A photograph of a brown duck, likely a mallard, sitting on a nest made of sticks and straw. The duck is facing right, and a small yellow duckling is visible behind it. The background is filled with tall, dry reeds.

## **NAWMP: 3.5 Decades of Leadership and Adaptation**

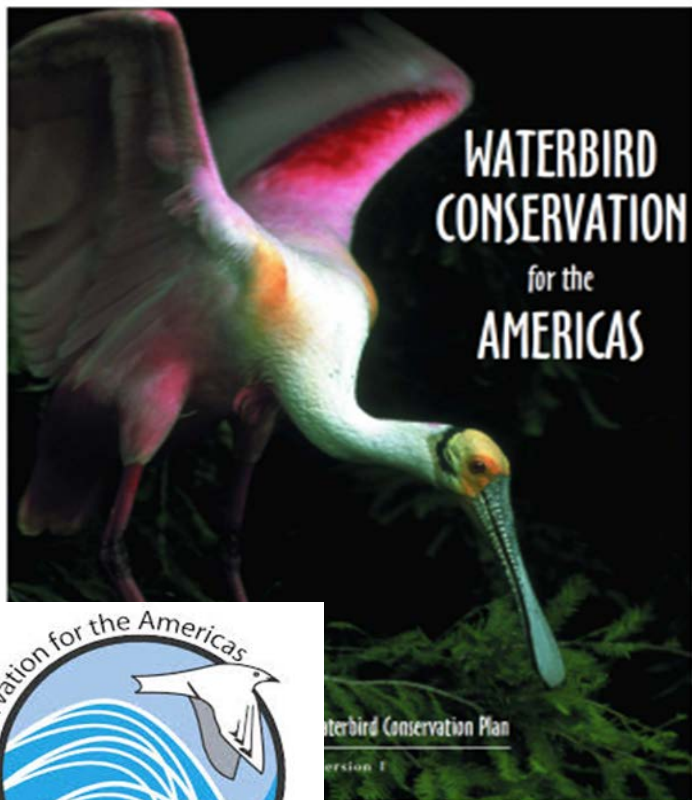
# United States Shorebird Conservation Plan

MANOMET CENTER FOR CONSERVATION SCIENCES  
MANOMET, MASSACHUSETTS 02345

MAY 2001  
SECOND EDITION







PARTNERS IN FLIGHT LANDBIRD CONSERVATION PLAN



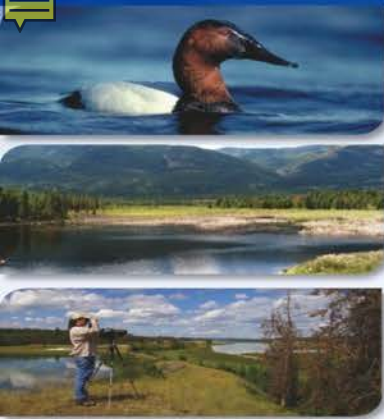
2016 Revision for Canada and Co



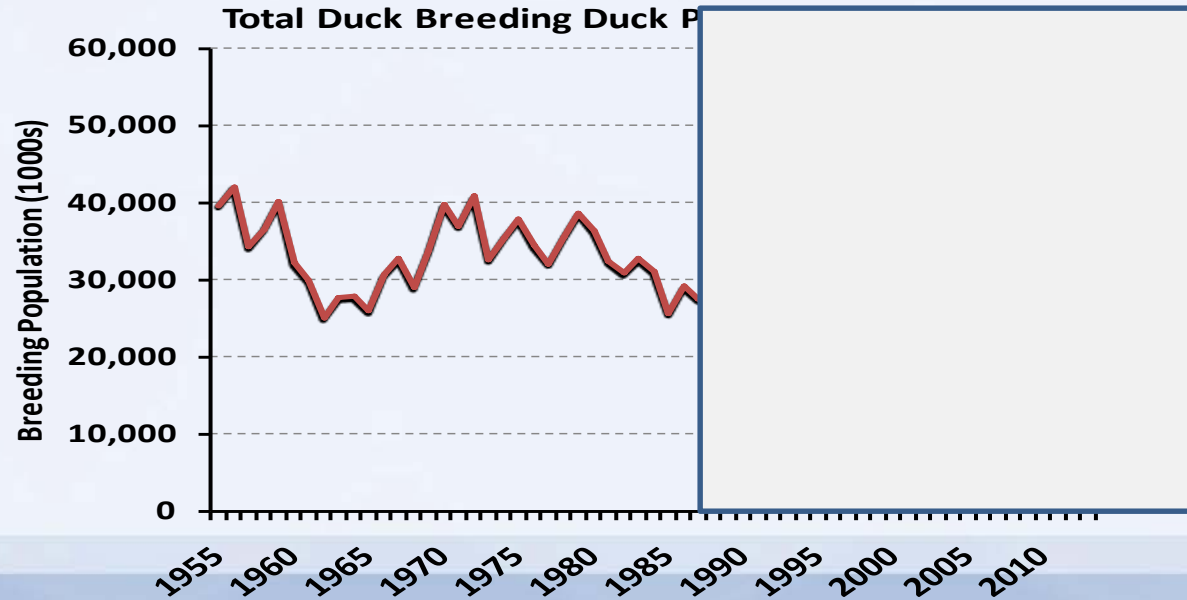


# Why has NAWMP Been Successful?

- Born in a crisis of concerns about populations, habitat and hunting
- Founding leaders with vision and determination
- Simple, compelling objectives
- Public/private partnerships, shared responsibility
- Commitment to adaptive management and regular renewal



