

annual report
july 2017–june 2018



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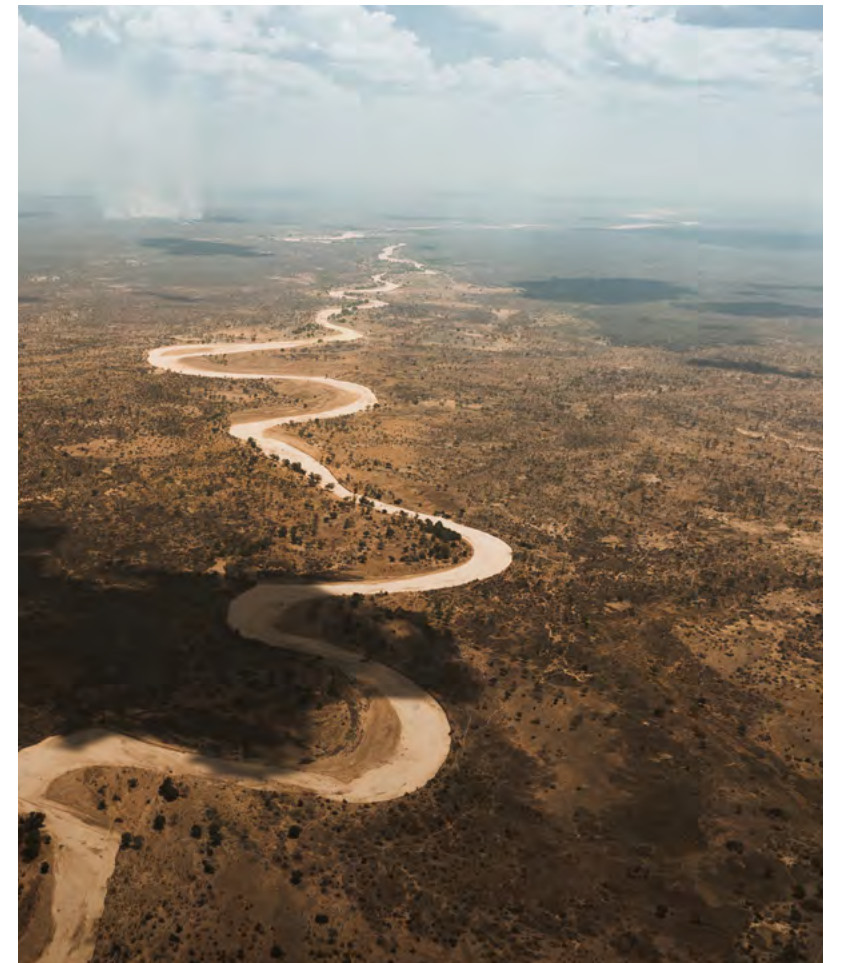
**fifty years of
helping**



animals,



people,



**and the place
we call home**



◀ IFAW supports multiple communities in South Asia.

▼ The Beijing Raptor Rescue Centre rescues, rehabilitates and returns birds of prey back to the sky.



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 Scott Anger p. 7; Donal Boyd p. 3 (Chikolongo community members), p. 12, p. 18–19, p. 20, p. 22–23, p. 48, p. 52; Richard Moos p. 24, Elisabeth Rossolin p. 41; Russian Federal Customs Service p.39; George Turner (macaque image) p. 10.

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50 years strong— celebrating our evolution



Fifty years ago, IFAW took on one problem that threatened one species in one part of the world. With the European ban on whitecoat harp seal products in 1983, we saved more than 1 million seal pups. Since then we've taken on more problems threatening more species in more than [40 countries](#).

The problems we face are growing larger and more complex every day. More wildlife trafficking. More ocean noise. More habitat loss. More powerful storms. So, our solutions can't stay the same. We have become more nimble, curious and open to new ideas and partners. In short, we are learning to think, and act, differently.

That's exactly what we've done. We're using counterterrorism tactics to take on poachers in Kenya and India. We're partnering with technology companies to reduce wildlife crime online. We're working with scientists to develop new methods to rescue whales who get entangled in fishing gear.

Yet, even as IFAW has evolved, **we have remained focused on what we've always done best: helping animals and people thrive together.**

One of the most important lessons we learned over the past 50 years is that when people can take better care of themselves, they often take better care of the animals and habitats they share. That's why we work hard to ensure that communities are engaged in conservation, as we've done in India where we are working to protect [Manas National Park](#).

We understand how much individual animals matter, too. One animal can make the difference between the existence or extinction of an entire species. So for us, rescuing one elephant in [Burkina Faso](#), or one big cat in [El Paso, Texas](#), is more than worth it.

By rescuing, rehabilitating and releasing animals, one by one—by protecting critical habitats, and helping them flourish—we can save other species, and our own.

▲ Founder of IFAW, with a harp seal. The organisation was founded in 1969, beginning with efforts to end the Canadian seal hunt.

2019—who we are today



As we celebrate IFAW's 50th anniversary, we ask ourselves what makes us who we are. After taking a hard look at what we've achieved and where we're going, here is our answer.

At IFAW, we see the world as it is, and we are compelled to make it better. Where others only work to save entire species, IFAW rescues, rehabilitates and releases individual animals, one by one. Where others' work focuses exclusively on animals, for 50 years, IFAW has been helping animals, people and the places we call home.

It's a big undertaking. The problems we confront are urgent, complicated and resistant to change. Solving them requires us to look at the issues from different angles, make unexpected connections and challenge the way things are done.

Today, IFAW has the infrastructure and influence to think big, act boldly and build consensus.

From our roots in advocacy, we've grown our capacity for field interventions. We've invested in state-of-the-art equipment, from a one-of-a-kind research vessel to dog houses engineered for extreme weather. We've opened [offices in 16 countries and maintained projects in 40](#). We've grown our team to include 328 people—experts in biology and zoology, forensic science and political science, law enforcement and emergency response.

In preparation for IFAW's next 50 years, we redesigned our brand and website to do more than reflect our core values or expand our audience. We designed it to help us grow a global movement. And we believe it will. Our new brand is like us—it's bold. It's compelling. It's driven by stories. And it centres on animals. That's why we underlined the 'a' in IFAW.

At no point in our history have we been better positioned to help animals and people thrive together. In the days ahead, that's exactly what we're going to do. Because that's who we are.

▲ IFAW's Disaster Response Team helped rescue animals after the Camp Fire, which was California's largest wildfire in history.



vision:
animals and people
thriving together.



mission:
fresh thinking and
bold action for
animals, people
and the place we
call home.



📍 China

Over 2500 dogs were rescued by animal welfare supporters. IFAW provided vaccines and offered expertise on care.



📍 Canada

A harp seal on Canada's East coast, where seal hunting remains a wildlife threat.



📍 Russia

A rescued and rehabilitated Amur tiger named Zolushka (Russian for Cinderella) was released in May 2013.



📍 Morocco

A Barbary macaque, in its distinctive Cedar Atlas habitat, where 80% of the species' population resides in Morocco.



📍 United States

Director of Disaster Response & Risk Reduction, Shannon Walajtys, tends to a rescued horse in Fulton County, Arkansas.



letter from the board chair

I joined IFAW with a viewpoint that the welfare of animals and our planet is intertwined with the people who share the same space. Many of us care deeply about the welfare of our planet and its creatures. But as a veteran organisation strategist, I know that caring is not enough; it needs to be backed up by action; and problem solving requires an integrated approach to be successful. Today, I'm proud to stand with IFAW because we get tangible results—on the ground, at the negotiating table, in local communities and around the world.

How do we do it?

With sincerity and courage. We challenge the status quo and tell the hard truths. We demand accountability and champion solutions at the highest levels of government and business. But even as we take the long view, we roll up our sleeves, confront real-world challenges and do whatever is necessary, wherever and whenever we're needed. In the face of problems that couldn't be bigger, we are relentless.

And resourceful.

Fiscal Year 2018 reflects significant progress in our animal welfare initiatives including successes in conservation, rescue, rehabilitation, education and international agreements. We have been creative and diligent in our search for the right partners at the right time, and the effort is paying off. Supporters around the world, whether individual donors, foundations or governments, have invested with us to help animals and people thrive together.

With all the competing needs in our world, it takes a long term commitment to make real progress. As we look back at a half a century of IFAW in action, it has been our supporters who have helped us sustain the effort. We are making continuous progress on many of the critical issues affecting animals today; but, we would not have that progress without your support — political, social and financial.

So, to each and every one of you who have shared our mission and our commitment, I offer my heartfelt thanks on behalf of the IFAW family.

Joyce C. Doria
Chair, Board of Directors

▲ Members from IFAW and its partners take a group photo after Washburn, a rescued manatee, was loaded into a plane for transport to Florida to be released back into the wild.



letter from the president and ceo

Many times over my past 22 years with IFAW, I’ve asked myself what I can do to make a difference. But today, as we celebrate IFAW’s 50th anniversary, the question on my mind is, *What can we do together?*

Because if the past half-century tells us anything, it’s that this work takes all of us.

