1.      The common key message (aim for 40 words):

OK – based no our original key message I’ve rephrased the common one as follows:

Most of Canada’s freshwater and marine transboundary fisheries agreements disregard climate change. These agreements will need to respond to uncertainty by building flexibility and adaptive capacity in governance, explicitly addressing trade-offs, and considering the role of equity and Indigenous rights.

So this leaves us with not much for our marine resources key message!!! The first sentence can stand – but we need a message that emphases 1. What will happen and 2. What the consequences are . The sentence in italics is what I have drafted very quickly to give a sense of what I think we could say. Do you want to have a go at putting some thoughts together for this? (the total no of words is 50)

Canada's transboundary marine fisheries provide nutrition, employment, economic and cultural benefits yet are vulnerable to impacts from a changing climate. The *northward shift of species distribution is having uncertain feedbacks on marine systems and dependent communities, threatening jointly management programs, and accentuating existing sources of future conflict over shared marine resources.*

2.      The overarching plain language text (to go under the common key message) (aim for 75 words):

The negotiations that led to most existing transboundary freshwater and marine treaties were conducted under a prescribed set of circumstances, essentially static in nature [[1]](https://paperpile.com/c/Rh1XQO/w82w). Such approaches are and will continue to be unsustainable in environments that are increasingly variable under and otherwise affected by climate change [[2]](https://paperpile.com/c/Rh1XQO/r4gt). Existing cooperative governance structures will need to be revisited and new adaptive management precedents established. In so doing, equitable international policy approaches should consider vulnerable groups, including Indigenous communities.

3.      The case story (aim for 110 words)

**Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST)**

The [PST](https://www.psc.org/about-us/history-purpose/pacific-salmon-treaty/)was originally ratified in 1985 after a shift in distribution of five shared salmon stocks caused conflict between Canada and the United States over the total number of fish originating in one country ‘intercepted’ by the other. It is an example of a successful multi-stakeholder engagement and re-negotiation of a bilateral agreement to prevent overfishing and improve the management of shared resources. Among other provisions, the 1999 re-negotiated Treaty included the establishment of the [Northern and Southern Restoration and Enhancement funds](https://www.psc.org/about-us/structure/the-endowment-funds/)aimed at supporting healthy salmon populations in freshwater and marine environments. The 2018 recommended agreement includes additional funding for implementation, provisions to ensure science-based management, and renewed commitments from both Parties to support the conservation of salmon stocks while providing sustainable harvest opportunities for indigenous communities, as well as commercial and recreational fishers in both countries.