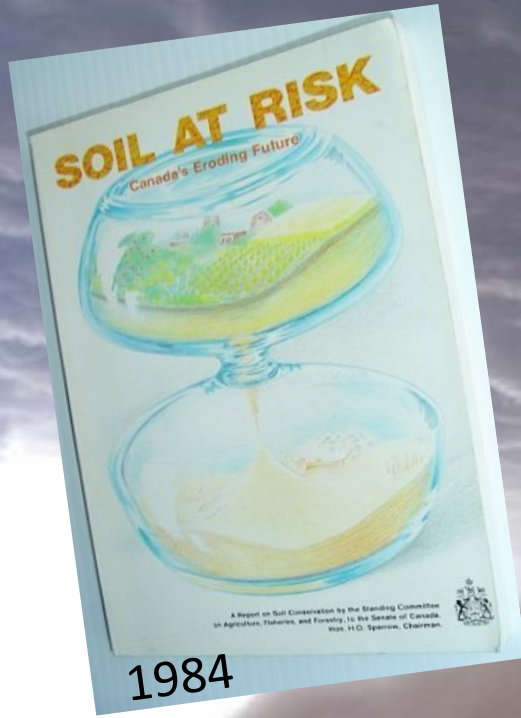
# Waterfowl Population Trends in the Mid-Continent of Canada and U.S. 1955-1985







Once again the dust blew  
across the Prairies



1984







904

Supplement to  
The Journal of Wildlife Management  
Vol. 49, No. 1, January 1985

# WILDLIFE MONOGRAPHS

(ISSN 0084-0173)

*A Publication of The Wildlife Society*



## MALLARD RECRUITMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF NORTH DAKOTA

by

LEWIS M. COWARDIN, DAVID S. GILMER,  
AND CHARLES W. SHAIFFER

JANUARY 1985

NO. 92



**Effects of  
Hunting on  
Duck  
Populations  
was highly  
Contentious**





“There has to be a better way”

Dr. Jim Patterson, CWS

Canada and the U.S. each developed national waterfowl management plans in the early 1980s

International “negotiating team” was struck in 1984

Dr. Rollin Sparrowe, USFWS, was the Co-Chair





NAWMP  
negotiating  
team, 1985

# North American Waterfowl Management Plan - 1986



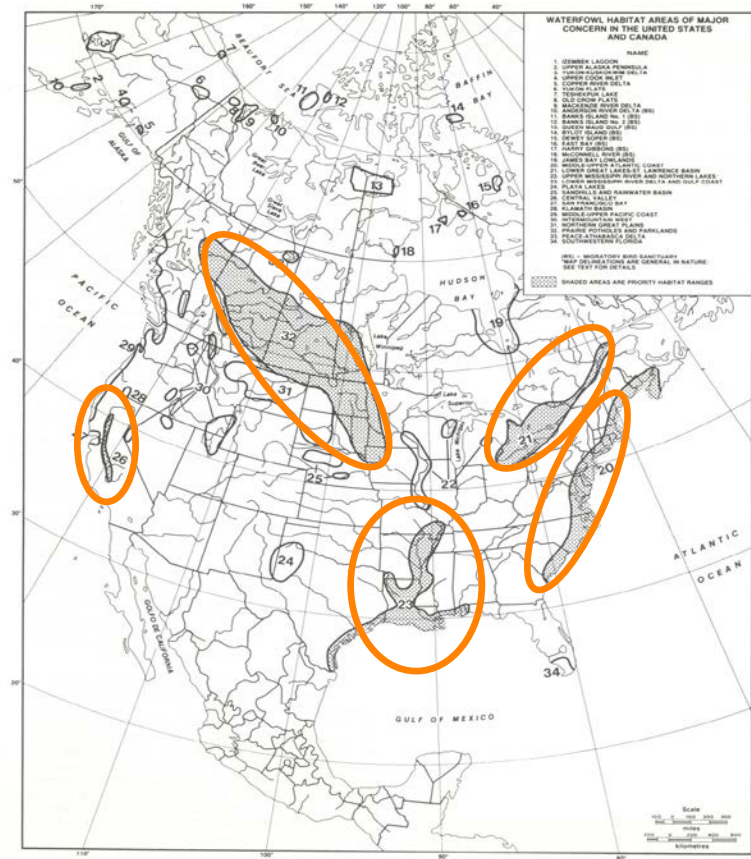
## Continental Objectives and a Call to Action

**The Challenge:** To plan a vast and  
unprecedented habitat restoration program

**Audacious Goals** \$1B & 5.6M acres in 15yr



Figure 2. Waterfowl habitat areas of major concern in Canada and the U.S., 1985



# The Original Proposed NAWMP Joint Ventures

Regional grassroots  
partnerships, public and private;

Self-formed, focused on  
regional stewardship;

Pooling skills & resources, united  
in common- cause





# North American Waterfowl Management Plan

Signed in 1986 by  
Canada and U.S.

