

Multinational Species Conservation Fund

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201-4203, 4211-4214, 4221-4225, 4241-4246, and 1538), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4261-4266), the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301-5306), the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301-6305), and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601-6606), \$10,000,000 to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

Authorizing Statutes

African Elephant Conservation Act, (16 U.S.C. 4201-4203, 4211-4214, 4221-4225, 4241-4246,1538). Authorizes funding for approved projects for research, conservation, management and protection of African elephants and their habitats. Authorizes prohibitions against the sale, importation, and exportation of ivory derived from African elephants. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2012.

Asian Elephant Conservation Act, (16 U.S.C. 4261-4266, 1538). Authorizes financial assistance for cooperative projects for the conservation and protection of Asian elephants and their habitats. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2012.

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, (16. U.S.C. 5301-5306, 1538). Authorizes grants to other nations and to the *CITES* Secretariat for programs directly or indirectly assisting in the conservation of rhinoceros and tigers. Prohibits the sale, importation, and exportation of products derived from any species of rhinoceros and tiger. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2012.

Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000, (16 U.S.C. 6301-6305, 1538). Authorizes grants to foreign governments, the *CITES* secretariat, and non-governmental organizations for the conservation of great apes. The funds are to be a sub-account of the Multinational Species. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2010.

Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004, (16 U.S.C. 6601-6607). Authorizes financial assistance in the conservation of marine turtles and the nesting habitats of marine turtles, to conserve the nesting habitats, conserve marine turtles in those habitats and address other threats to the survival of marine turtles. The funds are to be a sub-account of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2009.

Activity: Multinational Species Conservation Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
African Elephant Conservation Fund (\$000)	1,477	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund (\$000)	1,477	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund (\$000)	1,969	2,500	0	0	2,500	0
Great Ape Conservation Fund (\$000)	1,969	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (\$000)	983	1,500	0	0	1,500	0
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund (\$000)	7,875	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
FTE	4	4	0	0	4	0

Program Overview

The Multinational Species Conservation Funds provide direct support in the form of technical and cost-sharing grant assistance to range countries for on-the-ground conservation of African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes, marine turtles and their habitats. A number of activities funded through this program are designed to promote collaboration with key range country decision-makers, furthering the development of sound policy, international cooperation, and goodwill toward the United States among citizens of developing countries. The Funds strengthen law enforcement activities, build support for conservation among people living in the vicinity of the species' habitats, and provide vital infrastructure and field equipment needed to conserve habitats. The program strengthens local capacity by providing essential training, opportunities for newly trained staff to apply skills in implementing field projects, and opportunities for local people to gain project management expertise.

By maintaining species-specific funds, focus can be given to the needs of species or groups that are of particular importance to the American public. The range countries of these species are most often underdeveloped nations in Africa and Asia, where local people have few skills or little training in wildlife management. Funds are used for on-the-ground projects that provide local people and professional in-country wildlife researchers and managers with the tools and skills to effectively protect their country's wildlife and habitat resources. The sustainability of species in these regions is influenced by old customs and traditions of local people that can only be changed through adaptation of modern human-wildlife management techniques through training and other collaborative efforts. Without this financial assistance, it is likely that people in these nations will otherwise continue actions that result in further degradation of species and their habitats, which may ultimately result in extinction.

The amount of assistance provided yields significant leveraged or in-kind support from partners and collaborators. From 2004 through 2008, almost \$61 million in matching or in-kind support has been obtained from project partners and collaborators, nearly doubling the \$31.9 million appropriated for the Multinational Species Conservation Funds. In 2008, partners and collaborators have worked with the Service in 43 countries, which demonstrates the broad interest in the long-term conservation of these species. In addition, coordination with other Federal agencies involved in overseas activities, such as U.S. Agency for International Development, can

link species preservation and habitat management under the MSCF with economic development and other conservation efforts by other Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Administration

