

ANNUAL REPORT



2018-2019 FINANCIAL YEAR



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JGC, HURO,KFD, KESAN and HAKA

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“Conservation is not merely a question of morality, but a question of our own survival.”
—Dalai Lama

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS REPORT



Facilitating community-based conservation is without doubt the most satisfying element of our work at Wildlife Asia. It is that shift from those small welfare or species focused victories, to laying the foundations for effective long-term biodiversity management to be implemented by the genuine custodians of these lands.

A sense of responsibility is of course what drives us, but to recognise our role as supporters rather than implementers is a valuable shift in mindset for modern day conservationists. The inclusion and consideration of human rights should be at the forefront of all we do, even more important as foreign facilitators of conservation initiatives.

Over the last year we have witnessed a wonderful example of how this approach can empower the most important stakeholders, the local people. In undertaking the Healthy Country Planning process with the Kawthoolei Forestry Department, we have been privileged to witness this milestone in the evolution of landscape-level conservation efforts developed and driven by indigenous people. Ownership over the plan and subsequent interventions has resulted from this effective and inclusive methodology, whereby indigenous knowledge and practice, combined with western science has formed the foundations of biodiversity management.

These kinds of activities demonstrate Wildlife Asia's philosophy and also allow us to connect with partners and donors who share our belief in this strategy. It has been aided by our wonderful team of like-minded field staff, who understand their roles as short-term capacity builders, working alongside local NGO staff and communities, with respect and humility. This makes such a difference when we are working in such politically sensitive environments.

On the home front this year, Wildlife Asia has begun a transition from our previous structure as an Incorporated Association to a Public Company Limited by Guarantee. This process has enabled the final merger of our partner organisations, the Silvery Gibbon and Asian Rhino Projects, reducing this administrative burden and allowing us to bring these programs under the banner of Wildlife Asia.

With a more relevant governance structure, we hope that we can focus our attention on progressing our partnerships and conservation initiatives, achieving that eventual redundancy that as a foreign NGO we strive for.

We look forward to the challenges that 2020 brings!

Clare Campbell
Executive Director

MAKING A GENUINE DIFFERENCE

VISION AND MISSION

Wildlife Asia's **VISION** is to ensure the preservation of sustainable, functioning ecosystems across Asia for the benefit of biodiversity and society.

Our **MISSION** is to protect Asia's tropical forests and key landscapes which host the highest levels of biodiversity and iconic mega fauna habitat.

We **VALUE** respect, integrity and universal responsibility.



YOUR DONATION

Your donation is fully tax-deductible in Australia and the US and 100% of donations go directly to field programs



WILDLIFE ASIA

Wildlife Asia provides resources and funding to field projects and directly assists with conservation programs throughout Asia



INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Wildlife Asia collaborates with international partners to maximise the efficiency of every dollar we spend.

LOCAL PARTNERS

Local organisations, communities and authorities are the key to effective wildlife conservation. Our implementing partners are on the frontline protecting wildlife and habitat and we strive to build their capacity to enable long-term self-sufficient biodiversity conservation.

WILDLIFE CARE

In collaboration with partners we support the rescue, rehabilitation and reintroduction of wildlife, with genuine conservation outcomes for endangered species.

RANGERS

We train, equip and deploy Wildlife Protection Units across Asia directly protecting Critically Endangered species under threat.

PROTECTED AREAS

Wildlife Asia provides funds for the purchase of critical rainforest habitat as well as supporting the designation of new Protected Areas.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

We empower communities to find solutions to living sustainably with wildlife and protecting their natural heritage.

HIGHLIGHTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



Strengthening community-based conservation by providing resources, training and opportunities to local NGOs, authorities and communities in Myanmar and Indonesia



Reduction in deforestation rate in the Leuser Ecosystem. The rate at which forest was lost has halved in the last two years



Ongoing training and deployment of 9 Wildlife Protection Units in Karen State, Myanmar. With almost 100 rangers patrolling 5 protected areas, this strong deterrent to poachers ensures the immediate safety of Critically Endangered wildlife populations



Employment of Science and Research team for KWCI enhancing capacity building opportunities and effective utilisation of scientific data for conservation purposes



Completion of the Kawthoolei Healthy Country Planning process providing an inclusive and comprehensive strategic plan for biodiversity management

Reintroduction of 6 more Javan gibbons (25 in total) back to the forests of Java, creating a new population monitored by the first ever Gibbon Protection Unit

Successful GPS collaring of two female elephants in the Leuser Ecosystem and ongoing protection by the Elephant Patrol Team

SAVING BURMA'S LAST EDEN

KAREN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INITIATIVE, MYANMAR



Southeast Asia, a global hotspot for biodiversity, is increasingly under threat and has the highest risk of extinction for vertebrates across the planet.

Increasing extinction rates are linked with habitat loss and fragmentation and Southeast Asia hosts the fastest rate of deforestation in the tropics. Large-scale palm oil, rubber, and wood pulp plantations, as well as small-scale agricultural operations, are developed largely in formerly forested areas. Equally as detrimental to certain species is the poaching of targeted species for bushmeat, ornamentation, traditional medicine, and the pet trade. Overhunting and a lack of enforcement has resulted in empty forests within many protected areas of Southeast Asia.

