

# Elephants for Africa Annual Report 2015





Dear friends,

Based in Botswana, we are in the fortunate position of working on the largest remaining population of African elephant, that is largely insulated from the ivory crisis which is decimating populations elsewhere. In Botswana, human-elephant conflict is the greatest threat to the elephants' long-term survival and this is a large focus of our work.

Through our Community Co-existence Project, launched this year, we are working towards increasing tolerance for wildlife within the community. Internationally our research contributes to elephant conservation by increasing our knowledge and understanding of male elephants, the main perpetrators of crop-raiding. We need to understand the requirements of males to better conserve them and develop human-elephant co-existence strategies throughout their range.

2016 will see our education program expanding as we partner with Mogolokane Primary School, and our Community Co-Existence Project in Khumaga will go from strength to strength with secured funding from the *GoodPlanet Foundation*. We are now registered as an NGO in Botswana, which will hopefully open up more local opportunities for funding and collaboration.

None of this would be achievable without the dedication of our team led by Dr Jess Isden. This year, several new students and volunteers arrived to work with us, bringing new ideas and contributing so much to EFA.

For the first time, EFA was represented at the Wildlife Conservation Network Expo, where we got to meet many amazing people working to secure a future for wildlife. A visit to our long-term partner Chicago Zoological Society was inspiring; their staff willingly shared experience and knowledge to better our work. Memphis Zoo put on another wonderful fundraiser through their *Art for Elephants* event. Education was at the heart of my trip to the USA and I was able to give lectures at the many institutions I was invited to visit.

September saw a wonderful showcase of beautiful elephant art when our supporter Susan Lees' *In the Footsteps of Elephants* exhibition was held at the Nature in Art Gallery and Museum in Gloucestershire. Susan's work was inspired by a visit to our camp in Botswana. It was a packed event with lectures, kids' activities and of course the wonderful art work which was available to buy and support EFA's work.

I would like to extend a huge thank you to all our donors for their continued support; we hope you enjoy this update on how your donations are helping.

Best wishes, Tlholo sentle,

Dr Kate Evans  
**Founder and Director**



# A Note From the Project Manager

Dr Jess Isden



2015 has been a busy and productive year for EfA; I am pleased that so much progress has been made both scientifically with our research, and with our educational projects. Having reviewed our scientific direction, we will continue to focus on increasing our understanding of male elephant social behaviour, and have enlisted several Masters students to help analyse the vast dataset that has now been collected.

Our two research assistants – Helen Shaw and Aaron Kerr – have been working hard on analysing the 120,000+ photographs obtained from our camera-trap study, and we are all excited to see what patterns of animal movement these will yield.

It has been a tricky year in terms of the climate; throughout 2015 southern Africa reeled from the effects of some extreme weather fluctuations. At our weather station in camp, we recorded less than half the average annual rainfall for this area during the wet season, which had knock-on effects for wildlife and communities in the following dry season.

The increased pressure on the water supply provided by the Boteti River brought wildlife and the local farming community into ever-closer contact, therefore the launch of our Community Coexistence Project couldn't have come soon enough. As we work together with farmers, school pupils and community members towards greater co-existence with their wild neighbours, I hope we can help reduce conflict as we move into 2016.

We have also been working hard to improve our bush camp within the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park. Being able to live right alongside the wildlife that we are investigating offers us a special insight into their world, and the Boteti River forms a stunning backdrop to our camp. I hope that you enjoy following our progress through 2016 via our newsletters, facebook page and Twitter account.



# Education

## Environmental Clubs in Local Primary Schools

Dr Jess Isden

Targeting the next generation of potential farmers, conservationists and researchers is key to the long-term success of reduced human-wildlife conflict, and we are now regularly involved in the local school's environmental club. Khumaga Primary School is attended by 220 pupils aged 4-11 years, and those in mid-school are eligible to attend environmental club (EC). A government-borne initiative, ECs introduce concepts of environmental responsibility, which will continue into adulthood.

EfA began a regular, monthly commitment to Khumaga's club in July, and our classes have been well-received by the teachers and pupils. From a membership of 25 pupils when we first began, we are now attracting more than 60. Our programme introduces concepts of natural ecology, environmental awareness and scientific research, in a fun and practically-based learning environment.

When we began, there was firstly a need to introduce the teachers to the national park; surprisingly many of them had never had the opportunity to visit. Initially, nervous teachers talked about wanting to run away from wild animals, but by the end of the drive we had shared encounters with playful young bulls, sleeping lions and dusty herds of zebra, and their enthusiasm for wildlife was increased. We hope to follow these teacher visits up with trips into the park for the pupils.

In the meantime, our classes have introduced pupils to the idea of being a researcher, of observing and recording the animals and plants that they share their environment with, of reducing and recycling waste appropriately and to concepts of conflict reduction, such as the use of chilli peppers in deterring elephants.