We know from experience. This work takes parents teaching their children—and children teaching their parents—to be kind to animals. It takes communities coming together to rescue pets and farm animals in the wake of a storm. It takes shoppers deciding not to buy ivory products. It takes companies deciding not to sell those products. It takes activists calling on their legislators to preserve animal habitats.

The problems we’re up against are massive. In so many ways, IFAW has spent the past 50 years growing to meet these challenges head-on. Today, we have what it takes to help animals and people thrive together. We have the experts and the partners to find solutions that work. We have the infrastructure and the influence to bring those solutions to scale. And we have an exciting new brand and website that will help us grow a global movement.

In these pages, you will learn about all we achieved over the past year, intercepting human and environmental threats, rescuing and rehabilitating vulnerable animals and working hand-in-glove with our community partners. I’ll say it again: this work takes all of us.

Thanks to your generosity, IFAW has 50 years’ worth of reasons to believe in a future that people and animals can share. Together, we can help all species — including our own — thrive.

My sincere thanks,

Azzedine T. Downes
President and CEO

▲ IFAW CEO Azzedine Downes chats with rangers in Kasungu National Park in Malawi.

leadership

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Programme Director, Wildlife Crime

Céline Sissler-Bienvenu
Country Director, France

Joep van Mierlo
Country Director, The Netherlands
Regional Director, Europe

Patricia Zaat
Country Director, Canada



Section 1

on land — landscape conservation

Wildlife needs wilderness.

And yet, from cities to suburbs, from industrial plants to farms, human activity is destroying the natural world. In the past 20 years alone, global rainforests have been reduced by more than 130 million hectares — that’s roughly equivalent to all of the arable land in China. When habitats vanish, so do the animals who live there. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), four in five endangered species are critically threatened by habitat loss.

In our experience, people suffer too. That’s why we’re fighting to give animals the land, water and airspace they need to thrive. In the process, we’re helping people take care of the irreplaceable ecosystems in their own backyard.

To help people and animals share common ground, we secure corridors for food, water and migration. If they’re orphaned, injured or just lose track of the herd, we help them find their home. We also teach people how to avoid clashes with wildlife and keep their crops and livestock safe from predators. When animals stray on human territory, or people put habitats up for sale, we go to the negotiating table for all the species in the ecosystem.

Around the world, we’re empowering people to invest in landscapes. We’re launching eco-tourism and community conservation projects that protect endangered species, reduce human-wildlife competition and return economic benefits to local communities. We’re promoting nature-sourced livelihoods like farming and weaving—well-paying jobs that bring local communities to the global marketplace, and give people a reason to buy-in to conservation initiatives.

Just like our landscapes, this work transcends borders and cultures, sectors and scales. The way we see it, everyone deserves a safe habitat they can call home.



On Land – Landscape Conservation

zimbabwe elephant nursery (zen) and landscape protection project



The death of a mother elephant is often a death sentence for her young calf. In Zimbabwe, IFAW helps to ensure that, instead of a death sentence, orphaned, injured and displaced elephants get a new lease on life by supporting the Zimbabwe Elephant Nursery (ZEN).

With IFAW underwriting, ZEN has committed to a 25-year lease for 85,215 acres (34,500 hectares) in the Panda Masuie Forest Reserve—a landmark public-private partnership backed by the Forestry Commission of Zimbabwe and ZimParks. Panda Masuie is now a secure area in which orphaned elephants are acclimated to the wild and eventually released to join up with wild herds. This landscape is a critical elephant stepping-stone that connects Zambezi National Park in the north to Kazuma Pan National Park in the south, and forms part of the eastern component of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA). The TFCA provides threatened elephant populations with safe passage as they move about in their traditional cross-border range.

In May 2018, six orphaned elephants hand-raised at ZEN in Harare, Zimbabwe, were transported to their new, custom-made boma and protected habitat in Panda Masuie, which serves as their transitional home. The rewilding facility’s unique and innovative design includes an “interaction zone” that lets the ZEN elephants safely and calmly interact with the wild elephants who visit. Familiarising themselves with the sights, signs and scents of wild elephants, learning how to forage on their own, and acquiring the life-skills and knowledge they need to live in the wild is an ongoing process. Later, they will either establish their own herd or join a wild herd passing through the area.

To make sure the translocated elephants remain safe, we engaged local communities to ensure that they can peacefully coexist with the elephants living in their backyard. We helped these communities take steps such as building fences to minimise human-wildlife competition. We also created a programme to train and equip a team of anti-poaching rangers selected from the local area. These rangers bring home much-needed income while helping elephants stay safe.

6 orphaned elephants rescued, rehabilitated and awaiting return to the wild under the care of zen keepers.




▲ Elephants in Zimbabwe.



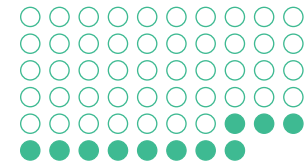
On Land – Landscape Conservation

kasungu-lukusuzi-luambe elephant landscape project

 Kasungu National Park

200+ arrests of criminals trafficking in rhino horn, leopard skin, ivory and pangolins

in Kasungu National Park and environs by Malawi DNPW rangers trained and equipped by IFAW since December 2016 (about 20 months).



47 to 58: elephant population increase in malawi's kasungu national park in two years.

◀ Newly recruited rangers in Kasungu National Park pose with equipment, after training.

Malawi's [Kasungu National Park](#) and [Zambia's Lukusuzi and Luambe national parks](#) — strategic transboundary parks and the spaces in between them — used to be safe havens for elephants and other wild animals. They roamed throughout the landscape on both sides of the border. Now, roads, forest clear-cuts, settlements, farms and tobacco and cotton plantations have degraded their habitat, reduced its connectivity and increased the incidence of bushmeat hunting and commercial poaching. The result is that populations of elephants, lions, antelopes and other wildlife have plummeted. Twenty-five years ago, there were about 1,000 elephants in Kasungu National Park. Today, there are 58. However, thanks to IFAW's regional project and the work of a joint Malawi-Zambia TFCA (Transfrontier Conservation Area) management committee approved in 2016, wildlife populations are growing and habitat protection is on the upswing.

In 2016, IFAW received a grant from the [UK's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#) to set up a project to build wildlife law-enforcement capacity within the [Malawi Department of National Parks and Wildlife \(DNPW\)](#). This funding laid the foundation for the USAID-funded [Combating Wildlife Crime Programme](#) and IFAW's long-standing [K-L-L Elephant Landscape project](#). Our overall objectives are to address poaching, wildlife trafficking, landscape protection, community engagement and land-use planning in a holistic manner.

The [Combating Wildlife Crime Programme](#) is a collaboration among IFAW, [Lilongwe Wildlife Trust](#), [Wildlife Crime Prevention \(WCP\)](#), [Imani Development](#) and Malawian and Zambian government agencies. IFAW and partners established the Malawi-wide [Wildlife Crimes Investigation Unit \(WCIU\)](#) and [Community Enforcement Networks \(CENs\)](#) in 2016. In FY18, the WCIU and CENs continued to produce results.

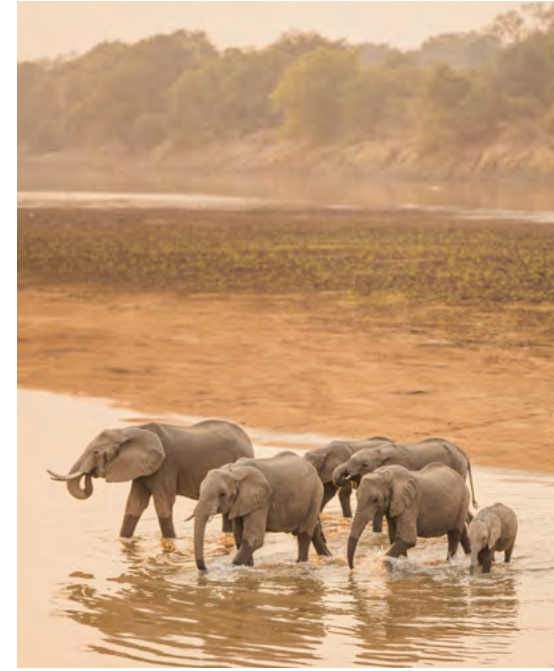
Due to the efforts of the CENs and ongoing WCIU operations under the DNPW and Lilongwe Wildlife Trust, there has been a high success rate in disrupting poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Elephant numbers in both Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve are on the rise. Poaching is now very rare in both protected areas—with only one incident in Vwaza and one in Kasungu in 2017.

In FY18, IFAW trained and equipped 124 Kasungu park rangers and 16 rapid response team members in collaboration

with DNPW-Malawi. IFAW and partners continued to build the capacity of the DNPW's WCIU to conduct effective wildlife crime investigations and improve information-gathering techniques. Lilongwe Wildlife Trust has established improved prison and court monitoring systems; custodial sentences for wildlife crimes increased from 2.6% to 77% due to judicial support; and community engagement in park operations, like the tailoring workshop and construction team, has created a positive community attitude toward wildlife and increased participation in law enforcement.