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use up to \$100,000 for general program administration for each of the African and Asian Elephant Conservation Funds, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and the Great Apes Conservation Fund. For the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund, the limitation is \$80,000. Administration costs represent salary and related support activities for these grant programs.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

The Multinational Species Conservation Funds achieve mission results via performance-based management on several fronts:

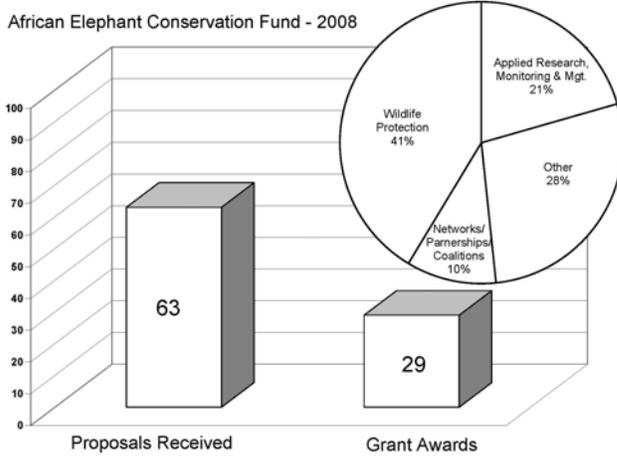
- Leveraged funding or matching resources from cooperators are gauges of the cost and benefit of international federal assistance for these species-focused projects. For example, in 2008, the Service provided \$50,000 for a project to restore existing electric fences, help train fifty-five community fence maintenance committees to maintain and manage these fences, and establish a bio-fence with agave to evaluate the effectiveness of this plant species in deterring elephants in degraded Sri Lanka. Our partners in this venture, Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society, provided an additional \$66,340 in matching resources. This match demonstrates the commitment of non-governmental organizations to wildlife conservation and management activities that hope to sustain these species in the future, even in tough economic times.
- Over the past five years (2004 through 2008), the multinational species conservation funds have leveraged almost \$62 million in matching and in-kind support from \$31.9 million in appropriations, a testament to the importance placed on conservation of these species around the world.
- During 2008, the Service received a total of 454 proposals and of those, awarded 188 grants from available multinational funds and funds provided from foreign assistance appropriations to support species-focused projects for African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros, tiger, great apes, and marine turtles in 43 countries.
- A protocol and criteria to evaluate grants targets funding for the species and habitats designated for conservation assistance by the Multinational Species Acts, and **supports the accomplishment of program performance goals** to manage populations to self-sustaining levels through international cooperation with species' range country government and non-government individuals and organizations.
- Standardized financial assistance processes for these grant programs comply with government-wide financial assistance standards resulting from Public Law 106-107 implementation; provide improved customer service; eliminate duplication of effort; ensure efficiency and consistency among grant programs; and reduce the amount of time spent for both grantees and project managers overseeing the process. Ultimately, as undeveloped countries become more technologically advanced, electronic processes will become standard, mitigating manual and paper processes and thereby further reducing costs.

2010 Program Performance

Through the MSCF, the Service will select the highest priority projects impacting the greatest number of species. These projects provide direct support to range countries through broad-based partnerships with national governments, non-governmental organizations, and other private entities for on-the-ground activities to conserve these species and their habitats. Species targets remain steady, demonstrating the Service's concentration on only the highest priority projects that focus on select species.

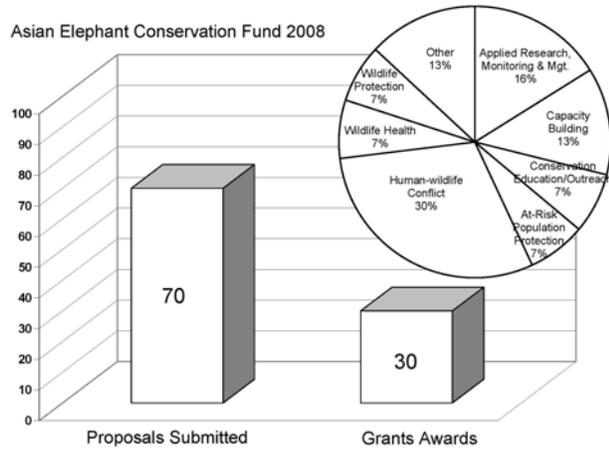
Activities funded in 2008 that demonstrate the Service's involvement in improving species' status include: 1) a project collaborating with India State Forest Department and the fringe villagers to conserve elephants in their natural habitats by continuing to improve protection for elephants,