Guest visitors have widened their exposure to the range of opportunities wildlife create, and we look forward to continuing these experiences over the next year. We will also roll out our EC involvement by beginning a similar programme in Mogolokwane Primary School, which is in an isolated community on the northern border of the park.



# Education

## Community Co-existence Project

Dr Jess Isden

Human-wildlife coexistence is essential for communities living in close proximity to natural resources; it can bring benefits for both people and wildlife. The influx of male elephants to the Boteti river region following the river's resurgence in 2009 has had a profound impact on the local farming community. Our new coexistence project aims to help farmers cope.

Supported by the *GoodPlanet Foundation*, and based on James Stevens' crop-raiding research, this three year project began in mid-2015. We also employed Mankind Molosiwa as a part-time community officer, and his role is vital in helping us to achieve our objectives. As a dedicated farmer and previous wildlife officer, Mankind is in a good position and has been working hard to find solutions that work for both sides of the conflict.

The first step was to obtain permission for the project from the local chief. After a village meeting, we were confident that it would be met with enthusiasm and commitment by the farming community. We decided to work with ten dedicated farmers during the first year, to ensure that our methods could be robustly trialled and that we would receive the feedback required to move forward.

Whilst we will work closely with these farmers, our community education workshops will remain open to everyone. The employment of Mankind means that we have made enormous progress already. More than ten local workshops have been delivered, focusing on individual cattle posts so that farmers have the opportunity to discuss the issues that most directly affect them. In addition to that, mitigation materials (including one tonne of dried chilli pepper) have been delivered to the Khumaga area, and we are busy assisting farmers with its allocation.

During 2016, this project will encounter its first cropping season, where we will be continuing to guide farmers through the difficulties of dealing with crop-raiding. We will be teaming up with the DWNP\* and the Ministry for Agriculture to develop more programmes, including a focus on increasing conservation agriculture techniques to ensure that farmers can maximise the potential of their fields whilst sustainably utilising natural resources.

\*Department of Wildlife and National Parks



# Research

## Human-Elephant Conflict In and Around the National Park

James Stevens, PhD Student, University of Bristol, UK

James' research aims to increase our knowledge about elephant crop-raids, particularly focusing on understanding more about the demographics of the elephants involved in this activity and the characteristics of fields that may increase their susceptibility to being raided.

James completed his second data-collection season, where he attended reports of crop-raiding in the community lands bordering the national park. During 2015 he attended 87 crop-raiding incidents and visited 52% of the fields ploughed to collect data on elephant and field characteristics.

On average in 2015, farmers reported crop-raiding incidences to him 2.6 times (range 1-15). Where the sex of the elephants could be determined, all but one of the crop-raiding incidences involved male elephants. Group sizes of crop-raiding elephants ranged from 1-5 individuals, although the majority of incidences were carried out by 1-3 individuals.

At the end of the ploughing season he completed questionnaires with 97% of the farmers that he had visited during 2015. These questionnaires aim to assess the differences between the farmers' own estimates of the amount of damage caused by elephants during the season and the estimates or measurements of wildlife officers. In addition, he will compare these with his own scientifically-measured estimates of damage. The questionnaires also allow him to gain data on expected harvest yields and attitudes towards human-wildlife conflict.

James expects to continue his data collection throughout the 2016 ploughing season, although low rainfall levels have so far resulted in few farmers ploughing their fields. He will continue to attend reported crop-raiding incidences, focusing on the molapo (riverside) farmers who have begun ploughing.

Ultimately he hopes that his results will increase our understanding of the demographics of crop-raiding elephants and reveal their motivation for carrying out this activity. He also hopes that his PhD thesis will provide some assessment of how future mitigation measures could be targeted.



# Research

## Human-Elephant Conflict bordering the Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pans National Park: A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Crop Raiding Management Strategies

Amy Chamberlain, Masters Student, University of Bristol, UK

Human-elephant conflict stands as one of the greatest challenges to African elephant conservation. Although Botswana is considered a relative safe haven for elephants, with regards to poaching activity, the EfA research camp is situated in a hotspot for human elephant conflict. Here, the expanding elephant population is increasingly encroaching upon communal lands, bringing elephants into contact with subsistence farmers, who are ill-equipped to withstand crop losses.

A number of elephant deterrents have been developed, including chilli-pepper, bee-hive and electric fences. These have proved promising during field trials in several African elephant range states. However, given that the impact of human-elephant conflict is disproportionately borne by rural subsistence farmers, the economic cost of implementing and maintaining these deterrents is likely to be a major factor limiting their uptake. An analysis of these deterrents, such as their affordability and cost-effectiveness, has yet to be undertaken.