While many once pristine areas in Southeast Asia have been emptied of their wildlife, initial reports from Kawthoolei, defined as all areas controlled by the Karen National Union (KNU) in eastern Myanmar, have shown promising results regarding the presence of various species of conservation concern. Survey efforts have only been underway since 2012 in the region, largely due to the inaccessibility of the area to international and local conservation-oriented NGOs and academic study.

A civil war between the KNU and the Myanmar government since 1949 only came to a tenuous end in 2012 when the two parties signed a ceasefire agreement.

Political instability in Kawthoolei over the past 70 years has likely slowed mass deforestation and curbed the illegal wildlife trade; however, newly emerging threats are likely to aggravate pressures on threatened species. These threats include an increase in natural resource exploitation, military actions by the Burmese Army in Kawthoolei, and large-scale development projects, such as proposed dams along the Salween river basin.

WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?



Using the Healthy Country Planning (HCP) adaptation of Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, a series of workshops have been conducted with the support of highly experienced facilitators to create the foundations required by the KFD to effectively manage biodiversity in an integrated manner with the preservation of peace and culture and sustainable development opportunities for local communities.

The Healthy Country Planning workshops brought together representation from KFD and CSOs from across Karen state's seven districts and Tanintharyi region (Tenasserim). This was in itself an exercise in increasing cohesiveness amongst all districts.

Conducting these workshops was an historic achievement and a landmark in conservation given that Karen State is home to the world's longest running civil war between the Karen and Burma's government and army until the KNU signed a bilateral ceasefire with the government in 2012. The KFD's final Healthy Country Plan (due for completion late 2019) marks a significant milestone in the evolution of landscape-level conservation efforts developed and driven by indigenous people. Ownership over the plan and subsequent interventions has resulted from this effective and inclusive methodology, whereby indigenous knowledge and practice, combined with western science has formed the foundations of biodiversity management.

Working with Kawthoolei (Karen) Forestry Department to develop their (governmental level) long-term strategic conservation plan has been a crucial step towards ensuring a long-term future for the survival of the tiger and other critically endangered species in Karen State. KFD district leaders' and some CSO representatives from all seven districts provided intimate knowledge of the specific targets for and threats to conservation in this region, including those to the tiger and their habitat, such as large scale commercial plantations and cashing cropping, illegal logging and poaching.

More broadly, it has provided a unified and holistic strategy which is inclusive of all the priority targets that indigenous communities are working towards. This has helped to focus conservation initiatives and ensure that project design and implementation are aligned.

THE LAST TIGERS OF KAREN STATE

The Dawna-Karen Hills (6,106 km²), Karen State encompassing the Klermu Thoopli, Yomujoh and Kaydoh Mae Nyaw and Kweekoh Protected Areas is a key part of the tiger landscape in Myanmar that extends from Northern Karen State to the Thailand Western Forest Complex. This area is not only critical for the survival of tigers within this region but also extends the existing Tenasserim

Tiger Conservation Landscape and provides critical linkage for tiger movement from the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM) in Thailand, through to protected and unprotected tiger habitat in Myanmar.

Once widespread in Myanmar, the tiger population has declined drastically over the last decade. Surveys implemented over the last 7 years have confirmed the presence of several adult male and female tigers along with a healthy prey base and would indicate that this region will likely be considered an additional “Global Priority” Tiger Conservation Landscape designated as the highest priority for wild tiger conservation.

On-going surveys continue to be conducted in the Dawna-Karen Hills to obtain further data on the abundance of tigers and other high profile Critically Endangered species. Results have so far captured more photographic evidence of tigers and an abundant prey base, as determined by the number of principal prey species photographed – banteng, sambar, gaur, Fea’s muntjac, red muntjac and wild pig.

In addition, conservation interventions under the IUCN Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Program (ITHCP) include operation of Wildlife Patrol teams and the development of alternative livelihood programs, improving irrigation channels and establishing buffalo banks in local communities.

Aimed at improving protection of tiger populations, the program also benefits other threatened species that have been recorded, such as Asian elephant, dhole, fishing cat, Asian tapir, clouded leopard, marbled cat, sun bear, Asiatic black bear, serow, leopard, Asian golden cat and Chinese serow.



Implemented by:



KFW

WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?



Wildlife Asia has supported the training and deployment of Wildlife Protection Units to undertake law enforcement and patrol in critical habitat within protected areas across Kawthoolei.

Along with ongoing training, we have supported the construction of numerous ranger stations throughout the landscape, serving as base camps for WPU operations. A SMART patrol review and refresher training workshop for all WPU team leaders was delivered late in 2018 followed by a two-month in-field mentorship in WPU field ranger training with the Kweekoh and Megatha WPUs, delivered by African Field Ranger Training Services.

This provided the opportunity to evaluate operations and look at opportunities to further support the operations and skills development of these teams.