By training and equipping park rangers, working with the governments of [Malawi](#) and [Zambia](#) and engaging local communities to ensure that they share in the benefits of wildlife conservation, we are protecting this transboundary landscape—and the elephants and other animals that need it to survive and thrive. [Elephant poaching in Kasungu is essentially down to zero, arrests of wildlife traffickers and poachers have increased,](#) as have their legal prosecutions and sentences—and wildlife law enforcement along the [Zambia-Malawi border](#) is much improved.

Because people in the area have limited economic alternatives, we are working with local communities to create job opportunities that directly and indirectly protect elephants. People can now join ranger-training programmes and construction crews, maintain park vehicles or sew uniforms for rangers.



amboseli-tsavo-kilimanjaro elephant landscape project



Connecting core wildlife habitats with safe migratory corridors is critical to the survival of elephants and other wildlife as well as the long-term viability of ecosystems. No place is this more true than the Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro landscape that straddles the Kenya-Tanzania border. Economic pressures and climate change have forced many traditional Maasai pastoral communities to change their lifestyle from nomadism to permanent settlements and crop cultivation.

As smallholder farming and commercial agriculture gains a foothold in this traditionally pastoralist Maasai region, farms and settlements increasingly obstruct the paths of elephants, lions and other wildlife searching for food, water and other resources. The increased chances of contact put more people at risk of losing life and property to wildlife. For the elephants raiding crops or lions attacking livestock, community retaliation can take violent forms — some wild animals do not survive. At the same time, overgrazing by cattle degrades dispersal zones and excessive crop irrigation depletes the wetlands in the ecosystem.

Through a holistic, bottom-up, multi-pronged approach, IFAW is working to protect this wildlife-rich landscape by improving security, conserving land beyond park boundaries, mitigating human-elephant conflicts, encouraging local people to develop biologically and economically sustainable livelihood

1: the number of elephant poaching incidents now occurring annually in amboseli np — the lowest in kenya



opportunities, and involving communities in wildlife conservation and its benefits.

Based on long-term monitoring of elephant movements, IFAW decided to sign a lease agreement in 2013 with 1,600 Maasai landowning members of the Olgulului/Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOGGR) to safeguard the Kitenden Corridor, a much-used elephant pathway that links Amboseli NP and Tanzania’s Kilimanjaro National Park. In FY18, we renewed that agreement for another five years—and added another 1,000 landowners, thereby securing 26,000 acres of land. We also worked with OOGGR leaders and members to establish the Kitenden Conservancy Conservation Area, a critical step toward permanently preserving the landscape by developing local nature tourism and enabling the Maasai community to share in the benefits of wildlife conservation over the long term. We continue to support infrastructure development in Kitenden, from constructing access roads, game-viewing tracks and community ranger bases to donating patrol vehicles.

IFAW also helped OOGGR members modernise their traditional livestock husbandry practices and, through our fully funded scholarship programme, enabled 60 Maasai students to pursue high school and university degrees. To help communities in the northern part of the OOGGR, IFAW supported KWS and the Kajiado County government in a lengthy

process of needs assessments, community meetings and environmental impact research that ultimately led to the construction of a new 90 km water pipeline. More than 10,000 people and 6,000 animals in the area now have reliable access to water.

To address wildlife crime and human-wildlife competition, in FY18, IFAW facilitated the Kenya Wildlife Service’s (KWS) training of 10 more community rangers from the OOGGR. This brings the number of community rangers deployed in the 57-square mile (147,000-hectare) group ranch to 50. They provide intelligence and security services for wildlife protection and promote human-wildlife coexistence. They also help preserve the landscape by arresting illegal loggers, firewood collectors and livestock grazers. Along with KWS, these community rangers play a central role in reducing elephant poaching on OOGGR land: Currently an average of one elephant poaching incident occurs annually in Amboseli—the lowest in Kenya. In addition, in 2018, IFAW donated two specialised HWC Rapid Response Unit vehicles to KWS.

This pioneering combination of wildlife crime prevention, habitat protection, promotion of human-wildlife coexistence and wide-ranging community engagement has proven successful in helping elephants and people thrive together.

📍 Amboseli Landscape

10,000 people & 6,000 animals

Now have reliable access to water in the northern sector of Olgulului/Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOGGR) in Kenya’s Amboseli landscape.

26,000 acres

Or, 10,521 hectares, area IFAW leases to secure critical elephant habitat in the Kitenden Corridor.

- ▲ Members of the Maasai community planting crops.
- ◀ James Ole Moonca, Chairman of the Kitenden Conservancy stands in front of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

tenBoma initiative



IFAW's tenBoma platform pioneers systems-based solutions through fresh thinking from veteran counter-terrorism experts, bold community-based projects and key cross-sector partnerships to achieve three simple, yet powerful goals: Stopping poachers before they kill; disrupting and dismantling criminal networks; and empowering local people.

In 2018, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) formally recognised tenBoma as part of its successful wildlife security toolkit by incorporating tenBoma into Kenya's National Wildlife Security Strategy 2030. This recognition comes one year after KWS, in conjunction with tenBoma intelligence support, won one of the first life sentences for a convicted wildlife

trafficker since the enactment of Kenya's Wildlife Conservation and Management Act. Additionally, KWS has formally requested that tenBoma expand beyond its initial remit of the Tsavo Conservation Area to operate at a national level. tenBoma, jointly with KWS Intelligence and Investigations, is also responsible for successfully illuminating and disrupting higher-tier crime network operations, including the successful investigation and arrest of three ivory traffickers and one international ivory buyer.

Local communities are integral in identifying key indicators of wildlife crime and tenBoma continues to organise, train and equip community rangers in core landscape areas. We have expanded to

250+

Number of rangers and law enforcement agents from seven different agencies and four countries IFAW has trained in advanced crime-scene investigation techniques.

4

Number of women's groups we have established through our Female Engagement Team – to increase wildlife protection and improve economic conditions for women.

work with three community partners in Kenya: Ilkimpia Community Conservation Association (ICCA) in Loita, South Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO) in Matopato and Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOGR) in Greater Amboseli. This network of partnerships, connected through tenBoma across Kenya and northern Tanzania, enables us to provide a wildlife security net from the Maasai Mara to Mombasa and across the national border.

OOGR Chairman Daniel Leturesh attributes tenBoma with helping to prevent the killing of 86 wild animals and recovering 11 kilograms of ivory in the first six months of operations. ICCA has seen zero poaching incidents reported in the ICCA-covered portion of the Loita Forest during this period.

At the height of poaching in 2015-2016, SORALO recorded well over 100 cases of elephant poaching. In the last two years, they have recorded just three incidents. We attribute the significant reduction to improved SORALO Ranger security operations and the intelligence capacity built through tenBoma. In addition, IFAW's tenBoma initiative established Lioness, the groundbreaking implementation of Kenya's first female ranger team, in 2018.

In 2018, tenBoma expanded its community-based outreach system through a Female Engagement Team (FET) to include four women's groups in two critical Kenyan landscapes. tenBoma works with indigenous women to help elevate an important voice on issues of human-wildlife coexistence and to improve economic conditions for women in ways that translate to benefits for wildlife. Through the FET, tenBoma is empowering women with digital literacy, girls' education and teambuilding. This outreach is plugging women into a new and innovative system of threat reporting. To date, women have directly intervened and saved two lions and three elephants from retaliatory hunts. In addition, income-generating activities like bead-craft and women-run grain banks and wholesale shops are building entrepreneurship and can replace ecosystem-depleting activities such as illegal charcoal sales.

In Kenya, 70% of the wildlife is outside formally protected areas most of the time, which often results in a greater challenge than poaching: human-wildlife

competition. tenBoma works with traditional Maasai "Moran" or warrior leadership—a team of five to engage with the more than 5,000 warriors in the trans-boundary landscape from Mara to Amboseli—to integrate traditional knowledge and skills into a modern system of conservation. In 2018, tenBoma held six Moran summits attended by more than 360 Morans from the Greater Amboseli and Greater Mara ecosystems in Kenya and Tanzania. Within this 'age set' of Morans engaged through tenBoma, there were zero retaliatory hunts or poaching attempts in 2018.

In 2018, tenBoma also began working with the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to disrupt criminal networks and build intelligence and investigative capacities. Conducting a joint field assessment/gap analysis, tenBoma is now moving into the Lake Edward Basin in the Queen Elizabeth National Park landscape to develop intelligence training curricula; establish a community wildlife-crime reporting network buffering Queen Elizabeth National Park; equipping UWA with ground surveillance equipment; and building a new outpost in a known poaching hotspot. Most recently, the tenBoma UWA Liaison Officer supported the park in conducting community outreach activities in the Lake Edward community, including introducing tenBoma's FET model into the landscape.

tenBoma continues to focus on improving local capacity to combat wildlife crime and increasing IFAW's ability to serve as a wildlife security information and analysis hub. In 2019, tenBoma will deliver a landscape-level digital radio system to connect ranger communications from Amboseli to Mara and a sophisticated spatial data infrastructure which will provide a common information picture for rangers across the landscape. These improvements will more effectively serve command-and-control ranger operations and more predictively protect wildlife and wildlife rangers. In addition, **tenBoma will expand operations to form three wildlife security belts;** our Central Belt from Queen Elizabeth NP to Kampala in Uganda; our Eastern Belt from Mara to Mombasa in Kenya; and our Southern Belt from Longido to Dodoma in Tanzania.

