fifty years of helping animals, people, and the place we call home.
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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 innovative 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.

As we celebrate IFAW’s 50th anniversary, we asked 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 bona fides 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 centers 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.
vision: animals and people thriving together.

mission: fresh thinking and bold action for animals, people, and the places we call home.
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 organization 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 century of IFAW 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 macaque, was loaded into a plane for transport to Florida to be released back into the wild.

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.

China

A rescued manatee, Washburn, was loaded into a plane for transport to Florida to be released back into the wild.

Canada

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

Russia

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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

leadership

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Country Director, Canada

IFAW CEO Azzedine Downes chats with rangers in Kasungu National Park in Malawi.
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.
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. Familiarizing 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 minimize human-wildlife competition. We also created a program 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.
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 Program 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 Program 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 programs and construction crews, maintain park vehicles, or sew uniforms for rangers.

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).
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 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 (OOGR) 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 OOGR leaders and members to establish the Kitenen 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 Kitenen, free constructing access roads, game-viewing tracks, and community ranger bases to donating patrol vehicles.

IFAW also helped OOGR members modernize their traditional livestock husbandry practices and, through our fully funded scholarship program, enabled 60 Maasai students to pursue high school and university degrees. To help communities in the northern part of the OOGR, 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 OOGR. 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 OOGR land. Currently an average of one elephant poaching incident occurs annually in Amboseli — the lowest in Kenya. In addition, in 2018, IFAW donated two specialized 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.
percentage by which poaching has been reduced in tsavo national park since tenBoma began.
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 in 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 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.

By 2008, 28 rhino calves had been relocated to Manas, and 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 elephant calves who were hand-raised at CWRC were translocated to their acclimatization 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 center has also rescued, rehabilitated and released into Manas several other wildlife species including swamp deer, Asian 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-subsidized LPG connections, we have helped reduce fuelwood consumption.

IFAW-WTI’s efforts 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.

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 income from weaving and the number of people 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.
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 Center, and many other organizations.

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.

Section 2
ending commercial whaling

In FY18, we continued our leadership of the worldwide campaign to end commercial whaling in favor 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 Organization (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 Faxafloi Bay whale sanctuary, which provides a refuge for whales and, according to Icelandic whaling advocates, makes the hunting of minke whales uneconomical.

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 industrialized 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 ‘rope-less’ 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 utilize 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 Faxafloi Bay. IFAW continued to exert strong internal pressure on Icelandic fish 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.

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 organization on whale and shipping interactions as an accredited NGO at the International Maritime Organization.

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 ocean 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 ocean 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 incentivize 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 Defense 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.

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29
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 Center 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 program made notable strides over this period, nearing the 5,000th rescue since its founding. We carried out 46 live rescues of common, 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 36 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 euthanize 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 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.
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.
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, 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 has 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 emphasize 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 organizes 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 the 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.

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
companies to adopt and effectively
initiatives to combat wildlife cybercrime.

In FY18, IFAW continued our successful
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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 US$3.958,410
(£3m). 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
collaboration 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
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and
'Africa's
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Wildlife cybercrime threatens
the survival of rhinos, coveted for their horns.

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

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.

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 policymakers 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
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ivory ban & demand reduction campaigns

Around The Globe

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 terkoma 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 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 standardized 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 organization behind the introduction of this ivory ban. We held briefings and receptions for MPs, educated consumers, mobilized 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 behavior 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 stigmatizing wildlife consumption. Our adaptation of the popular game, Who is the Killer? — linking wildlife consumption with the cruelty of the illegal wildlife trade 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 mobilized public support for an end to the ivory trade.

poaching — went viral, reaching hundreds 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.

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 behavior change 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.

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.

30: Number of scientists from 33 nations who signed a letter to the EU Commission calling for an EU Ivory Ban.

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

Number of African nations who demanded the EU close its domestic ivory market, end all ivory exports and support efforts to ban the global ivory trade in March 2018.

38 International Fund for Animal Welfare
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 enforcement personnel from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Morocco, Jordan, Oman, Iraq, and China. Our trainings increase the skills and necessary knowledge and skills to ensure that it delivers the most relevant and effective of law enforcement in combating international wildlife crimes.

IFAW customizes every workshop 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.

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, programs 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, organize 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 2019 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 will continue to advocate for 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 sev 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 organized 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 organizations like ifaw.