SMART training was also provided to KWCI staff to KWCI staff, Evan Greenspan (Science and Research Manager) and Clara Montgomery (Wildlife researcher) enabling them to provide ongoing technical support in gathering (using Cybertracker app), management and analysis of SMART patrol data to KFD WPUs.

They have subsequently provided in-field technical training in the use of the Cybertracker app. This allows KWCI to provide ongoing training to KFD WPUs as required.



THE KAREN WAY

Indigenous Karen communities have lived in and alongside the forests of Karen State for hundreds if not thousands of years. The Karen people have been actively conserving forests and other habitats in the landscape, and implementing sustainable management techniques and traditional taboos regarding particular species for generations. They have developed customary systems of land and natural resource governance based on concepts of sustainability and community that have endured despite great upheaval from war during the second half of the 20th century.

That this area is still so rich in biodiversity and full of intact habitats can be attributed to the ancestral laws and policies that have enabled not only the protection of species themselves but the management of corridors in areas of habitat occupied by people. For example, traditional taboos prohibiting the clearing of forest on mountain ridgetops and along stream corridors has enabled continued functional connectivity for larger species of mammals requiring more space to move or migrate. Thus, we can say these traditional taboos serve to protect biodiversity, forest connectivity and watersheds within Karen ancestral territories.

Traditional indigenous Karen communities developed hunting practices which rely on hunting during certain seasons, avoiding the breeding period for certain species and communal sharing of bushmeat, whilst these practices have faced erosion due to displacement and upheaval of communities' traditional livelihoods, there is increasing support for the revitalisation of these methods to sustainably hunt amongst local communities, especially in the drive to establish community forests containing wildlife 'sanctuary' zones.



What makes this area special for conservation is genuine acknowledgement and support for indigenous practices in conservation as effective.

Incidentally, at the policy level, unlike the Myanmar Central government's land and forest policies, which explicitly do not use the term 'indigenous', the Karen National Union's (KNU) Land Policy (KNU 2015), and Forest Policy (currently under review) both explicitly recognise the rights of Indigenous peoples.

One example of this is the Salween Peace Park. The initiative to establish the Salween Peace Park, launched in December 2019, which is recognised by the KNU as a new protected area, is rooted in aspirations and support for indigenous rights. Its mandate is to foster, "genuine peace and self-determination, environmental integrity and cultural preservation", and central to this is the demarcation and revitalisation of customary 'Kaw' territories, or traditional indigenous lands. The Peace Park encompasses 5,485 square kilometres (nearly 1.4 million acres) of the Salween River Basin, including more than 340 villages of an estimated 70,000 people, 139 demarcated Kaw, 27 community forests, four forest reserves, and three wildlife sanctuaries. Wildlife rangers supported through KWCI's Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHCP) project patrol and conduct law enforcement activities in two of the Peace Park's wildlife sanctuaries.

'Traditional sustainable livelihoods', 'Knowledge of cultural practice' and 'Cultural places' are all targets that have been selected for inclusion in the KFD's strategic Healthy Country Plan for conservation across the landscape (developed in our ITHCP project). Within the project, there is multi-level support, from government down to capacity building at the community level for indigenous Karen peoples (and other sub groups) and their traditional ways of life.

WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?



Our Science and Research team have recently analysed all of KWCI's data from camera trap surveys generated to date, developing species distribution models for particular species of key conservation concern, providing insight into habitat connectivity, species presence, and pinpointing areas for future conservation action. This will enable us to assess areas that are particularly under threat and focus immediate protection to these areas. For example, of the 24 key species of conservation concern identified, 8 of these species appeared in every district surveyed in Kawthoolei.

Preparing for human wildlife conflict issues is also of concern to KWCI. The socio-economic survey conducted across local communities living around Klermu Thoopli, Kaydoh Mae Nyaw and Kweekoh Wildlife Sanctuaries during 2017 in Phase I of the ITHCP addressed human wildlife conflict with questions for respondents on frequency and type of HWC.

Questions on HWC were included on the premise that whilst HWC involving tigers is not currently a major problem in Karen state, should tiger numbers increase then a better understanding of issues now will improve future mitigation strategies and may highlight any future hotspots.





HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Wildlife Asia stands beside the Karen people, providing support and guidance to help them implement their bold and exciting plans for the future. Further expansion and ongoing support of our Wildlife Protection Units is essential to ensure maximum coverage of rangers within these high-value forests. The teams also require ongoing training and the supply of equipment and tools to enable them to operate under difficult conditions. We need your donations to train and equip rangers and ensure the direct and immediate protection of wildlife populations.

MAKE A MONTHLY GIFT

HELP WILDLIFE ASIA TO ENSURE THE ONGOING PROTECTION OF PRISTINE HIGH BIODIVERSITY FORESTS AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED WILDLIFE POPULATIONS BY MAKING A MONTHLY DONATION TO WILDLIFE ASIA

DONATE @ www.wildlifeasia.org.au or contact us today

THE LAST PLACE ON EARTH

THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, ACEH, INDONESIA



After extensive international and local campaigning over the last few years, the Leuser Ecosystem in Aceh, Sumatra is now globally recognised as one of the most significant biodiversity hotspots on earth. The very last place on earth where orangutans, rhinos, tigers and elephants co-exist, the importance of these forests not only for the local people but for the good of the planet is now high on political agendas, with the spotlight regularly shining on the threats to the integrity of the landscape.

