

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), [\$11,500,000]\$10,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

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. (Reauthorization pending).

Appropriation: Multinational Species Conservation Fund

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes & Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
African Elephant Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,500	3,000	0	-500	2,500	-500
Great Ape Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,000	2,500	0	-500	2,000	-500
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (\$000)	1,500	2,000	0	-500	1,500	-500
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund (\$000)	10,000	11,500	0	-1,500	10,000	-1,500
FTE	4	4	0	0	4	0

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Multinational Species Conservation Fund

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund	-500	0
• Great Ape Conservation Fund	-500	0
• Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	-500	0
Total, Program Changes	-1,500	0

Justification of 2011 Program Changes

The 2011 budget request for Multinational Species Conservation Fund is \$10,000,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of -\$1,500,000 and 0 FTE from the 2010 Enacted Budget.

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund (-\$500,000/+0 FTE) – The Service proposes to eliminate unrequested funding provided for the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund in 2010. The requested funding is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of rhinoceros and tigers. Service staff will continue to focus on the highest priority projects that strengthen law enforcement, acquire information needed for management through population surveys and monitoring, develop local support for conservation through environmental education, strengthen habitat and nature reserve management, and promote sustainable development to remove human pressure on these species' habitat, within funding availability.

Great Ape Conservation Fund (-\$500,000/+0 FTE) – The Service proposes to eliminate unrequested funding provided for the Great Ape Conservation Fund in 2010. The requested funding is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of great apes. The Service has established a cadre of well-trained and highly skilled staff to address all of the Multinational Species Fund conservation efforts. Service staff will continue to focus on the highest priority projects to strengthen the range country's ability to carry out surveys and monitoring, conservation education, infrastructure development, nature reserve management, anti-poaching patrols and critically needed applied research for gorillas, bonobos, chimpanzees, orangutans, and gibbons, within funding availability.

Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (-\$500,000/+0 FTE) – The Service proposes to eliminate unrequested funding provided for the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund in 2010. The requested funding

is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of Marine Turtles. Service staff will continue to focus on the highest priority projects that strengthen the range country's ability to carry out surveys and monitoring, conservation education, nature reserve management and critically-applied research for marine turtles.

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.

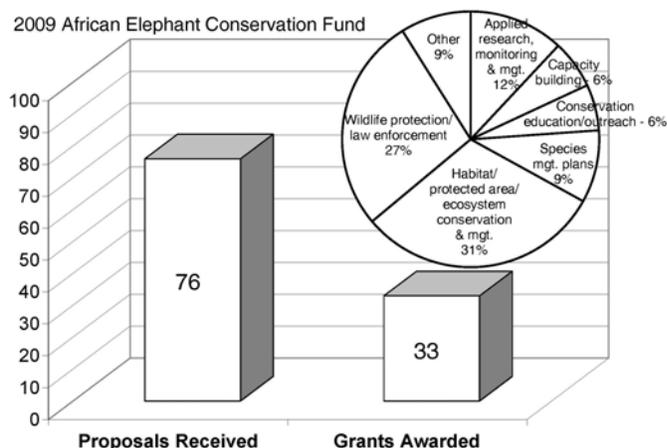
By maintaining species-specific funds, focus can be given to the needs of species or groups that are of particular importance to the American public. The range countries of these species are most often underdeveloped nations in Africa and Asia, where local people have few skills or little training in 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 2005 through 2009, almost \$75 million in matching or in-kind support has been obtained from project partners and collaborators, nearly doubling the \$37 million appropriated for the Multinational Species Conservation Funds. In 2009, partners and collaborators have worked with the Service in 51 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.

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.

