

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT

2017 MEXICO STANDARD GRANTS PROGRAM

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: This information collection is authorized by the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) of 1989, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.). Your response is required to obtain or retain a benefit in the form of a grant. We estimate that it will take approximately 80 hours to prepare an application, including time to review instructions, gather and maintain data, and complete and review the proposal. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number. OMB has reviewed and approved this information collection and assigned OMB Control Number 1018-0100. You may submit comments on any aspect of this information collection, including the accuracy of the estimated burden hours and suggestions to reduce this burden. Send your comments to: Information Collection Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street, NW., Mail Stop BPHC, Washington, D.C. 20240.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

- I. Cover Page
- II. Project Summary
- III. The Proposal
 - A. Description of Natural Resources (Migratory Birds & Wildlife)
 - B. Goals, Objectives and Work Plan
 - C. Principle Threats
 - D. Community Participation
 - E. Special Considerations and/or Regional Context
- IV. Budget
 - A. General Instructions
 - B. Matching Funds
- V. Attachments
 - A.1 Impact on Cultural and Historic Sites
 - A.2 Evaluation and Monitoring
 - B. Maps/Spatial Data
 - C. Photographs
 - D. List of Previous NAWCA Projects
 - E. Progress Report (on current NAWCA projects)
 - F. Match Letters
 - G. Support Letters
 - H. Tract Table(s)
 - I. SF424 and attachments
 - J. Organizational Capacity (only new applicants)
 - K. Conservation and Climate Change
 - L. Macondo Oil Spill Requirements

Attachments

- A. Suggested Formats
 - 1. Cover Page
 - 2. Project Summary
 - 3. Work Plan
 - 4. Budget Tables
 - 5. Match Letters
 - 6. Progress Report of previous project phases
 - 7. Tract Table(s)
- B. Reference Material
 - 1. NAWCA Goals and Project Definition
 - 2. NAWMP Principles in Mexico
 - 3. Mexico Priority Wetlands – Map of Ramsar sites
 - 4. Priority Wetlands for Waterfowl in Mexico Map
 - 5. Priority Wetlands for Shorebird in Mexico Map
 - 6. Important Areas for Waterbirds – Preliminary Map
 - 7. North American Waterfowl Conservation Regions Map
 - 8. List of Priority Waterfowl
 - 9. List of Priority Shorebirds
 - 10. List of Priority Waterbirds
 - 11. List of Continental Terrestrial Birds (PIF) Associated with Wetlands

**North American Wetlands Conservation Act
Mexico Program 2017
Guide for the Development of Proposals**

INTRODUCTION

TEXT IN BOLD IS TO EMPHASIZE THE SUBJECT. RED FONT TEXT IS NEW TEXT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES/ADDITIONS IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR 2017.

This year for the very first time the submission of two versions of each proposal is required: one in English and one in Spanish. The cost of translation to either language can be included in the proposal budget as an administrative cost. If there are difficulties in meeting this requirement, please contact us prior to proposal submission.

For the third year, the opportunity to apply for funds from the Macondo Oil Spill Fund for projects that are conducted in the Gulf of Mexico states is available. The format and presentation requirements are basically the same for these proposals as they are for the other proposals but additional information is required and is detailed in [Annex L. Macondo Oil Spill Settlement Fund](#), later in these instructions.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Something that has escaped our partners is the long-term commitment that should be understood when NAWCA or matching funds are used for the protection and/or restoration or enhancement of migratory bird habitat. For more information see [NAWCA Grant Management Standards Section G.1.](#) and [Section G.4.](#)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW APPLICANTS:

Apart from the submission of your request for funding to the usual two different agencies—**USFWS/DBHC and SEMARNAT/DGVS**-- it is also necessary to submit the Standard Form 424 (SF424) and attachments through **grants.gov** (<http://Grants.gov/>) but only after first registering in the System For Award Management or **Sam.gov** (<https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/>) Because there are certain requirements that are necessary to enter in to the system and confirm your registration prior to entering **grants.gov**, your registration should be completed at least three weeks prior to the deadline for submitting your applications on July 1st of this year.

Grants.gov is the portal for grant programs in the US government that provide financial assistance. It is important to utilize this portal to submit **only** your SF424, SF424A and SF424B. When your submission of SF424s is complete on grants.gov you will receive an email confirmation. You are required to send a copy of this confirmation message as part of your proposal package to the email addresses listed below.

Apart from the SF 424 and attachments submitted through grants.gov, it is a fundamental requirement that the proposal be sent along with all its attachments electronically to the US Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Bird Habitat Conservation and the SEMARNAT Direction General of Wildlife:

lurbano@semarnat.gob.mx y ellen_murphy@fws.gov

There is additional information required from applicants who have never applied to NAWCA for funding. Please see [Annex J for new applicants](#).

Keys to developing a successful proposal: There are a few key points that will facilitate evaluation and selection of proposals submitted to NAWCA:

1. The title of the proposal continues to have much to do with the success of its selection. Why? Because the title is what generates the first impression of the proposal and has the power to draw attention or not. Please do not include numbers or hectares or acres or other measurements in the title.
2. If the proposal is for a new phase of a project, please give the proposal the same name as in the previous phase adding the Roman numeral that pertains to the phase, at the end of the title—I, II, III etc.
3. The proposal's goals and objectives require a lot of attention in their development. For NAWCA purposes, goals are understood to be "where you expect to be at the end this project," while the objectives are the intermediate steps necessary to reach that end.. The activities are the actions necessary to complete those objectives—activities > objectives > goals.
4. There should be fewer goals in comparison to objectives and a lot less in comparison to the number of activities. These concepts when well-developed are the key for the evaluators to understand the intent of the proposal. It is required to include a single format that presents the goals, objectives, activities and their programming. [See Workplan Format Suggested](#).

These are the basic elements of a good proposal and are important for the success of any proposal. The proposals that are presented in the required format have many advantages over the others that do not comply with the requirements in the instructions. In fact, the proposals that do not comply with requirements and formats will not be eligible for consideration.

Format requirements

1. Neither the proposal or its attached documents should be password protected and documents should be prepared using **WORD** software in the most recent version possible. **DO NOT USE ANY OTHER FORMAT.**
2. The proposal, the work plan, budget tables and the tract information table(s) should be presented in separate **WORD** or **Excel** documents. These documents will not be accepted in PDF format. Please name these documents indicating their content.
3. All the other documents required (**not including the Tract Tables**) as annexes, can be sent in PDF format.

4. The text in the maps should be in English wherever possible, especially in the legend.
5. The cover page should not be submitted in tabular format. Please do not include any type of borders or other design.
6. The location information required on the Cover Page #7.A. must be presented in latitude and longitude (degrees, minutes and seconds). These coordinates must be precise providing, at a minimum, a central point.
7. The cover page must include the two tables indicated in sections **#7.B. Priority location** and **#11. List of Financial Sources**. Please do not add other priority lists in table #7.B.
8. Each page of the proposal must be numbered consecutively, locating the number on the bottom right hand of the page.
9. Documents should be presented using only single spaced text. Do not use any other format such as headers and footers, or borders.
10. The minimum font size should be 11 points utilizing the "Arial" font (not Arial narrow). Margins may not be less than 1 inch on each side of the page and top and bottom.
11. The required paper size is 8.5x11 inches. Configuration of the pages should permit printing on paper of the same size.
12. All text should be left justified.
13. All sections of the proposal should be numbered in accordance with the numbering and organization indicated in the instructions
14. Do not include text from the instructions apart from the title of sections.
15. All measurements should be expressed in metric units as well as their equivalents in the United States (for example hectares/acres, kilometers/miles, meters/feet, etc.).
16. Budget tables should be presented in US dollars indicating the rate of exchange at the time of the development of the proposal.

Other information

1. **If your proposal is selected for funding one of your obligations will be to submit a copy of all the technical reports, annual reports and interim reports to both the USFWS/DBHC and the SEMARNAT/DGVS offices to who**

you submitted your original proposal. Failure to do so may result in future eligibility for funding.

2. If the proposal is approved, all the information and materials presented with the proposal will become part of the official contract between the US Fish and Wildlife Service/DBHC and the applicant and as such will be available in public files.
3. **In the process of evaluating the proposals there are cases when a new version of the proposal or a new version of the budget is required. Each new version of the proposal and of the budget tables must be renamed as V1, or V2, etc. and the actual date of resubmission must be clearly indicated on each document.**
4. After receipt of each proposal a number will be assigned. Please use this number in all correspondence regarding this proposal and include it in all the budget tables when they are adjusted.
5. If your project sites are in states located in the Sonoran Desert is suggested that you submit a copy of your proposal as a courtesy to the Sonoran joint venture. See website: <http://www.sonoranjv.org/>
6. If your project sites are in states that border the southern frontier of the Rio Grande (Chihuahuan Desert and Tamaulipas Brushlands Bird Conservation Regions; part of the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Guanajuato or Querétero), it is suggested that you send a courtesy copy to the Rio Grande joint venture. See website: <http://www.rgjv.org/about.html>

PROPOSAL FORMAT GUIDELINES

I. COVER PAGE: 2017 NAWCA MEXICO PROGRAM PROPOSAL (SEE SUGGESTED FORMAT)

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

The proposal summary is the principal part on which points in a scoring system are given to each proposal to establish project priorities/ranking in the selection process. If the basic information is not included in this section of the proposal, a sufficient number of points cannot be awarded, thereby prohibiting the successful outcome of the proposal.

The summary should not be thought of in terms of a very brief summary but rather as the information necessary for evaluation of the proposal by the reviewer who needs to understand the purpose of the proposal and the most important details. The rest of the proposal should contain more in depth information to provide answers to whatever

questions remain after review of the summary. It is suggested that the summary be developed after the rest of the proposal has been written so that the author can reflect on other details before writing the summary.

The **Project Summary** should begin on the second page after the **Cover Page** and should not exceed a maximum of three pages (pages 2 – 4). If this page limit is exceeded, the text will be deleted. This section should contain a summary that clearly describes how you will conduct the activities of the proposal and the explanation for how they will be implemented. [See Suggested Format](#). More and in-depth information should be provided in **Section III. Proposal**, the last five pages of the proposal.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Throughout the proposal, redundant hectares/acres must be presented in a specific format (xxx) in order to avoid double counting. For example, if a project will protect 800 hectares/1976 acres and restore (400) hectares/(988) acres, presentation of the hectares/acres to be restored using parentheses will indicate that these hectares/acres are already included in the number of hectares/acres that will be protected. If other hectares/acres will be restored or enhanced that are not included in the hectares/acres already indicated for protection, then those are additional hectares/ acres and must not be presented in parentheses.

A. Summary of Objectives

Describe the objectives and activities that are presented in the work plan in section III B: objective I and the activities, Objective II, etc.

B. Table of Components

This table should present details of the cost of each component with NAWCA funds and partners\match as well as the pertinent hectares/acres and responsible party.

COMPONENTE/ACTIVIDAD	NAWCA	Match	Has/ACRES	Responsible Party
Protection Ranch 1			800/1976	
Enhancement Ranch 1			200/494	
Management Ranch 1			400/988	
Restoration Ranch 2			(200/494)	
TOTALS	xxx	xxx	xxx	

C. Wetland Values

1. What is the importance of the wetland and the project area for migratory birds?
2. What are the benefits foreseen for migratory birds?
3. What are the high priority species (waterfowl shorebirds terrestrial birds) for NAWCA, that will be impacted by the project?
4. How many migratory birds utilize the habitat in the project area. And in what period of their lifecycle?