Amy Chamberlain spent six months collecting crop-raiding data between January and July 2015. Data collection took place in 40 different fields in the communities of Khumaga and Moreomaoto and a total of 96 crop-raiding incidents were recorded during the study period. Line transects were used to estimate the crop species' composition of each field, as well as the area of damage to each crop species following a raid. Using these estimates and local market prices, an economic value was placed on each field and on elephant crop damage.

Additionally, the cost of implementing several tried-and-tested elephant deterrents was established for each field. By comparing the costs of implementing these deterrents with the costs of crop losses to elephants, it will be possible to establish whether these deterrents are economically viable for farmers in the study area. If the farmers can afford to implement and maintain an elephant deterrent, it has a much greater chance of long-term success. It is hoped that farmers who are empowered to protect their fields and their livelihoods are more likely to be supportive of elephant conservation efforts in Botswana in the future.





# Research

## The Hidden Impacts of Human-Elephant Conflict in Greater Khumaga

Allie Mayberry, Masters graduate at University of Guelph, Canada

In December, Allie successfully defended her Masters thesis: *Human Dimensions of Human-Elephant Conflict in Botswana: Exploring Visible and Hidden Well-Being Impacts*. The purpose of her research was to better understand the ways in which conflict with elephants affects the lives and well-being of people living in and around the village of Khumaga.

Traditionally, human-elephant conflict research has focused on visible well-being impacts, for example: crop loss, property damage, injury or fatality. Investigations of hidden well-being impacts such as: fear and stress, restricted mobility, community relations with conservation authorities, remain poorly addressed despite evidence of their role in shaping perceptions and support for conservation.

Allie's research employs social science research methodologies, such as in-depth interviews with community members. She discovered that the majority of participants feel unsafe in the presence of elephants and revealed that this influences their willingness to travel throughout the bush surrounding Khumaga village, where cattleposts, agricultural fields, and important natural resources are located.

Not only does this restrict the freedom and mobility of community members, it also disturbs their ability to conduct chores essential to their rural livelihoods, such as: herding livestock, collecting drinking water from the river, collecting wood for cooking, and socializing with neighbours during the evenings. These findings highlight the importance of providing elephant safety education resources. With an adequate knowledge of how to react to elephant encounters, villagers may experience fewer challenges to their lives.

This research also revealed tensions between Khumaga residents and government authorities. Results show that the residents value the presence of the national park game fence, which acts as a barrier between wildlife and communal land. However, sections of the fence are regularly trampled by elephants and are difficult for the DWNP to access and repair. Consequently, the department no longer see this as an adequate human-elephant conflict mitigation measure and have proceeded with other plans.

This has generated intense backlash and frustration from the community, influencing attitudes towards conservation authorities. These findings highlight the importance of regular and transparent communication between affected community members and those implementing conflict mitigation strategies.

## Hidden Well-Being Impacts of Human-Elephant Conflict

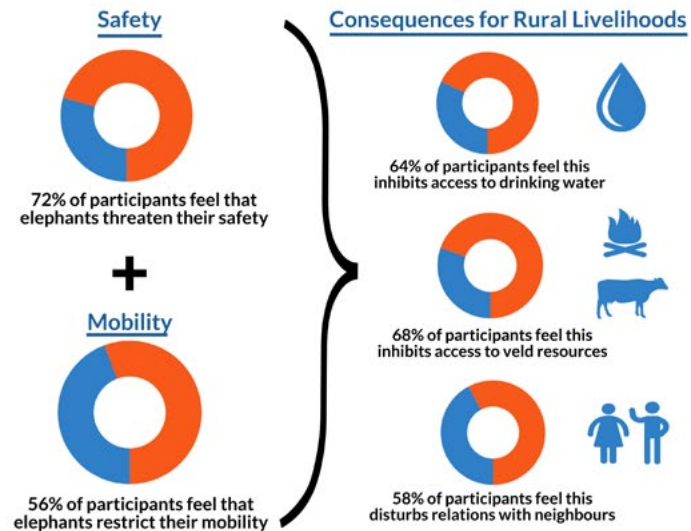
### What drives the problem?

Khumaga, Botswana:

Humans and wild elephants must co-exist in limited space, which affects the daily routines and well-being of rural-dwelling humans. The visible impacts (e.g. crop loss, property damage) of conflict are well-studied, but hidden impacts remain poorly understood.



### What are these hidden impacts?\*



### What can we do about it?\*

#### 1. Empower rural residents with elephant safety education.



Feelings of threatened safety, restricted mobility, and subsequent disruptions to rural livelihoods are driven by fear of elephants and lack of knowledge of how to react when encountering them.