The fight is by no means over however, despite a slowing rate in deforestation, this remains a significant issue, along with ongoing development proposals, poaching and human wildlife conflict.

Wildlife Asia continues to serve as a long term partner to local groups on the ground in Leuser, Forest, Nature and Environment Aceh (HAKA) and the Leuser Conservation Forum (FKL).

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP

Conservation in Leuser is heavily driven by women campaigners, both in the public eye and behind the scenes.

Farwiza Farhan, the Chairperson of HAKA, has gained global recognition as a spokesperson for the Leuser Ecosystem and has been recognised for her achievements to date, receiving the Whitley award for conservation in 2016 and Future for Nature Award in 2017.

In 2019, Farwiza and HAKA colleague Rubama were selected to take part in the 2019 Indonesia Women's Earth Alliance Accelerator program which catalyzes the efforts of Indonesian women leaders protecting their communities and ecosystems from environmental/climate threats like palm oil extraction, plastic pollution and sea level rise. The initiative supports leaders from across the country to deepen their strategies, build powerful alliances and scale up their solutions for the environment. HAKA are currently working on piloting the first all-female ranger team to be deployed in the Leuser Ecosystem.



WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?

Wildlife Asia's local partners deliver a variety of programs ensuring both frontline and immediate protection to Critically Endangered wildlife populations as well as long-term strategic protection mechanisms to maintain the integrity of the Leuser Ecosystem.

We have continued to provide significant support to field partner Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL) for protection of wildlife, with a particular focus on Sumatran rhinos and elephants. Some of the achievements supported by WA in the previous year include;

- FKL deployed 26 Wildlife Protection Teams (WPT) during the year, three of these teams funded by Wildlife Asia. The work of these particular teams resulted in 4 poachers being arrested and 17 snares removed from the forests. In addition, they recorded significant signs of Sumatran rhino, tiger and orangutans on their patrols, contributing valuable data to the monitoring of these species.

- In collaboration with Paul Hilton and other partners we continued intervention in human-elephant conflict with our Elephant Protection Units (EPU) and monitoring program. Two elephants were collared during the period. The EPU conducted 12 patrol missions over 273 days and this escalation in activities saw a significant reduction in snaring incidents. A baby elephant was rescued from a snare in June but is recovering well after intensive care supported by Wildlife Asia.

FKL have also continued their significant efforts in restoration of forests as well as the establishment of two mega fauna sanctuaries in critical regions within the Leuser Ecosystem.

RANGER PROFILE- Ali Pristiyono (FKL)

Ali is the team leader of the FKL Elephant Patrol Team which is tasked with patrolling the Leuser Ecosystem in Aceh Timur. Ali was once a local poacher who converted to become an FKL ranger. Now he works to protect the wildlife and their habitat in the Leuser Ecosystem. Ali has very good instincts when patrolling in the forest. He is very agile -particularly when he walks barefoot in the forest - a feat he can do comfortably for tens of kilometers. His agility is very useful when tracking or monitoring elephants. He has also been trained for darting elephants for rescue or evacuation and has shown a natural skill.

“I joined the FKL EPT because I want to protect the elephants by tracking and identifying them. If we know their migration routes, we can better avoid human-elephant conflict. Sadly I found a calf all alone early this year and not far from him was his poisoned mother and a dead male that was shot. I want to collect more data about elephants, even though sometimes I get scared when I get too close to them while tracking.”



WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?

It is very promising to report that the deforestation rate in the Leuser Ecosystem slowed this year. A total of 5,685 ha of forest was lost in 2018 compared to 10,351 ha in 2016 and 7,066 in 2017.

Since HAKA and FKL's establishment, Wildlife Asia has helped them to consistently patrol and monitor the forest and conduct law enforcement as well as advocate and campaign for the protection of the Leuser Ecosystem; this has enabled us to contribute to positive change in the Leuser Ecosystem alongside all motivated stakeholders including our partners, other NGOs, the government and the police. Our aim is now firmly set on achieving zero deforestation.

Wildlife Asia is committed to the development of capacity of local organisations. As such, we have once again enabled the significant growth of our field partner, HAKA.

Following participation in training (eg, Global Forest Watch, Google tools) as well as direct action in investigations and patrols, the government and police have now begun to acknowledge and rely on the broad and growing capacity of HAKA.

In terms of legal action over the last year, HAKA are working on 2 ongoing legal cases against the Tampur dam development and the Tripa peat case. They have recently finished conducting a field trial in the Tampur dam site and PT KA ex-concession.



WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?

Aside from launching legal action, HAKA have been actively advocating and campaigning against the Tampur dam, for example, in August 2018 they held a press conference in Jakarta and in January 2019 delivered their change.org petition against Tampur with over 140,000 signatures to the Directorate of Renewable Energy. Despite ongoing setbacks, HAKA will continue to seek such leverage points in order to prevent this destructive plan moving ahead.