93%

percentage by which poaching has been reduced in tsavo national park since tenBoma began.



▲ IFAW empowers Maasai women through our tenBoma initiative.

▲ IFAW's Faye Cuevas meeting with Big Life Community rangers in Tsavo National Park in Kenya.



On Land – Landscape Conservation

greater manas landscape conservation project

IFAW’s Greater Manas project in Assam, India, is a prime example of IFAW’s holistic strategy of combining animal rescue, landscape conservation and community empowerment for long-term success.

In 2006, IFAW, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) and the Assam Forest Department joined together to better protect Manas National Park’s natural resources and wildlife, restore keystone species and expand the park to fulfill the dream of creating a safe and secure Greater Manas landscape.

During a period of civil unrest in the region between the 1980s and 1990s, Manas National Park’s fauna and flora were severely reduced, the park’s infrastructure was ravaged and poaching and encroachment on forested land ran rampant. Park staff were killed. Rhinos disappeared completely. In

1992, UNESCO declared Manas a World Heritage Site “in danger.” Through the efforts of IFAW-WTI, Manas was restored to the point that it was removed from the “danger” list in 2011.

In fact, the area of protected forest and grasslands has since been doubled, many wild animals have been relocated there, wildlife law enforcement has improved and local communities are engaged in conservation activities and the preservation of this biodiversity-rich habitat, largely due to our efforts. Today, IFAW-WTI continues to work with government and communities to safeguard the landscape, reintroduce wildlife and expand habitat protections.

The IFAW-WTI Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC) plays a critical role in repopulating Manas National Park with native wildlife. IFAW-WTI’s efforts in the Greater Manas landscape

focus on rescue, rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring of individual animals; locally based conservation initiatives to bolster landscape recovery; wildlife law enforcement capacity-building trainings. We continue to promote and support culturally sensitive livelihood and education initiatives in local Bodo communities and capacity has been built to ensure adequate preparation for disasters.

CWRC has returned 19 elephant calves to the wild in Manas National Park after long-term rehabilitation. Six female elephant calves who were hand-raised at CWRC were translocated to their acclimatisation site in Manas for rehabilitation back into the wild in FY18. Three of them have been radio-collared for ongoing monitoring.

Ganga, a rhino hand-raised at CWRC, was translocated to Manas in 2007. She had her first calf in the wild in 2013 and another in 2015. Ganga’s first-born, at around five years old, delivered her first calf in 2017. The fact that the second generation is breeding is a clear indication of the success of our rhino rehabilitation efforts. In FY18, Jamuna—rehabilitated at CWRC and released into Manas in 2008—gave birth to her second calf. Jamuna’s offspring is the sixth born in

Manas to rhinos rescued and relocated by CWRC. The total rhino population in Manas is now 32, of which 13 are from CWRC. The centre has also rescued, rehabilitated and released into Manas several other wildlife species including swamp deer, Asiatic black bears, clouded leopards, flying squirrels, hog badgers, jungle cats, parakeets, owls and more.

By inspiring local children through dedicated campaigns, a new generation is learning to value their natural heritage. By enabling local people to adopt green lifestyles and livelihoods, communities on the fringes of the park have become part of Greater Manas preservation efforts.

Because local people in the Greater Manas landscape largely depend on the collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and fuelwood, providing alternate livelihoods that reduce their dependence on these natural resources is a way to protect the landscape and increase income, community engagement and conservation awareness.

By installing fuel-efficient wood cook stoves in 2,200 households, restaurants and other commercial establishments in villages on the fringe of Manas and encouraging the use of new government-subsidised LPG connections, we have

helped reduce fuelwood consumption by 35%, saved more than 9,800 tonnes of fuelwood and saved approximately 17,900 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent—all in FY18 alone.

We have been promoting traditional weaving and helping women create business enterprises that increase household income for years. In FY18, one more weaving centre was set up, which added more than 25 new women to the weaving project and more orders from a local NGO specialising in handmade artisan products. In total, we have provided weaving support for more than 200 women, agricultural help for 63 families, livestock for 17 households and trained 18 youths as Nature Guides, thus reducing their dependence on exploiting wildlife and forest resources.

Through educational events and presentations, we continue to inculcate pride among children, parents, teachers, local intellectuals and political leaders regarding Greater Manas. In FY18, we conducted 11 events and reached more than 6,700 participants both in rural and semi-urban areas. These engagements included painting wall murals and performing street plays as well as other methods to highlight the biodiversity of the Manas landscape.



200 & 18

number of women making incomes from weaving and the number of people from the Manas First Addition area trained as Nature Guides as a source of livelihood in FY18.

5 & 25

number of elephants rehabilitated in FY18 and the total number translocated to Manas for rehabilitation and release since IFAW-WTI’s CWRC was established.

6

number of calves born in manas to rhinos rescued and relocated by IFAW-WTI’s CWRC.

◀ CWRC staff guide a rehabilitated rhino into her temporary home in preparation for her return to the wild in Manas.



Section 2

by sea — marine conservation

Since our founding campaign essentially ended the Canadian commercial seal hunt, IFAW has worked to rescue marine species and protect their habitats.

Over the past half-century, IFAW has taken on many of the biggest challenges in marine conservation. Today, our scope of work includes campaigns and projects to end commercial whaling, save the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale, reduce pollution from ocean noise and marine plastics and eliminate deadly collisions between ships and marine mammals.

While we're not afraid to speak out against the problems threatening marine life, we're just as vocal when it comes to promoting solutions. To that end, we champion an alternative to whaling that is both ecologically sustainable and commercially viable: whale watching. We've also advocated for marine sanctuaries in the Pacific and Indian oceans, as well as safe havens in the waters around North and South America, and Australia.

And since we use every rescue as an opportunity to study some of the world's most elusive species, we're on the leading edge of science-based techniques for marine-mammal rescues.

To help us build critical consensus about what works in marine conservation, we partner with leading marine scientists around the world, from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, The Marine Mammal Centre and many other organisations.

At IFAW, our approach to marine conservation begins and ends with the fact that what we call the 'ocean' is, for more than half of life on Earth, home.

marine conservation



Iceland

150,000

Number of individuals who signed IFAW's petitions calling for an end to Icelandic whaling and expansion of a whale sanctuary in Faxaflói Bay in Iceland.

ending commercial whaling

In FY18, we continued our leadership of the worldwide campaign to end commercial whaling in favour of ecotourism and other activities that promote coastal livelihoods and improve marine conservation. IFAW does this by undertaking extensive advocacy work inside the last three countries that still kill whales for commercial purposes: [Iceland](#), [Norway](#) and [Japan](#), where the decision to shut down this outmoded industry must ultimately be made. We also encourage international bodies and their member governments, including the [International Whaling Commission \(IWC\)](#), the [International Maritime Organisation \(IMO\)](#), the [Convention on Migratory Species](#) and other international fora to increase their efforts to protect whales, sharks, turtles and other coastal and high-seas marine species from a full range of conservation threats.

In Japan, our goal is to help strengthen the whale-watching industry by promoting increased government, private sector and public support and recognition for this rapidly expanding form of ecotourism. In [Iceland](#), we address the serious welfare concerns that needless commercial whaling poses to minke and fin whales by encouraging responsible whale watching as a sustainable alternative ‘use’ of whales, and by actively discouraging whale meat consumption by tourists visiting Iceland. We are also working in Iceland to maintain political and public support for the recently secured [Faxaflói Bay](#) whale sanctuary, which provides a refuge for whales and, according to Icelandic whaling advocates, makes the hunting of minke whales uneconomical.

415:
number of critically endangered north atlantic right whales alive today, which we are determined to increase through a bold, new, ifaw-led campaign: #dontfailourwhale

protecting north atlantic right whales

Only about 415 North Atlantic right whales are still alive. They are one of the largest, most endangered animals on the planet. Their migratory routes run along the east coast of North America—one of the most industrialised marine landscapes in the world—where pollution, underwater noise, commercial fishing gear and busy shipping lanes pose lethal threats. Collisions with ships and entanglement in nets are all too common. With collisions, whales usually die quickly. With entanglements, an excruciating death can take months or even longer.

IFAW’s campaign to save the North Atlantic right whale is a concerted effort to address the cumulative threats facing this species: entanglements, ship strikes, ocean noise and habitat degradation. We do so by encouraging the private sector, government officials and other stakeholders to support and adopt new approaches and technologies to reduce or eliminate these threats.

Through advocacy, grassroots campaigning and education, IFAW is pushing the [US](#) and [Canadian](#) governments, along with shipping and fishing industries, to take action to protect right whales and preserve their habitat. **We’ve succeeded in securing safer ship speed limits in critical areas** and worked with mariners to increase their awareness of whales in shipping lanes. Over the last year, we launched an initiative to develop alternative fishing and lobster gear to reduce the occurrence of deadly entanglements while maintaining sustainable fisheries.

