

*A Common Language
for Canadian NAWMP Habitat Joint Ventures*

**REFERENCE DOCUMENT
July 9, 2013**

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Introduction

In September 2011, the North American Wetlands Conservation Council (Canada) (NAWCC (Canada)) directed the Allocation Task Force Working Group, a working group of members of (NAWCC) Staff, to undertake a number of actions that would strategically position Canadian habitat joint ventures (JVs) for the future. These included developing 20-year (2012-2032) habitat needs, as well as associated financial needs. It was recognized that the development of long-term needs statements was hampered by the lack of common habitat terminology among Canada's four habitat joint ventures: Pacific Coast (PCJV), Canadian Intermountain (CIJV), Prairie (PHJV), and Eastern (EHJV). While three of the four habitat joint ventures have five-year implementation plans (CIJV: 2010-2015, PHJV: 2007-2012, EHJV 2007-2012), they were based on different terminology, or had different definitions for the same terminology, as well as based on different timeframes. Furthermore, only the PHJV had developed long-term (25-year) habitat objectives.

NAWCC (Canada) therefore directed the Allocation Task Force Working Group to harmonize the language across the habitat joint ventures. Most JVs were about to start preparing new 5-year implementation plans so the timing was right to synchronize that work and the timelines of those plans with the common language work. The purpose of this document is to provide detailed information about a new common language of conservation terms to be used across Canadian North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) habitat joint ventures.

Benefits of Common Language

A common language of conservation terms has a number of benefits including:

- Facilitating the roll up of program goals, habitat objectives into a more refined national habitat "needs" statement;
- Allowing future tracking of accomplishments against long-term habitat objectives;
- Enabling national roll-up and comparison of program activities and accomplishments among all Canadian habitat joint ventures; and,
- Supporting coordinated action and progress towards meeting continental NAWMP waterfowl population objectives.

Process

The new common language of conservation terms was primarily based on terms used in the 2007 PHJV Implementation Plan, the most recent joint venture to update its conservation language.

Building on the experience of the PHJV, representatives of each habitat joint venture devised a common set of terms that met their unique circumstances as well as the common need. EHJV had particularly complex issues because of the numerous provincial plans that required consideration in developing a common language. Other problematic issues dealt with the treatment of stewardship and policy tools and their relation to multiple possible outcomes.

In September 2012, NAWCC (Canada) approved the common language categories as identified in Appendix A and this document provides definitions and examples for each category to facilitate consistent use across joint ventures.

Results

The work of the Allocation Task Force led to the development of a common language, hierarchically organized with Initiatives as the ultimate outcomes, each of which is supported by a variety of Programs which are categories of tools required to achieve a conservation outcome. Program categories contain specific examples. The new common language consists of 10 “Initiative” terms, each with one or more “Programs” as outlined in Appendix A.

In implementing the common language, JVs or other stakeholders can slot a particular Program under multiple or different Initiatives as long as that particular Program is the appropriate tool to achieve the intended outcome of the Initiative. This linkage between the Program and Initiative at the JV level will need to be identified by the JV in their implementation plans.

Each Program is defined and described and has one or more examples to illustrate the types of tools contained under the Program category. For example, the removal of invasive plant species is an example under the Ecological Restoration Program of the Wetland Restoration Initiative.

During the development of the common language, the Allocation Task Force Working Group identified concerns over consistency in slotting some existing Programs under one or more of the new Initiative categories across all JVs. The most complex Program was extension (stewardship). It was recognized that extension (stewardship) is a program that can support various initiatives. For example, rangeland extension in the PHJV context is generally designed to support habitat retention; while forage and winter wheat extension are designed to support habitat restoration goals.

Next Steps

Most habitat joint ventures are in the midst of preparing new implementation plans and should use this document as an important reference in that process. Each Canadian habitat joint venture will need to continue to communicate the Initiatives and Programs to provincial and other partners within their JV to ensure consistent understanding and application of the common language. This will be especially important in the EHJV-Quebec where the definition and meaning of translated terms need to be consistent with those used in other provinces.

The provincial and regional tracking systems used by joint ventures will need to be modified to allow the roll up at both the Initiative and Program level. Likewise, as the national-level tracking system evolves, the new language will be incorporated and allow better accounting of Canadian results.