As well as mounting challenges on several other proposed dams, HAKA and other partners have continued a sustained push regarding the Aceh spatial plan which has resulted in the government establishing a review team to revise the plan, led by Aceh General Works and Spatial Planning Agency.

A Leuser Ecosystem Spatial Analysis document has been submitted to the Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning (MoASP) in Jakarta as requested as input for the Leuser Ecosystem spatial plan draft document.

Wildlife Asia has continued to support key representatives to attend critical UNESCO world heritage meetings, ensuring that the Leuser Ecosystem remains on the danger list and that attention is drawn to proposed developments that jeopardise the security of this landscape. Their attendance called for proper environmental impact assessments and moratoriums on dam works until such time as these have been satisfactorily completed. They also called for an extension of the current world heritage listed site to include the Leuser Ecosystem and Batang Toru.



WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?

The Leuser Ecosystem is one of the most important landscapes for the conservation of the Critically Endangered Sumatran elephant.

Under serious threat from habitat degradation, poaching and human wildlife-conflict, extinction of this species is imminent without implementation of effective conservation strategies. In recent years Sumatran elephants were being killed on an almost monthly basis due to poisoning by baited fruits set in plantations, electrocution on plantation fences and poaching for their tusks. A tame Conflict Response Unit elephant was even killed last year but following outrage from the public and NGOs, a serious investigation was undertaken and the poachers arrested.

The management of Sumatran elephants in the Leuser ecosystem firstly requires understanding of population dynamics and spatial distribution. To gain this understanding, active monitoring of these elephants is required using GPS collars.

After several failed attempts at collaring herds around Leuser, in March 2019 FKL successfully installed 2 GPS collars on 2 female elephants from two different herds in East Leuser, each known for often being involved in conflict with palm oil companies.

An adult female elephant named Nadya, belonging to a herd of 29 elephants, was the first to be collared. She was followed by another female names Mutia, living in a different sub-district within East Leuser. The collaring was conducted without a glitch thanks to very careful preparation by the team. These herds are now being monitored very closely, the collars providing valuable information on their movements and assisting to keep these herds safe.





HOW CAN YOU HELP?

We are seeking funding in order to continue to intensively safeguard this vital habitat for wildlife such as the Sumatran rhino and elephant. We require support for the ongoing operation of the WPT and EPU as well as unrestricted funding for legal action and capacity development. With increasing pressure on Leuser's forests and wildlife, their survival is dependant on strong policy and environmental management, dedicated protection units and the prevention of human/wildlife conflict. Together we can save the Leuser Ecosystem #LovetheLeuser

MAKE A MONTHLY GIFT

HELP WILDLIFE ASIA TO ENSURE THE ONGOING PROTECTION OF PRISTINE HIGH BIODIVERSITY FORESTS AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED WILDLIFE POPULATIONS BY MAKING A MONTHLY DONATION

Donate @ www.wildlifeasia.org.au or contact us today!

HEARING THEIR CALL

JAVAN GIBBON CONSERVATION PROGRAM, JAVA, INDONESIA



Gibbons are recognised as the most threatened primate family globally. With 20 described taxa, four are listed on the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered and 13 as Endangered, including the Javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*), which occupies the most densely populated island on Earth. Gibbons are threatened by a number of processes including habitat loss and fragmentation. Of considerable concern is the threat posed by poaching, usually for the wildlife trade. This has resulted in large numbers of gibbons held in private hands or surrendered to rescue centers across their range. After a report commissioned by ARCUS foundation last year confirmed suspicions that there was a significant online trade in Javan gibbons, this has now become a core focus of conservation teams working in this region.

The total Javan gibbon population is currently estimated between 400-3000 individuals in approximately 63 fragmented populations, however this is based on considerably old data and with no recent population surveys it is possible that the number of Javan gibbons remaining has declined considerably. Successful rehabilitation and reintroduction programs continue but for the wild population to survive there must be greater emphasis on protection of critical habitat and successful mitigation of the illegal trade in gibbons.

