

**annual report
july 2020 – june 2021**

ifaw
—

Netherlands



animals and people thriving together



Photo: Luiz Felipe Mendes / © IFAW



Photo: Steven Ngombay / © IFAW

IFAW protects individual animals by rescuing animals in need, rehabilitating them back to health and safely releasing them back into safe and secure wild habitats.

We believe **every individual animal counts** and there is no better example of an IFAW project that marries animal welfare and conservation than the **IFAW-Wild Is Life Elephant Rehabilitation Project**. It's **Zimbabwe's only project that rescues wild elephant calves orphaned due to poaching, human-wildlife conflict and natural disasters like droughts—the frequency and intensity of which are amplified by climate change—and then returns them to the wild.**

At the purpose-built **Zimbabwe Elephant Nursery (ZEN)** in Harare, rescued calves receive intense round-the-clock care from full-time handlers. Sometimes they are just a few days old and sometimes they arrive severely injured—all are traumatised. The work **to rehabilitate a rescued elephant calf can take up to 10 years**, with great attention given to their behavioural and social needs.

More than **840 kilometres to the northwest, outside Victoria Falls**, IFAW is **funding the lease of a 345-square-kilometres (85,000-acres) habitat in the Panda Masuie Forest Reserve**. The elephants come here when they are ready to learn to lead wild lives and are able to

interact with the herds of elephants that move freely in the landscape.

Panda Masuie is in a network of protected areas in Zimbabwe that form part of the **Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area**, which spans five countries. It is one of the world's largest transfrontier conservation areas and includes Africa's largest population of wild elephants. **Elephants are the central focus of the work at Panda Masuie**, but the project integrates activities that crosscut all of IFAW's programmes.

In FY21, **four rescued and rehabilitated orphaned elephant calves successfully began living among wild elephant herds in Panda Masuie**. Released elephants are tracked with collars to provide insight into their activities and monitor how well they are integrating into the wild. Placed at strategic sites, camera traps are giving us insights into the presence, diversity and distribution of wildlife that thrive and call Panda Masuie home, including two prides of lions, as well as many wild dogs, hyenas, leopards and other threatened species.

A grant from the **International Union for Conservation of Nature, Save Our Species (IUCN SOS)** has supported **16 forestry rangers and supervisors and trained eight Community Fence Attendants**. On the Forest Reserve, four permanent ranger bases have been rehabilitated to enhance

anti-poaching efforts for the protection of elephants and other wildlife.

The project also works closely with the neighbouring **Masuwe community and permanently employs 42 people**, including fence attendants responsible for the upkeep of the 15-kilometre fence built in FY21 to protect four villages and crops.

IFAW is here to Re:solve the issues, find solutions and create a lasting impact that ensures animals and people thrive together.

▲ IFAW's Azzedine Downes, Jason Bell, Jimmiel Mandima, and Neil Greenwood, visited Kasungu National Park in Malawi as part of an inspection tour of IFAW's Malawi-Zambia Transboundary Landscape project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

◀ IFAW is rehabilitating giant anteaters together with our partners of Instituto Tamandua after forest fires in Pantanal in Brazil.



message from the country director

Last year I said that a year full of activities and successes had passed again. A year where the COVID-19 pandemic marked its presence and made us reflect on what we as humans are doing to this planet, the place we call home. The same could be said now, as COVID-19 is seemingly here to stay and we as humans are struggling with adapting to the impact it has on our lives and the changes we need to make. As IFAW, we continued with our mission in full force knowing that such change has become increasingly important, essential even, for rescuing our own planet and seeing animals and people thrive together. Despite the challenges, our teams, in the Netherlands as well as globally, were able to continue our work towards that!

Being able to continue our activities both in terms of advocacy and campaigning, and through action on the ground is in large part of course thanks to our loyal donors, they are our greatest source of stable income. Our income figures are lower this year if you look at legacies and institutional grants, but we also recognise that last year was exceptionally good in terms of funds raised. If we look at our online channels, we really see growth in the number of visitors to our website and our social media following. We are raising over six times more funds through these channels than two years ago, and we are still improving our content marketing strategy to share inspiring stories and updates from the field with our audiences.

As you will remember, the catastrophic “Black Summer” bushfires of 2019–2020 left a long-lasting impact on Australia’s wildlife, landscapes and communities. Thanks to gifts from many of our supporters, we were able to not only rescue and rehabilitate, but most importantly release wildlife in a safe environment. And many of the koalas and other animals were rescued with the help of our now world-famous detection dog “Bear”. Once rescued, the koalas were taken to rehabilitation centers and cared for by local partners and volunteers. In the past fiscal year, 326 koalas were treated and more than 100 were released back into the wild. In order to make the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife sustainable, we continue to invest in tree planting initiatives to create and connect wildlife corridors. Together with our local partners, in FY21 we planted 16,085 trees across three regions in New South Wales and Victoria.

Other activities include the ongoing advocacy to save elephants from being killed by the thousands each year for the trade in ivory. The Netherlands is one of the foremost European countries involved in putting an end to the trade, and we’re looking forward to further legislative restrictions from the European Union. We’ve also continued to build out our Room to Roam initiative, through which we endeavor to secure land to create safe pathways for animals across international borders and park boundaries. We continue to work on the ground and cooperate with governments, communities, and private landowners to create the room elephants need to roam.



SOS Dolfijn, a Dutch organisation with expertise in marine mammal rescue, found a new venue for its whale rehabilitation and research center, which includes a public educational area. It is currently under construction and will open in 2022. After bridge funding from IFAW between 2017 and 2020, they are now ready to continue their activities from a new home base.

The “Blijf van mijn Dier” project, which is now part of the Mendoo Foundation, remains very successful. Over the past year, the number of registered animals grew rapidly, a sign that rescuers are finding their way to the Blijf van mijn Dier team. The team is also increasingly being approached by emergency services, because there is an interest in seeing whether their location would be suitable for taking in animals. Though FY22 will mark the last year of funding from IFAW to this project, we will continue to assist them in their efforts to encourage shelters for victims of domestic violence throughout the Netherlands to allow pets in their facilities as well.

The return of the wolf is a much discussed topic in the Netherlands, as it invites us to look closer at co-existence and living with wild nature. IFAW continued to work hard to highlight the facts about people and wolves thriving together in the Netherlands and ask policymakers to better prepare for their continued presence. We co-sponsored the new documentary “WOLF”, created by Cees van Kempen, which is expected to premiere in 2022. The film powerfully shows the important role

wolves play in a balanced natural world—a message that can help shape dialogues as we work for an ecologically sound and politically supported policy.

Looking ahead to our highlights of the coming year, IFAW has a busy schedule with exciting activities. Our work to reduce illegal wildlife trade in Europe will include investigating the nature and scale of the (il)legal trade in exotic pets. In addition, we will reach out to relevant stakeholders to advocate for the inclusion of animals in Disaster (Prevention) Plans. And our dialogue with the shipping industry will continue to identify ways to reduce ocean noise and ship strikes in European waters.

All to make sure animals and people can thrive together in the place we call home.

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

▲ Ireen, a harbour porpoise, stranded on the Wadden island Vlieland on March 1, 2014. After a period of rehabilitation, she was released back to sea on June 13 of that same year.

◀ Elephants in Amboseli National Park, Kenya.



vision:
animals and people thriving together.



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



message from the board chair

From the ongoing challenges of a relentless pandemic to the threats of climate change, both humanity and the world's rich biodiversity face many perils. Time and time again nature has demonstrated its resilience, to heal and to adapt to change. It is this same spirit of resilience and adaptation that fills me with optimism as I witness the impact of IFAW's initiatives to embody the fundamental principles of animal welfare and conservation.

In a world where problems are immense and complicated, IFAW has continuously applied a robust strategic approach to the business of saving lives. There is no one-size-fits-all solution to conservation challenges. But context-specific solutions exist to benefit individual animals, wildlife populations and human communities. As a result, IFAW chooses flexibility over rigidity; compassion over indifference; hope over despair.

2021 has reinforced humanity's interconnectedness with the natural world. When nature is threatened, humans follow. To consider humankind separate from nature does a great disservice to both. We are as dependent on nature and the health of its biodiversity as we are on each other. This interdependence is a compelling reason why it is so important to focus on achieving meaningful, measurable impact.

By rescuing, rehabilitating and releasing animals into secure habitats, IFAW is enabling impact in more than 40 countries around the world. Threats to nature may ebb, flow and evolve, but they are unlikely to disappear. IFAW will continue to forge forward because individual animals matter—intrinsically—to the health of populations and to the sustainability of our planet.

My career has focused on the critical intersection between systems, science and solutions. As Chairman of IFAW's Global Boards of Directors, I have witnessed firsthand the strategic, impact-based solutions that IFAW applies to the complex problems that keep animals and people from thriving together. From challenging outdated conventions to ensuring that local communities have their voices heard and are ensured a seat at the table, IFAW is contributing to a more hopeful future for us all.

Whether in the field implementing projects or behind closed doors advocating for legislative or regulatory change with policymakers, IFAW will continue to build on decades of trust, transparency and collaboration. The work must continue if we are to save the world's animal species and the ecosystems we share.

I am proud to lead a Board that is committed to IFAW's mission of ensuring that animals and people thrive together. It is a privilege to accompany the organisation on this shared journey as a global community united in its passion and hope for a sustainable future for the wildlife of our shared planet.

As fellow stewards of the natural environment, I thank you on behalf of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

To ever-reaching impact,

Mark T. Beaudouin
Chair, Board of Directors

▲ A koala undergoing post-release monitoring.

message from the ceo



Amidst the backdrop of a lingering global pandemic and increasing climate-driven threats from natural disasters, 2021 has been a year of immense challenge for humans and the world's animal species. Upon this imperfect stage, IFAW reaffirms its deep-rooted, half-century commitment to achieving impact in our business—the business of saving lives.

As nature repeats warning signs of humanity's exploitation of the environment and its wildlife, it is critical that we face these ongoing challenges not with despair, but with clarity and commitment. Whether domestic or international, terrestrial or marine, impact must be at the heart of IFAW's work. By rescuing, rehabilitating and releasing individual animals back into secure wild habitats, IFAW is achieving that impact.

People reach out to IFAW because they have faith that we will act. We rescue, provide assistance and show compassion because individual animals matter. Envisioning a world where both animals and humans thrive alongside one another,

we promote stewardship and collaboration, fresh thinking and bold action.

To ensure that our programmes address the pace of change and maximise impact, our renewed strategic approach aligns resources geographically, across two pillars: Rescue and Conservation. With this dual focus, IFAW leads and supports strategic interventions that reduce or eliminate threats to individual animals, populations and ecosystems, generating impact in more than 40 countries through on-the-ground projects and global advocacy efforts.

To sustain the welfare of species and the places they call home, our work must be comprehensive. It must fully respect the rights and opinions of each member of the local community, because our impact will ultimately be felt by them as well.

Throughout the pandemic, my priority has been to keep the IFAW family safe so that our global work can continue. Because it simply must continue. In the business of

saving lives, IFAW remains ready to act as responsible stewards of this shared planet. Each successful rescue effort, each poaching incident or human-wildlife conflict averted, each policy win reminds me of the resilience and unwavering commitment of our people who strive daily to achieve meaningful, sustainable impact.

We invite you to share the impact of IFAW's work in FY21, and to join us as we continue to take bold steps forward for animals, people and the place we call home.

Azzedine T. Downes
President and CEO
International Fund for Animal Welfare

▲ In April 2020, amid the COVID-19 pandemic, wildlife rangers from the IFAW-supported Olgulului Community Wildlife Rangers (OCWR) in Kenya share a positive message to everyone to protect themselves and others, while they protect wildlife.

leadership

global board members

Mark T. Beaudouin, Chair
Barbara Birdsey, Vice Chair
Joyce Doria, Vice Chair
John Albrecht
Catherine Bearder
Constantin Bjerke
Graeme Cottam
Catherine Lilly
Alejandra Pollak
H.E. Professor Judi Wakhungu

executive staff

Azzedine T. Downes
President & CEO

Jason Bell
Executive Vice President, Strategy, Programmes & Field Operations

Jimmie Mandima
Vice President, Global Programmes

Phyllis Bayer
Chief Information Officer

Julika Riegler
Acting Vice President, Brand Marketing & Communications

Teresa S. Karamanos
Vice President, Global Development

Thom Maul
Chief Financial Officer

Kevin McGinnis
Vice President, Human Resources

Joanne Thelmo
General Counsel

Sonja van Tichelen
Vice President, International Operations

programmes

Matthew Collis
Deputy Vice President, Conservation

Phillip Kuvawoga
Programme Director, Landscape Conservation

Sharon Livermore
Programme Director, Marine Conservation

Vivek Menon
Senior Advisor for Strategic Partnerships

Cynthia Milburn
Senior Advisor for Policy Development

Kathleen Moore
Deputy Vice President, Animal Rescue Programme Director, Wildlife Rescue

Matthew Morley
Programme Director, Wildlife Crime

Megan O'Toole
Programme Director, International Policy

Rikkert Reijnen
Senior Advisor for Conservation

Brian Sharp
Programme Director, Marine Mammal Rescue & Research

Shannon Walajty
Programme Director, Disaster Response & Risk Reduction

regions & countries

Joaquin de la Torre Ponce
Regional Director, Latin America & Caribbean

David Germain-Robin
Country Director, France

Grace Ge Gabriel
Regional Director, Asia

Neil Greenwood
Regional Director, Southern Africa

Jeff He
Country Director, China

James Isiche
Regional Director, East Africa

Rebecca Keeble
Regional Director, Oceania

Danielle Kessler
Country Director, United States of America

Robert Kless
Country Director, Germany

Staci McLennan
Country Director, Belgium Director, European Union

Katherine Miller
Deputy Vice President, International Operations

Dr. Elsayed Ahmed Mohamed
Regional Director, Middle East & North Africa

James Sawyer
Regional Director, United Kingdom

Joep van Mierlo
Regional Director, Europe Country Director, Netherlands

Patricia Zaat
Country Director, Canada

* This leadership overview is per date of publication in March 2022.



community engagement

Participative and inclusive community engagement is a core strategy of IFAW's work around the world. Helping animals and people thrive together relies on local communities participating in, benefiting from and owning the animal welfare and conservation initiatives that affect them. Our approach focuses on solutions such as developing sustainable livelihoods that benefit people, animals and habitats, and co-creating methods of reducing human-wildlife conflict. Community engagement also plays an essential role in preventing wildlife crime by reducing community support for poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

For communities at risk of natural disasters, we work together to improve resilience and reduce reliance on external support. Empowering rural communities to protect community and animal well-being when disaster strikes is more important than ever as climate change increases the frequency and intensity of natural disasters.

In FY21 we continued to inspire and support communities around the world to help animals and people thrive together. What we learn in one community we elevate to encourage other communities and we provide as input for improving public policy.



Community Engagement

creating prepared, resilient communities in Indonesia



Photo © BAWA

680+

households and their animals included

1,800

seedlings planted for livestock forage

2,500

indigo seeds planted to mitigate landslides and provide future economic opportunities

When disasters strike, marginalised people and animals tend to be hit hardest and feel the impacts longer. Remote communities are often left on their own to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, although they rarely have access to the resources and support to do so.

In partnership with the [Bali Animal Welfare Association \(BAWA\)](#), IFAW continues to implement a pilot programme in two remote communities in the disaster-prone area of Mt. Agung on the island of Bali, Indonesia. **We're working directly with community members and local governments to imbed disaster risk reduction into village-level systems to build resilience and prepare for future disasters.**

Despite the devastating impact of COVID-19, our vital work continued in FY21. The two pilot communities completed participatory risk and hazard mapping to identify potential risks to families and animals. **The mapping is helping these communities to continue developing their own locally appropriate solutions to mitigate the risks.**

The communities also held a Disaster Preparedness Day during which they planted deep-rooting trees more capable of withstanding landslides. A community fodder nursery was also completed, which will allow residents to try drought-resistant and other climate-adaptable varieties of fodder for their animals.

Our work in the Mt. Agung area began in 2017 when many local communities had to evacuate their homes for months due to a volcanic eruption. IFAW supported BAWA to provide food, water and emergency shelter to hundreds of dogs that were left behind. The communities suffered further because many families were forced to sell livestock for a fraction of its market value.

Years later, these communities have still not fully recovered. Meanwhile, the volcano remains active. Further eruptions, earthquakes, flash floods and landslides remain an imminent threat and families remain fearful about how they and their animals will cope when disaster strikes again.

▲ 1,800 superior grasses and leguminous forage plants donated by Denpasar Superior Cattle Breeding and Forage Feeding Center (BPTUHPT) were planted. These plants provide nutrition for Bonyoh and Bunga Hamlets' livestock, including cattle and goats, and the deep root system of the Indigofera shrubs can aid in preventing landslides.

◀ Indonesia commemorates Disaster Preparedness Day each year on April 26, giving Indonesians the opportunity to participate in exercises and activities that enhance their capacity to respond to disasters.

mitigating human-wildlife conflict by improving financial security



Photo: © Xuan Zheng



Photo: © IFAW

Yunnan is the last remaining habitat in China for around 300 wild Asian elephants, which have gradually moved into regions where no elephants have lived for years, coming into conflict with communities and sometimes causing human injury and even fatalities.

This year, IFAW's Asian Elephant Project (AEP) and the government of Jinghong mounted an urgent response to elephants that were destroying crops and property in villages across seven counties. **The Community Hero Network, a ranger-led initiative, trained more than 30 rangers on techniques to mitigate human-elephant conflict.**

These rangers are ambassadors for the conservation of elephants and provide localised, in-depth human-elephant safety trainings to villagers. By the end of August 2021, they had conducted 66 trainings, reaching more than 2,323 villagers. The help of local leadership and officials means villages in all seven counties of Jinghong benefit from in-depth safety training. IFAW also supported the equipment and supplies needed by the rangers to monitor elephant movement.

Elsewhere, we trained 60 tour guides at the Wildlife Elephant Valley Natural Reserve and 70 officers from the Xishuangbanna Natural Reserve in elephant conservation and techniques to promote conservation education to the public.

IFAW also supports communities affected by human-elephant conflict through introducing eco-friendly livelihood opportunities, like beekeeping.

In Daotangqing village, IFAW trained participants in beekeeping techniques, provided hives, honeybees and a sales channel for the honey produced in the communities. After the first year, participating families already saw a 15% increase in their annual income from selling honey. The first group of beekeepers are now eager to share their skills and knowledge with others, benefiting the entire community while making the IFAW project sustainable.

66

human-elephant conflict trainings carried out

2,323

villagers reached by the trainings by the end of August 2021

15%

increase in household income for beekeeping participants



Photo: Cao Dafan / © IFAW

▲ IFAW AEP professionals and local Daotangqing villagers sit around a table exchanging stories about the problems of bee breeding during IFAW's trip to the village for the AEP Bee Breeding project launch event in Daotangqing, Yunnan Province, China in June 2020.

▲ IFAW technician, Surong Chen, with some of the Daotangqing villagers checking on the bee colonies provided to the village by IFAW as part of its AEP project in October 2020. Under the guidance of Surong, the villagers are trying to find "queen bees" to prepare for swarming.

◀ A drone photo of an Asian elephant herd walking through a man-made path near a forest in Meng'a Town, Menghai County, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China.

restoring landscapes and saving lives in Australia



The catastrophic “Black Summer” bushfires of 2019–2020 left a long-lasting impact on Australia’s wildlife, landscapes and communities. That’s why IFAW is committed to providing long-lasting support in affected areas.

We have partnered with the [Great Eastern Ranges initiative \(GER\)](#) to empower local communities to be a part of the solution, while also making them resilient to future disasters. **Our aim is a holistic approach that works to prevent future disasters, prepares communities to respond to disasters and ensures that infrastructure and competence are in place to rescue, rehabilitate and release animals caught in natural disasters.**

Our projects with [GER](#) target three priority areas in [New South Wales \(NSW\)](#) and [Queensland](#) that were heavily impacted by the bushfires. Important recovery work is being done in collaboration with GER’s network of regional and local conservation groups, private landholders, Indigenous communities and scientific experts.

Recovery activities include providing homes and food for native animals, such

as koalas, to engaging landholders in bushfire recovery planning and hosting community forums to build skills, knowledge and resilience. IFAW is also working with local community groups to plant thousands of trees across eastern Australia to restore koala habitat that was destroyed in the bushfires and create new areas for native animals to survive and thrive.

Together with [Bangalow Koalas](#), [Zero Emissions Byron](#), [Koala Clancy Foundation](#) and [Saving Our Koalas](#), we planted 16,085 trees across three regions in [NSW](#) and [Victoria](#) in FY21. Through this work, we created critical habitat for koalas and other native wildlife to call home.

Koalas need trees to survive, so every tree we plant makes an impact. Koalas are a flagship species and by protecting their habitat, we are in turn securing a future for countless other species. **By engaging and empowering people to be a part of the solution through tree planting, we are not only creating more places for animals to live, but we are also contributing to combating the impacts of climate change and creating space for animals and people to coexist.**

23,000+

trees planted with the help of more than 500 volunteers to date

- ▲ IFAW Wildlife Campaign Manager Josey Sharrad at the IFAW-sponsored tree planting with Zero Emissions Byron in Bangalow, New South Wales in September 2020.
- ◀ IFAW Wildlife Campaign Manager Josey Sharrad and Bangalow Koalas President Linda Sparrow plant a tree at the community tree planting event in April 2021 in the New South Wales Northern Rivers region.



Photo: Joaquin De la Torre Ponce / © IFAW

Community Engagement

creating coexisting communities of jaguars, turtles, people and dogs



Photo: Scott Anger / © IFAW

Coexistence with wildlife is essential for all life, humans and animals alike. IFAW's Casitas Azules project, launched in 2017 in Playa del Carmen, Mexico, is empowering communities with knowledge and tools to reduce interaction between local dogs and wild populations of jaguars and marine turtles. **Our solutions focus on addressing concerns and changing human behaviours to reduce potentially harmful interactions.**

The challenge in this area is that free-roaming dogs can easily become prey for jaguars or spread disease, such as canine distemper or parvovirus, to the jaguar population. Free-roaming dogs are also known to interfere with endangered marine turtles by disturbing nests, killing hatchlings and attacking nesting adults.

IFAW's approach with Casitas Azules is to emphasise the connection between human, animal and environmental health, and recognise that **animal welfare, biodiversity and the environment are connected to human well-being.** Integrating the dogs more closely into the communities and giving them better care reduces the chance that they will wander and fall prey to jaguars or disturb the turtle populations.

We encourage and support people to keep their community animals, such as chickens, in adequate predator-proof enclosures and their dogs inside at night to avoid conflicts with local wildlife. However, many people do not have the right facilities. In FY21, we supported local communities to build 20 pens or dog houses, bringing the total to more than **130 IFAW-provided dog shelters in the community.**

One key part of our approach is wellness clinics that offer vaccination, deworming and sterilisation for domestic animals. Despite the added challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, in FY21 we organised two wellness clinics that treated a total of 286 animals.

To better understand the issues and potential solutions, we conducted a community survey to measure peoples' attitudes towards jaguars and we mapped jaguar attacks on dogs in two communities. This will provide key input that will help the project reach more people and animals in the years to come.

286

animals treated at two wellness clinics

20

pens or dog houses built in FY21

- ▲ IFAW veterinarian Dr. Erika Flores (right) holds "Zazzi" while watching footage of the dog with Poala Ramirez (left) and Azulamxdari Poot Tamayo in Nuevo Durango, Mexico.
- ◀ Veterinarians Dr. Erika Flores and Mizael Lara Acevedo monitor and measure a sedated Covi during a health assessment at the Payo Obispo Zoo. Since Covi's eyes remain open under anesthesia, they are lubricated and bandaged so he's not startled by the light.



Photo: Antoni Kasprzak | © IFAW

Community Engagement in the Netherlands

learning to live with wolves in the Netherlands

Although the majority of the Dutch population is positive about the return of wolves to its landscape (as shown in a survey by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Safety (LNV)), negative opinions expressed in the media once again stirred up emotions and discussions around this topic in FY21. IFAW continued to work hard to highlight the facts about people and wolves thriving together in the Netherlands and we continue to ask policymakers to better prepare for the continued presence of wolves.

WOLF - a nature documentary

Two years ago, IFAW committed to be a main partner for documentary filmmaker Cees van Kempen's nature film WOLF, which was completed in late spring 2021, with a planned premiere in 2022. The film

powerfully shows the important role wolves play in a balanced natural world—a message that can help shape dialogues as we work for an ecologically sound and politically supported policy.

Solutions for human-wildlife conflicts

IFAW has experience with numerous human-wildlife conflicts in different parts of the world. Negotiation processes have led to solutions in many of these cases. We started FY21 with an exploration of such a social negotiation process related to wolves in the Netherlands, as a follow-up to the debate we organised in FY20. We want to continue the discussion and find a common agreement for how to achieve peaceful coexistence between people and wolves.

▲ Wild wolves are returning to parts of Europe.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, Wildlife Rescue, Total realisation 'Wolves Project' 2020/2021 €28,500 categorised as part of operational expenses, €1,141,410.



Photo: © K. de Bruijne

Community Engagement in the Netherlands

Blijf van mijn Dier

With professional care in the Netherlands for families in abusive situations, pets are not taken into account sufficiently when vulnerable people temporarily enter a shelter or clinic. Too often the animal is used as a pawn by the abusive party, which forms a barrier for the owner to even take the step to seek professional help.

Mendoo Foundation tries to limit this threshold as much as possible through its Blijf van mijn Dier project, which was initially set up by Rianne Haaijema in 2014 when working at IFAW. Mendoo collaborates with aid agencies and works

on bringing about policy changes, so that care will be accessible to everyone, including people with pets. Where this is not possible, a temporary solution will be offered in the form of taking in the pet with a foster family, while the owner works on their own recovery.

In the past fiscal year, Mendoo achieved great success in this regard. In 2020, Mendoo took care of 164 pets from 96 people and expanded its collaboration with women's shelters from Blijf Group, Moviera and Kadera. Several shelters of these organisations now allow pets to stay together with their owners.

▲ James, a dachshund, stands near a flower garden.

▼ Financial highlights

In this financial year Stichting IFAW supported Stichting Blijf van mijn Dier by giving a grant of €247,777 (See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, External Grants, Wildlife Rescue).



Photo: © Rudi van Arde

landscape conservation

IFAW's Landscape Conservation programme addresses the unparalleled impacts of human activities on wildlife and natural resources. Wildlife and ecosystems in IFAW priority landscapes face major threats that affect their conservation status, including habitat loss and fragmentation, poaching, climate change and human-wildlife conflict. Our Landscape Conservation programme, with its integrated approach, is finding solutions that promote long-term sustainable ecosystem management, at the same time benefiting local people and enhancing communities' coexistence with wildlife. Across our priority landscapes, we continue supporting anti-poaching efforts to secure wildlife and their habitats, engaging communities and empowering people through sustainable livelihood opportunities.