Internationally, steps have been taken to communicate and educate partners in the United States about Canada’s new language to ensure an accurate crosswalk with the language used in Canadian proposals submitted under the U.S. *North American Wetlands Conservation Act* (NAWCA). A crosswalk of common language terms and NAWCA terms is found in Appendix B. In the future, and after consultation with and approval of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and U.S. NAWCC, it is hoped that Canadian NAWCA Grantees will be permitted to describe their NAWCA work using the same common language that is used in Canada.

The process of implementing the new terminology may lead to further refinements to the Initiatives and Programs, such as improving the clarity and consistency of the associated definitions or examples. Therefore, this initial reference document may require to revision in the future.

Initiative Definitions

- I. **Habitat Retention – Permanent (P)**: is the protection (or preservation) of functional waterfowl habitat and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species in perpetuity.

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Conservation Encumbrance – Donated (P)	
Obtaining a conservation interest on privately owned land by the transfer of rights through a donation and registered on the land title.	Includes Conservation Servitudes in Quebec, Conservation Agreements in Manitoba, Conservation Covenants in B.C., and Conservation Easements (except B.C. and Quebec).
Conservation Encumbrance – Paid (P)	
Obtaining a conservation interest on privately owned land by the transfer of rights through a purchase and registered on the land title.	Includes Conservation Servitudes in Quebec, Conservation Agreements in Manitoba, Conservation Covenants in B.C., and Conservation Easements (except B.C. and Quebec)
Crown Designation	
Legal designations resulting in an enhanced protection of Crown Lands or the complete protection of the land from mining and hydro-electric generation. Designation of abandoned lands to Crown ownership with conservation covenants.	Designation of Wildlife Habitat Protection, Habitat Act status.
Fee Simple Acquisition - Purchase	
Purchase of habitat by a partner agency resulting in a transfer of ownership.	Purchases by national conservation NGOs (e.g., DUC, NCC), provincial Nature Trusts or equivalent organizations
Fee Simple Acquisition - Donation	
Donation of habitats to a partner agency resulting in a transfer of ownership.	Donations under the Government of Canada’s Ecological Gifts Program Simple gift not falling under Ecological Gifts Program.
Private Land Management (P)	
Protection of areas under private land ownership through registration against the title.	Nature reserve (QC) : management agreement for conservation registered against the title of a property made public and in effect for perpetuity

II. Habitat Retention – Medium Term (M): is the protection (or preservation) of functional waterfowl habitat and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species from a period of 10 to 99 years.

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Conservation Encumbrance – Donated (M)	
Obtaining a conservation interest on privately owned land by the transfer of rights through a donation and registered on the land title.	Includes Conservation Servitudes in Quebec, Conservation Agreements in Manitoba, Conservation Covenants in B.C., and Conservation Easements
Conservation Encumbrance – Paid (M)	
Obtaining a conservation interest on privately owned land by the transfer of rights through a purchase and registered on the land title.	Includes Conservation Servitudes in Quebec, Conservation Agreements in Manitoba, Conservation Covenants in B.C., and Conservation Easements
Lease (M)	
Partner agency rents the use of land.	Long-term lease, lease-to-own, lease-for-life, lease-back
Conservation/Cooperative Land Use Agreements (M)	
Legal agreements developed and signed with landowners/land managers to secure habitat in its current state.	DUC - 30-year wetland agreements with landowners around a basin to allow for wetland enhancement.
Crown Agreements (M)	
Any tool used by the Crown to secure conservation interests on Crown land for a designated term.	Conservation Agreements signed with the Crown, License of Occupation, Crown Protocol Agreements and Protective Notation Projects
Municipal/Industrial Agreements (M)	
A partner agency works with municipal/county (local government) councils to protect habitat within municipal authority. Can include input into development plans, implementation of provincial policies and signing of agreements. Also includes working with industry on lands they have authority over.	Municipal Stewardship Agreement signed with Newfoundland is a pledge by the municipality to be a good steward of their natural resources. Through this partnership the resources of the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture are made available to develop a conservation plan for the wetlands, to assist in the restoration of degraded wetlands, to provide for educational opportunities, and to promote the participation of the local residents in the use and protection of their resource.
Private Land Management (M)	
Protection of areas under private land ownership through registration against the title.	Landowner Habitat Program (LHP), AB - compensates landowners for conserving habitat, but agreements (5 to 20 yrs) are only available to landowners who are willing to provide reasonable public access to recreational users. Nature reserve (QC) : management agreement for conservation registered against the title of a property made public and in effect for 25 years to less than perpetuity

III. Habitat Retention – Short Term (S): is the protection (or preservation) of functional waterfowl habitat and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species for a period less than 10 years.