III. The PROPOSAL

This section should begin on the fifth page after and the summary and should not exceed five pages (pages 5-9). If this number is exceeded it will be reduced. Attachments are considered additional pages.

A. Description of Migratory Bird Resources and other wildlife.

1. Migratory birds: Indicate the 5 most important species in each of the 4 categories and indicate which and how many will benefit from the project. Please include the scientific name and the common English name. See attached Species Lists—[Anatids](#), [Shorebirds](#), [Waterbirds](#), and [Terrestrial birds](#).
2. Other wetland dependent wildlife. Indicate the five most important species that live in the project area, including mammals, reptiles, amphibians and plants, etc. Identify the five most important endangered species including their category of risk. See the **Mexican endangered species list** and the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species list**:

http://dof.gob.mx/nota_to_imagen_fs.php?codnota=5173091&fecha=30/12/2010&cod_diario=234368
<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>

B. Goals, objectives, activities, products, benefits foreseen, work plan.

Considering the [criteria established under the Act](#), this section should present all of the above within a work plan.

1. The goals objectives activities and products should be identified and explained in terms of benefits foreseen.
2. Goals, objectives, activities, products and work plan should be presented in the most efficient manner using the See [Work PlanFormat](#).
3. This section must provide a description of activities **within a one or two year timeframe** that will be completed with the funds provided and in accordance with the budget tables.
4. Indicate the activities that will be conducted and relate them to the planned goals and objectives (i.e., negotiate easements, conduct biological inventories, monitoring activities, environmental education, develop environmental education materials, management activities, protection and restoration activities, etc.)
5. Present the activities that will be developed and the approximate timing and when they will be concluded. The accomplishments will be based on the date of the start date of the project (grant +90 days, etc.). It is unnecessary to make reference to specific dates since the start date cannot be determined prior to an award. Circumstances do exist, however, when the start date may be prior to the beginning of the grant agreement. [See Pre-agreement Costs](#).
6. Provide a precise description of the activities, including which partner is responsible for each activity as well as requirements that must be completed by personnel and equipment, products that will be generated, etc., indicating the methods and procedures that will be utilized to each end.
7. All this information is important for the financial supervision of the project, whose period of performance should not exceed 24 months. The funding of additional projects or phases in subsequent years depends on the successful completion of

each project or phase, as well as the adjustment to the dates indicated in the proposal.

8. The objectives should correspond to the cost categories indicated in the budget tables.

PLEASE PRESENT THIS INFORMATION IN TABULAR FORMAT TO MAINTAIN THE DATA IN THE CORRECT and CORRESPONDING COLUMNS.

9. If the project includes protection (implementation of legal mechanisms to protect for the long-term or acquisition of land), restoration or enhancement of properties, additional information must be presented utilizing the tables in Annex H. **See Suggested [Tract Table Format](#).**

Important note: NAWCA supports land protection as migratory bird habitat in terms of the long-term or in perpetuity, accepting as a minimum period of protection 15 to 99 years. Funds may not be utilized for activities of restoration or enhancement if there is no long-term protection for the properties involved.

Long-term goals: All of the applicant should contemplate the project in terms of the long-term and not only for the period of implementation of activities. You must describe how the project will be continued (sustainability) after the formal end of support. If additional support is considered for the future for these same ends, include that information in this section of the proposal. If the present proposal is one program or series of phases, this should be explained and the scope of the NAWCA support should be indicated.

C. Main threats: Describe the main threats and how the project will reduce them.

D. Community participation: Describe community participation or lack thereof.

E. Special Considerations (if any) and or Regional Context: In this section you should document any special circumstances that exist that distinguish this project from others. The space should be left empty if, truly, there are no special considerations. Do not repeat text that has been previously presented in other sections of the proposal. The information provided should concentrate on the necessity and immediacy of conducting the project. For example, the information should:

1. describe those special circumstances, like the importance and opportunity to conduct a project (threatened habitat, critical condition, pressure on a particular species in a category of risk, etc.); or,
2. provide a description of the existing level of protection and that proposed for this location in which the project will be conducted (without protection, federal lands, protection category of the area, etc.); or,
3. indicate in brief the other actors working in the area and conservation work, etc., and linkages of the project with these actors.

IV BUDGET

Pages 10 to 12 for projects of one year (table A plus D plus justification): 10 to 14 pages for projects of more than one year (tables A plus B plus C plus D plus justification). All tables must be presented in Excel without links. The Cost Justification page should not be presented in tabular form.

Important note: the rules for the management and use of NAWCA funds are equally applicable to the matching contributions.

A. General instructions. Budget tables are required by objective and activities. This means that all costs should be linked clearly to an activity under one of the objectives of the project.

Table A - Global budget by objective and activities as listed in the proposal detailing what NAWCA and each of the partners will pay for, in cash and in-kind. ([See Table A Suggested Format](#))

Table B - budget table for year one; for projects of more than one year; by objective and its activities detailing what NAWCA and each partner will pay for, in cash and in-kind.

Table C - budget table for year two; for projects of more than one year; by objective and its activities detailing what NAWCA and each partner will pay for, in cash and in-kind.

Table D - Unit budget costs; for all the line items, detailing what NAWCA and each partner will pay for, in cash and in-kind. ([See Table D Suggested Format](#))

Please number each line item to correspond with the same line item across all the budget tables and to the degree possible the items in the Work Plan.

1. Each budget table should be identified with: Table A, B, C; or D; the name of the project; the year for which funding is requested; the date of submission (which will be changed with each new version submitted).
2. Express all costs in US dollars.
3. Provide a detailed description of the costs of major activities for each project objective indicated in the work plan indicating what source of funds will pay for each aspect (NAWCA and each partner).
4. The cost estimates should be reasonable and necessary for the adequate and effective accomplishment of the project objectives. Efficient use of funds will be considered advantageous.
5. Indicate the type of funds to be used by each one of the partners for each line item – in cash and in-kind.
6. When a project is part of a larger project or program or a phase of multiple phases it should be indicated in the cover letter/email submitted with the proposal because the proposal cost is considered the cost of just this project or segment of a larger project.

7. You should use the best estimates possible for each cost including for per diem, monthly and annual salaries, etc. the formulas used to make these cost estimates should be included in the budget justification.
8. Proposals that request substantial funds for payment of salaries, more than 30% of the budget, will not be considered favorably.
9. Do not include cents. You should round up the number two whole dollars. For large numbers (ten thousand) do not use the format "10.000." Please use the format "10,000."
10. Indirect costs are allowed only if a Negotiated Rate exists with an agency of the U.S. Government. Only direct costs linked specifically to activities in the project will be allowed. Administrative costs up to 20% are allowed to help manage costs.
11. Costs including miscellaneous, food, coffee break, or unforeseen, are not allowed.
12. All the budget tables should include grid lines and should not include any highlights or colored text.
13. Subtotals by objective must be included.
14. To the degree possible, budget tables should be contained in one or as few pages as possible and should be presented in Excel spreadsheet format.
15. Empty columns or columns that only show zeros should be avoided.
16. Links within budget tables must not be included.
17. To limit the number of columns per budget table, match from multiple partners, must be grouped according to the following: all partners providing less than \$10, partners providing more than 15% should be maintained separately for example, CONANP. When partners have been grouped together, they should be identified in another table that contains just partners and their contributions.
18. The following Mexican entities, among others, can act as partners: nongovernmental organizations, municipal organizations private and local entities; universities and research centers and similar international organizations. State and federal entities may apply for funds only when they have mechanisms specifically designed to receive funding from the US government.
19. The costs for typing, transcription or professional translation of the proposal, and subsequent reports must be included as part of the administration costs.
20. Please verify that all sums in the budget tables are correct. The adding function of an Excel table should be utilized. If the amounts in the tables are not correct or don't correspond to the amounts in other tables of the proposal (cover page, components table) the proposal may be rejected.
21. **Justification of line items or costs of more than \$5000.** This page should detail all the funds provided by both NAWCA and partners. Each line item that is estimated based on a formula and each line item that exceeds \$5000 should be justified with a detailed explanation, indicating how you arrived at this estimate of cost, including quotes for contracts with third parties. You should number each line item with the same corresponding number of line items listed in table A – global. You should justify in detail all of these costs from all sources and not only for the funds requested from NAWCA.

Justification of Costs (Example)

Applicant Organization Name:

Date:

4. Equipment: computers, \$4x1500=6000; new equipment for office

11. Contracts: 5 workshops, \$5 x 1000=5000; training of 1000 teachers in 200 schools in XXX state.

16. Migratory bird monitoring contract: field days x per diem x #of monitors.

23. Per diem: 20 trips for 5 persons, \$100x1000=100,000; to participate in planning in the DF

B. Matching Funds

1. In order to receive funds from NAWCA, the proposal should demonstrate matching contributions available in cash that should be at least equivalent to the amount requested from NAWCA, that is, one US dollar in matching contributions for each one US dollar requested from NAWCA, or 1:1, as a minimum, demonstrating that the matching funds committed do exist and are available and are equal to or more than the funds requested.
2. Matching contributions from partners should be in cash to the maximum possible with the minimum being a one-to-one match, match to requested funds from NAWCA. In Mexico, "cash" is defined as funds disbursed in cash by a Mexican partner including the disbursement of funds by some third parties.
3. Another type of match in cash is permitted. This other type of matching contribution is match that that will be spent for the same purposes of the proposal, but dispersed or spent after the date on which the proposal is submitted to NAWCA (July 1, 2016) but before a grant is awarded. This type of matching contributions is called **pre-agreement costs**. This type of matching contribution requires documentation of it will be utilized and must be available readily available for review. These funds can be expended but the applicant will utilize these funds at the risk that the project may not be selected. The applicant should communicate with the USFWS/DBHC if they are interested in using this type of matching contribution before they submit the proposal. A request to utilize *pre-agreement costs* will be considered on a case-by-case basis and only if documentation is approved. However it is important to note that the Act forward-looking and therefore preference will be given to those projects with contributions committed for use after the beginning of a new grant agreement and during the proposed project.
4. Another type of matching contributions are considered "old match." This type of match is considered "in-kind" and will serve only to increase the total match ratio. This type of match is considered eligible when it has been expended for the same purposes of the present proposal but prior to submission of the grant application but not farther back in time than one year and six months (January 1, 2015). As with match allowed for pre-agreement costs documentation of these costs must be readily available upon request before the beginning of the new grant. Only the applicant can request this type of match, no third party or other partner is permitted to do so. It is worth repeating that the Act is forward-looking, and preference will be

given to those projects with contributions committed for use after the beginning of a new grant agreement and during the proposed project. . A request to utilize pre-agreement costs will be considered on a case-by-case basis and only if documentation is readily available and approved.

5. No matching contributions from other US government federal agencies can be utilized as match. None of the matching contributions, whether in cash or in-kind, should have an origin in US federal funds; that is the funds should not have been received from the US federal government under any other previous grant or contract.
6. As well, the value of whatever equipment has been purchased with US government federal funds under previous contracts or grants cannot be used as matching contributions in new application to NAWCA or vice versa. This means that equipment purchased with U.S. government funds cannot be included as in-kind match.
7. Matching contribution commitment letters from partners must:
 - a) be printed on official stationary, with logos or information of the organization such as letterhead, name, and contact information, in PDF format;
 - b) Include the name of the project or proposal which it supports;
 - c) indicate the amounts committed in support of project, corresponding to those indicated in the proposal budget, indicating cash contributions and in-kind contributions, as well as the purposes for which the funds are committed;
 - d) include the period during which these funds will be available, specific dates for example June 2017 through May 2019;
 - e) indicate how the amounts or values of the matching contributions were estimated, if contribution is in-kind;
 - f) specify what activities in the project will be funded by this contribution;
 - g) include partners name, title, signature and date;
 - h) be addressed to the applicant organization and NOT the USFWS or SEMARNAT because the letters represent a commitment between organizations and partners who will conduct the project, while the grant agreement will be between USFWS and the applicant.
 - i) be scanned or copied electronically in order to send copies with the proposal. If the proposal is approved the program original letters will be requested.

