XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION WORKING TABLE AGENDA

Monday 15th of May	Agenda Item	Country	Topic	Agency or Institution	Time (min)	DAYS	Time hrs and min	Start	End	Face to face	remote
	Intro	All		All	60	Monday	1	09:00	10:00		
1	Binational interest areas to maintain the connectivity of shared wildlife populations across the border wall	Mexico	Connectivity	INECC	30	Monday	30	10:00	10:30	*	
2	International Meeting for Exchanging Experiences on the Implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Projects	Mexico	climate change	INECC	**30**	**Monday**	**30**	**10:30**	**11:00**	*	
	Break					Monday		11:00	11:15		
3	Landscape Approaches to Multi-species Conservation	Canada	Connectivity	Canada	**60**	**Monday**	**1**	**11:15**	**12:15**		*
4	National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change (NAVCC) of Mexico/Vulnerability in Mexican Deserts	Mexico	climate change	PNUD/INECC	**45**	**Monday**	**45**	**12:15**	**13:00**	*	*
	Meal				75		01:15	13:00	14:15		
	Discussion	All		All	90	Monday	01:30	14:15	15:45	*	
Tuesday 16th of May	**Agenda Item**	**Country**	**Topic**	**Agency or Institution**	**Time (min)**	**DAYS**	**Time hrs and min**	**Start**	**End**	**Face to face**	**remote**
7	**JOINT SESSIONS Mainstreaming Grassland Bird Conservation**	**Mexico**	**Migratory Birds Table**		**30**	**Tuesday**	**30**	**10:45**	**11:15**	*	
8	**JOINT SESSIONS Collaborative Grassland Bird Evaluatio: Engaging a Broad Spectrum of Partners to Address Grassland Bird Declines**	**USA**	**Migratory Birds Table**		**25**	**Tuesday**	**25**	**11:15**	**11:40**	*	
	break					Tuesday		11:40	12:00		
7	The baja california state committee of wetlands: a cooperation outcome reached between the national commission of natural protected areas, the environmental protection ministry of baja california and civil society organizations.	Mexico	wetlands	CONANP	30	Tuesday	30	12:00	12:30	*	
8	Gems Project - Towards an Effective Management of Ramsar Sites in Mexico.	Mexico	wetlands	CONANP	30	Tuesday	30	12:30	13:00	*	
	Meal				75	Tuesday		13:00	14:15		
9	Wetland restoration/Using Ecosystem Function and Traditional Ecological Knowledge together to Build Resilience and Adapt to Climate Change in North America	Mexico	wetlands/climate change	INECC	30	Tuesday	30	14:15	14:45	*	
10	Impacts of climate change on Islands	Mexico	climate change	GECI/INECC	30	Tuesday	30	14:45	15:15	*	
11	Mangrove forest responses to sea-level rise and climate change: facilitating adaptation and future-focused conservation planning	USA	climate change	USFWS	30	Tuesday	30	15:15	15:45	*	
	break				15	Tuesday	15	15:45	16:00		
	Discussion	all		all	60	Tuesday	1	16:00	17:00		
Thursday 18th of May	**Agenda Item**	**Country**	**Topic**	**Agency or Institution**	**Time (min)**	**DAYS**	**Time hrs and min**	**Start**	**End**	**Face to face**	**remote**
12	Progress and challenges about invasive species in North America	Mexico	Connectivity	CONABIO	30	Thursday	30	09:00	09:30	*	
13	Identifying climate change refuges and priority adaptation zones for biodiversity in Mexico	Mexico	climate change	CONABIO	30	Thursday	30	09:30	10:00	*	
14	Progress and Accomplishments on North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) 2015-2016 Operational Plan: Monarch Projects P12 and P13	USA	Monarch	USFWS	30	Thursday	30	10:00	10:30	*	
	break				15	Thursday	15	10:30	10:45		
15	Country Reports on Domestic Monarch Conservation Initiatives	USA	Monarch	USFWS	90	Thursday	01:30	10:45	12:15	*	
16	Progress Report on Trinational Monarch Conservation Science Partnership & Monitoring Strategy	USA	Monarch	USFWS	30	Thursday	30	12:15	12:45	*	
17	Urban Pollinators	Mexico		INECC	15	Thursday	15	12:45	13:00	*	
	Preparing the final report and Wrap up	**All**		**all**	**120**		**2**	**15:15**	**17:15**		

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

Work Table: Ecosystem Conservation

Co-Chairs:

- Gilles Seutin, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and Climate Change Canada;
- Jeff Rupert, Chief of the Division of Natural Resources and Conservation Planning, USA; Amanda Gonzales, Wildlife Without Borders-Mexico;
- Paola Massyel García-Meneses, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, INECC, México

Monday, May 15, 2017

AGENDA ITEM: ***Welcome, Introductions, Adoption of the Agenda***
(9:00 – 9:10)

- 2016-17 Action Items Reports

(9:10 – 9:25)

- Country Updates

1.1 Environment and Climate Change Mexico, USA and Canada
(9:25 – 9:30)

1.3 Description of the storyline, plan for the next days
(9:50 – 10:00)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Co-chairs – Gilles Seutin (CWS), Jeff Rupert (USFWS), Paola M García-Meneses (INECC)

DESCRIPTION: Welcome and introductions of new and returning participants to the working table. Approve and adopt the agenda. Report on major accomplishments or challenges from AIR and any outstanding actions from the previous meeting.

Co-chairs give a brief presentation on major developments in their countries (i.e. legislations, policies, regulations, budgets, strategic priorities, agreements, conventions, programs, projects, etc.) which might be of interest to and/or have an impact on a tri-national level.

BACKGROUND: Standard agenda item to build consensus and ensure full participation. AIRs are used to record decisions and monitor progress on work. Tables review AIRs at the beginning of each meeting.

