new experience that we should replicate.

**TRASFONDO:** Creo que en nuestra sociedad hay quienes alabamos los grandes logros tecnológicos, sin embargo, no todos esos avances en la tecnología han sido favorables a toda la sociedad. Un caso desfavorable específico es la alimentación. Nuestros valores alimenticios provienen en un alto porcentaje de la agricultura. Si analizamos con honestidad cómo llegan a nuestras mesas los alimentos que consumimos, vamos a tener que aceptar una realidad adversa, pues estos alimentos vienen ya cargados con un alto índice de toxicidad. Estos alimentos producen, desde pequeñas erupciones en la piel hasta el mortal cáncer, sin olvidar el Alzheimer, Parkinson, y demás enfermedades degenerativas. Pero, ¿por qué y cómo es esta toxicidad alimenticia? Ello tiene que ver con un apresuramiento por producir; por el enriquecimiento de unos cuantos valiéndose de estos avances tecnológicos. Así, observamos que una planta que sigue un proceso natural de 4 a 5 meses en estar listo para ser cosechado, altera su ciclo natural al recibir una cantidad exagerada de fertilizantes químicos e insecticidas basados en productos cancerígenos sumamente dañinos a nuestra salud.

Al final, el producto adquiere un buen tamaño y excelente presentación, pero con un alto costo para el consumo humano comenzando por el sabor distinto al producido naturalmente, aunado a la peor cara de la moneda: estas cosechas cargan altas dosis de sustancias químicas perjudiciales al consumo humano. Sabemos de las medidas y estándares de producción que organizaciones “protectoras” tienen para los productos agrícolas; desafortunadamente, el caballero “Don dinero” hace mella y los alimentos cargados de toxicidad siguen llegando a nuestras mesas. Según la OMS la toxicidad va de acuerdo a la capacidad que una sustancia tiene para causar efectos adversos en un ser vivo. Estos casos han sido comprobados y vueltos a comprobar, es aquí donde el caballero “Don dinero” ayuda a flexibilizar leyes, la producción continúa y nuestros platos siguen inundados, no precisamente de elementos 100% naturales.

**BACKGROUND:** I believe that in our society there are those who praise the great technological achievements, however, not all these advances in technology have been favorable to the whole society. A specific unfavorable case is feeding. Our food values come in a high percentage from agriculture. If we honestly analyze how the food we eat reaches our tables, we are going to have to accept an adverse reality, these foods are already loaded with a high level of toxicity.

These foods can produce everything from small skin rashes to deadly cancer, not forgetting Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and other degenerative diseases. But why and how is this food toxicity? This has to do with a rush to produce; for the enrichment of a few using these technological advances. Thus, we observe that a plant that follows a natural process of 4 to 5 months to be ready to be harvested alters its natural cycle by receiving an exaggerated amount of chemical fertilizers and insecticides based on carcinogenic products that are extremely harmful to our health.

In the end, the product acquires a good size and excellent presentation, but with a high cost for human consumption, beginning with the flavor different from that produced naturally, coupled with the worst side of the coin: these crops carry high doses of harmful chemical substances to the human consumption. We know about the measures and production

	<p>standards that "protective" organizations have for agricultural products; Unfortunately, the gentleman "Mr money" makes a dent and food laden with toxicity continues to reach our tables. According to the WHO, toxicity goes according to the ability of a substance to cause adverse effects in a living being. These cases have been verified over and over again, it is here where the gentleman "Mr money" helps to make laws more flexible, production continues and our plates continue to be flooded, not exactly with 100% natural elements.</p> <p><b>RESULTADOS SOLICITADOS:</b> Si hay algo de valor en esta vida, es la vida misma. Si poseemos un conocimiento útil para la vida, lo menos que podemos hacer es darlo a conocer, El incremento de los huertos familiares, por lo descrito líneas arriba, se presenta como una opción importante para la gente deseosa de escapar de las garras de las sustancias químicas amenazadoras para la salud. Desde luego, estamos sin conexiones para tener la publicidad y promocionar nuestro proyecto, pero si contamos con la firme determinación de dar a conocer estos saberes y de apoyar a quienes deseen iniciar con sus huertos familiares, este proyecto podrá expandirse.</p> <p>El haber vivido esta experiencia nos da las herramientas y motivaciones para ofrecerlos a quienes así lo quieran. Todo lo aquí tratado no se trata del descubrimiento del hilo negro, sino de la combinación de conciencia y convicción por llegar a una vida más saludable. La semilla está plantada.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> If there is anything of value in this life, it is life itself. If we have useful knowledge for life, the least we can do is share it with others. The increase in family gardens, as described above, is presented as an important option for people wishing to escape the clutches of substances health-threatening chemicals. Of course, we are without connections to have publicity and promote our project, but if we have the firm determination of sharing this knowledge and to support those who wish to start with their family gardens, this project will be able to expand.</p> <p>Having lived this experience gives us the tools and motivations to offer them to those who want them. Everything discussed here is not about the discovery of the black thread, but about the combination of awareness and conviction to reach a healthier life. The seed is planted.</p>
<p><b>12:35 – 12:55                  MX / 2:35 – 2:55pm                  EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 10:</u></b> The Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Mark Hovorka</b>, Catherine Bailey-Jourdain, Chris Henschel</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> This session will provide an overview of the Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund (NSCSF) administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). The NSCSF aims to reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 5-7 megatons CO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030 and deliver co-benefits for biodiversity. We will present three case studies: one involving ecological restoration; one involving sector-based policy reform; and one involving Indigenous-led natural climate solutions.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund (NSCSF) is a \$1.4 billion, 10-year fund to reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 5-7 megatons in 2030 and continue this reduction to 2050. This will be achieved through protection, enhanced management and restoration of forests, grasslands, wetlands, and peatlands.</p>