Matching contribution commitment letters that do not meet these requirements cannot be included as partners in the application and the proposal can be rejected if there is not sufficient match. Copies of these letters as required should be attached as an annex and not in the main body of the proposal. **Please do not forget a letter of matching contribution commitment from the applicant. ([See Match Letter Format](#))**

Definitions of project types

- A. **Land protection projects:** protection projects are those projects planning to acquire properties and/or rights or implement other legal mechanisms to protect property for the long-term conservation of migratory bird habitat, including concessions, contracts, leases, easements, conservation agreements, private reserves, ejidal reserves, to name only a few of the types of protection.
- B. **Management** of protected or restored properties: long-term protection and restoration of properties implies the need for management and administration activities. These activities are those implemented to maintain habitat conservation of properties purchased or protected with NAWCA and matching contributions under a NAWCA grant, including but not limited to control and manipulation of water levels, mechanical or chemical control of vegetation, monitoring of the property, repairs and limited maintenance, maintenance of fencing and signage, to name a few. Other activities will be considered but without guarantee of being approved.
- C. **Restoration or enhancement:** these activities tend to rehabilitate or restore habitat and can be done on various levels. "Restoration" usually means the implementation of activities that return the habitat to a better state or to a state as it once was, to benefit migratory birds. Enhancement is the implementation of activities that modify the degraded habitat to improve its functioning. Proposals whose objectives are to restore or enhance habitats without implementing legal protection mechanisms for the long-term cannot be considered for funding under NAWCA.

Important note: projects of protection, restoration, or enhancement are projects in which the applicant commits to achieve conservation of a specific number of hectares/acres before the end of a specific project period. It is implicit that long-term protection implies the monitoring of the habitat in perpetuity or for a minimum of 15 to 35 years, according to the commitment made under the legal protection mechanism.

G.1.TEXT FROM GRANT STANDARDS

Does the Recipient or sub-recipient have a continuing obligation to manage property acquired through a Grant Agreement? A Recipient or other authorized titleholder of real property acquired through a Grant Agreement must manage any interests in real property acquired under that Agreement consistent with the Project's purpose as long as the interests in real property are needed for that purpose. This is required regardless of whether the interests in real property were acquired with grant or matching funds.

G.4. TEXT FROM STANDARDS

How long must the Recipient or sub-recipient manage restored or enhanced real property for the Project purposes? The Recipient or authorized titleholder must manage restored or enhanced real property for the time period the Proposal identifies for Project benefits (for NAWCA, the described contributions to long-term conservation of wetlands and associated habitats). If no time period was specified in the Proposal, the Recipient or authorized titleholder must manage the property for 25 years from the date that the Grant Officer receives acceptable final

performance and financial reports. This period may be shorter than 25 years if limited by easements, leases, or other special considerations approved by the Grant Officer. During the required management period, a Recipient must ensure that the real property is available for site-inspection by the FWS or its designee to ensure that it is managed consistent with the authorized Project purposes.

Important note: additional documentation is required for protection restoration and enhancement proposals, including maps, appraisals, etc. Please refer to Section 6 and Seven of the document [Lineamientos para la Administración de Subsidios](#) on our webpage, for additional information.

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/grants/Lineamientos.pdf>

Please contact USFWS/DBHC for more information regarding this type of application, before submitting your proposal.

- D. **Development of infrastructure:** includes research (action oriented), population monitoring, development of GIS information, etc. For research and monitoring projects, indicate how the information will be used and its accessibility, who the users will be and how the project will result in action.
- E. **Training and environmental education:** includes programs of environmental education, workshops related to the conservation of wetlands and migratory birds, wetland courses for technicians and field staff and further development of other staff who work in the area wetlands. You must provide an estimate of the participants and maps of the areas where these types of activities will be conducted.
- F. **Sustainable use** includes activities that will conserve wetlands in the long-term like the implementation of economic alternatives including some types of Units for Management and Sustainable Use (UMAs).

V. Annexes: Please number and name each Annex with the appropriate name and separate each Annex in distinct documents. Files without a name will be returned to the applicant.

One page only, maximum, combining Annex A.1 and A.2:

Annex A.1.: Impact on cultural and historic sites: If the activities of the project will modify, alter or affect the historical or cultural Mexican heritage (archaeological zones, historic monuments, etc.), explain, the impact in accordance with available laws in these matters and indicate if the project will be conducted at a world heritage site or in a site registered on the national list of historic sites.

Annex A.2: Evaluation and monitoring: This section should describe the plan for monitoring and evaluating the project that will be utilized to ensure the completion of the activities that constitute the project implemented by all partners. This description should contain specific information on the elements of the plan for monitoring and evaluation of the project and include specific indicators. To say that reports will be made is not sufficient. Describe how success of activities will be evaluated in terms of which results will be most important.

This section must describe in a detailed manner the indicators of project progress and success that will provide valuable information regarding the effectiveness of the project activities. For example, for restoration projects where reforestation is contemplated, an indicator of success should be the survival rate of the reforested areas. It is not sufficient to only state that reforestation was conducted on an established number of hectares as described in the proposal or how many trees were planted.

Annex B.1. Maps (Annex B.1.a. general map, and Annex B.1.b. map of site/ranch/property, etc.). At a minimum three maps must be included--one that shows where the project is located within the country, another that presents all the activities proposed at the project site and, and another that provides the GIS polygons of properties that are intended for protection, restoration, or enhancement, and which demonstrate the total scope of the project.

Annex B.2.Spatial data/GIS shape files

Spatial Data Content

Each NAWCA funded project shapefile must contain features and attributes associated with each activity which will occur as a result of NAWCA or partner funding (grant and match). Only one shapefile should be created for each NAWCA funded project. This shapefile may contain multiple polygons representing different activities achieved as part of the NAWCA funded project.

Spatial Data Submission Format

All activity spatial data for a given NAWCA project must be submitted as an ARCGIS shapefile contained in a zip file. A zip file should contain only one shapefile which provides spatial information for all tracts (polygons) involved in a project. This zip file containing the shapefile must have the “.zip” file extension suffix. The zip file prefix should be the same as the project proposal title, i.e. “Cape May Peninsula II.zip” (see the assistance award for the full name of the project).

Shapefile Component Requirements

These shapefile components must be provided for each NAWCA/ NMBCA dataset that is submitted:

- .shp** – Feature geometry file
- .dbf** – Attribute table
- .shx** – Shape index file
- .prj** – Projection file
- .xml** – Metadata file (*see below for additional specifications*)

Shapefile Submission

In lieu of ArcView or ArcGIS, the user may utilize another GIS application package capable of creating spatial data (Google Earth, CAD, open source, etc.). However before submitting these files please contact the NAWCA / NMBCA GIS coordinator for submittal and data quality guidance. For more information about how to submit

NAWCA/ NMBCA spatial data, contact: Rachel Sullivan at Rachel_Sullivan@fws.gov or (703) 358-2621.

Annex C. Photographs. A minimum of two photographs must be provided. Please include aerial and terrestrial views if possible. These photographs should include the photographer credits as well as the name and area of the project. (Annex C.1.Photo of...; Annex C.2. Photo....; etc.). **If the project involves restoration or enhancement, photos should include sites that will be restored/enhanced that will be photographed again after the work is completed to present before and after pictures in the Final Report. These before and after photos must be photographed using the same geographic coordinates, at the same hour of the day and in the best season to represent the before and after effect.**

Annex D. List of Previous NAWCA projects. This list should include the following information for each previous project: project name, grant agreement number, NAWCA funding and matching contributions.

Annex E. Progress Reports. If the proposal is another phase of the project previously approved you must include a progress report including the goals and objectives. ([See Suggested Report format](#))

Annex F. Match Letters. [See Suggested Match Letter Format](#)

Annex G. Letters of Cooperation and Support. It is important to include letters of support from people who will provide services in a direct manner as well as letters of support from local organizations in the area of the project (Mayor, ejido, community leaders, etc.)

Annex H. Tract Tables. These tables must be completed for all projects that intend to protect, restore, enhance or manage properties or to create wetlands ([See Tract Table Format](#)). Proposals that do not provide this information will not be accepted.

Annex I. SF424 and SF424D. Copies of these forms submitted via Grants.gov must be provided as part of the proposal package.

Annex J. Organizational Capacity. Only for new applicants or for applicants who have never received or not received a NAWCA grant in more than five years. Provide your responses to these questions on one page maximum:

1. Legal status and year of incorporation.
2. Years of experience in the environmental conservation sector.
3. Links with community and level of community involvement. Describe the mechanisms included in the project to ensure local participation in the development and implementation of the project.
4. Provide a brief description of the partners who will contribute 10% or more of the matching funds for the project (amount, percent of match, complete name or entity, organization type, years in sector, location of office and identify what

activities they will support). Type of organization includes: federal, state and local governments, or their agencies, NGOs (local, national, international), businesses and private individuals. If it is another type of organization please explain.

5. Describe the matching funds from federal and state governments and from international organizations. For example: CONANP \$280,000USD for day laborers in their reforestation program; TNC \$100,000USD for purchase of water rights.

Annex K. Long-term conservation of migratory bird habitat in the face of climate change. This section must describe the importance of the project in terms of migratory bird habitat conservation in the long term in the context of climate change by providing responses to the following items, in no more than one page.

1. Explain how climate change threats in the region where the project site is located were taken into consideration in development of this proposal.
2. Describe the resilience of the project habitat that you intend to protect, restore or enhance, in terms of climate change.
3. Describe the environmental elements or aspects of the habitat at the project site that will persevere for the long term in spite of climate change.
4. Classify the vulnerability of the project site proposed in this proposal as High, Medium or Low.
5. Explain the basis for the information presented in the previous four responses (academic references, reports or other documentation).

Annex L. Macondo Oil Spill Justification (two page maximum)

REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUESTING FUNDS FROM THE “DEEPWATER HORIZON MACONDO OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND. A request for funds from this fund must be complete and separate from other activities that might be undertaken in the same region and which should be submitted under another separate proposal. Requests should describe a distinct project that will provide conservation benefits to migratory bird species affected by the oil spill. The affected species are listed at the end of the criteria. Requests for funding from the Macondo Oil Spill Settlement Fund (MOS) are required to address the following criteria to maximize opportunity for consideration:

1. Proposals must describe the actions that will benefit the conservation of the species affected by the oil spill. (see list at end of this section) Projects focused on species not on the list are not eligible for MOS funding.
2. Proposals must focus on the affected species that nest, winter or stopover along the United States coastal zone of the Gulf of Mexico **AND** migrate to the Gulf of Mexico Mexican coastal states of Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan and Quintana Roo.
3. Each proposal must indicate the species on the list that will be benefitted by the project activities explicitly describe how the project’s conservation activities will benefit these species.
4. Proposals must demonstrate a strong nexus between the project’s area of influence and the habitats where the affected birds winter or stopover during migration.