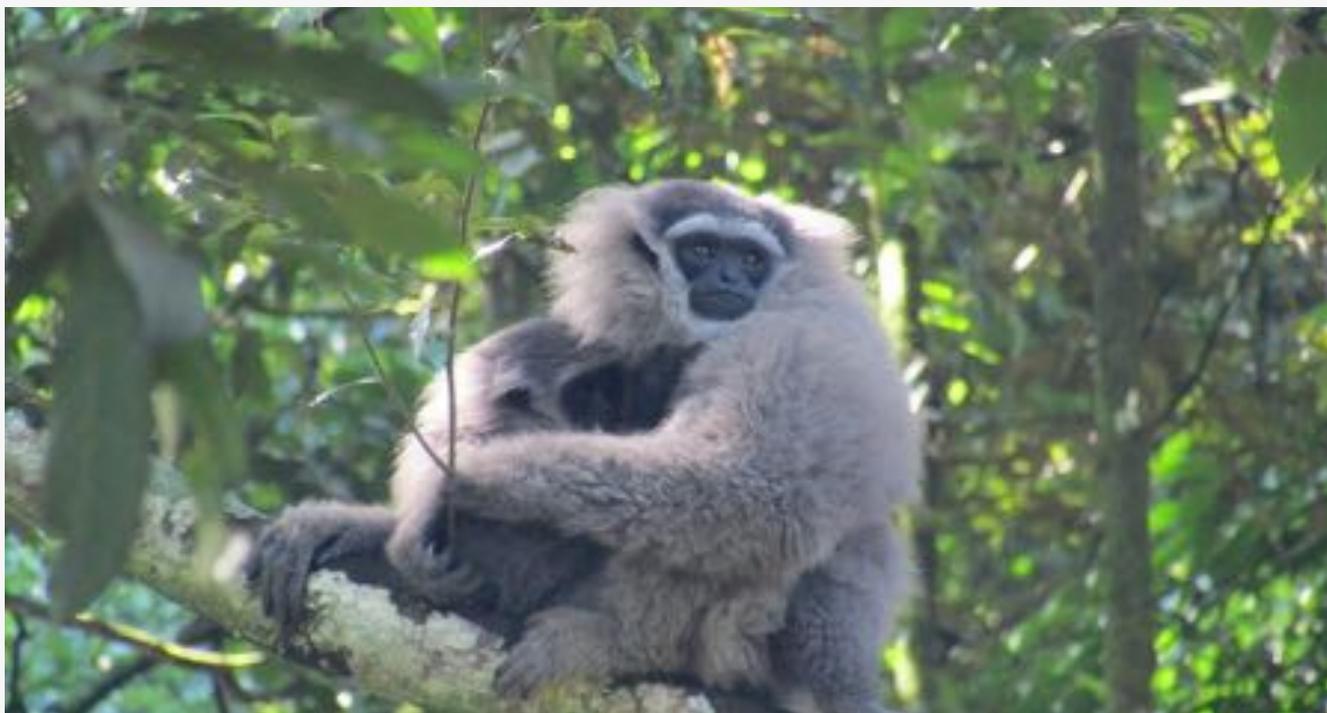
HELPING COMMUNITIES

HELPING COMMUNITIES LIVING AROUND PROTECTED AREAS NOT ONLY IMPROVES ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONSERVATION BUT HELPS TO DEVELOP A NETWORK OF PROTECTORS.

THE JAVAN GIBBON PROTECTION UNIT SUPPORT LOCAL VILLAGES TO PROVIDE SEEDLINGS TO RESTORE DEGENERATED FOREST AND TO IMPROVE THEIR FARMING PRACTICES SO THAT THEY BECOME MORE EFFICIENT AND REDUCE THEIR IMPACT ON WILDLIFE POPULATIONS..



WHAT IS WILDLIFE ASIA DOING?



Wildlife Asia, in partnership with the Silvery Gibbon Project has been supporting the Javan Gibbon Conservation Program for close to 30 years. The survival of this species today, on the most populated island on earth is testament to such efforts and the persistence of dedicated field teams working in Java.

Wildlife Asia continues to support the operation of the Javan Gibbon Centre, enabling the effective rehabilitation of those gibbons fortunate enough to be rescued from the illegal trade. In the care of highly skilled and compassionate staff, these gibbons once again have the chance to taste freedom, with 25 gibbons having been successfully reintroduced into the Mt Malabar forest in West Java. 6 of these gibbons were released over the last year and several more pairs are awaiting release for the coming year.

The program provides ongoing monitoring of these gibbons and also operates a Gibbon Protection Unit, patrolling for signs of illegal activities in the area and working alongside the education team to support local communities.

With the initiation of the illegal trade work, Wildlife Asia will now also work alongside other partners in Indonesia to engage relevant stakeholders in a campaign to reduce the poaching and trafficking of Javan gibbons. These kinds of campaigns, if successful can add additional pressure on to rescue centres so we will continue to seek new supporters for all elements of Javan gibbon conservation.



HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Every gibbon has a story. Almost always taken from the wild and ripped from their mother's as infants, those lucky enough to be rescued have undoubtedly experienced a life of trauma. The rehabilitation process requires many years of intensive care by dedicated and experienced staff at the JGC. These keepers have such a crucial role in seeing that these gibbons are mentally and physically ready for a return to the wild, and they need your help. Your donations will support rescue operations and the care of gibbons at the JGC as well as the important activities of the monitoring team post-release and the Gibbon Protection Unit, patrolling forest in West Java.

ADOPT A GIBBON

FOR JUST \$55/YEAR YOU CAN SUPPORT THE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION OF A JAVAN GIBBON AND HELP THEM GET BACK TO THE FORESTS OF JAVA, WHERE THEY BELONG.

Adopt a gibbon @ www.wildlifeasia.org.au or contact us to find out more.

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTARY, EMERGENCY AND SEED FUNDING TO LOCAL NGOS



Whilst Wildlife Asia focuses most of our investment on key landscapes in Asia with high biodiversity, we also recognise that there are many species focused projects that are of huge importance in preventing extinction.

