Key Biodiversity Areas: Atlantic Region - Indigenous Perspectives and Engagement

A Workshop Report Created by:
The Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) for
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Canada
Acknowledgments
The Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Canada would like to acknowledge and thank all the participants who attended the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) workshops. Ultimately, we hope that Key Biodiversity Areas can be complementary to and supportive of Indigenous ways of knowing, doing, and being.

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Introduction

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Canada partnered with The Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) to develop a regional virtual workshop to introduce and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) to Indigenous communities in the Atlantic (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador) for their feedback.

KBAs are sites that contribute significantly to the persistence of biodiversity. This means that the survival of a species or ecosystem may depend on the management and stewardship of the KBA. The process of identifying a KBA is a scientific one based on scientific understanding of the relationships between animals, plants, and places in terms of numbers. A large proportion of a species population or of an entire ecosystem need to be present in a place for it to qualify as a KBA. Because KBAs are based on a standardized, international scientific approach, the outputs are broadly trusted and can be used to support conservation decisions and actions focused on those places and species.

Prior to the workshops, the role of Indigenous Peoples, in Canada, in the KBA process included:

- High-level Indigenous input in the Terms of Reference for the National KBA initiative;
- A contract with an Indigenous expert to assess the KBA Standard;
- Discussions with and a presentation to the First Nation Advisory Committee on Species at Risk (FNACSAR); and,
- Two national workshops held in Winter/Spring 2022 reaching over 80 people from 30 different communities.

The overall goal of the KBA Program in Canada is to identify KBAs and map priority areas that meet the scientific criteria for a KBA. As mentioned, while the scientific criteria developed to identify KBAs does not include a focus on Indigenous values and knowledge, it is highly likely that some KBAs may also be areas that hold significant cultural, spiritual, and economic importance to Indigenous Peoples. Because KBAs are considered important to the survival of species and ecosystems from a scientific perspective, it is likely they also have many other values that also enables nature (and people) to survive and thrive.

Key objectives of the Atlantic workshop:

- Provide information about KBAs and the process to identify them in Canada and answer questions from Indigenous communities and organizations.
- Listen to Indigenous communities and organizations from the Prairie region on how they may want to be involved in the KBA Program.
- Explore what is needed to support and enable participation in the KBA Program.
- Explore how the KBA Program might support the Atlantic priorities and vision that Indigenous communities and organizations have for their homelands in NB, NS, PEI, NFL, and LBD.
Atlantic Region Workshop

On April 17th and 18th, 2023, the online workshops were presented by WCS Canada’s Dr. Ciara Raudsepp-Hearne, Director for KBAs, Dr. Peter Soroye, KBA Assessment and Outreach Coordinator. Facilitation was provided by The Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER)’s Lynn Mallett, CIER Project Manager, with support from Anita Murdock, CIER Research Associate, and Reiley Terbasket, CIER Biodiversity Associate.

There were 18 attendees from 13 different organizations/nations.

Poll Everywhere questions were used to poll participants during the workshops. Responses and questions are reflected in the following three figures.

Figure 1. Communities identified by participants who attended the KBA Workshop on April 17, 2023 and responded to the first polling question, “Which community or organization are you from?”

Figure 2. Communities identified by participants who attended the KBA Workshop on April 18, 2023 and responded to the first polling question, “Which community or organization are you from?”
Figure 3. Participants who attended the KBA Workshop on April 17, 2023 and responded to the second polling question, “Name a plant, animal, or place that has a special meaning to you?”

Each workshop was visually recorded to provide a visual summary and overview of the workshop and discussion. We used graphics and artwork provided Aaron Russell of Conference Doodles (Figure 4 and 5).

Figure 4. Visual recording from the KBA Workshop held on April 17, 2023 (Credit: Aaron Russel at www.conferencedoodles.com).
Figure 5. Visual recording from the KBA Workshop held on April 18, 2023 (Credit: Aaron Russel at www.conferencedoodles.com).

What we heard
The following section describes the questions and responses to presentations and discussion questions during the workshop.

