

## 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), \$9,750,000, to remain available until expended.*

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

### 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. (Reauthorization pending).

**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).

**Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010**, (H.R. 1454).

Requires the United States Postal Service to issue and sell, at a premium, a Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp. Requires proceeds from the sale of such stamp to be transferred to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to help fund the operations supported by the Multinational Species Conservation Funds and divided equally among the African Elephant Conservation Fund, the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, the Great Ape Conservation Fund, the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and other international wildlife conservation funds authorized by Congress after the date of this Act's enactment. Proceeds are prohibited from being taken into account in any decision relating to the level of appropriations or other federal

funding to be furnished to the USFWS or such Funds. Requires the stamp to be made available to the public for at least two years; and to depict images of flagship multinational species. Proceeds are prohibited from being used to supplement funds made available for programs outside of the MSCF.

**Appropriation: Multinational Species Conservation Fund**

	2010 Actual	2010 Enacted/ 2011 CR	2012				Change from 2011 CR (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Administrative Cost Savings (-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
African Elephant Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,000	2,000	0	0	-50	1,950	-50
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,000	2,000	0	0	-50	1,950	-50
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund (\$000)	3,000	3,000	0	0	-550	2,450	-550
Great Ape Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,500	2,500	0	0	-550	1,950	-550
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (\$000)	2,000	2,000		0	-550	1,450	-550
<b>Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund (\$000)</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,750</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>-1,750</b>
<b>FTE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Summary of 2012 Program Changes for Multinational Species Conservation Fund**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund	-550	0
• Great Ape Conservation Fund	-550	0
• Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	-550	0
• Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	-50	0
• African Elephant Conservation Fund	-50	0
<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>-1,750</b>	<b>0</b>

**Justification of 2012 Program Changes**

The 2012 budget request for Multinational Species Conservation Fund is \$9,750 and 4 FTE, a net program change of -\$1,750,000 and 0 FTE from the 2010 Enacted/2011 annualized Continuing Resolution.

**African Elephant Conservation Fund (-\$50,000/-0 FTE)** –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 priorities for African elephants, such as applied research, movements and habitat utilization, increased law enforcement support, and mitigation of human-elephant conflict, within funding availability.

**Asian Elephant Conservation Fund (-\$50,000/-0 FTE)** – The requested funding is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of Asian elephants at reduced levels. Service staff will continue to focus on the highest priorities for Asian elephants, such as enhancing and promoting infrastructure and management and anti-poaching efforts for elephant ranges and the management of human-elephant conflict in all 13 Asian elephant range states, within the funds available.

**Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund (-\$550,000/-0 FTE)** – 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 the funding available.

**Great Ape Conservation Fund (-\$550,000/-0 FTE)** – Service staff will continue to focus on the highest priority projects for great apes, including efforts 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 (-\$550,000/-0 FTE)** – Service staff will continue to focus on the highest priority projects for marine turtles, including efforts to 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 (MSCF) 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 2006 through 2010, almost \$85 million in matching or in-kind support has been obtained from project partners and collaborators, nearly doubling the \$42.2 million appropriated for the Multinational Species Conservation Funds. In 2010, partners and collaborators have worked with the Service in 54 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.

Among the activities funded in 2010, the following demonstrate the Service's involvement in improving species' status: 1) a project to support joint training and investigation missions to trace ivory shipments recently seized in Bangkok, Thailand, in order to coordinate law enforcement efforts between ivory-consumer nations and elephant range states in Africa; 2) a project to target conservation outreach for Asian elephants in India to decision makers by holding workshops and conducting field visits aimed at providing the required exposure to target groups to affect pro-elephant conservation policies and development plans, and minimize negative impacts on wild elephants and their habitats; 3) a project to develop an integrated conservation education and outreach strategy in support of the Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan directed at developing conservation education and outreach strategies and associated campaigns to meet the countries' need to better inform the public, news media, and decision-makers about tiger conservation; 4) a project to develop sustainable livelihoods for ex-poachers in Thailand by establishing a model organic farming alternative livelihoods program for communities with a history of poaching; 5) a project to support community based conservation programs in Vietnam to recover a once significant but now remnant leatherback nesting population along Vietnam's central coast and a depleted hawksbill population. These and other projects funded in 2010 provide critical support to species of greatest concern for their intrinsic and charismatic value to the American people and citizenry across the globe.

In 2010, funds for African elephants supported aerial surveys of elephants and other large mammals in the Virunga National Park in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), bordering Uganda, in order to identify where regional instability and warfare have most affected wildlife. This project also included professional training for DRC's national conservation authority in aerial survey techniques, survey analysis and park management. Another project in Zambia, supported village scouts to conduct anti-poaching and wildlife protection activities in the Kakumbi and Mkhanya village areas around South Luangwa National Park in Zambia.



