

Room to Roam Impact Report



May 2026

ifaw[®]



Partners

IFAW is deeply grateful to our partners and grantees whose shared vision of saving animal lives and conserving the planet enables us to help animals and people thrive together.

Kenya

African Wildlife Foundation
 Amboseli Ecosystem Trust
 Big Life Foundation
 County Government of Kajiado
 County Government of Laikipia
 County Government of Narok
 Ewaso Suswa Wildlife Conservancy
 Freeland Foundation
 Ilkimpa Community Conservation Association
 Kenya Marine Mammal Research and Conservation
 Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
 Kenya Wildlife Service

Kitenden Conservancy Trust
 The Luigi Footprints
 Oceans Alive
 Olgulului Community Wildlife Rangers
 Olgulului Land Trust
 RAMAT Wildlife Society
 Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association
 Tsavo Trust
 Wildlife Research & Training Institute

Malawi

KAWICODA
 Malawi Department of National Parks and Wildlife
 Wildlife Investigators Training Alliance
 Zambia
 Community Markets for Conservation
 Conservation Lower Zambezi
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
 Game Rangers International
 Nsanga Conservation Zambia
 Wildlife Crime Prevention

Zambia Department of National Parks and Wildlife

Zimbabwe

Australian Embassy
 Chewore Conservation Trust
 Dete Animal Rescue Trust
 Forestry Commission of Zimbabwe
 Global Environment Facility
 M.A.P Scientific Services
 Speak Out For Animals
 Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust
 Wild is Life
 Wildlife Conservation Society
 Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks)

▲ Lion resting in a tree.

Leadership message

African elephants embody wisdom, power, and deep maternal care. As landscape architects, their movements across vast territories help maintain healthy ecosystems, sustain countless other species, and benefit the people who share these lands. Their survival is intricately linked to the wellbeing of the communities that live alongside them and beyond.

Room to Roam is IFAW's flagship initiative to secure viable and thriving elephant populations across East and Southern Africa—while supporting a sustainable future where people and wildlife coexist. The initiative advances this vision through three interconnected pillars: **rescue, conservation, and people and policy.**

Just as rescued wildlife needs secure and healthy landscapes to thrive, effective coexistence depends on centering the voices of the communities that live closest

to wildlife in conservation actions. Some of the most valuable conservation knowledge is not written in reports. It lives in stories, traditions, and observations passed down through generations. This, combined with science, forms the backbone of demand-driven solutions that underpin **Room to Roam** interventions across priority landscapes.

Over the past several years, I have traveled extensively to share the principles of **Room to Roam** with conservation leaders around the world—meeting regularly with government officials, traditional leaders, women, youth, and local communities across Zimbabwe, Kenya, Malawi, and Zambia. These partnerships, built on trust and mutual respect, have grown into friendships.

As we move forward, we invite you to join us through these pages and see the impact your support makes

possible through the reporting period of July 2024 - June 2025.

We are grateful for your belief in our work and for your generous support, which helps us deliver meaningful and lasting impact.



Phillip Kuvawoga
Senior Director – Conservation

Elephants' survival is intricately linked to the wellbeing of the communities that live alongside them and beyond.

With thanks

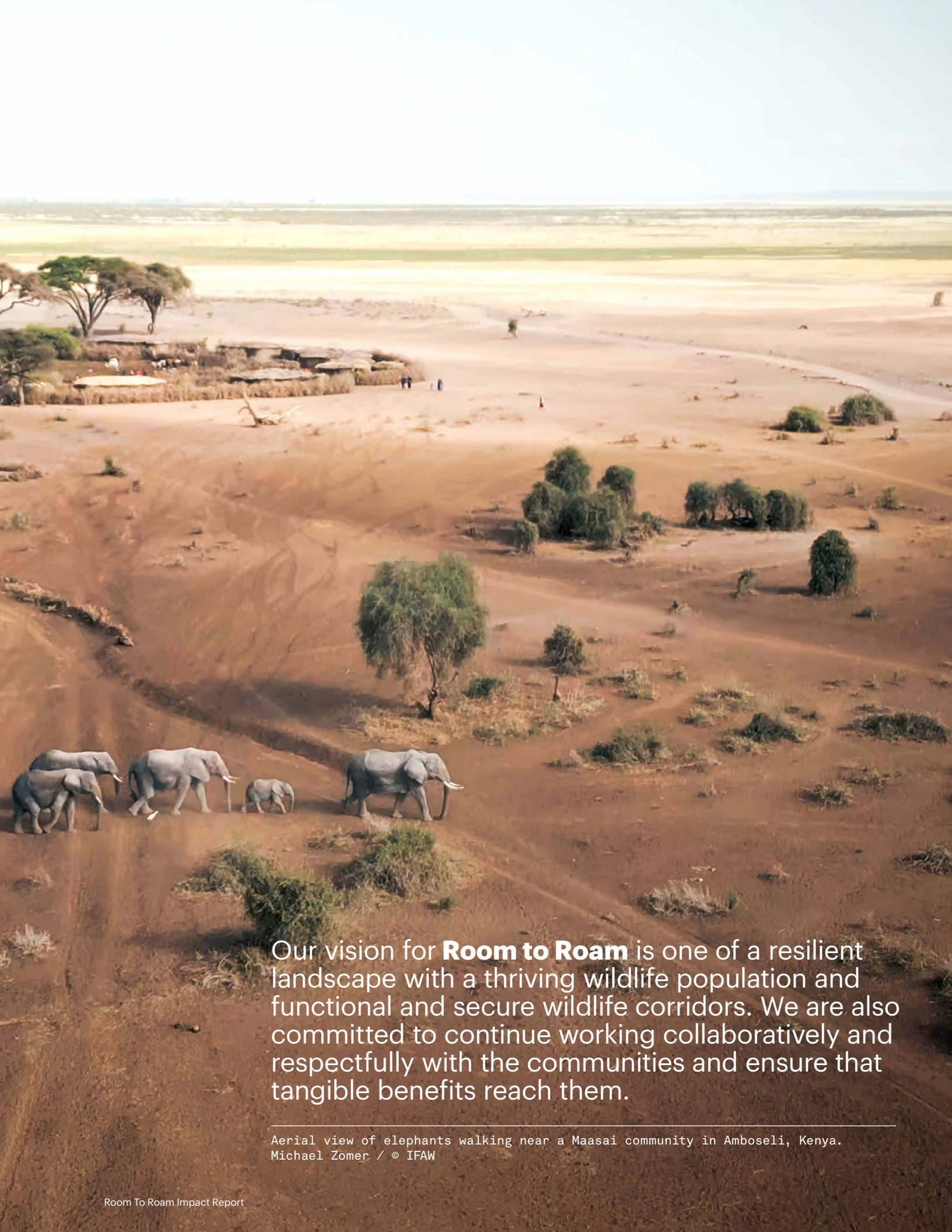
We extend our deepest appreciation to those who contribute to IFAW's various programs and initiatives, including **Room to Roam**, disaster response, wildlife and marine rescue, and whale protection and advocacy. We are also grateful to those whose unrestricted support provides critical funding for our overarching mission of animals and people thriving together.