	<p>The fund will invest in both place-based actions as well as sector-based policy projects to address the drivers of ecosystem loss and degradation by changing land use or management rules or incentives, developing specific programs, or implementing tools that help overcome barriers and accelerate the implementation of natural climate solutions.</p> <p>Objectives of the fund also include (1) achieving co-benefits for biodiversity and human well-being; (2) measuring and reporting all greenhouse gas emission reduction outcomes in Canada’s national inventory report; and (3) advancing the federal commitment to reconciliation by providing dedicated support to enable Indigenous peoples to play a meaningful leadership role in natural climate solutions.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> To share information about Canada’s approach to natural climate solutions through the NSCSF and to facilitate a discussion about approaches to addressing the joint crises of climate change and biodiversity loss. We will also convey experiences and lessons learned from the first year and a half implementing the NSCSF.</p>
<p>12:55 –                  13:15 MX                  / 2:55 –                  3:15pm                  EST</p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 11:</b> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Nature Based Solutions</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Sara Ward, FWS</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The presentation will provide an overview of how the FWS is strategically and intentionally deploying nature-based solutions (NBS). The Service’s Nature Based Resiliency Coordinator will cover NBS strategies the FWS uses to address climate hazards, programmatic adoption of the NBS criteria, use of the NBS as a delivery tool for management actions identified via the resist-accept-direct (RAD) framework, the FWS NBS technical and implementation expertise (MAT, science apps support, Refuge IMD, fisheries, wildfire, etc.), and examples of success.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> the NBS include a suite of actions that protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified systems to meet societal needs and to protect biodiversity. The FWS is already a known, international leader in the field of NBS delivery and we are uniquely positioned to accelerate and scale up on-the-ground implementation of NBS guided by criteria to maximize results for nature and people.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Awareness and expanded partnerships</p>
<p>13:15 –                  13:30                  MX /                  3:15 –                  3:30pm                  EST</p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
<p>13:30 –                  15:00                  MX /                  3:30 –                  5:00pm                  EST</p>	<p><b>Theme: “Seeds” of Success to Ensure Ecosystem Conservation</b></p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 12:</b> Agrobiodiversity: a priority component for ecosystem conservation</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Alana Pacheco Flores, Instituto para el Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Colima, Jardín Etnobiológico la Campana, Colima, Jardín Botánico de Colima, A.C., Canasta de Semillas, A.C.</p>

**DESCRIPTION:** Conservation of agrobiodiversity through two strategies: the implementation of community seed banks network by Canasta de Semillas A.C. And the implementation of an Ethnobiological Garden in Colima as an integral inter-institutional and citizen tool for research, education, in situ and ex situ germplasm conservation and its associated traditional knowledge about the use and management of biodiversity.

**BACKGROUND:** The community seed banks network was implemented by Canasta de Semillas A.C. and SINAREFI. The development of the Ethnobiological garden and community seed bank in Colima is a project implemented by Jardín Botánico de Colima, A. C., Instituto para el Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Colima and CONACYT.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To share information on national-scale planning, conservation, and management initiatives. To identify areas of collaboration across the three countries and promote information sharing.

**AGENDA ITEM 13:** National Native Seed Strategy for Canada: A Roadmap for Restoration

**COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS :** **Stefan Weber**, Canadian Wildlife Federation; Carolyn Callaghan, Canadian Wildlife Federation

**DESCRIPTION:** We will provide an overview of the National Native Seed Strategy for Canada, which is being developed by a collaborative of native seed and plant experts. We will present a summary of challenges, issues related to cross-border seed transfer, and recommended action for public investment into native plants to meet our restoration commitments.

**BACKGROUND:** Canada has committed to restoring 30 percent of degraded land by 2030, and since plants are the foundation of all terrestrial ecosystems, much of this work will rely on local native plant seeds. But where will these seeds come from? In partnership with Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Federation is engaging with native plant experts across Canada to understand what limits the availability of native seed in Canada and how to increase this supply ethically and sustainably.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Discuss the challenges that others face in sourcing native seed for restoration and their experience in shifting procurement policies to reflect the longer timeframes for restoration projects. Identify areas for cross boarder collaboration in advancing Canada's seed supply for restoration.

**AGENDA ITEM 14:** National Seed Strategy for Rehabilitation and Restoration

**COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:** **Patricia De Angelis** (FWS), **Dave Walker** (FWS)

**DESCRIPTION:** The National Seed Strategy for Rehabilitation and Restoration (Seed Strategy) was developed in 2015 by the FWS and other federal agencies of the Plant Conservation Alliance (PCA) to support a coordinated nationwide effort to increase the supply of native plants needed for restoration.

	<p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Native plant communities are the foundation of functional ecosystems and provide genetic diversity vital to long-term ecosystem health and resiliency. But the native plants needed to restore resilient communities are not available in the quantity, diversity, or quality needed to ensure long-term restoration success. The Seed Strategy, the first national strategy of its kind, focuses on four goals: identifying seed needs and ensuring a reliable supply of genetically appropriate seed, research, decision tools, and communication. These four goals are all working toward the Seed Strategy vision of having “the right seed in the right place at the right time.”</p> <p>As the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration unfolded in 2021, the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) embarked on an ambitious path to invest in the infrastructure, tools, and labor needed for ecosystem restoration and resilience. Part of that ambitious agenda is carrying out the goals of the Seed Strategy. The FWS established a seed strategy implementation team with representatives from many of the FWS programs and regions to help guide our agency’s implementation efforts and we also help coordinate federal agency efforts as a co-lead for the Seed Strategy Federal Implementation Working Group and as Chair of the PCA Federal Committee. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) is investing \$1.4 billion for Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience, including funding to implement the Seed Strategy. A Federal cross-bureau team, known as the National Seed Strategy Keystone Initiative (Seed Strategy KI), is identifying vital Seed Strategy investments appropriate for this funding. The priorities for this funding in 2022 and 2023 are native seed collection, seed production, and ecoregional collaboration to restore resilient lands.</p> <p>The Seed Strategy has released progress reports for years 2015-2021, and The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine released "An Assessment of Native Seed Needs and the Capacity for Their Supply: Final Report" in January 2023. The report completes the second and final stage of the study, which began in 2020 and provides 10 recommendations for improving the native seed supply.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Sharing information and lessons learned about efforts across North America to ensure a reliable supply of genetically appropriate native seeds and plant material for restoration of functional ecosystems that support our communities and economies and that are resilient in the face of climate change.</p>
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**THURSDAY, June 29, 2023**