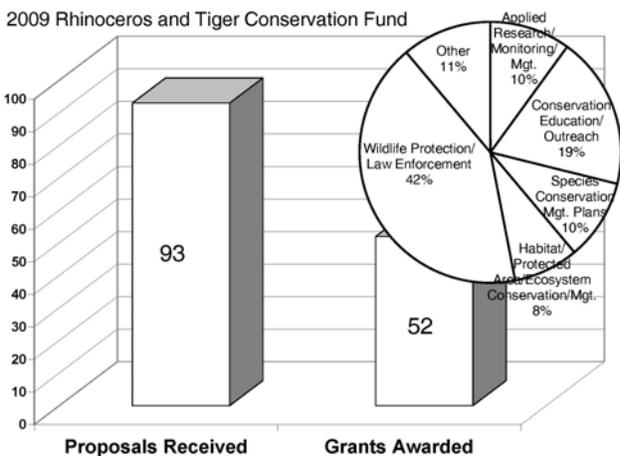
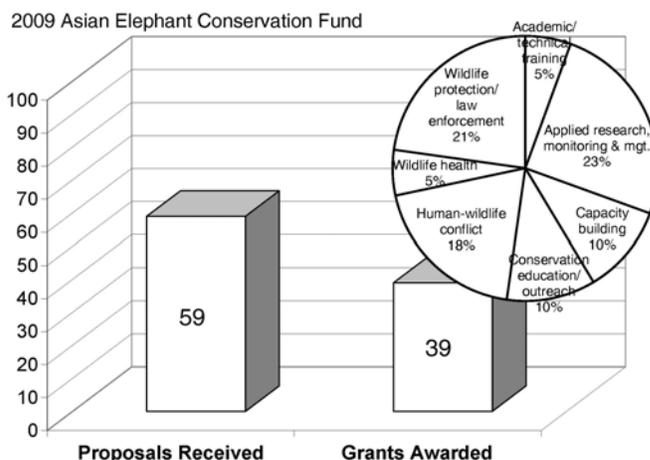
Through the MSCF, the Service will select the highest priority projects impacting the greatest number of species. These projects provide direct support to range countries through broad-based partnerships with national governments, non-governmental organizations, and other private entities for on-the-ground 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 2009 that demonstrate the Service’s involvement in improving species’ status include: 1) a project collaborating with Samrakshan Charitable Trust and local communities to collect ecological and demographic information on Asian elephants and human-elephant conflict to mitigate these occurrences; 2) a project to reduce threats to chimpanzees in Tai National Park (Cote d’Ivoire) by increasing community awareness of the illegal bushmeat trade and raising teacher capacity to develop environmental topics as part of their regular curriculum; and 3) a project to conduct tiger conservation education “road shows” in communities known to harbor tiger poachers to encourage public reporting of wildlife law violations. These and the other projects funded in 2009 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 2009.



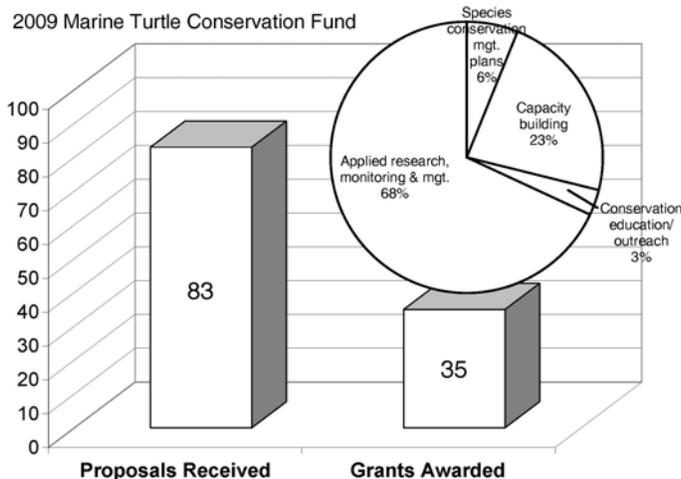
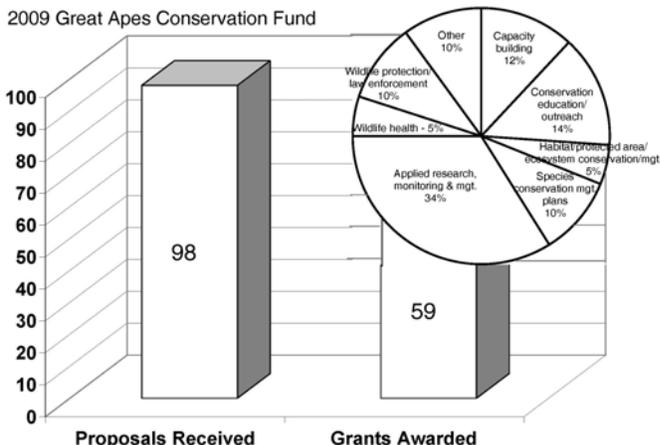
In 2009, funds for African elephants supported for example, in South Africa, a project to deploy tracking collars on twelve elephants in northern Kruger National Park in order to identify elephant corridors and range use in the northernmost regions of South Africa and to better inform strategic plans for the new Great Limpopo transfrontier conservation area. Another project in Kenya supported anti-poaching efforts by scouts recruited from local communities in northern part of the country.