Inside this report

- 2 Partners**
- 3 Leadership message**
- 3 With thanks**
- 4 Our vision**
- 6 Rescue**
- 9 Conservation**
- 13 People & Policy: Communities & Wildlife Rangers**
- 18 Striking a balance with eco-tourism**
- 19 Collared elephants reveal adaptive movement patterns**
- 20 The true custodians of biodiversity**
- 22 Donor Spotlight: David Rio Chai & Tea**
- 23 Donor Spotlight: Francis Noz Heritage Fund**
- 24 Room to Roam Leadership**

Our vision





Our vision for **Room to Roam** is one of a resilient landscape with a thriving wildlife population and functional and secure wildlife corridors. We are also committed to continue working collaboratively and respectfully with the communities and ensure that tangible benefits reach them.

Aerial view of elephants walking near a Maasai community in Amboseli, Kenya.
Michael Zomer / © IFAW

Rescue

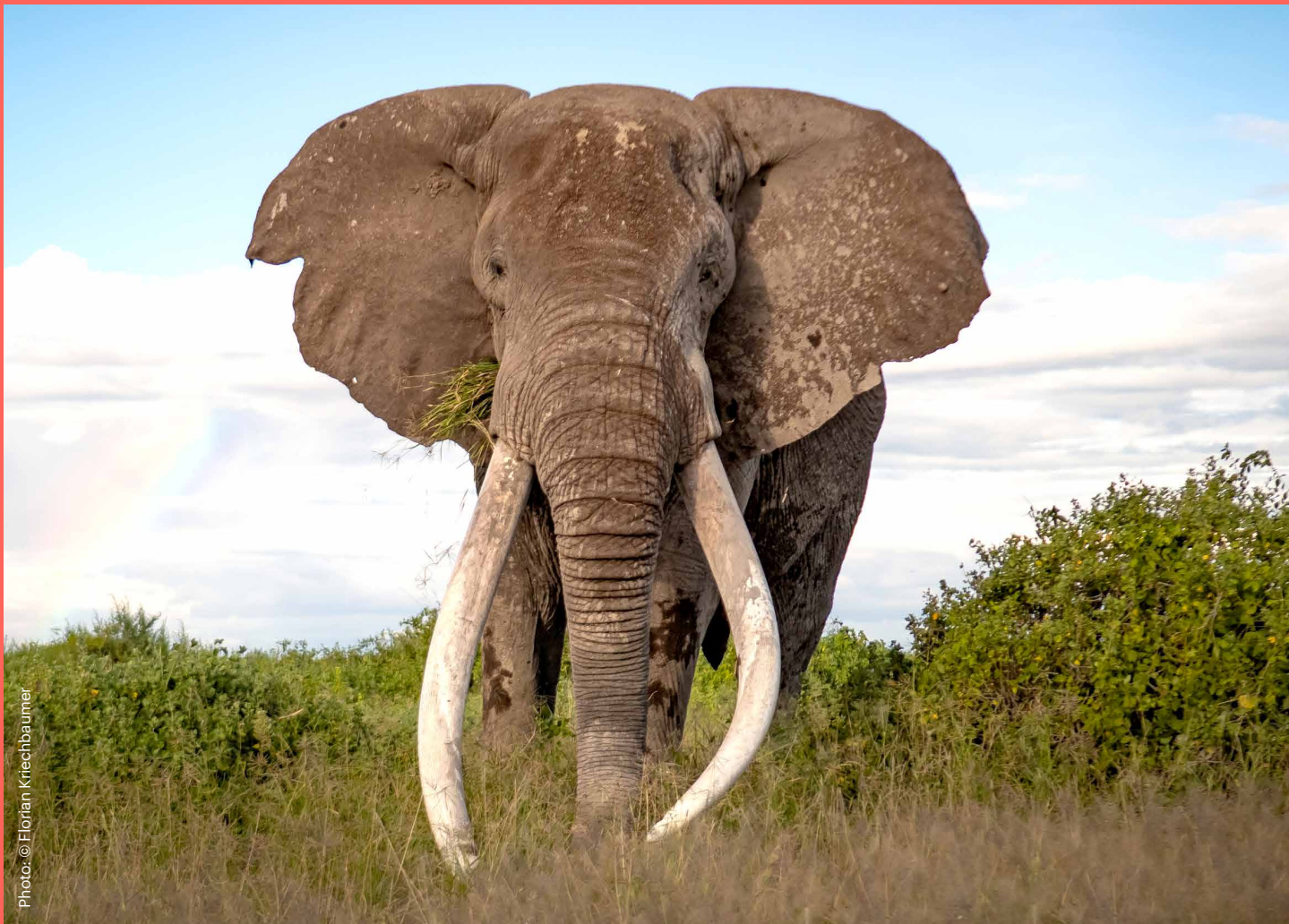


Photo: © Florian Kriechbaumer

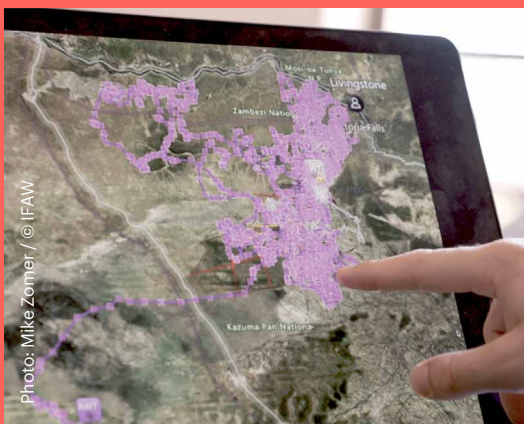


Photo: Mike Zomer / © IFAW

IFAW defines a global rescue standard, where individual welfare directly reinforces population-level conservation outcomes, particularly for vulnerable species.