April 17, 2023 Session (Newfoundland and Labrador)

DATA ABUNDANCE AND LOW CAPACITY

Q: In the currently suggested KBA’s, there’s a gap between the Northern Peninsula and Port au Bay area. There is a lot of overlap of St George’s Bay, right under Stephenville, the peninsula is where we do lots of field work to monitor piping plover. It also includes “Muddy Hole” where we monitor American eel, migratory shorebirds and seabirds, and banded killifish. There’s lots of wind development happening in the area. Sandy Point is close to our hearts and there is lots of local interest in the area. KBAs would include the bay of St George area, but also underneath Stephenville to include Blank Bank, Stevensville crossing, Sandy Point, Muddy Hole. There is always a capacity issue in our department, we are always shorthanded and over prescribed. We have a ton of data on these species because we monitor annually.

WCS Canada: Our Atlantic Canada coordinator can do the background work in those areas and gather information for you, if you are low on capacity.
Q: Our territory is South of Central of Labrador. Lots of bird areas along the shoreline. We have been doing lots of baseline data gathering. We have a marine protected area, bird reserve/estuary. In St Peters Bay we ask members not to hunt there due to birds. Trying to look at what would be a good Indigenous Park. We are collecting data. Wildlife biologist just started, and they are doing work with American seals. So much to do and trying to figure out what works to do. Biologist has some experiences with KBA, and they worked in a bird sanctuary.

**Overall Themes and Key Messages from April 17 Session included:**

1. Data abundance and low capacity
   a. There is a variety of species data being collected by communities, but the capacity is too low that it’s challenging to work on KBAs, although there is interest.

**April 18, 2023 Session (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and PEI)**

**DATA PROTECTION**

Q: Does the sharing of information and trying to protect areas by not sharing information seem to be a challenge?

WCS Canada: This comes up regularly. The process is to share as much information as possible, but there is a debate about whether to share or not because of protection and conservation, or otherwise make people aware so communities are aware. Some species are harvested or prosecuted, like snakes. People will get rid of snakes because they’re scared. But we are always talking to conservation groups and the CDC (Conservation Data Centre) to identify sensitive species and we can still identify a KBA and say its for a threatened species. There is also other information about sites, past uses and cultural uses, that some communities desire to share or not. We take the lead from Knowledge Keepers and communities to share what is appropriate. Cultural coordinators have access to information to propose a KBA, but the information is not always needed to do on-the-groundwork. There is a need for communities to share information, but if it’s a concern about sharing, then it is not necessary.

Q: Is there a database where we can share information on the KBA’s and who would have jurisdiction over surveying the areas?

WCS: There is a database of KBA’s on the KBA Canada website. [https://kbacanada.org/](https://kbacanada.org/) There you can find general information on KBA’s, a map of KBA’s, and points of candidate KBA’s for the future. I will share another map later with detailed boundary and its relevance to Indigenous lands and KBA. For the jurisdiction of surveying, each KBA will be very different and won’t come with specific suggestions of who will be doing it. This will be open to communities to decide and see if capacity is there. We can see where we have partners and funding to do that. We want it to be led by communities.
GOVERNANCE

Q: I am wondering if information would be used in the future to determine where protected areas will occur. If that’s the case, then from speaking with community members, there is a history where members have lost access to their lands. I am wondering about governance, “governance and participation”, who will be the governors?

WCS Canada: Governance is open to joining. The steering committee is made up of non-government organizations (Birds Canada, Nature Conservancy of Canada) with observers (ECCC) and youth steering committee member, Indigenous lead for steering committee. They meet monthly. Terms of reference have been developed, with much broader terms of who governs and who participates and makes decision. The steering committee open to joining at any time. How project continues over time. KBAs got initial support from the federal government to collect 17% of land areas by 2020. We are at 12-13% now, and we aim to be at 20-30% by 2030. National parks and formally protected areas are not the tools that get to greater conservation. IPCA and OCMS are where economic activity are allowed at some level. KBAs with site protectivity, should be focused on areas with some conservation. It is another tool that can replace all the types of tools, so decision makers can just be familiar with one tool to make decisions. We will not push for protected areas around KBA’s. The NCC is pushing for KBAs, for lands to be purchased. There is not a zero risk of things being protected in future, just hopefully appropriate decisions.