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

Connectivity

10:00 – 10:30

AGENDA ITEM 1: **Binational interest areas to maintain the connectivity of shared wildlife populations across the border wall**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: National Institute for Ecology and Climate Change, Dr Margarita Caso Chávez, Biol. Karina Santos de Prado, Dr Paola Massyel García Meneses, Biol. Alejandra Domínguez

DESCRIPTION: In 2005, the U.S. government announced the Secure Border Program and issued the Secure Fence Act allowing the construction of a wall of 1,127 km along the 3,152 km border with Mexico.

This political decision has caused environmental impacts on border ecosystems and wildlife.

The border wall constitutes a physical barrier that produces habitat fragmentation, surface water flows modifies, causes the opening of new channels for rainfall, accelerating erosion and sedimentation, causes problems of population isolation - because it limits animal circulation, pollination and propagules dispersion - causes loss of biodiversity and threatens the continuity and integrity of ecological processes.

The wall affects the natural mobility of at least 19 species of wild fauna with shared distribution, including some endangered species in Mexico.

BACKGROUND:

In the zone of contact between Mexico and the United States two biogeographic regions converge Nearctic and Neotropical, which determines to a great extent the presence of a great diversity of organisms and ecosystems. At the border of more than 100 km shared, ecosystems such as the Sonoran and Chihuahuan desert, temperate zones and mountain islands as well as wetlands (Colorado River Delta and Laguna Madre) are presented. There are 16 ecoregions. Two ecoregions are exclusive to the border region: ***Sierras and Lomeríos with conifer, oak and mixed forests***; and ***alluvial plain of the Bravo-La Cochina river basin with xerophytic vegetation***, which are endemic to this region and have been identified worldwide as hotspots.

The genetic flow that is maintained between disjointed populations of Mexico and the United States, necessary to maintain the genetic diversity of species distributed across the border, will disappear or will be seriously impacted by the wall along the line; Some of the species whose distributions cross the border are the berrendo, the

bear, the bighorn sheep, the Mexican wolf, the jaguar, the ocelot, and many smaller vertebrate species, but of enormous ecological importance such as rodents or quail Desert, to name a few.

The wall affects the natural mobility of at least 19 species of wild fauna with shared distribution, including some endangered species in Mexico:

Blak bear, (*Ursus amenicanus*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), Black footed ferret (*Mustela nigripens*) Spotted Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilis spilosoma*) American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*) Arizona Black-tailed Prairie Dog, Black-tailed Prairie Dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), North American Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), Gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum*), lagartija de collar (*Crotaphytus* sp.),

The wall also affects wild populations in the United States, such as the Ocelot, a feline that is in danger of extinction in both countries. The United States has only two reproductive populations in Texas and has recently registered its presence in Arizona after an absence of nearly 40 years. Of wide distribution in Mexico, the maintenance of the populations in the United States depends entirely on our country.

It also prevents the natural dispersion and colonization of new distribution areas, indispensable in evolutionary processes. An example of this is the case of Jaguar, the largest feline in America and the danger of extinction in Mexico, with the northernmost breeding population located in the southeast of Sonora, the wall limits its dispersion to the United States by preventing the building population.

The impacts of the border wall can be accentuated by climate change

Climate change scenarios project an increase in annual average temperature in the border region of up to 4 ° C per year by 2100 and a decrease in average annual precipitation of 10% or more (PECC, 2014).

Life is distributed on the planet in a manner related to climates. The obvious association between climate and species inhabiting a region is the basis of biodiversity and climate change projections. The impact of climate change on biodiversity has been evaluated for different animal groups and plant communities. All agree that the composition, structure and functioning of Mexico's ecosystems will be significantly affected: alterations in dominant vegetation types, change in associations of biological communities and change in the distribution of species, to name a few. If the impact of the border wall is combined with climate change impacts, the situation of many species and their habitat may become critical.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

- Research and document the impacts that the wall has had in the border on biological populations.
- Work together on a communication strategy so that the current Congress of the United States of North America will know the potential impacts
- Build binational consensuses based on pre-existing agreements and treaties.
- Strengthen and promote protected and priority sites with shared responsibilities.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Biol. Karina Santos de Prado, Dr Paola Massyel García Meneses
SUBMITTED BY: Dr Margarita Caso Chávez, Biol. Karina Santos de Prado, Dr Paola Massyel García Meneses, Biol. Alejandra Domínguez

10:30 – 11:00

AGENDA ITEM 2: **International Meeting for Exchanging Experiences on the Implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Projects**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: National Institute for Ecology and Climate Change, Dr Margarita Caso Chávez, Biol. Karina Santos de Prado, Dr Paola García Meneses, Biol. Alejandra Domínguez

DESCRIPTION: From 28th to 30th september 2016 was held in Mexico City the International Meeting for Exchanging Experiences on the Implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Projects. The main objective of this International Meeting was to promote discussions on experiences related to the implementation of EbA projects, including achievements and lessons learned.
At the same time for INECC was important to present the main results and lessons learnt on the implementation on EbA measures in the context of Mexico's project *Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico* from the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC).
Experts from 10 countries - South Africa, Thailand, the Philippines, Peru, Costa Rica, Cuba, Uruguay, Germany, Colombia and Mexico shared experiences related to the implementation of Ecosystem-based adaptation projects and measures. About 70 participants from academia, civil society and government institutions, attended this meeting.

BACKGROUND: Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. As one of the possible elements of an overall adaptation strategy, ecosystem-based adaptation uses the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to provide

services that enable people to adapt to the impacts of climate change. It aims to maintain and increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems and people in the face of the adverse effects of climate change. EbA can generate significant social, economic and cultural co-benefits, contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, and build on the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the important role of women as custodians of local knowledge. In addition, healthy, well managed ecosystems have climate change mitigation potential, for example, through the sequestration and storage of carbon in healthy forests, wetlands, and coastal ecosystems.

For some years had have tried to developing criteria for the qualification and quality of EbA measures. The reason for this is that there is a limited or no common understanding of what EbA is and the EbA approach is often mixed with related nature-centers ecosystem based approaches (e.g. biodiversity conservation).