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Lease (S)	
Partner agency annually rents the use of land.	Long-term lease, lease-to-own, lease-for-life, lease-back
Conservation/Cooperative Land Use Agreements (S)	
Legal agreements developed and signed with landowners/land managers to secure habitat in its current state.	Annual agreements with landowners to delay hay cutting.
Crown Agreements (S)	
Any tool available for use by the Crown to secure conservation interests on Crown land for a designated term.	Conservation Agreements signed with the Crown, License of Occupation, Crown Protocol Agreements and Protective Notation Projects
Municipal/Industrial Agreements (S)	
A partner agency works with municipal/county (local Government) councils to protect habitat within municipal authority. Can include input into development plans, implementation of Provincial policies and signing of agreements. Also includes working with industry on lands they have authority over.	<p>CIJV Partners working with the City of Kamloops to identify priority grassland and wetland sites for conservation zoning (Environmental Development Permit Areas and potential parks) in its community planning for an area being developed.</p> <p>A 9-year Memorandum of Understanding between The Nature Trust of BC and TimberWest Forest Corporation to further a working relationship aimed at conserving biodiversity on Vancouver Island.</p>
Private Land Management (S)	
Protection of areas under private land ownership through extension.	Landowner Habitat Program (LHP), AB - compensates landowners for conserving habitat, but agreements (5 to 10 yrs for this initiative) are only available to landowners who are willing to provide reasonable public access to recreational users.
Extension	
Information is provided to individual land managers to reduce the risk of loss of wetlands and/or uplands. Activities involved in this program generally do not result in signed agreements.	<p>Quebec Conservation Tools - conservation tools that provide municipalities with access to information about the distribution and value of wetlands within their jurisdiction.</p> <p>Ontario - Community Fisheries and Wildlife Involvement Program (CFWIP) provides financial assistance to projects that benefit fish and wildlife and their habitats.</p>

IV. Wetland Restoration: is the creation or improvement of wetland habitat (and the services it provides to waterfowl and other bird species).

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Agriculture BMP Implementation	
The programmatic implementation of Beneficial Management Practices (BMPs).	Varies by province, but includes wetland restoration, beaver pond management, farm ponds and invasive species control.
Compensatory Mitigation or “Habitat Compensation”	
Involves restoration and/or enhancement of wetlands as compensation for impacts on other wetlands.	Wetland creation in an area adjacent to, or in a similar area to, a wetland that will be destroyed through a project (e.g. mine development).
Ecological Restoration	
Restoration of the ecological function of an altered or damaged wetland that has not been completely lost. This common language program does not change water levels within wetlands.	Control of cattails to achieve a hemi-marsh condition or removal of invasive species such as purple loosestrife, phragmites or water chestnut.
Hydrological Restoration	
Physical restoration of the hydrology of a wetland that results in changes in water levels. This common language program also includes wetland creation where applicable.	Traditional engineered wetland programs or activities, placing ditch plugs in restored wetlands.
Nest Structures	
Structures used to enhance the waterfowl productivity of a wetland by improving nesting success rates.	Duck nesting tunnels (“hen houses”) placed in wetlands to augment waterfowl nesting use and success.
Extension	
Information is provided to individual land managers to promote the creation or improvement of wetlands.	Local-, regional-, national-level fact sheets that provide information on the importance of creating or improving wetland structure/function and where to get help to restore wetlands, may include fencing and wetland planting

V. Upland Restoration: is the creation or improvement of upland habitat suitable as waterfowl habitat.

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Agriculture BMP Implementation	
The programmatic implementation of Beneficial Management Practices (BMPs).	Greencover and flushing bars.
Ecological Restoration	
Restoration of the ecological function of an altered or damaged upland that has not been completely lost.	Fencing, upland planting
Extension	
Information is provided to individual land managers to promote the creation or improvement of uplands.	<i>Annual Crop</i> Involves working with producers to influence the production of annual crops that are beneficial to waterfowl habitat goals.