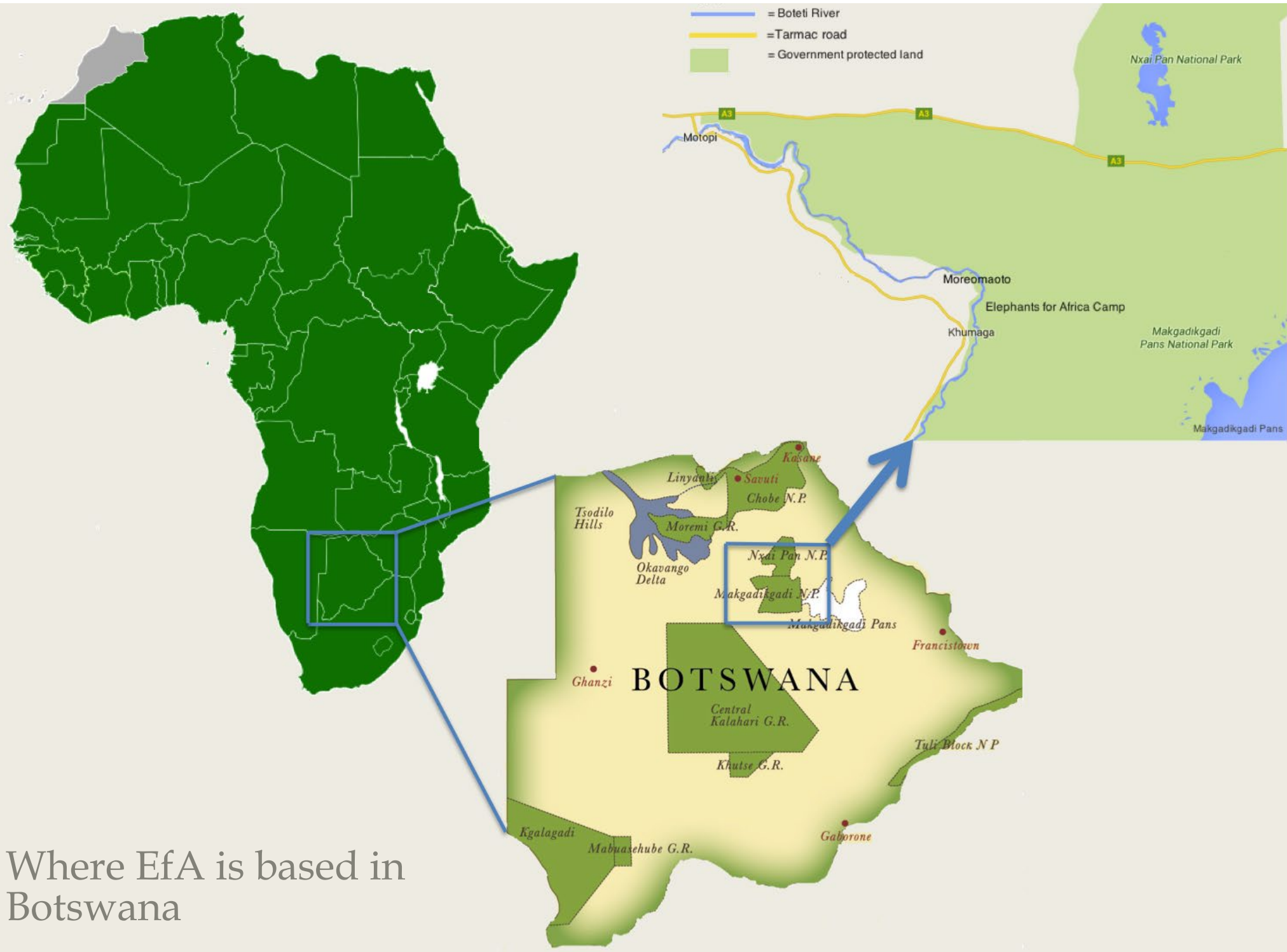
Conservation authorities, military personnel, and researchers receive adequate training - rural residents should too!

#### 2. Facilitate access to important veld resources.



Most rural residents travel several kilometers, on foot, through elephant-occupied areas in order to secure essential resources.

Improved development of, and access to, infrastructure (e.g. community water taps) and services (e.g. transportation) can help rural residents meet their needs.



Where EfA is based in Botswana

# Research

## Social Ecology of Male Elephants in the Makgadikgadi National Park

Dr Jess Isden

Our long-term dataset on the male elephant population in the national park is important for a number of reasons. As the climate continues to bring challenging circumstances across southern Africa, the Boteti River plays an even more vital role than usual in providing fresh water to the transient and dynamic groups of males that we record here.

2015 saw the completion of three years worth of field data collection, (since moving to the national park) which means we are now in a good position to start analysing the social relationships that occur between males.