Kelvin Alle, IFAW Executive Vice President, hosts a round table discussion with INTERPOL, Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Foundation, and Conservation International to combat wildlife trafficking.
issue of underwater noise and European legislation linked to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. With European Commission, Parliament and industry representatives, we explored measures to reduce noise. We joined MEP Catherine Bearder, the Royal Museum of Natural History, the Belgian CITES authority, and other NGOs in an exhibition and debate on combating wildlife crime and the disposition of confiscated wildlife. IFAW presented our vision for tackling wildlife crime and suggested further steps the EU could take to implement the EU Wildlife Trafficking Action Plan, including the closure of domestic ivory markets.

IFAW helps to shape and align EU policy and funding streams to support critical habitats and species. We have contributed to EU development policy on biodiversity conservation for Africa and Asia, Larger than Elephants and Larger than Tigers, respectively. With EU funding support, IFAW and other partners are implementing projects in the Greater Kilimanjaro landscape along the Kenya-Tanzania border, Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as in Southeast Asia, proving, in practice, that IFAW is a trustworthy partner in managing complex, state of the art, conservation projects.

ivory campaign

Contrary to public perception that commercial ivory trade was fully banned in 1990, significant legal ivory trade continues in the EU. Due to loopholes in the EU’s regulation scheme, illegal ivory trading persists on the continent, including the laundering of new ivory. Any legal trade in ivory fuels demand and encourages poaching. The EU is a consumer of and a crucial transit hub for the global ivory trade.

In 2017, IFAW launched the #NoIvoryInEU campaign to close the EU ivory market, allowing trade only for narrow exemptions. The same year, the European Commission recommended that Member States suspend the (re)export of raw ivory and opened a public consultation. To encourage swift implementation, we led a coalition of NGOs and worked with diverse stakeholders, including auction houses, faith leaders, scientists, and online retailers. IFAW also reached out to supporters and helped generate one of the highest response rates ever to a consultation, with more than 90% of the 90,000 respondents in support of an EU ban on ivory trade.

In March 2018, IFAW and other NGOs turned over more than 1.2 million signatures to Karmenu Vella, inspiring positive wildlife and conservation policies

EU advocacy

To be successful in our practical work to protect animals and the places we call home, we must start by encouraging governments to improve wildlife policies and prioritise conservation funding. IFAW’s team in Brussels harnesses our achievements in the field to feed into political advocacy and the shaping of the EU external strategy. Decisions taken by the European Union can have far-reaching impacts on conservation and animal welfare, not only in Europe but globally.

Our advocacy influences EU policy and international agreements, in which the EU’s voting bloc can mean success or failure for the protection of wildlife. The IFAW EU office leverages the expertise of our European offices to bring a unified and targeted voice to our strategic campaigns. These coordinated efforts help drive national policy, generate Member State support for harmonised EU policy, and push the EU to act as a global leader protecting wildlife on land and sea in critical multilateral environmental agreements such as CITES and IWC.

IFAW regularly engages the European Parliament to influence vital policy changes through direct meetings with policy-makers on legislative proposals, hosting events, sharing expertise and raising awareness on critical issues. Our team hosted a screening of IFAW’s award-winning film, Sonic Sea, to inform MEPs on the...
then transported to other EU Member States. Wildlife is sourced, transit and consumer region for wildlife trafficking. Europe plays a key role in wildlife trafficking as a pressure has resulted in the EU reviewing its policies. Adopting stricter legislation on ivory trade. This has led to France, Belgium and the UK joining France in the work of IFAW’s European offices, action by Member States followed, with Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium and the UK joining France in adopting stricter legislation on ivory trade. This pressure has resulted in the EU reviewing its policies.

**Tackling wildlife trafficking from North Africa to Europe**

Europe plays a key role in wildlife trafficking as a source, transit and consumer region for wildlife products and live animals. A primary trade route for smuggling live wild animals is via the North Africa-Southern Europe corridor. Points of exit from North Africa include Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, with Southern Europe as a primary EU entry point. Wildlife is then transported to other EU Member States including France, Belgium and the Netherlands. IFAW initiated the EU-North Africa Wildlife Trafficking Project to bring together law enforcement capacity building, animal rescue expertise and political advocacy to disrupt this smuggling route. We continue to address the management of confiscated live animals and help authorities identify gaps in capacity and other challenges in tackling wildlife trafficking. Research in France revealed a lack of reception facilities that meet the welfare needs of confiscated animals. We initiated efforts to identify rescue centres and we are working with the French government to develop animal-friendly protocols.