	<p><i>Forage</i> Involves working with producers to encourage conversion of cultivated land to perennial cover.</p> <p><i>Rangeland Restoration</i> of uplands to perennial cover through grazing management projects</p> <p><i>Other</i> related extension projects of Habitat JVs.</p>
Incentive	
<p>Money is provided to individual land managers to reduce the risk of loss of uplands.</p>	<p><i>Annual Crop</i> Involves provision of financial incentives to encourage production of annual crops that are beneficial to waterfowl habitat goals.</p> <p><i>Forage</i> Involves provision of financial incentives to encourage conversion of cultivated land to perennial cover.</p>
Nest Structures	
<p>Structures used to enhance the waterfowl productivity of a wetland by improving nesting success rates. Nest structures compensate for limited upland nesting habitat availability.</p>	<p>Duck nesting tunnels (“hen houses”) placed in wetlands to augment waterfowl nesting use and success.</p>
Planted Nesting Cover	
<p>Restoration of uplands to perennial cover that will be managed as waterfowl habitat.</p>	<p>Planting warm season grasses in a prairie grass restoration project.</p>

- VI. Land & Water Policy:** The creation or alteration of policies which effect land use or land use to more sustainable practices through providing science based arguments to support the value of proposed changes:
- Incentive Based Policy and programs: Policy initiatives directed at incentive based programs where partners are attempting to increase funding for these incentive based programs or how they are administered.
 - Regulatory Based Policy: “Regulatory policy initiatives directed at government.”

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Agriculture Policy	
Influences the development and implementation of agricultural programs. Actual implementation of BMPs where partner resources are used in delivery should be included in the appropriate programs within other initiatives - e.g. wetland BMP delivery should be entered in Wetland Restoration Initiative - Agriculture BMP Implementation program.	Costs related to workshops and presentations, meeting/travel costs. Contracts for policy leadership/coordination. Contracts for studies/reports directly related, i.e. BMP list. BMPs and Environmental Farm Plans. Also includes taxation, market development and land use drivers (external pressures that influence land use such as ethanol). Development and dissemination of policies by partners other than government.
Coastal Water Policy	
Coastal waters that lie below the emergent vegetation zones are a shared jurisdiction between governments. Identification of appropriate government jurisdictions and then working with government and Industry to protect these areas.	Costs related to workshops and presentations, meeting/travel costs. Contracts for policy leadership/coordination. New Brunswick Coastal Areas Protection Policy.
Forestland Policy	
Aims to increase the levels of protection on Crown and private forest lands. Ensuring that policy directions are implemented through an array of programs and applied at appropriate geographic scales and/or administrative levels. Policies that provide a solid foundation for sharing forest stewardship responsibilities with others through a variety of supportive arrangements on both Crown and private lands.	Costs related to workshops and presentations, meeting/travel costs. Contracts for policy leadership/coordination. Contracts for studies/reports directly related, i.e. buffer zones. BMPs, also includes taxation, market development and land use drivers (external pressures that influence land use such as ethanol). Development and dissemination of policies by partners other than government.
Wetland Policy	
Working with government to increase the levels of protection on wetlands. Also involves work with governments regarding water licensing, movement and allocation. Includes freshwater and tidal wetlands.	Costs related to workshops and presentations, meeting/travel costs. Contracts for policy leadership/coordination. Contracts for studies/reports directly related, i.e. Broughton's Creek.

