



IFAW

Victories for Animals

Hundreds of thousands of animals are safer because IFAW was there.

1969: IFAW is founded in Canada and exposes shocking hunt of baby seals to worldwide outrage.

1970: "Operation Bear-Lift" relocates 80 polar bears away from towns and villages.

1983: Europe bans importation of whitecoat harp seal products, saving more than one million seals over the next 10 years.

1987: In Uganda, IFAW saves elephants, hippos, and other wildlife from poachers in Queen Elizabeth National Park.

1989: IFAW helps win a crucial ivory ban saving thousands of elephants from poaching.

1990s: Seminal research on IFAW's research vessel, *Song of the Whale*, helps demonstrate that Japan does not have to kill whales in the name of "science."

1992: IFAW brings veterinary care to pets in poor areas of Johannesburg. The project will help nearly 500,000 cats and dogs over the next 24 years.

1994: IFAW spearheads efforts to establish the Southern Ocean sanctuary, protecting 90 percent of the world's whales.

1998: A project to rescue stranded whales and dolphins is founded on Cape Cod, a stranding hot spot.

2000: We stop the Mexican government and Mitsubishi Corp. from building the world's largest salt factory in Laguna San Ignacio, the last undisturbed nursery for critically endangered gray whales.

2002: Shahtoosh weaving is banned in India, protecting endangered Tibetan antelopes.

2003: IFAW rescues 24 tigers from a backyard zoo in New Jersey. The publicity helps pass the Captive Wildlife Safety Act.

2004: IFAW provides emergency assistance for wildlife, pets, and

farm animals in the wake of Asia tsunamis.

2004: After a 16-year IFAW campaign, the UK bans the cruel sport of hunting foxes, deer and hares with dogs.

2005: Our orphan bear rescue project successfully returns its hundredth bear to the wild.

2005: Following Hurricane Katrina, IFAW conducts rescue operations, saving thousands of animals.

2005-7: For the first time in India, orphaned rhinos, elephants and black bears return to the wild after IFAW rescues and rehabilitates them.

2007: IFAW purchases migration corridor in India to protect more than 1,000 endangered Asian elephants.

2007: Kenya awards Meru National Park world-class conservation status after IFAW's five-year project helps rebuild the park's ecosystem.

2008: When an earthquake hits China, IFAW provides six tons of food and supplies for animals and their owners.

2009: The European Union bans imports of seal products from the commercial Canadian hunt, saving hundreds of thousands of seals each year.

2009: Russia prohibits the hunting of baby seals, saving 35,000 harp seals each year.

2009: In June, we successfully move a herd of 83 endangered African elephants out of harm's way in Malawi.

2009: IFAW is instrumental in preempting dog culls in two municipalities in China, saving tens of thousands of dogs.

2010: Following the earthquake in Haiti, IFAW-led Animal Relief Coalition for Haiti helps more than 68,000 animals.

2010: IFAW effectively challenges standing policy to euthanize single stranded dolphins by successfully releasing them and showing them rejoining pods.

2010: IFAW releases the first-ever rehabilitated clouded leopards into the wild in India.

2011: Our annual Animal Action Education program reaches five million young people worldwide.

2011: IFAW's campaign leads to a ban on the bear den hunt in Russia that left thousands of orphaned bear cubs to die.

2011: The Customs Union of the Russian Federation, Belarus and Kazakhstan ban the import and export of harp seal skins.

2012: IFAW responds to an unprecedented number of common dolphin strandings on Cape Cod. Of the 114 dolphins we treat 87 successfully 76 percent are released.

2012: IFAW's team alerts the worldwide media to the slaughter of hundreds of elephants in Bouba Njida Park in Cameroon, compelling the government to send in the military to stop the poaching.

2012-13: IFAW funds INTERPOL's Operation WORTHY across 14 African countries. We are the first ever non-governmental organization to sign a memorandum of understanding with INTERPOL.

2013: In order to free up 16,000 acres of critical habitat for elephants, IFAW signs an historic lease agreement with a Maasai community at Amboseli National Park in Kenya.

2013: IFAW partners with the United National Development Programme in Bosnia and Chile to address street dog issues.

2013: IFAW responds to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, providing medical treatment, vaccinations

and food to more than 2,000 companion animals.

2013-14: IFAW releases six orphaned Amur tigers into the wild in Far East Russia after years of rehabilitation. One female has cubs two years later

2014: The International Court of Justice finds that Japan's Southern Ocean whale hunt is illegal under international law.

2014: The World Trade Organization rules that the EU has the right to ban seal products on the basis of animal welfare concerns.

2014: IFAW releases *Wanted - Dead or Alive: Exposing Online Wildlife Trade*, a follow-up to 2008's *Killing with Keystrokes*, which prompted eBay and Taobao to ban the sale of ivory and shark fins respectively.

2014-15: In China, IFAW launches a major media campaign featuring Chinese opinion leaders who encourage consumers to reject ivory trade to save elephants.

2015: Working with the community in Jajce, Bosnia, IFAW helps shut down the dilapidated municipal shelter there and transports 66 dogs to new, loving homes in Germany and Austria as part of a community development program.

2016: Following more than three years of IFAW campaigning, the European Commission launches an intergovernmental European Action Plan against wildlife trafficking.

2016: The US Government finalizes ivory regulations to protect African elephants by deterring illegal ivory sale in one of the largest consuming nations.

2016: IFAW's tenBoma program, which combines local intelligence with high-tech data analysis, expands its network beyond Kenya Wildlife Service to include INTERPOL and other NGOs.