

International Affairs

		2006 Actual	2007 CR	2008			Change From 2007 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
International Wildlife Trade	(\$000)	5,572	5,656	+209	-	5,865	+209
	FTE	44	45			45	-
International Conservation	(\$000)	4,308	4,338	+85	-300	4,123	-215
Transfer from USAID							
Congo Basin Great Apes		2,500	-			-	-
	FTE	16	16			16	-
Total, International Affairs	(\$000)	12,380	9,994	+294	-300	9,988	-6
	FTE	60	61			61	-

Summary of 2008 Program Changes for International Affairs

Request Component	Amount	FTE
• Wildlife Without Borders	-300	-
TOTAL, Program Changes	-300	-

Justification of 2008 Program Changes

The 2008 budget request for the International Affairs program is \$9,988,000 and 61 FTE, a net program change of -\$300,000 and 0 FTE from the 2007 President's Budget.

Wildlife Without Borders (-\$300,000)

The requested decrease of \$300,000 in 2008 is sufficient to continue program activities. However, approximately 8 to 10 projects that support conservation in Mexico will not be funded. These projects primarily provide education and training for locals that ultimately lead to enhanced land use, appreciation of local wildlife and improved conservation of species which are either endangered or of conservation concern to the citizens of the United States. The curtailment of projects designed for this purpose has negative consequences for species because local cultural norms that have prevailed for hundreds of years often conflict with modern scientific knowledge about how humans and wildlife can coexist using the same resources. Training and education has proven to be the best means to change these traditions and foster effective wildlife conservation and management.

Additionally, these funds are heavily leveraged with partner contributions at an approximate 2 to 1 ratio. Because this program focuses on select species, performance is expected to remain steady.

Program Performance Change

Number of international species improved	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR ¹	2008 Base Budget (2007 + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
**Number of species of international concern facilitated through conservation by federal assistance awards and leveraged funds or in-kind resources (BUR)	30	31	32	32	0	32	0	0

1. The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision

** Performance data also reflects complementary activities performed under the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, narrated in a separate section.

Program Overview

The Service, through the International Affairs Program, works with private citizens, local communities, state and federal agencies, foreign governments, and U.S. and international non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) to promote a coordinated domestic and international strategy to protect, restore, and enhance the world’s diverse wildlife and their habitats, with a focus on species of international concern. The program supports the Department’s Strategic Plan Mission of Resource Protection through improving the health of watershed, landscapes, and marine resources and sustaining biological communities, and Serving Communities Mission by fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities.

The Service implements U.S. wildlife laws, as well as international treaties and agreements including:

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the only global treaty that ensures international trade is based on sustainable-use management of wild and captive populations;
- The Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (Western Hemisphere Convention), a broad accord to conserve wildlife and their natural habitats; and,
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), the only global habitat-oriented convention for wetlands conservation.

The International Affairs Program is separated into two functions:

International Wildlife Trade implements management and scientific requirements of domestic laws and international treaties enacted or ratified by the Congress for the conservation of species subject to trade. It helps to conserve species at-risk by using best science and management practices to make decisions on the status of species and policy development to implement laws and treaties effectively, administer an international permitting program, collaborate with states, tribes, and others, and provide training and technical assistance to other countries. This function supports DOI’s Resource Protection Goal by ensuring sustainable use of protected wildlife in trade and, thereby, meeting species-specific international obligations.