In Africa, 60% of elephants roam outside protected areas. That's why we have embarked upon Room to Roam, our most ambitious project yet as an institution. It aims to create safe pathways and functional habitats that will promote effective management of protected areas and enable wildlife to disperse and migrate across landscapes as they have done for millennia. To achieve this ambitious vision, we are fostering long-term partnerships with governments, wildlife authorities, communities, private sector actors and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Kenya, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with expansion planned to reach Tanzania. In India, our collaboration with Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) achieved a great milestone with the declaration of a new protected area, the 422-square-kilometre Raimona National Park.

Our mission has never been more important and urgent and it will not be easy or quick, but at IFAW we are committed to ensuring that all wildlife species thrive in the landscapes we help protect.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, Landscape Conservation, Total realisation 2020/2021 €432,159 (2019/2020 €97,853).

going green on ranger bases



Photo: Jacqueline Nyagah / © IFAW

IFAW holds itself accountable for the environmental impact of all our operations and activities. That's why in FY21 we installed solar energy at all seven of the IFAW-supported ranger bases on the Olgulului-Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOGR) in the Amboseli Landscape. This key landscape straddles the border of Kenya and Tanzania and provides a critical biodiversity, wildlife and cultural haven that needs protection and our joint support. The semi-arid landscape has year-round sunshine, making it possible for solar energy to provide the ranger bases with an adequate and constant supply of electricity.

Green energy now sustains and keeps the digital radio network functioning between distant bases and recharges equipment such as the GPS units used by rangers to provide data on key sightings while on patrol. Providing sustainable lighting sources through these solar-powered

systems has also facilitated a reduction in human-wildlife conflict incidents as light-averse wildlife stay away from these bases at night.

Green energy also lets rangers keep their mobile phones charged and stay in touch with family and friends. Most are the sole breadwinners for their families and are away from home on duty for weeks at a time, so the pleasure of a call home keeps spirits high and the rangers motivated. Happy rangers are productive rangers, and we're seeing increased performance in protecting both wildlife and people.

The community rangers protect the vital Kitenden Conservancy, which allows wildlife to disperse from Amboseli National Park across the border into Kilimanjaro National Park in Tanzania. Keeping natural habitats safe and connected allows animals to adapt and move in response to changing

climatic conditions, while also preventing such landscapes from being lost to carbon-intensive land uses.

IFAW is committed to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. We offer fresh thinking and bold action to conserve nature in a way that can be replicated on a larger scale to tackle the climate crisis.

7

ranger bases fitted with solar power, benefiting 77 rangers

▲ A newly installed solar panel rests atop a metal support structure at a community ranger base in Isiruai, Kitenden Conservancy, Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOGR), Amboseli community lands in Kenya in June 2021.



Photo: Panjiva Sami / IFAW

extending Raimona National Park: a conservation landmark for India

Extending key habitat for some of the world's most endangered wildlife is always something to celebrate. In FY21, IFAW and our partner the Wildlife Trust of India celebrated a landmark milestone through the designation of the Raimona National Park, which adds an extra 422 square kilometres of protected land to the Greater Manas Landscape.

India's Protected Area Network has expanded by more than 772 square kilometres since IFAW-WTI began campaigning more than 10 years ago for increased protections for the landscape. It's a key biodiversity hotspot and home to some of the world's most unique wildlife, including golden langurs, Asian elephants, wild buffalo and Indian greater one-horned rhinos. The Greater Manas Landscape also includes Manas National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Raimona National Park runs contiguous to two protected areas in Bhutan, thereby facilitating habitat connectivity and supporting wildlife movement between adjoining protected areas. We are hopeful that, at some point, India and Bhutan may consider the declaration of a Transboundary Peace Park between the two countries.

The "First Addition" to Manas was 350 square kilometres, added in 2016. This achievement was the result of proactive leadership of the Bodoland Territorial Region, supported by the Assam state government, community support, other NGOs and years of conservation action through IFAW-WTI's Bringing Back Manas project. This year's addition is another significant step in securing and strengthening the Greater Manas Landscape.

422 km²

of additional habitat protected in FY21

▲ View of Raimona National Park.

securing land for conservation development



Photo: © IFAW



Photo: Patrick Saviehl / © IFAW

IFAW's partnership with [EarthToday](#) is helping create room to roam, one square metre at a time, for elephants and other wildlife in Kenya by sustainably securing essential communal land as migratory routes and connectivity belts. IFAW is a founding partner of the EarthToday initiative. This platform allows visitors to discover actions that IFAW and other NGOs are taking to protect the planet and invites visitors to take action by donating to protect "their own" square metre of land in target priority landscapes.

Within six months of commissioning of this innovative initiative, more than 8,750 people from around the world have supported the protection of almost 160,000 square metres of the [Kitenden Wildlife Conservancy in Amboseli, Kenya](#).

The community lands surrounding [Amboseli National Park](#) constitute 90% of the habitat for free-roaming migratory wildlife. This includes a population of 2,000 elephants that roam between Kenya and the iconic slopes of [Mount Kilimanjaro](#) in neighbouring Tanzania, sometimes coming into conflict with people and at risk from illegal killing and trade.

IFAW's current footprint comprises existing leases that cover 105 square kilometres (26,000 acres) of community-owned land in Amboseli. This secured land supports the [Olgulului Community Wildlife Rangers \(OCWR\)](#), a unit of more than 70 community wildlife rangers who protect wildlife and assist communities to mitigate human-wildlife conflict. The unit includes the eight-member all-female [Team Lioness](#), the first women to take up this demanding and male-dominated job in the highly patriarchal Maasai community. Additionally, IFAW's fully funded scholarship programme has enabled 60 people to pursue tertiary education opportunities in tourism, education and clinical medicine.

The EarthToday initiative increases awareness on the state of the planet, accelerates nature protection and stimulates large-scale land conservation and the safeguarding of biodiversity. Our partnership with EarthToday enhances our efforts to secure and protect the [Kitenden Wildlife Conservancy](#), allowing humans and wildlife to thrive together.

8,750

people worldwide protecting 160,000 square metres

- ▲ IFAW-supported Team Lioness Olgulului Community Wildlife Ranger (OCWR) Beatrice Sailepu uses binoculars while on patrol near the base camp at the Risa community in the Amboseli community lands within Kenya's larger Amboseli Ecosystem, while Eunice Peneti uses the GPS and Anastacia Kupayi looks on.
- ◀ Kitenden's Lemomo Hill is seen against a backdrop of Mount Kilimanjaro at the end of the day, in the greater Amboseli area.



Photo: Dumisani Chihoto / © IFAW

Landscape Conservation

digging deep to save wildlife and support rangers



Photo: Dumisani Chihoto / © IFAW

IFAW's alliance with the [Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority \(ZimParks\)](#) thrived through the lockdowns of the COVID-19 pandemic with incredible success. **For the second year in a row, there were zero recorded elephant poaching incidents in IFAW-supported areas.**

IFAW's work in partnership with ZimParks has focused on three main pillars: law enforcement, community engagement and securing functional habitats in [Hwange National Park](#), Zimbabwe's largest protected area.

Located in [Hwange National Park](#), [Nyamandhlovu Pan](#) is a key water source for wildlife in the park. In FY21, it was scooped for the first time in about 20 years, increasing its water-carrying capacity by the equivalent of five Olympic swimming pools and restoring its appeal to tourists and wildlife alike. With no permanent water sources and longer dry seasons caused by climate change, [Hwange's](#) wildlife depend on artificially filled pans (waterholes).

In the remote south section of [Hwange National Park](#), IFAW continues its ambitious infrastructure development initiatives, which include a permanent ranger base in the [Makona subsector](#). This has significant impact and has enhanced community livelihoods by supporting on-the-job skills training and earned income for 44 community youth. The infrastructure includes an operations centre, administrative buildings, an

entertainment centre and housing facilities that will eventually cater for 56 rangers and their families.

The new [Makona substation ranger base](#) will be a game changer for conservation efforts across [Hwange National Park](#) by enhancing law enforcement capacity to reduce poaching and human-wildlife conflict incidents along the 150-kilometre border with the [Tsholotsho communal lands](#).

IFAW-partner [Save Giraffes Now \(SGN\)](#) enabled the facilitation of refresher training for 25 ZimParks rangers and supported them in finding and removing 250 snares in targeted hotspots in [Sinamatella](#), a key giraffe habitat in [Hwange National Park](#).

IFAW has also been instrumental in the operational support for [ZimParks](#) rangers throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. This has been achieved through providing key supplies and equipment, including fuel, workshop retooling, veterinary unit support and food rations. This support ensured the successful deployment and sustenance of 176 field rangers in [Hwange National Park](#) and raised the morale of the teams by providing them with patrol rations, uniforms, patrol equipment and other personal protective equipment.

IFAW is committed to supporting ZimParks in its work to protect wildlife and promote human well-being in the 16,000 square kilometres (four million acres) [Hwange-Matetsi-Zambezi ecosystem](#).

This work will provide room to roam for 53,000 elephants and 600 lions living in a critical part of the world's largest transfrontier conservation area, the [Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area \(KAZA-TFCA\)](#).

5

Olympic swimming pools—increased capacity Nyamandhlovu Pan

250

wire snares found and removed

44

youth employed

176

rangers supported

0

elephant poaching in IFAW-supported areas

▲ Scooping Nyamandhlovu Pan.

◀ Aerial view of Nyamandhlovu Pan.



Landscape Conservation

enhancing transboundary communications network

Wildlife crime crosses borders. Now, thanks to a sophisticated VHF radio network, law enforcers and rangers in Malawi and Zambia can communicate easily to secure wildlife habitat and vital elephant migratory corridors.

Set 70 kilometres apart, three radio towers—two in Malawi’s Kasungu National Park and one in Zambia’s Lukusuzi National Park—enhance the mission to end transboundary crimes like poaching and trafficking by keeping wildlife rangers in both countries connected and able to quickly respond to illegal activities.

The ability to communicate while on long patrols away from home base supports the safety of rangers at risk—be that from armed poachers or dangerous wildlife.

Rangers also use the network to respond to human-wildlife conflict events as Kasungu National Park shares an extensive border with Zambia and community lands surround the park.

IFAW’s [Combating Wildlife Crime \(CWC\)](#), [Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Landscape Project](#) covers a 7,000-square-kilometre landscape and supports 82 rangers in Kasungu National Park, and 76 rangers in Zambia, working closely with the [Department of National Parks and Wildlife](#) in both countries.

The VHF radio masts were funded by the [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit \(GIZ\)](#) through the [Peace Parks Foundation](#).

3

VHF radio towers installed

158

rangers supported

▲ Radio training for law enforcers and rangers in Malawi and Zambia to enable quick communication.

Landscape Conservation

helping women protect wildlife and thrive in their communities



IFAW’s [Female Engagement Teams \(FETs\)](#) empower livelihood opportunities for women through structured socioeconomic activities such as bead art, sewing and baking clubs.

One project employed two women’s groups near Amboseli National Park in Kenya to decorate 11,000 coin purses for IFAW supporters in the UK. Despite an interruption due to COVID-19 restrictions, the groups completed the beading project in FY21.

Bead art is a critical part of Kenya’s Maasai culture and traditional clothing, worn to enhance beauty, to indicate warrior, marital or other social status in the community as well as for coming-of-age ceremonies. Older women pass down skills to younger newlywed women as

they bond and bead together in groups. They also earn an income from the pieces they sell to tourists.

With the money received from the purse-beading project, women have paid school fees, and bought nine cows for milk and four bulls to improve the yields of milk and beef from their existing cattle herds. Social cohesion has developed among the older and younger women who have all become advocates for wildlife protection and for IFAW.

Women also play a key role in helping IFAW’s all-female [Team Lioness](#) ranger unit because of their personal insights, providing intelligence that can help them stop incidents of poaching or retaliation against wildlife.

11,000

purses beaded

13

heads of livestock bought

▲ A female employee at an IFAW-sourced supplier sits at a sewing machine stitching red and black plaid ribbon onto several pieces of red coin purse fabric in Nairobi, Kenya. The coin purses were decorated with multi-coloured beading by Amboseli community women.



Landscape Conservation

adding new life to Kasungu National Park



In a first bid to restock [Malawi's Kasungu National Park](#), IFAW supported the translocation of 12 zebras and 14 waterbucks to the 240,000-hectare wildlife reserve in FY21. Thanks to our efforts to restore and safeguard the park, it is now a safe place for wildlife to roam freely without the threat of poaching.

IFAW's [Combating Wildlife Crime \(CWC\) Malawi-Zambia Transboundary Landscape Project](#) trains an effective and efficient wildlife ranger force that has put an end to rampant poaching. When IFAW began working in the area in 2015, only 50 elephants remained, down from more than 1,000 in the 1970s. Only six of 500 zebras remained and other species, such as waterbuck, were locally extinct.

A recent aerial wildlife survey shows that wildlife is now thriving and populations have increased since 2014.

	2014	2021
Elephants	40	121
Buffalo	61	165
Roan antelope	74	248
Sable antelope	93	397
Kudu	30	176
Hartebeest	54	147
Puku	22	45

The 12 translocated zebras will help restore species diversity in [Kasungu](#). They bring the number of zebras to 21, considered a founder or breeding herd.

IFAW works with the [Malawi Department of National Parks and Wildlife \(DNPW\)](#), supported by the community. **Poaching has been reduced in Kasungu and the elephant population is steadily rising; other animals such as leopards, lions and occasionally wild dogs are also being spotted more often.**

We also began work on the refurbishment of Kasungu's eastern boundary fence exclusively employing and providing a livelihood opportunity for community members, specifically women. The fence will help prevent human-wildlife conflict, protect property and crops and support harmony between the community and wildlife.

Funding for this project is supported by the [U.S. Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#), with the generosity of the American people.

poaching has been reduced in Kasungu and the elephant population is steadily rising

12

zebras translocated

14

waterbucks translocated

▲ At the end of her translocation journey, an adult female waterbuck darts out of the transport vehicle and enters her new home in Malawi's Kasungu National Park.

◀ A zebra is prepared for translocation.

wildlife crime



Photo: Julien Gerard / © IFAW

Wildlife crime is one of the largest transnational criminal activities, putting at risk the survival of thousands of species of animals and plants, and accelerating the ongoing collapse of biodiversity. The illegal trade in live wild animals is causing tremendous suffering and countless animals die while being captured, transported, and kept in homes as exotic pets. Even legal wildlife trade, particularly when there is a lack of regulation and enforcement, can facilitate the spread of zoonotic diseases, creating huge threats to humanity.

COVID-19 has increased the urgency for wildlife crime to become a higher priority for governments, policymakers and consumers alike. We've been encouraged by seeing strengthened political will to tackle this problem. Over the past year, IFAW experts have shared their insights at high-level counter wildlife crime meetings, including ones organised by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Working Groups and other wildlife enforcement networks.

IFAW is working to see this political and social will translated into strengthened government legislation, implemented company policies, adequate resourcing for law enforcement and targeted consumer education and action.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, Wildlife Crime, Total realisation 2020/2021 €1,210,881 (2019/2020 €2,493,222).

fighting crime along the trade chain



IFAW fights global wildlife crime along every link in the trade chain, which requires strong laws, global coordination, vigorous enforcement and consumer behaviour change to reduce demand for wildlife parts and products. We support wildlife law enforcement officials and judicial institutions in enforcing wildlife crime legislation and prosecuting offenders. We also proactively provide tailored trainings and mentorship programmes for law enforcers as well as workshops for judiciary experts.

When facilities closed and countries went into lockdown because of COVID-19, tourism and local revenue plummeted. As a result, numerous national parks across Africa saw a rise in poaching, which caused rangers to expand their patrols and cover more kilometres every day. Thanks to the TUI Care Foundation, we were able to support wildlife security operations of the Kenya Wildlife Service in the Tsavo Conservation Area by providing 10,000 extra litres of fuel, one vehicle for covert operations, four motorcycles, 16 laptops, four printers, four tents and 180 pairs of boots, with a combined value of close to US\$50,000.

In FY21, IFAW provided training and operational support to 236 law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges in 10 countries across three regions. During operations executed by organisations supported by IFAW, 1,340 kilograms of ivory were seized.

In the Middle East and North Africa, we conducted trainings to increase awareness about shark conservation and the illegal trade in shark fins.

In China, we provided ongoing support to police and customs departments, focusing on identifying wildlife species and products, sharing research data and information on wildlife crime cases, and consulting on relevant laws and regulations. The intelligence we shared led to the apprehension of a suspected ivory seller.

IFAW co-organised workshops with the local anti-smuggling authorities in southern China (bordering Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam) for disrupting and preventing wildlife trafficking through the logistics and transportation channels. More than 1,000 capacity building manuals were distributed to 51 transport companies to increase their staff's awareness of regulations and improve their ability to identify commonly transported wildlife products. Another training in Yunnan included 35 government agencies, 12 logistics and transportation companies and 10 express delivery companies.

Together with the anti-smuggling bureau of the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC), IFAW organised a workshop in April 2021 on customs enforcement against wildlife trafficking in the Asia-Pacific Region. Customs

authorities from mainland China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Vietnam, Laos, Singapore and Malaysia had in-depth exchanges on the characteristics of smuggling cases of endangered species.

We were also able to start three new initiatives to protect wildlife and tackle illegal trade in Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia.



10,000

extra litres of fuel

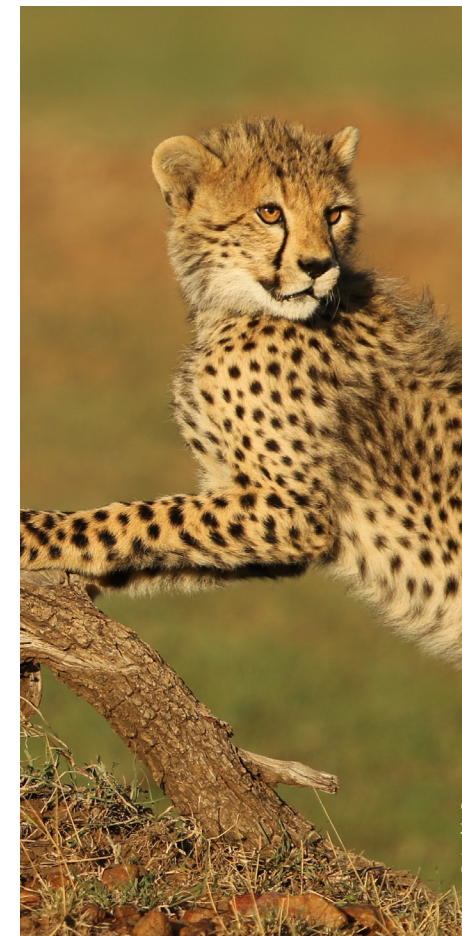
236

law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges in 10 countries trained and supported

1,340 kgs

of ivory seized

▲ Confiscation of ivory as a result of enforcement efforts in Ouesso in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



Critical training for frontline officers to protect cheetahs

Fewer than 7,500 individual cheetahs are left in the wild. Cheetahs are trafficked for the illegal pet trade from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula. That's why IFAW works together with the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) and Legal Atlas to disrupt the poaching and trafficking of cheetahs from Ethiopia and Somalia/Somaliland and through Yemen. Funded by the UK Government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, the Legal Intelligence on Cheetah Illegal Trade (LICIT) project provides support in strengthening national legislation and establishing enforcement networks to support counter-trafficking activities.

A series of law enforcement operations in Somali State and Somaliland resulted in the confiscation of more than 40 cheetah cubs in FY21. This led to the organisation of a two-day Border Summit in November 2020 with some 60 participants from Ethiopia and Somaliland to discuss the urgent

need for stronger bilateral cooperation to halt the illegal trade in live cheetah cubs.

In February 2021, IFAW and CCF jointly organised and co-funded a workshop for 20 veterinary doctors (including six women and eight participants from Ethiopia) in Somaliland. The focus was providing emergency treatment to confiscated cheetah cubs and other wildlife, understanding Somaliland's laws forbidding poaching and trade and promoting conservation of wildlife through education and engagement with local communities. Later, we held another workshop for veterinarians from Ethiopia.

40

cheetah cubs confiscated

◀ A cheetah cub plays in the savanna.

Protecting giraffes in Zambia

The number of giraffes has plummeted by up to 40% in the past three decades. IFAW and Save Giraffes Now (SGN) have partnered to support local communities and law enforcement staff in Zambia to increase the protection of Thornicroft's giraffe and other wildlife in the Luambe-Lukusuzi region.

As part of IFAW's broader Community Game Scout Programme in Malawi-Zambia, four community members were equipped and trained as community scouts with funding from SGN and support from the Zambian Department of National Parks and Wildlife (ZDNPW). The scouts received grounded, practical training to conduct counter-poaching patrols and support other law enforcement activities within the Game Management Area (GMA) to deter illegal encroachment, logging and bushmeat trade.

Between October 2020 and June 2021, more than 130 arrests were made with a conviction rate close to 70%. Offences involved wildlife products of elephants, pangolins and leopards. In total, 225 kilograms of ivory were seized as well as eight pangolins, of which four were found alive and released back into the wild. We are also pleased to report that no unlawful loss of giraffes was recorded in the landscape during this time.

130

arrests with nearly 70% conviction rate

▶ Thornicroft's giraffe in South Luangwa National Park in Zambia.

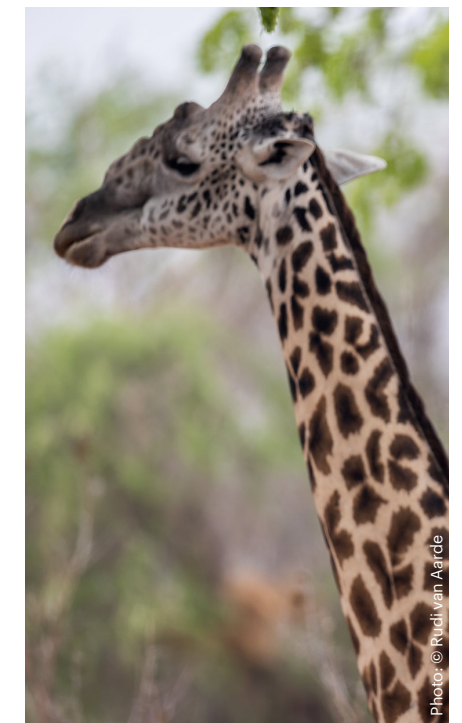




Photo: © Stephen Kourik

Making a difference for jaguars

Operation Jaguar focuses on combating jaguar poaching and trafficking in Bolivia, Guyana, Peru and Suriname. IFAW's core role is to build capacity by empowering law enforcement officers with tailored train-the-trainer workshops and on-the-job mentorship, and work with prosecutors and judges to ensure adequate follow-up of criminal cases.

The project is a joint effort led by the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), IFAW and Earth League International (ELI) and is made possible by the Dutch Postcode Lottery.

In October 2020, as a follow-up to the Guyana law enforcement training in 2019, we carried out a virtual judiciary sensitisation workshop in coordination with the Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission (GWCMC). During the two-day workshop, we covered a wide range of critical skills such as investigative strategies and evidence collection, interviewing and working with witnesses, using non-wildlife laws to prosecute wildlife offenders, and the importance of preserving ethics.

IFAW was also able to carry out a two-day virtual judiciary workshop with 19 attendees from different agencies in Suriname in May 2021. We extended our work in Suriname with a pilot project on working with wildlife detection dogs. With the help of Scent Imprint Conservation Dogs, two dogs, Bruce and Boris, were trained in detecting jaguar parts. They are being deployed to seaports and airports in Suriname, where they will demonstrate the effectiveness of dogs in searching for jaguar scents in packages, luggage and vehicles.

In collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), we held a four-day virtual workshop for 39 trainees from diverse government agencies in Peru to strengthen the technical-regulatory capacities of the administrative authorities in the fight against wildlife trafficking. We also organised a virtual judiciary workshop to strengthen the capacities of 20 justice operators on the criminal process in matters of illegal wildlife trade.

19

workshop attendees in Suriname

39

trainees in Peru

▲ A jaguar in the jungle.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.5.6 Deferred revenue, €12,319 IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands, 'Enhancing wildlife law enforcement capacity and sensitizing judiciary in Bolivia, Peru, Suriname and Guyana' and note 11.6.1c Income other nonprofit organisations: IUCN-Nationale Postcode Loterij, €80,343 (fiscal year 2019-2020 €51,592).



Photo: © IFAW

Preventing wildlife trafficking in Kenya, Uganda and DR Congo

The U.S. Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is working with IFAW and local partners to prevent wildlife trafficking in Kenya, Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In August 2020, INL started funding two major projects: Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya and Capacity Building to Stop the Poaching and Trafficking of Protected Wildlife between Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

These projects aim to reduce poaching and trafficking of wildlife species and their products by strengthening transboundary collaboration; building investigative, operational and prosecutorial capacities of law enforcement and judiciary agencies; and engaging community members in information gathering in protected areas.

In Uganda and DRC, IFAW works together with the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL). This past fiscal year, we provided training to 30 law enforcement officers working on both sides of the border. We also support a team of five intelligence officers and wildlife crime analysts who can review data and collaborate with governmental agencies.

Community members also play a critical role in the protection of local wildlife, and

we engaged 12 community wildlife monitors to help us gather information. Between January and June 2021, information from such informants led to the arrest of eight poachers and the removal of eight wire snares and traps, which can inadvertently trap lions and injure elephants. Approximately 100 kilograms of buffalo meat was also confiscated.

In Kenya, IFAW has partnered with the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). Between August 2020 and June 2021, IFAW donated equipment worth US\$17,941 to KWS, including six motorbikes, five printers, five desktop computers and five uninterrupted power supply devices. The items were purchased with support from INL and will support KWS operations in data collection and processing for actionable intelligence that drives enforcement operations. Over the same period, IFAW provided rations for 77 community rangers within the Olgululuj-Ololarashi Group Ranch and 17 community rangers from the Ilkimpa Community Conservation Area.

Also funded by INL, IFAW facilitated the 29th Kenya-Tanzania Cross-border Wildlife Security Meeting to improve collaboration on securing the wildlife habitats and ecosystems that are shared by both Kenya and Tanzania.

30

law enforcement officers trained

12

community wildlife monitors engaged

8

poachers arrested

100 kgs

of buffalo meat confiscated

▲ A ranger on patrol in Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda.



Photo: Julien Gerard / © IFAW

Detection dogs in Benin

With its expertise in wildlife protection and animal welfare, IFAW is uniquely positioned to implement a new model for training and deploying detection dogs in the fight against wildlife crime. Since 2018, IFAW has been working in Benin in West Africa to update the existing K9 brigade of the police in Cotonou. An experienced French cynotechnical expert works onsite to develop this new training method and formed select dog-handler units with officers from the police and forestry departments.