The German Agency for Technical Cooperation – GIZ, with IIED and IUCN, had identified 5 qualification and 5 quality criteria. The qualification criteria respond to the question "what qualifies as EbA?" According to the CBD definition, EbA makes active use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, helps people, helps adapt to climate change and is applied within an overall adaptation strategy. In this context, the 5 qualification criteria proposed are:

1. EbA improves the adaptive capacities of local **people** & institutions through the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services and by providing societal benefits;
2. EbA explicitly **addresses** current and future **climate change** and climate variability;
3. EbA is part of an overall **adaptation strategy** on any level (national, regional, landscape, local) and sector;
4. EbA restores, maintains or improves **ecosystems** and landscapes which are needed for adaptation to climate change in line with the CBD ecosystem approach; and
5. EbA implements practices that use appropriate management technologies better adapted to climate change.

On the other hand, the quality criteria answers to the questions: (1) what makes and EbA measure or initiative successful or effective in the long run?; and (2) what makes and EbA measure o initiative comparable and competitive to other adaptation options? Based on these questions, the quality criteria proposed are:

1. EbA follows a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach.
2. EbA improves governance over land/water/natural resources with respect to use of biodiversity and ecosystem services by following a community-centered participatory and gender-sensitive approach.
3. EbA integrates local knowledge & institutions related to using biodiversity & ecosystem services with respect to risk management & adaptation with scientific knowledge.

4. EbA is applied when information (including a cost and benefit analysis where possible) suggests it is the most effective adaptation option.
5. EbA results are monitored by an M&E system that informs future planning and implementation.

Although these criteria have been already developed, GIZ is still working on a draft paper and the discussion is still open to modify these criteria.

From this workshop we grouped lessons in these categories:

Lessons learned from the Projects

- EbA and Communities, Community's participation in any EbA project is key, especially for on-the-field work and increasing technical capacities together with the producer.
- EbA and Governance, Community's participation in any EbA project is key, especially for on-the-field work and increasing technical capacities together with the producer.
- EbA and Disaster Risk Reduction
- EbA and Vulnerability Assessment and Reduction

Conditions and Elements for the Design of Indicators for EbA Projects

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

Share lessons learned and explore the perspectives and approaches Canada and USA of EbA

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Dr Paola García

SUBMITTED BY: Dra. Margarita Caso Chávez, Biol. Karina Santos de Prado, Dra. Paola García, Biol. Alejandra Domínguez

11:00 – 11:15 **BREAK**

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

11:15 – 12:15

AGENDA ITEM 3: Landscape Approaches to Multi-species Conservation

2014-2017 TRILATERAL COMMITTEE PRIORITY: (select at least one)

- Climate Change with a Focus on Adaptation
- Landscape/Seascape Conservation Including Connectivity & Area Based Conservation Partnerships

BINATIONAL/TRINATIONAL: (specify one) Trinational

CONTACTS:
Environment & Climate Change Canada: Dr. ND Kingsbury
nancy.kingsbury@canada.ca

DESCRIPTION:
The session is to share knowledge, lessons learned and "tools" from landscape level multi-species conservation programs.

BACKGROUND:

Action Item 2 from the 2016 Trilateral Committee meeting (theme "Threats to Conservation in North America") recommended:

- "examination of innovative and effective mechanisms to share knowledge and approaches. This may include […] urgent climate change conservation challenges, state of science reports on topics of common interest …"

The "Goals" of this Action Item were identified as:

- development of recommendations/ path forward on mechanisms for trilateral climate change adaptation; and
- creation of a "tool box" of innovative and effective mechanisms to share knowledge and approaches on climate change adaptation.

The session is designed to both share knowledge and discuss a possible path forward for the production of a "State of the Science" report.

Landscape level multi-species conservation – also known as "place-based conservation" – programs currently exist at various jurisdictional levels throughout North America (federal, State/Province, and municipal levels) for purposes of multi-species conservation, maintenance of ecosystem services from the landscapes and adaptation to climate change.

In the face of accelerating levels of biodiversity and habitat loss at the continental level, landscape level conservation of multiple species

simultaneously – as opposed to protection of single iconic or charismatic species -- has the potential to provide wildlife conservation and effective adaptation to climate change.

However, the success – or lack of success – of landscape level conservation for multi-species conservation has not been systematically evaluated at either a national or continental scale in North America.

The Trilateral meeting could be used a forum to take stock of what we know, identify continental knowledge gaps and agree to develop a lessons learned best practice document to improve all three countries abilities to make informed decisions at landscape levels for multi-species benefits.

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

Decision on whether to proceed on a "State of the Science" or "Lessons Learned/Best Practices" document for landscape approaches for multi-species conservation.

Session Structure:

1. Presentation and overview of landscape level multi-species conservation research by ECCC. (ND Kingsbury; **20 minutes**)
2. Informal, open discussion of similar work in the USA and Mexico (participants from Canada and the USA; **10 minutes)**
3. Directed discussion (led by ND Kingsbury, participation by all; **20 minutes**) focusing on:
    a. based on research results and experience in the 3 countries, what are the bio-physical conditions that favour successful multi-species protection at the landscape level?
    b. What are the institutional conditions?
    c. What are the methodological options for how to prioritize and select which landscapes and species to protect?
    d. How is, or can, traditional knowledge be successfully incorporated into landscape level conservation?
4. Discussion of next steps (All; **10 minutes**)

Is there any interest in evaluating the success, or lack of success, in landscape level multi-species conservation through the production of "*Lessons Learned*" or "*State of the Science*" (including identification of knowledge gaps) document?

Such a tri-lateral product could improve all three countries abilities to make informed decisions at landscape levels for multi-species benefits as well as inform the existing continental-level landscape level conservation projects.