In 2009, Asian elephant funds supported a project to provide veterinary expertise for a Sumatran elephant project including translocation of wild elephants, treatment of injured elephants resulting from human elephant conflict, capture of elephants to deploy radio transmitter, rescue and treatment of elephants trapped in snares or wells, and routine veterinary care of captive elephants that are involved in the conservation activities of wild elephants and their habitats.



In 2009, funds for rhinoceros and tigers supported a tiger project to implement a capacity building program in the states of Rajasthan and Assam in India that will strengthen the capacity of forest officers to make cases against wildlife criminals that may be successfully prosecuted in the courts. An example of a rhinoceros project funded in Kenya supports the protection, monitoring, and biological management of Kenya’s largest population of black rhinos, at Ol Pejeta Conservancy.

In 2009, funds for great apes were used in projects to provide land use planning, conservation education, and agricultural development services to reduce pressure to convert forests to oil palm plantations in Indonesia. Another project was implemented to decrease the hunting and consumption of Bonobos both in and around Salonga National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo by raising community awareness through the production and dissemination of a series of films emphasizing alternatives to hunting, wildlife laws, zoonotic diseases, local wildlife heritage, and common traits of bonobos and humans.



In 2009, funds for marine turtles were used in projects to support nesting beach conservation programs for Playa Langosta, one of the two key East Pacific leatherback nesting beaches in Costa Rica, and Playas Nombre de Jesus and Zapotillal, two key black turtle nesting beaches in Costa Rica. Another project supports research to monitor the leatherback nesting population status, hatchling production, threats and a threat mitigation protocol as well as ensure the effective involvement of local communities in the recovery program for West Pacific leatherback nesting populations in Indonesia.

For further information on the Multinational Species Conservation Program, see www.fws.gov/international/DIC/species/species.html

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 2009, the Service provided \$65,757 for a project to establish a proactive patrolling system in Thailand and Southeast Asia using the MIST method of data collection. This method has proven to be an effective law enforcement monitoring system for Asian elephants. Our partners in this venture, Zoological Society of London, provided an additional \$226,354 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 (2005 through 2009), the multinational species conservation funds have leveraged almost \$75 million in matching and in-kind support from \$37 million in appropriations, a testament to the importance placed on conservation of these species around the world.
- During 2009, the Service received a total of 409 proposals and of those, awarded 218 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 51 countries.
- A protocol and criteria are used to evaluate grants targets funding for the species and habitats designated for conservation assistance by the Multinational Species Acts, and support 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.

2011 Program Performance

In 2011, the Service will continue to foster the 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, 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. Additionally, priorities for selection of these projects will focus on species range states and international conservation organizations, with special emphasis on countries that show increased interest in conservation and countries that have not previously received assistance.

Planned accomplishments include the implementation of approximately 30 projects for African elephants, Asian elephants, and marine turtle species; and approximately 35 projects for rhinoceros, tiger and great ape species. Each of these projects will be reviewed by technical panels to determine their long-term viability and impact on the species, consistent with provisions under each of the species acts.

Standard Form 300			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS			
Program and financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 14-1652-0-302	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 African Elephant Conservation projects	2	2	2
00.02 Asian Elephant Conservation Projects	2	2	2
00.03 Rhinoceros/Tiger Conservation Projects	2	3	2
00.04 Great Ape Conservation Fund	2	3	2
00.05 Marine Sea Turtle	2	2	2
10.00 Total obligations	10	12	10
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	0	0	0
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	10	12	10
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	10	12	10
23.95 Total new obligations	-10	-12	-10
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	0	0	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	10	12	10
43.00 Appropriation Total	10	12	10
68.00 Spending Authority from Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	8	9	8
73.10 Total new obligations	10	12	10
73.20 Total outlays (gross) (-)	-9	-13	-11
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9	8	7
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	4	4	3
86.93 Outlays from current authority	5	9	8
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	9	13	11
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	10	12	10
90.00 Outlays	9	13	11
92.01 Total Investments SOY, Federal Securities: Par Value	0	0	0
92.02 Total Investments EOY, Federal Securities: Par Value	0	0	0
95.02 Unpaid Obligation, end of year	9	8	7
Object classification			
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	10	12	10
99.9 Total obligations	10	12	10
Personnel Summary			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	4	4	4

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