Currently, the team consists of four handlers from the Republican Police and four dogs who are each paired and trained in the detection of wildlife products, in addition to another officer and his dog who will become the unit's local trainer.

Training at the airport in Cotonou started in September 2020 with three teams. In more than 250 training exercises, the dogs searched 28,094 bags, suitcases and packages. Some of those intentionally included ivory and pangolin products, and the dogs had a success rate of more than 95%, proving the effectiveness of the dogs and their handlers.

In late 2020, we entered a partnership with Enabel, the Belgian Development Agency. With their funding support we will train four new officers from the Water and Forests Department in Benin and pair them with detection dogs. The partnership will also enable future implementation of RASCargO, a state-of-the-art control system that collects the air from containers to capture the odours on filters that are then analysed by our detection dogs.

The team welcomed the arrival of two new six-month-old puppies, Senséo and Sonic. In the coming year they will be joined by the last two new dogs and will be trained as detection dogs to complete the team.

FY21 also marked the conclusion of our partnership with Almo Nature/Fondazione Capellino, and through them, with DSV Group. We thank them both for their support in providing our detection dogs in Benin with high-quality food, so they could focus on their task at hand: helping to save other animals.

95%

success rate in detecting wildlife products

250

training exercises

28,094

bags, suitcases and packages searched by detection dogs

▲ Training exercises inside the airport at Cotonou with handler Nabile, dog Nariz and trainer Frederic.



Photo: Donal Boyd / © IFAW

Combating wildlife crime in Malawi and Zambia

IFAW's Malawi-Zambia landscape project, which is supported by USAID, targets Luambe National Park and Lukusuzi National Park in Zambia and Malawi's Kasungu National Park. In FY21, law enforcement activities continued to focus on building the capacity of the Departments of National Parks and Wildlife of Malawi and Zambia to establish dedicated institutional investigative capacity to address wildlife crime in the landscape.

Rangers received regular training and conducted a total of 300 long patrols and 130 short patrols, resulting in the arrest of 259 suspects and the seizure of 759.9 kilograms of ivory.

As part of our engagement with the communities, we held 15 community meetings to sensitise people on various issues such as human-wildlife conflict, encroachment, the formation of by-laws and fence construction. A total of US\$137,760 was earned by communities employed in tailoring and construction projects and by working at a mechanical workshop.

300

long patrols

130

short patrols

259

suspects arrested

759.9 kgs

of ivory seized

▲ Rangers are gearing up for patrol in Kasungu National Park in Malawi.



Photo: George Turner

Born to be Wild

Funded by the [Dutch Postcode Lottery](#), initiated by [Animal Advocacy and Protection \(AAP\)](#), and executed together with IFAW in the [Kingdom of Morocco](#), [Born to be Wild](#) was a three-year project between 2017 and 2020 focused on the sustainable protection of Barbary macaques in [Morocco](#). In September 2020, IFAW's activities within the [Born to be Wild](#) project were officially concluded.

To help ensure the continuation of our community engagement work, we organised a handover meeting with AAP,

the scouts team that IFAW established in [Ifrane National Park](#) and the [Community Association](#) we helped set up for farmers dealing with crop raiding by Barbary macaques. AAP will continue the Born to be Wild project in Morocco.

More details can be found in our final project report. We would like to thank the [Dutch Postcode Lottery](#), the [Government of the Kingdom of Morocco](#) and AAP for their support and cooperation in the sustainable protection of Barbary macaques.

▲ A Barbary macaque in its natural habitat in Ifrane National Park in Morocco.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.1c Income other non-profit organisations, Stichting AAP – Animal Advocacy and Protection 'Born to be Wild' funded by Nationale Postcode Loterij, Realisation 2020/2021 €24,911 compared to €94,305 in 2019/2020.



Photo: © IFAW

Wildlife Crime in the Netherlands

Dutch Parliamentary elections: joint animal coalition manifesto to prevent new pandemics

Wildlife trade and habitat loss are not only detrimental to the survival of wild populations of many species, they are also key causes of pandemics. The [Netherlands](#) plays an important role in wildlife trade because [Schiphol Airport](#) and [Rotterdam Harbour](#) are important trade hubs.

In addition, the Netherlands also hosts annual wildlife fairs that attract traders from all over Europe who meet to sell not only birds and reptiles, but also bats and other mammals that can cause zoonoses and that should not be kept as domestic pets. Although Asia is known for illegal trade in wildlife parts, like elephant ivory, rhino horn and pangolin scales, Europe is also a big market for live animals for the pet industry.

The [Dutch national parliamentary elections](#) took place during the COVID-19 pandemic. Together with [Animal Advocacy and Protection \(AAP\)](#), [World Animal Protection](#), the [Dutch Animal Coalition](#) and foundation [SPOTS](#), IFAW Netherlands wrote an Action Plan for the new Dutch government: "From Social Distancing to Wildlife Distancing." This action plan contains 15 measures outlining how the Netherlands can contribute to preventing wildlife trade that could trigger the next disastrous pandemic through zoonoses. The measures focus on many different aspects of wildlife trade. We ask, for example, for investment in biodiversity globally, strengthening of enforcement at Schiphol Airport and the port of Rotterdam, acknowledgement of national protection

in the countries animals come from and speeding up the introduction of so-called positive lists for different species with a limited number of animals that can be kept.

The manifesto was covered by national media, including the [Telegraaf](#), [Eén Vandaag](#), [Vroege Vogels](#) and [NPO1 news radio](#), and discussed with different politicians, authorities and organisations to find support for specific measures.

▲ Fruit bats hanging from a tree in Zambia.

illegal wildlife trade is just a click away



Photo: © IFAW - Barbara Hollweg

While the global pandemic affected many areas of our work, we were able to continue the fight against wildlife trafficking online together with online technology companies and law enforcement agencies. For instance, IFAW's continued online monitoring in the U.S. and Europe resulted in 1,808 illegal wildlife listings being blocked or removed by companies after being identified by IFAW. We also conducted online research in the UK to assess its ivory market, flagging almost 1,000 ivory items in just 12 days.

Throughout FY21, IFAW China continued its regular patrolling of Chinese websites and media platforms to monitor illegal wildlife trade activity and gather intelligence, especially across popular social media platforms. This enables us to help develop keyword filters, train online company staff and provide information to law enforcement. In total, 1,727 illegal listings involving more than 10 species were detected and acted upon by the respective marketplaces or platforms.

IFAW collaborated with Baidu, the largest Chinese search engine, to educate their users about wildlife conservation and

related laws and regulations. We provided 139 key words to Baidu, after which they optimised their search results and activated pop-up banners for wildlife species commonly traded. With Sogou, another search engine, we launched a joint campaign where the first image people saw when opening the app was that of an endangered animal. The campaign received more than 25 million views and guided more than two million app users to the encyclopedia pages about animals such as jaguars, minke whales and harp seals.

Since April 2020, IFAW and tech giant Baidu have applied an artificial intelligence (AI) tool, the AI Guardian for Endangered Species, to identify images of endangered wildlife products traded online. The deep learning tool then traces back to the source link of the images and feeds back to relevant network platforms for removal. By the end of June 2021, the AI Guardian had detected 7,548 illegal wildlife trade-relevant images from more than 300,000 raw images, linking to 1,085 online trade listings and contributing to the efficiency of our efforts to make e-commerce platforms a no-go area for traffickers.

1,808

illegal listings blocked or removed in the U.S. and Europe

1,727

illegal listings detected and acted upon in China

7,548

images related to wildlife trade detected by artificial intelligence

▲ Lion cubs taken from the wild diminish the chances of wild populations.



Photo: © IFAW

Stopping online trafficking of protected wildlife

Through the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online, IFAW works together with World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (TRAFFIC) and more than 35 global online technology companies to help stop the trafficking of protected wildlife via their platforms. Between July 2020 and June 2021, around five million advertisements and posts were removed or blocked by Coalition members across Africa, Asia, Europe and North and South America.

The Coalition expanded with new partners in FY21, including TikTok (700 million users), Douyin (600 million users), 37 Interactive Entertainment, 7788.com and Zhangyan. In July 2021, the French classifieds site Marche.fr and the German online marketplace Quoka joined, adopting a series of concrete measures to ensure their platforms will become free from illegal wildlife products.

In November, Facebook launched an interstitial alert system to inform users of their updated prohibited wildlife policies and to deter illegal trade on the platform. The alert pops up at the top of a user's feed when searching for one of 93 terms associated with wildlife trafficking combined with one of 15 commerce terms.

IFAW is working with Douyin to develop a tool that uses machine learning and big data methods to identify wildlife products and live animals in short videos.

As a result of the close collaboration with IFAW, DeineTierwelt, Germany's leading pet community platform with four million visits per month, announced a ban of almost all wild and exotic animals on June 8, 2021.

In October 2020, IFAW, WWF and TRAFFIC co-hosted a hybrid virtual/in-person event in Beijing with almost 100 participants from 33 companies, including Alibaba, Google, Baidu, eBay and Tencent. During the event, companies shared their experiences, discussed aligning on new trends and policies related to wildlife cybercrime and received training from IFAW, TRAFFIC, and government and law enforcement officials.

Another important part of the Coalition's activities is to provide training for detecting wildlife cybercrime to company staff. In China, we held 25 in-person trainings and provided tailored online training to 1,562 people. In addition, the Coalition's online training programme OWLET was carried out more than 200 unique times.

By encouraging online platforms to take action and strengthen their policies and filtering systems, we're creating long-lasting measures that help disrupt criminal networks and wildlife cybercrime.

5 million

advertisements and posts removed or blocked

35+

Coalition members across continents

25

in-person cybercrime prevention trainings held in China

1,562

people received tailored online training in China

▲ Coalition work in China.



Photo: © Rudner Zverver/Dreamstime

Wildlife cybercrime in the EU

In February 2019, IFAW joined forces with [INTERPOL](#), [Belgian Customs](#) and [WWF](#), with in-kind support from [TRAFFIC](#), to combat wildlife cybercrime as part of an EU-funded initiative aiming to disrupt and deter criminals and their networks trafficking in, or via, the EU using the internet and parcel delivery services.

In July 2020, a report entitled [Stop Wildlife Cybercrime in the EU: Online Trade in Reptiles and Birds in Belgium and the Netherlands](#) was published. The report was produced by [WWF](#) and [TRAFFIC](#), with support from IFAW and [Monitor Society](#), and it provides an in-depth understanding of how wildlife criminals exploit the internet in the EU.

[INTERPOL](#) and the [World Customs Organisation \(WCO\)](#) coordinated [Operation Thunder 2020](#), in which 103 countries participated, including 20 EU Member States. According to [INTERPOL](#) data, 145 cyber-investigations were performed, leading so far to 58 criminal penalties, 1,194 units of illegal wildlife seized, 40 suspects identified and 18 prosecutions. **For the first time, and as a result of this EU-funded project to combat wildlife cybercrime, the operation included a cyber-enabled wildlife crime component.**

IFAW engaged successfully with nine of the 13 online platforms approached during the project to get those platforms to (further) commit to fighting wildlife trafficking online, with many of them agreeing on new actions including bans on specific species on their platform, improved filters to detect/block products and user education.

In May 2021, IFAW, in collaboration with [WWF](#), [TRAFFIC](#), and with support from [Belgian Customs](#) and [INTERPOL](#), organised an online multi-stakeholder workshop with more than 140 representatives from the public and private sector. In June, IFAW shared a restricted report with the workshop attendees, which identifies best practice models currently used by law enforcers and online platforms to cooperate in detecting and disrupting wildlife cybercrime. The report also outlines recommendations so that these processes can be rolled out more widely across the EU, and touches on ways in which NGOs and academics can support these efforts.

The project ended in June 2021, and **we achieved our objectives to disrupt wildlife criminals and to increase the EU law enforcement focus and operations on**

wildlife trafficking online and through parcels. By publicising their work, the consortium partners were able to reach at least 3.7 million people in Europe, increasing awareness of wildlife cybercrime.

103

countries participated in Operation Thunder 2020

140

participants at multi-stakeholder workshop

3.7 million

people reached across Europe to increase awareness

▲ Spur-thighed tortoise. Illegally traded exotic turtles and tortoises are still popular as pets in Europe.



Photo: © Dreamstime/Photosaurus

Wildlife Crime in the Netherlands

preventing illegal online wildlife trade: new policies by Marktplaats and Catawiki

Marktplaats bans the sale of Annex A animals

As part of a two-year collaborative project, [WWF](#), [TRAFFIC](#), [INTERPOL](#) and [Belgian Customs](#) published a report on the illegal trade of endangered and protected birds and reptiles through online platforms in the [Netherlands](#) and [Belgium](#). Small and large online sales platforms were searched for ads that could potentially be for illegal wildlife or wildlife products. Many of those ads were found on [Marktplaats](#).

IFAW initiated constructive discussions with Marktplaats to explore how to adjust its policies to better combat illegal trade. This resulted in Marktplaats banning the

sale of wild animals that appear on the so-called Annex A list, which are animals that have the highest protection levels in Europe.

Catawiki asks for proof of legality from sellers of wildlife products

Cooperation between enforcement authorities and the online auction house [Catawiki](#), enabled by IFAW in FY21, resulted in Catawiki establishing a new policy. Sellers of products made from protected animals are now asked to provide proof of legality with their advertisement by uploading legally required documents, such as an EU-Certificate and appraisal. Appraisals are

also more strictly checked to ensure they meet all requirements. When in doubt, enforcement authorities can conduct testing, such as carbon dating, to determine whether ivory is antique.

▲ The internet provides customers and wildlife traffickers access to various wildlife, including endangered African grey parrots.

reducing market supply and consumer demand



Photo: © Sanlian Lifeweek



Photo: © IFAW

IFAW works tirelessly to combat global wildlife crime in every link in the illegal trade chain—from source, to transit, to destination. In China, we have a holistic approach to reduce both market supply and consumer demand for wildlife parts and products. We collaborate with public and private partners, and we develop and implement demand reduction activities using social and behaviour change communication (SBCC).

Despite the COVID-19 restrictions, IFAW was able to develop and implement several integrated, multichannel marketing campaigns in China in FY21. We connected with museums, zoos, public transport, airports and cinemas to find creative ways to communicate our messages to a large audience. Media companies also routinely provided promotional space for IFAW’s culturally sensitive and socially motivating campaigns aimed at creating a social norm to stigmatise wildlife consumption.

To reduce consumer demand for wildlife products and raise public awareness of conservation, IFAW’s [Guard Our Shared Home](#) public service announcements (PSAs), jointly promoted with [China Wildlife Conservation Association \(CWWCA\)](#), appeared in airports, transportation hubs, newspapers and magazines. On Earth Day in April 2021, the [Guard Our Shared Home](#) PSA about protecting pangolins, tigers, elephants, rhinos and raptors became an online

campaign of IFAW and the [China Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureau](#). The campaign broke a record as it was shared on social media by more than [100 Chinese government agencies](#).

In total, IFAW’s campaigns in China in FY21 reached more than one billion people and leveraged more than US\$23 million in in-kind media donations, with more than 550 media articles published on wildlife crime.

IFAW also cooperated with [Animal Dialogue](#), a Chinese research and educational think tank that aims to promote discussions on human-animal-environment relationships. Together, we organised an online lecture for 50+ students from [China](#) and overseas on applying the [One Health](#) approach to curtailing wildlife trade.

We collaborated with group-buying and delivery service provider [Meituan](#) to bring more attention to environmental conservation and to educate the public not to consume wild animal meat. The campaign had more than 16 million views.

IFAW also worked with [WeMake](#), a leading technology company in China, to digitalise IFAW’s story book “[Laura the Elephant](#)” through virtual reality and panorama technology. The immersive experience was launched on [World Elephant Day](#) and reached 50,000 users.

1+ billion
people reached

US\$23 million
in in-kind media donations leveraged



Photo: © IFAW

- ▲ IFAW China’s out-of-home (OOH) PSA, “Guard Our Shared Home” featuring an Asian elephant, is displayed at a subway station in Tianjin municipality, China in April 2021.
- ▲ An English version of IFAW China’s public service announcement, ‘Guard Our Shared Home’ featuring an Amur tiger.
- ◀ Inside front cover of the April issue of Sanlian Lifeweek Magazine in Beijing, China.



Photo: © Dreamstime/Swisshippo

supporting policy and legislative reforms to fight wildlife crime

We urge governments around the world to develop clear legislation that strongly regulates or prohibits the commercial trade of wildlife, due to zoonotic risks for humans, animal welfare concerns, the ecological value of wildlife in the wild and the spread of invasive alien species.

In October 2020, members of the [International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\)](#) adopted, with nearly 100% support, a resolution to combat the sale of illegal wildlife products online. IFAW played an instrumental role in drafting this new resolution, which encourages effective collaboration across different sectors and urges governments to adopt and enforce effective legislation against wildlife cybercrime.

To showcase our cross-sector work and to increase the ambition of international communities to protect nature, we actively participated in key events such as [Wildlife Crime Is Financial Crime](#), organised by the [International Compliance Association](#), and the [One Planet Summit for Biodiversity](#).

In China, we continued to advocate for stronger wildlife policies and laws, believing that clear and strong laws could prevent wildlife trafficking loopholes and enhance law enforcement efficiency. When the [Legislative Committee of the National People's Congress](#) solicited public opinions on the revision of the Criminal Law, IFAW provided suggestions for amendments to expand the scope of wildlife species protected by law, strengthen the management of commercial wildlife breeding, and improve the national wildlife rescue system.

IFAW worked with the [European Commission](#) for the last four years to review the [Environmental Crime Directive](#), participating in stakeholder meetings and consultations, and submitting joint letters with other NGOs to ensure suggested revisions of the Directive were considered. We called for EU Member States to apply truly dissuasive and harmonised penalties against wildlife crime and use effective investigative tools to facilitate and promote cross-border cooperation and information sharing. The Commission should adopt the revised Directive in 2022.

In April 2021, the [European Commission](#) adopted its new [Strategy to Tackle Organised Crime](#), which complements [Europol's Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment \(SOCTA\)](#). Thanks to IFAW's advocacy, the [Strategy](#) and [SOCTA](#) acknowledge the interlinkages and devastating consequences of organised crime and wildlife crime. The [Commission's strategy](#) committed to review the [EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking](#) and revise the [Environmental Crime Directive](#).

We also worked with key stakeholders and EU institutions to operationalise this work by ensuring that the [European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats \(EMPACT\)](#), which enables collective action across [EU Member States](#), included wildlife crime as a priority environmental crime. This means more resources will be allocated to create or strengthen specialised units, undertake operations, develop new tools and improve data gathering on environmental crimes.

In May 2021, IFAW spoke to the U.S. Congress during a hearing entitled "Wildlife Trafficking and the Growing Online Marketplace." Although no specific legislation is currently under consideration, the willingness to learn about it suggests there is political will to address it.

Ending illegal wildlife trade takes a significant and sustained commitment from governments, online platforms and law enforcement around the globe. We will continue our efforts to encourage collaboration across borders and sectors and among key stakeholders, sharing our expertise and working to achieve real and sustainable impact for animals and people.

◀ Blue and gold macaws are poached and trafficked for the illegal pet trade.

marine conservation

The ocean faces more threats today than ever before. Human activities such as shipping, unsustainable fishing, industrial development and pollution are affecting marine life and habitats globally.

A healthy planet needs a healthy ocean. Healthy populations of large marine animals, particularly whales and sharks, play a key role in regulating ocean ecosystems and enabling the capture of carbon. Whales, for example, dive deep and stir up nutrients from the bottom of the sea, promoting nutrient circulation and stimulating phytoplankton growth—the foundation of the aquatic food web—which captures huge amounts of carbon and substantially enhances ocean productivity.

Protecting these large, iconic marine animals is critical, and through this work we also protect many other species and vital habitats throughout the world's ocean. For instance, this year, our Marine Conservation programme worked with our Disaster Response programme to support the restoration of coral reefs damaged by hurricanes in Colombia, in a powerful example of cross-programmatic collaboration in IFAW.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, Marine Conservation, Total realisation 2020/2021 €16,602 (2019/2020 €24,405).

saving the North Atlantic right whale



Photo: © Nick Hawkins



Photo: © Nick Hawkins

Through the impact of our [Save the Right Whale](#) campaign, IFAW continues to be a key driver of fundamental regulatory change, generating public support while promoting the adoption of innovative technological solutions in both the [U.S.](#) and [Canada](#) to save this critically endangered marine mammal.

With the most recent population estimates decreasing by 8% in just one year, only 336 North Atlantic right whales (NARWs) remain. Our efforts are acutely focused on addressing the major threats to species recovery: entanglement in outmoded commercial fishing gear and collision with vessels. Since 2017, 50 right whales (14% of the total species population) have either died or are presumed dead. Where cause of death could be definitively determined, all these deaths were due to either entanglement or vessel strikes. **As less than 90 of the remaining whales are reproductive-aged females, the death of even one individual is potentially catastrophic for species recovery.**

This year, IFAW has prioritised addressing fishing gear entanglement, one of the deadliest threats to right whales. We're working collaboratively with fishermen to test and advance ropeless fishing technology that essentially eliminates vertical buoy ropes from the water column, thus removing the main source of entanglement. Along with key early adopter fishing partners, including the [Atlantic Offshore Lobstermen's Association \(AOLA\)](#), IFAW helped lead a first-of-its-kind ropeless gear pilot testing project in the offshore lobster fishery. The pilot project has subsequently been

renewed due to increased interest from new fishermen, with IFAW helping procure additional ropeless units to increase testing capabilities.

Another piece of good news is that **19 NARW calves were born in the most recent calving season. With at least five born to first-time mothers, this marks the highest number of calves born in a season since 2015.** Tragically, one of the calves was killed in a vessel strike within weeks of being born. This is why we have been working with partners to enhance our [Whale Alert](#) app, a situational awareness mobile app that alerts vessel operators to the nearby presence of right whales, so they know to watch out and slow down. In conjunction, IFAW has continued to advocate for mandatory speed limits for vessels of all sizes during times of peak right whale presence.

IFAW's advocacy efforts have helped promote regulatory changes that include both federal and state funding critical to implementing NARW protection measures. IFAW's influence resulted in more than 31,000 supporters taking action and submitting comments on new proposed federal rules that support stronger protection measures for right whales and endorse using ropeless gear. This is a solution based on coexistence for both right whales and the fishing industry. IFAW's key legislative outreach efforts also led to increased funding for important conservation measures through the [U.S. Federal Appropriations](#) process. For FY21, US\$6 million was successfully allocated, with IFAW actively working to secure an additional US\$14 million for FY22.

Rounding out our strategic approach, IFAW has conducted focus group research to gain a better understanding of consumer awareness and interest in concepts that include "whale-safe" seafood products through use of ropeless fishing gear technology. Preliminary data and consumer sentiment was highly encouraging and such qualitative studies will help drive our impact by identifying ways to generate further consumer and industry support.

50 right whales

have either died or are presumed dead since 2017 (14% of the total species population)

<90

reproductive-aged females remain

19

NARW calves were born in the most recent calving season

▲ Members of the Campobello Whale Rescue Team attempting to disentangle a whale.

◀ A North Atlantic right whale, feeding at the surface and revealing its baleen plates.



Photo: © IFAW

Marine Conservation

reducing ship strike risk and ocean noise

The threat of human-generated ocean noise to marine life is increasingly being recognised around the world. A multi-year study as part of the [Joint Monitoring Programme for Ambient Noise in the North Sea \(JOMOPANS\)](#) has mapped ocean noise in the North Sea. The researchers identified shipping as the main source of excess noise. **Areas with intensive shipping traffic experience excess noise levels of up to 30 decibels,**

which is 100 times higher than in areas without shipping.

IFAW teamed with [OceanCare](#) to provide expert review and co-publication of two research studies by the [Belgian government](#). **The main findings show that limiting speeds to 75% of ship design speed results in a 10% reduction in the emission of the main pollutant gases** like carbon dioxide (CO²), nitrogen oxides

(NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x) and black carbon, and a meaningful reduction of underwater noise. IFAW played a pivotal role joining the [Belgian Ministry of Environment](#) webinar announcing this research and helped publicise the results, with wide recognition in the media. With the help of infographics we developed in close collaboration with the [French government](#), we also informed stakeholders about the damaging

effects of noise pollution and solutions available to reduce the noise.

This year we helped achieve momentum to further recognise the problem of underwater noise at the [International Maritime Organization \(IMO\)](#), following a proposal by [Canada](#) which was supported by IFAW. This moves the issue back onto the agenda of the IMO, the UN body governing international shipping. **Now appropriate committees and governments are tasked to explore options for reducing noise from shipping. This is a major achievement towards our overall goal of reducing shipping noise globally.**

As well as lowering underwater noise, reduced ship speeds also decrease the risk of ships colliding with whales (known as ship strikes). Research indicates that for every whale we see that has been fatally injured by a collision with a vessel, as many as 20 whales with the same fate go undetected.

IFAW continues to work in a coalition with the [Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute](#), [WWF Greece](#) and [OceanCare](#) to reduce the risk of ship strikes for the remaining sperm whale population in the [Hellenic Trench](#), off the west coast of Greece. There is growing concern that this endangered eastern [Mediterranean](#)

population, which only numbers between 200 and 300 individuals, will not survive if ship strikes continue at the current rate. According to the [Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute](#), the cause of death for 50% of stranded sperm whales in this area can be attributed directly to ship strikes.

There is a solution! Our analysis has identified options to significantly reduce ship strike risk with a small offshore shift in the current shipping routes. With these changes, the overall collision risk for sperm whales in the study area would be reduced by around 75%, while a maximum of 11 nautical miles would be added to major routes and only around five nautical miles for the majority of ships transiting the area.

The efforts of our work as a coalition encouraged [Greek authorities](#) to issue an official notice informing mariners about the presence of marine mammals in the [Hellenic Trench](#). This new [navigational telex \(NAVTEX\)](#) warning instructs mariners to look out for whales and avoid collisions with them. This is a promising first step towards protecting these endangered sperm whales from ship strikes, and we will work to ensure shipping companies are made aware of the warning to increase the chances of this measure being a successful conservation tool.

Marine Conservation in the Netherlands

initiating dialogue with the Dutch shipping association (KNVR)

An important part of our programme work is reaching out to companies, organisations and people that have an interest in the problem we are trying to solve. Not only to better understand their position and interests, but also to seek possible cooperation to develop and implement solutions. IFAW's ocean noise and ship strikes work focuses on the shipping industry, so we started a dialogue with shipping associations

in different countries. The Dutch shipping association was the first to organise a webinar for IFAW staff to explain their position and answer all our questions. We hope to continue this conversation while developing our plans for concrete measures in the EU to decrease ocean noise and ship strikes.