# WATERFOWL

News from the North American  
Waterfowl Management Plan

2000

Volume 1, Issue 1

JULY 1988

## Future of Plan depends on wide support, grassroots action

*"Making predictions is difficult.  
Especially about the future."*

--Will Rogers

No one can predict with certainty how politics or economics will change between now and the year 2000. And no one can predict whether future generations will judge the North American Waterfowl Plan as an average program in wildlife conservation or as an unprecedented triumph.

To meet our goals, we'll have to make the Plan strong enough to withstand shifts in politics in the U.S. and Canada. What can we do about that? Plenty, say key players in both countries.

To succeed tomorrow, the Plan needs broad support and demonstrated action in the field -- today.

"We need commitments and funds from more organizations," said Matt Connolly, Ducks Unlimited Executive Director and Chairman of the U.S. Implementation Board. "Traditional user groups can't sustain an effort this large. We need solid commitments, from federal governments and from groups that were not involved last year."

The call to broaden involvement is echoed in Canada. Gordon Kerr, Canadian Wildlife Service, told U.S. outdoor writers that, "This has to be a wetlands plan, not just a waterfowl plan. It has to be a wildlife plan and in fact is becoming a land use plan."

Kerr says this approach is critical in prairie Canada, where 80 percent of prime waterfowl habitat is privately owned. "This means we have 200,000 partners in the Plan. They're called farmers and if the Plan does not prove profitable to them, it won't work."

Another means to garner support is to stress the value of waterfowl habitat to society at large. Habitat that "vanishes at the clip of 60,000 acres per year should be sold as valuable in flood control, groundwater recharge, contaminant filtration and soil erosion prevention," says Connolly. "This message needs to go to the public via a strong information campaign. The public will need to be educated so they know that wetlands preservation is a quality of life issue that affects us all."

We can boost participation if we read the word that the Plan will benefit more than waterfowl. On the one hand, there's concern that our children will grow up not knowing that the Plan exists. On the other hand, such

concerns are being addressed by such efforts as the "Wetlands for the Future" campaign, which promotes the Plan's goals to the general public.

Frank Dunkle, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, has stated that the

although the Plan is his highest priority, the Service won't vicer from its many responsibilities to fish and wildlife resources.

"If we do our work well and demonstrate results to the governments involved and the public, the Plan should last many years into the future," says Harvey Nelson, U.S. Executive Director.

Regardless of the support displayed by agencies or individuals, what will ultimately determine the Plan's longevity and success is action. Action at the joint venture level in habitat restoration and acquisition. Action in fundraising, using ingenious techniques. Action in the form of innovative outreach programs.

"Blueprints are great, but it's time for us to build the house," said Kerr. "After a two year incubation period, we need to bring the corner into implementation and direct action at the field level. We need to build this effort on a solid foundation."

Greetings to the partners of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Waterfowl 2000 is your bulletin, written for participants at all levels of the Plan in the U.S. and Canada.

Waterfowl 2000 will be a forum for sharing progress, raising questions and offering solutions. We will bring you messages from the executive directors of the U.S. and Canada and a summary of joint venture news. Our calendar on the last page lists upcoming meetings and special events.

We're calling the bulletin Waterfowl 2000 to remind readers of the Plan's 15-year horizon and our goal to restore waterfowl populations and habitat.



To help make this bulletin useful, you can tell us what's happening at your level. Send us the names of any participants we may have forgotten. You can use our computerized mailing system as a clearinghouse for your own informational mailings. Just call us at the U.S. Office of the Plan.



"To meet our goals we will have to make the program strong enough to weather shifts in politics in the U.S. and Canada." **Issue #1, 1988**

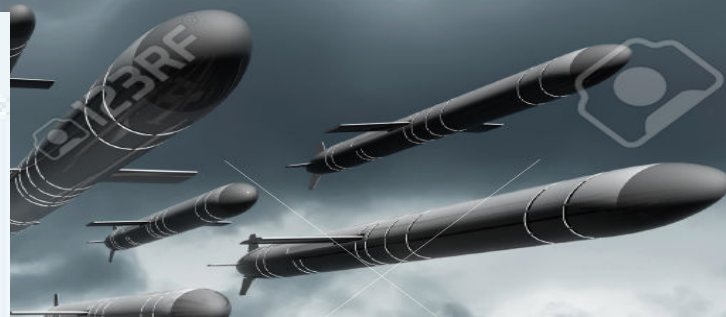


# RUSSIA'S LAND-BASED MISSILES



Russia boasts the largest inventory of ballistic and cruise missiles in the world. Moscow's strategic missile designs perform a variety of missions, from anti-access and area denial in local conflicts to the delivery of strategic nuclear weapons. Significant modernization efforts include new heavy ICBMs, as well as ground-launched cruise rockets in addition to the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) treaty.