	<p>BMPs, also includes taxation, market development and land use drivers (external pressures that influence land use such as ethanol).</p> <p>Development and dissemination of policies by partners other than government.</p>
Integrated Land Use Planning	
<p>Working with any/all levels of government and/or industry to protect habitat within development plans on private and public lands through Integrated Watershed Management, Forest Management and Land Use Planning.</p>	<p>Costs related to workshops and presentations, meeting/travel costs. Contracts for policy leadership/coordination. Contracts for studies/reports directly related, i.e. Integrated Watershed Management – Burnaby (as described in Green Bylaws Toolkit)</p> <p>BMPs, also includes taxation, market development and land use drivers (external pressures that influence land use such as ethanol).</p> <p>Development and dissemination of policies by partners other than government.</p>
Government & Industry Relations	
<p>Relationship building with key Government & Industry members.</p>	<p>Includes scans of new and changing corporate policies and codes of practice. Includes development of financial partnerships.</p>

VII. Management (Habitat Assets): the maintenance of the waterfowl productivity of existing projects and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species.

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Natural Wetlands	
Involves management of naturally occurring wetlands, from planning to implementation stages.	Repair and maintenance of livestock exclusion systems (fences, barriers), management planning.
Engineered Wetlands	
Involves management of wetland projects that include engineered structures, from planning to implementation stages.	Repair and maintenance of dams and structures, operation of works, removal of beaver dams.
Upland and Associated Wetlands	
Involves management of upland projects and associated small wetlands, from planning to implementation stages.	Cover management including haying, grazing and weed control, monitoring for compliance, reestablishment of cover.
Wetland Rebuild	
Involves rebuilding wetland projects that have served their life expectancy, from planning to implementation stages.	Upgrade or replacement of works, economic and biological assessment, resigning agreements with landowners.
Upland Rebuild	
Involves the rebuilding of upland projects that have served their life expectancy, from planning to implementation stages.	Upgrade or replacement of works, economic and biological assessment, resigning agreements with landowners.
Nest Structures	
Involves ongoing maintenance of nest structures.	Monitoring, maintenance.
Decommission Uplands	
Involves decommissioning an upland project that has served its life expectancy, from planning to implementation stages.	Removal or naturalization of structures, relinquish licenses.
Decommission Wetlands	
Involves decommissioning a wetland project that has served its life expectancy, from planning to implementation stages.	Removal or naturalization of structures, relinquish licenses.

VIII. Conservation Planning: this initiative includes planning and coordination of NAWMP conservation activities

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Program Coordination	
Planning and coordination activities associated with conservation program delivery.	JV coordinator role (time, cost) from planning to implementation
Planning Tools	
Development and application of conservation tools.	Waterfowl Productivity Model, Decision Support System, Economic Efficiency Models