International Conservation provides conservation education and technical training to local communities in the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, the Near East, and Asia, pursuant to the Western Hemisphere Convention and bilateral international agreements in concert with the State Department. In addition, it manages the grants programs established under the Multinational Species Conservation Funds for rhinoceroses and tigers, African elephants, Asian elephants, great apes, and marine turtles. International Conservation also works closely with the Division of Bird Habitat Conservation to implement the Neotropical Migratory Bird Program. This function supports DOI's Resource Protection Goal as stated above, as well as by creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

International Affairs achieves mission results via performance-based management in conformance with the Departmental Strategic Plan:

- **Activity-based costing** and leveraged funding or matching resources from cooperators are gauges of the cost and benefit of international federal assistance. For example, for the past five years (2002 through 2006) the Mexico and Latin America/Caribbean Wildlife Without Borders programs have leveraged over \$19.7 million in matching and in-kind support from a wide range of partner organizations from only \$6 million in appropriations.
- The **measures** for the program are tied to Strategy 2.2.2.0712 of the DOI Strategic Plan, Manage Populations to Self-Sustaining Levels for Specific Species, through the Service's Operating Plan Goal 10, Influence Sustainable Conservation of Species of International Concern.
- The Service gained CITES protections for 12 species of map turtles and the alligator snapping turtle through listing in Appendix III, working with the States and registered turtle farmers, and devising streamlined permitting procedures for state-registered turtle farms.
- The Service influenced the conservation of 30 species through bi-national and multinational initiatives. Among the species benefiting from conservation action were those included in the CITES Appendix II export program for which 813,187 export tags were issued to the States and Tribes to demonstrate legal acquisition.

International Wildlife Trade

		2006 Actual	2007 CR	2008			Change From 2007 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
International Wildlife Trade	(\$000)	5,572	5,656	+209		5,865	+209
	FTE	44	45			45	0

Program Overview

As the world’s largest importer and exporter of wildlife (animals and plants) and their products, the United States dominates the global wildlife trade, which is valued in billions of dollars annually. An efficient, responsive permits system to regulate this trade is critical to ensure international trade in listed wildlife and plants is legal, and will not adversely affect the biological status of the species in the wild. Strong Service participation in the international meetings and negotiations that make decisions on the listing of species and on policies and procedures for international wildlife trade is essential to meeting U.S. conservation priorities.

The Service has over a 30-year history of implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the only international treaty designed specifically to control, monitor, and regulate international trade in certain animal and plant species that are now or may be potentially threatened with extinction through an international permitting system. CITES is one of the most effective forces in the world today for conservation of fauna and flora, both in halting the trade in species, which are threatened with extinction, and in fostering sustainable use in other vulnerable species. Bigleaf mahogany, sturgeon and paddlefish, orchids, queen conch, and American ginseng represent some of the approximately 35,000 species protected by CITES. The Service is also mandated by domestic laws such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Lacey Act, Wild Bird Conservation Act, African Elephant Conservation Act, and Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act to regulate the movement of species of international concern that may be impacted by trade.

Conservation Partnerships

The Service’s International Wildlife Trade Program (IWTP) works with private citizens, local communities, state and federal agencies, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations to promote a coordinated domestic and international strategy to protect, restore, and enhance the world’s diverse wildlife and their habitats, with a focus on species of international concern. The CITES treaty continues to grow in membership, activities, and effectiveness. As the U.S. CITES Management Authority and Scientific Authority, the IWTP is a global leader in working with the 169 other CITES Party countries to shape the development and implementation of international policy on permitting, science, and other wildlife trade-

IWTP Partnerships & Activities



related issues. These Authorities work closely with the CITES Secretariat, and communicate regularly with foreign CITES Authorities. The United States, as one of the first members of CITES, takes a very active role at meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Standing and Technical Committees. The IWTP participates in cooperative efforts such as training workshops and working groups of the Convention to build the international effectiveness of CITES and to empower other countries to develop tools to better manage their own wildlife resources and to implement CITES. This constructive involvement is key to highlighting and addressing the concerns of U.S. constituencies.