12:15 – 13:00

AGENDA ITEM 4: AGENDA ITEM 6: DLCC. Vulnerability in Mexican Deserts/National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change (NAVCC) of Mexico

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:
Paulina Pontifes Cortés, independent consultant.
pa.pontifes@gmail.com

DESCRIPTION: Presentation of results of the project "Documentation and analysis of degradation and climate change impacts in mexican arid and semi-arid ecosystems", which integrates information on the current conditions of the arid and semi-arid ecorregions of Mexico, ecosystem responses to climate variability and current climate trends in these regions. These results are presented in terms of the components of the vulnerability framework (exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity).

BACKGROUND: Arid and semiarid lands in Mexico dominate 60% of the national territory. They harbor many endemic species, as well as a large proportion of population and offer diverse ecosystem services. However, these regions are subjected to anthropogenic impacts which have cause land degradation, habitat loss, desertification and resource scarcity. In addition, these ecosystems are sensitive to climate variability and projected global environmental change, as their dynamics are highly dependent on rainfall pulses. Information about how current climate variability and ecosystem degradation processes interact with each other is scattered and sometimes scant in the academic literature. This project intended to integrate available information on these subjects to provide a baseline and better guide management of these ecosystems under a changing environment.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:
To enhance interest in arid and semi-arid ecosystems research in international agendas, using them as case studies for exploring the joint effects of landscape degradation and climate change on ecosystem responses. To promote binational collaboration with the US environmental agencies through sharing information towards the construction of a binational data repository on our shared deserts.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Paulina Pontifes

SUBMITTED BY: INECC

13:00 – 14:15 **MEAL**

14:15 – 15:45 **GENERAL DISSCUSSION**

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

Tuesday, May 16, 2017

Climate change/ Joint Session with Migratory Birds Table

10:45 – 11:15

Joint Session with Migratory Birds Table

AGENDA ITEM 7: **Mainstreaming Grassland Bird Conservation**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Co-chairs – Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Brad Bortner (FWS), Charles M Francis (CWS), Arvind Panjabi (Bird Conservation of the Rockies), Aimee Roberson (Río Grande Joint Venture Coordinator), Alicia Melgoza (Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua), Guy Foulks (USFWS).

DESCRIPTION: Grassland birds remain one of the highest priority conservation issues from a tri-national perspective: many species of birds spend their whole life cycle travelling between Canada, USA and Mexico, but are experiencing dramatic population declines. New and innovative ways to engage partners and leverage action are necessary.

BACKGROUND: See 2016 Action Item Report

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Discussion and insights about MSB as an approach to address tri-national concerns and priorities for grasslands, and grassland birds conservation

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR(S): Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO)

SUBMITTED BY: Co-chairs – Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Brad Bortner (FWS), Charles M Francis (CWS), Arvind Panjabi (Bird Conservation of the Rockies)

11:15-11:40

AGENDA ITEM 8: Collaborative Grassland Bird Evaluation: Engaging a Broad Spectrum of Partners to Address Grassland Bird Declines

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Judith Scarl (Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies/NABCI), Bill White (Missouri Department of Conservation), Greg Link (North Dakota Game and Fish Department), Jim Giocomo (Oaks and Prairies Joint Venture), Alicia Hardin (Nebraska Game and Parks Commission)

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management

Ensenada, Mexico

May 14-19, 2017

DESCRIPTION: The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) has convened a state-led Working Group to engage state and federal agencies, Joint Ventures, and NGOs in the United States in coordinating efforts to address grassland bird declines. This group's tasks include summarizing current grassland bird conservation efforts, developing broad recommendations for addressing declines in the broad suite of grassland birds, and encouraging prioritization of funding for grassland and grassland bird programs. This agenda item will focus on AFWA's collaborative efforts and the process for engaging additional partners.

BACKGROUND: Despite extensive conservation efforts focused on grassland birds, this suite of species continues to decline, and continued grassland habitat conversion threatens bird populations as well as other taxa that use this ecosystem. Grassland birds were identified in the 2016 State of North America's Birds report as experiencing steep declines, and World Wildlife Fund's 2016 Plowprint report demonstrates that grassland conversion is steady, losses outweigh restoration, and conversion rates are especially high in Canada. With many grassland birds spending their entire annual cycles in Canada, Mexico, and the US, grassland bird conservation is a high priority tri-nationally.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Consider how AFWA efforts overlap with or complement other collaborative grassland partnership efforts; identify broad-scale recommendations for addressing grassland bird declines

SUBMITTED BY: Judith Scarl (Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies/NABCI)

11:40 – 12:00 **BREAK**

12:00 – 12:30

AGENDA ITEM 7: **The Baja California State Committee of Wetlands: a cooperation outcome reached between the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas, the Environmental Protection Ministry of Baja California and Civil Society Organizations.**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Laura Martinez, Angélica Quevedo and Jaime González (CONANP), Thelma Castañeda and Sergio Hirales (Environmental Protection Ministry of Baja California -SPA-), Efraín Olaceha (CostaSalvaje/Wildcoast), César Guerrero and Verónica Meza (Terra Peninsular).

DESCRIPTION:
Considering the relevance of Baja California wetlands, specifically of the seven Ramsar sites designated on its territory, CONANP and SPA held a close cooperation agenda during 2016 to establish the Baja California State Committee of Wetlands: an advisory organism to improve the application of the Ramsar Convention in Baja California, focused on its Ramsar sites. This committee was conformed on February the 2nd, 2017 with members of SPA, CONANP, as well as academic and civil society representatives.

BACKGROUND:
The Ramsar Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world". Mexico has ratified the Convention in 1986 and currently holds 142 wetlands designated as Ramsar sites. Full application of the Ramsar Convention in Ramsar sites is responsibility of a designated manager for each site. There are seven Ramsar sites in the state of Baja California, and several wetlands relevant for the ecosystem services they provide.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:
To inform Trilateral Committee about the committee establishment and future tasks.
To seek for opportunities to collaborate with Ramsar Sites managers.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Sergio Hirales (SPA)

SUBMITTED BY: SPA

12:30-13:00

AGENDA ITEM 8: Gems Project - Towards an Effective Management of Ramsar Sites in Mexico.