CSIS | International Security | Russia

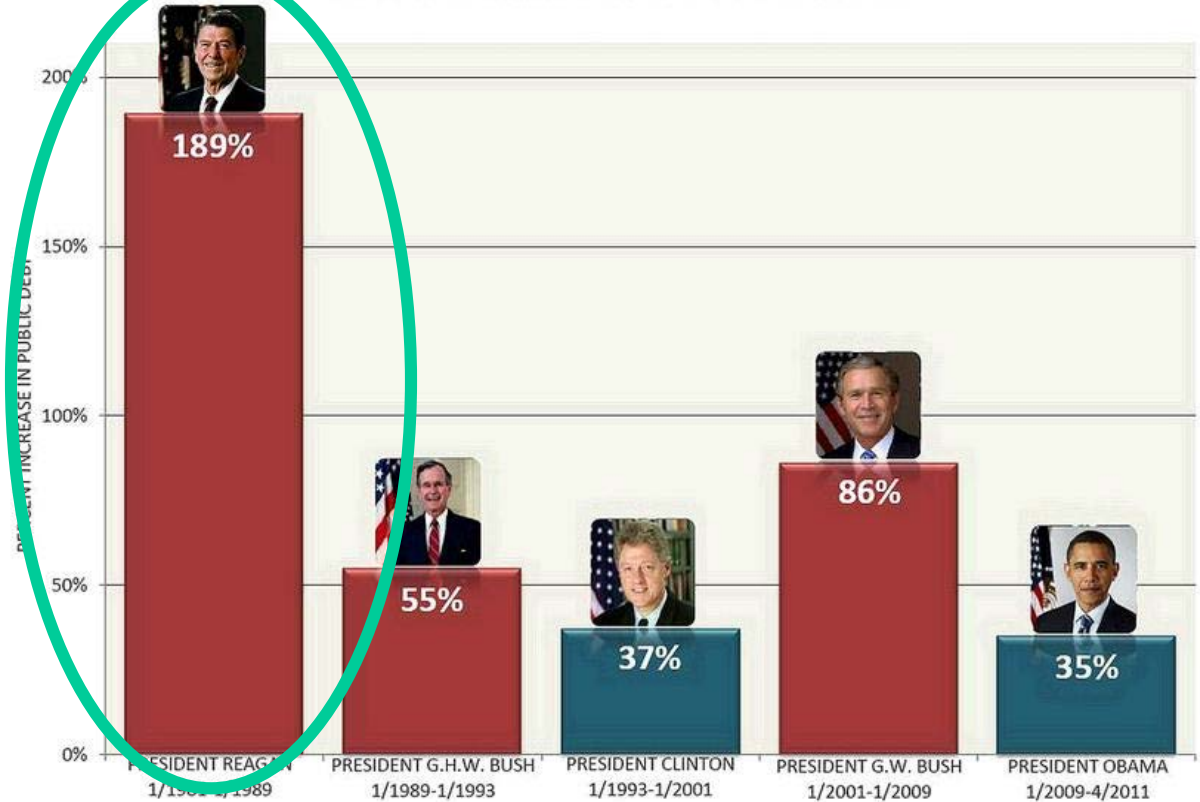




Not an  
auspicious  
launch time  
for NAWMP



## WHO INCREASED THE DEBT?



OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, 5/19/11

SOURCE: TREASURY DEPARTMENT

# North American Wetlands Conservation Act -- 1989

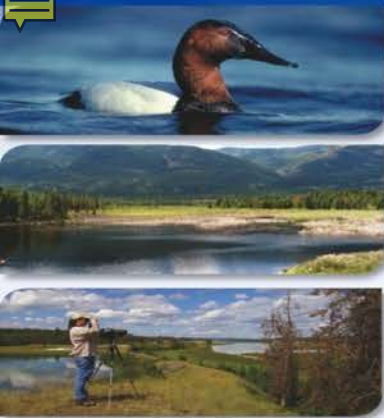
- Competitive grants for wetland conservation in the U.S., Canada and Mexico
- Require matching funds from non-federal U.S. source
- Grants focused on actions providing long-term security
- Managed a quasi-independent Council, appointed by the Secretary of Interior.