<p><b>11:00 – 11:30          MX / 1:00 –          1:30pm EST</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Joint Session with the Species Table</i></b></p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 15:</b> Trilateral Island Initiative: Conservation and Restoration of the Islands of Canada, the United States, and Mexico.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Annie Little (NPS)</b>, Gilles Seutin (Parks Canada), Federico Méndez Sánchez (Conservación de Islas), Gregg Howald (Advanced Conservation Strategies), Patty Baião (Island Conservation), Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Nick Holmes (The Nature Conservancy), Eric VanderWerf (Pacific Rim Conservation), Lindsay Young (Pacific Rim Conservation).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> 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</p>
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	<p>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 ECWT on the status of current collaborative efforts, including ongoing projects, new priorities, and efforts to further the LOI. We will highlight island conservation efforts that in particular relate to the 2023 priorities, including adaptation to ecosystem change, technological innovation, connectivity, and climate change. We will highlight work that incorporates aspects of Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion, and Accessibility or Environmental Justice.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Over the last decade, multiple bilateral and trilateral island restoration projects have been initiated. In order to further encourage coordination and collaboration on island projects, a Trilateral Island Working Group was created in 2012. This group developed the LOI that was signed by the three countries at the 2014 Trilateral Meeting in Querétaro, Mexico. The LOI documents that the three countries intend to engage in cooperative bilateral and trilateral activities to promote sustainable environmental policies and practices in support of island conservation. The Working Group will discuss achievements, priorities, and updates of recent collaborative efforts related to island conservation.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>11:30 – 12:00                  MX / 1:30 –                  2:00pm EST</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Theme: Biodiversity and Climate Change</i></b></p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 16:</b> Biodiversity and Climate Change: A continental assessment of scientific knowledge and policy options</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Douglas Beard and Hien Ngo, United States Geological Survey (USGS); <b>Christie Spence and Anne Munier</b>, Environment &amp; Climate Change Canada (ECCC); Patricia Koleff, La Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The USGS is leading the process to develop the first-ever continental (North American) assessment of biodiversity and climate change. The assessment will be conducted by scientists, knowledge holders, practitioners, and policy experts from governments (federal, Native and Indigenous Nations, state/ province/ territory, local), universities, nonprofit organizations, the private sector, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) from Canada, the United States and Mexico. It will characterize the state of understanding of key linkages between climate change and biodiversity, identify critical knowledge gaps, and summarize implications for biodiversity and climate-change policy.</p> <p>Since the Trilateral Committee meeting last year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada and Mexico have partnerships with the USGS through the following federal agencies: Environment &amp; Climate Change Canada, and the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO);</li> <li>• A Federal Registry Notice (FRN) was launched (April - June 2023) requesting comments and feedback on the draft prospectus and nominations of authors or Guidance Committee members. Both feedback and comments on the draft</li> </ul>



	<p>prospectus and expert engagement are welcomed from all three countries (Canada, US, and Mexico).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assessment authors (co-chairs, coordinating lead authors and a majority of lead authors) and Guidance Committee members have been selected.</li></ul> <p>The presentation's main objectives are: 1) to update and introduce the assessment report to the Species of Common Conservation Concern Working Table and the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management, respectively, and 2) to explore and discuss opportunities for potential engagement with the Trilateral Committee members and this assessment process.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Biodiversity underlies nature's contributions to people (also known as ecosystem services), including food, food and water security, hazard protection, and cultural values. Understanding the interplay between climate change and biodiversity is critical for the implementation of effective and lasting solutions to climate change and for maintaining biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. The USGS proposed a national assessment of biodiversity and climate change in its Fiscal Year 2022 budget; it was subsequently decided that conducting the assessment at a continental scale was necessary to strengthen it and make the outcomes more effective and more broadly applicable.</p> <p>This assessment compliments and builds on previous efforts and synergizes with existing processes to assess the most current evidence base regarding status and trends, drivers, and effectiveness of responses.</p> <p>Examples in the US include the <a href="#">America the Beautiful Initiative</a>, which supports stewardship of US lands and waters. It will also draw from relevant chapters of the upcoming <a href="#">Fifth National Climate Assessment</a> (NCA5, 2023) which, among other topics, examines climate impacts on ecosystems, ecosystem services and biodiversity. The assessment will contribute to the <b>National Nature Assessment</b> (NNA). Finally, the assessment will contribute to Executive Orders 14008 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad) and 14072 (Strengthening the Nation's Forests, Communities, and Local Economies).</p> <p>In Canada, the <a href="#">Enhanced Nature Legacy Initiative</a> is continuing work to conserve species and ecosystems, in partnership and in the spirit of reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples; its goals include building resilience to climate change. From the climate perspective, a thriving natural environment is a key theme of Canada's <a href="#">National Adaptation Strategy</a>, which explicitly recognizes the value of Nature-based solutions for both mitigation and adaptation. The assessment will inform these ongoing efforts, providing up-to-date knowledge and analysis to support effective action. It will also foster development of binational and cross-border solutions to the dual challenges of biodiversity conservation and climate change.</p> <p>In Mexico, CONABIO has developed a <b>National Biodiversity Information System</b> with accompanying operational systems and has carried out analyses to provide data and information in different formats for decision-makers and the general public. This information will provide guidance for mitigation and adaptation measures to face major threats of climate change in Mexico, as part of its National Program on Climate Change 2020-2024.</p>
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	<p>The Assessment will draw from and inform these ongoing efforts in Canada and Mexico, providing up-to-date knowledge and analysis to support effective action in those countries as well as the US. It will also foster development of binational, trinational, and cross-border solutions to the dual challenges of biodiversity conservation and climate change. In order to be legitimate, credible and relevant, this assessment report will learn from previous assessment processes (such as conducted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the National Climate Assessments), models and principles in its development. In addition, the assessment will be innovative with its approach in some respects, for example, with the deliberate inclusion of different knowledge systems and key stakeholders (e.g., practitioners, Indigenous Peoples, and local community representatives, etc.) from the onset of the process to assure that we produce actionable, knowledge-based assessments for use in policy, regulation, and management of the environment.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We seek the engagement of the Trilateral Committee to work with governmental and non-governmental partners at local, state, and Federal levels in México, Canada, and the U.S. through the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ We seek cooperation with the Trilateral Committee during the assessment process such as: feedback during review phases (draft chapters - early 2024), participation in governmental engagement events, and support in developing outreach and awareness material regarding the key findings from the assessment report, even in conducting national outreach campaigns in each country.</li> <li>○ Garner support for any project and/or outreach opportunities involving continental/international collaboration resulting from assessment report key findings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>12:00 – 12:15                  MX / 2:00 –                  2:15pm EST</b></p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
<p><b>12:15 – 13:15                  MX / 2:15 –                  3:15pm EST</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Theme: Nature-based Solutions</b></p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 17:</b> Project Carbon, Water and Indigenous Biodiversity (<i>Carbono, Agua y Biodiversidad Indígena</i>) (CARBIOIN), a community initiative</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Integradora de Comunidades Indígenas y Campesinas de Oaxaca (ICICO)</b></p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The group will explain the main challenges, successes and the future vision of the project Carbon, Water, and Indigenous Biodiversity in 11 communities Oaxacan communities, developed by the Integrator of Indigenous and Agrarian Communities of Oaxaca.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The CARBIOIN Project was created in 2000 as part of an 11-community initiative to enter the Voluntary Carbon Market to obtain added value for their natural resources. In the beginning, the CARBIOIN project contributed to form a Mexican Voluntary Carbon Market prototype with help from diverse civil society organizations and the private sector. To date, it has been the only project at national scale with the capability to integrate 14 Oaxacan indigenous communities in a single space, along with civil society members, the private sector and government</p>