WCS Canada: There is interest from communities in using KBAs to support IPCA (Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas) or MPA (Marine Protected Areas). In BC, to recognize an area of importance in Canada, it is an MPA. This highlights their past management of an area to be KBA. KBA is tool to inform IPCAs and past management.

Q: Do organizations have the capacity to come up with safeguarding for communities? Because if there is no control, then something needs to be established to protect communities if it can’t be controlled what happens.

WCS: There is a need to support communities to govern their own lands. This is not something KBA does, just like any other programs. We can’t impose rules on other political actors. We work with communities to draw boundaries, to be relevant to species and to communities, to only include areas appropriate to a KBA. These are not surprise sites. Many sites are well known and just making sure there is one robust area layer that makes sure we don’t lose it. KBA’s are found on all types of landscapes: agricultural, urban areas, parks. For many of which, formal protected areas will not be relevant, and it will be the community stewardship that will be necessary.

Q: How do KBA’s add a layer of protection if they are not regulated or under some form of management? I’m not really understanding the added benefit as there are already IPA, MPA, critical habitats, ecological and biological special areas etc.

WCS: The history of the KBA standard is that over 12 years, communities and NGOs went to world conservation congress, and said there are so many tools to identify IPCAs etc. and you need to know what they all are to make decisions. KBAs are an umbrella tool for all species and
ecosystems. That’s why its embraced by so many in Canada. All organizations pull together to incorporate all tools into one. The idea is to simplify. It was difficult at first, but the hope is to replace multiple tools to just use one. IPA means important plant areas, Indigenous protected areas, important bird areas. KBA’s are incorporating them all. They won’t be in areas that are already in protected areas with lots of funding as this wouldn’t add much for protection. We don’t want to leave out of the network of KBA’s. This will bring more funding for guardian programs or attention for stewardship and Indigenous stewardship.

Q: How does a KBA not overshadow the IPCA? Concerned that IPCA will be overshadowed, and we want main focus on that.

WCS Canada: KBAs are just information and will always exist as information. We will not make management or conservation decisions. It is rare that a KBA follows the exact area boundary of an IPCA. KBAs support existing work. We can rename it to reflect that the KBA is following an IPCA. The KBA is a draft sketch for proposals. Ongoing conservation will point to the Nation showing it and pointing to the efforts. KBAs contribute to meeting national and global targets, but not as IPCAS do. Indicators are used at a global scale to see if meeting required areas. IPCA supersedes everything, they have cultural importance, and they can contain KBAs. The idea of a KBA is to show that areas are helping to meet targets, to make sure biodiversity persists.

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE INCLUSION

Q: How do you include the importance of the First Nation language to the KBA?

WCS Canada: We follow the lead of communities and Nations. We don’t want to include species or place names without consent. If there is interest in replacing name, for example, in Tobacco plains – on maps that’s what it was. We were working with a Nation, and they wanted to use the traditional place name which had a different meaning to them. If there is interest in changing the text of a KBA proposal, for example, a species name like Fernald’s Braya, then we are happy to use the communities name for it. Signage is not involved with the KBA project. We work with partners that put up the signs to make sure they use appropriate language. We will incorporate Indigenous language as much as we can.

KBA PROCESS

Q: Who puts forward candidate KBA? Communities or someone internal looking at a lot of data?

WCS Canada: Anyone can propose a KBA. Lots of data goes in, and there are lots of forms. Our KBA coordinator and regional technical coordinators figure out what info needs to go in to be a KBA. Then reach out to community around the KBA and see how much capacity there is and interest to propose those KBAs. Even if not on the radar, a community can still propose it. We can provide training on how to fill out the forms etc. The process of a proposal can be done in collaboration. Once info is in, there is some conservation work to be done, then the proposal goes to a national steering committee to make sure the KBA process is followed, then it goes to global steering committee to be recognized.
Q: I’m wondering if you’ve reached out to specific communities?

WCS Canada: Often we can’t reach the right person. We use available information identified by Birds Canada like it used to be important bird sites for migration or breeding. Lots of the KBAs will be aggregated. We will use information to develop this.