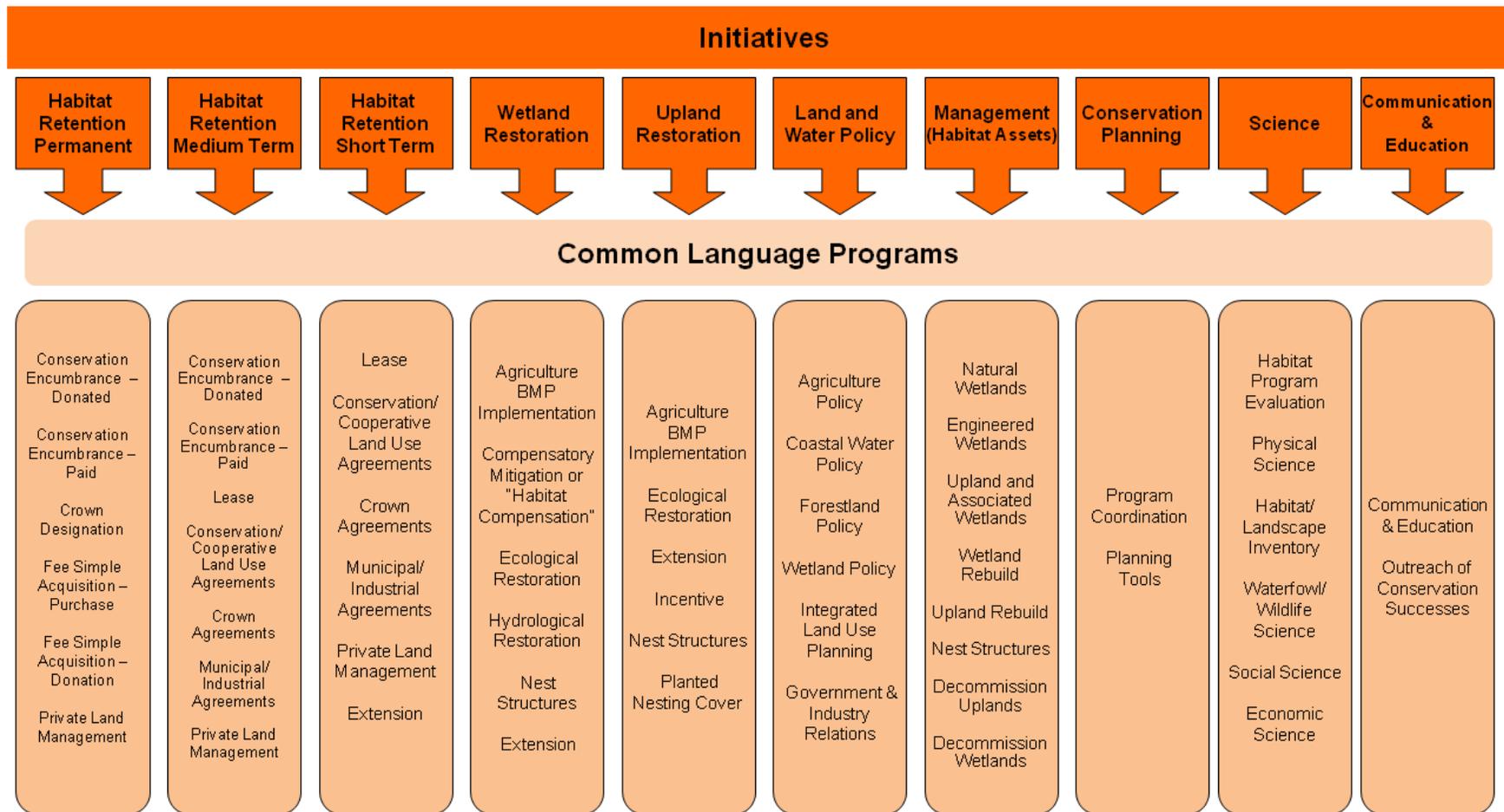
IX. Science: focuses on a research, evaluation, monitoring, and inventory outcome.

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Habitat Program Evaluation	
Includes monitoring progress of habitat programs, evaluation of conservation program successes, effectiveness and efficiency	PHJV Assessment project, Spatial and Temporal Variation in Nesting Success (SpATS), winter wheat evaluation
Physical Science	
Aimed at understanding basic physical processes.	Water quality work, hydrology, carbon sequestration, climate ensemble models, sampling, etc.
Habitat/Landscape Inventory	
Involves measurement, quantification and qualification of landscape features that cannot be directly attributed to another conservation program (e.g. land purchase, Hydrological Restoration, etc)	Boreal land cover surveys, Canadian Wetland Inventory, Traditional Land Use Mapping
Waterfowl/Wildlife Science	
Designed to understand waterfowl and other biology.	Sustainable boreal land use change study, Pintail nesting and duckling survival studies, Shorebird nesting study, Marshbird Monitoring program
Social Science	
Designed to understand society's attitudes towards wetlands and associated habitats.	Overcoming socioeconomic barriers to wetland conservation, normative behaviours regarding land use decisions
Economic Science	
Understand the economic value of wetlands and associated habitats and/or the wildlife they support to society at large.	Economic drivers of land use change; impact of wetland drainage on flooding costs, business case for wetland conservation

- X. Communication and Education:** Inform and educate the public and partners, to demonstrate leadership on issues which relate to government or industry policies, and to encourage new partnerships and funding opportunities. Specific activities are associated with the promotion of the NAWMP and the Joint Ventures and associated programs under this Initiative.

Common Language Program	
Description	Examples
Communication & Education	
Promote wetland and associated upland values primarily to the general public and repute organizations as credible agents to help protect these resources. This increases ability to influence many important topics affecting NAWMP programs.	Includes professional fees; costs for public relations material; products such as displays, brochures, press conferences, presentations, websites, etc.
Outreach of Conservation Successes	
Recognition of various funding programs and agencies at events, on signage and in press releases.	Recognition at celebrations and in press releases.