	<p>representatives from State and Federal levels, producing tangible results in the participant communities and contributing to the conservation of Natural Resources in Community Territories.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Discussion on nature and social benefits to this approach.</p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 18:</b> Orinary and Afro-Mexican peoples from the state of Veracruz and their Water and Environment</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Rosita Martinez Facundo</b>, Hiram Isaac Moreno Morales, Jesus Hernandez Tiburcio</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Currently, our forests are endangered, our Mother Earth as the source of all life and nature is being polluted every day, making our vital liquid a scarce resource. Therefore, it's necessary to take care of our ecosystem and our environment.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> 33 percent of all surface water of the country runs through Veracruz, having a surface annual median flow of 139 million cubic meters because we have 3 watersheds: Tuxpan-Jamapa, Papaloapan and Coatzacoalcos. In Indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities, people don't have the necessary infrastructure to access the water of the sub basins and carry it to human settlements, as well as the infrastructure needed to clean rivers and forests. Because of this, we have severe pollution of subsurface water, our environment, and ecosystems. Thus, we have implemented actions in the municipalities with the most opportunities for social advancement.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Discussion on nature and social benefits to this approach.</p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 19:</b> Planning Nature Based projects using climate informed decision tools</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Sara Ward</b>, FWS</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The FWS is applying unprecedented Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding to natural infrastructure and natural climate solutions projects that address priority climate adaptation, resiliency and mitigation needs. The FWS has received over \$120M for the purposes of "rebuilding and restoring units" of the NWRS and State Wildlife Management Areas (WMA). The presentation will present an overview of how we are using standard criteria and climate informed decision tools to assure meaningful and highly leveraged co-benefits for ecological and human communities at the landscape scale.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The NBS include a suite of actions that protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified systems to meet societal needs and to protect biodiversity. The FWS is already a known, international leader in the field of NBS delivery and we are uniquely positioned to accelerate and scale up on-the-ground implementation of NBS guided by criteria to maximize results for nature and people.</p>
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	<p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> information sharing on tools and resources for the NBS delivery</p>
<p><b>13:15 – 13:30                  MX / 3:15 –                  3:30pm EST</b></p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
<p><b>13:30 – 13:50                  MX / 3:30 –                  3:50pm EST</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Theme: Landscape Conservation and Climate Change</i></p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM 20:</b> Community actions for the conservation of the wetlands of Montaña María</p> <p><b>COLABORADORES y CONTACTOS:</b> <b>Nicolás Gómez Velasco</b>, Consejo general de la zona sur y de los humedales de la Ciudad de San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Nicolás Gómez Velasco</b>, Chiapas. General Council of the South Zone and Wetlands of the City of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPCION</b> En la ciudad de San Cristóbal de Las Casas, Chiapas. Están ubicados los humedales de montaña, los cuales son: María Eugenia y La Kisst, ANP, con reconocimiento Internacional Ramsar y de Hábitat Crítico, ecosistemas únicos en el mundo, además de prestar servicios ambientales para la cuenca, y del planeta.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> In the City of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas. The mountain wetlands are: María Eugenia and La Kisst, ANP, with International Ramsar and Critical Habitat recognition, unique ecosystems in the world, in addition to providing environmental services for the basin, and the planet.</p> <p><b>TRASFONDO:</b> Las comunidades por más de 10 años realizan acciones comunitarias para la conservación y restauración de los humedales y del rescate de las especies endémicas de dichos espacios, amenazados por la urbanización de la ciudad.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The communities for more than 10 years carry out community actions for the conservation and restoration of wetlands and the rescue of endemic species found here, threatened by the urbanization of the city.</p> <p><b>RESULTADOS SOLICITADOS:</b> Fortalecer la organización para la defensa del territorio con acciones comunitarias como: huertos comunitarios, campañas de reforestación, captación de agua pluvial, composteo, reciclado, rescate de especies endémicas, y recuperación de los saberes ancestrales en la defensa del territorio.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Strengthen the organization for the defense of the territory with community actions such as: community gardens planted with fruit trees, reforestation campaigns, rainwater training, composting, recycling, rescue of endemic species, and recovery of ancestral knowledge in the defense of the territory.</p>