Our rescue program is designed to protect both current and future wild elephant populations as they face increasing human pressures and rapidly shifting landscapes driven by development and climate change.

Future actions

IFAW partners with three elephant orphanages: Wild is Life in Zimbabwe, Game Rangers International in Zambia, and Reteti Elephant Sanctuary in Kenya. We use EarthRanger GPS technology to guide rescue efforts and satellite collaring and post-release monitoring to gather critical insights into how released elephants use surrounding landscapes and interact with wild herds.

- ▲ Craig, a super-tusker and symbol of conservation. He died of natural causes on January 1, 2026 at the age of 54.
- ◀ Tracking Jack the elephant's movement in Panda Masuie Forest Reserve.



Photo: © GRI

2

elephant calves were rescued and brought to the Lusaka Elephant Nursery, Zambia.



Photo: Jesse Matee / © IFAW

16

calves are currently in rehabilitation at the Kafue Release Facility near Kafue National Park in Zambia.

20

elephants are currently living at Panda Masuie—a 340 km² protected forest reserve near Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. This last step in the rehabilitation process is where elephants will begin integrating with wild herds.

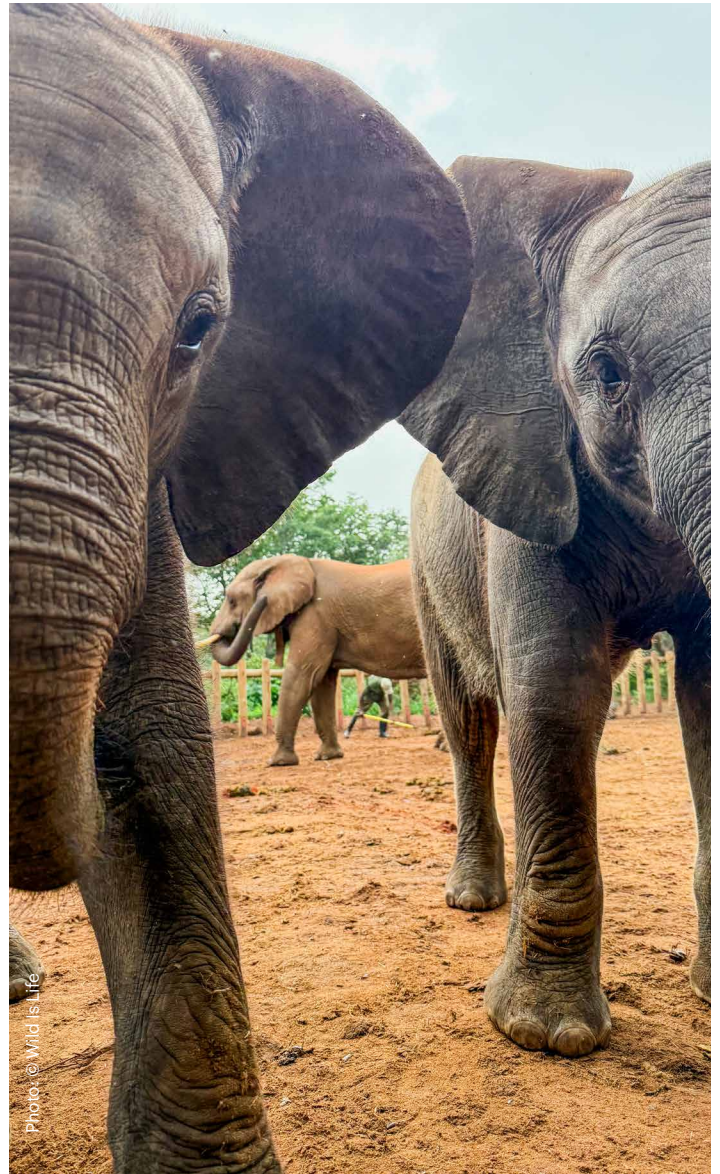


Photo: © Wild is Life

4

elephants are currently in rehabilitation at Wild is Life, Zimbabwe.