rhinos, tigers, and other species in Manas National Park, 2) a project that continues long term monitoring of marine turtle populations to assess abundance and trends; to implement conservation activities to reduce the impact of exploitation and coastal development; and to locate and map inter nesting habitats near hawksbill index nesting beaches in Barbados, and 3) a project to implement a new rapid field-based pregnancy test to better monitor and manage black rhino in the Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Game Reserve in the Republic of South Africa. These and the other projects funded in 2008 provide critical support to species of greatest concern for their intrinsic and charismatic value to the American people and citizenry elsewhere across the globe. The following charts detail fund activities for 2008.

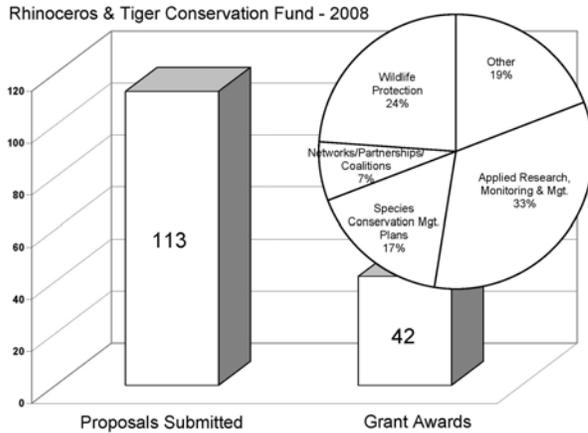


In 2008, funds for African elephants supported for example in Mali, a project to support efforts to improve human coexistence with the Gourma elephants. This collaborative effort is designed to improve natural resource management decisions locally and nationally, and to alleviate human-elephant conflict. Another project in South Africa is for measurement of the effects of management interventions that include the use of immunocontraceptives on elephants.

In 2008, funds for Asian elephants supported a project to diagnose and treat elephant caretakers who have tuberculosis, and prevent the spread of tuberculosis to captive elephants and within elephant based ecotourism programs in Nepal. Future project examples are the development and installation of an Early Warning Systems, such as a trip wire system, which would warn villagers that an elephant or herd is in the area; the testing of elephant repellent crops as natural barriers in human-elephant conflict prone areas; and working with local inhabitants to establish cooperation and coordination to check elephant intrusions and drive them back to their natural habitats. This work is being carried out in Assam, India.

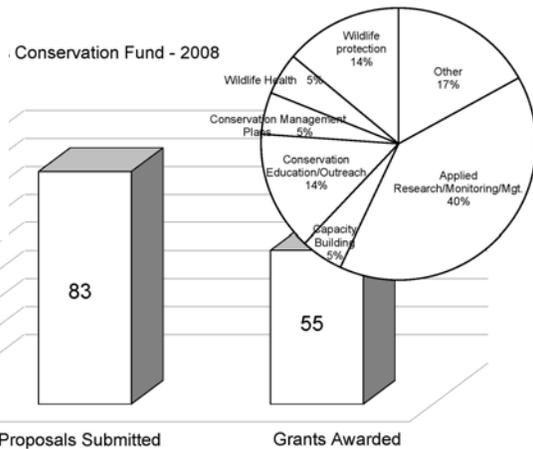


In 2008, funds for rhinoceros and tigers supported a project to continue operation of the rhino poaching and illegal trade monitoring group, conducted a workshop for judiciary and park wardens to strengthen their cooperation and understanding of the role of the judiciary in combating wildlife crime, and encouraged sharing of intelligence information among appropriate law enforcement agencies. An example of a tiger project funded in India was one designed to motivate local people living in the vicinity of Melghat Tiger Reserve to protect tiger forest habitat through a program of nature games, film shows, walks, safaris, awareness marches, camps, community meetings and employment workshops for youth.