<p><b>13:50 – 14:10          MX / 3:50 –          4:10pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 21:</u></b> Projected Effects of Climate Change on Birds in Parks Canada Protected Areas</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Alex MacDonald</b> (Parks Canada), <b>Brooke Bateman</b> (National Audubon Society), Scott Parker (Parks Canada), Darroch Whitaker (Parks Canada), Marcel Gahbauer (CWS), Denis Lepage (Birds Canada)</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> This report builds on collaborative research by scientists from Parks Canada, National Audubon Society, CWS and Birds Canada published in 2022 (Gahbauer et al 2022 - <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0262116">https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0262116</a>). That work built on an earlier study of projected climate change effects on bird assemblages in U.S national Wildlife Refuges (Wu et al, 2022- <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithapp/duac016">https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithapp/duac016</a>).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> In 2022 Parks Canada worked with the National Audubon Society to develop a national report and site-specific briefings summarizing the projected changes in climate and vegetation biome suitability by mid-century for 434 native bird species across 49 national parks, national marine conservation areas, and a national urban park, under the IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report high emissions trajectory Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP8.5). This study found that by 2050, over 50 percent of bird species across parks could experience changes in the environmental suitability under the RCP8.5 scenario. Indeed, under this emissions scenario, the park system may no longer support some species it currently hosts by mid-century. Species turnover rates across all parks are projected to be 25 percent for summer and 30 percent for winter bird assemblages, on average.</p> <p>The findings suggest that parks in Arctic, mountainous, and coastal regions are expected to see more colonizing species than other ecoregions, while parks in the Boreal region are expected to see greater species extirpations under the RCP8.5 scenario. The study projected that bird species will not be equally affected by mid-century; turnover in bird species is expected to change the largest habitat group/guild by area in most ecoregions. Currently dominant habitat groups of waterbird, boreal forest, western forest, and eastern forest species in certain ecoregions are expected to be outnumbered by other guilds in response to climate change by mid-century. This change in species guilds can be indicative of large-scale ecological changes, with generalist species having the greatest ability to adapt to these changes.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater awareness of the projected impacts of climate change on migratory bird species shared across jurisdictions and subject to the 2016 Migratory Birds Convention and related statutes.</li> <li>• Participant review and response to findings of national report for Canada. Discuss options for advancement across Canada, USA, and Mexico.</li> </ul>
<p><b>14:10 – 14:30          MX / 4:10 –          4:30pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 22:</u></b> Canada’s pledge to the Bonn Challenge: An opportunity to foster trilateral collaboration on restoration and conservation of ecosystem and biodiversity.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Christian Maloin</b> (CWS); Hyejin Hwang (CWS).</p>

	<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Government of Canada made a pledge to the Bonn Challenge during the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montréal, Canada, and joined 61 countries including the United States and Mexico. Through this pledge, Canada aims to promote restoration of degraded ecosystems, facilitate the domestic implementation of the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework, and contribute to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.</p> <p>In addition, Canada joining the United States and Mexico in the Bonn Challenge initiative presents an opportunity to catalyze political momentum for nature and climate actions, foster collaboration on shared environmental goals and challenges under a changing climate, and mobilize resources and knowledge across North America. The trilateral collaboration on the North American Waterfowl Management Plan could be used as a benchmark to build and strengthen the collaborative efforts and synergies to enhance ecosystem restoration and ecological connectivity across the administrative boundaries in North America.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bonn Challenge is a global initiative launched by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Germany in 2011 to bring 350 million hectares (Mha) of degraded and deforested landscapes under restoration by 2030.</li><li>• Canada’s initial pledge to bring 19 Mha under restoration is building on federal funding programs that support area-based, on-the-ground ecosystem and habitat restoration activities across multiple terrestrial ecosystems, including the boreal forest, wetlands, and agricultural land.</li><li>• The Government of Mexico pledged to bring 8.5 Mha of land under restoration in 2013. Following the federal-level pledge, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatan, and Chiapas joined the federal commitment at the sub-national level.</li><li>• In 2011, the United States made a pledge to bring 15 Mha by 2020 and exceeded its pledge by reaching 17 Mha in mid-2019.</li><li>• There are currently 4 regional initiatives under the Bonn Challenge: (1) African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) to bring 100 Mha under restoration by 2030; (2) Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia Initiative (ECCA30) to bring 30 Mha; (3) Latin America Initiative (Initiative 20×20) to bring 50 Mha; and (4) the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission’s regional collaboration. Mexico is also part of Initiative 20×20.</li><li>• There is no regional initiative to provide additional momentum for restoration in North America.</li><li>• North American Waterfowl Management Plan is an international partnership between Canada, United States, and Mexico to conserve waterfowl populations and sustainable landscapes across North America. This trilateral collaboration works towards restoration and conservation of key habitats across the countries, changes in land-use, and integrating science and monitoring systems into planning.</li></ul>
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	<p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To discuss the status of restoration efforts and initiatives and share lessons learned.</li> <li>• To discuss opportunities for trilateral collaboration on ecosystem restoration through forming a regional initiative under the Bonn Challenge.</li> </ul>
<p><b>14:30 – 14:50                  MX / 4:30 –                  4:50pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 23:</u></b> Using the Council on Environmental Quality’s (CEQ) Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEQ Screening Tool) to map project benefits to disadvantaged communities across the nation</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>John Huffman</b> (FWS), <b>Jeff Mattheiss</b> (FWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Using the Council on Environmental Quality’s (CEQ) Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEQ Screening Tool) to map project benefits to disadvantaged communities across the nation.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The FWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and Coastal Program (Programs) carry out voluntary, non-regulatory habitat conservation projects with cooperators to restore, protect and enhance wildlife habitats. The Programs can support projects through financial assistance to cooperators including private landowners, other agencies and non-governmental organizations in all 50 U.S. States and in 24 priority coastal areas. These Programs are included in the list of “Covered Programs” determined to support the Justice40 Initiative established by Executive Order 14008 of January 2021. The Programs benefit communities through improvements in air and water quality and floodplain conservation as provided through habitat conservation projects. To assess Program project correlations with disadvantaged communities, geospatial analysis is conducted using the CEQ Screening Tool and Program project data. Several approaches are being considered and will be presented including a watershed approach.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> The expected outcome is to demonstrate the capabilities of using the CEQ Screening Tool with other geographic information systems to evaluate a program’s beneficial conservation project correlation to disadvantaged communities.</p>
<p><b>14:50 – 13:00                  MX / 4:50 –                  5:00pm EST</b></p>	<p>Discussion</p>

