

Wildlife Without Borders



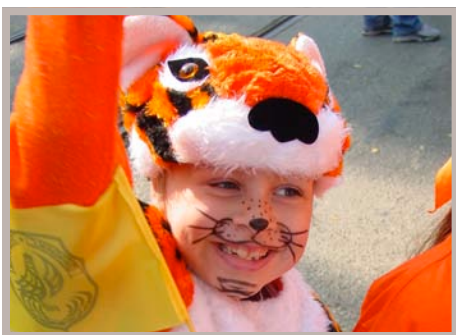
The Wildlife Without Borders program recognizes that most species are mobile.

Many cross national boundaries, some even span continents. Yet, regardless of where the species reside, their survival hinges on how human beings value their worth. Since people are the primary threat facing wildlife, it is essential that they be part of the solution.

Fish, wildlife, and plants do not recognize artificial boundaries.

Consequently, Wildlife Without Borders focuses on people. It addresses grassroots wildlife conservation problems from a broad, landscape perspective seeking to build expertise and strengthen institutions dedicated to conserving nature.

Since 1989, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Wildlife Without Borders program has focused on educating and empowering local people to conserve irreplaceable wildlife and habitats around the globe. Partners include non-governmental organizations, governments, the private sector and community leaders.



Tiger Day festival and awareness event in Vladivostok, Russia. Phoenix Fund



Native tribeswoman monitoring endangered Grevy's zebra in Kenya. Matt Muir/USFWS

The three sub-programs of Wildlife Without Borders - Species, Regional, and Global - have facilitated international dialogue and action. The result is more than \$80 million in support for more than 1,400 conservation projects in 75 countries from 2007-2011. This investment has been leveraged by nearly \$125 million raised by our partners. These projects provided education, training and outreach to enhance habitat and wildlife conservation.

This program is also a delivery mechanism for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to address human-wildlife conflict, the spread of wildlife diseases, invasive species, bushmeat, climate change, and other emerging global threats. It coordinates partnerships with nations at all levels - from grassroots capacity building and applied scientific conservation research, to wildlife management training and promoting environmental values to improve the coexistence of people and wildlife.

Building the capacity of local people to value and conserve irreplaceable wildlife and habitats across the globe.



Scarlet macaw chick to be released in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve. ARCAS



Protected area manager training along the U.S.-Mexico border. USFWS

Species Programs



African Elephant Conservation Fund

As human populations expand into remote areas, elephants are compressed into smaller ranges with limited resources. This fund supports efforts to prevent poaching, minimize conflict with people, and protect habitat across sub-Saharan Africa



Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund

Rhino and tiger body parts are in high demand on the global black market. This fund supports conservation in Asia and Africa, through monitoring, ecosystem management, protected areas, anti-poaching programs, management of conflict, and public awareness campaigns.



Asian Elephant Conservation Fund

Habitat loss, poaching, and increased conflict with humans all threaten Asian elephants. This fund supports projects that help protect elephant populations through capacity building, reduction of human-elephant conflict, habitat protection, and law enforcement.



Great Ape Conservation Fund

Ape populations are being pushed to the brink of extinction due to habitat destruction, bushmeat trade, illegal trade in live animals, and disease. This fund supports field-based conservation activities such as capacity building, improving law enforcement, and educating communities.



Marine Turtle Conservation Fund

Marine turtles are faced with exploitation and habitat degradation. This fund supports projects for education and outreach, capacity building of local communities, research and monitoring of nesting populations, and initiatives to resolve human/turtle conflicts.



Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund

This fund seeks to conserve the rarest of rare species around the globe. To date we have supported projects to save endangered species of birds, mammals, and reptiles such as the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey in Vietnam, Angolan giant sable, and golden tamarins in Brazil.



Amphibians In Decline Fund

There are 6,887 species of amphibians (frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts) worldwide, many facing rapid decline and extinction. In 2010 we created this fund to stem their decline. To date we have protected species such as the Chinese giant salamander, Cameroon's caecilians, and golden frogs.

Regional Programs



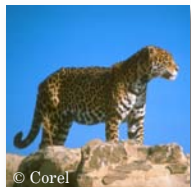
Africa

Africa's magnificent wildlife resources are under pressure from human activities. Wildlife Without Borders-Africa strengthens resource management by mentoring students and professionals, empowering a generation working on key wildlife issues.



Latin America and the Caribbean

An estimated 40% of the world's biodiversity can be found in this region, including the largest tropical rainforests and wetlands. Wildlife Without Borders-Latin America and the Caribbean supports biodiversity conservation efforts through capacity building and community education.



Mexico

Mexico and the U.S. share more than 100 threatened and endangered wildlife species. Wildlife Without Borders-Mexico strengthens human and institutional capacity to conserve and manage species, habitats, and ecological processes through training and protected area management.



Russia

Over 6.5 million square miles in area, Russia is far the largest country on earth. Wildlife Without Borders-Russia engages in joint studies, field exchanges and grants to assist Russia's nature reserves and national parks, and facilitates multi-lateral agreements.



China

China's diverse ecosystems provide habitat for nearly 10% of the earth's wildlife. Through Wildlife Without Borders-China, American and Chinese counterparts share expertise in biodiversity research, management, and conservation to address these issues.

Global Programs



Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

Since 1971 the Ramsar Convention has provided a framework for voluntary international cooperation on wetland conservation. The Global Program coordinates Ramsar activities and designations in the United States.



Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI)

From the Arctic to Antarctica, migratory species are vital ecological and economic resources shared by the nations and inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere. Despite their great value, many are endangered. WHMSI provides a forum to coordinate the joint efforts of nations to conserve these species.

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