5. Only projects that will conduct migratory bird habitat protection, restoration or enhancement activities will be eligible for funding.
6. Other activities such as training, environmental education, management, research or monitoring will not be eligible for funding and should not be included in the same proposal seeking MOS funds.
7. Proposed projects must demonstrate long term benefits for the species indicated in the list, at the very least for 10 years and those proposals that plan longer term benefits including perpetuity will be more highly considered.
8. Project activities must be completed within 2 years maximum.
9. Project results must not be related to other project results of other projects funded by NAWCA or NMBCA. A clear separation of the funds utilized from all programs and the acres reported must be presented in the final report. Such projects funded separately can be complementary to the MOS projects funds cannot be pooled and results cannot be combined.
10. Project activities should focus on the necessities for conservation of species on the list, for the cycle of life or period during which it winters in Mexico.
11. Preference will be given to projects that benefit a variety of the species on the list and especially for habitat of populations listed within these bird plans: the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the North American Shorebird Conservation Plan, the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, Partners in Flight North American Landbird Conservation Plan, or other bird conservation plan supported by the U.S. Government or the Mexican Government.
12. Proposals that provide benefits to the birds listed but fail to indicate the conservation necessities identified in the plan(s) will not be eligible.
13. Proposals focused on other species or habitats or that only provide secondary benefits for the listed species, are also not eligible.

Please provide your responses to these criteria in a maximum of two pages.

Priority Bird Species Impacted by Deepwater Horizon Macondo Oil Spill	Check
1-American Bittern. (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>) (mid-continent*)	
2- American Black Duck (<i>Anas rubripes</i>)	
3-American Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>) (Florida and Gulf Coast)	
4-American Wigeon (<i>Anas americana</i>)	
5-Audubon's Shearwater (<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>)	
6-Bachman's Sparrow (<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>) (mid-continent)	
7-Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) (mid-continent)	
8-Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>) (mid-continent)	
9-Black Skimmer (<i>Rynchops niger</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
10-Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>) (mid-continent)	
11-Black-crowned Night-Heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
12-Buff-breasted Sandpiper (<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>) (mid-continent)	
13-Canvasback (<i>Aythya valisineria</i>)	
14-Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) (Great Lakes Population)	
15-Greater Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	
16-Gull-billed Tern (<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
17-Henslow's Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>) (mid-continent)	
18-Horned Grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>) (mid-continent)	
19-Hudsonian Godwit (<i>Limosa haemastica</i>) (mid-continent)	
20-Kentucky Warbler (<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>) (mid-continent)	
21-King Rail (<i>Rallus elegans</i>) (mid-continent)	
22-Least Bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>) (mid-continent)	
23-Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>) (mid-continent)	
24-Le Conte's Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>) (mid-continent)	
25-Lesser Scaup (<i>Aythya affinis</i>)	
26-Lesser Yellowlegs (<i>Tringa flavipes</i>) (Populations East of the Rockies)	
27-Limpkin (<i>Aramus guarauna</i>)	
28-Little Blue Heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>) (mid-continent)	
29-Long-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>) (Populations East of the Rockies)	
30-Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) (mid-continent)	
31-Mangrove Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus minor</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
32-Marbled Godwit (<i>Limosa fedoa</i>) (Populations East of the Rockies)	
33-Marsh Wren (<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>) (mid-continent)	
34-Mottled Duck (<i>Anas fulvigula</i>)	
35-Nelson's Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>) (mid-continent)	
36-Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) (Populations East of the Rockies)	
37-Painted Bunting (<i>Passerina ciris</i>) (mid-continent)	
38-Pied-billed Grebe (<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>) (mid-continent)	
39-Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) (Great Lakes & Great Plains Populations)	
40-Prothonotary Warbler (<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>) (mid-continent)	
41-Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) (<i>C.c. rufa</i> and <i>C.c. roselaari</i>)	
42-Reddish Egret (<i>Egretta rufescens</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
43-Redhead (<i>Aythya americana</i>)	
44-Red-throated Loon (<i>Gavia stellate</i>) (mid-continent)	

45-Ring-necked Duck (<i>Aythya collaris</i>) (mid-continent)	
46-Roseate Spoonbill (<i>Platalea ajaja</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
47-Rusty Blackbird (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>) (mid-continent)	
48-Saltmarsh Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
49-Sandwich Tern (<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
50-Seaside Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
51-Sedge Wren (<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>) (mid-continent)	
52-Semipalmated Sandpiper (<i>Calidris pusilla</i>) (mid-continent)	
53-Short-billed Dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>) (mid-continent)	
54-Snowy Egret (<i>Egretta thula</i>) (mid-continent)	
55-Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>) (Interior U.S. & Gulf Coast Populations)	
56-Solitary Sandpiper (<i>Tringa solitaria</i>) (mid-continent)	
57-Swainson's Warbler (<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>) (mid-continent)	
58-Swallow-tailed Kite (<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>) (Gulf Coast Only)	
59-Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>) (mid-continent)	
60-Wilson's Plover (<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>) (Gulf Coast & South)	
61-Worm-eating Warbler (<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>) (mid-continent)	
62-Yellow Rail (<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>) (Populations East of the Rockies)	
63-Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>) (mid-continent)	

Do not occur in Mexico or rarely. *Mid-continent = Central & Mississippi flyways
 Shaded entries= oiled birds Updated March 2016

EXAMPLE BEGINS
SUGGESTED FORMAT
NAWCA MEXICO PROGRAM 2017

I. COVER PAGE

1. **DUNS Number**

2. **Submission Date/Version**

3. **Receipt Date**

4. **A. Project Title:** (less than 10 words, but descriptive) y **B. Project Date** (1-2 years) – for example: “Development of Management Plans: Río Colorado Delta—2 years”

5. **A. Applicant:** (only one entity) and, **B. Organization Type:**

6. **Responsible Party/Point of Contact (only one) and contact information:** (address, telephone numbers, fax number, email address).

7. Project Physical Location

A. Project site information including, city, state, latitude/longitude (degrees, minutes y seconds).

7. B. Priority of the location (Do NOT include other designations)	Number
Mexico Priority Wetlands- http://ramsar.conanp.gob.mx/lsr.php	4
North American Waterfowl Conservation Region	102
Waterfowl Priority Area Aves Acuáticas (Mexican Plan; see map)	10
Shorebird Priority Área Aves Playeras (Mexican Plan; see map)	20
Waterbird Priority Areas Aves Acuáticas II PRELIMINARY Map	19

8. **Purpose/Project Type:** *Legally protect 7000 has/17297 acres; enhance and restore 3 wetlands; develop 2 wetland management plans; deliver 3 training workshops on wetland sustainable management for 70 people; evaluate the migratory waterfowl populations at 2 wetlands and develop a Biological Integrity Index. [SEE DEFINITIONS.](#)*

9. Total funds request from NAWCA + Total Match = Project Total

NAWCA _____ + Match _____ = _____ Total

10. Table of Resources (USD)

(Exchange rate: _____)

Source	Cash	In-kind	Total
NAWCA	250,000		250,000
Applicant	100,000	100,000	200,000
Partner 1 (name)	300,000		300,000
Partner 2, etc.		50,000	50,000
Total	650,000	150,000	800,000

11. Number of Previous NAWCA Projects: _____

12. Has funding been solicited or will be solicited for this project, from another U.S. Federal Government? _____ Yes _____ No From another organization? _____ Yes _____ No

13. Is Annex L included to request support from the BP Macondo Oil Spill fund? _____ Yes _____ No

II. PROJECT SUMMARY (pages 2-4)

(SUGGESTED FORMAT) Page 1 of 2

A. Project Description: In _____ has legally protected 138,379 acres of _____ land through easements, and 199,043 acres of federal zone through a conservation agreement granted by the federal government to _____. In _____, _____ acquired 3,953 acres and promoted easements for a total of 22,582 acres, as well as an UMA (“environmental management unit”) for the conservation of _____. Additionally, during the past two years _____ has been in charge of the Biological Monitoring Program for shorebirds in 14 priority wetlands (Map) of _____, using a methodology standardized at the continental level. The proposed project is focused on the management of the mentioned properties, and in the systematic continuation of shorebird monitoring, for the management and environmental evaluation of the wetlands used by those birds, and is part of the Shorebird Action Plan for _____ previously prepared by _____ with support from the NAWCA.

Objective 1: Protection of the populations of shorebirds and management of the wetlands used by this group in northwest Mexico.

1.1. Management of already protected habitat.

1.1.1. _____: In this site _____ has acquired 3,953 acres of critical habitat, which is being proposed to carry out management and enhancement activities. This includes:

- Design and implementation of a surveillance program in order to avoid unlawful environmental activities, particularly to avoid irregular settlement of aquaculture farms and flora and fauna poaching. It also considers fencing strategic sites with fence wire, in order to control property access and avoid trespassing of vagabond livestock, benefitting 3,953 acres (see map 1. Land acquired by _____).
- Cleaning, dredging and maintenance of 0.62 miles of channel, which during winter season will flood an area, currently dried, in order to be used for shorebirds foraging in 247 acres (see map 1: Site 2).
- Reduce eutrophication of the wetland, using the irrigation and rainwater surplus to create a system of flooded lands, helping eliminate some of the organic material and benefitting 49 acres (see map 1: Site 3).
- Evaluate reference points to monitor the characteristics of a protected site; information generated will be used to design and implement an adaptive management plan for the site.

1.1.2. _____: Objective of proposed work in this wetland is to strengthen protection level and management of properties already protected. This includes a 15,671 acres conservation easement at _____, a 6,911 acres UMA _____ and a 772 acres ejido reserve at _____. Activities considered are:

- Maintain restoration works carried out in previous phases (aquatic weed control in 1,235 acres and cleaning of 4.9 miles of natural channels). Map 2. Site 5.
- Manipulate water levels in four established pools, flooding to a desired level and date in order to generate feeding banks to attract more shorebirds (6,911 acres UMA Map 2.)
- Habitat enhancement works in specific sites inside the wetland (24 acres). Map 2.
- Better agricultural practices implementation in surrounding lands (24 acres). Map 2.
- Continue legal surveillance of _____ (15,671 acres) to avoid irregular settlements of fishermen and aquaculture farms. Also, terrestrial and aquatic weeds will be controlled. Map 2. Site 4
- At _____ a rehabilitation of 3.2 ft wide silted irrigation channel will be carried out for 0.6 miles. This will help to enhance water flows in the wetland and will benefit 247 acres (Site 8). Location of specific sites can be seen in map 1 and 2.

1.1.3. Habitat management at _____: At this site, 138,379 acres of ejido lands have been protected by conservation easements and 199,043 acres of federal lands through agreement of land possession _____ and managed as a conservation UMA. There are funds

available for the long-term surveillance and monitoring of these lands from the interest rates of an endowment fund managed by _____, which will be used as matching funds; additional funds are been requested to strengthen the legal protection and management of these lands, as follows:

- To integrate and train community squads, which participants are fishing cooperatives and ejido members, to carry out surveillance maritime trips along the coast and protected lands to prevent unlawful environmental activities.
- A population of over 2,000 donkeys and horses is estimated, a large portion grazes without any control, therefore actions are been considered to reduce the load of horses and improve the condition of grazing lands, which are also important for shorebird species such as Long-billed Curlew.

Objective 2. Development of conservation infrastructure.

2.1. Exploration of potential wintering sites. Through this initiative, we will explore poorly known wetlands in northern _____, potentially important for wintering shorebird populations. These wetlands have not been studied, therefore there is no information available on the shorebirds that may use them, even when their characteristics and location indicate that they may contain habitat suitable for shorebird use.