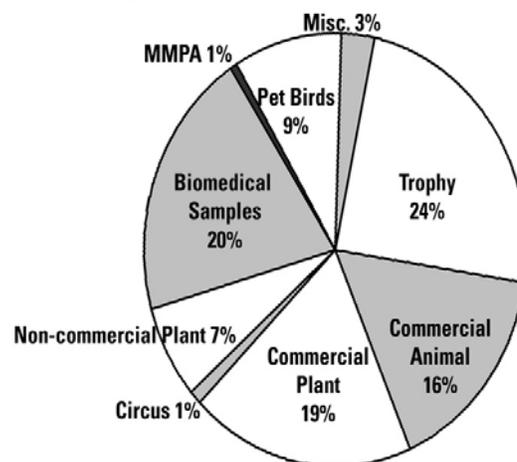
In response to ever-increasing pressures of wildlife trade and habitat loss of species worldwide, the IWTP makes critical decisions on the status of species, on wildlife trade policy, on individual imports and exports and on individual permit issuance. These activities support the achievement of outcome measures related to influencing the conservation of species of international concern through wildlife trade permitting activities and through binational and multinational initiatives under CITES, the ESA, and the MMPA.



The Service’s IWTP receives requests for the issuance of over 6,000 permits annually from customers seeking to engage in a wide variety of wildlife trade activities. The Service uses best available biological information to make findings on whether trade in listed species is based on sustainable use, whether import or export of CITES-listed species may be detrimental to their survival, or the trade will enhance the survival of ESA-listed species. These decisions may involve country-wide review of management programs or, in the case of native CITES Appendix II species, the review of state and tribal management programs. Permit approval is based on findings on whether the specimens are legally acquired, whether trade is not for primarily commercial purposes, and whether transport will be humane and frequently must be made in close consultation with foreign CITES Authorities, the States, other federal agencies, the CITES Secretariat, and applicants.

The Service is also responsible for consideration of new species listings and whether changes in a species’ listing status are warranted under CITES (any species) or the ESA (foreign species only). As for native species, listings of foreign species or changes in their listing status under the ESA may be undertaken in response to a petition from a member of the public, or such listing actions may be initiated in response to new information becoming available in the context of a 5-year review of species’ listings or through other means, such as

Permit Applications from the Public by Trade Category



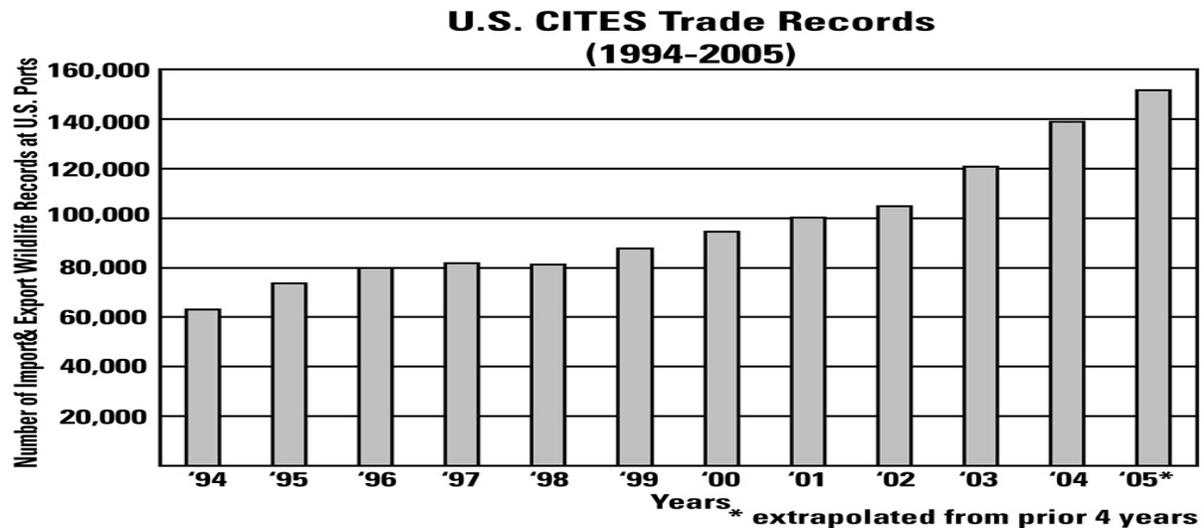
information that becomes available as a result of evaluating a permit application for the species involved. CITES listing actions may be initiated by recommendations and information received from the public during our regular consultations leading up to one of the biennial meetings of the CITES Parties; as part of the regular review of the CITES Appendices by the CITES Animals and Plants Committees, who may ask the United States to prepare a proposal; as a result of consultations with the states and tribes on native species subject to international trade; in response to a request from a foreign country, which may ask the United States to assist in the preparation of a proposal to protect one of their species; or as a consequence of information that becomes available to indicate that a species should be considered for listing, delisting, or transfer from one Appendix to another. Any proposed listing, whether under CITES or the ESA, is subject to public notification and comment, as well as peer review in the case of ESA listings, to ensure that the Service has the best available information on which to base listings decisions.