75%

of ship design speed as a speed limit would reduce greenhouse gases and other pollutant gas emissions by 10% plus reduce underwater noise considerably

100

times higher ocean noise levels in areas with intensive shipping traffic

11 nautical miles

added to a ship's journey would mean 75% reduced risk of collisions with sperm whales in the eastern Mediterranean

◀ A surfacing Blue whale with an approaching tanker observed by Song of the Whale in Sri Lanka.



Photo: © IFAW

marine mammal rescue

IFAW's Marine Mammal Rescue & Research (MMRR) programme is a world-recognised leader in stranding response. No location in the world sees more frequent mass strandings of dolphins than Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where IFAW's MMRR team is based. These events are not only a unique opportunity to rescue and provide cutting-edge veterinary care to these individual animals, but also to drive constant innovation and ground-breaking research that is shared with collaborators from around the world. This is a team of both local action and global impact.

In FY21, the team responded to 386 stranded marine mammals. This included responses to 137 live small cetaceans (including small whales, dolphins and porpoises), 106 of which were released back into the wild.

In addition to our hands-on work, IFAW's MMRR team trained and assisted other international response teams, thus improving the welfare, treatment and veterinary care of stranded marine mammals around the world. We also regularly engage and train passionate members of local communities to support rescue efforts as volunteer responders. It's a testament to what can be achieved for animals when we work together with the people living closest to them.

Photos in this section are of activities conducted under a federal stranding agreement between IFAW and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, Marine Mammal Rescue and Research, Total realisation 2020/2021 €16,538 (2019/2020 €334,216).



Marine Mammal Rescue

a rescue story unlike any other: a 45-dolphin mass stranding event



In August 2020, IFAW's MMRR team responded to a report of a mass stranding in one of the trickiest areas of [Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Massachusetts](#), a notorious stranding hotspot because of its hook-shaped topography and extreme tides. The team quickly realised the scope was **one of the largest single events in its 23-year history of marine mammal rescue—45 dolphins were out of water and exposed to the summer sun and heat.** Sadly, two had already died.

The team had to act quickly. It was not feasible to extract all 43 living animals from the mud and transport them to a more favourable location with open ocean access as is typically done. Instead, trained staff and volunteers had to quickly and skillfully adapt to the situation at hand.

The team worked tirelessly to extract the least stable animals two at a time, managing to get 11 animals into the veterinary trailer for much-needed clinical care. Due to the heat of the day and shock resulting from the stranding event, two animals had to be humanely euthanised to prevent further suffering.

At the same time, the team was providing supportive care to those animals still at the stranding site. Soon the tide changed and water returned enough that most of the dolphins were starting to refloat. They re-acclimated and started to swim on their own with the rising tide. Although the group was now swimming once again, the team knew that if they stayed in this precarious area, there was a good chance they might strand again. In order to give the dolphins the best chance of survival, response vessels were used to carefully herd them out to deeper water.

Despite the traumatic impacts of the stranding event, nine of the dolphins brought into the mobile clinic for care were deemed good release candidates and were transported to a suitable release location with easy access to deep water. **Exhausted yet determined, responders brought each animal down to the beach and released them back into the ocean.** As they swam off, every challenge faced that day faded away as the team watched nine remarkable, resilient animals swim out towards deeper waters and hopefully towards a successful second chance.

if you come across an entangled or stranded marine mammal, please stay back from the animal and contact your local stranding organisation

- ▲ Rescuers respond to the mass stranding event.
- ◀ Responders release a stranded dolphin into deeper waters following the mass stranding of 45 dolphins off Cape Cod.



Marine Mammal Rescue

the first-of-its-kind mobile veterinary clinic for marine mammals

After years of customising, testing and improvising with available equipment—and thanks to donor support in FY20—the IFAW MMRR team officially deployed “Moby,” a custom mobile veterinary clinic for marine mammals.

This one-of-a-kind vehicle took three years to design and build, merging IFAW’s extensive experience and understanding of the needs in marine mammal rescue with the brain trust of LDV, a company that builds incident command vehicles for first responders.

Moby was put to the test immediately after it arrived. The MMRR team was incredibly busy in March 2021, fondly referred to as “March madness” with more than 70 cases in a single month. In just one event, a total of nine common dolphins were transported together, given full health assessments and treated for dehydration and shock while on the road to a safer open-ocean release site. **Thanks to Moby, dolphin pods such as these can be rescued together, thereby allowing them to survive and thrive together.**

70

number of cases the MMRR team responded to in March 2021, fondly referred to as “March madness”

▲ IFAW’s mobile veterinary clinic for marine mammals.



Marine Mammal Rescue

rescuing, rehabilitating and releasing entangled seals

IFAW’s MMRR team has pioneered new techniques to help rescue gray seals entangled in fishing gear. Tight wraps of netting around a seal’s neck become deadly as the seals grow and the gear cuts deeper. Our team intervenes to remotely sedate these animals so that they can be captured, disentangled and treated before being released back to the wild. **These are the first-ever operations of their kind for seals and have mitigated negative human impacts to individual animals and their populations, improving animal welfare and supporting conservation.**

In March 2021, IFAW’s MMRR team rescued a juvenile gray seal entangled in a

heavy fishing net in the Cape Cod Canal. After disentanglement and a health assessment, he was taken to IFAW partners at the National Marine Life Center’s rehabilitation hospital, where he more than doubled his weight from the time of rescue—to almost 45 kilograms (95 pounds)!

Atlas, named for the Titan forced to bear the weight of the heavens on his shoulders, was ready to be released in May 2021. He appeared healthy, robust and wasted little time making his way back to his ocean home. The hope is that Atlas will use the productive waters throughout the Gulf of Maine, or he may

decide to travel to other regions as well. With a temporary, specially-designed seal satellite tag, we tracked his movements in the initial weeks after his release and generated worldwide buzz as part of our [Back to the Wild campaign](#).

▲ Atlas was rescued by MMRR on March 24, 2021, after he was spotted the previous evening entangled in fishing gear in Bourne, Massachusetts.



Photo: Andrea Spence/IFAW

Marine Mammal Rescue

large whales: always-on response and readiness

IFAW's ongoing response work for marine mammal rescue relies on constantly being prepared to deploy in the case of large whale strandings, rescue and disentanglement events.

In January 2020, following years of preparation, testing and practice, our MMRR team put our large whale remote drug delivery system to work for the first time. As part of a team convened by U.S. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), IFAW staff deployed to Florida to successfully administer antibiotics to an injured newborn right whale calf that had been the victim of a ship strike. This was a groundbreaking event, as it was the first operation to remotely administer medication to a right whale calf. The species is one of the most endangered animals in the world, with fewer than 336 now remaining, and every individual matters more than ever.

Our teams always strive to learn from all responses, even those that have a negative outcome, so that we can innovate for the future. In November 2020, IFAW's MMRR team responded to a stranded humpback whale calf off Chatham, Massachusetts. Despite all the efforts of the team, the whale died, but the event prompted the team to look for new methods to rescue large whales. Weather and tide conditions were challenging, and the clock was ticking, but the animal otherwise appeared healthy. How might new efforts and solutions help in the future?

In May 2021, attempts were made to herd a pilot whale out of a shallow cove off New Bedford, Massachusetts. Eventually the whale stranded, and Dr. Sarah Sharp's examination further revealed its poor condition. Euthanasia was determined to be the most humane option, and analysis of the samples collected from the necropsy help to further our understanding in conserving these incredible animals.

Equipment for IFAW work related to large whale responses, remote drug delivery, necropsy work and more is supported by a grant from the Massachusetts Environmental Trust, which generates money by letting Massachusetts residents purchase special licence plates for their cars.

The team has not solved every challenge these animals face, but continuing our work helps drive constant innovation and groundbreaking research that can be shared with collaborators around the world.

▲ A staff member responds to the stranding of a humpback whale on Cape Cod.



Photo: © IFAW

Marine Mammal Rescue

sharing knowledge for animal welfare

Seal coexistence on 100 Cape Cod beaches

IFAW has provided beaches across Cape Cod, U.S. with signs that explain how people can enjoy the beach without disturbing wildlife. A total of 100 signs have been distributed to 14 towns and the Cape Cod National Seashore, a division of the U.S. National Parks Service. Through greater awareness of seal behaviour and habitat, the initiative aims to inspire community conversations around coexistence rather than conflict, understanding how to live harmoniously with wildlife in a human-dominated world.

International training brings success in Oman

Through the years IFAW's MMRR team has trained and advised response teams in more than 16 countries around the world, improving the welfare, rescue techniques

and veterinary care provided to stranded marine mammals. Five years after IFAW and the International Whaling Commission held disentanglement training in Oman, the country's Environment Authority successfully disentangled an endangered Arabian humpback whale in the Arabian Sea in January 2021. The whale was seen safely swimming back in deeper waters—a tremendous achievement made possible through collaboration.

Online veterinary education

In a continued effort to share IFAW expertise with the next generation, the MMRR team invested in video production of a complete dolphin necropsy (animal autopsy) for educational purposes via such groups as Cornell University's top-tier Aquavet training platform and beyond. The video will help train students, stranding responders and veterinarians around the world for years to come.

404

responses in FY21 (includes restranders and out-of-region assists)

16

satellite tags (1 seal, 15 cetaceans)

5

scientific publications on IFAW's work

▲ One of 100 signs now located across Cape Cod beaches, designed to increase community awareness about coexistence with seals.



Photo: Kim Elmslie / © IFAW

Marine Mammal Rescue in the Netherlands

sharing expertise from our rescue work in Cape Cod

When Dutch authorities said they would like to start a tagging programme for harbour porpoises, IFAW proudly shared with representatives from different ministries our in-depth expertise on animal-friendly tagging of dolphins and porpoises, gathered over many years of work on Cape Cod in the U.S.

As a first step, the programme will tag rehabilitated harbour porpoises from the new SOS Dolfijn centre. IFAW will follow the programme to ensure animal welfare is respected and tagging is only done to fill clearly defined research gaps that will benefit the survival and welfare of the porpoise population in the North Sea.

▲ A female harbour porpoise and her young calf are caught inside a herring weir at high tide in the Bay of Fundy off Grand Manan Island, New Brunswick in Canada.



Photo: © SOS Dolfijn

Marine Mammal Rescue in the Netherlands

finding a new home for SOS Dolfijn

SOS Dolfijn had been looking for a new location for their centre for a few years and received financial support from IFAW for the period 2017 to 2020 to help ensure that educational and other activities could continue to take place. They have now found a location and the new whale rehabilitation and education centre is

scheduled to be opened at Hoenderdaell Estate in Anna Paulowna in 2022. The collaboration with SOS Dolfijn has been productive and will now focus mainly on the exchange of knowledge and experience in assisting with the rescue of marine mammals.

▲ A young, male harbour porpoise is being released back in the North Sea after having been found on the Dutch island Terschelling.



wildlife rescue

IFAW's Wildlife Rescue team operates globally and strives to prevent the suffering and improve the welfare of individual animals. With 4,025 animals rescued and 1,989 animals released in FY21, our Wildlife Rescue programme continues to make excellent progress in achieving a better quality of life for wild animals around the world.

Although this programme centres on the rescue, rehabilitation and release of wildlife, a critical part in the success of our work is engaging with communities to facilitate a relationship where both people and animals thrive in their shared environment. Communities in and around the places where wildlife are rescued, rehabilitated and released play a crucial role in the survival of nearly every animal species on Earth.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, Wildlife Rescue, Total realisation 2020/2021 €1,389,187 (2019/2020 €1,681,494).

helping one by one, because every animal matters



Photo: © IFAW-WTI

Rescuing Asiatic black bear cubs in India

The Center for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC) in northeast India, founded in 2002 with our partner Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) and the Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department, is a powerful example of how community engagement strengthens the reporting of injured or orphaned wildlife. **In FY21, five Asiatic black bear cubs were rescued and brought into care at CBRC.** Of those five, four were initially found by community members who then alerted local wildlife authorities who rescued the cubs and brought them to our CBRC facility. Not only did each bear cub survive, all five are on a journey back to the wild and are scheduled to be translocated into a forest pre-release site in FY22.

To date, IFAW-WTI has released 50 Asiatic black bears into the wild and each individual bear we rescue, rehabilitate and release plays a key role in the survival of their species.

IFAW-WTI also combats climate change and deforestation in communities throughout India with our cook stoves project, which provides alternative cooking solutions for local communities to reduce air pollutants released from wood burning stoves and to reduce further deforestation.

5

Asiatic black bear cubs rescued in FY21

50

Asiatic black bears released into the wild to date

▲ Vivek Menon feeds an Asiatic black bear cub.



Photo: © WIL-ZEN

Saving elephant calves in Zimbabwe

Our partner, Wild Is Life (WIL), received an urgent call to rescue an elephant calf in Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park. The calf, later named Samson, was found next to his mother who had died from a gunshot wound to her leg. Samson was safely captured by the team, sedated and transported to the ZEN-IFAW release facility in our Panda Masuie landscape project.

WIL-IFAW has secured a critical migratory corridor for elephants and other animals through the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-

TFCA). We protect the long-term future of this vital forest reserve so that rescued elephants in Zimbabwe can return to a wild home. Samson has joined the release herd and found maternal comfort from the older females, Annabelle, Nkanyenzi and Nora.

This year, IFAW was also proud to support Zimbabwe National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) and The Dete Animal Rescue Trust (DART) in the lifesaving rescue operation to remove a snare from an elephant calf in Hwange National Park.

The rapid intervention, led by ZimParks and their veterinarian Dr. Kudzai Mupondi, was successful. DART immobilised the calf, removed the snare, which was made from telephone wire, and treated her wound. Shortly after the sedative reversal was administered, the calf was reunited with her mother, who had waited nearby, but distant enough that she did not need to be immobilised.

▲ An image of Samson, the rescued elephant calf, standing at the watering hole surrounded by the rest of the IFAW and ZEN release herd at Panda Masuie Forest Reserve.



Photo: © IFAW



Photo: © Wangshuang Zhou

Rescuing, rehabilitating and releasing raptors in Beijing

In March 2021 a pigeon keeper in [Beijing](#) trapped an eagle-owl that had been killing and eating his pigeons. He contacted the [IFAW Beijing Raptor Rescue Center \(BRRC\)](#) and asked for help in getting the animal released back into the wild. Our rehabilitators examined the eagle-owl, determined that it was in good health, rehabilitated it and then released it.

BRRC, the only designated rehabilitation facility for birds of prey in Beijing, has rescued 5,549 raptors since it was established in 2001. **Despite the continued impact of COVID-19 on operations, in FY21 the team brought 150 raptors (18 different species) into the facility for rehabilitation and care.**

Our centre receives raptors confiscated in illegal trade, but many reports, like the one from the pigeon keeper, come from

members of the community. In most cases, community members respond to injured or orphaned raptors with care and tolerance. In 2009, the city of Beijing began to compensate farmers for the loss of poultry and livestock caused by birds of prey—helping ensure that animals and people can continue to coexist and thrive.

BRRC also provides capacity building support to other rescue facilities and professionals to improve raptor rescue skills in [China](#). In FY21, IFAW provided direct financial support to two organisations, helping them rescue 42 injured raptors and produce a Chinese and Tibetan bilingual manual on raptor rescue and rehabilitation. In addition, IFAW organised two trainings reaching more than 80 animal rescue professionals from 23 rescue centres of [nine provinces of China](#).



150

raptors brought into care,
18 different species

▲ BRRC Rehabilitator, Lei Zhou, releases the northern goshawk back into the wild.

◀ BRRC Rehabilitator, Lei Zhou, opens the carrier box, releasing the common kestrel and it flies back into the wild.

returning to the wild

For many rescued animals, rehabilitation is a critical process with success or failure determining the ability of wildlife to thrive in the wild. We invest both in research and in a network of partners and experts to support individualised rehabilitation plans for orphaned, ill or injured animals. The ultimate success is when individual animals are released back to the wild. Here are some of the fantastic releases we celebrated this year.



Photo: © IFAW-WTI

Three rhinos getting ready for the wild

In India, three greater one-horned rhinos were translocated to a soft release enclosure in Manas National Park. All three rhinos, two females and a male, were rescued by IFAW-WTI during the 2019 Kaziranga floods in Assam, India. Each rhino was cleared for release before being loaded into individual crates and driven 400 kilometres to Manas National Park. The rhinos typically spend a few months in a soft release enclosure to allow them to acclimate to a new environment. Once ready, the rhinos are released into the park.

We have partnered with the Assam Forest Department and WTI since 2006 to reintroduce rhinos to Manas National Park. This project is the first attempt to re-establish the rhino population in Manas after losing an estimated 100 rhinos to poachers in the 1990s. IFAW-WTI took a unique approach of reintroducing rehabilitated rhinos that would otherwise have perished in annual floods instead of translocating healthy adults from other areas as had been done in the past. **The approach has been wildly successful, with more than 40 released rehabilitated rhinos living in Manas with their children and grandchildren**

▲ Kuthari, awake after being darted and loaded by a team from IFAW-WTI, inside the individual crate that will be used for translocation from the CWRC in Kaziranga National Park, Assam, India, to Manas National Park.



Photo: Lesanne Dunlop / © IFAW

Translocating six elephant calves in Zimbabwe

This year, six orphaned elephant calves at the Zimbabwe Elephant Nursery (ZEN) in Harare, Zimbabwe, were translocated 900 kilometres to a soft release facility in the Panda Masuie Forest Reserve. The translocation was planned by WIL founder, Roxy Danckwerts, and the welfare of each elephant was the priority for all teams. One of the elephants was Amira, an elephant calf who was found next to her deceased mother in Mana Pools National Park. Amira's rescue team arrived onsite by plane and included IFAW President & CEO Azzedine Downes. The team safely captured Amira and airlifted her to safety at ZEN.

Amira and five other orphans received thousands of hours of intense care and rehabilitation from the keepers at the ZEN facility and were prepared for the next step in their journey back to the wild. In Panda Masuie they will continue to develop the survival skills they need to live as wild elephants in a protected area.

◀ All hands on deck as the elephants are sedated.



Photo: © GRI/IFAW

Bringing two elephant calves closer to the wild

Two rescued elephant calves at the Elephant Orphanage Project (EOP) in Lusaka, Zambia, were translocated to

the soft release facility in Kafue National Park. Ludaka and Lufutuko (Tuko), have been in care at EOP, an elephant orphanage founded by our partner Game Rangers International (GRI). Both Ludaka and Tuko still have a long way to go until they are fully released, but this is an exciting and important next step in their journey back to the wild.

Together with GRI, we also celebrated the successful rehabilitation and release of our first male elephant, Batoka. After 11

years of care at the Kafue release facility, he joined a herd of wild elephants. We follow Batoka's progress via a GPS satellite collar that allows the team to closely monitor his movements to ensure that he's thriving in the wild.

▲ Batoka (left) socialising with two other orphaned elephants at a watering hole after returning to the GRI-EOP Release Facility in Kafue National Park, Zambia, following 14 months of being considered a wild elephant.



Photo: Joaquin De la Torre Ponce / © IFAW

Returning an injured jaguar to the wild

In Mexico, a male jaguar was injured by a car, suffering a shoulder fracture and lacerations. He was rescued and transferred to the Payo Obispo Zoo for assessment and rehabilitation. As Covi's fracture healed, the team monitored and cared for him with minimal human interaction to reduce the risk that he would lose his fear of humans. Covi completed his recovery and demonstrated that he had maintained excellent hunting skills, so in June 2021, he was fitted with a GPS satellite tracking collar and released back to the wild. Data

from the tracking collar showed that three months after release Covi was integrating back into the wild, staying near the release area and not approaching any human settlements.

This success is a milestone example of collaboration between our team, government authorities, the scientific sector and local communities. The collaboration included our wildlife rescue experts, the Payo Obispo Zoo, the National Alliance for Jaguar Conservation (ANCJ), the Federal Attorney for

Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), the State of Quintana Roo Attorney for Environmental Protection (PPA) and the Biodiversity and Natural Protected Areas of the State of Quintana Roo (IBANQROO).

▲ As seen through a ventilation hole in the IFAW-sponsored wooden cage, Covi is awake and looking up towards the top of the cage with his mouth open. He wears a satellite collar provided by the Mexican Alliance for the Conservation of Jaguars.



Photo: © SANCCOB

Supporting wildlife rescue during climate change

Climate change is having a dramatic impact on animals and has exacerbated the existing threats to many species. Our frontline rescue teams, who work in wild spaces every day, have encountered the effects of climate change in the natural world. From depleted availability of food and water resources to changes in breeding patterns, the impact of climate change is growing, further straining already threatened species.

In FY21, we supported our partner, The Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB), in a mammoth operation to rescue, rehabilitate and release more than a thousand endangered Cape Cormorant chicks. This was our biggest seabird rescue event for South Africa in 20 years.

More than 2,000 chicks, some as young as two weeks old, were rescued after being found abandoned by their parents.

The cause of the mass abandonment is suspected to be lack of food due to low levels of small pelagic fish stocks and a mismatch in timing of breeding and hot weather conditions. With predicted increases in heat events due to climate change, which will also further negatively affect fish availability, these mass abandonments may become more frequent. Due to the skill of our partners at SANCCOB, more than 1,090 of the rescued chicks were released back to the wild.



2,000

abandoned chicks rescued

▲ An endangered Cape Cormorant chick is rehabilitated.



Photo: Jessica Boklan / © IFAW

Wildlife Rescue

better lives for animals

Wildlife populations are being decimated worldwide because wild animals are targeted for the exotic pet trade and for their body parts. Illegal wildlife trade poses a serious threat to our world's declining biodiversity and must be stopped.

▲ A chameleon kept as a pet.



Photo: © IFAW-WTI

Helping seized animals

Our Live Animals Seized in Trade (LAST) aims to provide sustainable solutions for live wild animals seized or confiscated from illegal trade. We have been awarded a grant, with Freeland Foundation (lead organisation) and WWF, from the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) for the Targeting Regional Investigations for Policing Opportunities and Development (TRIPOD) project.

Together with Freeland and WWF, we aim to disrupt the illegal wildlife trade in Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia by providing species ID technology to accurately and quickly identify and care for confiscated wildlife and, ideally, repatriate wildlife to their original wild homes. Additionally, we will train frontline enforcement staff on protocols and tools for handling confiscated wildlife safely and humanely.

◀ A Slow Loris rescued from Borgang received treatment at the IFAW-WTI Mobile Veterinary Service (MVS) field station, Arunachal, Assam.

Providing relief for zoos caught in crisis

In 2020, as the crisis in Yemen unfolded, we provided relief to the Sana'a and Taiz zoos. The welfare of carnivores in these zoos was deeply impacted by the ongoing civil war. Our support provided food, veterinary care and better living conditions for the carnivores, including 14 lions and 34 endangered Arabian leopards, at the Taiz zoo. Due to challenges on the ground and COVID-19 restrictions, additional support of the Sana'a zoo was not possible. As a result of our efforts, more than 80 animals received better care, food and medical supplies. Moreover, IFAW also supported the restoration and improvement of enclosures to secure better shelter and living conditions for these animals.

► One of the Arabian leopards at Taiz Zoo in Yemen where IFAW works to alleviate the stress of the carnivores.

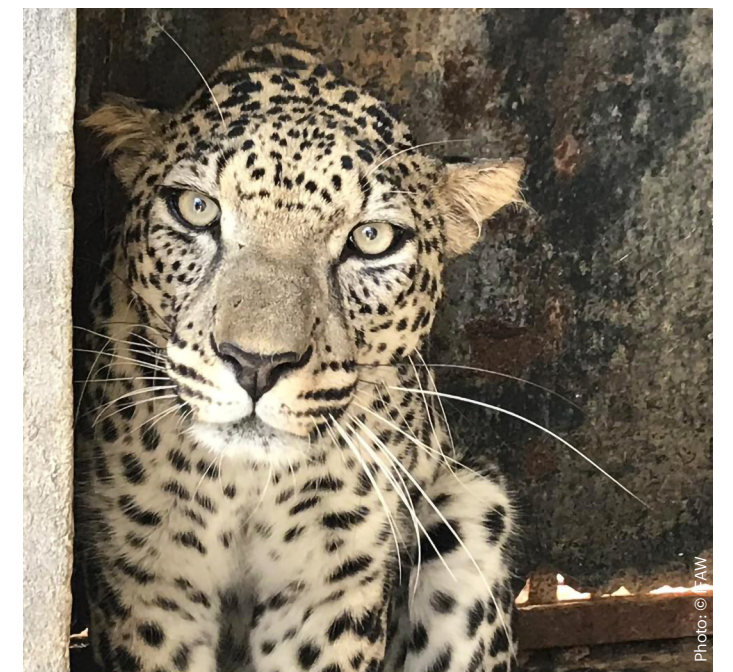


Photo: © IFAW



Photo: Turpentine Creek Wildlife Refuge

Helping big cats in the US

In the U.S. we continue to help big cat sanctuaries prepare for new rescues, improve sanctuary practices related to animal care and financial sustainability, and advocate for the end of private ownership and commercial exploitation of big cats like tigers and lions. Weak regulation makes it impossible to know how many big cats (lions, tigers, leopards, snow leopards, clouded leopards, cheetahs, jaguars, cougars and hybrids) live in captivity in the U.S., but estimates are around 10,000. Many of the facilities housing these big cats are not accredited zoos or bona fide sanctuaries. They are kept as pets or in roadside menageries in circumstances that are dangerous for both people and animals.

For more than a decade, IFAW has worked with the sanctuary community to identify bona fide sanctuaries, assist them to improve and increase capacity and to rescue, and provide lifetime care with good welfare for surrendered or confiscated animals. For example, the [Big Cat Sanctuary Alliance \(BCSA\)](#), which grew from our big cat workshops and conferences and which we continue to support, hosts conferences, drafts best practice manuals and develops mechanisms for sanctuaries to collaborate on rescues.

IFAW continues advocating for the [Big Cat Public Safety Act](#), which will provide stronger legal protection for big cats.

Encouraging progress was made in FY21 with the Act successfully reintroduced in the [U.S. House and Senate](#).

▲ The cats enjoy a carefree life at their home with an in-ground pool, which all three tigers love to swim and play in when they aren't relaxing and laying in the sun.



Photo: Dominica Mack / © IFAW

Improving animal welfare through expanded veterinary care in Australia

To improve the welfare outcomes and release rates for rescued wildlife, we ensured animals had access to specialised veterinarians and vet nurses to receive immediate and life-saving care 24/7. This included sponsoring the critical work of a full-time veterinary team at Friends of the Koala in NSW, Australia. Our support enabled the team to provide immediate life-saving treatment and care to injured, sick or orphaned koalas. This is more important than ever because this iconic animal faces an increased risk of local extinction from bushfires, climate change and habitat loss in NSW. The specialist vet team treated 326 koalas in FY21, releasing more than 100 back into the wild.