2.2. Winter shorebird monitoring. We will continue with the winter monitoring of shorebird populations in 14 priority wetlands for this group of birds in _____. We will apply the _____. The resulting monitoring data will be available for the public through the _____ website, the Birdlife Datazone world bird database, and will also be submitted to the Blue Point database.

Objective 3. Environmental Education. We will design and implement a first phase of a campaign focused on the promotion of a shorebird and wetland conservation culture. To do so, we will take advantage of the work and materials developed through diverse projects financed by the NAWCA in the past, to prepare, produce and deliver education materials, handbook and student booklets. As part of this campaign, we will organize a series of workshops to train 200 school teachers, which will in turn multiply the impact of the campaign, intended to reach about 4000 elementary and high-school students. We will select the shorebirds that could act as flag species to transmit the conservation message to our key audiences through a media campaign on dates commemorating the environment. The purpose of this campaign/ education efforts is to make communities aware of the importance of shorebirds and wetland conservation and more participative in the decision making processes related to their conservation and management.

B.COMPONENTS TABLE

Activity	NAWCA\$	Match\$	Acres	Responsible
Acquisition, or other type of protection:				Partner
Easement, Private Reserve, Protected Area, Coastal Concession, Management Unit, etc.				Partner
Restoration Area 1				Partner
Restoration Area 2				Partner
Enhancement				Partner
Infrastructure Monitoring				Partner
Training/Env Ed				Partner
Sustainable Use				Partner

TOTALS (should match Budget)			NA	NA
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C. Wetland Values & Importance to Migratory Birds:

1. What is the importance of the wetland and the project area for migratory birds? Laguna de _____: According to CONABIO, 35 water bird species have been recorded here, including NAWCA priority species such as Northern pintail, Northern shoveler, Green-winged teal and Bufflehead, White-fronted Goose and Snow Goose. It is also the most important wetland in Mexico for the Mexican duck (*Anas diazi*). XXXXXXX: This complex is made up of at least 11 wetlands that were monitored every winter by the USFWS between 1952 and 2010. Included in that monitoring were the following lagoons: L. Ascensión, L. Guzmán, L. ñanaThe XXXXXX harbors species such as Northern pintail, Mallard, Mexican duck, Green-winged teal, Northern shoveler, Blue-winged teal, White-fronted goose, Lesser snow goose, Mountain plover, Long-billed curlew, Snowy Egret, Sora, American White Pelican and Bald Eagle.

2. What are the benefits foreseen? Laguna de XXXXXX: At this project site we will reduce the trash contamination, waste water and sedimentation, which will be reflected in an improvement of migratory bird habitat. The workshops will increase community interest and participation in lagoon conservation. XXXX: The Project will provide long-term protection for the wetlands utilized by waterfowl that travel the central flyway and enhance the quality of those wetlands. Locals will be trained in sustainable management of the lagoon's resources.

3. Which high priority NAWCA species will be impacted by the project? Laguna de XXXXXXX: Northern pintail, Northern shoveler, Green-winged teal, Bufflehead, Mexican duck, White-fronted Goose and Snow Goose. Surveys in 2000 recorded 25,557 birds, with the most abundant being Snow Goose, Ross' Goose, American Coot and White-fronted Goose (USFWS 2000). In 2014, 10,963 individuals, of which 97% were White-fronted and Snow Goose (Lafón and Reyna 2014) and 900 individual shorebirds. L. XXXXXX is considered a priority area for shorebirds, including Long billed-curlew (high priority in the U.S Shorebird Conservation Plan 2004), Snowy Egret, Little blue heron, (both are high priority in Conservation Status and Distribution of Solitary-Nesting Waterbird Species (2006). XXXX: Northern pintail, Mallard, Green-winged teal, Northern shoveler, Blue-winged teal, Mexican duck, White-fronted goose and Lesser snow goose. There are also highly threatened shorebirds in this area such as the Mountain plover and Long-billed curlew, according to the U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan (2004). Other water birds recorded here include: Snowy Egret (2,015 individuals), Sora (143), American White Pelican (4,500), Brown Pelican, Black-Crowned Night-Heron, Eared Grebe, Western Grebe, White Ibis and Virginia Rail. High priority continental terrestrial species include Bald Eagle and Yellow-headed Blackbird, according to Partners in Flight Pacific Region Conservation Plan.

4. How many migratory waterfowl use habitat of the Project area and during what period of their life cycle? Laguna de XXXXXXX: During the USFWS surveys of 2000, 25,557 birds were recorded; most abundant were Snow Goose- Ross' Goose, American Coot and White-fronted Goose. In another survey 10,963 individuals were recorded, of these, White-fronted Goose and Ross' Goose were the most abundant with 97% (Lafón-TerrazaandReyna-Medrano2014). XXXX: During the USFWS 2006 survey, more than 157,029 individuals of 29 water fowl species were recorded at Laguna Ascensión, L. Guzmán, L. Patos, L. Fierro-Grande, L. Santa María, L. R. F. Magón, L. Victorio and el Río Santa María. The most abundant species were Ross' Goose with 41,761 individuals and Northern Pintail (30,660) (Otto and Frechtel, 2001; Saunders and Saunders, 1981). 185 terrestrial species, in the Janos-Casas Grandes región, have been reported, of which 88 are migratory (Manzano-Fischer, et al., 2006).

END OF SUMMARY EXAMPLE

FORMAT SUGGESTED WORK PLAN

Objective 1: Conduct negotiations that result in the establishment of an 800 acre easement.			
Activities	*Agreement+	Responsible?	Product/Result
1. XX workshops with ejidatarios	XXX days	Partner	XX working agreements
2. XX meetings with interested parties	XXX days	Partner	XX final agreements
3. Study on.....			Xx Study concluded
4. Signing of documents			800 acre easement, etc.
ETC.			

*Cumplimiento

FORMAT SUGGESTED PROGRESS REPORTS (ONLY ONE PAGE USING "LANDSCAPE ORIENTATION)

Project Name **Agreement Number** **Performance Period**
Project Coordinator **Total Project Cost** **NAWCA\$/MATCH\$**

Goals & Objectives	Progress/% Complete	Benefits/Results
Meta I	(Percent complete)	VERY BRIEF explanation
Objetivo1 Objetivo 2 Objetivo 3		
Meta II	Etc.	Etc.
Objetivo1 Etc.		

FORMAT SUGGESTED MATCH LETTER REQUIREMENTS (THESE LETTERS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE APPLICANT)

1. Organization's role in project
2. Organization Name & Contact Person
3. Proposal Name and type of support provided
4. Dates within which match will be made available
5. Match type (cash/in-kind) & how the value of in-kind match was determined
6. What the match will pay for
7. For proposals that include land protection, the partner who will be the final title holder after the Project ends must certify that they will implement the management plan for the property
8. Partner name and 9. Title 10. Signature and 11. Date

EACH PARTNER LETTER MUST INCLUDE THESE 11 DETAILS WITHIN THE LETTER; LETTERS THAT ARRIVE WITHOUT THIS INFORMATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AND THIS MAY JEOPARDIZE CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSAL IF THE MATCH IS LESS THAN 1:1 AFTER REJECTION OF A LETTER.

BUDGET TABLES FORMAT 1 SUGGESTED

ORGANIZATION NAME/PROJECT NAME
BUDGET TABLA A – (BY OBJECTIVE) –GLOBAL TABLE

Actual Date:
Exchange rate:

Objectives	NAWCA	Applicant		Partner #2 Name		Partner #3 Name		Partner #4 Name		Total
		Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	
* Ejemplos										
I. Land Purchase										
1.Personnel										
2.Equipoment										
3.Contracts										
4.Administración										
Subtotales										
II. Restauración										
1.Personnel										
2.Equipment										
3.Contracts										
4.Administración										
Subtotales										
III. Environmental Education										
1.Personnel										
2.Equipment										
3.Contracts										
4.Administración										
Subtotales										
IV. Monitoring										
1.Personnel										
2.Equipment										
3.Contracts										
4.Administración										
Subtotales										
ETC.										
GRAND TOTAL										

* Examples are provided to give applicant an idea of what line items should be included. These presented are not all inclusive.

USE THE SAME FORMAT FOR ALL TABLES FOR PROJECTS OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

BUDGET TABLE FORMATS SUGGESTED

ORGANIZATION NAME AND PROJECT NAME
BUDGET TABLE D – UNIT COSTS

Actual Date:
 Exchange rate:

ITEMS	UNIT COST	NAWCA	PARTNER 1	PARTNER 2	PARTNER 3	Total
SALARIES						
2 secretaries						
4 technicians						
Coordinator, etc.						
Subtotal						
EQUIPMENT						
2 computers						
1 water pump						
5 pr binoculars						
Subtotal						
MATERIALS						
Printer Cartridges						
500 posters						
Etc.						
Subtotal						
TRAVEL						
Per diem						
Gas						
Etc.						
Subtotal						
CONTRACTS						
5 workshops						
Etc.						
Subtotal						
ADMINISTRATION						
Rent						
Communications						
Etc.						
Subtotal						
TOTAL						

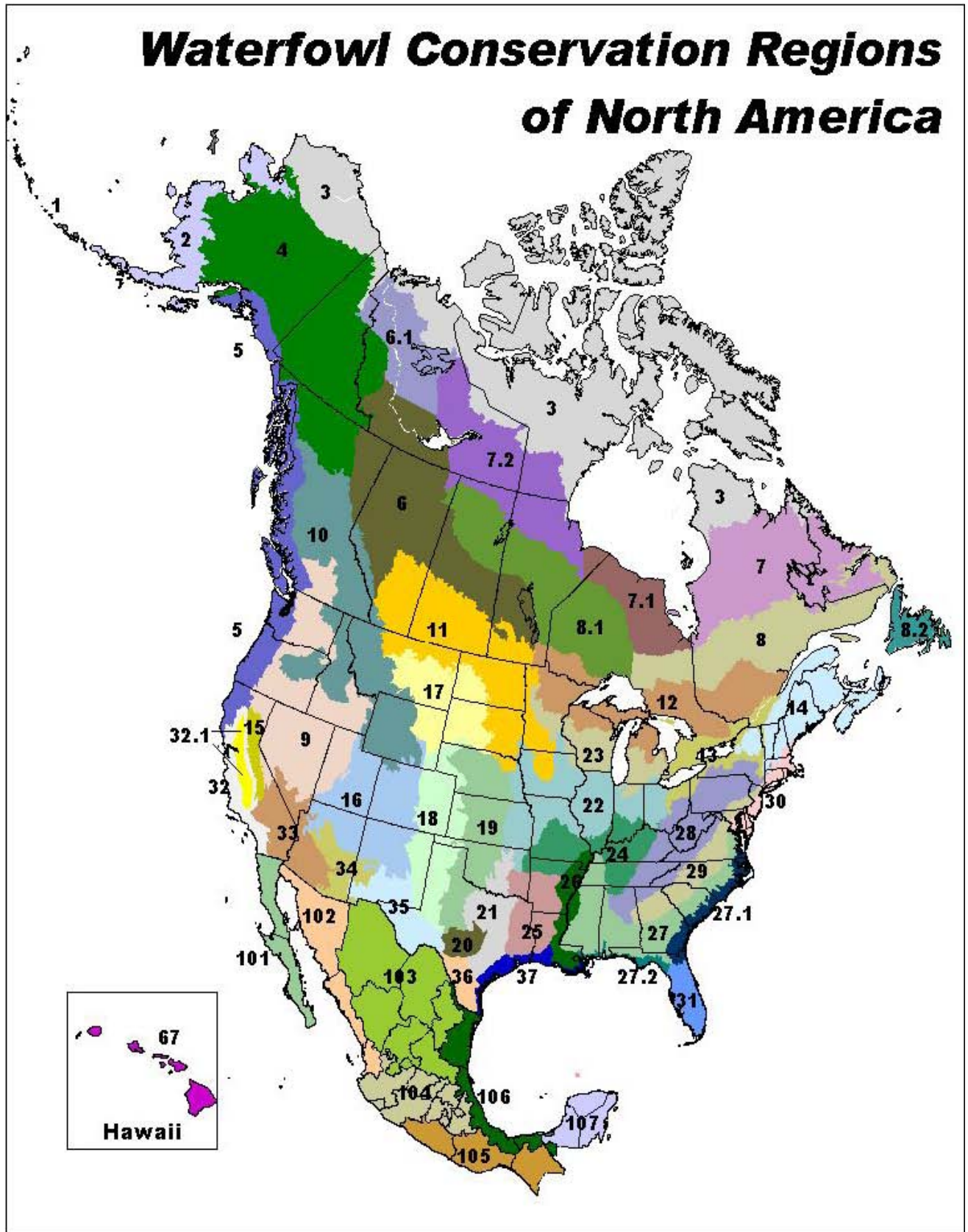
Justification of Budget Costs
SUGGESTED FORMAT