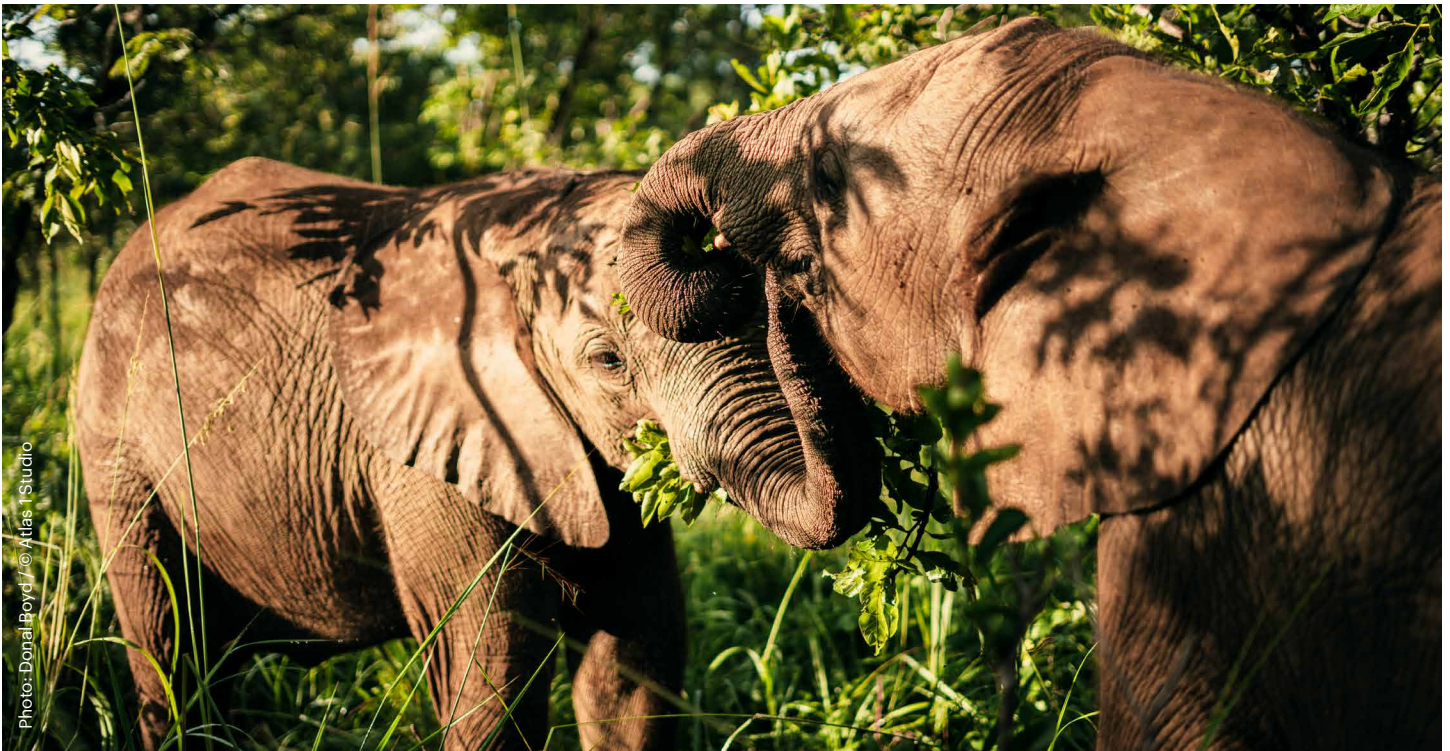


Photo: Donald Boyd / © Atlas 1 Studio

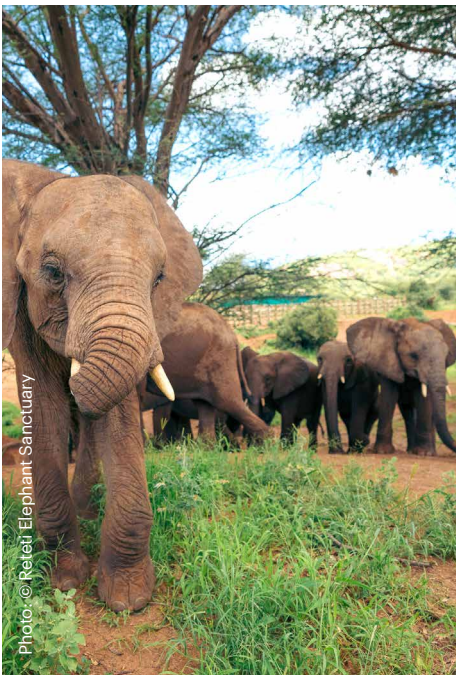


Photo: © Reteti Elephant Sanctuary

2

elephants, Chikumbi and Ndewa, move one step closer to the wild. In 2022, days after the opening of the Lusaka Elephant Nursery in Zambia, Game Rangers International received an urgent call from villagers: an orphaned elephant was found without her mother. Named Chikumbi, she was brought into the nursery to meet her new herd. In 2023, baby Ndewa was found wandering near that same village. Chikumbi was one of the first elephants to greet her when she arrived.

After years of dedicated care, the two bonded calves were finally strong enough for their next journey. In June 2025, they traveled 14 hours to a release facility in Zambia's Kafue National Park, where they will gradually integrate with wild herds and eventually find families of their own.

Once these fortunate elephants return to the wild, the data we collect from their movement patterns can allow us to help other elephant herds more effectively in the future.



520

wire snares were removed from Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park buffer areas, between July-September 2025, thanks to IFAW's partnership with Dete Animal Rescue Trust (DART). This is a significant increase from the 244 snares removed during a four-month period in 2024, attributed to expanded patrol areas (rather than increased snaring activity), demonstrating our rangers' effectiveness in protecting wildlife.

Conservation



Photo: © Florian Kriechbaumer

Land ownership must be considered as a component of any conservation initiative. IFAW works in multiple landowner jurisdictions, including government-owned parks and community conservancies that are managed by local or individual landowners.

By building trust with a variety of landowners, we ensure that critical corridors remain protected and healthy for the wildlife and people who call them home. In other areas, we continue to work with farmers and other villagers to develop sustainable agroforestry practices that provide income to households and benefits to the land. Through the integration of science and

technology, we can focus on landscapes that expand **Room to Roam** and implement safer and more effective methods to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Future actions

Across landscapes in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Kenya, IFAW will continue to work with landowners and government officials to expand protected land areas and to create new safe spaces for wildlife. Furthermore, we're excited for the benefits that new laws in Zimbabwe may bring—by recognizing wildlife corridors and buffer zones as official areas, these laws will help us better manage human-wildlife conflict and habitat loss.

▲ Per, one of the most recognized super tuskers, in Amboseli National Park, Kenya.



1,714

farmers living near Malawi's Kasungu National Park were trained by IFAW and partners in sustainable agriculture and agroforestry, with practices that included integrating trees and shrubs that provide shade to improve soil fertility. These improvements contributed to more sustainable food systems, leading to better crop yields, higher income, and improved food security.



1.5

hectares of a community garden in Zimbabwe's Isla 2 village was upgraded with solar-powered water supply and gravity drip irrigation. The project supports at least 30 households by creating income through gardening, improving access to food, and reducing the time spent collecting water.



5,000

farmers in Eastern Zambia and Central Malawi were given 3.3 million seedlings of *Gliricidia sepium* (Mexican Lilac). Known as nitrogen fixers, these trees keep the soil healthy by producing higher crop yields without the need to expand farmland, alleviating the pressure to cut down the natural forests. Through the distribution of these seeds, 89 communal nurseries were established, providing nutritious crops for young children. For the young men working in the gardens, this new source of income lessens the likelihood of reliance on illegal hunting or bushmeat.