Our Masters student Gus Pitfield, from the University of Bristol, is using this data to investigate the social networks between different ages and conditions of male groups, as well as using our database of individually identifiable bulls to look for patterns of association between particular elephants. We keenly await the results of his analyses in 2016.

In 2015 we saw the arrival of Connie Allen, a Masters student also from Bristol, who will be focusing her research on the social dynamics of male elephants at the river. The river is not just a physical resource for males, it also appears to be a social hub, where large congregations of males come to play, swim, spar with each other and generally socialise. Comprehending the exact nature of these social dynamics could have important implications for our understanding of the development of particular behaviours; for example, whether younger bull elephants learn the art of crop-raiding from older, more experienced bulls.

The importance of the river, in terms of male elephant social behaviour, is becoming more and more vital to capture, especially as climatic fluctuations mean that the future status of the Boteti is unknown. We are still yet to fully understand the impact that such fluctuations in elephant numbers will have on the Makgadikgadi ecosystem.

As we move forward, we will be continuing to collect social behaviour from the groups of male elephants we are seeing, and feeding the appropriate information back to park managers, stakeholders and community members.



# Research

## Bull Social Networking

Gus Pitfield, Masters student, University of Bristol, UK

The intricacies of bull elephant social systems are, at present, only partially understood. Work is being conducted in this field with the aim of better understanding the patterns of behaviour that elephant researchers observe across Africa. Our research is carried out in a bull area; there are few females present and, to our knowledge, no resident female herds.

Understanding the social systems in a bull area is important for future conservation of the African elephant. By better understanding the possible reasons behind formation of bull areas and their ecological significance, management and protection of key sites could be improved.

Gus is currently using a variety of social networking tools and techniques to better understand the social biology of bull elephants in the Makgadikgadi. He is focusing his analysis on discovering whether elephants have preferred companions, how long companionships last for, what factors might influence companion choice and whether there are any associated benefits.

The analysis is still in progress, but preliminary assessment points towards non-random association among bull elephants (it may be that they have long-standing companionships) and a preference towards elephants of a similar age. In addition, Gus is assessing the factors affecting observed physical condition of elephants; season, age and sociality all play a role in determining how well an elephant is doing at any given time.

By providing a platform for future researchers to work from, the results of this social network analysis could help guide future research conducted in the Makgadikgadi by EfA. Genetic data and more intricate behavioural observations could be used to further probe the social systems of a highly charismatic and complex animal.



# Research

## Parasite Management at the Wildlife-Livestock Interface

Josephine Walker, PhD student, University of Bristol, UK

Parasitic intestinal worms are often shared between wild and domestic species; this leads to poor health and reduced production in livestock. For the past few years, Josephine has been working with the communities surrounding the national park to train them in recognizing the signs of intestinal worm infection in their goats and sheep in order to selectively treat animals.

Josephine's final field visit was in March, when she visited each of the farmers involved in the project in order to feed back her results. In particular, the farmers were informed of the effectiveness of the selective treatment method, which was a much more efficient way to apply anthelmintics for an equivalent improvement in health as if the whole herd was treated. The farmers also had an opportunity to provide any more feedback on the project and ask questions.

In addition, the data collected alongside the farmer trainings were used as part of a model which assessed the drivers of seasonal patterns in worm infection and identified the best times to treat. In this particular region, rainfall is the main driver of the presence of infectious parasites on pasture, and rainfall also drives migration of wild species, which may move parasites from one part of their range to another.

Another part of the study looked at the degree to which different wild and domestic grazing mammal species share parasite species. More parasites tend to be shared between host species that are closely related evolutionarily, regardless of whether the species are wild or domestic. For example: horses and zebras cluster together and wildebeest, hartebeest, and sheep cluster together.

Overall, although transmission of parasites is likely between wild and domestic ungulates, targeted treatment strategies are effective and feasible to implement, and localized recommendations regarding seasonality of transmission could be incorporated into treatment regimes to mitigate the impact of wild hosts.

Josephine submitted her PhD at the beginning of 2016.