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Laura Martinez, Angélica Quevedo and Jaime González (CONANP), Eduardo Nájera and Tannia Frausto (CostaSalvaje/Wildcoast), Ana Laura Barrilas (Fondo

Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza).

DESCRIPTION:
The objective of the Gems Project is to promote best practices for strategic planning and effective management of Ramsar sites in Mexico, fostering the benefits of their international designation to convert them in the "jewels" of Mexican wetlands. During 2016 the project provided a wide understanding on the current conservation status of each site, a Rapid Site Assessment Tool was adapted and tested on 11 sites, and there were advances strengthening the regulatory and collaborative framework between federal and state governments.
On 2017 the project will acquire a detailed understanding on the current Effective Management and conservation status of the Ramsar sites by applying a digital version of the Rapid Site Assessment Tool, the federal-state government strengthened regulatory and collaborative framework will be followed up and fostered where needed. An information management system is under development to be shared with local authorities in order to improve the decision making of Ramsar sites managers.

BACKGROUND:
The Ramsar Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world". Mexico has ratified the Convention in 1986 and currently holds 142 wetlands designated as Ramsar sites, of which 79 are related to Federal Protected Areas while 63 not, thus its management is made by State Governments, academic institutions or NGOs. The responsibility to conserve and manage these sites is shared by the authorities at the local, regional and federal levels, and represents an important challenge due to their variety of ecological, socio-economic and administrative characteristics. The CONANP is presently acting as the national coordinator of the Convention, in coordination with SEMARNAT, which is the Administrative Authority. At the regional level, Mexico is represented on the Convention´s Permanent Committee by the United States, which acts as the representative for the North America Region.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:
To inform Trilateral Committee about the project.
To seek for opportunities to collaborate with Ramsar Sites managers.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Tannia Frausto (CostaSalvaje/Wildcoast-CONANP)

SUBMITTED BY: CONANP

13:00-14:15 **MEAL**

14:15-14:45 **AGENDA ITEM 9: Wetland restoration/Using Ecosystem Function and Traditional Ecological Knowledge together to Build Resilience and Adapt to Climate Change in North America**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: CCA, Mexico/Canada/USA

DESCRIPTION: This project addresses the Sustainable Communities and Ecosystems strategic priority and in particular the Priority Species and Ecosystems and Sustainable Communities sub-themes. One of the many goals of indigenous communities' environmental and natural resource departments is to maintain and restore functionality of stream and wetland riparian and upland areas, which could protect indigenous communities' beneficial uses and values for those waterbodies. Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) plays a significant role in indigenous communities' approach to natural resource management. One of the mainstays of indigenous communities' interactions with ecosystems is a deep and abiding view that humans are part of the environment. Indigenous communities' conservation management is guided by a respect for the relationships between species, their habitats and fostering ecosystem resilience, which is critical to ensuring long-term sustainability.

BACKGROUND: This project directly responds to the CEC's strategic priority on Sustainable Communities and Ecosystems and builds international collaboration. It is consistent with the CEC's approach of using science to increase ecosystem resilience. This project focuses on improving ecological functions to create an adaptive management planning process for the sustainability of essential and culturally sensitive ecosystems. In line with the CEC's cross-cutting theme to learn from and assist vulnerable and indigenous communities, the project uses Western science and TEK to strengthen institutional and individual stewardship.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: To show the results from the project and implementation.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Dr Paola Massyel García Meneses

14:45-15:15 **AGENDA ITEM 10: Mexico's islands and climate change: impacts, advances and challenges.**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:
Federico Méndez Sánchez, Executive Director, email: federico.mendez@islas.org.mx; Alfonso Aguirre Muñoz, Board Director, email: alfonso.aguirre@islas.org.mx; Evaristo Rojas Mayoral, Science Director, email: evaristo.rojas@islas.org.mx.

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management

Ensenada, Mexico

May 14-19, 2017

Grupo de Ecología y Conservación de Islas, A.C., Ensenada, B.C., Mexico
T: +52 (646) 173 4943.

DESCRIPTION: Islands are among the most threatened ecosystems by climate change worldwide. Impacts include: biodiversity loss; boost of exotic species' invasions; decline of natural resources (e.g., costal fisheries); sea level rise; coral bleaching; and disruption of islands communities' traditional livelihoods. The presentation will inform about the advances of the trilateral collaboration work in that regard, and will also present priorities to continuing common efforts to undertake the threat that climate change represents to islands' biodiversity, natural resources and livelihoods.

BACKGROUND: Under the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management, Canada, the United States and Mexico have been successfully collaborating during the last two decades backing diverse island restoration and conservation projects, from tangible actions to eradicate invasive species, to implementing biosecurity protocols, to awareness and monitoring actions with local communities. Nowadays, it is clear that climate change is having an increasing impact on the very rich and fragile islands of the three nations, a threat that has to be jointly addressed through trilateral cooperation.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Recommendation by the Work Table to continue with the conservation and restoration collaboration actions on islands of the three countries, and to attend the identified priorities to strengthened island resilience in face of climate change: keep the pace with invasive mammals' eradications; address the eventual impacts of sea level rise and implement mitigation measures; integrate projects to actively enhance ecosystems' resilience; attend cultural and awareness projects with island communities; and facilitate the exchange of experiences and information among the three countries.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Federico Méndez Sánchez, Executive Director, Grupo de Ecología y Conservación de Islas, A.C.