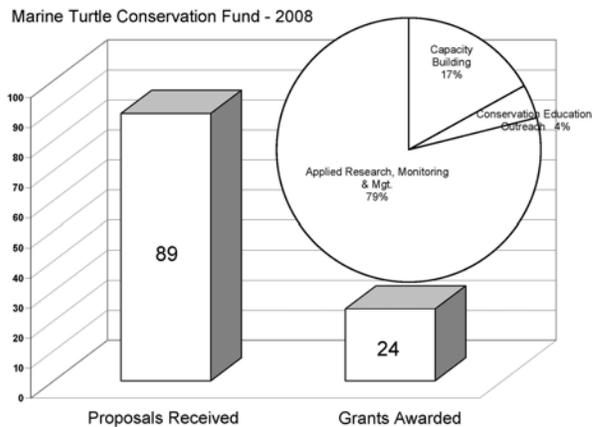


In 2008, funds for great apes were used in projects to protect western chimpanzees in the Sierra Leone Gola Forest through research, building scientific capacity, and providing management recommendations.

Another was designed to improve ape and human health monitoring in Lopé National Park, Gabon and raise local awareness on preventative health measures.



In 2008, funds for marine turtles were used in projects to support efforts to survey and protect leatherback nests and assess hatching success in Papua Indonesia by conducting daily nest counts, tagging nesting females, implementing nest protection measures, and determining hatching success in collaboration with local communities. Another project is to support community based conservation efforts to restore depleted hawksbill populations at Bai Tu Long National Park and the depleted leatherback nesting population of Central Vietnam. The project supports training of community members to conduct daily patrols at key nesting beaches, collection of data and protection of nests and nesting turtles, and organization of public education activities including development of education materials.



Activities for 2010 will continue to foster development and continuation of partnerships with non-government organizations and individuals, without whom conservation initiatives could not be successful. With the collaboration and support of partners and local people, these important species can survive in the range countries where they exist. Federal assistance awards will focus on the highest

priority field work, consistent with wildlife and wildlife habitat conservation goals and sustainment of those species with the greatest threat to their survival.

In 2010, we estimate that all appropriations will be expended for the five funds. Matching and in-kind resources will be maximized as much as possible.

Standard Form 300

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND**

Program and financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 14-1652-0-1-302	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 African Elephant Conservation projects	1	1	2
00.02 Asian Elephant Conservation Projects	2	2	2
00.03 Rhinoceros/Tiger Conservation Projects	2	2	2
00.04 Great Ape Conservation Fund	2	2	2
00.05 Marine Sea Turtle	1	2	2
10.00 Total obligations	8	9	10
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	0	0	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	8	10	10
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	8	10	11
23.95 Total new obligations	-8	-9	-10
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	0	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	8	10	10
43.00 Appropriation Total	8	10	10
68.00 Spending Authority from Offsetting collections (Interest on Great Ape)		0	0
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	6	8	10
73.10 Total new obligations	8	9	10
73.20 Total outlays (gross) (-)	-6	-7	-10
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	8	10	10
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	3	3
86.93 Outlays from current authority	4	4	7
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	6	7	10
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	8	10	10
90.00 Outlays	6	7	10
92.01 Total Investments SOY, Federal Securities: Par Value		0	1
92.02 Total Investments EOY, Federal Securities: Par Value		1	1
95.02 Unpaid Obligation, end of year	8	10	10

Program and financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 14-1652-0-1-302	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	8	9	10
99.9 Total obligations	8	9	10
Personnel Summary			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	4	4	4