The Service collaborates with states and tribes to support their implementation of management programs for native species listed under CITES that are commercially traded in high numbers, including American ginseng, American alligator, bobcat, Alaska lynx, and river otter, in order to facilitate the export of these species and support improved conservation efforts for species of international concern. The IWTP oversees and monitors approved export programs for 45 states and 9 tribes, which are designed to expedite issuance of CITES permits for export of roots, furs and skins of these species.

The Program's performance is reflected in its accomplishments and cost data. On the performance side, the IWTP is focusing its efforts in FY 2007 on the DOI Strategic Plan Goal: Resource Protection, Strategy: Manage Populations to Self-Sustaining Levels. The Service is involved in ongoing activities in support of the President's Management Agenda for e-government. Activities to upgrade the Service-wide Permits Issuance and Tracking System (SPITS) to provide additional on-line access to species and permitting information, and to allow on-line permit applications, in concert with continued improvement and upgrades of the permits website, continue in FY 2007. These efforts are expected to assist the program in meeting its goal of influencing the conservation of 179 species of international concern through the wildlife trade permitting program.

Trade Monitoring, Training, and Technical Assistance

In addition to processing permits and furthering U.S. international wildlife trade policy, the IWTP compiles and maintains trade records for U.S. imports and exports in order to monitor trends in trade over time. These records show a steady significant increase in wildlife trade over the past decade with 139,000 data records on CITES-listed animals and plants in 2004, a 15% increase over 2003 and 150,000 data records on CITES-listed animals and plants in 2005, a 7.5% increase over 2004. The records form the basis of the U.S. CITES annual report required by the Convention. In conjunction with data from other CITES Parties, they are used to determine trends in trade and to help ensure that significant trade in plants and animals is sustainable. The Service also provides technical assistance and training to encourage effective implementation and enforcement of CITES in collaboration with other CITES Parties. This supports DOI's priority of increasing the number of species that benefit from improved conservation efforts. The Service works with range countries and permit holders to generate funding for conservation of high-visibility species in the wild, such as giant pandas in China and argali sheep in Asia. Funds to assist polar bear research in Alaska and Russia are generated through issuance of permits under the Marine Mammal Protection Act.



2008 Program Performance

Level funding in this program will allow performance targets to remain steady through Fiscal Year 2008. The International Wildlife Trade Program will be able to achieve its goal to influence the sustainable conservation of 234 species as a result of restructuring some elements of its program to gain management efficiencies and maximizing contributions from other countries and partners.

Significant planned accomplishments in 2008 include:

- In FY 2008, the Service will implement and reach out to U.S. importers and exporters, the States, and the general public on the results of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP14), scheduled for June 2007 in the Netherlands. CITES Regulations and internal procedures will be revised as needed in coordination with affected government and State agencies.
- The Service will continue to take an active role in advancing CITES policy initiatives internationally and actively work on issues in the CITES North American Region, the CITES Animals and Plants Committees, and Standing Committee. For example, in July 2006, the Service presented a document to the Committee on Annotations of plants in Appendix II and animals and plants in Appendix III which were accepted at the meeting and will likely be adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP14) in June 2007. This document will resolve a significant problem with interpretation of listings as well as listing proposals. We will continue our CITES involvement in similar ways addressing other procedural and biological issues in FY 2008.
- The Service will continue work on reducing the number of species whose listings have been determined to be warranted but precluded by higher-priority actions. This will include proposals to list up to 10 additional bird species and possibly up to 5 species of butterflies. The Service will also publish final decisions for six birds whose listings will be proposed in FY 2007 and publish an annual notice of resubmitted petition findings.