IFAW is funding real-world experiments with members of the [Massachusetts Lobstermen’s Association](#) to test ‘ropeless’ lobster traps in an effort to replace outmoded fishing gear. We are also developing a ‘whale-safe’ certification system so that people can tell whether the lobsters they buy at a grocery store or restaurant were caught using whale-friendly fishing methods.

In addition, IFAW and partners continue to promote the use of a pioneering [Whale Alert](#) app we helped create to reduce the risk of ship strikes to North Atlantic right whales. This technology offers a real-time tool mariners can utilise to reduce the risk of ship-whale collisions. The use of this application on the east and west coasts of the US has been very successful and Whale Alert has the potential to be rolled out to other regions where appropriate.



advocating for the wellbeing of whales, nationally and internationally

IFAW drafted and drove conservation initiatives in the [International Whaling Commission \(IWC\)](#) and the [Convention on Migratory Species \(CMS\)](#) encouraging protection of whale species and habitats. IFAW scientists, campaigners and partners helped secure strong, consensus-based whale conservation decisions at the CMS plenary in October 2017 on South Atlantic regional protection, marine bycatch, ocean noise and animal culture, including whales. At the IWC's September 2018 biennial meeting, IFAW played a unique role assisting governments in drafting conservation initiatives for consideration, leading to the most conservation-focused IWC agenda in history.

Extended IFAW public awareness and political outreach activities in Iceland led to the long-sought creation of an expanded whale sanctuary in Faxaflói Bay. IFAW continued to exert strong internal pressure on Icelandic fin whaling, including work with private sector tourism businesses, Icelandic media outlets, key embassies and government officials. Over the past year, we began to address the short- and long-term threats to marine animals and their habitats caused by marine plastic pollution, particularly single-use plastics, microplastics and plastic fishing gear.

in iceland, we address the serious welfare concerns that needless commercial whaling poses to minke and fin whales by encouraging responsible whale watching as a sustainable alternative 'use' of whales, and by actively discouraging whale meat consumption by tourists visiting iceland.

▲ The fluke of a diving humpback whale breaks the surface of the water, as a group of tourists leans over the railing of a boat to watch during a whale watching trip off the coast of Provincetown, Massachusetts.



ship strike prevention

Collisions with ships are a serious conservation and welfare problem for whale populations globally. IFAW aims to reduce the risk of ship-whale collisions in known ship-whale hotspots while continuing to identify other high-risk areas. IFAW is the go-to organisation on whale and shipping interactions as an accredited NGO at the [International Maritime Organisation](#).

IFAW assisted in the development of the IWC Ship Strike Strategic Plan. We worked to implement the plan in three high-risk areas identified by the IWC Scientific Committee: south of Sri Lanka, the [Hellenic Trench off Greece](#) and the [Hauraki Gulf of New Zealand](#). We funded researchers, attended relevant IMO meetings and offered scientific and technical support, including submitting a scientific paper for publication on how risks to sperm whales can be reduced. We continue to work with the [World Shipping Council](#), other industry bodies and shipping companies worldwide to reduce ship strike risks for blue and sperm whales.

our primary focus is the largest source of ocean noise: large commercial ships — 60,000 of which ply the world's oceans at any given time.



reducing ocean noise

Noise pollution in the marine environment caused by construction, seismic surveys, navy sonar and commercial shipping is displacing whales from their traditional feeding and breeding grounds. IFAW scientists and experts warn that extreme noise pollution in the marine environment can kill, injure and deafen some species of whales and dolphins, seriously disrupt their communications and drive them from their traditional habitats and ancient migratory routes. Human-caused noise harms not just whales but all marine life including many species of fish, squid, mollusks and sea turtles.

IFAW is committed to solving the problem of underwater noise pollution by championing practical solutions based on 21st century technology, advocating for reduced noise levels on the high seas and restricting or eliminating non-essential noise-generating activities in critical marine habitats. Our primary focus is the largest source of ocean noise: large commercial ships—60,000 of which ply the world's oceans at any given time. IFAW engages with shipping companies to encourage advances in hydrodynamic ship design and improved propeller design and maintenance. We work with governments and other stakeholders at the IMO to [create regulatory and policy frameworks that encourage and incentivise noise reduction](#). We have focused specifically on identifying technical measures to combine ship quieting with improved fuel efficiency and reduced carbon emissions.

Our worldwide efforts to reduce ocean noise pollution continue via our Emmy award-winning documentary '[Sonic Sea](#)' (www.sonicsea.org) produced in partnership with the Natural Resources Defence Council and production company, Imaginary Forces. This film and other communications and advocacy efforts keep the issue in front of government decision makers, the maritime industry and the public.



By Sea – Marine Conservation

marine mammal rescue and research (mmrr)

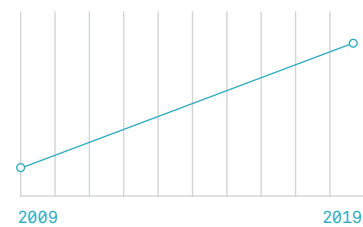
IFAW's [Marine Mammal Rescue and Research \(MMRR\)](#) team rescues stranded marine mammals, investigates the causes of strandings and shares expertise along coastlines around the globe. Today, IFAW is the world leader in rescuing stranded whales and dolphins.

Based on Cape Cod, one of the world's hotspots for cetacean strandings, IFAW's MMRR team promotes the conservation of marine mammal species and their habitats by pioneering rapid response and humane care for stranded marine mammals, advancing stranding science and increasing public awareness through education and media outreach. This global work ripples out from our [International Operations Centre on Cape Cod](#), where our team of stranding experts has built a local base of 224 active volunteers including 26 trained over the past year.

IFAW's MMRR programme made notable strides over this period, nearing the 5,000th rescue since its founding. We carried out 46 live rescues of common,



418: number of individual live-stranded dolphins ifaw rescued and released on cape cod in fy18.



14% to 74%

Improvement in IFAW's stranded dolphin release rate over the past decade.

▲ IFAW Marine Mammal Rescue Team releases two dolphins.

◀ Cape Cod is one of the world's busiest locations for marine mammal strandings.

white-sided and bottlenose dolphins, of which 40 animals were released—an 86% success rate. The team rescued and released seven Atlantic white-sided dolphins in one day. Sadly, we also found six dead seals entangled in plastic or with lesions consistent with such entanglement. The team rescued and returned three other entangled seals to the sea and conducted 38 live rescues of pinnipeds.

Team IFAW continued to lead the way this year by successfully rescuing and releasing a minke whale with a satellite tag for the first time in history. The tag transmitted for 45 days and showed the whale's migratory movements. Following that landmark rescue and release, the team attempted a second and third minke whale rescue. One animal the team successfully refloated was found dead the following morning. The second whale was in such poor condition upon discovery that we were forced to euthanise it. In each case, IFAW's experts learned more, helping to give marine mammals on Cape Cod and worldwide a fighting chance for the future.

Our MMRR team continues to pioneer field health assessments and treatments that increase the likelihood of whales and dolphins surviving once they are released.

Since 1998, we have improved successful dolphin release rates from 15% to more than 79%. We employ innovative tracking technologies to verify whether the animals we assist survive. Using small, temporary satellite tags we carefully attach, we are able to track them for up to two months after rescue. These efforts demonstrate that stranded animals—even individuals separated from their pods—not only survive after they are released, but that they can thrive.

When marine mammals strand anywhere in the world, IFAW's MMRR team is often the first called in to help. Over this period, we responded to strandings from [Argentina to Madagascar](#) and conducted first-responder trainings in cutting-edge rescue and release techniques throughout the USA, in India and in Trinidad. IFAW's data serves as a global baseline for research into marine mammal rescue internationally. We share our unique experience and knowledge of marine mammal strandings, freely exchanging information, teaching and learning from others.

Through these collaborative efforts, we continue to contribute to marine mammal conservation worldwide—and each marine mammal we save contributes to the well-being of its species.



Section 3

around the globe

IFAW experts, campaigners, rescue workers and partners are firmly grounded in hands-on projects in more than 40 countries, helping communities improve the welfare of animals and protecting the landscapes they share. Our focus is on can-do initiatives that are practical, culturally sensitive and designed to overcome immediate challenges and enhance human-wildlife coexistence—on the local and national levels. Fifty years of grassroots activism, proactive animal rescues and community engagement have proven that IFAW is effective at arriving at lasting, real-world solutions. However, we also operate with an eye on the global arenas of wildlife crime and trade, international law enforcement, worldwide environmental and wildlife protection agreements and the intricate interconnectedness of the natural world and global politics.

Decisions made in international conventions and agreements substantially influence wildlife conservation and animal welfare—these decisions impact global, regional and national policies and regulations, as well as legislation and budgetary priorities. IFAW provides member states with research on relevant issues and, as an NGO observer to these international bodies, participates in their work, advocating for the adoption of practical animal welfare and conservation solutions, grown from our hands-on experience of what works on the local level, at the intimate wildlife-human interface. By sharing this expertise with the international community, we can help reduce the suffering of individual animals and protect animal populations and their habitats.