SUBMITTED BY: Paola Massyel García Meneses, INECC-SEMARNAT; email: paola.garcia@inecc.gob.mx

15:15-15:45

AGENDA ITEM 11: Mangrove forest responses to sea-level rise and climate change: facilitating adaptation and future-focused conservation planning

2014-2017 TRILATERAL COMMITTEE PRIORITY:

- Climate Change with a Focus on Adaptation
- Landscape/Seascape Conservation Including Connectivity & Area Based Conservation Partnerships

PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED TO SCCCWT?: (yes/no)
No

BINATIONAL/TRINATIONAL: (specify one)
Binational if focus is just on mangrove forest but could potentially be tri-national if focus is on coastal wetland response to sea-level rise and climate change

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:
Michael Osland, USGS Wetland and Aquatic Research Center; mosland@usgs.gov

DESCRIPTION:
This portion of the agenda will focus on mangrove forest responses to sea-level rise and climate change with an emphasis on future-focused planning to facilitate adaptation. Mangrove forests support many ecosystem goods and services such as fish and wildlife habitat, improved water quality, carbon storage, flood amelioration, coastal food web support, and coastline protection. Yet, due to their position at the land-ocean interface, mangrove forests are highly vulnerable to climate change, sea-level rise, and coastal development. Fortunately, some mangrove forests are highly resilient and have the potential to adapt to future change when provided the opportunity.

BACKGROUND:
This agenda item addresses the following two identified priorities: (1) Climate Change with a Focus on Adaptation, and (2) Landscape/Seascape Conservation Including Connectivity & Area Based Conservation Partnerships. The content of this submission is broken down into the following two subtopics:

(1) **Mangrove forest response to climate change:** Scientists in the U.S. have been using temperature and precipitation gradients in the northern Gulf of Mexico to improve understanding of the climatic controls of mangrove forest structure and function. Climatic drivers play a specifically important role along the Gulf and Pacific coasts of Mexico because these coastal wetlands are vulnerable to climate-change induced ecological regime shifts. Near the transition between tropical and temperate climates, changing winter air temperature regimes are expected to result in the northward expansion of

mangrove forests at the expense of salt marsh ecosystems. Along arid and semi-arid coasts, changing precipitation regimes are expected to alter salinity regimes and affect the coverage of coastal wetland plants including mangroves. USGS will present research on how changes in temperature and rainfall are expected to affect mangrove forests in the region. One of the goals of this exchange is to foster communication about this topic and facilitate future collaboration focused on the effects of precipitation and temperature change on mangrove forests in North America. Such collaborations will identify coastal wetlands that are vulnerable to climate change and advance understanding of the ecological and societal implications of coastal wetland regime shifts.

(2) **Mangrove forest responses to sea-level rise:** In the coming century, mangrove forest adaptation to sea-level rise will require vertical and/or horizontal movement across the landscape. Future-focused conservation planning can help facilitate mangrove forest adaptation to future change. USGS scientists have recently produced models of wetland landward migration for the five gulf coast U.S. states (Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida). This work identifies barriers and opportunities for the landward migration of wetlands under alternative sea-level rise and urbanization scenarios. These models include mangrove forests as well as other kinds of tidal saline wetlands. Similar products could help inform future-focused landscape conservation planning in Mexico. One of the objectives of this exchange is to engage in conversation regarding potential collaborations focused on the identification of barriers and opportunities for the landward migration of coastal wetlands in response to sea-level rise.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

(1) **Mangrove forest response to climate change:** Via this exchange, USGS will present research on how changes in temperature and rainfall are expected to affect mangrove forests in the region. One of the goals of the exchange is to identify agencies, groups and individuals with which to foster communication about this topic and facilitate future collaboration focused on the effects of precipitation and temperature change on mangrove forests in North America. Such collaborations will identify coastal wetlands that are vulnerable to climate change and advance understanding of the ecological and societal implications of coastal wetland regime shifts.

(2) **Mangrove forest responses to sea-level rise:** One of the objectives of this exchange would be to engage in conversation regarding potential collaborations that are focused on the identification of barriers and opportunities for the landward migration of coastal wetlands in response to sea-level rise.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR(S):

Dr. Michael Osland, USGS Wetland and Aquatic Research Center; mosland@usgs.gov

SUBMITTED BY (include name and agency)**:**
Dr. Michael Osland, USGS Wetland and Aquatic Research Center; mosland@usgs.gov
Dr. Lianne Ball, USGS Environments Program Manager, lball@usgs.gov
Steve Hilburger, USGS Wildlife Program Manager, shilburger@usgs.gov

15:45-16:00 **BREAK**

16:00-17:00 **GENERAL DISSCUSSION**

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

Thursday, May 18, 2017

Invasive species, climate change and Monarch

09:00 – 09:30 **AGENDA ITEM 12: Progress and challenges about invasive species in North America**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:
Patricia Koleff & Ana Isabel González, CONABIO-México, Jamie Reaser & Stas Burgiel, NISC-US and Kelly Torck, ECCC-Canada

DESCRIPTION: Over the last couple of years, the need to have a Strategy and Action Plan to attend the invasive species issue has been discussed in different fora. Agencies and experts from Mexico, the US and Canada have been working on identifying a common series of topics from which to start collaboration efforts. There is a lot of progress already made at Regional level and the framework will help to identify the current strengths and gaps, and support the creation of synergic efforts while providing guidelines on how to best coordinate between the different stakeholders. We are looking at raising the profile of the invasive alien species issue in international frameworks and through regional initiatives, sharing scientific and technical information, promoting transboundary projects, including for species of concern and contribute to the development of a North American Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan.

BACKGROUND: Based on informal bilateral and trilateral discussions, the proposal to advance a North American Strategy and Action Plan was presented to the Executive Table at the 2016 Trilateral Committee meeting, and a first list of recommendations and issues was produced. Recognizing the severity of the issue, during the last North American Leaders Summit (June 29, 2016, Ottawa, Canada) an agreement was reached to strengthen cooperation on invasive alien species, in order to "Further collaborate on addressing invasive alien species on a continental scale. Establish a trilateral working group to explore the development of a high level joint Strategy and Action Plan identifying key areas for collaboration, including under the CEC, and to initiate a survey of existing transboundary invasive alien species projects and initiatives."