Photo: Luckmore Satuli / © IFAW

89

communal nurseries were established throughout communities in Zambia and Malawi.

30,000 km²

of land are protected through IFAW projects including land leases, wildlife protection, ranger welfare, rescue, and climate-smart projects.

8

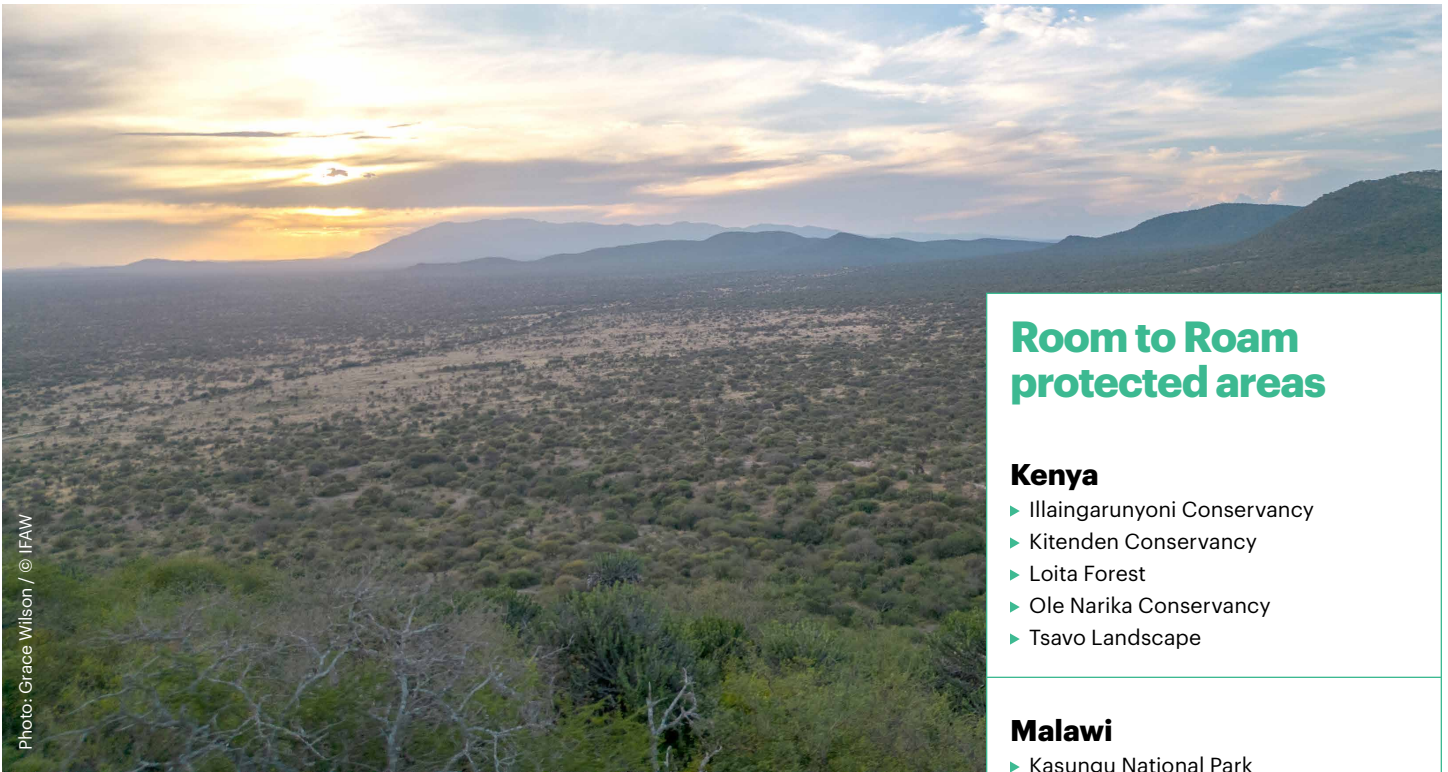
wild elephants near Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park were collared and linked to EarthRanger technology, bringing the total number of tracked elephants by IFAW and partners to 24.



Photo: Ruth Akello / IFAW

1

new office was leased in Uganda to support wildlife rescue operations, wildlife crime interventions, and community engagement. Being formally registered in Uganda will allow us to increase our reach to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan.



Room to Roam protected areas

Kenya

- ▶ Illaingarunyoni Conservancy
- ▶ Kitenden Conservancy
- ▶ Loita Forest
- ▶ Ole Narika Conservancy
- ▶ Tsavo Landscape

Malawi

- ▶ Kasungu National Park

Zambia

- ▶ Luambe National Park
- ▶ Lukusuzi National Park

Zimbabwe

- ▶ Fuller Forest Reserve
- ▶ Hwange National Park
- ▶ Kavira Forest Reserve
- ▶ Kazuma National Park
- ▶ Matetsi Unit 5 Area
- ▶ Panda Masuie Forest Reserve
- ▶ Zambezi National Park



Securing land, enhancing management, and fostering coexistence are cornerstones of **Room to Roam**. Without properly designated and well-maintained areas for wildlife, critical efforts like rescue missions and community empowerment risk losing momentum. Continued and long-term investment is crucial to safeguarding people and wildlife now while also ensuring future generations inherit healthy ecosystems and strong communities.

Protecting landscapes across East and Southern Africa

The success of **Room to Roam** is tied to protected, safe land. Science has proven that confining elephants and other wildlife inside national parks is not sustainable for a healthy population due to threats of interbreeding and poaching, as well as resource scarcity. Elephants naturally move across wide landscapes, and borders drawn on maps do not restrict a herd searching for food and water.

Through partnerships across Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, IFAW works with traditional leaders, government officials, women, youth, private sector and other stakeholders to secure and connect passageways that exist between national parks. Lease agreements with local landowners protect key migration routes on otherwise private land that could be sold for uses harmful to wildlife and the landscape.

These collaborative efforts enhance safe linkages across key elephant landscapes, which comprise protected areas plus community and farmlands where elephants are

less welcome. IFAW research shows that elephants spend up to 60% of their time outside of protected areas, making landscape connectivity, community outreach, and co-existence of paramount concern.