In FY 2007 the Service continued work on listing actions on wood bison under the ESA and the Argentine population of the broad snouted caiman from endangered to threatened; preparation of a

notice of 5-year review for currently listed species; and preparation of an annual notice of resubmitted petition findings.

In FY 2006 the Service published the 90-day finding for the Morelet’s crocodile. This rule will be finalized in 2008.

- The Service will continue to improve the technological capabilities of the Service Permits Issuance and Tracking System (SPITS). In FY 2006-2007 the SPITS website was developed to offer services to customers in an electronic environment. The on-line applications enable the public to complete and submit a permit application, pay a processing fee, check the status of a pending application and view existing permits through a secure web-based system. Work in 2008 will continue to refine this system.

Program Performance Overview

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Plan	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Change from 2006	2008 Plan	2008 Change from 2007
10.1.1.5 Number of species influenced through conservation activities that promote and sustain species of international concern relative to the provisions of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). (BUR)	30	30	33	33	33	0	33	0
10.1.1.6 Number of species influenced through conservation activities that promote and sustain species of international concern relative to the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. (BUR)	20	20	22	22	22	0	22	0
10.2.1.1 Number of species influenced through wildlife permitting activities required for species listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. (BUR)	30	30	33	33	33	0	33	0
10.2.1.2 Number of species influenced through wildlife permitting activities required for species listed on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. (BUR)	100	100	110	110	110	0	110	0
10.2.1.3 Number of species influenced through wildlife permitting activities required for species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. (BUR)	30	30	33	33	33	0	33	0
10.2.1.4 Number of species influenced through wildlife permitting activities required under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. (BUR)	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	0

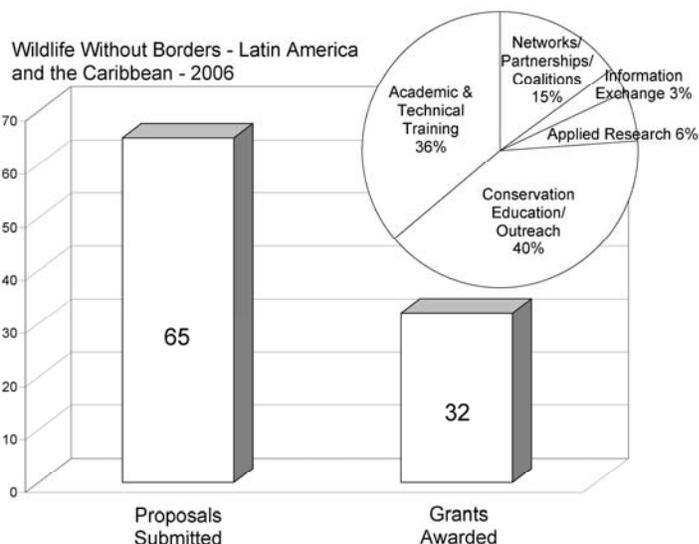
International Conservation

		2006 Actual	2007 CR	2008			Change From 2007 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
International Conservation	(\$000)	4,308	4,338	+85	-300	4,123	-215
Transfer from USAID	(\$000)						
Congo Basin Great Apes		2,500	0			0	0
Total, International Conservation	(\$000)	6,808	4,338	+85	-300	4,123	-215
	FTE	16	16			16	0