# Research

## Camera Trap Study: Elephant Highway Usage

Helen Shaw & Aaron Kerr, vounteer research assistants

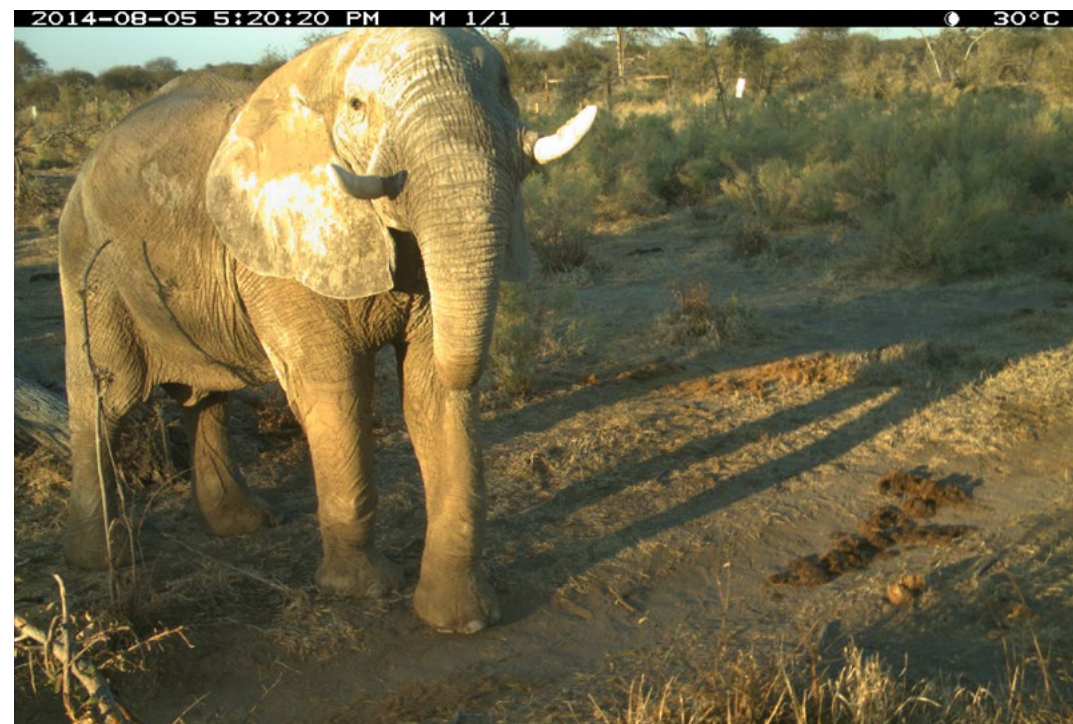
Since the return of the Boteti River in 2009, the national park has seen increased numbers of certain species alongside the rise in water availability. Little is currently known about how much the species in the park vary, the frequencies to which they use the river, or their activity patterns.

This study is based in the western region of the park, along the river. The aim is to evaluate the usage and activity patterns of elephant highways by elephants and other species. The camera traps are part of an ongoing project in this area and are therefore continuously collecting images. This will help to determine the significance of highways as access points to the river, regarding factors such as time of day, time of year and moon phase.

Eight camera traps were situated on the highways which offered easy access to the river for many species along a 70 km transect line adjacent to the river. The cameras were active between June 2014 and December 2015 providing 18 months worth of data, and 125,260 images have been analysed. Initial results show that a variety of species use these highways to access the river, in addition to the high number of elephants seen.

Twenty three different species have been sighted including some rare and elusive species such as caracal, African wild dog, aardvark, porcupine, spotted and brown hyena. Preliminary activity pattern analysis has shown that, in most species, use of monitored highways is generally greater towards than away from the river. Additionally, the use of the highways is usually greater during the day for herbivore and prey species whereas predators mainly use the highways at night.

Elephants were frequently captured on the camera traps across the park, mostly during the day than at night. Sub-adult and juvenile elephants are captured most often during the day and in larger groups of elephants, compared to the more mature adults which appear to prefer commuting in small groups or on their own. Elephants are more often recorded using highways to travel to the river rather than away from it; perhaps suggesting when they are thirsty and in need of a drink they use the easiest, most direct routes to water. In the next stage of analysis, the presence of bulls in musth (the heightened state of sexual activity) and the presence of breeding herds will be considered, to see when they most often frequent the river.



# Publications

Baines, Ofithile, Morgan & Evans (2015) *Occurrence and seasonality of internal parasite infection in elephants, *Loxodonta africana*, in the Okavango delta, Botswana*. International Journal for Parasitology: Parasites and Wildlife (IJPPAW).

Walker, J.G, Ofithile, M, Tavolaro, F.M, van Wyk, J.A, Evans, K. & Morgan, E.R (2015) *Mixed methods evaluation of targeted selective anthelmintic treatment by resource-poor smallholder goat farmers in Botswana*. Veterinary Parasitology 214, 80-88.

Zachos, F. & Evans, K. (2015). *Integration of injured individuals into herds of African Savannah elephants (*Loxodonta africana*): field observations from Kenya and Botswana*. Pachyderm 56, 112-113.

# Completed Theses

Mayberry, A. (2015) *Human Dimensions of Human-Elephant Conflict in Botswana: Exploring Visible and Hidden Well-Being Impacts* (Unpublished Masters thesis). Department of Geography, University of Guelph, Guelph Canada. pp125.

Nett, S. (2015) *Social behavior of male African elephants under different environmental conditions in the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park* (Unpublished Masters thesis). Institute of Zoology, Department of Evolutionary Biology, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany. pp66.