Having formed as a partnership of such species focused groups we also acknowledge that finding core operating funds for smaller projects can be incredibly difficult in the competition for conservation dollars.

As such, we respond to requests for support whether it be filling important funding gaps to achieve outcomes, or urgent support for emerging threats and emergency situations.

This year, we supported three additional projects. We provided ongoing funding to International Rhino Foundation to support Rhino Protection Units in Sumatra and Java. These programs have been highly effective over the last decade or so, in ensuring that there has been no poaching of these animals in protected areas. Plans continue to progress to establish a second population of Javan rhinos and to explore new reproductive technologies to increase the rate of breeding in the Critically Endangered Sumatran rhino captive population.

We again provided some emergency funding to Huro Gibbon Program in India, supporting the operating costs of their rescue, rehabilitation and reintroduction program for Hoolock gibbons.

In addition we supported a new project aiming to conserve Indonesia's songbirds. With our funding support, FLIGHT were able to purchase cages for temporary placement of confiscated birds at Bakauheni Quarantine, ensuring that they could be properly held and therefore healthy prior to release.

**INTERNATIONAL
RHINO
FOUNDATION,
INDONESIA**

**HURO PROGRAM,
INDIA**

**FLIGHT,
INDONESIA**

WILDLIFE ASIA AT HOME

Wildlife Asia had a relatively quiet year with events as our fundraising team took time to plan cost effective activities for the coming year. Our team attended several markets and schools and were ably represented by our friends from Roots and Shoots in Western Australia.

We again limited our merchandise to products that emphasised waste reduction and hope to be able to increase sales of our Wild and Free Keep Cups as well as revamping our virtual adoption program in the coming year.



We were once again successful in securing a significant grant from Australian Ethical, after a public vote for our Sumatran rhino program. We were also lucky to be awarded a small prize through Grill'd, thanks to public voting in their Perth based store.

Wildlife Asia maintained our focus on organic growth of our social media platforms and engaging with our audience through effective storytelling. We hope that by presenting authentic stories and messaging we will continue to engage with a supportive audience and spread our conservation messages thoughtfully.



IN MEMORIAM

Wildlife Asia remembers KWCI colleague Saw Day Pah who tragically lost his life in May this year.

We also acknowledge wildlife rangers Saw Lah Eh Poh and Saw Wah Nay Moo who were seriously injured in the line of duty this year.

Highlighting the ever-present dangers these rangers face on a daily basis, we respect their bravery and commitment to the cause.



An overview

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

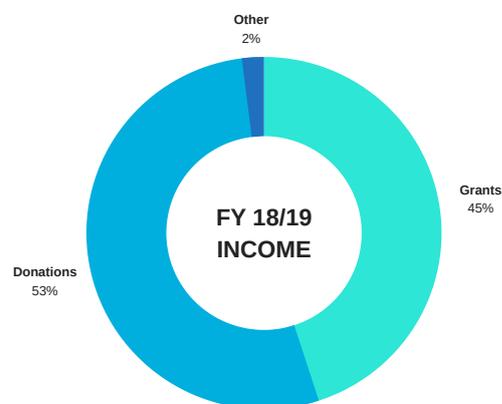
4%

INCREASE IN INCOME

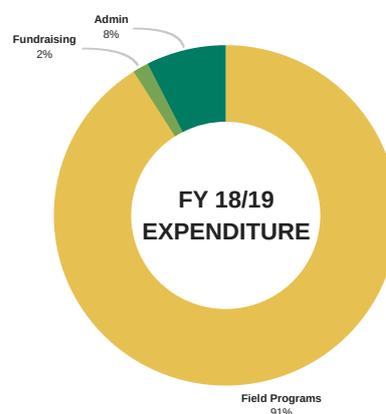
increase on previous financial year in revenue to WA, SGP and ARP field projects

8.3%

ADMINISTRATION COSTS



Grants	812,984	60.5%
Private Donations	519,966	39%
Interest	909	.1%
Other	3263	.4%
TOTAL INCOME	1,337,124	



Program	1,303,811	90.5%
Fundraising	16,348	1.2%
Admin	120,269	8.3%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,440,428	

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	TOTAL ASSETS	LIABILITIES	TOTAL EQUITY
WA	430,681	2,281	428,400
SGP	97,779		97,779
ARP	34,059		34,059
TOTAL	562,519	2,281	560,238

WHERE DID OUR FUNDS GO?