**Overall Themes and Key Messages from April 18 Session included:**

1. Data Protection
   a. Sharing information for KBAs publicly is a concern for maintaining protection of sensitive areas.
   b. There is interest in sharing information for KBAs but concern over whose jurisdiction it will become.

2. Governance
   a. In the past, Indigenous Peoples have lost access to their traditional or cultural areas, and this is a concern if a KBA were to form.
   b. Communities need to govern their own lands and be given safeguarding from organizations that have stakes in the KBA.
   c. There is a need for further protection from KBAs to give desire over other management forms such as IPCAs, MPAs, etc.
   d. There is concern that KBAs will overshadow current IPCAs or other Indigenous management systems.

3. Indigenous Language Inclusion
   a. There is interest in Indigenous language inclusion for KBAs.

4. KBA Process
   a. KBA proposals can be put forward by anyone.
   b. There is a need to work with Indigenous communities when KBAs are proposed in their traditional territories.

Participants were polled to identify what other things should be considered when talking about KBAs across Indigenous lands on April 17 (Figure 6) and April 18 (Figure 7).
Figure 6. Attendee response to Poll Everywhere questions during KBA Workshop on April 17, 2023

What other things should we be considering when talking about KBAs across Indigenous lands?

“ Medicine-Harvesting ”
“ Ceremonial-Sites ”
“ Current-land-use ”
“ Traditional-activities ”

Figure 7. Attendee response to Poll Everywhere questions during KBA Workshop on April 18, 2023

What other things should we be considering when talking about KBAs across Indigenous lands?

indigenous inclusivity
two-eyed-seeing
eyed two languages
seeing two-eyed seeing
cultural keystone species

Jam boards (digital interactive whiteboard) were used to help facilitate responses from the group. It also provided opportunities for verbal discussions. Comments were added to sticky notes to answer these questions and/or participants unmuted and provided verbal responses. The following image is a result of one of these discussions. Verbal discussions of questions are provided following Figure 8 and 9.
Figure 8. Jamboard engagement of attendees during KBA Workshop on April 17, 2023

Elaboration on jam board comments: How do you think the plants, animals, places, and relationships you have across your homelands need to be taken care of?

“Get you and elders involved in activities” ➔ We’ve been trying to get our elders and youth out. We just had a caribou event where we brought elders and youth out. We unfortunately couldn’t get to spot a caribou, but we told stories and gave information about species. We put in an application to do a science camp program if funding gets approved. Trouble getting staff that know the area and want to stay in the area. We like to get our own so they can protect their own.

“Data collection, management, analysis…” ➔ A lot of First Nations and departments are collecting lots of data. Data management is hard to control when capacity is low. People need a specialized skillset to analyze the data and to do something valuable with the data. There is a need for capacity building. Data is being collected for DFO and is just sitting in a separate pile. It’s disappointing that our data is being treated differently and lots of First Nations deal with that. Having opportunities for Nations to analyze data or having someone who’s already trained.

Attendee: That is a struggle for us too. All of us have our own computers and they’re all separate. We are working on a system for GIS and land use planning, so the data is all together. It is so labour intensive, and we don’t have a lot of time. Summer is a short field season. Winter is a time for community consultation, training, and workshops.

WCS Canada: We give training on methods of KBA. Lots of KBAs compared to the national estimate. We can look at the data and compare that to national estimate and share that back. We have GIS...
capabilities and DSA with NatureServe Canada to collect data from CDC. We can work to find some solutions.

**Elaboration on jam board comments:** *What are some of the ways that your community is doing this already or thinking about doing this?*

- **“NCC just starting a wetland climate project...”** → We are partnering with other NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC’s) and they are run with the province. They focus more on the island portion, and we are focusing on our traditional territory. We got funding for 3 years if it can be an Indigenous Protected Area or land use planning aspect.

- **“QFN is working to protect a forested area...”** → This is an example of how we’re protecting areas. Gander area or “Charlies place” is a site where local membership is looking to protect a proposed cutting site. Cultural protection of the area, as lots of families grew up there and it’s a place where lots of salmon fishing is. It’s a very political conversation and had to step away from natural resource conservation.