- ▲ Illaingarunyoni Conservancy is a critical wildlife corridor that connects the Amboseli ecosystem to the greater Mara-Loita landscape.
- ◀ Wildlife gathers around a watering hole in Tsavo West National Park, Kenya.

People and Policy: Communities & Wildlife Rangers



Photo: : © Florian Kriechbaumer

Lasting impact comes from building strong institutions and developing local leaders—not from isolated interventions. This represents a shift from project-based activity to capacity embedded in local decision-making systems. Women and youth participation in coexistence activities is growing, presenting a pathway for long-term community stewardship.

Wildlife rangers are among the most essential contributors to conservation and represent one of IFAW's most important investments. Improved ranger housing and communication systems have strengthened ranger welfare and operational efficiency, while new investments have helped rangers better protect biodiversity. Simultaneously,

training sessions for rangers, community response teams, and park leaders have developed skills to make effective use of new technologies, such as the EarthRanger system, which is now installed in target camps.

Future actions

Executive Leadership will continue ongoing conversations with traditional leaders within and outside of IFAW project areas to discuss co-existence solutions that can be shared throughout communities. We remain committed to bettering the lives of wildlife rangers through our next phase of upgrading housing and bases beginning in Kenya's Loita Forest.

▲ Member of Kenya's Maasai community during a visit to discuss human-wildlife interactions.

People and Policy: Communities



1,500

beehives were distributed to 300 households in the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area. Families that harvested honey were able to sell directly to COMACO, resulting in guaranteed income. With a sustainable livelihood, farmers could turn away from unsustainable practices such as poaching and charcoal production. Many families were able to use the profits to send their children to school. Since elephants are afraid of bee stings, the hives act as a natural deterrent, providing a nature-based conflict mitigation solution.

60

students from the Maasai community have been supported through scholarships for secondary, college, and university education. By removing barriers to access, the program has built knowledge and skills linked to wildlife conservation, helped shape more positive attitudes toward wildlife, and strengthened human-wildlife coexistence in IFAW-supported landscapes.

45

women from Zambia's Chitungulu Village were trained in basic economics, including financial literacy and money management skills to build financial security and independence, reducing a family's reliance on unsustainable practices such as poaching or deforestation.

>500,000

community members across Zambia were reached via weekly radio announcements to help improve coexistence between people and wildlife. IFAW partnered with Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife to launch a bi-weekly radio program, "Coexistence Voices." Broadcast in several local languages to over 500,000 community members, each program blends local storytelling—poetry, personal accounts, and cultural narratives—with expert interviews, practical solutions shared by community members, and announcements about trainings and outreach events. The result is a trusted, community driven space that helps people stay safe, protect their livelihoods, and live alongside wildlife.

48

community members across villages in Zambia were trained as Primary Response Team Members (PRTs) to help communities living near Lukusuzi National Park respond quickly to human-wildlife conflict, protecting both people and wildlife.

PRTs also collect data on human-elephant conflict incidents and elephant movements using the EarthRanger app. Connected to GPS satellite collars of wild elephants, this technology gives wildlife rangers, law enforcement agencies, and conservationists real-time data on elephant movements. By transmitting alerts to rangers and PRTs when a collared elephant nears the area, communities can enact rapid response, non-lethal deterrents such as firecrackers and chili blasters. IFAW's goal is to train 500 Primary Response Team Members by the end of 2026.



Photo: © IFAW



Photo: © ZimParks

35

students from Zimbabwe's Tsholotsho District participated in a three-day educational bush camp focused on hands-on, child-centered discovery activities. This experience fostered a sense of ownership, empowering children to recognize their role in influencing both present and future environmental outcomes.



Photo: Michael Zomer / © IFAW

10

communal elephant-proof granaries were built in Malawi's Kasungu villages to prevent elephant raids. These new facilities enable safe storage of harvests, promoting food security and peaceful coexistence with wildlife. Traditionally, grain is stored in mud, pole, and grass structures that are easily damaged when elephants are attracted to stored crops.

People and Policy: Wildlife Rangers



1

ranger base in Kasungu National Park, Malawi was restored following a fire in 2022. Through our partnership with Malawi's Department of National Parks and Wildlife, construction of the fully restored base was completed in November 2025. The upgraded facility now serves as a critical anti-poaching outpost, housing the rangers from the Rapid Response Unit who support the protection and movement of wildlife across the Kasungu landscape. "We knew Dwangwa was crucial to anti-poaching operations in Kasungu, and we were determined to bring it back stronger than before," said Patricio Ndadzela, IFAW's Director of Conservation Partnerships.



4

new vehicles were provided, giving rangers improved mobility to enable safer, faster, and more effective patrols.

30%

of the Earth's surface is to be protected by 2030—an aim by the United Nations Conference of the Parties. This is a big ask of rangers. This is why at IFAW we ensure that these brave rangers, who lead the fight against poaching and at times come face-to-face with wildlife, are equipped with comfortable housing and the latest equipment enables faster, safer, and more effective patrols. Taking care of rangers' wellbeing also helps with recruitment and retention for roles that are dangerous but vital.



Photo: Jeni Vanhoucke / © GRI

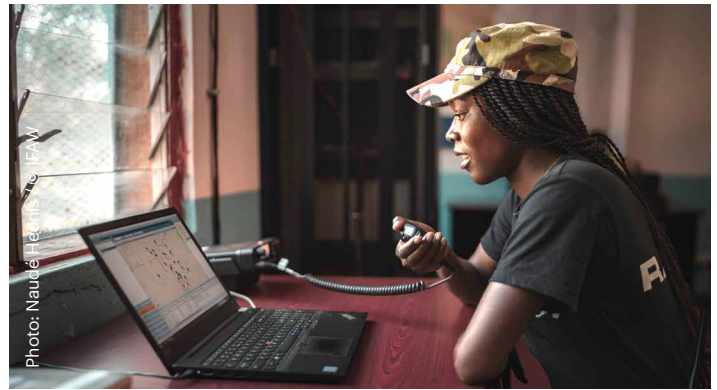


Photo: Naucet / @DNPW

24

Community Game Scouts from Kenya's Loita Forest landscape were equipped with tents, GPS units, first aid kits, and field gear. Having reliable, working equipment bolsters ranger mobility, safety, and operational effectiveness which can lead to a decrease in human-wildlife conflict and poaching instances.