**FRIDAY, June 30, 2023**

<p><b>11:00 – 11:20                  MX / 1:00 –                  1:20pm EST</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Theme: Biological Corridors and Connectivity</i></b></p> <p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 24:</u></b> Water Forest of the Megalopolis of Mexico.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Victor Avila Akenberg</b> (National Autonomous University of Mexico).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The integrative project that we are coordinating in the Water Forest of the Megalopolis of Mexico will be presented. This has a transdisciplinary</p>
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	<p>focus, trying to co-generate knowledge and transfer in order to promote justice, equity and inclusion for biodiversity conservation and sustainability. The Water Forest is an area of around 250 k hectares, representing a biological corridor, responsible for securing the provision of water to more than 25 million people living in Mexico City Metropolitan Area, Toluca, and Cuernavaca. It possesses an enormous biocultural diversity, with at least 10 percent of Mexico’s total biodiversity and the presence of four indigenous groups (Tlahuica, Mazahua, Otomi and Aztec).</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> We have been working in different regions of the Water Forest of the Megalopolis of Mexico, doing applied research on biodiversity, ecosystem services and nature contributions to people, rural tourism and environmental education. We coordinate an environmental education program since 2013, which has been able to reach and work with more than 30,000 kids and teenagers from primary, secondary, and high school schools in seven different municipalities in the north of the Water Forest.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Exchange of experiences and lessons learned from different related projects.</p>
<p><b>11:20 – 11:40                  MX / 1:20 -                  1:40pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 25:</u></b> Connectivity of Parks Canada sites and Protected Area Corridors in Canada.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Craig Smith</b> (Parks Canada), <b>Josh van Wieren</b> (Parks Canada).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The presentation will provide an overview of the National Program for Ecological Corridors including objectives, mapping of national priority areas for corridors, and support for on-the-ground corridors projects.</p> <p>The presentation will also provide an overview of Parks Canada internal connectivity programming, including examples of innovative projects occurring at Parks Canada sites and the in-development Parks Canada Ecological Connectivity Principles and Strategies.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Ecological connectivity is a top priority for protected area managers and conservationists in Canada. The National Program for Ecological Corridors is a program that will recognize and support ecological corridors between protected and conserved areas, Indigenous led conservation areas and other core habitat.</p> <p>Since 2017, Parks Canada has invested in over 40 ecological connectivity projects ranging from wildlife connectivity mapping to working with stakeholders to achieve improved connectivity outcomes in a region. The Conservation Planning Team has also been leading the development of ecological connectivity principles and strategies for Parks Canada.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Increased awareness of Parks Canada programs and work to address ecological connectivity challenges in Canada and to identify opportunities for collaboration and learning.</p>



<p><b>11:40 – 12:00          MX / 1:40 –          2:00pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 26:</u></b> Conservation Planning for Pollinators in the Central Grasslands: Considerations of Context, Treatments, and Scale.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Neal D. Niemuth</b> and <b>Kevin Barnes</b>, FWS Habitat and Population Evaluation Team; Luke Toso, FWS Ecological Services; Rich Iovanna, USDA Farm Production and Conservation</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> We used pollinator biology along with principles of landscape ecology and metapopulation dynamics to develop a decision matrix to guide pollinator conservation efforts. When applied to spatial landcover data depicting potential pollinator habitat, the matrix uses landscape characteristics to create a spatially explicit map than can guide placement of conservation treatments to help ensure persistence of target pollinator populations. Patch size and connectivity thresholds can be set to match characteristics of target species, but in all cases, local management will be necessary to ensure that fine-grained features such as nectar sources and host plants are present. Applying the matrix to habitat layers across the analysis region showed substantial geographic variation in conservation needs, opportunities, and potential treatments.</p> <p>We also demonstrate that non-native planted cover such as alfalfa and certain grasslands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program can substantially enhance landscape structure by increasing grassland patch size and core area while decreasing distance between patches. Pollinators dependent on native prairie will also benefit from planted cover that provides nectar sources and serves as a buffer from pesticides associated with croplands. Consistent with the principles of strategic habitat conservation, targeted monitoring and research will be necessary to validate and adapt the model to meet local conditions. Originally developed for the U.S. northern Great Plains, the model has since been applied to the 48 contiguous U.S. states and can easily be applied elsewhere. The model has been used to attract millions of dollars of conservation funding, guide conservation actions, and assess habitat conditions for species under consideration for U.S. federal listing as threatened or endangered.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Conservation actions for pollinators are often limited because of a perceived lack of information about where and how to apply conservation treatments. The spatial decision-support model we developed helps address uncertainties and provides a framework for conservation that can also be used to guide research and monitoring.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate that meaningful pollinator conservation can be implemented without development of empirical species distribution models for which data are often absent or limited.</li> <li>• Reinforce the importance of conservation delivery and how planning and delivery relate to each other within a hierarchical framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>12:00 – 12:20          MX / 2:00 –          2:20pm EST</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Theme: Pollinator Conservation</i></b></p> <p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 27:</u></b> Pollinators against pesticides in Mexican food.</p> <p><b>COLABORADORES y CONTACTOS:</b> <b>Sergio Arturo Roblada Mancilla</b>, Luis Benjamín Mendoza Zárata, Martha Casilla Muñoz.</p>