In North Africa, IFAW partners with the Moroccan government to close the North Africa-Southern Europe smuggling route, used to transport endangered Barbary macaques, one of the most trafficked mammals into Europe for the last decade. Born to be Wild, a holistic project designed to protect the Barbary macaque, is executed by IFAW and AAP (Animal Advocacy and Protection) with funding from the Nationale Postcode Loterij (Dutch Postal Code Lottery). IFAW supports anti-poaching scouts in Ifrane National Park and educates tourists. In 2018, IFAW delivered customised law enforcement trainings to forestry and customs authorities. This vital capacity-building was complemented by a landmark training on Humane Handling and Care of Confiscated Wildlife by our wildlife rescue experts.

**Reducing marine ship strikes**

In 2017, IFAW joined the umbrella organisation, Seas at Risk, to increase our influence in Europe on marine shipping and its impact on cetaceans. We secured greater input into the ongoing EU debate on marine-related legislation, including a ban on single-use plastics. With Seas at Risk, we developed a report called “Reduce the noise!” which found that Member States of the European Union are set to fail to protect marine wildlife from the impacts of intense underwater noise levels by 2020, despite a requirement to do so under EU marine law. The report also presents concrete measures to reduce underwater noise that can already be adopted to ease the life of European marine mammals and other marine species.

In an effort to prevent ship strikes with sperm whales in the Strait of Gibraltar, a voluntary summer speed limit was adopted in 2007. This was endorsed by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization. Ten years later, IFAW sent a researcher to assess its results. The Strait of Gibraltar’s nutrient-rich waters attract high numbers of whales, but they are not alone: about 110,000 ships traverse the Strait each year. That equates to 300 voyages per day or 12 per hour, putting whales at risk of ship strikes. Collisions with large ships often go undetected or unreported, as mariners are either unaware of hitting whales or do not report an incident. For whales not killed immediately, a collision can result in serious injuries.

During our investigation, we collected data on whale and dolphin populations, examined ship speeds, and identified vessel types and ship operators passing through the Strait. IFAW examined how the voluntary speed limits were communicated in literature, on sea charts and in the geographic area itself. Our results indicate that the speed limit has not been communicated effectively to mariners. In addition, other factors at play in the Strait that harm cetaceans include underwater noise, plastic pollution and unsustainable whale watching. We will use this information to shape advocacy to the shipping sector and European governments on the impact of shipping on the marine environment and its inhabitants.
## 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>25,377</td>
<td>23,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and other current assets</td>
<td>13,304</td>
<td>8,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets, net</td>
<td>18,007</td>
<td>18,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>58,347</td>
<td>55,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>115,635</td>
<td>106,757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and other current liabilities</td>
<td>10,012</td>
<td>8,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes payable</td>
<td>11,413</td>
<td>11,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td>21,425</td>
<td>20,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Net assets**                              | 94,210 | 86,201 |
| **Total liabilities and net assets**        | 115,635| 106,757|

### statement of activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporter contributions</td>
<td>52,867</td>
<td>51,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bequests</td>
<td>24,502</td>
<td>16,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donated goods and services</td>
<td>23,329</td>
<td>44,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment and other operating income</td>
<td>4,448</td>
<td>4,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenues, gains and other support</strong></td>
<td>185,146</td>
<td>117,245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total program and operating expenses</td>
<td>97,774</td>
<td>113,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Excess of revenue over expenses             | 7,372  | 3,963  |

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*A member of the Chikolongo community in Malawi waters crops.

* 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.
ifaw allocation of program and operating expenses

Year Ended 30 June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Program &amp; Program support</th>
<th>Fundraising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc.</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>81.7%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonds International pour la protection des animaux (IFAW France)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare (Australia) Pty Limited</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare NPC</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare Limited</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) Limited</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ifaw revenue/expenses — germany*

*The European Union office is a branch of IFAW International Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporter contributions</td>
<td>8,695</td>
<td>9,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bequests</td>
<td>5,110</td>
<td>1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donated goods and services</td>
<td>1,683</td>
<td>3,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment and other operating income</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenues, gains and other support</td>
<td>15,651</td>
<td>14,744</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>11,615</td>
<td>18,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative support</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>1,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total program and operating expenses</td>
<td>14,343</td>
<td>12,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of revenue over expenses</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>1,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

total revenue gains and other support

1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

- Supporter contributions 51%
- Bequests 23%
- Donated goods and services 22%
- Investment and other operating income 4%
animals and people

thriving together
let’s get to work