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**Figure 9. Jamboard engagement of attendees during KBA Workshop on April 18, 2023**

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**Elaboration on jam board comments:** *How do you think the plants, animals, places, and relationships you have across your homelands need to be taken care of?*

- Plant more Black ash trees.
- Protect lichens.
- Monitoring the moose hunt to keep numbers sustainable.

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**Elaboration on jam board comments:** *How do you think the plants, animals, places, and relationships you have across your homelands need to be taken care of?*

- WCS Canada: In KBA, there is a need for ecosystem-based approach. So, planting more native species. There are a lot of lichen enthusiasts. The Atlantic region has very important lichens for KBAs, and lichen areas have been being identified for KBAs.
KBAs and Indigenous led conservation - mapping

WCS has created a map of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in relation to Indigenous lands and Indigenous-led conservation projects. Link to the map can be found below:

**Interactive map:** [https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/f8056cc9dfd445eabc72cc7be026776e](https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/f8056cc9dfd445eabc72cc7be026776e)

During the workshop, participants were allowed to explore the virtual maps, and WCS encouraged people to share where they were from, and the regions that were important to them. Those regions were covered during the workshop. The figures below show KBAs related to in Canada and the Atlantic regions, and the maps shown.

*Figure 10. National map of KBAs identified and tentatively identified to date in relation to Indigenous Guardians’ Programs and IPCAs*
Figure 11. Map of KBAs identified and tentatively identified in the Atlantic Region to date in relation to Priority Places, Indigenous Guardians’ Programs, and IPCAs

All KBA boundaries in these maps are drafts and subject to change. These maps are for visualization only, for analysis please contact KBA Canada. KBAs are an information tool, and the designation of a KBA does not change access or ownership of land, nor does the designation prescribe any land-use management recommendations.

Participants returned to the main room and were asked polling questions as to whether international recognition of places on their homelands would be beneficial for their priorities (Figure 12, Figure 13).
Would KBAs help your community with its vision for taking care of its homelands?

“Potentially-yes”

“Yes”

What do you see as the main benefit or positive about KBAs?

“Increased-awareness”

“Accountability”

“Identification-of-important-areas”

“Habitat-Protection”

Participants were asked polling questions as to the main benefits or positives about KBAs (Figure 14) and the main downside or challenge associated with KBAs (Figure 15 and 16).
Figure 14. Attendee response to Poll Everywhere questions during KBA Workshop on April 18, 2023

What do you see as the main benefit or positive about KBAs?

- compilation of biodiversity data in one place
- lands
- species-protection
- biodiversity-awareness
- funding-incentive
- protecting

Figure 15. Attendee response to Poll Everywhere questions during KBA Workshop on April 17, 2023

What do you see as the main downside or challenge associate with KBAs?

- “Funding-needed-for-Indigenous-participating”
- “Amount-of-time-to-establish”

Figure 16. Attendee response to Poll Everywhere questions during KBA Workshop on April 18, 2023

What do you see as the main downside or challenge associate with KBAs?

- identifying
- unknown
- sensitive
- issues-with-benefit-sharing
- more-information-towardscommunity
- data.
- areas
- indigenous sovereignty of teks
- publicly consequences
Participants were asked a polling question on how they might like to be included in the KBA process (Figure 17) and on whether they were interested in providing advice to the KBA program (Figure 18).

Figure 17. Attendee response to Poll Everywhere questions during KBA Workshop on April 18, 2023

How might you like to be included in identifying KBAs across your homelands?

- field-surveys
- workparticipationshops
- ecosystem-trainingdata
- woodlandturtletraining
- species-training
- interactive

Figure 18. Attendee response to Poll Everywhere questions during KBA Workshop on April 18, 2023

Are you interested in providing advice to the KBA program?