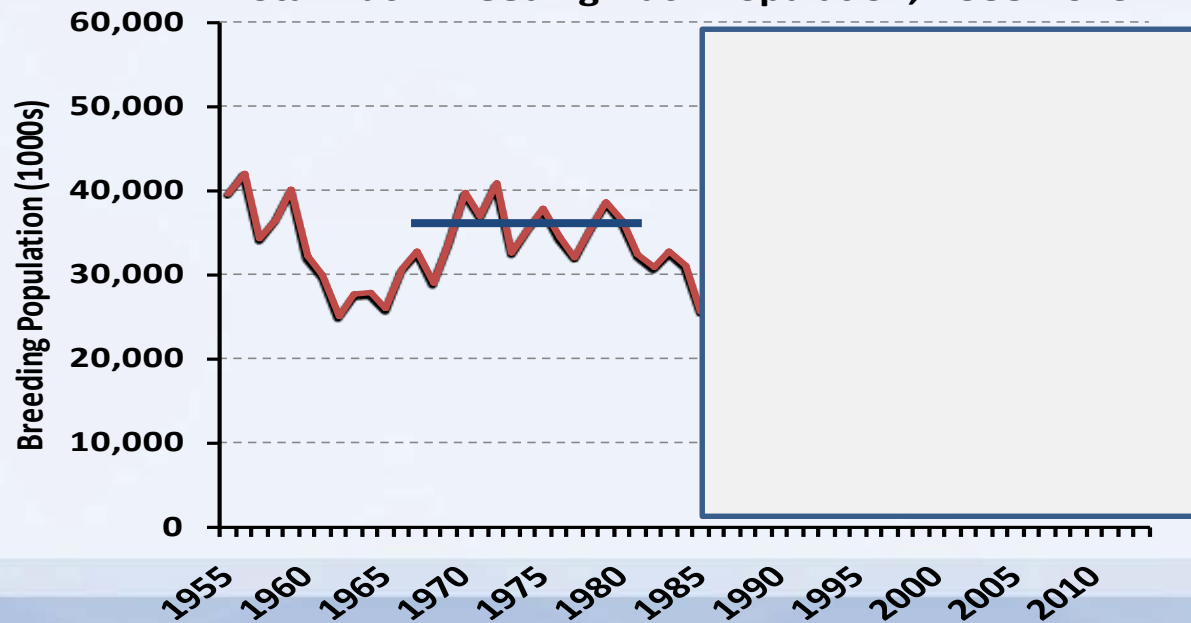
## North American Bird Habitat Joint Ventures





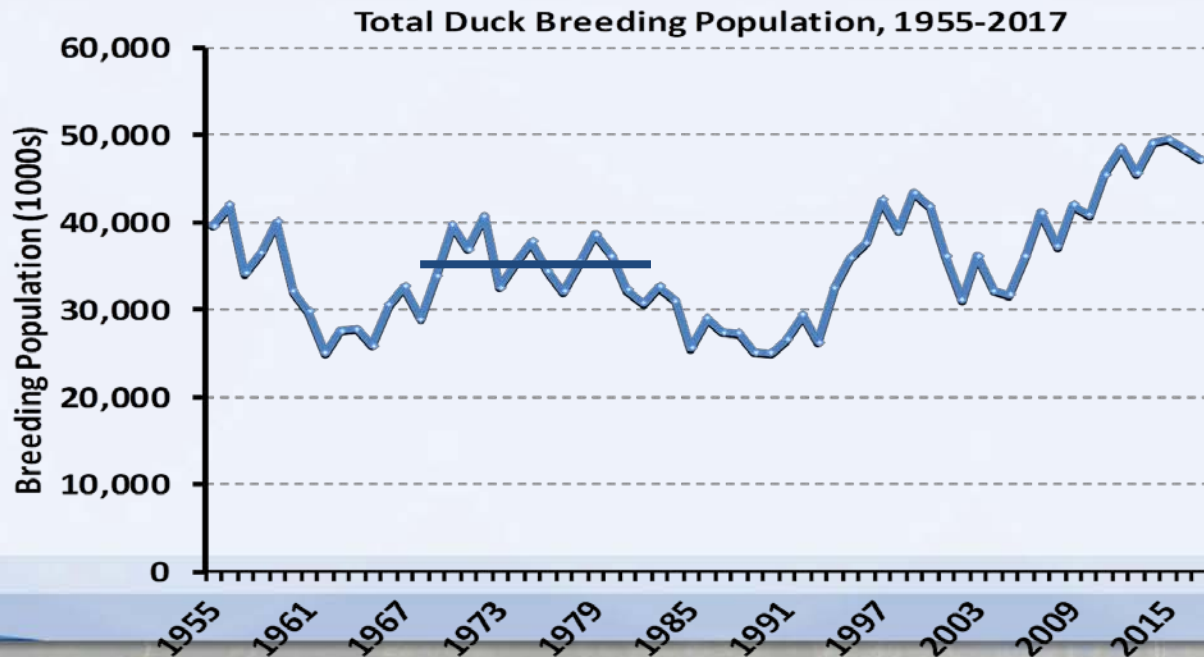
# Waterfowl Population Trends in the Mid-Continent of Canada and U.S. 1955-1985