We also funded the veterinary team at Bonorong Wildlife Sanctuary in Tasmania, allowing the wildlife hospital that IFAW helped build to operate five days a week. By increasing veterinary capacity at the

hospital, we improved welfare outcomes and release rates of rescued wildlife that came into care. Doing so ultimately gave wildlife in care a critical second chance at life back in the wild. In FY21, the specialised vet team treated 950 animals including the endangered wedge-tailed eagle, the endangered Tasmanian devil and the eastern quoll, with 406 animals being released back into the wild.

IFAW and the [University of the Sunshine Coast's \(USC\)](#) koala detection dog Bear continues to respond to requests from individuals and wildlife groups to rescue and survey koalas in the wild. Bear's help in the field is significant because he can smell what people cannot see. We work with our partners at the [USC Detection Dogs for Conservation](#) to help find and rescue koalas. [Detection dogs, together with drone technology, greatly increase koala detection rates, which is vital during rescues.](#)



326

koalas treated by vets in NSW

950

animals treated by specialised vet team in Tasmania

▲ IFAW-sponsored vet nurse at Friends of the Koala, Marley Christian, treating a koala with an eye injury.



Photo: Melanie Mahoney / © IFAW



Photo: Christian Sommer / © IFAW

Wildlife Rescue

innovation in the search for an orphaned elephant's herd

In a research first, we are one step closer to identifying the family herd of our rescued elephant calf, Nania. She was rescued by local community members when she was found wandering near Boromo in Burkina Faso in 2017 when she was just two months old. Our team was approached to provide long-term support for her rehabilitation and release back to the wild.

Over the last few years, we collected DNA samples from the dung of both Nania and wild elephants travelling through Deux Balés National Park (Burkina Faso). The 17 samples were processed and analysed at the lab of Dr. Sam Wasser, Director of the Center for Conservation Biology at the University of Washington. The lab typically uses DNA from elephant dung to map elephant movements and highlight poaching hotspots in Africa. This was the first time Dr. Wasser and his team analysed DNA with the aim of identifying the family herd of an orphaned calf.

Incredibly, the analysis determined that one of the elephants in the park is likely Nania's mother or less likely, a half-sibling. Since no elephant carcass was located near where Nania was found, our team and consulting experts believe that Nania's mother, grandmother and cousin are probably still alive, which raises hope that we will be able to reunite her with her family herd.

The analysis also confirmed Nania is an African forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*), a species of elephant that is critically endangered. Previously, all African elephants were considered a single species. However, in March 2021 the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recognised forest elephants and Savannah elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) as different species, based on genetic data.

Nania's mother, grandmother and cousin are probably still alive.

▲ One of Nania's keepers, Abdoulaye, collects dung samples to be used for DNA testing in hopes of locating genetic matches to Nania's DNA.

◀ Nania enjoying a mud-bath before her translocation.



Photo: Julia Cairnes / IFAW

Section 7

disaster response

Disaster events continue to increase in both frequency and severity around the world, unleashing devastation at a level we have not seen before. Humans are not alone in facing the immediate and long-term effects of these ongoing natural disasters—animals share our same burdens.

IFAW has witnessed first-hand the escalating intensity and destructiveness of natural disasters, whether a hurricane, an earthquake or a wildfire; these events are devastating to both people and animals. Our team of dedicated and trained experts operates globally to offer immediate emergency support when disasters hit and to develop resiliency planning in high-risk communities.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, Disaster Response and Risk Reduction, Total realisation 2020/2021 €347,043 (2019/2020 €164,086).

escalating threats

Anthropogenic drivers of climate change are contributing to the increasingly destructive impact of natural disasters on our world, which is putting added pressure on already-dwindling resources. In FY21, our Disaster Response programme was busy around the world helping animals and people in the face of current disasters, from wildfires to cyclones, while also preparing for disasters of the future. We cannot solve this alone, but as an organisation, we work to address every climate touch point possible.



Photo: Hunter Wildlife

Providing critical support for animals in Australia

In Australia, the east coast of the country was significantly impacted by prolonged heavy rain, strong winds and floods. This disaster impacted native wildlife, especially burrowing animals such as wombats. Many animals were displaced from their homes and injured while seeking shelter. We worked with our partners to provide critical emergency support for wombats and other native wildlife in need of care. Our team helped secure food, medication and rescue equipment, and covered transport costs for the teams who rescued orphaned or injured wildlife.

Severe weather impacted the coast of Victoria with smashing waves and strong winds. Our team immediately prepared for any requests for support and reached out to our partners for any unmet needs. Our partner, Mosswood Wildlife, reported a higher number of penguins in need of care and anticipated an even greater influx of penguins as the extreme weather system progressed. We worked closely with the team to provide the emergency care and supplies needed for rescued penguins.

◀ Annie is a rednecked wallaby joey whose mother was killed on a flooded road in Wollombi.



Photo: Julia Cumres / @IFAW

Rescuing and caring for animals during the California wildfires

The California North Complex fires demonstrated a clear increase in the voracity of natural and man-made disaster events. At the request of our partner, North Valley Animal Disaster Group (NVADG), our team supported animal search and rescue, emergency sheltering and emergency operations centre planning and logistics across Butte County.

This was the worst fire season on record for the state. The North Complex fires burned at a rate of four square kilometres (1,000 acres) every 30 minutes. We worked with NVADG to rescue and care for more than 600 animals.

600

animals rescued and cared for

▶ Responders conduct animal search and rescue during the North Complex Fire in California.

Restoring coral damaged by a hurricane

During the 2020 hurricane season, our team provided critical assistance to the Colombian Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina. This group of islands in the southwestern Caribbean suffered destructive impact from hurricanes Iota and Eta. The eye of Hurricane Iota caused historical devastation resulting in nearly 100% destruction across a 40-mile region near Providencia.

Our partner, Blue Indigo Foundation (BIF), assessed the damage to four coral reefs and requested emergency support for coral restoration, including debris removal, relocation and nursery installation. This project is an initiative with our Marine Conservation team, pointing to the importance of cross-programmatic collaboration in IFAW.

▶ Turtle swimming upwards along a coral wall.



Photo: © Vanessa Mignon



Photo: © Dmitry Tonkopi

Responding to volcanic eruptions

Two volcanoes, one on the island of St. Vincent and one in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, violently erupted, spewing ash and toxic gases that caused thousands to evacuate.

LaSoufrière volcano on St. Vincent erupted in April 2021 and forced 16,000 people to evacuate. We immediately reached out to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vincenian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (VSPCA) to provide remote disaster management guidance, logistical support, and food, fresh water and supplies for dogs, cats and small pets.

When Mount Nyiragongo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo suddenly erupted, it displaced 30,000 people as large rivers of lava flowed towards the city of Goma. Following the eruption, a 4.7 magnitude earthquake struck the city, causing damage to roads, buildings and homes. We supported Sauvons Nos Animaux (SNA), an animal rescue organisation located near Goma, to conduct a rapid needs assessment across impacted communities in the region.

51,499

companion animals helped in FY21

4,637

livestock helped in FY21

10,000

bees helped in FY21

3,805

wild animals helped in FY21

▲ Clouds of ash over the volcanic Caribbean island of Saint Vincent after the eruption of La Soufrière volcano in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.



Photo: © BAWA

Disaster Response

creating a safer world

In FY21, IFAW launched an exciting initiative, the Risk Assessment & Mapping Project (RAMP) in partnership with our country offices and regional partners. With these assessments, our goal is to position our team and partners to be able to act quickly and precisely when disasters occur and minimise the disaster's impact on animals and people through risk reduction initiatives. So far, RAMP assessments for countries including The Bahamas, Barbados, Cambodia, Dominica, France, Germany, Laos, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Thailand have begun and have already influenced policy actions that include animals in disaster planning.

In Australia, we recognised a critical need to further develop disaster preparedness plans among local wildlife caregivers and rescue groups. IFAW held its first virtual training workshop for our partner, Friends of the Koala in New South Wales, where we guided the team in creating their own emergency evacuation plan to help them better prepare for disasters.

Most countries around the world continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and we received an overwhelming number of requests for emergency grant funds and operational guidance. Our primary goal was to help our partners, their teams and facilities safely serve during the pandemic. We addressed various requests from several organisations based in Thailand, Democratic Republic of Congo and the U.S.

We continue to work with communities near Mt. Agung in Indonesia, building community resilience for future disaster events. Following deadly mudslides, community members organised and hosted an event for National Disaster Preparedness Day, which included inviting the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to launch a new forage nursery by engaging the community to plant soil-stabilising trees. These trees will be planted as part of a restorative initiative in mudslide-prone areas. This project demonstrated how nature-based solutions and cross-programmatic initiatives can lead to positive actions that reduce the risks associated with climate change in communities where we work.

4

rescue vehicles and 1 animal rescue trailer provided to our partners

▲ Representatives from Ban Village, Kubu Police, and Kubu District listen to a member of IFAW / BAWA Foundation's Disaster Response and Risk Reduction programme.

coordinating disaster response in the Netherlands: laying the foundation for policy change



Photo: © Stefan Verkerk Fotografie en Webdesign



Photo: © DOC RABE Media - stockadobe.com

The Netherlands is a delta area formed by estuaries of the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt rivers. Several of Europe's largest rivers flow through the country. Without the current system of engineered flood protection measures (from the sea and from the inland rivers), half the country would be flooded. The country is accustomed to fighting the water. However, climate change is causing increasingly extreme weather events and unpredictable new risks of flooding and other natural disasters, like wildfires due to longer periods of drought and heat. The fire in April 2020 in the Deurnese Peel was the largest forest fire ever in the Netherlands, followed by a summer with the longest heatwave ever.

Animals are severely affected by the growing number of disasters, but this is not reflected in disaster policies and plans. IFAW wants to change this omission

and give pets, livestock and wildlife a solid place in official disaster preparedness and response plans. Our first step was a thorough analysis of the current policy and risks in the Netherlands. We reached out to different stakeholders to start the discussion about how animals can be included in policy and how animal rescue would be carried out during disasters.

The urgency to address this issue became clear early in the summer of 2021 when disastrous flooding hit Zuid-Limburg. Fortunately, there were no human casualties in the Netherlands, but thousands of animals died. Animal rescue organisations from across the Netherlands were ready to help their local colleagues, but coordination with the official disaster authorities was lacking. In the coming year, we will step up our efforts together with the other European IFAW offices for better policies and implementation.

▲ Floodwaters affect buildings along the west bank of the Rhine River in Sankt Goar in Germany in 2013.

◀ A fox has survived the floods in Limburg in the Netherlands in the summer of 2021.

keeping families together



With the COVID-19 pandemic affecting economies around the globe, IFAW saw a need to help families—people and their beloved animals—stay together by providing urgent veterinary care assistance and pet food distribution. This effort was an extension of our COVID-19 relief work in FY20, called Keeping Families Together. **In FY21, our goal was to provide pet food, pet supplies or veterinary support at a greatly reduced cost so families experiencing hardship would not have to relinquish their furry family members. In total, we helped more than 18,000 animals through this initiative.**

Early in the pandemic, IFAW and our partners in the U.S. focused on west coast communities in Mississippi later in 2021. IFAW’s disaster programme has deep roots in the Mississippi area and we worked with our team on the ground there to assess needs and to intervene for the benefit of families and their pets. IFAW’s compassionate efforts ranging from food distribution to veterinary care and beyond were critical for the community to help weather such difficult circumstances.

Planning for disasters

As a founding member of the National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition (NARSC) in the U.S., IFAW worked with coalition partners as well as state and federal authorities to understand more about COVID-19 virus biology and its effect on pets. These efforts continued in tandem with our outreach efforts on



disaster response and preparedness during the challenges of a global pandemic when travel was severely limited. IFAW led training sessions and participated in seminars to assist state preparation in disaster planning and management during a pandemic, while also working with NARSC partners to develop new emergency sheltering guidelines and other valuable resources.

Recovering from disaster in Beirut

In August 2020, Beirut, Lebanon, experienced a devastating explosion that impacted a six-mile radius around the city’s port. While humanitarian relief agencies rushed to help people affected by the blast, our partner, Animals Lebanon, began to rescue animals and prepare their facilities for an influx of animals in need. We have worked with Animals Lebanon for several years and immediately reached out to make sure their team was safe and to offer our support.

Animals Lebanon reported their office was dangerously close to the blast and suffered a tremendous amount of damage, yet within two hours they had already started to save many animal survivors. Their team worked 24/7 to rescue pets and other animals. In addition to animal search and rescue efforts, Animals Lebanon created a dispatch for owners to report lost pets or inquire if their pet was among those the team had rescued. They received more than 430 requests for help

and 320 volunteers worked to search, rescue and care for animals. Eighty-six animals received emergency veterinary care. **In just a few days, several dozen pets were reunited with their families.**

This is the work that keeps us going—seeing families reunited so they can comfort each other as they recover together.

5,056

families benefited

18,000+

animals helped

▲ Crates are prepared for Animals Lebanon rescue teams following the explosion at the Port of Beirut on 4 August 2020.

▲ Some of the devastation in the aftermath of the explosion.

◀ A cat is spotted by the Animals Lebanon rescue team in a destroyed building in Beirut, Lebanon.

innovation in studying post-release koalas



This year, we supported two studies focused on the post-rehabilitation survival of released koalas in eastern Australia. **These studies filled a significant and long-standing knowledge gap in the wildlife rehabilitation space about the survival success and welfare outcomes of rehabilitated koalas in the wild.**

Monitoring bushfire-affected koalas in Victoria

In our continued work to rebuild after the catastrophic Black Summer bushfires of 2019–2020, we provided critical funding towards Zoos Victoria’s study into the post-release survival, health and welfare of 14 fire-affected koalas following rehabilitation.

Zoos Victoria released the koalas, each fitted with radio and GPS collars, back into the wild in eastern Victoria in December 2020 and monitored their health for several months. We specifically supported the veterinary aspect of this project, which allowed specialist vets to track these koalas and conduct critical health checks.

The findings of this study, the first of its kind in Victoria, will be published in a peer-reviewed journal to help wildlife rehabilitators across Australia understand the behaviours and welfare outcomes of bushfire-affected koalas that have been rehabilitated and released into the wild.

Monitoring rehabilitated koalas in New South Wales

We also worked with Science for Wildlife in their study, which is being undertaken in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service with support from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment under the NSW Koala Strategy. This study radio-tracked released rehabilitated koalas in the Greater Western Sydney region of NSW.

Through our support of and involvement in this study, the first of its kind in the region, we aim to help inform the sector’s understanding of the factors contributing to a koala’s successful reintegration in the wild.

IFAW and NSW government funding allowed for the extension of this critical project and the purchase of a drone to assist the team in radio-tracking koalas in remote areas. Our support has allowed the team to better understand what actions can be implemented during the rehabilitation process to ensure koalas survive and thrive when released back into the wild.

As we continue to rescue, rehabilitate and release koalas back into the wild, these projects will aid us in understanding the best practices and protocols that we can implement to help koalas survive and thrive in the wild.

▲ Toby the koala being released by Zoos Victoria Senior Veterinarian Dr Leanne Wicker.

◀ Wally, a recently rehabilitated and released male koala, perches on a tree in Mt. Riverview in the Lower Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.



Photo: B. Hollweg / © IFAW

international policy

IFAW actively engages in advocacy work both nationally and internationally because when we talk about secure habitats for the places animals call home, we mean more than just security on the ground or in the water. Unless animals and their habitats are protected in law and policies, we cannot be sure these places will stay secure over time.

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 (IWC), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other intergovernmental agreements and institutions with environmental and animal welfare aspects. We send representatives to meetings of these MEAs to ensure their decisions are in the best interests of the world's wildlife and habitats.

The global pandemic affected many of these meetings in FY20 and continued to lead to postponements of in-person meetings in FY21, although some have taken place remotely. IFAW's vital international policy work has adapted to these challenges as we continue to advocate for positive change for some of our most vulnerable species and threatened habitats.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.6.9 Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW, International Policy, Total realisation 2020/2021 €117,338 (2019/2020 €21,523).

continuing international policy work during COVID-19



Photo: © Alejandro Prieto

Although many decision-making meetings of international policy forums were postponed during FY21 due to the ongoing global pandemic, important implementation of previous international policy decisions was put into practice for wildlife and habitats.

IFAW experts provided implementation assistance and technical advice to 22 governments during this period across most of IFAW's programme of work. Issues ranged from connectivity to migratory species and from wildlife cybercrime to other aspects of illegal wildlife trade. IFAW and partners have continued to assist with the implementation of CITES listings for sharks and rays. For example, we've provided technical expertise on developing sustainable trade limits of listed species in the Middle East and North Africa as well as Latin America. We've also supported governments such as Costa Rica and Colombia as they develop stricter regulations and catch prohibitions for the most threatened shark species in their waters, with the aim to host implementation and enforcement workshops for these new measures in 2022.

IFAW's continued work on Operation Jaguar has supported jaguar range states in their efforts to implement and enforce the CMS Appendix I listing that took place in February 2020 and decisions on jaguar trade from the last CITES Conference.

The IUCN World Conservation Congress was postponed due to the pandemic, but many motions were discussed and voted on virtually in October 2020. Successes included the adoption of the IFAW-drafted Resolution on Wildlife Cybercrime, but IFAW also championed other key subjects during the online vote. Of note, IFAW co-sponsored and supported adopted resolutions to address priority conservation issues such as ensuring the inclusion of ocean mitigation and adaptation issues in broader climate change discussions, recognising the importance of ecological corridors for sustaining biodiversity, and calling for greater protections for threatened marine species from accidental capture in fishing gear.

In addition, many intersessional meetings of the main forums took place virtually, including meetings of CITES, CMS, CBD and IWC, with IFAW policy experts taking part remotely to lend their expertise and

ensure progress in key areas. Some outcomes of note included our work to encourage governments to commit to an ambitious Post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework that includes meaningful goals and metrics to halt biodiversity loss, improve ecosystem health and connectivity, and develop adequate funding mechanisms to implement the Framework once developed. We made recommendations that CITES Parties analyse the potential for the occurrence of illegal trade of oceanic whitetip sharks outside of compliance with its Appendix II listing. We also joined the new CITES Working Group on the role of CITES in reducing zoonotic disease risk.

Although virtual sessions of international policy meetings have raised their own set of difficulties, progress has been made, even when meeting in person was not possible. We look forward to continuing our partnerships with governments, NGOs and intergovernmental organisations at in-person meetings, whenever they can take place again.

▲ Two female jaguar cubs that were rescued by Mexican authorities in Campeche, a state in Mexico.

addressing wildlife cybercrime at a global policy level



Photo: RSCN / © IFAW

The IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC), scheduled for June 2020, was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the Congress held online discussions and voted on most motions in late 2020.

Unlike other international policy fora, NGOs can vote and submit motions for discussion and adoption at IUCN WCCs. IFAW led the effort, which secured the successful adoption of a motion on wildlife cybercrime, focused on combating the sale of illegal wildlife products online. It aims to strengthen the earlier commitments of CITES Parties and others, highlighting the issue and calling for action to prevent animals and their parts from being traded on a vast scale online.

The IFAW-drafted motion *Implementing international efforts to combat the sale of illegal wildlife products online*, ultimately passed to become a resolution in November 2020, via online electronic voting with support from more than 130 governments and nearly all NGOs that voted.

Now adopted, the IUCN Commissions are called to convene a cross-sector workshop, review national legislation, make recommendations for best practices and assist in raising awareness for cybercrime prevention. In addition, the resolution calls on governments to join the Global Wildlife Cybercrime Action Plan, engage with the private sector, take measures to raise public awareness and strengthen their laws and enforcement efforts.

The IUCN's global convening power and influence is well-placed to further enhance efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime by encouraging the necessary collaboration between sectors, reinforce initiatives and further the important work that has taken place to date on this issue by IFAW and others.

▲ Cheetah and lion cub seizures in Jordan.



International Policy

better protecting marine biodiversity

IFAW, supported by the [Pew Charitable Trusts](#), held a [Virtual Regional Workshop](#) with marine protection experts and regional decision-makers for 87 participants from [Middle East](#) and [North African governments](#) in January 2021 to highlight the need to include comprehensive management of marine biodiversity under the [Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#).

The purpose of the workshop was to provide opportunities for collaboration in the [Middle East](#) and [North Africa](#) to support calls for a robust 2030 target to increase protection of the ocean and marine biodiversity. **Ensuring commitment under the CBD for strong ocean and marine biodiversity management is essential to conserve ocean life from the effects of human activities as well as to mitigate the effects of global climate change.**

During the pandemic, we have become well versed in hosting virtual workshops to continue to gather governments together and progress critical negotiations. We received very positive feedback from participants, who in addition to supporting the subject matter, praised the technical features and organisation of the workshops.

Of note, governments voiced the need for a financial plan on how any established protected areas will be financed, and additional guidelines around establishing an effective protected area and improving cooperation between regional governments.

The workshop concluded with statements on the increasing importance of establishing effective marine protected areas—with several participants noting the rapidly increasing threats to biological

diversity, such as climate change, and plastic and oil pollution—and establishing plans for IFAW to host future gatherings to further expand on discussions held at this workshop.

▲ A hammerhead shark at night.

better management for sharks and rays



Photo: © Guy Stevens

In FY21, IFAW launched efforts within the EU to raise awareness on the role of the EU in the international shark trade and work with governments to reduce the global mortality of sharks to sustainable levels. IFAW aims to partner with EU Member States at international, regional, and national levels to advocate for sustainable trade limits for sharks and rays as well as catch limits or prohibitions where necessary, while also assisting individual governments to effectively implement management for these species via shark

identification workshops and enforcement assistance. Such work was made possible via funding from Flotilla Foundation, Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors), and Vulcan LLC.

▲ Spot patterns visible on the underside of a reef manta ray, North Male Atoll, Maldives.

▼ Financial highlights

See Financial Statements, note 11.5.6 Deferred revenue, €114,372 related to a grant for 'Better management for sharks and rays' received from Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors) to support project activities and note 11.6.1c Income other non-profit organisations: Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors) €32,145 (fiscal year 2019-2020 €,-).

IFAW received from Stichting The Flotilla Charitable Foundation a grant for 'Better management for sharks and rays' of USD 150,000 to perform activities in the period as from 1 December 2020 to June 2022, see note 11.6.1c Income other non-profit organisations, €123,401.

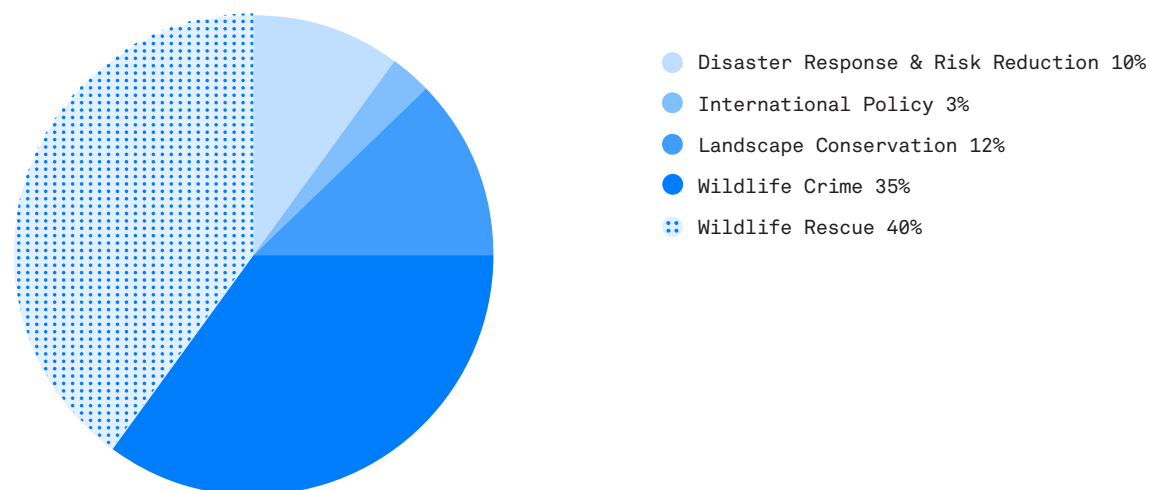
summary financial statements

IFAW donors and supporters include individuals, corporations, foundations, communities and governments. Our work and the progress we are making together is only possible thanks to this continued support. As we reflect on what we achieved in FY21, we want to extend another heartfelt thanks to all those who have supported us and shared our vision of animals and people thriving together.

worldwide and country specific financial overview

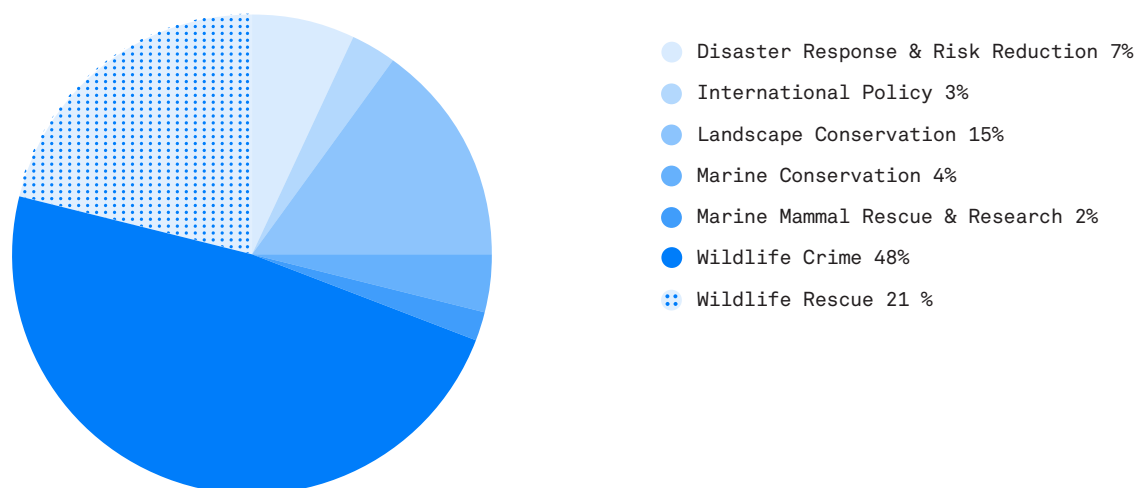
Netherlands programme priority expenditures

1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021



worldwide programme priority expenditures

1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021



combined financial statements

Combined financial statements unaudited* for the years ended 30 June 2020 and 2021. Figures below in thousands of dollars.

statement of financial position

Assets	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	28,740	21,039
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,965	14,993
Fixed assets, net	17,935	18,463
Investments	62,325	53,960
Total assets	123,965	108,455
Liabilities	2021	2020
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	11,278	11,600
Notes payable	14,196	14,148
Total liabilities	25,474	25,748
Net assets	98,491	82,707
Total liabilities and net assets	123,965	108,455

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

statement of activities

Revenues	2021	2020
Supporter contributions	57,466	57,864
Bequests	19,573	19,387
Donated goods and services	25,774	29,217
Investment and other operating income	12,004	903
Total revenues, gains and other support	114,817	107,371
Expenses	2021	2020
Total programme and operating expenses	102,824	106,962
Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenses	11,993	409

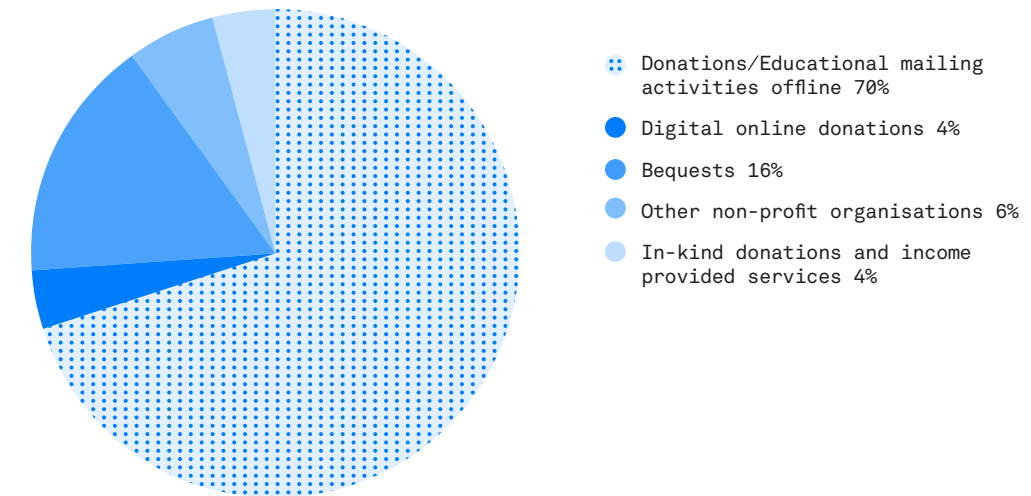
ifaw allocation of programme and operating expenses

Year ended 30 June 2021

Entity	Location	Programme & programme support	Fundraising
International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc.	United States	88.8%	11.2%
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	United Kingdom	79.6%	20.4%
International Fund for Animal Welfare Inc./ Fonds international pour la Protection des animaux inc.	Canada	85.0%	15.0%
Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare)	The Netherlands	83.0%	17.0%
IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH	Germany	87.2%	12.8%
Fonds International pour la protection des animaux (IFAW France)	France	78.5%	21.5%
International Fund for Animal Welfare (Australia) Pty Limited	Australia	79.9%	20.1%
International Fund for Animal Welfare NPC	South Africa	92.7%	7.3%
International Fund for Animal Welfare Limited	Zambia	100%	0%
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) Limited	Malawi	100%	0%

Netherlands total revenue gains and other support

1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021



director's statement



director's statement for the year ended 30 june 2021

Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) ("Stichting IFAW") is part of a worldwide group of non-profit organisations, which collectively comprise the International Fund for Animal Welfare ("IFAW"). IFAW has offices in sixteen and supports animal welfare and conservation projects in more than forty countries around the world.