8

building units were upgraded across several camps in the Malawi-Zambia landscape, including ranger housing, office blocks, and operations rooms. In the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area, upgrading park infrastructure has been crucial to the success of conservation. These efforts not only strengthen on-the-ground protection but also improve coexistence initiatives.



Photo: @DNPW

5

new ranger houses were built at Chipuka Wildlife Camp in the northern section of Luambe National Park. The houses accommodate at least five rangers and their families, providing much needed shelter for the brave rangers leading the fight against poaching.



Photo: Shaun McMinn / © IFAW

2

new ranger houses were built at Matetsi Unit 5, Zimbabwe. The new ranger houses provide comfortable, secure living conditions for eight rangers tasked with protecting the Matetsi Safari Area, improving area coverage for this critical migratory route for elephants moving between Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe and Chobe National Park in Botswana. The new housing was commissioned together with the Zimbabwean government, strengthening IFAW's partnership with landowners responsible for managing much of the landscape.



Striking a balance with eco-tourism

Tourism plays a critical role in sustaining wildlife corridors, creating local jobs, and funding rangers—but can also stress the animals it depends on.

Within the **Room to Roam** landscapes, IFAW works with governments and communities to develop eco-tourism practices that keep wildlife undisturbed while helping local populations build lasting financial security.

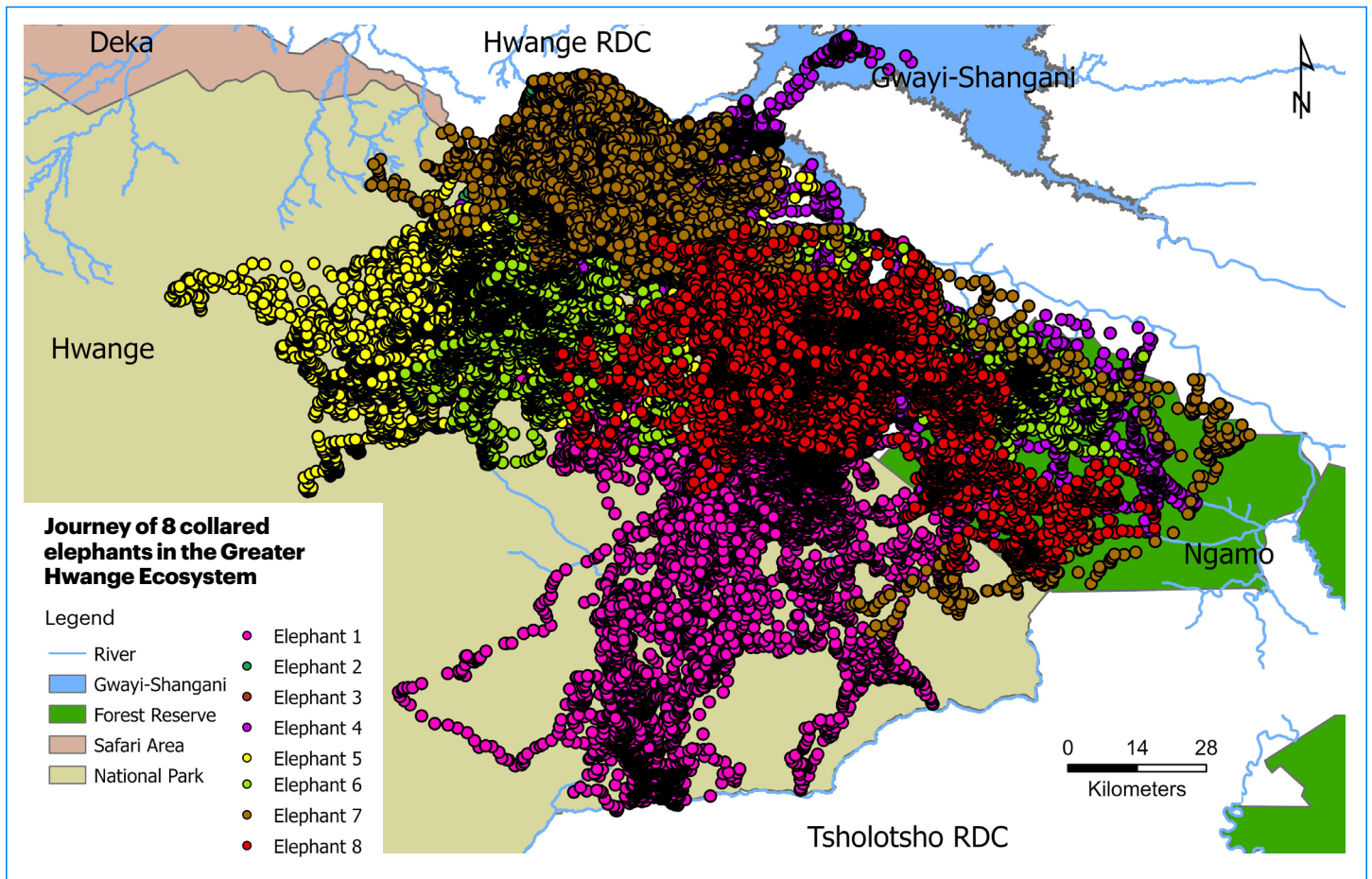
Through our partnership with ZimParks, we completed a new entry pavilion and visitor center at Hwange National Park. The state-of-the-art facility includes a contemporary entrance, visitor center, and a craft shop showcasing local artisans—

all designed to elevate the visitor experience. These upgrades were completed through our partnership with the Global Environment Facility to develop the Tsholotsho Wildlife Economy Project, which promotes a wildlife economy approach that benefits people and bolsters wildlife management.

As more jobs are created to support the growing tourism industry, and as new ranger stations make increased patrols possible within Hwange, economic pressures linked to poaching can be reduced. Most importantly, IFAW will ensure that local voices remain central to every plan as tourism opportunities continue to develop.



- ▲ A herd of wild elephants moving together across the Amboseli landscape.
- ▲ Photographers, on a safari vehicle in the Masai Mara, photograph the annual Great migration of the white-bearded wildebeest.