Total Duck Breeding Duck Population, 1955-2013





# Recent populations of most waterfowl species are at desired levels.

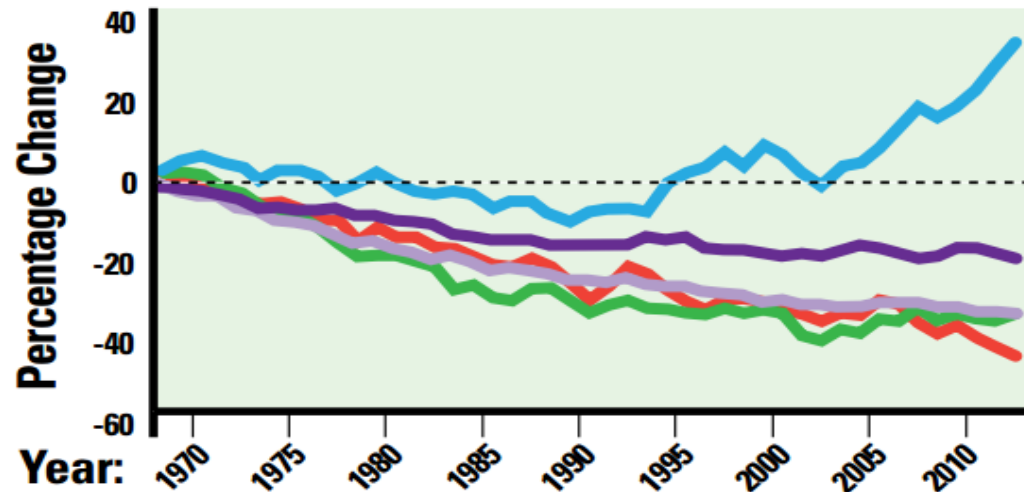




# U.S. State of the Birds 2014

## BIRD POPULATION INDICATORS IN FIVE INLAND HABITATS

● Grasslands ● Aridlands ● Eastern Forests ● Western Forests ● Wetlands



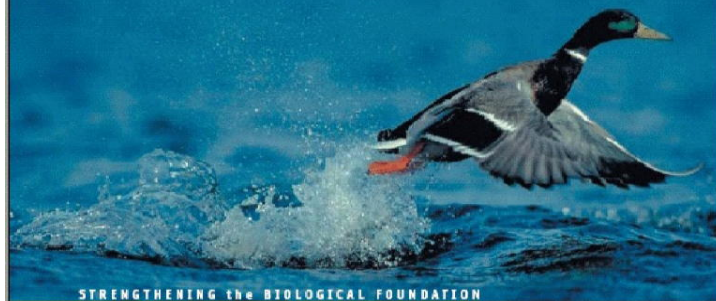
See Our Approach for description of bird population indicators.

nabci

North American Waterfowl  
Management Plan



NORTH AMERICAN  
WATERFOWL  
MANAGEMENT PLAN



STRENGTHENING THE BIOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

2004  
Strategic  
Guidance



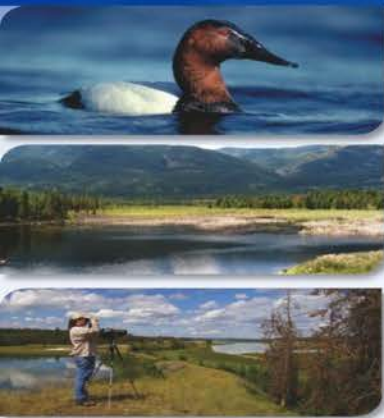
North American Waterfowl  
Management Plan  
Planification internationale de  
gestion de la sauvagine  
Plan de Manejo de Aves  
Acuáticas de Norteamérica

# Taking Stock 2005-2009

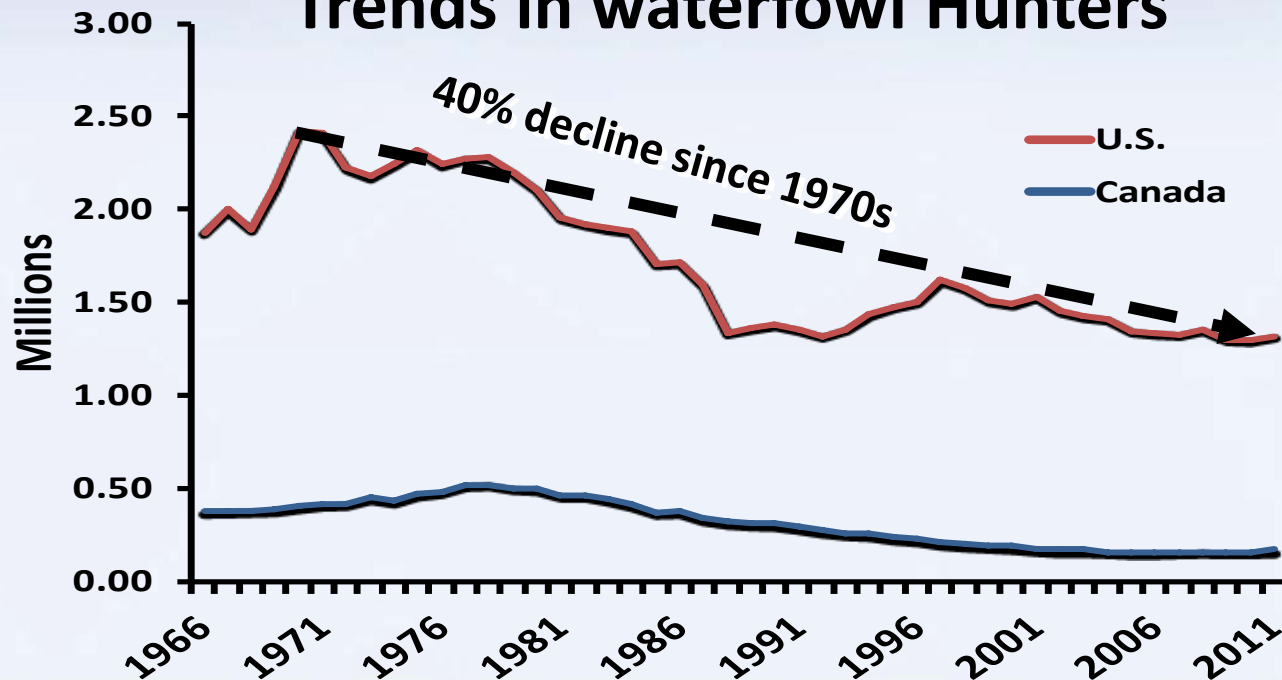
- **Continental Assessment 2005-2007**
- **Future Directions of Waterfowl Harvest Management 2006**
- **Joint Task Group 2005-2007**
- **Summit on the Future of Waterfowl Management 2008**