Our vision

Animals and people thriving together.

Our mission

Fresh thinking and bold action for animals, people, and the place we call home.

Our belief

In order to achieve IFAW's vision of animals and people thriving together, we follow three key principles in our work. Conservation policy should be based on sound science within an ethical framework that recognizes the intrinsic value of individual animals and species, and the welfare needs of animals as sentient beings.

Conservation decisions should be guided by full consideration of ecological sustainability, biological sustainability, and the precautionary principle.

Humans have a moral responsibility to provide for the needs of those animals who are dependent on them. This responsibility extends to protecting wild animals and their habitats from human harm, whether caused intentionally or unintentionally. Responsible human behavior should prevent, avoid, or at the very least, minimize direct and indirect harm to all animals.

Our approach

Every animal is part of a species, and every species depends on its habitat for survival. Our new **RE:SOLVE** approach mirrors the same interconnectedness. By marrying animal welfare and conservation, IFAW delivers comprehensive protection to individual animals, populations and habitats.

RE:SOLVE means that we rescue animals in need, rehabilitate them back to health and safely release them back into secure and sustainable habitats. As a standalone, each of these pillars delivers value. But the sum of its parts creates immediate and enduring impact for animals, people and the places we call home.

Our global team

Our global team includes rescue professionals, conservation specialists, rural community development experts,

wildlife crime prevention and enforcement professionals, veterinarians, policy experts, campaigners, scientists, educators and the highest quality support staff all driven by a determination to help animals in need and conserve species and landscapes.

organisation stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare)

Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) is a Dutch Foundation with its office in Den Haag, The Netherlands. A donor relations and communication department runs the day-to-day operation of answering enquiries from donors and the general public, informing them of animal welfare activities, processing mail, and banking. Next to this there is a campaigner responsible for the advocacy work around several programmes.

A branch office of the organisation was established in Morocco on 25 August, 2017, at the same time Stichting AAP, Animal Advocacy and Protection, and IFAW with the support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery, launched the project Born to be Wild to reduce poaching and illegal trade as to secure the habitat of Barbary macaques in Ifrane National Park.

Stichting IFAW has a Country Director, Mr. Joep van Mierlo, as well as communications staff, campaign staff, and administrative staff. Support for communications and campaigns, as well as accounting, information technology, and direct mailing and resource development activities are provided, in conjunction with Stichting IFAW, by the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc. (United States) ("IFAW US") as it does for all its affiliated organisations. These services are performed at cost, which in management's judgment approximates the value of services provided. This system is believed to be the most efficient and cost effective, and results in consistent operating policies worldwide.

Stichting IFAW is governed by a Board of Directors. Board responsibilities include but are not limited to: monitoring progress toward strategic outcomes; ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations; approving budgets and financial statements; and oversight of efforts to attract new resources to support the mission.

Stichting ifaw and ifaw worldwide

Stichting IFAW is a Dutch Foundation located in Den Haag and is part of a worldwide group of non-profit organisations, which collectively comprise the International Fund for Animal Welfare ("IFAW"). IFAW operates as a worldwide family of animal welfare organisations unified in pursuit of their shared vision of a world where animals are respected and protected. Stichting IFAW is affiliated with the nonprofit organisations included below:

- ▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare (Australia) Pty Ltd
- ▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare Inc./Fonds international pour la protection des animaux inc. (Canada)
- ▶ Fonds international pour la protection des animaux inc <<IFAW France>> (France Association)
- ▶ Fonds international pour la protection des animaux inc. <<IFAW>> (France Endowment Fund)
- ▶ IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH (Germany)
- ▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare NPC (South Africa)
- ▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) (United Kingdom)
- ▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare IFAW in Action (United Kingdom)
- ▶ IFAW Commerce Limited (United Kingdom)
- ▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc. (United States)
- ▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) Limited (Malawi)

▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare Limited (Zambia)

▶ International Fund for Animal Welfare (Zimbabwe Trust)

Relationship to the International Fund for Animal Welfare, inc. (United States)

The International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc. (IFAW US), is a company established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (USA) and registered with the US Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(3). IFAW US provides certain support activities for all the IFAW entities. Shared support includes programme, fundraising and managerial activities such as finance, legal, IT technology, human resources, fundraising management, international strategic project, and campaign management and programme communications strategy and delivery. Expenditures related to this shared support is reimbursed to IFAW US by Stichting IFAW and the other affiliated entities at cost and are referenced within these statements as "ISC" (Institutional Shared Costs).

The allocation basis for the ISC related to each entity is determined as follows:

- a. The total contributions received by each entity during the relevant period, excluding any grants received from another IFAW entity.
- b. The total expenses incurred by the IFAW entity during the relevant period (excluding grants made to another IFAW entity).

The parties agree that the purpose of the allocation is to fairly apportion the shared costs to each IFAW entity by reference to fair and common sense principles with the intent that each entity bears its proportional share. IFAW US seeks to

recover allocable costs from each entity employing principles of equity (i.e. cost apportionment shall be fair and reasonable) and financial capacity to contribute.

Relationship to the affiliated organisations

Stichting IFAW and its affiliates operate as separate and independent entities. The assets of Stichting IFAW are held separately from, and are not commingled with those of its affiliates.

Stichting IFAW, as the European Financial Service Center provides accounting, basic financial management, financial reporting, treasury, payroll, and audit support to three IFAW entities in Europe with five offices situated in France, Belgium, Germany, Morocco, and the Netherlands. The services and recharge of allocable costs are defined per entity in a Framework Agreement.

Contributions to affiliates for programme services and donations represent unconditional grants to other IFAW organisations for the furtherance of their missions, which are consistent with the mission of Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare).

Grants and financial contributions to affiliated entities are made on the basis of (1) recipient need for financial assistance and (2) grantor financial ability to support affiliates. Determinations about the timing and amounts of assistance are typically made during the annual budgeting cycles. Like non-affiliated recipients, grants awarded to affiliated organisations are for the furtherance of programmatic and operational activities with goals and missions that are compatible with Stichting IFAW.

Governance/management structure and responsibilities

The board of directors (bod)

Consists of six current members at 30 June 2021. Each of the Board members is elected for a three-year term, and served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements. Board members received no remuneration in Fiscal 2021 (Fiscal 2020: nil).

Board members' responsibilities include organisational governance, fiduciary responsibility, networking, and fundraising. Board members act as ambassadors for the organisation and work to ensure that the organisation is

effectively fulfilling its mission by making certain that organisational initiatives, grant making, investment, and donor stewardship activities all support and advance IFAW's mission.

Board committees

Six Board Committees and one Sub-Committee convene according to their Charters to formulate recommendations to the full Board. The Committees are comprised of both Board members and non-Board members. The professional skills and expertise of the individual members are evaluated and aligned to meet the varying needs of each of the following Committees:

► Executive

The Executive Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities by serving as the core organizing and facilitating Committee of the Board of Directors. It serves as the key communication vehicle for management to the Board of Directors and acts in a proxy capacity to represent the Board of Directors and act on its behalf when it is impractical for the entire Board to do so. The Executive Committee's duties include evaluating the performance of the Board and senior management, setting the agenda for Board Meetings and acting for the Board between meetings.

► Audit & risk oversight

The Audit & Risk Oversight Committee assists and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility to provide oversight regarding: (1) IFAW's systems of internal controls and risk management; (2) the integrity of IFAW's financial statements; (3) IFAW's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and ethical standards; and (4) the engagement, independence, and performance of IFAW's independent auditors.

► Finance & investments

The Finance & Investments Committee assists and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities as well as in maximizing the efficient, productive, and responsible use of IFAW's financial assets. The Finance & Investments Committee's duties include reviewing financial statements, including results of the financial statement audit; monitoring the budget for unusual transactions; and supervising investments.

► International development

The International Development

Committee assists and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in identifying, attracting, and cultivating philanthropy and future leaders for the benefit of the IFAW's worldwide mission.

• Data protection & fundraising compliance

The Data Protection & Fundraising Compliance Subcommittee is a subcommittee of the International Development Committee established to assist and make recommendations as to data protection policies and procedures to minimize the risks associated with data breaches.

► Media & external affairs

The Media & External Affairs Committee is a newly created committee established to assist in increasing the profile of, and awareness about, the activities and programmes of IFAW. The Committee helps IFAW target and develop relationships with brands, organisations and individuals such as media outlets, journalists, experts in advertising and public relations, content creation, celebrities and other high-profile/highly influential supporters to engage them in promoting IFAW and IFAW's work.

► Nominating

The Nominating Committee assists and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in proactive identification, cultivation, recruitment, vetting, and orientation of new Directors in order to optimize effective governance, ensuring that the Board of Directors is comprised of leadership capabilities, expertise, skills, and philanthropic capacity to support IFAW's mission and strategic goals. The Nominating Committee is responsible for ensuring that the nomination process is carried out in a timely and efficient manner.

The Nominating Committee of the current Board reviews and recommends new Board members. Potential new members are recommended by existing Board members or staff. New Board members are elected and Board members whose three-year term is about to expire are eligible for election at the June General Annual Meeting. The Board members are divided into three groups whose terms expire in consecutive years. Once appointed, Board members participate in an orientation session and are provided a manual which contains information such as IFAW's mission and values statements, organisational charts,

BOD directory, programmatic overviews, BOD committee structures, financial overviews, by-laws and conflict of interest policy. While certain Board members may serve on boards of other entities, they are required to complete an annual Conflict of Interest Statement disclosing all other affiliations. For the year ending 30 June 2021, management found there to be no conflict of interest relating to members of the Board for Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare).

The president and ceo

The president and ceo reports to the IFAW Global Board of Directors, who govern the legal entities that make up IFAW around the world. The President/CEO is ultimately responsible for the overall health of the organisation and its success in performing its mission of rescuing and protecting animals. In addition to serving as a vital link between the Board of Directors and the organisation as a whole, the CEO is responsible for setting the tone for the institution's internal relationships and serving as the organisation's most public face in the interaction with donors, world leaders and high-level government officials. The President/CEO directly manages executives who are based in geographically diverse locations.

The general counsel

The general counsel provides legal advice to the CEO and senior executives across the organisation, manages corporate legal relationships, and promotes legal compliance across all IFAW entities.

The executive office

The executive office protects and nurtures the mission of IFAW and ensures that the Strategic Plan is executed and is expected to provide leadership at an organisational, strategic level. The office is responsible for the line management of teams of people based across wide geographical locations. It is structured in this way to take advantage of talent and skill sets across the globe. The Executive Management is made up of Vice President and Director level team members who directly manage our Animal Welfare and Conservation Programmes, Communications, Human Resources, Finance, Information Technology, and Development. The Programmes, Communications, and Development departments have significant staff located in the regional and country offices, while the Finance, IT, and Human Resources departments are more centralized, although not exclusively, in the United States of America.

The regional director Europe, based in the Netherlands

The regional director of Europe, based in the Netherlands manages the different country offices in Europe and serves also as the Country Director of Stichting IFAW being responsible for day-to-day management of the supporter relations department, communication, campaign, and administrative staff in the Netherlands.

Main and secondary functions of the board of directors of stichting IFAW

Name	Mark Beaudouin
Title	Board Chair
Background	Attorney (Retired)
Appointment	22-Oct-2015
Resignation	30-Jun-2022
Term	2nd
Main Function (Occupation)	Retired
Secondary Functions (Volunteer Services)	- National Academy for Advanced Teacher Education, Director - New England Legal Foundation, Director

Name	Barbara Birdsey
Title	Board Vice Chair
Background	Environmentalist; Social Activist
Appointment	18-Feb-2015
Resignation	30-Jun-2024
Term	3rd
Main Function (Occupation)	Director of Pegasus Foundation
Secondary Functions (Volunteer Services)	- Treasured Lands Foundation, President - Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound, Director and Secretary - The Guardians of Martin County, Director - The Pegasus Foundation, Founder & Director - National Marine Sanctuaries Foundation, Director

Name	Joyce Doria
Title	Board Vice Chair
Background	Management Consultant; Philanthropist
Appointment	18-Feb-2015
Resignation	30-Jun-2024
Term	3rd
Main Function (Occupation)	Retired
Secondary Functions (Volunteer Services)	- None

Name	Catherine Lilly
Title	Director
Background	Animal Welfare/Non-Profit Management
Appointment	16-Jun-2016
Resignation	30-Jun-2022
Term	2nd
Main Function (Occupation)	Animal Welfare Non-Profit Management
Secondary Functions (Volunteer Services)	- Charles River Alleycats (Massachusetts TNR of cats), Board President - Edinburg Center (Massachusetts human service agency), Board Treasurer

Name	Virginia A. Pollak
Title	Director
Background	Fashion Executive
Appointment	8-Feb-2018
Resignation	30-Jun-2024
Term	2nd
Main Function (Occupation)	Unemployed
Secondary Functions (Volunteer Services)	- None

Name	Judi W. Wakhungu
Title	Director
Background	Ambassador
Appointment	13-Jun-2019
Resignation	30-Jun-2022
Term	1st
Main Function (Occupation)	Kenyan Ambassador to France
Secondary Functions (Volunteer Services)	- None

- ▶ Salary in line with the market;
- ▶ Salary of the Director in accordance with the Regulation for remuneration of directors of charities on behalf of boards and supervisory councils of the branch organisation Goede Doelen Nederland (formerly the VFI);
- ▶ Salary increases eligibility based on satisfactory formal performance appraisals;
- ▶ Equal secondary conditions for everyone, including the arrangements for retirement, vacation, and travel expenses;
- ▶ No payment for overtime, but flexibility to compensate reasonably with time for time.

National management of stichting IFAW

Name	Joep van Mierlo
Title	Regional Director, Europe and Country Director of IFAW Netherlands
Background	Non-profit Management
Appointment	1-Jul-2018
Resignation	
Term	Staff
Main Function (Occupation)	Regional Director, Europe and Country Director of IFAW Netherlands
Secondary Functions (Volunteer Services)	- None

Remuneration policy for management, directors, supervising body, and employees

The Organisation's Board of Directors received no remuneration during the years ended 2021 and 2020. The Organisation combined as from July 1st 2018 Regional and National Management in one single function where the Regional Director – IFAW Europe also serves as Country Director of Stichting IFAW in the Netherlands and received gross compensation of €129,600 for the year ending 30 June 2021. IFAW Europe affiliated entities contribute to Stichting IFAW's personnel costs in the Netherlands in relation to the Regional Director – IFAW Europe function. The foundation's policy for the remuneration of the staff is based on the following:

communication with stakeholders

Stichting IFAW considers it to be important to communicate clearly with all stakeholders, to provide transparent accountability for income and expenditure. For this, Stichting IFAW uses a mix of communication tools for the various target groups.

- ▶ **sponsors**
- ▶ **donators**
- ▶ **foundations**

- ▶ **collaborative partners**
- ▶ **animal coalitions**

- ▶ **members**
- ▶ **volunteers**
- ▶ **employees**

- ▶ **wildlife sanctuaries**
- ▶ **animal ambulances**
- ▶ **veterinarians**
- ▶ **animal police**

- ▶ **politicians**
- ▶ **government agencies**
- ▶ **local municipalities**
- ▶ **business, research institutes, trade associations**

- ▶ **public**
- ▶ **press**
- ▶ **followers on social media**
- ▶ **connections**
- ▶ **suppliers**

The most important goals are:

- ▶ Accountability
- ▶ Showing impact
- ▶ Informing various target groups about our mission, activities, and the results of our work

Communication tools

Stichting IFAW informs its supporters about our work and results through newsletters, updates, and online. Each appeal educates audiences about threats to animals and the landscapes humans share with them, and asks citizens and supporters to take actions to improve this state of affairs through a direct action or an indirect action (e.g., sign a petition, donate to IFAW, make a positive lifestyle change, contact elected officials).

Newletters and programme updates

In fiscal year 2021, Stichting IFAW has regularly informed its donors about its activities within the various projects. This is done by sending educational newsletters, updates, and, if necessary, personal writing.

E-mail

In fiscal year 2020/2021 emails were sent to an average of 40,000 recipients. These emails informed donors about IFAW projects and brought petitions to the attention of recipients with a request for these to be signed.

Website

In fiscal year 2021, 130,000 visitors (283,000 in fiscal year 2020) paid a visit to our website ifaw.org/Nederland.

In May 2019, the website launched a full rebranding and a new custom design. The most important pages visited were news updates, blogs, project pages, donation forms.

Social media

Stichting IFAW is very active on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. On Facebook, Stichting IFAW has the most followers, in fiscal year 2021 more than 41,000 comparable to fiscal year 2020. The main goal on Facebook is to show IFAW's work and to share with our followers news about our projects and their impact.

funding

Income is primarily generated through monthly donations from loyal individual supporters and in response to educational newsletters, direct mail, direct television campaigns, and telemarketing efforts.

The income is mostly received following appeals for help through periodic multi-purpose correspondence. These newsletters and other communications educate existing donors and potential

donors about IFAW's goals and accomplishments, offer an opportunity for individuals to do something for animals, and give supporters the chance to contribute to the organisation's work using an enclosed donation form. The Organisation is also committed to seeking restricted funds to support programmatic work to complement unrestricted funding by means of grants from governments, nonprofit organisations, and lotteries.

Code of conduct

IFAW abides to the applicable laws, standards and guidelines regarding responsible fundraising and financial management. We follow developments in the charitable sector. In this way we ensure a responsible operation in which our donors can trust.

reserves and funds

IFAW's global reserves and funds are intended to mitigate financial risks imbedded in the Organisation's operating activities and position the Organisation to pursue programmatic and institutional activities. The worldwide affiliated IFAW entities are financially and operationally interdependent. As such, individual IFAW entities may vary with respect to nature and quantities of reserves.

Stichting IFAW maintains as of 30 June 2021, a continuity, earmarked reserve, and Institutional Investment reserve for the purpose of funding programme and operational expansion.

Continuity reserve

The **Continuity reserve** is intended to be used for the long-term sustainability of the Organisation and to mitigate financial risks imbedded in the Organisation's operating activities (see Financial Statements note 11.5.3.). In accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Organisations" and guideline "Richtlijn Financieel Beheer Goede Doelen" of the Vereniging van Fondsenwervende Instellingen (VFI), the reserve as of 30 June 2021, €2.4 million is below the maximum allowed reserve of 1.5 times the annual operating expenses, approximately €4 million (for FY21).

Earmarked reserve

The **Earmarked reserve** is a reserve to provide Stichting IFAW with investment income and is intended to provide unrestricted financial resources to support long-range strategic objectives of the Organisation (see Financial Statements note 11.5.3 and 11.5.7).

Institutional Investment reserve

The **Institutional Investment reserve** was created in fiscal year 2018 to fund critical investments in staffing, technology, and systems needed to support programmatic and operational growth in fiscal year 2018, 2019 and 2020 (see Financial Statements note 11.5.3).

investment policy

Stichting IFAW in the Netherlands has a long-term financial Earmarked reserve fund managed by Quilter Cheviot in accordance with IFAW's Institutional Investment Policy Statement. The objectives of the fund are to provide Stichting IFAW with investment income to support long-range strategic objectives as well as financial stability and represent the total value of the sum of the financial fixed assets (€2,065,478) and balance of the capital cash account (€66,158) as of 30 June 2021, or €2,131,636. The positive net investment result of €439,020 is mainly due to unrealized revaluations as of 30

June 2021. Assets will be invested with due care, skill, and diligence, and the investment approach will be that of a "prudent investor."

In accordance with the Organisation's Guiding Principles, the investment manager shall not invest in companies that engage in the following activities: animal testing, intensive farming, unsustainable timber production, fur trade of animals or species that are endangered and/or subjected to cruelty, and producers of weapons banned by international treaties.

The fund is evaluated in the context of the investment goals and objectives twice annually on a total return basis. The report is presented to the Finance Committee.

financial accounting

IFAW is committed to transparency and providing meaningful, clear information about its programmes and financial management. The Organisation seeks to instill and preserve public confidence and trust through its actions and its reporting. IFAW continuously evaluates and improves its reporting processes and endeavors to maintain best business practices by working closely with its partners, oversight groups, and other organisations.

Stichting IFAW's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Stichting IFAW is committed to comply with the new validation system standards operational in the Netherlands as from 1 January, 2016, including the guideline "Richtlijn Financieel Beheer Goede Doelen" of the Vereniging van Fondsenwervende Instellingen (VFI) resulting from the validation system/new CBF seal.

Stichting IFAW is audited annually by RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V.

risk management

The Organisation faces many financial and non-financial risks. The Directors along with Management actively monitor key risks, and perform periodic assessments of the effectiveness of its risk management systems and procedures. The assessment process of these risks and potential impacts are as follows:

Review of Organisation risk of decreases in fundraising, investment and reserves management and financial commitments.

- ▶ **Chance – Low:** IFAW continues to invest in various fundraising channels and is prudent in the management of the investment and reserves.
- ▶ **Impact – High:** Without continued support from donors, and access to reserves the organisation would have to limit and scale back programmatic work.

Reputation and external forces risks. Stichting IFAW has established a reputation for being a leader in the field of animal welfare and habitat protection. Damage to IFAW's reputation is significant risk for IFAW as the damages can lead to declining trust of donors and corresponding declining income.

- ▶ **Chance – Low:** IFAW has a well established reputation globally as well as online. The Organisation takes strict measures to ensure that its programme, fundraising, and governance activities comply with its not-for-profit objectives. Further, the Organisation monitors external forces to evaluate compliance with relevant regulations and fundraising organisations' best practices.
- ▶ **Impact – High:** Significant damage to the Organisation's reputation would most likely lead to decrease in donor support and thus a reduction in the impact of our programme work.

External risk factors: Impact of COVID-19. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic the organisation has been fortunate to experience

limited impact on the finances and programmatic work. COVID-19 has shown to be an ongoing event and at the time of writing this Director's report, there are still significant infection rates and also impacts to the economy both in the Netherlands and worldwide. These continued impacts could impact the financial conditions of the organisation's supporters and may have a larger impact than what has been currently seen.

- ▶ **Chance – High:** In the long term, the organisation believes the pandemic will affect the organisation in some manner, but it is unknown how and to what extent.
- ▶ **Impact – High:** Different sectors of the economy will experience more significant impact from COVID-19, but all will experience some form of impact.

financial and physical assets misappropriation risk

Stichting IFAW maintains robust controls over its physical and financial assets to reduce this risk to low and impact to low/moderate. Controls are monitored and reviewed routinely to ensure that they are properly designed and functioning effectively. The organisation has established proper internal controls to reduce the risk as low as possible given the inherent risks.

credit risk

Credit risk and the impacts on amounts owed to the Organisation is low. The majority of debtors relate to accrued legacies and amounts due from affiliated organisations, both of which are current.

income and liquidity risk

Stichting IFAW is reliant upon donations from its supporters to finance activities in support of achieving its objective. Due to a decline in donations from monthly individual supporters and risks involved with reliance on traditional fundraising

strategies, a strategy has been set up to diversify income to mitigate this risk. The Organisation is committed to seeking restricted funds to support programmatic work to complement unrestricted funding by means of grants from governments, non-profit organisations, and lotteries.

Cash flows are continuously monitored and evaluated to ensure cash outflows associated with its operational activities are matched by inflows from donations and investment income. As noted in the Reserves Policy section (See Financial statements, note 11.5.3), Stichting IFAW maintains a continuity reserve equal to cover operating expenses during a period of eight months to be used for the long-term sustainability of the Organisation and to mitigate financial risks imbedded in the Organisation's operating activities. The chance and impact of this risk has been disclosed above in the risk management section.