Program Overview

Conservation of wildlife is a global priority. The survival of wildlife species largely depends on the health of habitats extending beyond political boundaries, and the need for international collaboration has never been greater. The Service is mandated through a number of statutes and international treaties to provide support for the conservation of species of international concern. For more than 20 years the Service's International Conservation program, through a series of *Wildlife Without Borders* initiatives, has developed projects for training wildlife managers and conserving species of international concern. These initiatives support DOI's Resource Protection Mission, aimed at sustaining biological communities, by fulfilling DOI's international obligations to manage populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species and create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish. These goals are achieved through projects that provide for habitat management training, education, information and technology exchange, and collaborations and partnerships. The International Conservation Program administers the *Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat* (Ramsar Convention) and supports the *Multinational Species Conservation Acts* (African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles). Additionally it supports other international agreements and conventions, which contain provisions related to other species and habitats.

The International Conservation Program, which is complementary to the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, provides technical assistance and training related to projects funded for those specific species. The *Wildlife Without Borders* initiatives bridge the gap between projects that are funded, and long-term viability, which is dependent upon the knowledge and skills of local conservation managers and the advice and ongoing support of Service project managers. More information can be found in the Multinational Species Fund section.



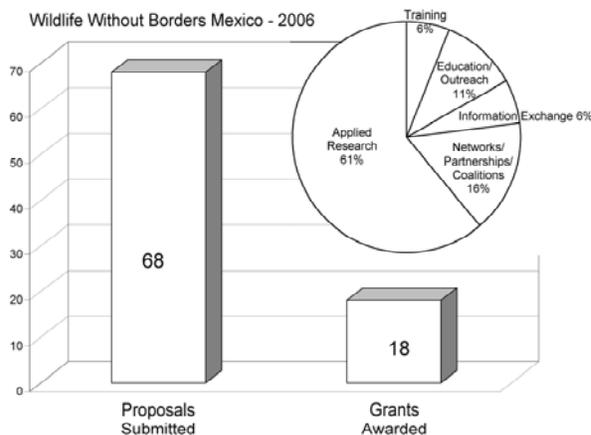
Wildlife Without Borders- Latin America & The Caribbean

This initiative was established in 1983 to implement the *Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere* (Western Hemisphere Convention). It assists in the development of locally adapted wildlife management and conservation programs through grants that provide academic and technical training, conservation education, information exchange and technology transfer, collaborations and partnerships, and informed citizen participation in natural resource issues. From 2002 through 2006, \$3.2 million in

appropriations has leveraged over \$12.4 million in matching and in-kind support from a wide range of partner organizations.

Wildlife Without Borders- Mexico

In 1994 the Service and the Mexican Secretariat for the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries created this initiative to assist in capacity building for natural resource management in Mexico, ecosystem management via sustainable resource use, and information exchange to promote better management and understanding of conservation issues. *Wildlife Without Borders- Mexico* grants promote sustainable conservation practices through academic and technical training, conservation education, information exchange and technology transfer, collaborations and partnerships, and informed citizen participation in natural resource issues. Since 1995 (through 2006) this program has leveraged over \$17.8 million in matching and in-kind support, almost tripling the Service’s investment of \$6.3 million.



Wildlife Without Borders- Russia & East Asia

The Service cooperates with Russia to conserve shared species and populations of wildlife, such as sea otters, walrus, polar bears, sturgeon, emperor geese, and eider ducks under the 1972 U.S. - Russia Environmental Agreement and the 1976 U.S. - Russia Migratory Bird Convention. A grants program instituted in 1995 has provided a total of more than \$1.2 million (through 2006) to enhance law enforcement, education activities and infrastructure at federal nature reserves.

With its unique wildlife, plant species and landscapes, some of which are found nowhere else, China’s biodiversity has long been of interest to the American people. The Protocol on Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Conservation of Nature was signed in 1986 by the U.S. Department of the Interior and China’s Ministry of Forestry. Since then nearly 80 short term exchanges of biologists have taken place, and the Service has encouraged China to better safeguard its wildlife resources through

conservation education, improved management of wildlife trade and enforcement, and protection of rivers and wetland habitat.