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

Support from the Executive table to further enhance collaboration and discussion opportunities between different stakeholders to complete the Strategy and Action Plan.

Recognition that Biological invasions are a severe threat to Conservation efforts in North America and thus must be attended in a

collaborative manner between the three countries

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: TBD

SUBMITTED BY: Patricia Koleff, Ana Isabel González, CONABIO, Jamie Reaser, Stas Burgiel and Kelly Torck

09:30 – 10:00

AGENDA ITEM 13: IDENTIFYING CLIMATE CHANGE REFUGES AND PRIORITY ADAPTATION ZONES FOR BIODIVERSITY IN MEXICO

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Patricia Koleff, Angela P. Cuervo-Robayo Wolke Tobón and Tania Urquiza-Haas, CONABIO

DESCRIPTION: A very important topic that usually is not taken into account in the assessment of climate impacts on biodiversity, is the current state of vulnerability of the system. Thus, before measuring the vulnerability of a system in the future, we must recognize that today the system is susceptible and therefore lacks of the capacity to cope and adapt to changes in the environment (IPCC 2013). For instance, ecological domains with a high level of anthropogenic disturbance will lack the capacity to adapt to climate change. Therefore, the aim of this research is to identify Mexico´s vulnerable life zones to current human disturbance and to climate change. To accomplish this, we used two RCP´s (4.5 and 8.5) of Mexico´s most updated climate change scenarios: http://www.sicc.amarellodev.com/, downloaded to 1 km^2 of spatial resolution. In order to assess vulnerable areas where the life zone would be altered under climate change, we identify range changes of loss and gain of each life zone, and developed an index that takes in consideration: (i) areas of gain with high and low levels of anthropogenic impact; (ii) losses in areas with high and low levels of anthropogenic impact (iii) stable life zones and (iv) the probability to change into a new life zone. This spatial assessment will allow to guide conservation efforts, such as conservation of ecosystems in life zones with low levels of anthropogenic disturbance and restoration initiatives to promote landscape connectivity taking into account the connectivity between climate refugees.

BACKGROUND: Climate change has been recognized as one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss in recent years (Sala et al. 2000), due to a strong effect on demographic, geographic and ecosystem processes (Sala et al. 2000; Williams et al. 2007), acting synergistically with other environmental degradation factors, such as habitat loss, pollution, and overexploitation (Saunders et al. 1991). Spatial assessments of climatic change are of paramount importance to focus research and conservation efforts. However, these assessments have generally been driven using individual species of well-represented taxonomic groups. One way to reduce this bias has

been to evaluate the effect of climate change on spatial domains that represent a broader range of biological diversity (Cuervo-Robayo et al. 2016). To this end classification system that uses climate to delimited vegetation are useful to understand the impacts of climate change, because they allow to spatialize changes in vegetation given climate scenarios.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Support from the Executive table to further enhance collaboration and discussion opportunities between different stakeholders to complete the proposed framework. Consider future collaboration considering results of Mexico´s conservation assessment to guide conservation and protection measures.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: TBD

SUBMITTED BY: Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón and Angela P. Cuervo-Robayo, Conabio

10:00-10:30 **AGENDA ITEM 17: Progress and Accomplishments on North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) 2015-2016 Operational Plan: Monarch Projects P12 and P13**

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: CEC, Environment and Climate Change Canada, CONANP, USFWS

DESCRIPTION: Report progress and accomplishments on two monarch projects included in the CEC's 2015-2016 Operational Plan

BACKGROUND: Trilaterally, the U.S., Mexico, and Canada are actively working to ensure conservation of the Monarch and its migratory phenomena. Collaborative efforts are coordinated through a Tri-national Working Group established in 2014 under the leadership of the USFWS, CONANP, and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC); and the CA/US/MX Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management (Trilateral Committee).

Over the past two years, these agencies have been working with CEC Secretariat staff to develop and implement two tri-national monarch projects funded in the CEC's 2015-2016 Operational Plan: 1) Project 12: *Engaging Farmers and Landowners to Support Monarch Butterfly and Pollinator Conservation* ($300K) and 2) Project 13: *Monarch Flyway: Communication, Participatory Conservation, and Education Programs* ($300K). These projects supplement the North American Monarch Conservation Plan (NAMCP) developed under the auspices of the CEC and published in 2008. Approaches to both projects included learning from existing domestic initiatives, identifying best practices, novel approaches, and priorities in each of the three countries, and identifying high priority potential collaborative

opportunities. Both projects conclude June 30, 2017.

The overarching goal of Project 12 is to promote habitat restoration and enhancement in key breeding grounds and migration corridors in all three countries. Project workshops to facilitate partner networks and development of an online monarch conservation toolbox focused on practical, tested guidance, best management practices, pilot projects, and incentive programs about how to create and maintain monarch-friendly restoration plantings in the agricultural, rights-of-way, and urban sectors.

Deliverables for Project 13 focus on outreach and awareness programs to promote citizen engagement in monarch conservation throughout the monarch flyway including a trilateral communications strategy, outreach products, and a workshop to coordinate citizen science inventorying and monitoring protocols.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Update the Ecosystem Conservation Working Table on accomplishments and deliverables associated with Project 12 and 13 in the CEC's 2015-2016 Operational Plan

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: TBD

SUBMITTED BY: ECWT Co-chairs

10:30 – 10:45 **BREAK**

10:45 – 12:15 **AGENDA ITEM 15**: Country Reports on Domestic Monarch Conservation Initiatives

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Gloria Tavera, Mexico's National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP); Tom Melius, Midwest Regional Director and Ryan Drum, Monarch Science Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Greg Mitchell, Environment & Climate Change Canada.

DESCRIPTION: Country leads on domestic monarch efforts each give a presentation (20 minutes) highlighting status, accomplishments, and current and planned in-country strategies and work plans to ensure the availability of habitat required by the Monarch during their annual cycle of breeding, migration, and overwintering.