Around The Globe

disaster responses

Since 2000

275,598

Number of animals IFAW and local partners have rescued, treated, transported or sheltered since our first disaster relief deployment in 2000 to save rare African penguins caught in a devastating oil spill from the cargo ship, MV Treasure, in South Africa.

In 2018

16

Countries where IFAW's emergency interventions occurred in FY18.



In FY18, IFAW deployed our emergency rescue team and assisted local partners 35 times to save animals from floods, droughts, wildfires, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and human-made disasters, from the United States to the Philippines, and from [Guatemala](#) to [Australia](#).

Today, there are more extreme weather events and more human-caused accidents than ever before. The magnitude and frequency of major disasters have increased at a rate no one could have anticipated even a decade ago. In fact, since 1990, natural disasters have affected about 217 million people every year—and probably billions of animals, according to some estimates.

When a disaster hits, animals, as well as people, are at great risk. Animals have few places of refuge and few ways to stay out of harm's way. That's why IFAW is ready to help—before, during and after a hurricane crashes ashore or a wildfire breaks out.

We emphasise preparedness—our most important work starts well before disaster strikes. IFAW experts help people plan for the worst. And when the worst happens, we deploy trained, well-equipped rescuers to help keep livestock, companion animals and wildlife

safe. Together with communities, we explore practical ways to prepare people and animals for the next calamity. Often, our greatest impact comes from evaluating a community's vulnerability to disasters, then working with them to address potential threats through strategic planning and capacity building.

We ensure that local, regional and national disaster plans include caring for community animals and wildlife. And IFAW organises and supports [Emergency Relief Networks \(ERNs\)](#) in high-risk locations around the world to ensure rapid responses when disaster strikes. Our ERNs connect thousands of animal welfare and animal control professionals, veterinarians and volunteers at national and local levels. We train responders and partners in every aspect of disaster preparedness and technical response, from [Animal Search and Rescue \(ASAR\)](#) to temporary sheltering and emergency medical care.

At IFAW, we act on the belief that individual animals matter. We stand ready to rescue animals in crisis and to serve the people who cherish them, rely on them and live alongside them.

◀ IFAW Disaster Response Programme Officer Jennifer Gardner helps locals and other responders lift and move bundles of straw for animals affected by an earthquake that struck Nepal.

50,874
total animals
who benefited
from ifaw's
emergency
interventions
in FY18.

23,649
wild animals

11,550
companion
animals

15,675
farm animals &
livestock



▲ In Indonesia, IFAW worked with local partners to save companion animals and livestock left behind after volcanic eruptions forced the evacuation of nearby residents.

◀ IFAW's Disaster Response team rescues pets and other animals after a flood.



11,772

Number of specimens of protected wildlife, live and dead, confirmed as for sale online in a 2017 six-week investigation of online wildlife trade in France, Germany, Russia and the UK.

Around The Globe

combating wildlife cybercrime campaign

IFAW pioneered the global movement to end wildlife cybercrime, drawing initial attention to the scale and nature of online wildlife trade with our first investigation and report in 2004. We have continued to break new ground in the years since.

In FY18, IFAW continued our successful initiatives to combat wildlife cybercrime. We encouraged online technology companies to adopt and effectively

implement policies to prohibit wildlife cybercrime and we supported law enforcement agencies' capacity to identify and prosecute wildlife cybercriminals. We continued to press policy-makers and law enforcers to ensure that wildlife cybercrime is a priority, and that policy-makers pass legislation that addresses wildlife cybercrime. In addition, we identified and highlighted cases of potential illegal online wildlife trade for

further investigation and action by law enforcement and online technology companies.

IFAW's highly respected approach—driven by rigorous research reports and effective multi-level campaigning—made online wildlife crime a high priority for politicians and companies around the globe to address. This year, our efforts helped lead to strengthened laws and/or corporate oversight in China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the USA and elsewhere.

We were able to build upon previous successes thanks in part to the Adessium Foundation, which provided a two-year grant to support our wildlife cybercrime work in Europe and Russia. This funding enabled us to continue efforts to disrupt criminals trafficking wildlife online through a combination of strategic policy work with government and private actors, and further research and project implementation at the operational level.

FY18 saw two crowning developments that moved us closer to our goal of eliminating wildlife cybercrime: the launch of IFAW's *Disrupt: Wildlife Cybercrime—Uncovering the scale of online wildlife trade* report and the creation of the first-ever *Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online*, a collaborative effort of IFAW, WWF, TRAFFIC and 21 technology, e-commerce and social media companies. As members of this coalition, tech companies pledged to collectively reduce wildlife trafficking across their platforms by 80% by 2020. In collaboration with IFAW and our partners, each company is developing and implementing policies and solutions to help achieve this goal. Founding members include Google, eBay, Etsy, Facebook, Instagram, Microsoft, Tencent, Baidu and Alibaba. US State Department, US Fish & Wildlife Service, and China Customs representatives were also present at the founding meeting.

IFAW unveiled its latest report, *Disrupt: Wildlife Cybercrime*, in May 2018. Our researchers, working for six weeks in four countries, identified advertisements for 11,772 endangered and threatened specimens worth more than £3m (US\$3,958,410). Months of preparatory research, advocacy and education of policy-makers and various public audiences produced an enlightening report that led to major advances in combating wildlife cybercrime. The report, including IFAW's recommendations, was shared with select online technology companies. Ongoing employee trainings and cooperation have led platform owners to implement concrete measures to reduce illegal wildlife ads in their marketplaces.

IFAW offices in Germany, France and the UK, with support from the USA, worked together to share the report and related assets with key media and policy-makers to solidify IFAW's role as a leading global wildlife cybercrime expert and to prod national and international bodies to take further action to stop this scourge. The report garnered excellent coverage on social media and across a range of national newspapers in Europe, from *The Guardian* and *Der Spiegel* to *Government Europa*, *Le Figaro* and *Agence-France Presse*. Such media coverage increases public awareness of wildlife cybercrime and intensifies pressure on policy-makers and elected officials to take decisive action to reduce and eliminate it. In addition, *Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online* members, eBay, Etsy, Facebook and Instagram, removed all the listings identified by IFAW that breached their company policies.

Because people can access the Internet in nearly every part of the world, IFAW raises global awareness of its potential for harming wildlife through illegal online trade in live animals and the sale of wildlife parts and derivatives. We do this through direct mail, email alerts and social media outreach. The fundamental message we convey is: "If you don't buy, they won't die."

80%

percentage by which tech company members of the coalition to end wildlife trafficking online pledged to reduce wildlife trafficking on their platforms by 2020

100,000+

number of prohibited wildlife listings eBay removed from its platforms in 2017 and 2018 alone.



▲ Cheetah cubs inside a cage that was confiscated in Jordan.

◀ Wildlife cybercrime threatens the survival of rhinos, coveted for their horns.

ivory ban & demand reduction campaigns

► global, eu-wide & united kingdom



IFAW's holistic approach to combating the illegal wildlife trade, and the trade in elephant ivory specifically, leads us to address challenges in source, transit and consumer countries. IFAW advocates for supportive policies within international conventions and in governments and institutions in [Europe](#), [North America](#), [Asia](#) and [Australia](#).

source countries

Stopping poachers before they kill is critical to protecting wildlife. In East and Southern Africa, IFAW brings together technical expertise, government contacts and the active engagement of local communities in fresh, new ways to stop the killing through initiatives such as tenBoma and landscape-level projects in [Kenya](#), [Malawi](#), [Zambia](#), [Zimbabwe](#) and [India](#).

transit countries

Working with national, regional and international partners, IFAW helps provide customs agents, police and border guards with the knowledge, skills and networks they need to stop shipments of wildlife contraband before they arrive in consumer countries. Ultimately, our goal is to increase the capacity of law enforcement—in the EU and elsewhere—to identify, disrupt and dismantle the criminal enterprises behind wildlife poaching and smuggling.

consumer countries

In consumer countries, particularly the UK, EU member states, [China](#) and the [USA](#), we seek to strengthen legislation and law enforcement as we also work to change societal attitudes to reduce the consumption of wildlife, dead and alive. Our awareness campaigns

highlight the cruelty of the illegal wildlife trade and its threat to the survival of wildlife species around the world. We understand that the fundamental challenge is deploying social marketing strategies that are effective in reducing overall demand for wildlife products.

Continued demand and trade in ivory from any source, legal or illegal, including worked ivory and pre-convention specimens, negatively affect elephant populations. Because significant legal commercial trade in raw and worked ivory continues within and from the EU, IFAW's European offices banded together to launch a campaign in July 2017 calling on the European Union to close its domestic ivory markets. The campaign objective is for the EU to introduce mandatory, comprehensive and permanent legislation to ban all external commercial trade in ivory (imports, exports and re-exports) and prohibit intra-EU commercial trade, following the UK model.