- Yes 100%
- No
- Maybe
- I am not sure
Contacts

Wildlife Conservation Society

Ciara Raudsepp-Hearne (craudsepp@wcs.org) – Director, KBAs (WCS Canada)

Peter Soroye (psoroye@wcs.org) – KBA Assessment and Outreach Coordinator (WCS Canada)

Cheryl Chetkiewicz (cchetkiewicz@wcs.org) – Director, Indigenous Communities and Conservation (WCS Canada)

Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources

Lynn Mallett (lmallett@yourcier.org) – CIER Project Manager

Shianne McKay (smckay@yourcier.org) – CIER Senior Project Manager

Anita Murdock (amurdock@yourcier.org) – CIER Research Associate

Reiley Terbasket (rterbasket@yourcier.org) – CIER Research Associate
## Appendix A: KBA Workshop Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (EST)</th>
<th>Agenda Item &amp; Who</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</table>
| 12:00-12:15 | **Introduction**  | **Introduction Activity:**  
Lynn Mallett  
While we wait for people to join, we would love to hear where everybody is from. |
|            | Welcoming and Polling Question  
Lynn Mallett/Anita Murdock  
Polling Question 1: Which community or organization are you from? (Word cloud)  
Reminder: Just one word, or if two words separate with a hyphen. |
|            | Acknowledgements, Agenda and Housekeeping Items  
Lynn Mallett  
Polling Question 2: Name a plant, animal, or place that has a special meaning for you.  
Reminder: Just one word, or if two words separate with a hyphen. |
|            | **CIER to provide greeting** |
|            | While everybody is responding I would like to introduce to you our presenters for the day, from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS for short): |
|            | If 20 or fewer participants - do a round of introductions (roundtable)  
Name  
Organization  
What is your favourite spring activity |
|            | Ciara Raudsepp-Hearne, Director of KBAs with WCS  
Peter Soroye, Coordinator Assessment and Outreach for the KBA Program |
|            | **Graphic Recording:**  
Aaron Russell |
|            | **From CIER**  
Anita Murdock – Research Associate with CIER, will be working in the background, sharing slides, polling, breakout rooms, recording and notetaking  
Reiley Terbasket  
Shianne McKay – SPM with CIER will be aiding with discussions and/or assist with questions if necessary. |
|            | **Housekeeping:**  
- Just a reminder about the mute button i.e. keep device on mute, unless you are speaking. Raise your hand when you have a comment to make.  
- We will be recording the main session and breakout sessions. However, this will be done for internal reporting purposes only. It will not be shared outside of CIER or WCS.  
- No obligation to turn your video on.  
- If you are having any technical difficulties, please note this in the chat box or email Anita. Anita’s email will be in the chat box  
- Comments/questions in the chat box, we will moderate these during the workshop, discussion, and breakout periods.  
- If you must leave early the materials (pdf of PowerPoint will be made available on the CIER website. |
### START RECORDING:

Now I would like to introduce Ciara from WCS Canada, who will get started with this presentation. (Note: Ciara to introduce Peter. Peter present KBA in SK and MN and how they could be involved.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:15 – 1:00</td>
<td>WCS Canada to provide information on Key Biodiversity Areas, what they are, how they are being identified, with discussion and Q&amp;A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 – 1:10</td>
<td>Break (10 mins)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:10 – 1:40</td>
<td>Finding out from participants how KBAs could be relevant to their work and communities - discussion and Q&amp;A</td>
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#### Discussion Questions:
- Any questions about KBA’s?
- What do you like about the KBA approach?
- What is challenging about the KBA approach?

#### Polling Question 3:
What other things should we be considering when talking about KBAs across Indigenous lands? (Word cloud)

Reminder: Just one word, or if two words separate with a hyphen.

PAUSE RECORDING

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>1:40 – 1:50</td>
<td>Break (10 mins)</td>
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#### Break out session 1:
**Jamboard – add links to get to these break out sessions and provide instructions** (30 minutes)

- **Group 1:**
  - [https://jamboard.google.com/d/1PJ9myy5Fo6LxwQedSVBR57kNepbCqbbfP2zyPZZ5zU/viewer](https://jamboard.google.com/d/1PJ9myy5Fo6LxwQedSVBR57kNepbCqbbfP2zyPZZ5zU/viewer)
- **Group 2:**
  - [https://jamboard.google.com/d/1_903SuohCGvHyA0hs49FLtxICwGTctGlldkRXB7q2ho/viewer](https://jamboard.google.com/d/1_903SuohCGvHyA0hs49FLtxICwGTctGlldkRXB7q2ho/viewer)