ORGANIZATION NAME/PROJECT NAME

Actual Date:

- 4. Equipment: computers, 4x\$1500=6000; to equip field office
- 11.Contracts: 5 workshops, 5 x \$1000=5000; to train 1000 teachers at 2000 schools
- 23.Per diem: 20 trips for 5 people, 100x\$1000=100,000; meeting participation in México City.

Waterfowl Conservation Regions of North America



Section 1.01: Table B-2. Waterfowl Conservation Regions: Combined Prioritization for Breeding and Non-breeding Ducks (Empty cells indicate low conservation need or absence.) SEE MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE.

WCR	Species/Population	Continental Priority	Breeding Importance	Breeding Need	Importance Nonbreeding	Nonbreeding Need
101	Northern pintail	HIGH			MOD HIGH	HIGH
101	Lesser scaup	HIGH			MOD LOW	MODERATE
101	American wigeon	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
101	Blue-winged teal	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
101	Canvasback	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
101	Cinnamon teal	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
101	Redhead	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
101	Gadwall	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
101	Green-winged teal	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
101	Northern shoveler	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
101	Ring-necked duck	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
102	Mallard	HIGH			MOD HIGH	HIGH
102	Lesser scaup	HIGH			MOD LOW	MODERATE
102	Northern pintail	HIGH			HIGH	HIGHEST
102	American wigeon	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
102	Blue-winged teal	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Canvasback	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Cinnamon teal	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Masked duck	MOD HIGH	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW
102	Redhead	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Gadwall	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Green-winged teal	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Northern shoveler	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Ring-necked duck	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
102	Black-bellied whistling duck	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
102	Fulvous whistling duck	MOD LOW	HIGH	HIGH	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
103	Mallard	HIGH			MOD HIGH	HIGH
103	Lesser scaup	HIGH			MOD LOW	MODERATE
103	Northern pintail	HIGH			HIGH	HIGHEST
103	American wigeon	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
103	Blue-winged teal	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
103	Cinnamon teal	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
103	Bufflehead	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
103	Gadwall	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
103	Green-winged teal	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
103	Northern shoveler	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
103	Ring-necked duck	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
103	Wood duck	MODERATE	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW
103	Mexican duck	MOD LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
104	Northern pintail	HIGH			MOD HIGH	HIGH
104	American wigeon	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
104	Blue-winged teal	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
104	Canvasback	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
104	Cinnamon teal	MOD HIGH			HIGH	HIGH
104	Muscovy duck	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
104	Bufflehead	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
104	Gadwall	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
104	Green-winged teal	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
104	Northern shoveler	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
104	Mexican duck	MOD LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
105	Lesser scaup	HIGH			MOD HIGH	HIGH
105	Northern pintail	HIGH			MOD LOW	MODERATE
105	American wigeon	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW

105	Cinnamon teal	MOD HIGH			HIGH	HIGH
105	Green-winged teal	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
105	Masked duck	MOD HIGH	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW
105	Muscovy duck	MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
105	Bufflehead	MODERATE			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
105	Northern shoveler	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
105	Black-bellied whistling duck	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
105	Fulvous whistling duck	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
106	Lesser scaup	HIGH			MOD HIGH	HIGH
106	Northern pintail	HIGH			MOD HIGH	HIGH
106	American wigeon	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
106	Blue-winged teal	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
106	Canvasback	MOD HIGH			HIGH	HIGH
106	Cinnamon teal	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
106	Masked duck	MOD HIGH			MOD LOW	MOD LOW
106	Muscovy duck	MOD HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
106	Redhead	MOD HIGH			HIGH	HIGHEST
106	Gadwall	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
106	Green-winged teal	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
106	Mottled duck	MODERATE	MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
106	Ring-necked duck	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
106	Wood duck	MODERATE	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW	MOD LOW
106	Black-bellied whistling duck	MOD LOW	HIGH	HIGH	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
106	Fulvous whistling duck	MOD LOW	HIGH	HIGH	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
107	Lesser scaup	HIGH			MOD LOW	MODERATE
107	Northern pintail	HIGH			MOD LOW	MODERATE
107	American wigeon	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
107	Blue-winged teal	MOD HIGH			HIGH	HIGH
107	Redhead	MOD HIGH			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
107	Gadwall	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
107	Green-winged teal	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
107	Ring-necked duck	MODERATE			MOD HIGH	MOD HIGH
107	Black-bellied whistling duck	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
107	Fulvous whistling duck	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE	MOD HIGH	MODERATE

Table B-3. Combined Prioritization for Breeding and Non-breeding Geese and Swans

WCR	Species/Population	Continental Priority	Nonbreeding Importance	Nonbreeding Need
101	Pacific brant	HIGH	HIGH	HIGHEST
101	Lesser snow goose - Western Central Flyway	MODERATE	MOD LOW	MOD LOW
101	White-fronted goose – Mid-continent	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
101	White-fronted goose - Pacific Flyway	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
102	Pacific brant	HIGH	MOD HIGH	HIGH
102	Lesser snow goose - Western Central Flyway	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH
102	White-fronted goose – Mid-continent	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
102	White-fronted goose - Pacific Flyway	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
103	Lesser snow goose - Western Central Flyway	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH
103	White-fronted goose – Mid-continent	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
103	White-fronted goose - Pacific Flyway	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
103	Lesser snow goose – Mid-continent	Above objective	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
106	White-fronted goose – Mid-continent	MOD LOW	MOD HIGH	MODERATE
106	Lesser snow goose – Mid-continent	Above objective	MOD HIGH	MODERATE

NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN, 2004; pages 96-99; 106.

List of High Priority Shorebird Species/Populations – VERSION 2007
(Occurrence in Mexico indicated in black; some notations on habitat included)

A. *Highly Imperiled*

1. Global species

- a) Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)
- b) Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*) [upland]
- c) Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) [some upland]
- d) Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)

2. Hemispheric populations

- a) Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus/tenuirostris*)
- b) Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*)
- c) Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*)

B. *High Concern*

1. Global species

- a) American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) [upland]
- b) Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*) [rocky shorelines]
- c) Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)
- d) Upland Sandpiper (*Batramia longicauda*) [upland]
- e) Bristle-thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*)
- f) Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*)
- g) Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)
- h) Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*) [rocky shorelines]
- i) Surfbird (*Aphriza virgata*) [rocky shorelines]
- j) Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)
- k) Rock Sandpiper (*Calidris ptilocnemis*)
- l) Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)
- m) American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)
- n) Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

2. Hemispheric populations

- a) Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia*)
- b) American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus palliatus*)
- c) Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus/rufiventris*)
- d) Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*)
- e) Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella/interpres*)
- f) Red Knot (*Calidris canutus islandica/roselarr*)
- g) Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)
- h) Dunlin (*Calidris alpina arctica/pacifica*)

This report can be cited as: U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan. 2004. High Priority Shorebirds – 2004. Unpublished Report, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., MBSP 4107, Arlington, VA, 22203 U.S.A.; 5 pages.

LIST of NON-ANATID WATERBIRDS - VERSION 2007

A. High Concern

1. Black Skimmer, *Rynchops niger*
2. Brandt's Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*
3. Gull-billed Tern, *Sterna nilotica*
4. Least Tern, *Sterna antillarum*
5. Little Blue Heron, *Egretta caerulea*
6. Pelagic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*
7. Purple Gallinule, *Porphyryla martinica*
8. Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula*
9. Sora, *Porzana carolina*
10. Tricolored Heron, *Egretta tricolor*
11. Wood Stork, *Mycteria americana*

B. Moderate Concern

1. American White Pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*
2. Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*
3. Black-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*
4. Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger*
5. Bonaparte's Gull, *Larus philadelphia*
6. Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus occidentalis*
7. California Gull, *Larus californicus*
8. Clapper Rail (some populations are federally listed in the U.S. and have cross-border distribution) *Rallus longirostris**
9. Common Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus**
10. Eared Grebe, *Podiceps nigricollis*
11. Elegant Tern, *Sterna elegans*
12. Forster's Tern, *Sterna forsteri*
13. Neotropic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*
14. Reddish Egret, *Egretta rufescens*
15. Roseate Spoonbill, *Ajaia ajaja*
16. Royal Tern, *Sterna maxima*
17. Virginia Rail, *Rallus limicola*
18. Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*
19. White Ibis, *Eudocimus albus*
20. Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, *Nyctanassa violacea*
21. Yellow-footed Gull, *Larus livens*

*Concern categories are presented for full species. There are subspecies or management populations that warrant a higher level of concern. For **Clapper Rail**, these include, at least, Light-footed, California, and Yuma subspecies. For **Common Moorhen**, these are the Mariana and Hawaiian subspecies. For **Sandhill Crane**, *Grus Canadensis*, these are the Mississippi and Cuban subspecies and Eastern, Prairie and Colorado River populations of the Greater subspecies. From *Conservation Status and Distribution of Solitary-Nesting Waterbird Species*, April 17, 2006.

**LIST of WETLAND DEPENDENT BIRDS IN MEXICO
(PARTNERS IN FLIGHT)***

1. Abert's Towhee, *Pipilo aberti*
2. **Bachman's Warbler, *Vermivora bachmanii***
3. Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
4. Black Swift, *Cypseloides niger*
5. **Ivory-billed Woodpecker, *Campephilus principalis***
6. Lawrence's Goldfinch, *Carduelis lawrencei*
7. Louisiana Waterthrush, *Seiurus motacilla*
8. Mangrove Cuckoo, *Coccyzus minor*
9. Mississippi Kite, *Ictinia mississippiensis*
10. Prothonotary Warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*
11. Rusty Blackbird, *Euphagus carolinus*
12. Short-eared Owl, *Asio flammeus*
13. Swainson's Warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*
14. Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*
15. Swamp Sparrow, *Melospiza georgiana*
16. **Tri-colored Blackbird, *Agelaius tricolor*(existence in Mexico not verified)**
17. White-crowned Pigeon, *Columba leucocephala*
18. Willow Flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii*
19. Yellow-headed Blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*

*Only birds from the Partners in Flight list that utilize wetlands in Mexico.