EU general data protection regulation (GDPR)

Stichting IFAW continues to review and update its privacy policy to mitigate fundraising revenue impacts and to be in compliance with the GDPR regulations that came into force in May 2018.

IFAW is committed to preserving and respecting the privacy of our supporters, vendors, and staff and we will always do our best to protect all personal information and keep it safe, whether on the website or by any other means. We will not sell or exchange personal information for marketing purposes. The chance of this risk is low as the organisation has established the policies noted above, but the impact of non-compliance would be moderate to the organisation as this could result in compliance and reputational impacts.

principal activities

Stichting IFAW is part of a worldwide group of nonprofit organisations that make up the International Fund for Animal Welfare ("IFAW"). IFAW has offices in 16 countries and supports animal welfare and conservation projects in more than 40 countries around the world.

IFAW administers its programmatic activities through the following priority areas:

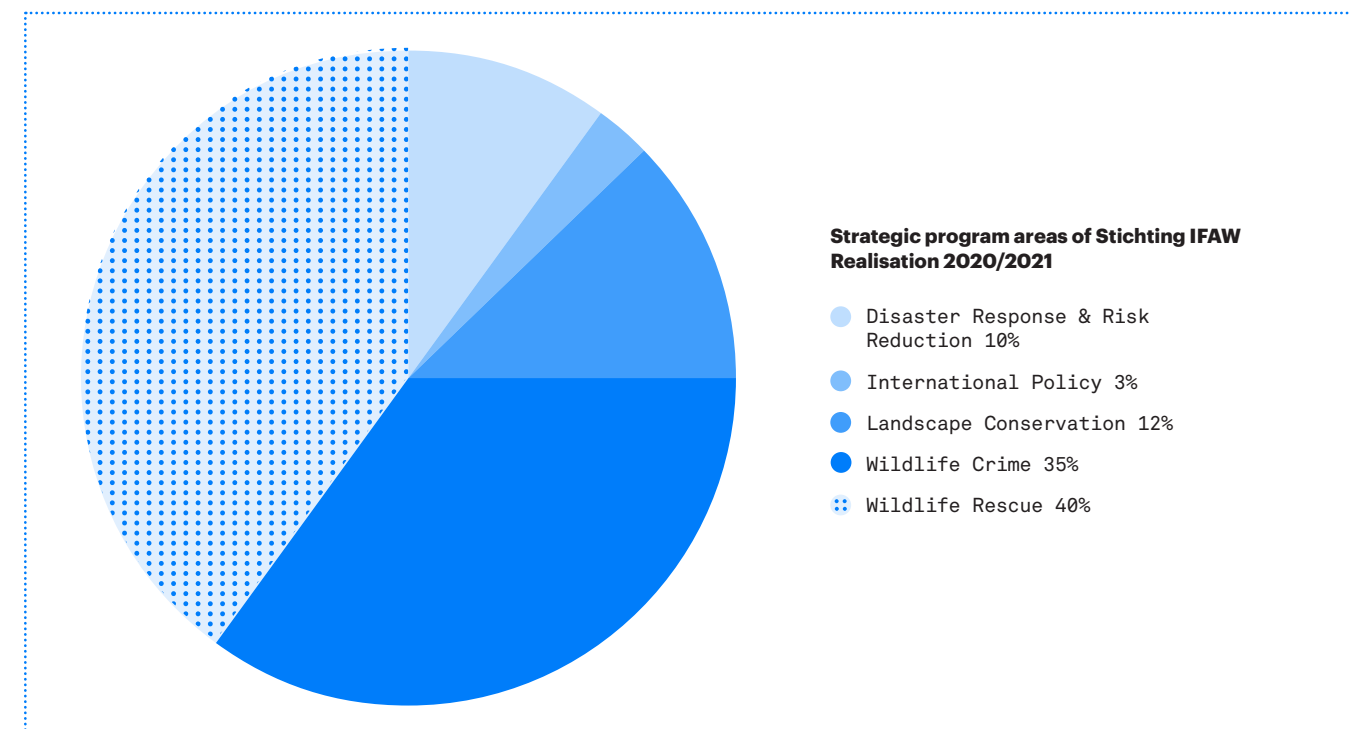
- ▶ **wildlife crime**
- ▶ **wildlife rescue**
- ▶ **marine mammal rescue**
- ▶ **disaster response**
- ▶ **landscape conservation**
- ▶ **marine conservation**
- ▶ **international policy**

Through a combination of direct expenses and grants, working in the Netherlands and as an integral part of IFAW's international campaigns, Stichting IFAW made significant contributions to the organisation's strategic priorities during fiscal year 2021. The Organisation carries out programmes that are educational, scientific, or investigative in nature, designed to increase public awareness of animals and their needs. During 2021, Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) continued to engage in and fund programmes and campaigns designed to improve the welfare of animals and their habitats. With respect to financial management, the Organisation delivered high impact programmatic achievements while maintaining fiscal discipline. The table below illustrates expenditures by programme area (see Financial Statements, note 11.6.9).

See further details on programme and project activities in the IFAW Annual Report and Financial Statements, notes 11.6.9.

Programme planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) system refined

In the second half of fiscal year 2019, IFAW refined its Programme Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (PMEL) system, ensuring that all campaigns and projects will have robust M&E in place. This enables better strategic planning from the project onset, adequate monitoring of progress and results, evaluations throughout a project life cycle, and improves information available for use in adaptive management. All plans start with a Theory of Change (ToC), which provides insight into the problems we see and the changes we aspire. Log-frames with quantitative and qualitative indicators help us to monitor progress and evaluate if we are achieving our goals. A quarterly reporting system has been introduced, and a new PMEL software has been introduced in fiscal year 2020. In Europe, all activities are now part of PME plans and campaigners have been trained to implement the system.



New strategic plan

The new strategic plan (2021-2025) has been presented in 2020. Fiscal year 2021 marked the first year of implementing IFAW's current five-year institutional strategic plan. The strategy focuses on improving the welfare of individual animals and the conservation status of wildlife populations in priority habitats

through on-the-ground efforts, community engagement and global advocacy. Our dual-emphasis on rescue and conservation promotes animal welfare, species population stability and secure habitats. To sustain the welfare of species and the places they call home, our work must be comprehensive. Across IFAW's Programme portfolio, we are pursuing the following goals via these strategies:



Despite the ongoing pandemic, the fiscal year 2021 results illustrate progress toward achieving our strategic goals across rescue and conservation pillars.

financial highlights

Fiscal year 2021 in review

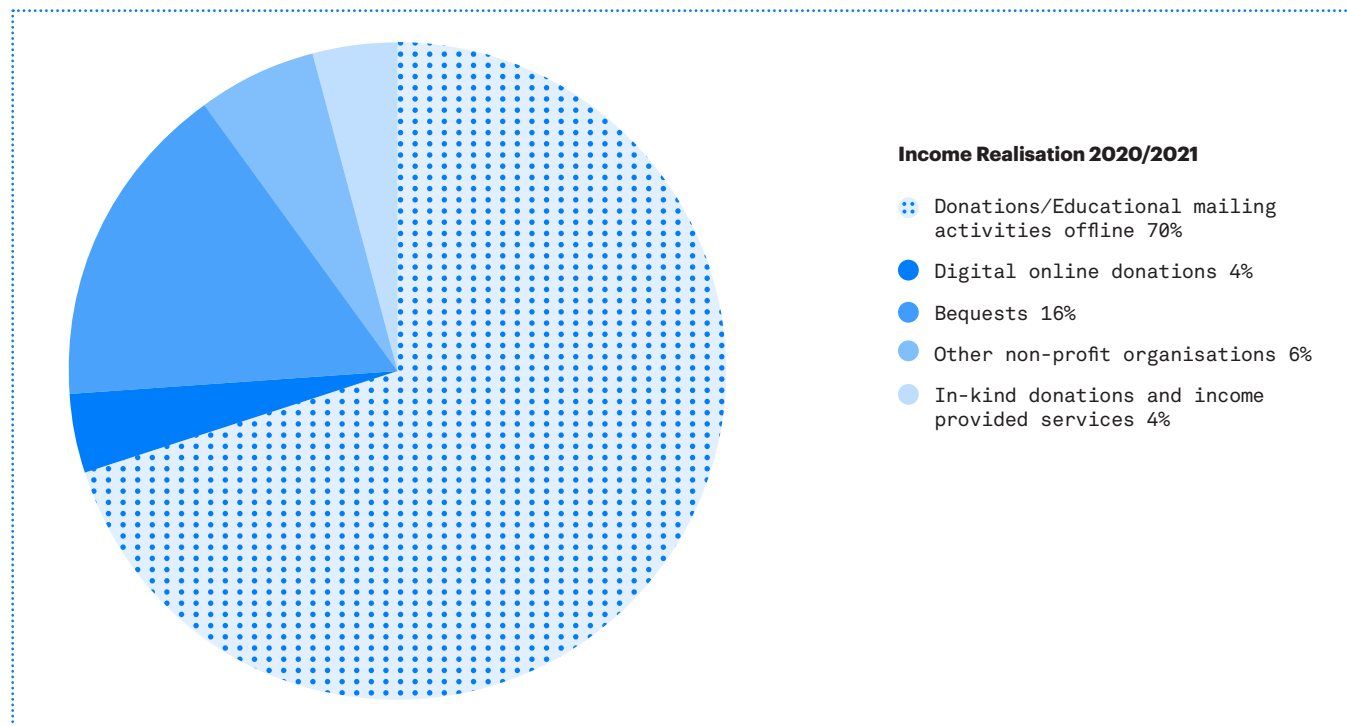
	Realisation 2020/2021 (€000's)	Budget 2020/2021 (€000's)	Realisation 2019/2020 (€000's)	Budget 2021/2022 (€000's)
Total income	4,726	5,256	6,659	5,202
Contributed to causes	3,530	4,092	4,817	4,454
Contributed to fundraising	863	1,014	1,114	894
Contributed to administration	681	672	751	680
Total expense	5,074	5,778	6,682	6,028
Spending ratios				
Contributed to causes/total income	74.7%	77.9%	72.3%	85.6%
Contributed to fundraising/total income	18.3%	19.3%	16.7%	17.2%
Contributed to fundraising/fundraising income	20.3%	20.0%	19.4%	19.0%
Contributed to causes/total expense	69.6%	70.8%	72.1%	73.9%
Contributed to fundraising/total expense	17.0%	17.5%	16.7%	14.8%
Contributed to administration/total expense	13.4%	11.6%	11.2%	11.3%
Average number of employees, Full time equivalent	16.4		14.6	

The year-end result was a surplus of €90,565 compared to a budgeted deficit of €462,466.

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Governments took unprecedented measures to slow the spread of the disease by restricting human movement, the pandemic precipitated business disruptions, massive unemployment and financial market contractions. IFAW management implemented measures designed to protect staff safety and organisational financial health as well as spending restrictions, which prioritised staff compensation, fundraising costs, rescue

and landscape protection programmes and non-negotiable contractual commitments. While the pandemic is subsiding in many countries, it continues to threaten the health of significant world populations and present risks to our global operations.

IFAW entering the second year of the five-year strategic plan recognizes the organisation must continue to make critical investments in IFAW's fundraising channels and technology to support them. The annual results continue to reflect strength in overall fundraising performance, combined with tactical expense controls in response to pandemic threats.



During 2021, the Organisation recognised income of €4.7 million, excluding net investment result. This income (See Financial Statements, notes 11.6.1 to 11.6.4) originates from sources as shown above.

The new brand, launched in fiscal year 2019 resulted in a successful roll out, showing continuous growth in website visitors and social media followers. Most income is received following appeals for help through periodic multi-purpose correspondence. Newsletters and other communications educate existing donors and potential donors about IFAW's goals and accomplishments, offer an opportunity for individuals to do something for animals, and give supporters the chance to contribute to the organisation's work using an enclosed donation form. Income from educational mailing activities in fiscal year 2021, €3.3 million was lower compared to fiscal year 2020 but exceeded budget. Digital online donations that in fiscal year 2020 resulted for a large part from successful social fundraising with the disaster response work during the Australian Bushfires, decreased from €737,922 to €198,519 in fiscal year 2021. Income from bequests decreased from €1.6 million in fiscal year 2020 to €0.7 million in fiscal year 2021.

IFAW is committed to continue to secure restricted funding to support programme priorities.

Income received from other nonprofit organisations increased from €221,640 in fiscal year 2020 to €263,803 in fiscal year 2021 (See Financial Statements, note 11.6.1c). The three year grant agreement with Stichting AAP, Animal Advocacy and Protection, funded by the Nationale Postcode Loterij (National Postcode Lottery) in support of the programme known as "Born to be wild" ended in fiscal year 2021. The overall goal of the programme was to sustainably protect the Barbary macaque in captivity and in the wild. IFAW received from Stichting AAP in fiscal year 2021 part of the funds provided by the Loterij, €24,911 (€94,305 in fiscal year 2020).

In fiscal year 2021, IFAW launched efforts within the EU to raise awareness on the role of the EU in the international shark trade and work with governments to reduce the global mortality of sharks to sustainable levels. IFAW aims to partner with EU Member States at international, regional, and national levels to advocate for sustainable trade limits for sharks and rays as well as catch limits or prohibitions

where necessary, while also assisting individual governments to effectively implement management for these species via shark identification workshops and enforcement assistance. Such work was made possible via funding from Flotilla Foundation, Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors) and Vulcan LLC.

Stichting The Flotilla Foundation and Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors) will support IFAW in the Netherlands during the coming two years (total funding fiscal year 2021 and 2022 \$507,000). Support from IUCN, National Committee of the Netherlands – Operation Jaguar Programme, will end in fiscal year 2022 (total funding fiscal year 2019-2022: €359,870).

2021 total expenditures were managed at €5.1 million, €0.7 million under budget, compared with €6.7 million in 2020.

COVID-19 has affected some of the planned programmatic activities, expenses contributed to projects and programmes were €0.5 million below annual budget. Savings have been realized within Fundraising expenses

as a result of implementation of cost reduction measures and COVID-19 affects in some of the fundraising activities. IFAW spent €150,000 less on fundraising compared to budget.

The building located at the Javastraat 56, Den Haag has been externally valued to €1.2 million (See Financial Statements, note 11.5.1), IFAW has no intention to sell the building

outlook for fiscal year 2022

Due to COVID-19 and level of uncertainty of global economic conditions, the IFAW Board has taken the decision, comparable to fiscal year 2021, to present a one-year budget again for fiscal year 2022 and not yet the multi-year budgets/plans which has been done historically. The Organisation has taken extraordinary steps to protect staff, financial resources and global operations over the past fifteen months and remained fully staffed throughout the global crisis. IFAW is heading into fiscal year 2022 with a renewed sense of energy and

commitment to IFAW's mission. The Organisation in 2021 remains financially healthy and well positioned to make key investments in IFAW's programmes, development and branding initiatives and staffing. After evaluating business needs, consulting internal stakeholders and conducting extensive market research, IFAW selected Unit4 for its global enterprise resource planning (ERP)/financial system and started implementation to be operational in fiscal year 2022.

The organisation continues to pursue strategic partnerships with governments, foundations, other NGOs, local communities and landowners and private companies and is committed to seeking restricted funds to support programmatic work in fiscal year 2022 to complement unrestricted funding.

Total budgeted expenditures for 2022 will increase from €5.1 million to €6 million, with programmatic expenditures constituting €4.5 million, including Public information awareness expenditures

(largely concentrated in direct mail appeals), projected to be approximately €2.8 million. Budgeted fundraising expenditures for 2022, will be in line with fiscal year 2021 realisation, €0.9 million.



financial statements

balance sheet as of 30 june 2021

(Before result appropriation)

	Notes	2021 €	€	2020 €	€
Assets					
Tangible fixed assets					
Operational assets	11.5.1		1,159,764	1,243,268	83,504
Financial fixed assets	11.5.7				
Bonds - fixed income		309,254		316,512	7,258
Equity Investments		1,500,330		1,106,955	(393,375)
Alternative Investments		255,894		251,767	(4,127)
			2,065,478	1,675,234	(390,244)
Current assets					
Receivables and prepaid expenses	11.5.2	1,567,284		1,981,027	413,743
Due from affiliates, net	11.5.5	34,858		286,994	252,136
			1,602,142	2,268,021	
Cash and cash equivalents	11.5.7		2,349,137	2,478,503	129,366
			7,176,521	7,665,026	
Reserves, Funds and Liabilities					
Reserves and funds					
Continuity reserve	11.5.3	2,434,175		2,324,952	
Earmarked reserves	11.5.3	3,213,334		3,374,348	
Total reserves and funds			5,647,509	5,699,300	
Result			90,565	(51,791)	
			5,738,074	5,647,509	
Liabilities - longterm					
Notes payable	11.5.4	774,438		802,945	(28,507)
Liabilities - short term					
Due to affiliates, net	11.5.5	181,636		631,894	(450,258)
Accounts payable		251,605		336,030	(84,425)
Accrued expenses	11.5.6	202,261		218,141	(15,880)
Notes payable	11.5.4	28,507		28,507	-
			1,438,447	2,017,517	
			7,176,521	7,665,026	

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

statement of income and expenses for the year ended 30 june 2021

	Notes	Realisation 2020/2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €	Budget 2021/2022 €
Income					
Income individual supporters	11.6.1a	4,259,624	5,071,248	5,725,539	4,693,449
Income grants government	11.6.1b	-	-	481,537	-
Income Lotteries	11.6.2	11,627	-	8,700	-
Income other non-profit organisations	11.6.1c	263,803	179,713	196,233	368,337
		4,535,054	5,250,961	6,412,009	5,061,786
Income for provided service	11.6.4	135,538	-	173,707	135,500
Other income: In-kind donations	11.6.4a	55,370	4,800	73,281	4,800
Total income		4,725,962	5,255,761	6,658,997	5,202,086
Expenditures					
Contributed to causes					
Animal Welfare programmes worldwide	11.6.5a	641,189	840,708	951,284	752,032
Animal Welfare Projects under own control	11.6.5b	640,628	664,174	1,536,488	878,368
Public information and awareness	11.6.6	2,247,931	2,587,519	2,329,027	2,823,327
		3,529,748	4,092,401	4,816,799	4,453,727
Contributed to fundraising					
Expenses own fundraising	11.6.7	863,911	1,013,846	1,113,545	893,532
Contributed to administration					
Administrative expenses	11.6.8	680,758	672,088	751,647	680,554
Total expenditures		5,074,417	5,778,335	6,681,991	6,027,813
Balance excluding financial results		(348,455)	(522,574)	(22,994)	(825,727)
Net investment result	11.6.3	439,020	60,108	(28,797)	74,689
Balance		90,565	(462,466)	(51,791)	(751,038)

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

statement of cash flow for the year ended 30 june 2021

(Cash flows provided by operating activities)

	Realisation 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Deficit of income over expenses	90,565	(51,791)
Adjustments to reconcile balance of income over expenses to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	52,262	61,978
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in Tangible fixed assets	31,242	12,522
Increase in Investments in equities	(393,375)	177,439
Decrease in Bonds - fixed income	7,258	(67,635)
Increase in Alternative Investments	(4,127)	18,060
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other receivables	413,743	(369,776)
Decrease to/due from affiliates	(198,122)	372,948
Decrease in accounts payable, taxes & social premiums	(84,425)	14,032
Decrease in accrued expenses	(15,881)	(53,446)
Decrease in notes payable	(28,506)	(28,507)
Net cash provided by/used in accrued activities	(129,366)	85,824
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(129,366)	85,824
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,478,503	2,392,679
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	2,349,137	2,478,503

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

general notes

1. The organisation

Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare), hereinafter referred to as “the Organisation.” “Stichting IFAW” or “Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare),” is a Dutch Foundation located in Den Haag, the Netherlands, and was incorporated on 7 April, 1981. The Organisation, registered at the Chamber of Commerce in Den Haag under number 41096091, is part of an international group of nonprofit organisations, which collectively comprise the International Fund for Animal Welfare (“IFAW”).

The International Fund for Animal Welfare is a global non-profit helping animals and people thrive together. We are experts and everyday people, working across seas, oceans and in more than 40 countries around the world. We rescue, rehabilitate and release animals, and we restore and protect their natural habitats. The problems we’re up against are urgent and complicated. To solve them, we match fresh thinking with bold action. We partner with local communities, governments, non-governmental organisations and businesses. Together, we pioneer new and innovative ways to help all species flourish.

Stichting IFAW carries out programmes that are educational, scientific, or investigative in nature, designed to increase public awareness of animals and their needs. It also finances specific field programmes of its own and contributes to other conservation/animal welfare organisations.

2. Affiliated organisations

The Organisation is affiliated with the non-profit organisations listed in section 10.1.1

The Organisation and its affiliates have been authorised by their respective Boards of Directors and Trustees to operate as separate and independent entities. The assets of the Organisation are held separately from and are not commingled with those of its affiliates.

3. Guidelines reporting by fundraising organisations

The financial statements have been compiled to the maximum extent in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 “Fundraising organisations” of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and the Guideline “Richtlijn Financieel Beheer Goede Doelen” of the Vereniging van Fondsenwervende Instellingen (VFI).

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide information relating to the expenses of the organisation and the use of funds in relation to the objectives for which the funds have been raised. The Organisation adheres to the applicable laws, standards and guidelines regarding fundraising and financial management. At

this time the Organisation has made the determination not to pursue the CBF-Keur quality mark/Recognition Scheme.

4. Accounting policies

General

Unless otherwise indicated, all assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value.

Going concern

In 2020, government measures were taken in relation to contain the spread of the Corona virus. These measures are still in place in 2021. These measures have significant impact on the economy of the European Union. Given the liquidity of the foundation, we do not expect significant impact of the measures. The accounting principles applied to the valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of results in these financial statements are based on the assumption of continuity of the foundation.

Foreign currency translation

All assets denominated in foreign currencies, including cash in foreign interest-bearing cash accounts, are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Euros at exchange rates applicable at the time of the transactions. All realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses on foreign currency balances are included in the statement of income and expenses for the year as a component of other income and expense.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, which are comprised of office furniture and equipment, building and vehicle, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, which is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Asset lives range from 3 to 40 years. Asset accounts and the related accumulated depreciation reserves are fully relieved for items sold or disposed.

Based on the external valuation of the building located at the Javastraat 56, Den Haag in the year 2018, the market value of the building amounts to €1,220,000 (value as per 1 July 2018). The net book value of the land and building in fiscal year 2017 resulted in an impairment loss of €94,000 in fiscal year 2018.

Financial fixed assets

Bonds, equities and alternative investments are stated at market value as per 30 June 2021. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are accounted for in the statement of income and expenses.

Receivables and prepaid assets

Receivables and prepaid assets are stated at nominal value less reserves, if any, which may have been established related to uncollectible balances.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are comprised of highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months at time of purchase.

Financial derivatives

Financial derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value and then subsequently revalued to fair value at every balance sheet date. For the principles for future valuation of primary financial instruments, reference is made to the accounting policies per the balance sheet item.

Appropriation of the result

The financial statements as of 30 June 2021 are prepared before result appropriation.

Reserves and funds

IFAW's global reserves and funds are intended to mitigate financial risks imbedded in the Organisation's operating activities and position the Organisation to pursue programmatic and institutional activities. The worldwide affiliated IFAW entities are financially and operationally interdependent. As such, individual IFAW entities may vary with respect to nature and quantities of reserves. Stichting IFAW maintains as of 30 June 2019 a continuity and earmarked reserve and created in the year ending 30 June 2018 a second earmarked Institutional Investment reserve.

The **Continuity reserve** is intended to be used for the long-term sustainability of the Organisation and to mitigate financial risks imbedded in the Organisation's operating activities (see note 11.5.3.) A continuity reserve is maintained to cover risks in the short term and make sure the foundation can meet its obligations in the future.

The **Earmarked reserve** is a reserve to provide Stichting IFAW with investment income and is intended to provide unrestricted financial resources to support long-range strategic objectives of the Organisation (see note 11.5.3 and 11.5.7).

In the year ending 30 June 2018, Stichting IFAW created a new Earmarked Institutional Investment reserve to fund critical investments in staffing, technology, and systems needed to support programmatic and operational growth in fiscal year 2018, 2019 and 2020 (see note 11.5.3 and 11.5.7).

Payables and accrued expenses

Payables and accrued expenses represent obligations with a term of one year or less. Such liabilities are stated at nominal value.

Taxes

The Organisation has been registered as a Dutch charity foundation and has been granted the status of Public Benefit Organisation, so-called ANBI (Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling) by the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration and is as such, exempted from income taxes.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of 30 June 2021 and 2020, as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from the estimates included in the financial statements.

Income from individual supporters

Gifts and contributions received in the financial year less applicable income taxes, if any, are regarded as income from individual supporters. Income from bequests is recognized as income from individual supporters in the financial period in which the income can be reasonably estimated.

Other income

In-kind donations relate to donated advertising and are valued at fair market value. Processing of in-kind donations does not affect the results and equity, but only in volume of the income and expenses. The income is accounted for under other income. The expenses are classified by category, consistent with the other expenditures of the organisation.

Expenditures

The costs of providing programme and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statements of income and expenses. Accordingly, certain joint costs have been allocated between Contributed to causes, own fundraising or Administrative expenses, based on estimates of time worked by employees and professionals on each activity, except for direct educational mail costs, which are allocated based on content of packages mailed or advertisements displayed. Administrative expenses include oversight, business management, general record keeping, budgeting, financing, and all management and administration in support of charitable activities.

Pensions

The Organisation maintains a defined contribution pension plan ("the Plan") for employees. Employees become vested in the Plan immediately upon becoming a participant. The Organisation makes contributions to the Plan based upon each employee's eligible salary and corresponding age. The Organisation made contributions to the Plan totaling €94,110 and €92,640 during 2021 and 2020, respectively. The contributions to the Plan are not subject to indexation and are invested by Nationale Nederlanden in a so-called Life Cycle investment pension fund. Based on the number of years prior to retirement date, employees are allowed to choose for a defensive, neutral, or offensive Life Cycle fund to manage and possibly reduce investment risks. At the age of 67 years employees are entitled to transfer the value of the available fund into a retirement pension.

Related party transactions

Stichting IFAW periodically enters into financial transactions with affiliated organisations.