## Trends in waterfowl Hunters





# NAWMP Revision Consultations (2010-11)





# Three Over-arching NAWMP Goals:

- Abundant and resilient waterfowl populations to support hunting and other uses without imperiling habitat.
- Wetlands and related habitats sufficient to sustain waterfowl populations at desired levels, while providing places to recreate and ecological services that benefit society.
- Growing numbers of waterfowl hunters, other conservationists and citizens who enjoy and actively support waterfowl and wetlands conservation.



# Three Strategic Foci of 2012 Revision:

- To be Relevant to contemporary society
- To be Adaptable in response to changing ecological and social landscapes
- To be Effective and Efficient; i.e. to feature coherent objectives and management processes that facilitate integration and adaptation. [Note the IIC]





**Conservation must become more RELEVANT  
to contemporary society**



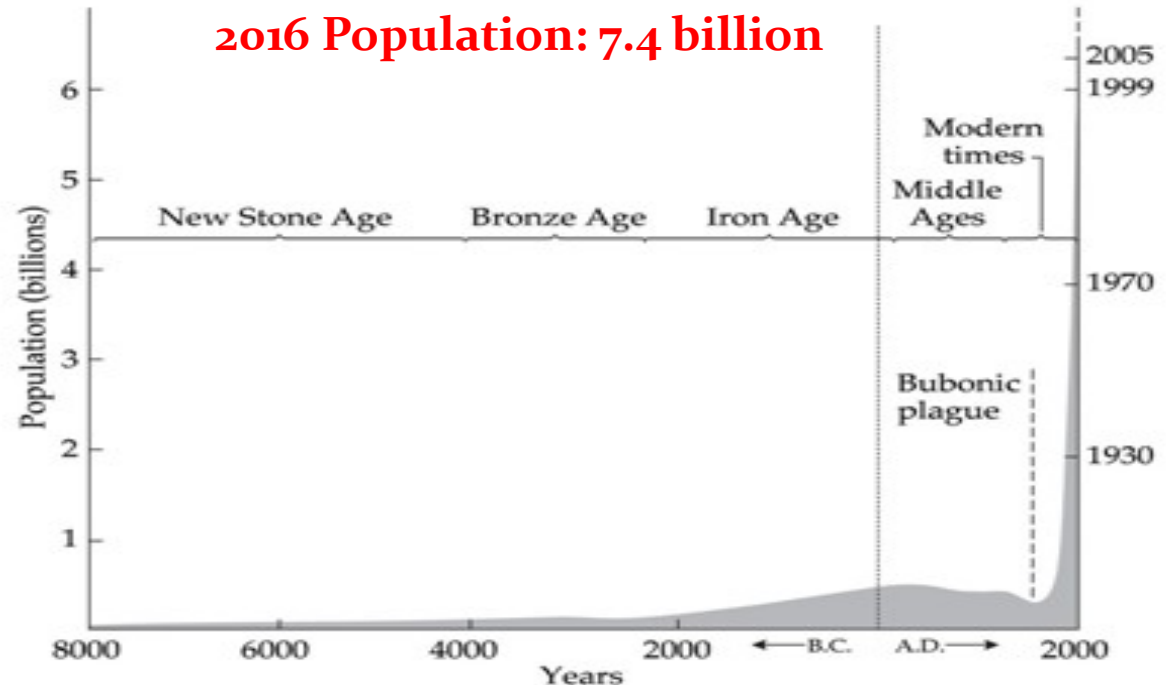




# Estimates of Human Numbers

## Global Human Population

Estimated global human population size from the last Ice Age to the present





# Large Scale Landscape Stressors

- Feeding, clothing & housing 9-10 Billion people
  - Agriculture expansion/intensification
  - Water depletion and degradation
- Powering contemporary society
  - Energy extraction impacts
- Changing Climate
- Social/political paralysis



# Waterfowl management is now explicitly striving to affect a social-ecological system

- 1) Understand values, desires and attitudes of an array of stakeholders
- 2) Now operating in a multi-objective environment
- 3) New monitoring, assessment and adaptation challenges for existing institutions



# Central Theme of 2012 Revision:

**“People Conserving Waterfowl and Wetlands”**



## Some questions to ponder:

- 1) Do our institutions have the capacity and nimbleness to respond to multi-objective management?
  - Understanding and experimenting with trade-offs
  - Finding greater synergy with other conservation initiatives?