	<p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Sergio Arturo Roblada Mancilla, Luis Benjamín Mendoza Zárate, Martha Casilla Muñoz.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPCION:</b> A través de la presentación, podremos conocer una propuesta sostenible amigable con el medio ambiente para la producción de alimentos, bajo el enfoque de policultivos de aguacate, limón y diversos frutales dentro de la comunidad indígena de Patitas, comunidad indígena de Cuzalapa, municipio de Cuautitlán de García Barragán, Estado de Jalisco; donde productores de manera drástica, inician su incursión en los procesos agroecológicos, esto derivado de las grandes afectaciones que los agrotóxicos traen a la salud de los productores y del medio ambiente, principalmente a los polinizadores, quienes transportan el polen de una flor a otra para beneficiar al 75 por ciento de los cultivos alimentarios del mundo; abejas, mariposas, colibríes, aves, polillas, escarabajos e incluso los murciélagos.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Through the presentation, we will be able to share a sustainable proposal friendly to the environment for the production of food, under the approach of polycultures of avocado, lemon and various fruit trees within the indigenous community of “Patitas”, the indigenous community of Cuzalapa, municipality of Cuautitlan de Garcia Barragan, State of Jalisco, where producers drastically begin their incursion into agroecological processes, this derived from the great effects that agrottoxins bring to the health of producers and the environment, mainly to pollinators, who transport pollen from one flower to another to benefit 75 percent of the world's food crops; bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, birds, moths, beetles and even bats.</p> <p><b>TRASFONDO:</b> La población de polinizadores especialmente abejas y mariposas ha disminuido de manera preocupante, debido principalmente a prácticas agrícolas intensivas, cambios de uso de suelo, plaguicidas (incluidos los insecticidas neonicotinoides), especies exóticas invasoras, enfermedades, plagas y el cambio climático, por ejemplo, la mortandad de aves en estos meses, donde SENASICA, 2023 (atribuyen estos fenómenos al calentamiento global del planeta).</p> <p>En este sentido, productores del predio agroecológico “Patitas”, modifica su forma de producir los alimentos, de tal manera que, desde hace más de 18 meses iniciaron con el proceso de transición agroecológica, dejando de lado los agrotóxicos, por la utilización de productos amigables con el medio ambiente, tales como las compostas y enraizadores, macrobiotas, el uso de bioinsumos para la nutrición y control de plagas en los cultivos (mineralizado de leonardita, biofósforo, caldo sulfocálcico, caldo de cenizas entre otros), así como la reproducción y utilización de hongos entomopatógenos como el Trichoderma, Beauveria, Metarhizium, Paecilomyces y verticillium y para la eliminación gradual de glifosatos experimentan con el uso de la herramienta conocida como el wiru, la casanga y el machete, los cultivos de cobertera como la calabaza, cacahuete y camote, el pastoreo de animales y el sistema milpa.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> It is very concerning how the population of pollinators especially bees and butterflies has decreased, mainly due to intensive agricultural practices, changes in land use, pesticides (including neonicotinoid insecticides), invasive alien species, diseases, pests and climate change, for example the mortality of birds in</p>
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	<p>these months, where SENASICA, 2023 (attribute these phenomena to global warming of the planet).</p> <p>In this sense, producers of the agroecological property "Patitas", modify their way of producing food, in such a way that, for more than 18 months, they began with the process of agroecological transition, leaving aside agrochemicals, for the use of environmentally friendly products, such as composts and rooters, macrobiota, the use of bioinputs for nutrition and pest control in crops (mineralized leonardite, biophosphorus, sulfocalcium broth, ash broth among others), as well as the reproduction and use of entomopathogenic fungi use such as Trichoderma, Beauveria, Metarhizium, Paecilomyces and verticillium and for the gradual elimination of glyphosates experiment with the use of the tool known as the wiru, the casanga, and the machete, the crops that need to be covered such as pumpkin, peanut, and sweet potato, the grazing of animals, and the cornfield system.</p> <p><b>RESULTADOS SOLICITADOS:</b> Actualmente los visitantes al predio agroecológico manifiestan ser testigos de que existen forma amigables de producir alimentos sin dañar los ecosistemas, sin embargo, nos falta ser muy conscientes y tener toda la actitud del mundo para adoptar estas técnicas ancestrales que nuestros antepasados utilizaron por muchos años, muestra de ello son las Áreas Naturales Protegidas, espacios con presencia de comunidades indígenas, quienes resisten y conservan sus recursos. En este sentido en el predio Patitas se puede observar mayor biodiversidad e interacción dentro y fuera de la parcela entre las aves y polinizadores, el hombre y la naturaleza, y principalmente plantas con productos de calidad, lo que todo agricultor sueña.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Currently visitors to the agroecological property claim to be witnesses that there are friendly ways to produce food without damaging ecosystems, however, we need to be aware and have a positive attitude to adopt these ancestral techniques that our ancestors used for many years, produce food without damaging ecosystems, proof of this are the Protected Natural Areas, spaces with the presence of indigenous communities, who resist and conserve their resources. In this sense in the “Patitas” property you can see greater biodiversity and interaction inside and outside the plot between birds and pollinators, man and nature, and mainly plants with quality products, the dream of every farmer.</p>
<p><b>12:20 – 12:40                  MX / 2:20 –                  2:40pm EST</b></p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 28:</b> Launching a national Center for Pollinator Conservation in the US: Overview and Updates.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Nicole Alt</b>, Director – Center for Pollinator Conservation, FWS (<a href="mailto:nicole_alt@fws.gov">nicole_alt@fws.gov</a>) and <b>Ryan Drum</b>, Senior Scientist – Center for Pollinator Conservation, FWS (<a href="mailto:ryan_drum@fws.gov">ryan_drum@fws.gov</a>).</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Pollinators provide vital benefits to people and wildlife - keeping animals and plants that we depend on thriving while bringing us food and supporting the economy. The scientific and conservation communities have documented a steep decline of pollinator populations, including the decline of the American bumble bee by 90 percent, the monarch butterfly by 80 percent, and the Allen’s hummingbird by 88 percent. Pollinators face big challenges, like climate change, pesticide exposure, and habitat loss. Monarch butterfly and pollinator conservation have a successful history of tri-national collaboration stemming from Trilateral Committee efforts.</p>