PROGRAM	2018
JAVAN GIBBON FOUNDATION Javan Gibbon Conservation	34,305
KESAN & Associates Karen Wildlife Conservation Initiative	843,393
WILDLIFE 1 CONSERVANCY Karen Wildlife Conservation Initiative	9,251
FOREST, NATURE and ENVIRONMENT ACEH Leuser Ecosystem General	215,767
FOREST, NATURE and ENVIRONMENT ACEH Leuser-Legal and Policy	66,151
YAYASAN ECOSYSTEM LESTARI Lesuer Ecosystem Legal	18,094
FORUM KONSERVASI LEUSER (FKL) Leuser Rhino Patrol Teams	38,129
FORUM KONSERVASI LEUSER (FKL) Leuser Elephant Patrol Teams	7,366
HURO PROGRAM Gibbon Rehabilitation Project	2,415
INTERNATIONAL RHINO FOUNDATION (IRF) Sumatran and Javan Rhino Programs	50,000
LEUSER- Other Legal work and Elephants- Consultants	3,858
FLIGHT Indonesian songbird conservation	5,080

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2018 INCOME

AMOUNT

WILDLIFE ASIA INCOME	1,320,297.78
SILVERY GIBBON PROJECT INCOME	670.90
ASIAN RHINO PROJECT INCOME	1354.92

2018 EXPENSES

AMOUNT

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	5405.86
AUDIT FEES	1,600
BANK FEES AND CHARGES	1,765.23
INSURANCE	1714.12
PRINTING, STATIONARY AND OFFICE	456.49
SALARIES-ORDINARY	102,595.74
SUPERANNUATION	9,746.62
TRAVEL AND ACCOM	959.53

Audited financial reports for Wildlife Asia have been provided to the Department of Consumer Protection WA, Register of Environmental Organisations and the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission.

STAFF & BOARD MEMBERS

THE AWESOME PEOPLE BEHIND THIS PROJECT



LEIF COCKS
PRESIDENT

Leif is the founder and President of The Orangutan Project. He has worked hands on with and for orangutans for more than 25 years including the successful reintroduction of orangutans including the first two successful zoo-born reintroductions. In respect to his professional, animal, human and financial management skills, Leif has a MSc studying orangutans and is the author of the Orangutans and their Battle for Survival and Orangutans; My Cousins, My Friends.

Leif's years in the field have earned him respect within the conservation field. He has been a key player in developing conservation plans for orangutans and influencing positive change for orangutan protection and survival.



MATT HUNT
VICE PRESIDENT

Matt Hunt has been working with wild animals for over 25 years - initially in zoos and wildlife parks but for the past 19 years his work has focused on combatting the illegal wildlife trade in Southeast Asia. As Chief Executive of Free the Bears, he is responsible for overseeing projects and partnerships in six countries throughout Asia, developing world-class bear sanctuaries, training local teams to provide optimal care and promoting environmental awareness in some of the world's least developed countries. Matt believes that long-term conservation of wildlife in Southeast Asia will only be achieved through a combination of strengthened law enforcement and improved environmental awareness.



SOPHIE DENTRINOS
SECRETARY

Sophie is the Vice Chairperson of the Asian Rhino Project and a zoo keeper with over 16 years experience, specialising in African Carnivores. Sophie has had a keen passion for rhinos and their plight since her high school years, when she did work experience with black rhinos. Sophie is the Australasian Species Coordinator for the Endangered African Painted Dog, and holds several qualifications including a Post Graduate Certificate in Captive Vertebrate Management, Certificate 3 in Zoo keeping and a Diploma in Animal Technology.



CLARE CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Clare Campbell is on a mission for change. After graduating from Zoology and Marine Biology she worked at Perth Zoo for over a decade, establishing conservation programs around key species within Asia. Recognising the broader conservation needs in Asia, Clare assisted in establishing Wildlife Asia to deliver immediate and effective conservation in priority landscapes. Working directly with local communities and field teams Clare has helped to established Wildlife Protection Units across Indonesia and Myanmar, conducted rescue, rehabilitation and successful reintroduction of gibbons and orangutans, and supported ground breaking research and the establishment of protected areas.



DEMELZA STOKES
KWCI PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Demelza Stokes joined us last year to coordinate KWCI's project activities. She comes to the role with many years of experience working as a freelance journalist in challenging environments across Southeast Asia. She has documented and produced multimedia stories on conservation issues from across Burma's conflict areas including the illegal timber trade in Burma's northern Kachin state, illegal fishing in the Myeik Archipelago, and hydropower development in the Salween basin. Demelza is passionate about conservation in this region and brings essential communication skills which are critically important to working effectively in this region.

TO OUR DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

THANK YOU

Wildlife Asia extends a sincere thank you to all of our donors, partners and supporters who have enabled us to make a genuine impact in the fight to protect species and forests in Asia. You have chosen to take the step towards being part of the solution and we are grateful for the generosity that has made our work possible.

Thank you also to our wonderful committee members and team of volunteers who dedicate countless hours, organising events and supporting the cause.

Finally, we wish to extend our utmost gratitude to the teams working on the frontline. From rangers to office staff, these dedicated groups and individuals work under difficult conditions with very little recognition. They are committed to ensuring a future for their wildlife, but also their communities and culture. We will continue to stand beside you.

MAJOR DONORS

- Peter Hall
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- Warren Stamoulis
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And to all of our regular and anonymous donors, thank you!



Wildlife Asia is an Australian registered charity.

Registered address: 10A Dunford St

Willagee, Western Australia, 6156

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Association: A1015623S

We have Deductible Gift Recipient status in Australia and fiscal sponsorship in the USA.

Donations can be made via our website or contact us directly for more information at clare.campbell@wildlifeasia.org.au

www.wildlifeasia.org.au