All transactions are made in the ordinary course of business and are recorded at actual cost, which is deemed to be fair value. Examples of related party transactions are grants to affiliates (for the advancement of their missions) and institutional shared costs (paid to the Organisation's United States affiliate for certain programme, fundraising, accounting, information technology, and management support and services for the Organisation). Cost allocation is determined based upon the Organisation's relative share of IFAW's worldwide revenue and expense, less grants to and from affiliates (see note 10.1.1).

notes to the balance sheet as of 30 june 2021

1. Operational assets

	Land €	Building and improvements €	Furniture/office and computer equipment €	Vehicles €	Total €
Balance as at June 30, 2020					
At cost	379,500	1,360,405	93,864	69,286	1,903,055
Accumulated impairments	-	(94,370)	-	-	(94,370)
Accumulated depreciation/Disposals	-	(482,794)	(61,047)	(21,576)	(565,417)
Net book value	379,500	783,241	32,817	47,710	1,243,268
Mutations in 2020/2021					
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases and acquisitions	-	27,768	-	-	27,768
Disposals	-	-	(46,716)	(69,286)	(116,002)
Depreciation	-	(33,615)	(8,980)	(9,667)	(52,262)
Depreciation disposals	-	-	25,749	31,243	56,992
Net mutations	-	(5,847)	(29,947)	(47,710)	(83,504)
Balance as at June 30, 2021					
At cost	379,500	1,388,173	47,148	-	1,814,821
Accumulated impairments	-	(94,370)	-	-	(94,370)
Accumulated depreciation/disposals	-	(516,409)	(44,278)	-	(560,687)
Net book value	379,500	777,394	2,870	-	1,159,764
Rates of depreciation (in years)	n/a	40	5 and 3	5	

All operational assets support normal business operations.

Based on the external valuation of the building located at the Javastraat 56, Den Haag, in the year 2018, the market value of the building amounts to €1.22 million (value as at 1 July 2018). The net book value of the land and building in fiscal

year 2017 resulted in an impairment loss of €94,000 in fiscal year 2019. Stichting IFAW has no intention to sell the building.

2. Receivables and prepaid expenses

Receivables are mainly comprised of accrued donation income. Prepaid expenses are comprised of amounts paid to vendors and suppliers in advance of receipt of goods or services.

	June 30, 2021 €	June 30, 2020 €
Accrued bequest income	1,395,029	1,818,481
Other accrued income	7,499	9,346
Prepaid expenses	31,789	14,363
Grants receivable*	132,967	138,837
	1,567,284	1,981,027

* This balance includes EU grant European Commission receivable as per 30 June 2021, €119,968 see note 11.6.1c

income. The total impact on the balance for the year ending 30 June 2021 is €362,163 (30 June 2020 €358,767).

As of 1 July 2016 Stichting IFAW valued its bequests with a usufruct clause in the financial statements. The bequests with usufruct are included in the receivables and prepaid expenses: Accrued bequest

3. Reserves and funds, appropriation result

Reserves

The **Continuity reserve** is maintained to cover the risks of discontinuity in the short term and make sure the foundation can meet its obligations. Stichting IFAW ensures a going concern basis of nine

months, even when no income is generated. The continuity reserves therefore need to cover the operational expenses of the foundation, including: Personnel expenses, housing and office expenses, overheads, depreciation, and interest (including allocation to causes).

	June 30, 2021 €	June 30, 2020 €
Balance at July 1, 2020	2,324,952	2,535,750
Result appropriation	-	(103,662)
Reclassification from Continuity reserve to earmarked financial fixed assets reserve	109,223	(107,136)
Balance as at June 30, 2021	2,434,175	2,324,952

The **Earmarked reserve** allows Stichting IFAW to invest in financial fixed assets. The investment income is intended to provide Stichting IFAW unrestricted financial resources to support long-range strategic objectives of the Organisation.

The total Earmarked reserve represents the total value of the sum of the financial fixed assets and balance of the capital cash account as per 30 June, 2020 (see note 11.5.7).

	June 30, 2021 €	June 30, 2020 €
Balance as at July 1, 2020	1,873,960	1,766,824
Reclassification from Continuity reserve to earmarked reserve	(109,223)	107,136
Result appropriation	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2021	1,764,737	1,873,960

Stichting IFAW created in the year ending 30 June 2018 a new Earmarked Institutional Investment reserve to fund critical investments in staffing, technology, and systems needed to support programmatic and operational growth in fiscal year 2018, 2019 and 2020. The budgeted deficit for fiscal year 2021 included critical investments related to

this reserve. However, as a direct result of the continued impacts of COVID-19, certain programmatic work and discretionary spending had to be limited due to governmental restrictions and or management decision to protect the organisations core business by implementing certain restrictions. Due to this and the continued support from

donors, the amount applied to the reserve was drastically reduced.

	June 30, 2021 €	June 30, 2020 €
Balance as at July 1, 2020	1,500,388	2,414,714
Result appropriation	(51,791)	(914,326)
Balance as at June 30, 2021	1,448,597	1,500,388

Appropriation result

The deficit of fiscal year 2019/2020 of (€51,791) is appropriated to the Earmarked Institutional Investment reserve.

€109,223 has been reclassified from the Earmarked reserve to the Continuity reserve. No decision has been taken on the appropriation of the result of fiscal year 2020/2021.

4. Notes payable

Notes payable represents the outstanding principal balance related to a mortgage loan used to finance the purchase of a building (to be used in the normal course of business) located at Javastraat 56, Den Haag. During fiscal year 2006, the Organisation borrowed €1.1 million from ING Bank.

In September 2015, at the end of the fixed interest period, the Organisation entered into a new mortgage loan with the Triodos Bank in the amount of €974,000. The repayment term of the aforementioned Triodos Bank loan will be 10 years, including principal payments of €7,123.83 due at the end of each calendar quarter

and a final payment of €681,800 due at maturity. The 10-year fixed rate related to the loan will be 2.86%. Payment of the loan is secured by giving the Triodos Bank first mortgage rights on the building located at Javastraat 56, 2585 AR Den Haag, section P, number 9122 to the amount of €1 million, to be increased by 37.5% interest and charges as well as a first right of property as stipulated in the loan agreement (article 44, general terms and conditions).

5. Due from(to) affiliates, net

	June 30, 2021 €	June 30, 2020 €
IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds GmbH (Germany)	23,772	195,636
Fonds international pour la protection des animaux inc. (France)	11,086	91,358
	34,858	286,994
International Fund for Animal Welfare (United Kingdom)	(26,876)	(34,157)
International Fund for Animal Welfare (United States)	(154,760)	(167,915)
International Fund for Animal Welfare Pty Ltd (Australia)	-	(429,822)
	(181,636)	(631,894)

6. Accrued expenses

	June 30, 2021 €	June 30, 2020 €
Professional fees - audits	27,533	42,505
Other accrued expenses	48,037	109,253
Deferred revenue*	126,691	66,383
	202,261	218,141

* Deferred revenue relates to grant received from IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands, to fund the project 'Enhancing wildlife law enforcement capacity and sensitizing judiciary in Bolivia, Peru, Suriname and Guyana', €12,319 and to the grant for 'Better management for sharks and rays' received from Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors), €114,372 see note 11.6.1c.

7. Financial fixed assets/cash and cash equivalents

Stichting IFAW in the Netherlands has a long-term financial Earmarked reserve fund managed by Quilter Cheviot in accordance with IFAW's Institutional Investment Policy Statement. The objectives of the fund are to provide Stichting IFAW with investment income to support long-range strategic objectives as well as financial stability and represent the total value of the sum of the financial fixed assets (€1,675,234) and balance of the capital cash account (€89,503) as of 30 June 2021, or €1,764,737. Assets will be invested with due care, skill, and

diligence, and the investment approach will be that of a "prudent investor."

In accordance with the Organisation's Guiding Principles, the investment manager shall not invest in companies that engage in the following activities: animal testing, intensive farming, unsustainable timber production, fur trade of animals or species that are endangered and/or subjected to cruelty, and producers of weapons banned by international treaties.

The fund is evaluated in the context of the investment goals and objectives twice annually on a total return basis. The report is presented to the Finance Committee.

	Bonds €	Equity Investments €	Alternative Investments €	Total €
Balance as at June 30, 2020	316,512	1,106,955	251,767	1,675,234
Acquisitions/Transfers	34,368	401,151	31,695	467,214
Sales	(46,453)	(420,156)	(33,196)	(499,805)
Revaluations realised	(2,096)	166,183	3,150	167,237
Revaluations unrealised	6,923	246,197	2,478	255,598
Balance as at June 30, 2021	309,254	1,500,330	255,894	2,065,478

	June 30, 2021 €		June 30, 2020 €	
Bonds	7%	309,254	8%	316,512
Equity Investments	34%	1,500,330	27%	1,106,955
Alternative Investments	6%	255,894	6%	251,767
		2,065,478		1,675,234
Capital Cash account	1%	66,158	2%	89,503
Other liquid funds*	52%	2,282,979	58%	2,389,000
		2,349,137		2,478,503
	100%	4,414,615	100%	4,153,737

* This balance results from Stichting IFAW including CIH Bank IFAW Morocco branch €11.

8. Rights and liabilities not disclosed in the balance sheet

IFAW has contingent assets regarding legacies and future donations momentarily under usufruct. The contingent assets that are not quantifiable yet, will be recognized in the year the income is certain and quantifiable.

notes to the statement of income and expenses for the year ended 30 june 2021

1a. Income individual supporters

	Realisation 2020/2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Educational mailing activities offline	3,311,608	3,218,045	3,403,333
Digital online donations	198,519	297,093	737,922
Bequests	749,497	1,556,110	1,584,284
	4,259,624	5,071,248	5,725,539

Income from educational mailing activities in fiscal year 2021, €3.3 million was lower compared to fiscal year 2020 but exceeded budget. Digital online donations that in fiscal year 2020 resulted for a large part from successful social

fundraising with the disaster response work during the Australian Bushfires, decreased from €737,922 to €198,519 in fiscal year 2021. Income from bequests decreased from €1.6 million in fiscal year 2020 to €0.7 million in fiscal year 2021.

1b. Income grants government

	Realisation 2020/2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
European Union-represented by the European Commission			
Strengthening Community Support for Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Efforts in the Greater Kilimanjaro Trans Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA)*	-	-	456,951
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs /IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands			
Shared Resources, Joint Solutions (SRJS): Enhancing Wildlife law enforcement capacity in Guyana	-	-	24,586
	-	-	481,537

The organisation received a grant in fiscal year 2017/2018 from the European Union, represented by the European Commission, to strengthen community support for law enforcement and anti-poaching efforts in the Greater

Kilimanjaro Trans Frontier Conservation Area in the period from January 2018 until June 2020. Stichting IFAW in the role of coordinator entered into contract agreements with two co-applicants: African Wildlife Foundation and Big Life

Limited to perform the activities. IFAW sent the final financial and narrative end of project reporting to the EU November 27th 2020 and is waiting for the EU to transfer the final installment.

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
*European Union-represented by the European Commission (TFCA) Receivable as per 30 June 2020	(119,968)	-	(44,596)
Contribution received from European Union-represented by the European Commission (TFCA)	-	-	381,579
Receivable as per 30 June 2021, see also 11.5.2	119,968	-	119,968
	-	-	456,951

1c. Income other nonprofit organisations

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Stichting Adessium Funding Programme: Tackling Wildlife Cybercrime in Europe and Russia*	-	-	33,942
Stichting The Flotilla Charitable Foundation Grant for 'Better management for shark and rays'**	123,401	-	-
Stichting Waardig Dier Project Blijf van mijn Dier	-	-	3,394
Stichting AAP - Animal Advocacy and Protection 'Born to be Wild' funded by 'Nationale Postcode Loterij' ***	24,911	49,173	94,305
Moroccan Primate Conservation Foundation Barbary Macaque Ifrane National Park in Morocco	-	-	13,000
Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors) Grant for 'Better management for sharks and rays'****	32,145	-	-
IUCN, National Committee of the Netherlands 'Operation Jaguar Programme' funded by 'Nationale Postcode Loterij'*****	80,343	130,540	51,592
Other	3,003	-	-
	263,803	179,713	196,233

* The two year grant agreement including funding IFAW received from Stichting Adessium supporting the project to counter Wildlife Cybercrime in Europe and Russia ended in fiscal year 2021 (Total funding 2017-2020: €280,000).

** IFAW received from Stichting The Flotilla Charitable Foundation a grant for 'Better management for sharks and rays' of USD 150,000 to perform activities in the period as from 1 December 2020 to 30 November 2021.

*** The three year grant agreement with Stichting AAP, Animal Advocacy and Protection, funded by the Nationale Postcode Loterij (National Postcode Lottery) in support of the programme known as "Born to be Wild" ended in fiscal year 2021. The overall goal of the programme was to sustainably protect the Barbary macaque in captivity and in the wild. IFAW received from Stichting AAP in fiscal year 2021 part of the funds provided by the Loterij, €24,911 (€94,305 in fiscal year 2020).

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
***Stichting AAP Receivable as per 30 June 2020	(18,869)	-	50,970
Contribution received from Stichting AAP	30,781	49,173	24,466
Receivable as per 30 June 2021, see also 11.5.2	13,000	-	18,869
Total income grant Stichting AAP funded by 'Nationale Postcode Loterij'	24,912	49,173	94,305
Allocated to 'Born to be Wild' 01 July 2020 - 30 June 2021			
Project costs	24,912	49,173	94,305
Total costs grant Stichting AAP	24,912	49,173	94,305

**** IFAW received from Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors) a grant for 'Better management for sharks and rays' of USD 357,000 to perform activities in the period as from 1 December 2020 to 30 June 2022.

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
**** Oceans 5 (a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors) Receivable as per 30 June 2020	-	-	-
Contribution received	146,517	-	-
Deferred revenue as per 30 June 2021, see also 11.5.6	(114,372)	-	-
Total income Oceans 5 grant	32,145	-	-
Costs allocated to the grant for 'Better management for sharks and rays' 01 December 2020 - 30 June 2021			
Project costs	29,223	-	-
Contribution to overhead	2,922	-	-
Total costs Oceans 5 grant	32,145	-	-

***** Support from IUCN, National Committee of the Netherlands – Operation Jaguar Programme, will end in fiscal year 2022 (total funding fiscal year 2019-2022: €359,870). IUCN, supports IFAW through the

Nationale Postcode Loterij (National Postcode Lottery) by funding the 'Operation Jaguar' project, enhancing wildlife law enforcement capacity and sensitizing judiciary in Bolivia, Peru, Suriname and Guyana.

2. Income lotteries

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Participation Sponsor Lottery	11,627	-	8,700

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
*****IUCN, National Committee of the Netherlands - 'Operation Jaguar Programme'	66,383	-	78,650
Deferred revenue as per 30 June 2020			
Contribution received from IUCN	26,279	130,540	39,325
Deferred revenue as per 30 June 2021	(12,319)	-	(66,383)
Total income grant IUCN funded by 'Nationale Postcode Loterij'	80,343	130,540	51,592
Allocated to the "Enhancing wildlife law enforcement capacity and sensitizing judiciary in Bolivia, Peru, Suriname and Guyana" project 01 July 2020 - 30 June 2021			
Project costs	80,343	130,540	51,592
Total costs grant IUCN	80,343	130,540	51,592

3. Income from investments

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Income from investments	-	-	-
Interests from bank accounts			
Realised revaluations bonds	(2,096)	-	(6,154)
Unrealised revaluations bonds	6,923	-	1,320
Interest Bonds and Dividend income	29,722	(20,076)	35,814
Realised revaluations Equity/Altern. Investments	169,333	-	35,144
Unrealised revaluations Equity/Altern. Investments	248,676	(51,300)	(93,454)
	452,558	(71,376)	(27,330)
Gains conversions of foreign currency	(1)	-	8,920
Unrealised gain on currency contracts	-	-	-
	(1)	-	8,920
Gross investment result	452,557	(71,376)	(18,410)
Fees	(13,537)	11,268	(10,387)
Net investment result	439,020	(60,108)	(28,797)
Income return on investments (see note 11.5.7)	10%		-1%

IFAW maintains investments in relationship to its Financial Reserves Policy and Institutional Investment Policy Statement. Investments are to be consistent with IFAW's values and ideals, while maximizing returns. Investment decisions are made with advice from qualified advisors following the organisation's Ethical Mandate, which is in line with IFAW's conservation and animal welfare objectives and its Statements of Principal.

The Organisation hedges certain anticipated cash flows using forward exchange contracts. Unrealized (gain)/loss is assessed at the balance sheet date based on fair value.

4. Income for provided services

	Realisation 2020/2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Rental income	4,800	(4,800)	4,800
Service fee income for provided services EU Financial Service to affiliated IFAW organisations	130,738	-	168,907
	135,538	(4,800)	173,707

Rental income relates to part of the building at Javastraat 56, Den Haag, where Stichting IFAW is situated.

Stichting IFAW, as the European Financial Service Center, provides accounting, basic financial management, financial reporting, treasury, payroll, and audit support to three IFAW entities in Europe,

with five offices situated in France, Belgium, Germany, Morocco, and the Netherlands. The services and recharge of allocable costs are defined per entity in a Framework Agreement.

4a. Other income: in-kind donations

	Realisation 2020/2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Other income			
In-kind donations and other income	(55,370)	4,800	(73,281)

In fiscal year 2020/2021, the Organisation received In-kind donations in the amount €55,370 (fiscal year 2020: €73,281). The in-kind donations include advertisements on Google Adwords website valued against fair value in accordance with the accounting policies as stipulated under section 11, total \$37,774.

5-8. Expenditures

Cost allocation sheet 2020/2021

Notes	11.6.5a	11.6.5b	11.6.6	11.6.7	11.6.8		
	Contributed to causes					Actual 2020/2021	Budget 2020/2021
	Animal welfare programmes worldwide €	Animal welfare projects under own control €	Public information and awareness €	Own Fundraising €	Administrative expenses €	€	€
Direct programme expenses							
External Grants/Subawards		-	312,684			-	312,684
Contribution to affiliates for programme services and donations	641,189	44,146				-	685,335
							247,778
							840,708
Operational expenses							
Direct educational mail costs		-	37,025	528,217	396,495	70,724	1,032,461
Institutional and support services costs		-	-	839,936	211,959	287,075	1,338,970
Salaries, social charges and contracted services		-	184,097	759,870	233,114	224,033	1,401,114
Office and facilities expenses		-	16,502	32,906	6,614	21,438	77,460
Travelling and representation		-	28	3,251	248	216	3,743
Other expenses		-	46,146	83,751	15,481	77,272	222,650
Total expenditures	641,189	640,628	2,247,931	863,911	680,758	5,074,417	5,778,335

Spending ratios

Expenses own fundraising as a percentage of income own fundraising	20.3%	20.0%
Total expenditures contributed to causes as a percentage of total income	74.7%	77.9%
Total expenditures contributed to causes as a percentage of total expense	69.6%	70.8%
Expenses administration as a percentage of total expenditures	13.4%	11.6%

For comparison purposes, cost allocation sheet 2019/2020:

Notes	11.6.5a	11.6.5b	11.6.6	11.6.7	11.6.8		
Contributed to causes							
	Animal welfare programmes worldwide	Animal welfare projects under own control	Public information and awareness	Own Fundraising	Administrative expenses	Actual 2019/2020	Budget 2019/2020
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Direct programme expenses							
External Grants/Subawards	-	567,937				567,937	422,469
Contribution to affiliates for programme services and donations	951,284	282,927				1,234,211	675,000
Operational expenses							
Direct educational mail costs	-	164,918	317,774	500,703	54,880	1,038,275	1,325,172
Institutional and support services costs	-	-	995,827	237,175	307,096	1,540,098	1,729,459
Salaries, social charges and contracted services	-	276,381	878,161	359,341	322,718	1,836,601	2,202,938
Office and facilities expenses	-	32,297	49,655	11,189	8,883	102,024	313,395
Travelling and representation	-	95,914	13,230	1,350	1,366	111,860	197,309
Other expenses	-	116,114	74,380	3,787	56,704	250,985	353,277
Total expenditures	951,284	1,536,488	2,329,027	1,113,545	751,647	6,681,991	7,219,019
Spending ratios							
Expenses own fundraising as a percentage of income own fundraising						19.4%	28.4%
Total expenditures contributed to causes as a percentage of total income						72.3%	80.7%
Total expenditures contributed to causes as a percentage of total expense						72.1%	69.4%
Expenses administration as a percentage of total expenditures						11.2%	9.9%

Direct programme expenses are comprised of costs that are fully attributable to programme support.

► **Projects under own control** represents direct costs of administering programmatic initiatives. Such costs are comprised of certain professional fees, goods, and services, and travel costs which are directly attributable to the Organisation's priority programme areas.

► **Contributions to affiliates for programme services and donations** represent unconditional grants to other IFAW organisations for the furtherance of their missions, which are consistent with the mission of Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare).

	Realisation 2020/2021	Budget 2020/2021	Realisation 2019/2020
	€	€	€
International Fund for Animal Welfare Inc. (United States)	291,493	464,601	790,137
International Fund for Animal Welfare Pty Ltd (Australia)	-	-	430,427
IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH (Germany)	2,394	-	-
International Fund for Animal Welfare (United Kingdom)	3,704	-	13,647
International Fund for Animal Welfare Limited (Malawi)	16,918	-	-
International Fund for Animal Welfare Limited (Zambia)	123,543		
International Fund for Animal Welfare NPC (Republic of South Africa)	247,283	376,106	
	685,335	840,707	1,234,211

Operational expenses are comprised of costs that jointly benefit Contributions to causes; Own fundraising and Administrative expenses.

accounting, information technology, and management support.

► **Direct educational mail costs** are comprised of professional fees, printing and assembly costs, postage, response processing fees, and other costs associated with production and distribution of direct mail educational and fundraising materials.

► **Operational expenses related to the EU Financial Service Center**, situated at Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) in Den Haag as of 1 July 2013 are included in the Administrative expenses.

► **Institutional shared costs** are paid to the Organisation's United States affiliate for certain programme, fundraising,

► **Salaries, social charges, and contracted services** represent compensation and benefits paid to or on behalf of employees and contracted professional services.

	Realisation 2020/ 2021 €	Budget 2020/2021 €	Realisation 2019/2020 €
Employee wages	868,576	1,272,933	979,654
Payroll taxes and benefits, including pension costs	258,485	-	328,902
Contracted professional services	159,292	145,808	136,189
Fees fundraising services	48,622	-	203,086
	1,334,975	1,418,741	1,647,831
Contribution affiliated entities to personnel costs Regional Director located in the Netherlands	(126,622)	-	(109,924)
	1,208,353	1,418,741	1,537,907
Professional services and intercompany salaries allocated to projects under own control	192,761	179,206	298,694
Total	1,401,114	1,597,947	1,836,601

The Organisation's Board of Directors received no remuneration during the years ended 2020 and 2019. The Organisation combined as from July 1st 2018 Regional and National Management in one single function where the Regional Director – IFAW Europe also serves as Country Director of Stichting IFAW in the Netherlands and received for the year ending 30 June 2021 identical to 2020 gross compensation of €129,600. IFAW Europe affiliated entities contribute to Stichting IFAW's personnel costs in the

Netherlands in relation to the Regional Director – IFAW Europe function. Full Time equivalent (FTE) for 2020/2021 was 16.4 (Fiscal year 2020: 14.6).

Positions by function and Full Time equivalent can be illustrated as follows:

	FTE 2020/2021	FTE 2019/ 2020
Contributed to causes ¹	11.9	10.0
Own fundraising	2.1	1.9
Administrative ²	2.4	2.8
Total FTE ³	16.4	14.6

¹ Including 2 FTE IFAW Worldwide: Senior advisor conservation and DVP global Communications

² Including 2.1 FTE EU Financial Service Center

³ Total FTE excluding staff IFAW Morocco Branch

► **Office and facilities expenses** are comprised of telecommunications, utilities, office equipment, and maintenance costs associated with the Organisation's offices.

► **Traveling and representation costs** include airfare, lodging, and meals which are incurred in the ordinary course of business.

► **Other expenses** are comprised of miscellaneous ordinary business costs, including interest expense.

9. Contribution to causes allocated to the strategic programme areas of IFAW

	Projects under own control/ External Grants and Subawards €	Contributions to affiliates for programme services/ Subawards €	Operational expenses €	Total realisation 2020/2021 €	Total realisation 2020/2021 %	Budget 2020/2021 €	Total realisation 2019/2020 €
Disaster Response and Risk Reduction	-	64	346,979	347,043	10	139,409	164,086
International Policy	2,393	-	114,945	117,338	3	18,286	21,523
Marine Mammal Rescue and Research	-	-	16,538	16,538	0	283,953	334,216
Marine Conservation	-	64	16,538	16,602	0	20,735	24,405
Landscape Conservation	9,436	393,754	28,969	432,159	12	83,137	97,853
Wildlife Crime	97,224	247,307	866,350	1,210,881	35	2,118,266	2,493,222
Wildlife Rescue	247,777	-	1,141,410	1,389,187	40	1,428,615	1,681,494
	356,830	641,189	2,531,729	3,529,748	100	4,092,401	4,816,799

Den Haag, 17 February 2022

Mark Beaudouin, Audit and Risk Management Committee Chairperson



Photo: © Vanessa Mignon

other information



RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V.

Mercuriusplein 9
Postbus 30
2130 AA Hoofddorp
T 023 530 04 00
www.rsmnl.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the shareholders of Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare)

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 of Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare), based in 's-Gravenhage.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of as at 30 June 2021, and of its result for 2021 in accordance with Guideline for Annual Reporting 650 "Fondsenwervende organisaties"

The financial statements comprise:

- 1 the balance sheet as at 30 June 2021;
- 2 the profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2021; and
- 3 the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards of Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- Introduction page 4-13;
- Project overviews 14-84;
- Directors statement 85-105;
- Other information.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains the information based on the Guide for Jaarverslaggeving 650 "Fondsenwervende organisaties".

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V. is een onafhankelijk lid van het RSM-netwerk en handelt onder de naam RSM. RSM is de handelsnaam van elk bij het RSM-netwerk aangesloten kantoor. Het RSM-netwerk is een samenwerkingsverband van onafhankelijke accountants- en advieskantoren, die ieder voor eigen verantwoordelijkheid werken. Het RSM-netwerk bestaat in geen enkel rechtsgebied als afzonderlijke rechtspersoon. Op alle opdrachten zijn onze algemene voorwaarden van toepassing, die op werkdag kosteloos worden toegezonden. RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V. is ingeschreven bij de Kamer van Koophandel onder nummer 34.255.759.



We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Guideline for Annual Reporting 650 "Fondsenwervende organisaties" and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report and other data in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Guideline for Annual Reporting 650 "Fondsenwervende organisaties". Furthermore, the board is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hoofddorp, February 16, 2022
RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V.

w.g.
Drs. W.J.O. Castricum RA

animals and people



thriving together

International Fund
for Animal Welfare

Annual Report FY 2021
Netherlands

Stichting IFAW (IFAW Nederland)
Javastraat 56
2585 AR Den Haag
Nederland

+31 (70) 33 55 011
info-nl@ifaw.org

Australia
Belgium
Canada
China
France
Germany
Kenya
Malawi
Netherlands
South Africa
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Zambia
Zimbabwe