## Some questions to ponder:

- 2) How can we remain committed to adaptive management in pursuit of all of NAMWP objectives, and how might we build that capacity?
  - At what scales? With what formal rigor?





## Some questions to ponder:

- 3) What arrangement of institutions and processes might be most effective for moving all this work forward?
  - Technical and policy levels



# A central challenge for waterfowl management:

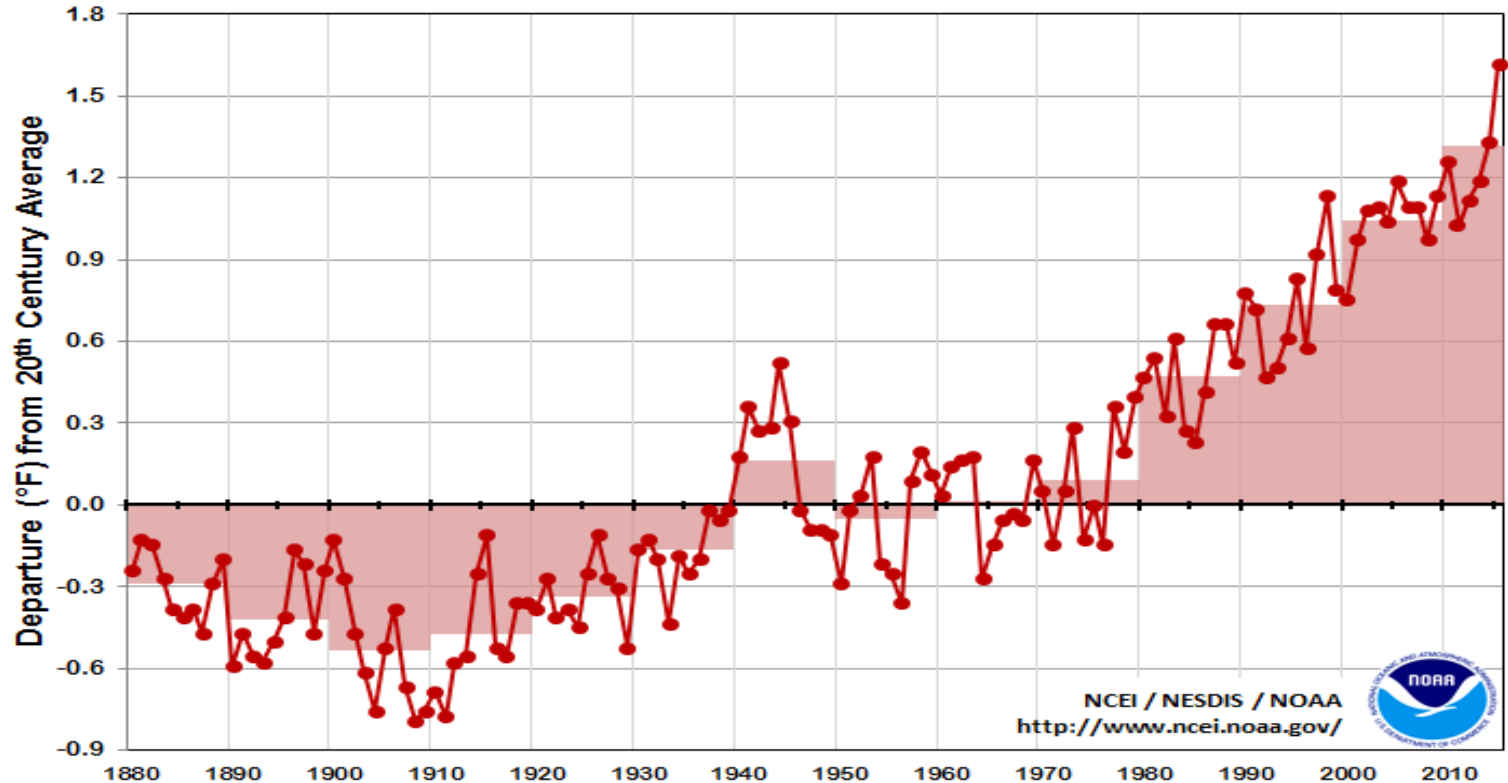
.... the fundamental desire to manage effectively and efficiently toward the achievement of multiple NAWMP objectives, in a manner that enables us to learn and improve over time.



# Thanks for Listening



# NOAA & NASA report 2015 the warmest year since 1880 (with comparable instruments)





Waterfowl conservation



Waterfowl conservation +  
Ecosystem services



Scaup Breeding Population (TSA), 1955-2013