CHECKLIST

I. Portada

1. _____ DUNS
2. _____ Presentation Date
4. _____ Project Title and Duration
5. _____ Applicant Organization and Organization Type
6. _____ Responsible Person Contact Information
- 7.A. _____ Physical Location
- 7.B. _____ Priority of Location
8. _____ Purpose (including hectares and acres)
9. _____ Funds Requested + Match = Total
10. _____ Table of Resources
11. _____ Number of Previous Projects
12. _____ Other financing
13. _____ MOS Funds Request

II. Proposal Summary

- A. _____ Objectives Summary
- B. _____ Table of Components
- C. _____ Wetland Values & Importance for Migratory Waterfowl (Birds)

III. Proposal Description

- A. _____ Description of Natural Resources-1. Migratory Birds and 2. Other Wildlife
- B. _____ Goals, Objectives, Activities, Products, Benefits Foreseen (Work Plan)
- C. _____ Special Considerations and Regional Context
- D. _____ Main Threats
- E. _____ Community Participation

IV. Budget

- _____ Tabla A-Global
- _____ Tabla B-First Year
- _____ Tabla C-Second Year
- _____ Tabla D-Unit Costs
- _____ Cost Justification

Attachments

- A. _____ 1. Impact on Cultural and Historical Sites
- A. _____ 2. Evaluation and Monitoring
- B. _____ 1. Maps
- B. _____ 2. Spatial Data
- C. _____ Photographs
- D. _____ List of Projects
- E. _____ Progress Report
- F. _____ Match letters
- G. _____ Support and/or Cooperation Letter
- H. _____ Tract Information
- I. _____ SF424s
- J. _____ New Applicant Capacity
- K. _____ Climate Change
- L. _____ Justification for Macondo Oil Spill funds

REFERENCE
NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT (NAWCA)
PURPOSE

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) was established by the U.S. Congress in 1989, to protect and restore migratory waterfowl populations, wetlands and associated ecosystems, while promoting cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The Act established a Council to assist the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in the evaluation of project proposals for recommendation to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, who approves, rejects or conditions financial assistance awards on behalf of the United States Government. Projects should focus on the conservation of North American species and should observe the stipulations in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) and the Tripartite Agreement for the Conservation of Migratory Birds and their Habitats (Inter-institutional agreement signed in 1982 by Canada, Mexico and the United States), that have as their objectives the restoration and long-term management of migratory birds and their habitat.

The purposes of the Act include:

1. Protecting, improving, restoring, and managing an appropriate distribution and diversity of wetland ecosystems and other habitats for *wetlands-associated* migratory birds and other fish and wildlife in North America;
2. maintaining and improving the current distributions of *wetlands-associated* migratory bird populations; and
3. maintaining an abundance of waterfowl (ducks, geese, and swans) and *other populations of wetlands-associated migratory birds* consistent with the objectives of the *North American Waterfowl Management Plan, U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, Waterbird Conservation Plan for the Americas, Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan*, and other international obligations contained in the treaties and migratory bird conventions and other agreements with Canada, Mexico, and other countries.

Act “Project” Definition

Under the Act, a wetland conservation project is defined as:

1. The securement of a wetland ecosystem through the purchase or protection of land;
2. The restoration or management of wetlands that are conducted on lands and waters whose administration is for long-term conservation; and/or
3. Technical training, development of management and conservation infrastructure, and studies for the sustainable use of wetland resources.

Proposals should integrate the conservation of the biological diversity of Mexico with the sustainable use of natural resources by local communities. Act funds should not be used exclusively for research.

REFERENCE
NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN PRINCIPLES
(NAWMP or the Plan)

The following principles, several carried forward since the inception of the NAWMP in 1986, should guide all actions undertaken in support of the Plan:

1. Waterfowl are among North America's most observed and highly valued natural resources.
2. Waterfowl management is a complex enterprise involving multiple governments, people, waterfowl populations, wetlands and other habitats. These elements are highly inter-dependent and should be managed in a coherent, integrated manner.
3. Resident and endemic species also are important components of each nation's waterfowl resource and deserve conservation emphasis from within the jurisdictions where they occur.
4. Managed harvest of the waterfowl resource is desirable and consistent with its conservation.
5. Maintenance of abundant waterfowl populations is dependent on protection, restoration and management of habitat and the support of people who use and value these resources.
6. Primary vehicles for accomplishing Plan objectives will include partnerships within and among three key waterfowl management arenas: habitat conservation, population management, and resource users.
7. Long term protection, restoration, and management of waterfowl habitats requires that Plan partners collaborate with conservation and community efforts in the development of conservation, economic, and social policies and programs that sustain the ecological health of landscapes.
8. Sound science and knowledge is the foundation for planning, implementing and evaluating the NAWMP programs.
9. Programs that manage waterfowl populations, habitats and recreational users should embrace and employ adaptive management. Making progress toward Plan goals requires an unwavering commitment to support essential monitoring and assessment activities.
10. Waterfowl (Anatids) should be managed consistent with the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation.

TRACT TABLES

Project Name:

Project Duration:

City and State:

Property/Tract 1

Property/Tract 2

Property/Tract 3

- 1.Tract ID/Name
- 2.Type of Activity
- 3.Type of Wetland
- 4.Wetland Acres
- 5.Upland Acres
- 6.Riparian miles
- 7.Protection mechanism
- 8.Protection duration
- 9.Final Title Holder
- 10.Property location
11. Funding Source

Project Name:

Project Duration:

City and State:

Property/Tract 4

Property/Tract 5

Property/Tract 6

- 1.Tract ID/name
- 2.Type of Activity
- 3.Type of Wetland
- 4.Wetland Acres
- 5.Upland Acres
- 6.Riparian miles
- 7.Protection mechanism
- 8.Protection duration
- 9.Final Title Holder
- 10.Property location
11. Funding Source

Guide for Tract Tables Preparation

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1.Tract ID | Ranch name, location, identification of property |
| 2.Activity Type | Acquisition, easement, restaurationn, enhancement, creation, etc. |
| 3.Wetland Type | Lacustrine, Palustrine, Marine, Estuarine, Riparian, etc. |
| 4.Wetland Acres | Hectáres/acres |
| 5.Upland Acres | Hectáres/acres |
| 6.Riparian Miles | Kilómetros/miles, 2 x one side of bank, canal, etc. |
| 7.Protection Mechanism | Acquisition, easement, contract, ZOFEMAT, concession, ANP, UMA, etc. |
| 8.Period of protection | Perpetuity; 26-99 años; 10-25 años; <10 años |
| 9.Final title holder | NGO name or private persona, ejido, etc. |
| 10.Location | Latitude/longitude in degrees, minutes & seconds or central point |
| 11.Financial source | Origen of funds for this activity. |

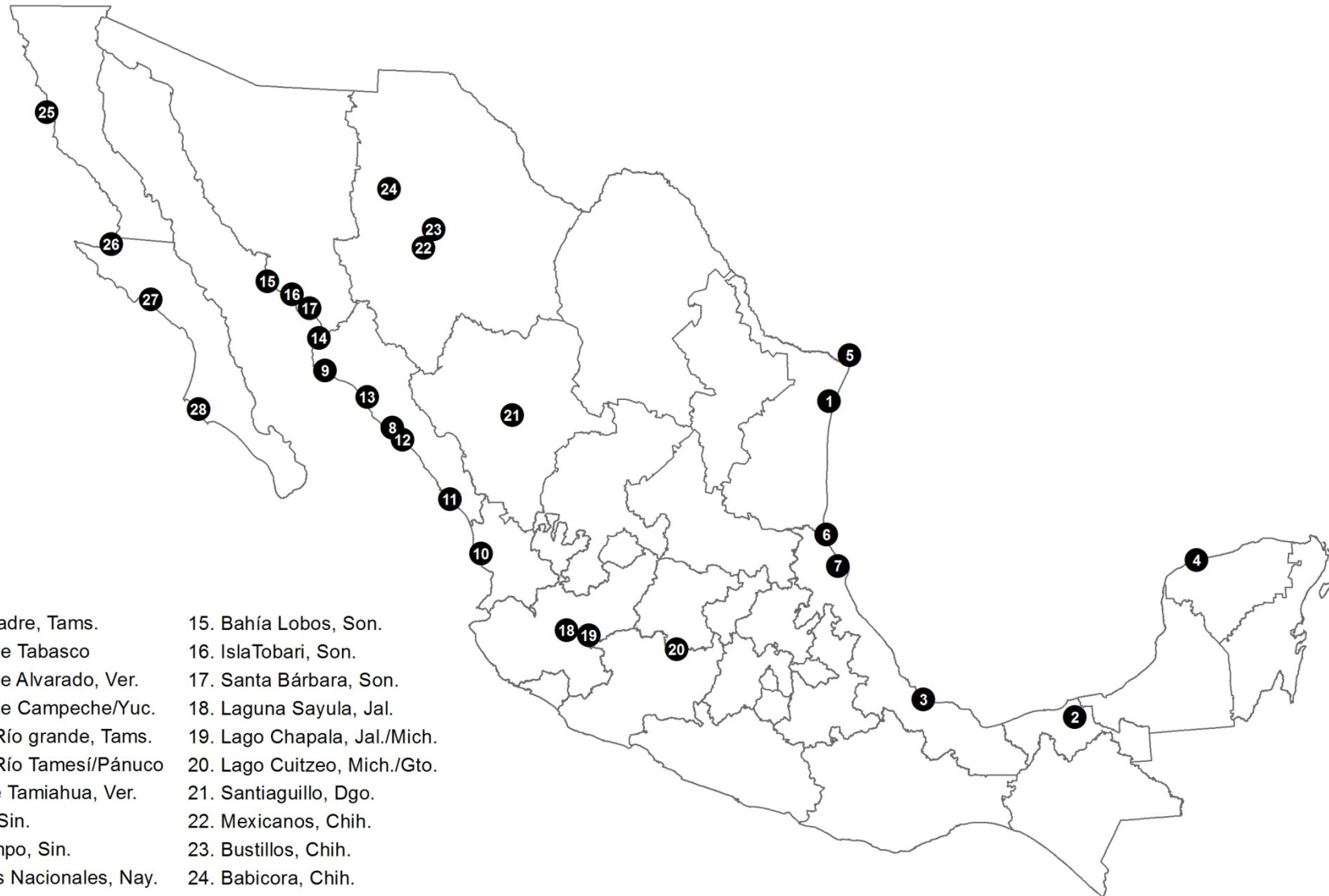
Tracts/parcels/properties must correspond to the shapefiles.