Timmerman, M. (2015) *Parasite Prevalence and Influencing Factors in African Elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park, Botswana*. (Unpublished Masters thesis). Faculty of Medical and Veterinary Sciences, University of Bristol, United Kingdom. pp30.

# Presentations, Talks & Posters

Evans, K. & Lees, S. *In the Footsteps of elephants*. Nature in Art Exhibition, Gloucester, UK. September 2015.

Evans, K. *Conservation of the African elephant, current issues and solutions*. Maryland Zoo, Baltimore, USA 20th July.

Evans, K. *In the footsteps of elephants. Fall Lecture Series*. Chicago Zoological Society, USA. 28th October 2015.

Evans, K. *Update from the field: working towards coexistence*. Elephant Managers Association Conference, Nashville, USA 12th October 2015.

Evans, K. *What does it take to be a Zoologist*. Bruton School for Girls, UK.

Evans, K. *Zoology: Learning from animals*. Thomas London Day School.

Evans, K. *In the footsteps of elephants*. Zoo Atlanta, USA. October 2015.

Evans, K. *Update from the field: working towards coexistence*. Chicago Zoological Society. October 2015.

Evans, K. *In the footsteps of elephants*. Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute.

Evans, K. *Zoology: Learning from animals*. St Margaret's School, Herts, UK.

Isden, J. *Elephants for Africa; our research and community education in the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park*. Makgadikgadi Wetlands Management Committee, June 2015.

Isden, J. *Research and Community Action in your Environment*. Desert and Delta 'Magic and Prime Time' Schools Career Day, 23rd July, Leroo Le Tau Lodge.

Isden, J. *Social ecology and human conflict resolution of male elephants in the Boteti River region*. Research talks in partnership with Okavango Research Institute and Kwando Safaris, Maun. 21st September 2015.

Mayberry, A and Hovorka A. J. *Human-Elephant Relations in Botswana*. Paper presented at the AAG Annual Meeting, Chicago USA.

Mayberry, A and Hovorka A. J. *Social dimensions of human-elephant conflict: A case study of Khumaga, Botswana*. Paper presented at the Minding Animals 3 Conference, New Delhi India.

Stevens, J. *Local farmers' attitudes towards African elephants in the Makgadikgadi region, Botswana*. Bristol University Postgraduate Symposium.

Stevens, J. *Local farmers' attitudes towards African elephants in the Makgadikgadi region, Botswana*. Poster presentation at the Botswana Symposium on Wetlands and Wildlife, March 2015.

Walker, J.G. Rose, H., Evans, K., Van Wyk, J. & Morgan, E. *A social-ecological approach to sustainable management of gastrointestinal nematodes at the wildlife livestock interface in Botswana*. World Assoc. for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology, Liverpool, UK.

Walker, J.G. Rose, H., Evans, K., Van Wyk, J. & Morgan, E. *Seasonally targeted management of nematode transmission in a dryland multi-host system*. Dec 2015 British Ecological Society, Edinburgh, UK.

Walker, J.G., Rose, H., Evans, K., Van Wyk, J. & Morgan, E. *The seasonal impact of shared grazing by wildlife and livestock on gastrointestinal nematode transmission in Botswana*. Botswana Symposium on Wetlands and Wildlife, Maun.

Walker, J.G. *Quantifying the risk of nematode parasite transmission between wild and domestic hosts* September 2015, Poster Presentation at EcoNets Symposium.

# Financial Statement: Year Ending 31st December 2015

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds Year Ended 31 December 2015	Total Funds Year Ended 31 December 2014
<b>Incoming Resources</b>				
Grants and Donations Received	48,002	5,724	53,726	63,751
Fund Raising Income	0	0	0	1,031
Merchandise sales	970	970	970	0
Interest Income	14		14	44
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>	<b>48,987</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>54,710</b>	<b>64,825</b>
<b>Resources Expended</b>				
Fund Raising Costs	1,306		1,306	488
Direct Charitable Activities:				
Education	0	1,399	1,399	159
Research Expenses	2,477	0	2,477	20,124
Equipment and Consumables	11,609	0	11,609	7,160
Telephone and Communications	1,083	0	1,083	870
Travel (inc Education) and Subsistence	13,206	273	13,206	2,038
Wages	27,944	0	27,944	36,539
Depreciation	5,691	0	5,691	3,803
Management and General	5,511	0	5,511	1,095
Goverence Costs:				
Independent Examiners Fee	0	0	0	0
Accountancy	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>	<b>68,828</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>70,499</b>	<b>72,277</b>
Net Movement in Funds	-19,841	4,052	-15,789	-7,451
<b>Fund Balances Brought Forward 1 January 2014</b>	<b>34,487</b>	<b>4,159</b>	<b>38,646</b>	<b>38,646</b>
Transfer between funds	0	0		
<b>Fund Balances Carried Forward 31 December 2014</b>	<b>14,645</b>	<b>8,211</b>	<b>22,856</b>	<b>31,194</b>



# Trustees

John Graham joined the board of trustees in 2011; he has 37 years of international investment experience with major financial institutions. He has a Master's Degree in International Affairs and his time as a Peace Corps Volunteer gave him a passion for education. He is married with three children and lives in London.