#### Discussion Questions:
How could KBAs be relevant to communities:
- How do you think the plants, animals, places, and relationships you have across your homelands need to be taken care of? What are some of the ways that your community is doing this already thinking or about doing this? 10 mins
- Looking at the draft KBA map, do you see any overlaps with KBAs and places that are important to your community or Nation? 10 mins
- Are there places that you think are very important for the conservation of nature but that don’t show up as KBAs on the map? 10 mins
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Polling Questions</th>
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<tr>
<td>1:40-1:50</td>
<td>Return to main room for polling questions</td>
<td>Polling Questions:</td>
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<td>After first breakout session &lt;br&gt;4. Would KBAs help your community with its vision for taking care of its homelands? &lt;br&gt;Multiple choice: yes, no, maybe, I am not sure-2-3 minutes each question, with summary from Peter</td>
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<td>5. What do you see as the main benefit or positive about KBAs? &lt;br&gt;Short answer</td>
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<td>6. What do you see as the main downside or challenge associate with KBAs? &lt;br&gt;Short answer</td>
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<td>1:50 - 2:00</td>
<td>Break (10 mins)</td>
<td>RESUME RECORDING</td>
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<td>2:00 - 2:30</td>
<td>How would participants like to participate in KBA work?</td>
<td>Break out session 2. &lt;a href=&quot;https://jamboard.google.com/d/1zMV49hx7rwYLZo2buh4C1xslAM4czdaaryAYJqcoccQ/viewer&quot;&gt;Jamboard – add links to get to these breakout sessions and provide instructions&lt;/a&gt; (30 minutes)</td>
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<td>Group 1: &lt;a href=&quot;https://jamboard.google.com/d/1YmLpNg_R83N3xV5rFOO330Etaio6fMs81x2fj7TFVT8/viewer&quot;&gt;<a href="https://jamboard.google.com/d/1YmLpNg_R83N3xV5rFOO330Etaio6fMs81x2fj7TFVT8/viewer">https://jamboard.google.com/d/1YmLpNg_R83N3xV5rFOO330Etaio6fMs81x2fj7TFVT8/viewer</a>&lt;/a&gt;</td>
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<td>Group 2: &lt;a href=&quot;https://jamboard.google.com/d/1YmLpNg_R83N3xV5rFOO330Etaio6fMs81x2fj7TFVT8/viewer&quot;&gt;<a href="https://jamboard.google.com/d/1YmLpNg_R83N3xV5rFOO330Etaio6fMs81x2fj7TFVT8/viewer">https://jamboard.google.com/d/1YmLpNg_R83N3xV5rFOO330Etaio6fMs81x2fj7TFVT8/viewer</a>&lt;/a&gt;</td>
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<td>Discussion Questions:</td>
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<td>How would communities like to participate in the KBA work?</td>
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<td>• What more would you like to know about KBAs? 10 mins</td>
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<td>• How might you like to be included in identifying KBAs across your homelands? 10 mins</td>
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<td>• What advice would you like to share with the KBA program leads about being involved? 10 mins</td>
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<td>2:30-2:40</td>
<td>Return to main room for polling questions and summary of discussion and polling results for whole session</td>
<td>Polling Questions:</td>
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<td>After second breakout session &lt;br&gt;7. How might you like to be included in identifying KBAs across your homelands? &lt;br&gt;Multiple choice (allow to select more than one option): provide advice at national level, provide advice about an individual KBA identified in my territory or Nation’s homeland, receive information about all KBAs, need more information about initiative</td>
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<td>8. Are you interested in providing advice to the KBA program &lt;br&gt;Multiple choice (yes, no maybe)</td>
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<td>WCS – Final comments and discussions</td>
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<td>STOP RECORDING</td>
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<td>2:40-3:00</td>
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<td>Closing and</td>
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<td>Wrap-up</td>
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<td>• Aaron Russell will provide overview of the graphic recording:</td>
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<td>• Lynn Mallett to provide summary and wrap up</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Appendix B: Participant discussion contact information:

The contact information from participants has been left out of this public document. Participant information will be kept private internally, to help WCS with report writing and the engagement phase of their KBA work.