	<p>In December 2022, the FWS launched the Center for Pollinator Conservation. Working collaboratively to address declining pollinator populations in North America, this national center is a place for land managers, decision and policy makers, scientists, program leaders and others to explore, coordinate and share best practices and approaches. The center will initially focus on three key themes: highlighting the importance of pollinators, understanding, and responding to threats, and coordinating actions to reverse declines.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Shared awareness of ongoing/future efforts taking form in the United States, opportunities for early input and engagement to help shape the Center for Pollinator Conservation, and exploration of trilateral nexus to co-design future trinational endeavors for pollinator conservation.</p>
<p><b>12:40 – 13:00                  MX / 2:40 –                  3:00pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 29:</u></b> Letter of Intent Related to Efforts to Promote Conservation of Pollinators in the United Mexican States, the United States of America, and Canada.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> <b>Kelly Bills, North American Pollinator Protection Campaign – North American Collaboration Task Force</b>, Lora Morandin, Mylea Bayless, Vicki Wojcik, Shannon Farmer, Maddie Dong, Maria del Coro Arizmendi, Katie Boyer, Meredith Holm, Antoine Asselin-Nguyen, Esmaciel Amiri, Ivonne Vazquez.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management is invited to consider endorsing the pursuit of a LOI related to efforts aimed at promoting the conservation of pollinators in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Pollinator Partnership (P2), through the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign (NAPPC) and its North American Collaboration Task Force, seeks the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to facilitate the conservation and management of pollinators across the region. This LOI would seek to encourage collaborative efforts among the three countries to protect and restore pollinator populations and their habitats, address threats to their survival, and promote sustainable practices.</p> <p>By seeking the Trilateral Committee’s endorsement, the Task Force aims to gain support and commitment from the governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States to take ownership of this initiative. Endorsement by the Trilateral Committee would signify their agreement to work towards signing the LOI at the 2024 Trilateral Committee meeting. Pollinator Partnership, a United States based nonprofit organization, is the administrator of the NAPPC and for over 25 years has been promoting pollinators through collaborative conservation. P2 has staff throughout the US and Canada and many partners in Mexico. The NAPPC is in its 23rd year of operation, and through its Task Forces and annual conference, has been successfully convening partners in North America to address key issues related to pollinator conservation. While significant Trinational collaboration is underway, this proposed LOI would cement cooperation between the three countries, facilitating advanced progress for pollinator conservation.</p>

	<p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Recognizing the critical role that pollinators play in maintaining healthy ecosystems and food security, the Task Force has drafted a LOI inspired by the successful 2015 Letter of Intent on the Conservation of Bats.</p> <p>This draft from the Task Force is only meant to facilitate the work of the governments and the Task Force hopes this first step will help the Trilateral Committee endorse this process, for governments to take full ownership of this initiative according to their own needs and carry it out for signature in 2024. The draft can be found here: <a href="#">LOI pollinator conservation - Draft 5 18 23.docx - Google Docs</a></p> <p>Endorsing this LOI and advancing pollinator conservation efforts across North America would yield several benefits, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Preservation of biodiversity:</b> Protecting pollinators contributes to the overall conservation of ecosystems and ensures the resilience of native flora and fauna.</li> <li>• <b>Food security:</b> Maintaining healthy populations of pollinators is crucial for crop production and sustainable agriculture, supporting local and regional food Supplies.</li> <li>• <b>Public awareness and education:</b> Collaborative initiatives on pollinator conservation can raise public awareness, promote citizen science involvement, and foster a culture of environmental stewardship.</li> </ul> <p>This first step would mark a significant milestone in the shared commitment to safeguarding pollinators and their vital contributions to our ecosystems and economies.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Endorsement by the Trilateral Committee to pursue a LOI, for work towards signing it at the 2024 Trilateral Committee meeting.</p>
<p><b>13:00 – 13:15                  MX / 3:00 –                  3:15pm EST</b></p>	<p><b>EXECUTIVE TABLE PREPARATION</b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs – Alaine Camfield (ECCC), Edy Hernández (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS).</p>
<p><b>13:15 – 13:30                  MX / 3:15 –                  3:30pm EST</b></p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
<p><b>13:30 – 14:30                  MX / 3:30 –                  4:30pm EST</b></p>	<p><b>EXECUTIVE TABLE:</b> Co-Chairs Report to Executive Table Co-Chairs.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs – Alaine Camfield (ECCC), Edy Hernández (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The EWCT Co-Chairs will present highlights from the week’s discussions, including major themes and action items.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Highlight a summary from the discussions at the ECWT.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Present any proposals or outcomes for consideration by the Executive Table.</li> </ul>
<p><b>14:30 – 15:00          MX / 4:30 –          5:00pm EST</b></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 30:</u></b> Finalize EWCT Program of Work.</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS and CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs and Facilitator – Edy Hernández (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS), Alaine Camfield (ECCC).</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Summarize week’s proceedings. Prepare Action Item Reports (AIRs). Discuss any remaining issues and next steps for the three co-chairs 2024 Trilateral Committee Meeting and Closing.</p>