Brian Courtenay joined the board of Trustees in 2010. Brian was the chairman of Ivory Group/Satib Insurance Brokers, but is now retired. He is still the chairman of the *SATIB Conservation Trust*. He brings business experience as well as a deep knowledge of African wildlife conservation issues to the charity.

This year we welcome David Matthias QC, who is a barrister practising in London. He specialises in environmental, public and commercial law. David is committed to conservation and the preservation of wildlife, and is delighted to be able to contribute his legal and commercial expertise to EfA. He lives with his wife Sarah, their four children and three dogs in north London.

If you are interested in becoming a trustee for *Elephants for Africa*, please express your interest by sending us an email: [info@elephantsforafrica.org](mailto:info@elephantsforafrica.org)

# Celebrity Patron

Nick Knowles is a writer, director and one of Britain's most versatile television presenters. He met Kate Evans whilst filming the BBC television series *Wildest Dreams* and became the charity's patron because of his passion for wildlife.



# Donors

*Elephants for Africa* would not be able to continue its valuable work without the support from its generous donors. We would like to offer our heartfelt thanks to our main supporters (listed below) and those who wish to remain anonymous.

For a full list of donors, please visit our website: <http://www.elephantsforafrica.org/how-you-can-help/news/#.VWccbIVVhBc>

Thanks to Steve Stockhall for the use of his fantastic image on our cover.

## Organisations

Sections Internationales de Sevres  
Chicago Zoological Society  
Chicago Board of Trade  
Elephant Managers Association  
Memphis Zoo  
The Maryland Zoo  
Milwaukee Zoo  
Sure Languages

## Fundraisers

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Susan Jane Lees  
Lesley Wood

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Amy Day  
Claire Melia-Tompkins  
Harry McGill  
Horing Family  
Howard Turner  
Jeremy Swan  
John & Martha Graham  
Kris Moeckell  
Lizzie Baillie  
Memphis Zoo  
Susan Farrington  
Susan Lees  
Michael & Deborah Fripp  
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Carol Miller  
Harry Peachy  
Michele Weaver  
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# How to Support Our Work

Should you wish to make a donation, we have a range of options available that are quick, easy and secure.

## Online giving

Simply donate online through the MyDonate website, where you can set up a single or monthly contribution. This also takes care of Gift Aid for UK tax payers. To donate via this method visit:

<https://mydonate.bt.com/charities/elephantsforafrica>

## Gift Aid

If you are a UK tax payer, then for every £1 you give we can claim 25%. To download a Gift Aid declaration form please visit <http://www.elephantsforafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/GiftAidDeclaration.pdf> and email it to: [info@elephantsforafrica.org](mailto:info@elephantsforafrica.org)

## Giving through your employer

This is a tax efficient way of giving to charity. Many employers now offer the opportunity of matched charitable donations and/or pay the administration.

## Free Giving

You can raise money through recycling your printer cartridges and mobile phones ([www.recycle4charity.co.uk/Register](http://www.recycle4charity.co.uk/Register)) or cars (<http://giveacar.co.uk>), and through your online shopping ([www.easyfundraising.org.uk/causes/elephants](http://www.easyfundraising.org.uk/causes/elephants))

If you are feeling really inspired why not organize a fundraising event, such as a cake sale, sponsored walk or run a marathon (<https://mydonate.bt.com/charities/elephantsforafrica>)

## Direct Bank Transfer

For details of our bank account please email: [info@elephantsforafrica.org](mailto:info@elephantsforafrica.org)

## Cheques

Made payable to *Elephants for Africa*. Please post them to:

Elephants for Africa  
Dr Kate Evans  
The Coach House  
Old Bristol Road  
Woodford  
Berkeley  
GL13 9JU

# Contact Us

If you would like to know more, please visit us online:

website: [www.elephantsforafrica.org](http://www.elephantsforafrica.org)

twitter: [www.twitter.com/E4Africa](http://www.twitter.com/E4Africa)

facebook: [www.facebook.com/elephantsforafrica](http://www.facebook.com/elephantsforafrica)

email: [info@elephantsforafrica.org](mailto:info@elephantsforafrica.org)



# Our Aims

To increase knowledge and understanding of male elephants, the main instigators of conflict with local communities

To increase tolerance for wildlife, in particular elephants

To empower and inspire the conservation leaders of the future