The Service's relationship with its Japanese counterparts is a result of a 1972 bilateral Migratory Bird Convention. The two countries meet periodically to review efforts to conserve the 189 species of birds common to both countries, including the endangered short-tailed albatross.

Wildlife Without Borders- Near East, South Asia and Africa

This initiative assists countries in this region of the world with development of wildlife management capacity through provision of technical assistance and equipment to partnering organizations. It provides support in the form of seed money, which influences the involvement of other organizations to begin significant conservation activities and facilitates development of wildlife conservation solutions through exchange of information. Significant threats to species continue in this region, including continued consumption of bushmeat and habitat destruction. The Service's participation as a partner in efforts to reduce these threats will increase the capacity of local people to manage and conserve species in their natural range habitats. Since inception of the program, more than 300 wildlife conservation projects have been supported. Projects include technical training and outreach activities, networks and partnerships, and similar capacity building activities.

2008 Program Performance

The Service's *Wildlife Without Borders* initiative will continue to strengthen the capacity of people in regions throughout the globe to manage and sustain native wildlife populations and their habitats. These activities provide training and fund outreach activities to people in undeveloped nations about alternative approaches for self support and sustainment activities, which currently include information about wildlife habitat destruction and the consumption of bushmeat. These activities are significant threats to species conservation and sustainment and are destined to further reduce and possibly destroy the few remaining populations of species such as rhinoceros and elephant affected by them. The Service's focus is on conservation priorities with species sustainment outcomes. Proposals submitted to the Service for funding of projects with this focus are reviewed and funded on a competitive basis under federal assistance guidelines.

The priority needs for conservation in undeveloped countries continue to outpace current funding levels. Species conservation is at a critical juncture. The people in these poorest of nations rely upon subsistence involving the consumption of bushmeat and destruction of habitat. Without knowledge of the results of these activities or alternative survival methods that allow coexistence with other species, wildlife disease will continue to spread and habitats will be destroyed, effectively reducing or eliminating species.

Capacity building provides local people with the ability to change activities, which are threats to species. Work related to capacity building can be directly attributed to implementation of binational and multinational agreements, which contain provisions directed to wildlife management and conservation but do not target specific species as do the Multinational Species Conservation Funds. Performance results from these activities reflect the ancillary impact of our capacity building work as well as our direct influence on species tied to our binational and multinational agreements.

International conservation efforts maximize matching funds and in-kind resources from partners and collaborators, using appropriated funds as leverage. Funding for the *Wildlife Without Borders* initiative increases the availability of leveraged matching resources as a direct result of stronger appropriations leverage. Although partner and collaborator matching funds or in-kind resources are also influenced by economic, financial, social, and environmental (i.e., weather) conditions in range countries, the Service has a solid record of obtaining collaborator support even under less than ideal conditions.

Efficiency measures have been implemented to the maximum extent possible using existing electronic systems. The implementation delay of the Department of the Interior's FBMS financial system has postponed some additional efficiencies, but within the international environment, some of these efficiencies cannot be currently implemented anyway. Administrative work that can be automated domestically is not likely to be completely automated in international operations because of limited or nonexistent capabilities of foreign entities and financial institutions. The implementation of ABC cost analysis has also provided an additional tool for discovery of cost inefficiencies that can be reduced or eliminated.

In 2006 and 2007 performance goals remain steady, recognizing that the number of species influenced by binational and multinational initiatives and facilitated through federal assistance awards (complementing the species focus of the Multinational Species Funds) is frequently contingent on factors outside the control of the Service. The Service cannot influence every species through its efforts given political and cultural boundaries and conditions and thus, focuses on those species which are deemed especially important to the American public and the range countries where these species have their habitats. The species goals for binational and multinational initiatives reflect recognition by the Service that the effort needed to impact these species requires long-term commitment and, thus, must be focused on those species with the greatest probability for successful conservation sustainment.