Appendix A Diagrammatic Overview of Common Language Categories



Appendix B

Canadian Common Language Crosswalk with North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) terms

This table shows the relationship between major activities included in Canadian proposals submitted under NAWCA and common language “Initiative” terms. Major activities include those eligible or conditionally eligible for NAWCA funds, Match funds and Other Contributions, as noted. The footnotes provide important details and qualifiers associated with these terms.

Major Activities (NAWCA terms)	Canadian Common Language Initiative terms
Securement	Habitat Retention – Permanent ¹
	Habitat Retention – Medium Term (10-99 yrs) ²
Enhancement	Wetland Restoration ³
	Upland Restoration ⁴
Management	Management (Habitat Assets) ⁵
Stewardship (extension or influenced)	Habitat Retention – Short Term (<10 yrs) ⁶
	Wetland Restoration ³
	Upland Restoration ⁴
Indirect Costs [*]	Conservation Planning ⁷
Communication [*]	Communication and Education ⁸
Government Relations or Policy ^{**}	Land & Water Policy ⁹
Endowment Fund	Conservation Planning ⁷
Evaluation [*] (Assessment)	Science ¹⁰
Reconnaissance and Design [*]	Conservation Planning ⁷
Coordination [*]	Conservation Planning ⁷
Monitoring ^{**}	Science ¹⁰

* Conditionally eligible. Please refer to the *Call for Canadian NAWCA Proposals, Funding Window 2013-3*, Table 2, for more information.

** Eligible for funding from “Other Contributions” only. Included to complete major activities.

Common Language Programs associated with major activities under NAWCA

¹Habitat Retention – Permanent: Protection (or preservation) of functional waterfowl habitat and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species in perpetuity.

Includes: Conservation Encumbrance -Donated; Conservation Encumbrance-Paid; Crown Designation; Fee Simple Acquisition; Fee Simple Donation

²Habitat Retention – Medium Term (10-99 yrs): Protection (or preservation) of functional waterfowl habitat and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species from a period of 10 to 99 years.

Includes: Conservation Encumbrance-Donated; Conservation Encumbrance-Paid; Lease; Conservation/Cooperative Land Use Agreements; Crown Agreements; Municipal/Industrial Agreements; Private Land Management

³Wetland Restoration: Creation or improvement of wetland habitat (and the services it provides to waterfowl and other bird species).

Includes: Agriculture BMP Implementation; Ecological Restoration; Hydrological Restoration; Nest Structures; Extension

⁴Upland Restoration: Creation or improvement of upland habitat suitable for waterfowl habitat.

Includes: Agriculture BMP Implementation; Ecological Restoration; Extension; Incentive; Nest Structures; Planted Nesting Cover; Private Land Management

⁵Management (Habitat Assets): The maintenance of the waterfowl productivity of existing projects and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species.

Includes: Decommission Uplands; Decommission Wetlands; Engineered Wetlands; Natural Wetlands; Upland and Associated Wetlands; Upland Rebuild; Wetland Rebuild; Nest Structures

⁶Habitat Retention – Short Term (<10 yrs): Protection (or preservation) of functional waterfowl habitat and the provision of suitable habitat for other bird species for a period less than 10 years.

Includes: Lease; Conservation/Cooperative Land Use Agreements; Crown Agreements; Municipal/Industrial Agreements; Private Land Management; Extension

⁷Conservation Planning: Planning and coordination of NAWMP conservation programs

Includes: Planning Tools; Program Coordination

⁸Communication and Education: Inform and educate the public and partners, to demonstrate leadership on issues which relate to government or industry policies, and to encourage new partnerships and funding opportunities. Specific activities are associated with the promotion of the NAWMP and the Joint Ventures and associated programs under this Initiative.

Includes: Communication & Education. Outreach of Conservation Successes

⁹Land and Water Policy: The creation or alteration of policies which effect land use or land use to more sustainable practices through providing science based arguments to support the value of proposed changes.

Includes: none are NAWCA or Match Funds eligible

¹⁰Science: Focuses on research, evaluation, monitoring, and inventory outcomes.

All activities with a research, evaluation, monitoring, and inventory outcome.

Includes: Habitat Program Evaluation; Habitat/Landscape Inventory; Waterfowl/Wildlife Science