Specific activities included patrols to

remove snares and manning road blocks to intercept bush-meat, assisting wildlife injured by snares, mapping and analyzing patrol and law enforcement data, and collaborating with the national wildlife authority.

In 2010, Asian elephants funds supported local capacity building through a hands-on training workshop for Bhutanese and other Asian participants in non-invasive species sampling techniques such as fecal DNA sampling and camera trapping and conducting conservation research. The project produced a handbook of practical protocols for conducting conservation research. An on-going Asian elephant conservation project funded in China



conducts education in local communities, expands community elephant monitoring networks to inform population studies, promotes habitat conservation and human-elephant conflict mitigation strategies, and implements a community development fund for economic alternatives to reduce human-elephant conflict.



In 2010, funds for rhinoceros and tigers supported a tiger conservation project to combat the poaching of Sumatran tigers and prey species in and around Indonesia's Kerinci Seblat National Park through the operation of anti-poaching patrols, supporting law enforcement important to tiger conservation, working to mitigate and prevent human-tiger conflict, training rangers in patrolling and wildlife crime investigation, and providing technical advice and mentoring to local partners. In one project, a rhinoceros project funded in Namibia conducts anti-poaching and monitoring work by camel patrol teams to provide security and regular monitoring of the northernmost desert black rhinos and other wildlife in the rugged terrain of Kunene region, Namibia.

In 2010, funding for great apes supported a transboundary Cross-River Gorilla conservation project in Nigeria and Cameroon to develop a long-term collaborative approach to conservation of the world's most endangered apes' species. This is accomplished through a coordinated campaign to raise capacity in law enforcement, community awareness, conservation science, and the establishment of new protected areas. Another project was implemented to conserve orangutans in Indonesia by assisting communities on the fringe of the park in building legal protections for their community forests, supporting local communities in developing sustainable management of their natural resources, and continuing the ongoing



environmental education program with an increased emphasis on the communities key to orangutan conservation.

In 2010, funds for marine turtles were used to support the development of a coalition in Cape Verde to better coordinate and expand protection of the loggerhead nesting population which was suffering from the illegal killing of over 25 percent of the nesting loggerheads as recently as 2008. The coalition has expanded its coverage of nesting beaches and is partnering with the Cape Verde military and local police, municipalities and communities to address this problem. In addition, a project in Panama was funded to promote a community based nesting beach conservation program to restore the Chiriqui Beach hawksbill nesting population, once the largest hawksbill nesting colony in the Wider Caribbean.



For further information on the Multinational Species Conservation Program, see [www.fws.gov/international/DIC/species/species.html](http://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. These funds work to improve the status of international species that are of management concern in affected countries through federal assistance awards and leveraged funds or in-kind resources.

- 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 2010, the Service provided \$100,000 for to the translocation of Eastern black rhinos from a private game ranch in South Africa back to their natural range in Northern Tanzania. The translocation project is part of a greater conservation effort to improve the viability of Tanzania's eastern black rhino population and to restore and protect the biodiversity of the greater Serengeti ecosystem. This particular phase aims to restore a subpopulation of eastern black rhinos to the northern Serengeti. Our partners in this venture, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, provided an additional \$565,000 in non-federal matching resources. This match demonstrates the commitment 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 (2006 through 2010), the Multinational Species Conservation Funds have leveraged over \$84.5 million in matching and in-kind support from \$53.5 million in appropriations, a testament to the importance placed on conservation of these species around the world.
- During 2010, the Service received a total of 379 proposals and of those, awarded 216 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.

### 2012 Program Performance

In 2012, 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 FUND**

Program and financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 14-1652-0-1-302	2010 Actual	2011 CR	2012 Estimate
<b><u>Obligations by program activity:</u></b>			
0001 African Elephant Conservation projects	2	2	2
0002 Asian Elephant Conservation Projects	2	2	2
0003 Rhinoceros/Tiger Conservation Projects	3	3	2
0004 Great Ape Conservation Fund	3	3	2
0005 Marine Sea Turtle	2	2	2
0900 Total obligations	12	12	10
<b><u>Budgetary resources:</u></b>			
Budget Authority			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	12	12	10
1930 Total budgetary resources available	12	12	10
<b><u>Change in obligated balance:</u></b>			
Obligated balance, start of year (net):			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	9	13	12
3030 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	12	12	10
3040 Outlays (gross)	-8	-13	-13
Obligated balance, end of year (net)			
3090 Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	13	12	9
<b><u>Budget authority and outlays, net</u></b>			
Discretionary			
4000 Budget authority, gross	12	12	10
Outlays, gross			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	4	4	3
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	9	10
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	8	13	13
4180 Budget Authority, net (total)	12	12	10
4190 Outlays, net (total)	8	13	13
<b><u>Object Classification</u></b>			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	12	12	10
99.9 Total Obligations	12	12	10
<b><u>Employment Summary</u></b>			
1001 Direct Civilian full-time equivalent summary	4	4	4