BACKGROUND: At the February 2014 North American Leaders Summit (NALS), the U.S., Mexico, and Canada agreed "to establish a working group to ensure the conservation of the monarch butterfly, a species that symbolizes our association." The three countries established a Trilateral Working Group (TWG) coordinated through the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and

Ecosystem Conservation and Management (Trilateral Committee).The TWG is led by: Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico (SEMARNAT), with support from the National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP); Department of Interior, with support from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Environment & Climate change Canada.

The TWG identified a long-term goal to ensure the conservation of the monarch migratory phenomena, a near-term population target for the Eastern migratory population as represented by their occupation of six hectares (15 acres) of overwintering habitat in Mexico by 2020, and actions to supplement the 2008 North American Monarch Conservation Plan (Commission for Environmental Cooperation). The three countries agreed to work towards a population target for the Western migratory population.

In addition, each country agreed to develop and implement in-country strategies and domestic actions to ensure that sufficient breeding, staging, migration and overwintering habitat is available to support the near-term population targets and long-term goal for the Monarch. The three countries reaffirmed these commitments at the 2016 North American Leaders Summit (NALS).

.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

- Update the ECWT on status of domestic monarch initiatives
- Exchange of information and increased understanding of challenges and opportunities in each country
- Identify potential transferable and/or replicable projects, strategies, and contacts
- Discuss opportunities for future collaboration and next steps for trilateral collaboration

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Gloria Tavera, Mexico's National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP); Tom Melius, Midwest Regional Director and Ryan Drum, Monarch Science Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Greg Mitchell, Environment & Climate Change Canada.

SUBMITTED BY: ECWT Co-chairs

12:15 – 12:45

AGENDA ITEM 16: Progress Report on Trinational Monarch Conservation Science Partnership & Monitoring Strategy

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Gloria Tavera and Ignacio Misfut, CONANP; Ryan Drum, USFWS; Greg Mitchell, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

DESCRIPTION: Progress Report on Trinational Monarch Science Partnership (TMSP) and Trinational Monitoring Strategy

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

BACKGROUND: At the February 2014 North American Leaders Summit (NALS), the U.S., Mexico, and Canada agreed to work together to ensure the conservation of the monarch butterfly. The three countries established a Trilateral Working Group (TWG) coordinated through the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management (Trilateral Committee) to facilitate trilateral monarch conservation. The TWG is led by:

- Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico (SEMARNAT), with support from the National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP);
- Department of Interior, with support from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and
- Environment & Climate change Canada.

The TWG has made significant progress since 2014. At the April 2015 Trilateral meeting in San Diego, the three countries agreed to build upon the U.S. Monarch Conservation Science Partnership to create a Tri-national Monarch Science Partnership (TMSP). Since that time Canada and Mexico have also convened domestic monarch science partnerships.

The TMCSP is a collaboration of scientists, resource managers, and representatives from federal and state agencies, non-profit conservation organizations, and academia tasked with coordinating priority research, monitoring, and decision support tools development at the continental level. The partnership has developed a charter, designated country leads, and agreed upon a list of seven priority research needs: abundance estimates (overwintering densities+), natal origins (isotope analyses), climate change implications, insecticide impacts, nectar resources (connectivity/phenology), data sharing and database integration, and monitoring implementation. The Trilateral Committee endorsed the TMCSP and identified monarch conservation as one of four Trilateral Committee priorities at the annual meeting in Ottawa in May 2016.

The TMCSP met in face-to-face meetings in Mexico City, Mexico in February 2016 and in conjunction with the Trilateral Committee meeting in Ottawa, ON, Canada in May 2016. TMCSP members met to focus on monitoring and inventory protocols at a trinational monitoring framework at a workshop hosted by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) in conjunction with Mexico's National Symposium for Monarch Conservation in March 2017. The monitoring framework will integrate government, academia and civil society programs, along with volunteer citizen science efforts, for Monarch monitoring in such a way that it can drive adaptive, landscape scale conservation planning, delivery, and assessment

across North America.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

- Update the Ecosystem Conservation Working Table on progress and accomplishments to date
- Discuss capacity needs and next steps to ensure progress and success
- Discuss and explore opportunities for enhanced collaboration

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Gloria Tavera and Ignacio Misfut, CONANP; Ryan Drum, USFWS; Greg Mitchell, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

SUBMITTED BY: ECWT Co-chairs

12:45 – 13:00

AGENDA ITEM 17: Urban spaces as a refuge of pollinators from agricultural farming and the consequences of native diversity inside them

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:
paola.garcia@inecc.gob.mx

DESCRIPTION: The city as refuge for insect pollinators opens many potential areas of research, for example, to understand scale dependencies of pollinators, habitat quality, spatial distribution, ecological function and services, social dimensions and organization to attract and conserve biodiversity of pollinators, etc.

BACKGROUND: Researches on wild bees in cities shows diversity of communities of native bees (species and abundance) lives in urban ecosystems; in some cases native bees live in cities are more diverse and abundant than in nearby rural landscapes. This is also for birds, bats and other biological groups that are pollinators. Habitat loss and homogenization in agricultural surroundings, innovations in systemic pesticides and herbicides (chemicals applied to seed, absorbed by plants, and circulated throughout), and greater efficiency of chemical application have negatively affected wild pollinator populations in rural areas. So, urban landscape is an option as habitat for pollinators since have a variety of forage and nesting sites, and become a refuge for pollinators. Green areas are key sites for pollinators.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: This project is a priority in the tree countries since pollination is a key to food security and there are some documents that report pollination decline. The collaboration between the three countries in relation to this theme could help to reverse that tendency. The knowledge interchange between experts around the tree countries could refine and enhance the methodologies to address pollination challenge.

XXI Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
Ensenada, Mexico
May 14-19, 2017

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Paola Massyel García Meneses

SUBMITTED BY: Paola Massyel García Meneses

15:15-17:15	**Prepare 1-page highlights document and start preparing action item reports** **Wrap up**