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Humedales Prioritarios para México—Sitios Ramsar

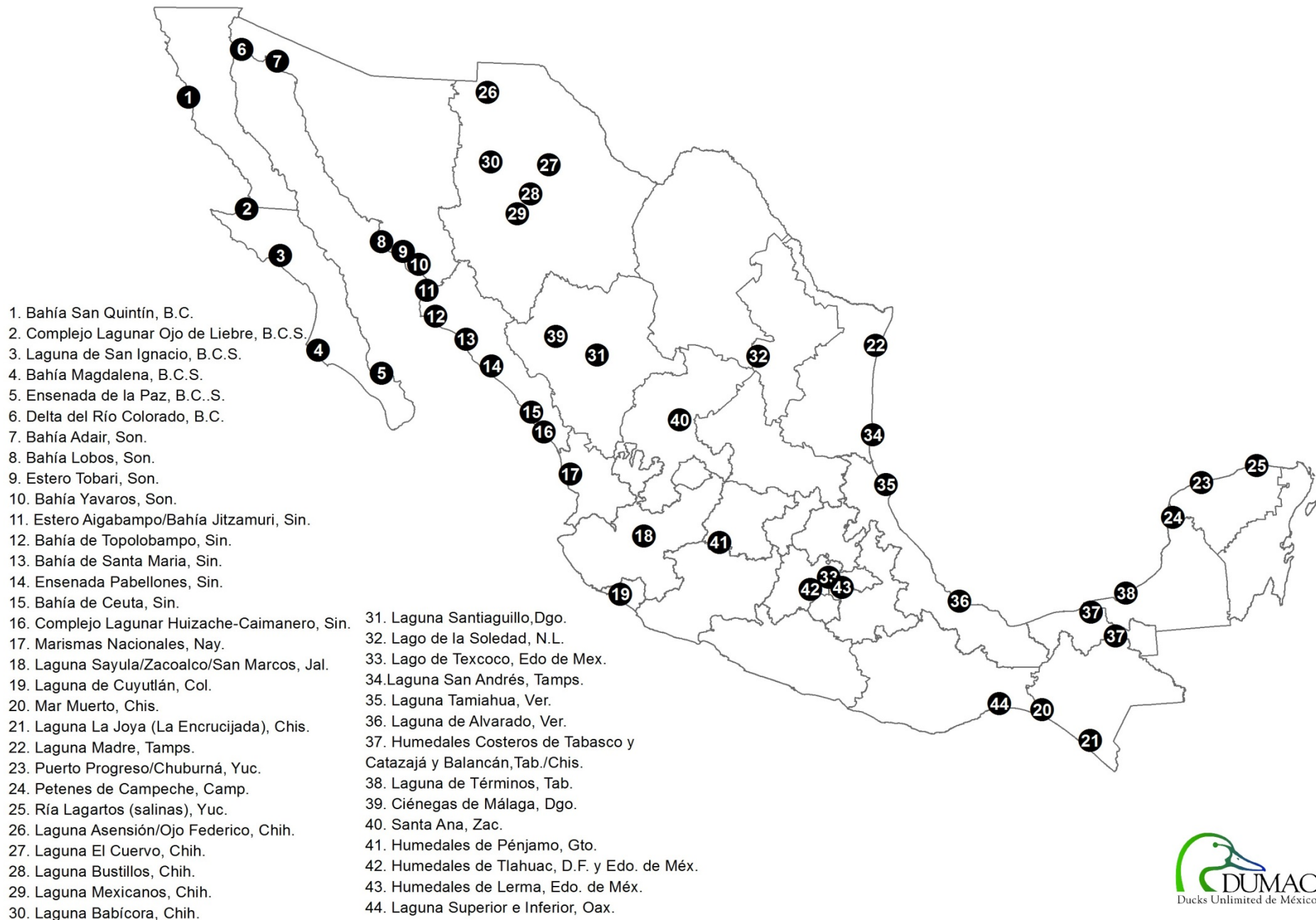


28 Humedales Prioritarios para las Aves Acuáticas Migratorias en México



- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Laguna Madre, Tams. | 15. Bahía Lobos, Son. |
| 2. Lagunas de Tabasco | 16. IslaTobari, Son. |
| 3. Lagunas de Alvarado, Ver. | 17. Santa Bárbara, Son. |
| 4. Lagunas de Campeche/Yuc. | 18. Laguna Sayula, Jal. |
| 5. Delta del Río grande, Tams. | 19. Lago Chapala, Jal./Mich. |
| 6. Delta del Río Tamesí/Pánuco | 20. Lago Cuitzeo, Mich./Gto. |
| 7. Laguna de Tamiagua, Ver. | 21. Santiaguillo, Dgo. |
| 8. Pabellón. Sin. | 22. Mexicanos, Chih. |
| 9. Topolobampo, Sin. | 23. Bustillos, Chih. |
| 10. Marismas Nacionales, Nay. | 24. Babicora, Chih. |
| 11. Laguna Caimanero | 25. Bahía San Quintín, B.C. |
| 12. El Dorado, Sin. | 26. Laguna Ojo de Liebr, B.C. |
| 13. Bahía Santa María, Sin. | 27. Laguna San Ignacio. B.C.S. |
| 14. Agiabampo, Son. | 28. Bahía Magdalena, B.C.S. |

Humedales Prioritarios para la Distribución de las Aves Playeras en México





Preliminary List of Important Wetland Areas for Migratory Waterbirds in Mexico¹, With Estimated Populations (2012)

¹ The identification of priority areas for the conservation of waterbirds is based on the criteria of congregations (A4) proposed by Birdlife where the population threshold is $\geq 1\%$ of the world population of each priority species as indicated in *Waterbird Population Estimates* (Delany and Scott 1986); Devenish et al, 2009; IBAs Americas; and Birdlife's, World Birds Database (WBDB).

Map	Site	Migratory Species	Estimated Population
1	Bahía Magdalena-Almejas	1) <i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i> (Brandt's Cormorant)	20,000
		2) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gull-billed Tern)	40
		3) <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (Royal tern)	1,300+
2	Delta del Río Colorado y Alto Golfo	1) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	800+
		2) <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Eared Grebe)	20,000+
		3) <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (Western Grebe)	1,800+
		4) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	3,000+
3	Bahía Lechuguilla-Ohuira-Las Glorias	5) <i>Larus livens</i> (Yellow-footed Gull)	600+
		1) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gull-billed Tern)	25+
		2) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	500
4	Lagunas Superior-Inferior	3) <i>Sterna forsteri</i> (Forster's Tern)	3,000+
		1) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gull-billed Tern)	50
		2) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	500
5	Mar Muerto	3) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	20,000
		1) <i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	2,000+
		2) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	2,000+
6	La Encrucijada	3) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	5,000+
		1) <i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	2,000+
		2) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	2,000+
		3) <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Anhinga)	300+
7	Laguna de Tamiahua	4) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	5,000+
		1) <i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	100,000+
		2) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	2,857
		3) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	7,143
		4) <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Anhinga)	50,000+
		5) <i>Eudocimus albus</i> (White ibis)	5,000+
		6) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	4,500+
8	Humedales de Tecolutla	7) <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (Royal tern)	1,000
		1) <i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	100,000+
		2) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	150,000+
		3) <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Anhinga)	50,000+
		4) <i>Eudocimus albus</i> (White ibis)	5,000+
		5) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	4,500+
		9	Lagunas El Llano-La Mancha
2) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	150,000+		
3) <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Anhinga)	50,000+		
4) <i>Eudocimus albus</i> (White ibis)	5,000+		
5) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	4,500+		
6) <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (Royal tern)	1,400+		

10	Humedales de Alvarado	1)	<i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	50,000+
		2)	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	100,000+
		3)	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Anhinga)	60,000+
		4)	<i>Eudocimus albus</i> (White ibis)	5,000+
		5)	<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	4,500+
11	Laguna de Sontecomapan	1)	<i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	1,000+
		2)	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	1,800+
		3)	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Anhinga)	10,000+
		4)	<i>Eudocimus albus</i> (White ibis)	5,000+
		5)	<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	4,500+
12	Pantanos de Centla	1)	<i>Egretta thula</i> (Snowy Egret)	1,100+
		2)	<i>Egretta caerulea</i> (Little Blue Heron)	1,100+
		3)	<i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	100,000+
		4)	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gull-billed Tern)	250+
		5)	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	1,800+
		6)	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Anhinga)	50,000+
		7)	<i>Eudocimus albus</i> (White ibis)	5,000+
13	Complejo de Humedales del Noroeste de Chihuahua	1)	<i>Egretta thula</i> (Snowy Egret)	2,025
		2)	<i>Porzana carolina</i> (Sora)	143
		3)	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	4,500
14	Laguna de Babícora	1)	<i>Egretta thula</i> (Snowy Egret)	3,000
		2)	<i>Porzana carolina</i> (Sora)	750
		3)	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night.Heron)	1,200
15	Bahía Todos Santos	1)	<i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	40+
16	Bahía de San Quintín	2)	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (Western Grebe)	2,764
		1)	<i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	40+
17	Santa Rosalillita	2)	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (Brown Pelican)	5,000+
		1)	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i> (Brandt's Cormorant)	25,210
18	Complejo Lagunar Ojo de Liebre	1)	<i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	336
		2)	<i>Chroicocephalus Philadelphia</i> (Bonaparte's Gull)	5,000+
19	Complejo Lagunar San Ignacio	1)	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (Brown Pelican)	5,000+
20	Bahía de La Paz	1)	<i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	57
21	Bahía Santa María	1)	<i>Sterna forsteri</i> (Forster's Tern)	10,000+
22	Ensenada Pabellones	1)	<i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	120
		2)	<i>Sterna forsteri</i> (Forster's Tern)	10,000+
23	Bahía de Ceuta	1)	<i>Sterna forsteri</i> (Forster's Tern)	3,000+
24	Sistema Lagunario Huizache-Caimanero	1)	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	6,000 - 10,000
		2)	<i>Sterna forsteri</i> (Forster's Tern)	3,000+
25	Maris Nacionales	1)	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	5,000
		2)	<i>Sterna forsteri</i> (Forster's Tern)	10,000+
26	Lagunas del Playón de Mismaloya	1)	<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	5,000+
27	Laguna Cuyutlán	1)	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	8,500
28	Sistema Coyuca-Chautengo	1)	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gull-billed Tern)	19

		2) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	170
29	Lagunas de Chacahua-Pastoría	1) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	100
30	Playa Linda-Río Suchiate	1) <i>Mycteria americana</i> (Wood Stork)	2,000+
		2) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	5,000+
31	Laguna Madre	1) <i>Egretta thula</i> (Snowy Egret)	2,000
32	Laguna Tampico	1) <i>Egretta thula</i> (Snowy Egret)	1,000
		2) <i>Egretta rufescens</i> (Reddish Egret)	500
33	Laguna de Términos y Champotón	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	15,00
34	Los Petenes	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	7,500
35	Sisal-Chuburna	1) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	900
36	Ría Lagartos	1) <i>Rynchops niger</i> (Black Skimmer)	1,000
37	Laguna Santiaguillo	1) <i>Egretta thula</i> (Snowy Egret)	1,725
38	Laguna de Chapala	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	3000
39	Laguna Cuitzeo	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	9,000
40	Lago de Texcoco	1) <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Eared Grebe)	15,000
41	Sistema Lagunar Playas de Catazajá	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	2,850
42	Isla Natividad	1) <i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i> (Brandt's Cormorant)	2,250
43	Archipiélago Salsipuedes	1) <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Eared Grebe)	100,000+
44	Bahía de los Ángeles - Ángel de la Guarda	1) <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Eared Grebe)	100,000+
		2) <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> (Bonaparte's Gull)	800+
45	Sistema Arrecifal Veracruzano	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	2,088
		2) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	28,710
		3) <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (Royal tern)	2,000
46	Presa Falcón	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	1,894
47	Complejo de Presas de Río Fuerte Sinaloa	1) <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (Western Grebe)	150
		2) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	7,500
		3) <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> (Bonaparte's Gull)	2,250
		4) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	15,000
48	Sistema de Presas de Sinaloa	1) <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Eared Grebe)	6,000
		2) <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (Western Grebe)	300
		3) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	7,500
		4) <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> (Bonaparte's Gull)	2,250
		5) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)	15,000
49	Presa de Zumpango	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	4,350
50	Presa de Guadalupe	1) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	3,300
51	Presa Temascal y Cerro de Oro	1) <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (Western Grebe)	5,000+
		2) <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (American White Pelican)	1,800+