In FY18, IFAW worked toward the passage of legislation that includes some narrow exemptions for museum acquisitions and exchanges and the sale of musical instruments that contain a small percentage of ivory. Pieces of significant historical importance are exempt when verified through radiocarbon dating and approval by an independent expert panel. We also advocated for the creation of a standardised EU-wide monitoring system for ivory trade, a common and consistent method of recording ivory seizures, and a

higher level of transparency by making ivory seizure data publicly available in a report every year, in order to provide an accurate comparison of country data across the EU.

The UK government announced its intention to institute an ivory ban in April 2018, a significant success for IFAW following years of campaigning. It is one of the toughest ivory bans in the world. Leading up to this milestone, IFAW gave evidence at the Ivory Bill Select Committee in Parliament in front of 20 MPs, Ministers and Shadow Ministers. IFAW was one of only five NGOs called to give evidence as a lead organisation behind the introduction of this ivory ban. We held briefings and receptions for MPs, educated consumers, mobilised supporters to press for a ban and launched the *Ivory Seizures in Europe* report. We made considerable progress during FY18. Later in calendar year 2018, the ban became law.

In China, IFAW's behaviour change campaign resulted in the reduction of wildlife traded and consumer demand. Armed with stronger policies banning ivory trade and increasing penalties for wildlife consumption, IFAW added popular social media channels to our existing arsenal of media outlets to reach target audiences with the aim of stigmatising wildlife consumption. Our adaption of the popular game, Who is the Killer? — linking wildlife consumption with poaching — went viral, reaching hundreds



165 scientists

number of scientists from 33 nations who co-signed a letter to the EU Commission calling for an EU Ivory Ban.

90

number of EU Parliament members who, siding with IFAW, called for a total EU ban on ivory trade and imports in May 2018.

of millions of Chinese mobile users. Major technology companies, such as [Tencent](#) and [Baidu](#) joined IFAW's campaign by enhancing online market enforcement and applying innovative technologies to combat the illegal wildlife trade. In one year, IFAW's campaign leveraged over \$20 million in in-kind donations from China's private sector.

In the [USA](#) and [Australia](#), IFAW is at the forefront calling for the closure of domestic ivory markets. We continue to advocate for local, state and federal officials to close ivory trade loopholes, increase enforcement efforts and ban all ivory imports, exports and sales. We have investigated online retailers, auction houses and antiques dealers; shared our findings with elected officials and industry leaders; and mobilised public support for an end to the ivory trade.

30: number of african nations that demanded the eu close its domestic ivory market, end all ivory exports and support efforts to ban the global ivory trade in march 2018.

◀ Australia, France, the USA and many other countries have burned or crushed confiscated ivory to put it "beyond use."

disrupt workshops

► (detecting illegal species through prevention training)



In FY18, IFAW’s DISRUPT workshops reached more than 600 customs agents, front-line border guards, animal quarantine officers, port inspectors, environmental police and wildlife law enforcement personnel from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Morocco, Jordan, Oman, Iraq and China. Our trainings increase the skills and knowledge of wildlife law enforcement, police and customs agents, while at the same time building the kinds of cross-border cooperation and cordial working relationships that enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement in combating international wildlife crimes.

IFAW customises every workshop to ensure that it delivers the most relevant and necessary knowledge and skills to each particular audience. Trainers and subject-area experts teach a wide range of practical skills, from species identification, risk mitigation and the

care, handling and transport of commonly trafficked species to applying the latest international trade laws and regulations and spotting ever-changing smuggling techniques and fraudulent CITES permits.

Since we delivered our first DISRUPT workshop in 2006, more than 40 nations have invited IFAW to train their personnel. In addition, we have collaborated with international bodies such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), Environment Canada, Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) and INTERPOL to make our workshops as effective as possible.

621:
number of law enforcement personnel who attended one of 15 workshops ifaw delivered in 2018.

5,749+:
number of participants in disrupt workshops since ifaw began them in 2006.



▲ Participants of a DISRUPT workshop in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.



▲ DISRUPT training for Alibaba.

working with international institutions

► convention on international trade in endangered species (cites) and others

IFAW has long participated in the workings of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), International Whaling Commission and other relevant agreements, programmes and processes with environmental and animal welfare aspects. We send representatives to meetings of these MEAs to ensure that their decisions are in the best interests of the world’s wildlife and habitats. CITES, the United Nations agreement that governs the international trade in wildlife and wildlife products, is especially critical in the fight to prevent the overexploitation of wild animals. In each of these venues, we engage in proceedings, organise educational workshops, issue policy recommendations, distribute scientific papers and hold one-on-one discussions

with delegates on critical conservation and trade issues.

This year, there were important developments in two of these international agreements dedicated to the protection of wildlife, with the 12th meeting of the CMS Conference of Parties (CoP12) taking place in October 2017, and preparatory meetings running up to the 18th CITES Conference of the Parties, due to take place in 2019. Thanks to the efforts of IFAW and partners, governments at the CMS conference agreed to increase protections for giraffes, chimpanzees, lions, leopards and six species of sharks.

Shortly after, IFAW representatives at the first of two CITES Standing Committee meetings in the run up to the now-cancelled CITES Conference in Sri Lanka sought to ensure that hard-fought gains at the previous conference will be

implemented effectively. Having secured protection for pangolins at the last conference as well as an endorsement of tougher action on domestic ivory trade and wildlife cybercrime, IFAW advocated for continued implementation of action plans to crack down on both. It was determined that IFAW will advise a CITES working group dedicated to wildlife cybercrime, in recognition of our groundbreaking work in this area.

We also supported calls by governments for action against the trade in sei whale products by Japan, and encouraged the CITES Secretariat and member states to continue to engage youth audiences, including through a possible second youth conference ahead of COP18. IFAW organised and convened the first-ever such forum ahead of the last CITES conference.



28:
number of shark and ray species now protected by cites thanks to the ongoing advocacy of organisations like ifaw.

◀ Kelvin Alie, IFAW Executive Vice President, hosts a round table discussion with INTERPOL, Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Foundation and Conservation International to combat wildlife trafficking.



United Kingdom

successes for animals from the united kingdom

finn's law

In 2018, MP Sir Oliver Heald MP, with IFAW support, tabled a Private Member's Bill in Parliament; The Animal Welfare (Service Animals) Bill, or Finn's Law. The legislation would make it an offence to harm or abuse an animal in the line of duty – the first of its kind. The Bill was named after a police dog named Finn who was almost killed protecting his handler, PC Dave Wardell, from a teenager with a knife. Finn sustained life-threatening injuries and underwent emergency surgery, while his attacker was charged only with criminal damage for his attack on Finn.

Since then, PC Dave Wardell has campaigned tirelessly to change the law to increase sentences for animal abusers and properly recognise service animals in UK law. IFAW has supported the Finn's Law campaign from the outset. Dave and Finn's work led to the Government announcing plans to increase maximum sentences for animal abusers from six months to five years.

IFAW awarded Finn the *IFAW Animal of the Year Award* in recognition of his extraordinary bravery and the efforts of his handler Dave in the Finn's Law campaign in FY18. Finn and Dave met with Sir Oliver Heald MP at this ceremony. Sir Oliver went on to champion the campaign and worked hard to bring the much-needed legislative change to Parliament. The speed with which Finn's Law passed through the House of Commons and the House of Lords is a testament to the Parliament's recognition of the valuable work service animals do. We hope to see Finn's Law on the statute books soon so that these animals receive the legal protection they deserve.

pups campaign

IFAW continued to campaign for an end to cruel puppy farming. We focused on convincing the UK public to avoid irresponsible puppy buying, particularly online, and by lobbying for a UK ban on the sale of puppies without the mother present.

A "third-party puppy sale" occurs when someone buys a dog or cat from an establishment such as a pet shop or via the internet, without seeing its parents, and without knowing where the animal comes from. Third-party sales enable unscrupulous sellers to realise large profits by breeding animals in substandard conditions. There are also many cases of animals bred on puppy farms abroad being sold on in the UK. These animals are often sick, underage, have false papers, do not have the right vaccinations, and the welfare of their parents is not guaranteed.

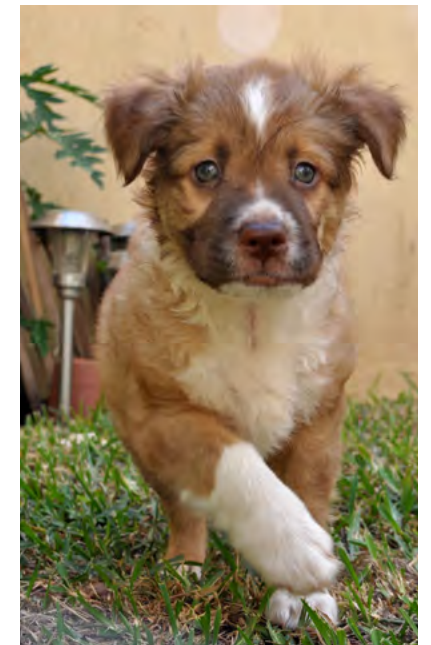
IFAW has been campaigning on this issue for a number of years. In FY18, our PUPS campaign provided "buyer beware" advice on what to look for when buying a puppy. We also held events in Parliament, tabled questions, and worked with the Chair of the Environment Select Committee who held a debate on third-party sales in the main chamber which was well attended and made a solid case for introducing a ban.