Collared elephants reveal adaptive movement patterns

In the summer of 2025, researchers tracked a herd of collared elephants in Zimbabwe that traveled 200 km (124 mi) from Hwange National Park to Shangani Ranch. The data showed that the elephants traveled at night and sheltered in thick vegetation during the day—likely to avoid human interaction—demonstrating the importance of land connectivity as herds move between protected parks, buffer zones, and agricultural lands.

Data generated from collared elephants plays a critical role in IFAW’s and ZimParks’ efforts to reduce human-elephant conflict in the Greater Hwange Landscape—informing conservationists, policymakers, and communities about elephant behavior and habitat use.

Combining gene flow and movement data

In 2024, IFAW provided critical funding for a study* conducted by the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign and the University of Pretoria in South Africa that used data from GPS satellite collars and DNA samples from elephant droppings to identify where elephant herds meet and breed, and which parts of the landscape help or hinder these essential movements. This study underscores the importance of a healthy mix of genetics—critical for reducing diseases and ensuring a stable, resilient future for the African elephant population.

The study concluded that the least suitable habitats, such as salt pans and areas densely populated by humans, cause the most restrictions in the elephants’ movements, and it identified pathways that elephants are likely to use, as priority zones for conservation initiatives.

* de Flamingh, A., et al. (2024). Integrating habitat suitability modeling with gene flow improves delineation of landscape connections among African savanna elephants. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 33(11), 3231-3252.

▲ Collared elephants demonstrate habitual patterns of movement as they explore Hwange National Park and environs.



Photo: Guyo Adiri / © IFAW

The true custodians of biodiversity

The vision of protecting the African elephant population cannot move forward without the encouragement and participation of the people who share the land. As such, we treat Indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and include their cultural and spiritual values in species recovery and restoration.

IFAW's most notable success in this regard has been our direct collaboration with the Maasai community in Kenya to create the

Illaingarunyoni and Ole Narika Conservancies, safeguarding critical land that elephants and other wildlife use as migratory pathways. Furthermore, we work with women and youth to ensure they can serve as economic leaders and conservation allies, despite historically being left out of conservation decision-making. Since these community members travel farthest to fetch firewood and water within the buffer zones, they are also the most susceptible to wildlife conflict and hold the closest link to nature. Protecting wildlife requires as

many allies as possible, and we know that elevating the voices of these biodiversity custodians is one of the best ways to ensure conservation success.

- ▲ Daniel Leturesh, Chairman of Olgulului Land Trust engaged over one thousand landowners from the Maasai community before the official establishment of the Illaingarunyoni Conservancy.
- ▶ Chikumbi and Kasungu in Lusaka National Park, Zambia.



Photo: Donal Boyd / Atlas 1 Studio

David Rio Chai & Tea



Photo: © IFAW

For more than 15 years, guided by a corporate culture rooted in sustainability and social responsibility, David Rio Chai & Tea has been a steadfast champion for conservation and animal welfare.

▲ Scott Lowe and Mboone Umbima during a visit to the David Rio Community Ranger Base in Illaingarunyoni Conservancy, Kenya.

Since 2015, David Rio has supported IFAW's **Room to Roam** initiative, deepening the organization's investment in long-term, landscape-level solutions for wildlife and communities.

One of the most visible examples of this commitment came in 2023, with the opening of the David Rio Community Ranger Base in Amboseli, Kenya. With a permanent presence in this critical habitat corridor, the base houses ten full-time wildlife rangers who can now respond faster, deter poaching, protect elephants and other wildlife, and help reduce human-wildlife conflict, thanks to the location of this new base.

"This partnership with IFAW means that David Rio can make a real difference – a business selling chai and tea products is unable to do [this] work on its own, but with a partner like IFAW, we are able to accomplish conservation efforts that would be impossible otherwise."

— **Scott Lowe**
Co-Founder of David Rio Chai & Tea

Scott Lowe also serves on IFAW's Board of Directors, offering strategic guidance for our conservation mission.

Francis Noz Heritage Fund



Since 2023, the Francis Noz Heritage Fund has partnered with IFAW to protect wildlife and empower people. In 2025, the organization’s gift of \$1 million catalyzed transformative change across Zambia’s Luangwa Valley—home to 15,000 elephants, other wildlife, and the communities who share this landscape.

Support from the Noz Fund has empowered women-owned enterprises in the Mwanya Chiefdom to increase their contributions to local development. The gift has also prioritized the welfare of those who protect wildlife – the rangers, providing new ranger homes and stations with the latest technology. Furthermore, an expanded collaboration with Nsanga Conservation has helped to inform adaptive landscape management and emphasize the value of corridors for animals between national parks.

Trustees from the Francis Noz Heritage Fund had the opportunity to witness first-hand their investment transforming into

living change: women-owned cooperatives thriving, new homes and offices for rangers being developed, elephants roaming freely through protected corridors, and communities choosing conservation as their path forward.

“Meeting the women who form the cooperatives together was truly special”, trustee Susanne Van Der Kooij reflects. “When talking about how to provide support, they asked for additional machines – not for themselves but for other women’s groups—a gesture that truly reflects the spirit of women supporting women. The holistic approach of IFAW is the right way to approach the desired change.”

What resonated most with the trustees was IFAW’s community-first approach. “The way you implement strategy globally but have decision-making as close to the ground as possible—that’s impressive,” notes trustee Dennis Burns. “Somebody living in Changa Changa is making decisions about where the money can best be put to work.”

The support of the Francis Noz Heritage Fund demonstrates what is possible when conservation puts communities first, empowers local decision-making, and commits for the long term. We are deeply grateful for their support of a future where elephants roam free, women lead their communities toward lasting prosperity, and people and wildlife flourish side by side.



- ▲ Noz trustees Dennis Burns, Erwin Noz, Chris Konwinski and Susanne van der Kooij outside of the new ranger office in Zambia.
- ▲ Trustee Susanne van der Kooij meets with women cooperative members in Chitungulu Chiefdom, Zambia.

Room to Roam Leadership



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International Fund
for Animal Welfare

Room to Roam
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Cover photo: © Rudi van Aarde.
Elephants at Addo Elephant
National Park, South Africa.

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