Sample projects funded by the Service in 2006 include a research and education initiative to gather data on the migratory patterns of several species of bats and implement related environmental education and public outreach activities in Mexico; consolidation and expansion of a network of volunteers to collect regional information and distribution of the jaguar in Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil; and related activities for communication and outreach, training of collaborators; identification and zoning of areas with jaguar-human conflicts, and the development of protocols for channeling information and conservation actions. These projects are designed to involve local people in techniques that foster long-term species conservation and management, consistent with the goals of the Service.

Wildlife Without Borders projects will continue to create viable long-term solutions to conservation efforts in undeveloped countries by building the capacity of local indigenous people to understand the purpose of conservation and species management and take action as a result. The Service will continue to fulfill conservation commitments of the United States outlined in international treaties and statutorily mandated by Section 8 of the Endangered Species Act.

Significant planned accomplishments in 2007 and 2008 include:

- Continuing support of the Mexican campesino community which maintains the world's only winter habitat reserve of the Monarch butterfly, by integrating local people into conservation efforts and reconciling their local land use practices with butterfly survival in indigenous forests;
- Continuing facilitation of international cooperation related to the U.S./Canada/Mexico Trilateral Committee, international wetlands activities, the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, the Commission for Environmental Cooperation and other bi-national and multi-lateral initiatives.
- Continuing fulfillment of statutory responsibilities and protection of migratory species through joint surveys and other activities with Russian collaborators to conserve marine mammals, waterfowl, seabirds, and shorebirds.

- Assisting various public and private partners with the development and implementation of effective management plans for wetlands and other habitats important to migratory and resident waterfowl.
- Facilitation and exchange of information between Indian and Bangladeshi forest officers on tiger assessment methodology for use in the Sundarban of each country.
- Continuing support of vulture recovery efforts and support for an invasive species workshop in India.
- Assisting African entities with educational and conservation initiatives designed to combat bushmeat consumption and the resultant spread of disease through its use, ultimately impacting species sustainment on that continent.
- Continuing implementation of a program which uses an innovative mentoring strategy to address some of Africa's fundamental conservation problems.

Established performance measures may be adjusted with changes in funding because the number of competitive grant awards is directly impacted by these adjustments, thereby affecting the Service's ability to reach target measures. These target measures establish a framework under which the Service can monitor its international obligations to further the broader DOI Strategic Goal 2.2.2.0712, Manage Populations to Self-Sustaining Levels for Specific Species, its supporting Service Operating Plan Goal 10, Influence Sustainable Conservation of Species of International Concern, and the two Critical Success Factors related to bi-national and multinational initiatives and federal assistance awards.

International agreements implemented are tied to species sustainment by project work that supports training and education of local people in developing countries. Each individual trained or working in a conservation field is a reflection of capacity building for the countries where the individuals reside. Their knowledge and work in wildlife management and conservation will translate into local conservation efforts with greater impact than that which could be provided by stand alone U.S. involvement. Through capacity building, DOI and Service goals related to sustainment of biological communities is an achievable goal, by active participation of local people who positively influence species in their natural domains.

Program Performance Overview

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Plan	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Change from 2006	2008 Plan	2008 Change from 2007
10.3 **Number of species of international concern facilitated through conservation by federal assistance awards and leveraged funds or in-kind resources (BUR)	30	31	32	32	32	0	32	0
10.1.1 Number of species influenced through conservation activities that promote and sustain species of international concern relative to the provisions of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (BUR)	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0

<p>10.1.2 Number of species influenced through conservation activities that promote and sustain species of international concern relative to the provisions of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar) (BUR)</p>	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
<p>10.1.3 Number of species influenced through conservation activities that promote and sustain species of international concern relative to the provisions of the U.S. – Russia Agreement in the Field of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources (BUR)</p>	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0