In 2018, the Secretary of State for the Environment announced that the Government would bring forward legislation to ban the third-party sales of puppies when Parliamentary time allowed, stopping the import of thousands of puppies bred in appalling conditions and suffering in transit.

This new legislation is commonly known as Lucy's Law, named after a dog rescued from cruel conditions on a puppy farm. Lucy passed away three years after her rescue but her legacy lives on. We have been supporting the Lucy's Law campaign, which incorporated our PUPS messaging, to get the Government onboard.

The Government finally debated and passed this important legislation in May 2019, which prohibits anyone other than breeders from selling their puppies and kittens, as of 2020 when the law comes into force.

20: the percentage of puppies bought from pet shops or directly from the internet who suffer from parvovirus — an often fatal disease which can cost up to £4,000 to treat.



◀ Thanks to Finn the police dog, Finn's Law makes it an offence to harm or abuse an animal in the line of duty.

▲ Buying a puppy should not be an instant decision and a healthy puppy is worth waiting for. A good breeder will let you visit the puppies at an early stage, before they're ready to leave.

uk ivory trade ban



500+

Kilograms of ivory surrendered to the UK office over a period of 24 months. The ivory then either gets destroyed or it's kept for educational and training purposes.

As part of our global strategy, IFAW UK continued to encourage bans on ivory sales. Over the last two years, we have worked, alongside allies and supporters, to lobby the UK Government to close its domestic ivory market. We held a successful *IFAW Ivory Surrender* launch event in Parliament in July 2017. Fifty-seven MPs attended including Ministers, ex-Secretaries of State and former shadow ministers. We received more than half a metric tonne of ivory from members of the public, most of which we gave to a UK enforcement agency. We used ivory from the surrender to show to MPs during parliamentary receptions, with the intention of providing an emotive and striking physical reminder that all ivory comes from dead elephants. In September 2017, we held a Parliamentary Reception to launch IFAW UK's new *Ivory Seizures in Europe* report. More than 60 MPs and Lords attended, including multiple high profile MPs.

In addition, IFAW was instrumental in getting the latest ivory fingerprinting technology into the hands of law enforcement officers in 18 countries. Developed in the UK by the Metropolitan Police and King's College London, these kits help law enforcers gather vital evidence to disrupt the illegal wildlife trade. We also used the ivory fingerprinting kit to highlight the illegal trade and the importance of a ban. It was a practical and effective way to engage MPs by portraying how these kits were helping to catch poachers in elephant range states. We have used the fingerprinting kit to strengthen our call for an ivory ban in the UK and to support calls for an EU ban.

As part of our efforts, we wrote to all MPs, met with nearly half of them in person, attended party conferences, wrote political briefings and tabled a petition in Parliament. We asked friendly MPs to hold debates to help keep the issue on the Government's radar. IFAW also worked with a range of stakeholders, including fine art dealers, musicians, museums, other conservation organisations and relevant Government Departments, to develop one of the strongest ivory bans in the world that would be beneficial for elephants and contain practical and enforceable exemptions. On 20 December 2018, the Government passed the Ivory Act.

iwt conference

The UK Government hosted the fourth Global Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Conference in London. IFAW worked closely with the Government to organise it. We were also asked to support the Wildlife Trade Champion, Zac Goldsmith MP, who coordinated the conference across three governmental departments and ensured its success. IFAW was asked by the Foreign Office to set up a stand to distribute ivory fingerprinting kits to representatives of key elephant range states. We donated 70 ivory fingerprinting kits with the Metropolitan Police and King's College Forensics to more than 40 countries to help tackle the illegal trade. We talked about our wildlife crime-stopping initiatives with the heads of delegations from countries around the world and presented an ivory fingerprinting kit to a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Police for use in field tests by his team in Malawi.

IWT conference organisers accepted a suggestion from IFAW to include wildlife cybercrime as a topic for a conference side event. The resulting discussion panel

brought together online marketplaces and social media companies with the Foreign Office Minister, IFAW and our partners, TRAFFIC and WWF. The outcome was the launch of a new Global Action Plan to help stop cyber-enabled wildlife crime, with companies pledging to reduce wildlife crime by 80% by 2020.

The plan builds on previous efforts to harness technology and strengthen international cross-border collaboration. It aims to share best practices and solutions to close online markets to wildlife cybercriminals, including tackling displacement to other platforms and raising consumer awareness.

108,530

The number of people in the UK who signed a petition for the UK Government to introduce a UK ivory trade ban.

148,248

The number of signatures received in response to the Government e-petition to ban the sale of puppies by pet shops and all commercial third party dealers.

- ◀ A selection of the ivory artefacts which were sent into the UK office as part of the ivory surrender which started in 2016.
- ▼ David Cowdrey, IFAW's Head of Policy and Campaigns, alongside 40 rangers, customs and police officers who attended the British High Commission fingerprinting training in Mozambique.



financial overview



combined financial statements

Combined financial statements (unaudited)* for the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017 in thousands of US dollars

statement of financial position

Assets	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	25,377	23,775
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	13,304	8,753
Fixed assets, net	18,007	18,321
Investment	58,947	55,908
Total assets	115,635	106,757
Liabilities	2018	2017
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	10,012	8,760
Notes payable	11,413	11,796
Total liabilities	21,425	20,556
Net assets	94,210	86,201
Total liabilities and net assets	115,635	106,757

* Financial statements for each IFAW entity are prepared in accordance with local country accounting principles and are audited separately. The Revenue/Expenses summary is prepared on a basis that approximates accounting principles used in the United States.

statement of activities

Revenues	2018	2017
Supporter contributions	52,867	51,491
Bequests	24,502	16,368
Donated goods and services	23,329	44,886
Investment and other operating income	4,448	4,500
Total revenues, gains and other support	105,146	117,245
Expenses	2018	2017
Total programme and operating expenses	97,774	113,282
Excess of revenue over expenses	7,372	3,963

◀ A member of the Chikolongo community in Malawi waters his crops.

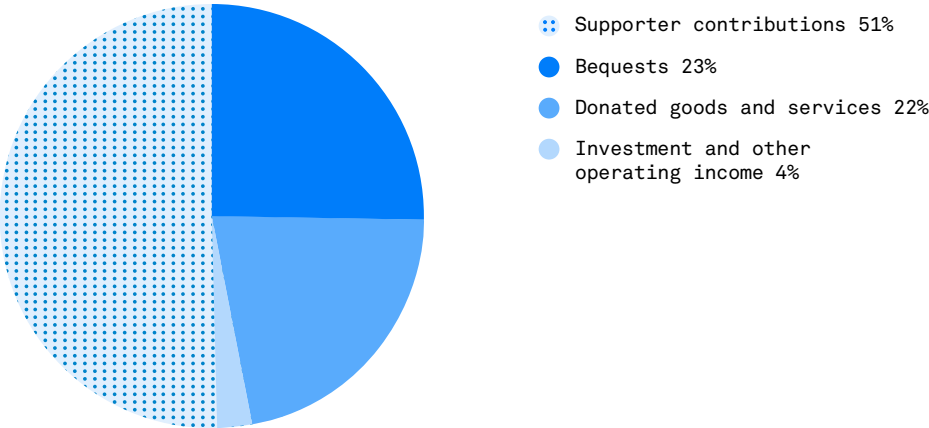
ifaw allocation of programme and operating expenses

Year Ended 30 June 2018

Entity	Location	Programme & Programme support	Fundraising
International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc.	United States	89.4%	10.6%
International Fund for Animal Welfare IFAW in Action	United Kingdom	96.9%	3.1%
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	United Kingdom	81.7%	18.3%
International Fund for Animal Welfare Inc./ Fonds international pour la protection des animaux inc.	Canada	84.5%	15.5%
Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare)	The Netherlands	83.7%	16.3%
IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH	Germany	89.0%	11.0%
Fonds international pour la protection des animaux (IFAW France)	France	71.1%	28.9%
International Fund for Animal Welfare (Australia) Pty Limited	Australia	79.5%	20.5%
International Fund for Animal Welfare NPC	South Africa	93.5%	6.5%
International Fund for Animal Welfare Limited	Zambia	100.0%	0.0%
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) Limited	Malawi	100.0%	0.0%

total revenue gains and other support

1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018



ifaw revenue/expenses — united kingdom

Figures below in thousands of pounds sterling for the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017

Revenues	2018	2017
Supporter contributions	11,431	12,228
Bequests	7,111	7,734
Investment and other operating income	174	498
Total revenues, gains and other support	18,716	20,460
Expenses	2018	2017
Programme and programme support	15,602	18,295
Fundraising and fundraising support	3,486	3,534
Total programme and operating expenses	19,088	21,829
Deficit of revenue over expenses	(372)	(1,369)

**animals
and people
thriving
together**



International Fund
for Animal Welfare

Annual Report FY 2018
United Kingdom

87-90 Albert Embankment
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SE1 7UD

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