Elephants *for* Africa

Conservation through
Research and Education

Annual Report 2017

Contents

Annual Report
2017

Note from Director

Dr Kate Evans

Please scan QR code to view
case study video

Dear Friends,
Our primary focus of 2017 was building and expanding our relationships with local and national stakeholders, to ensure our aims and vision will directly impact those living alongside the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park.

This saw us welcome new partnerships with other NGOs working in the area, including an exciting visit for our Community Coexistence Project partner farmers to the northeast of the country to learn how other farmers deal with living alongside wildlife. I am a real believer in hands-on learning and seeing things with your own eyes, and the outcomes of this trip is testament to that with continued discussions about how the community can help themselves and improve on the current situation.

They say a picture can save a thousand words, and I was simply bursting with pride for our team and their hard work in the field when they opened our enrolment for the 2017 cohort of new farmers to join our Community Coexistence Project. News of our partner farmers' successes had spread and we were inundated with farmers wanting to be selected for the new season intake.

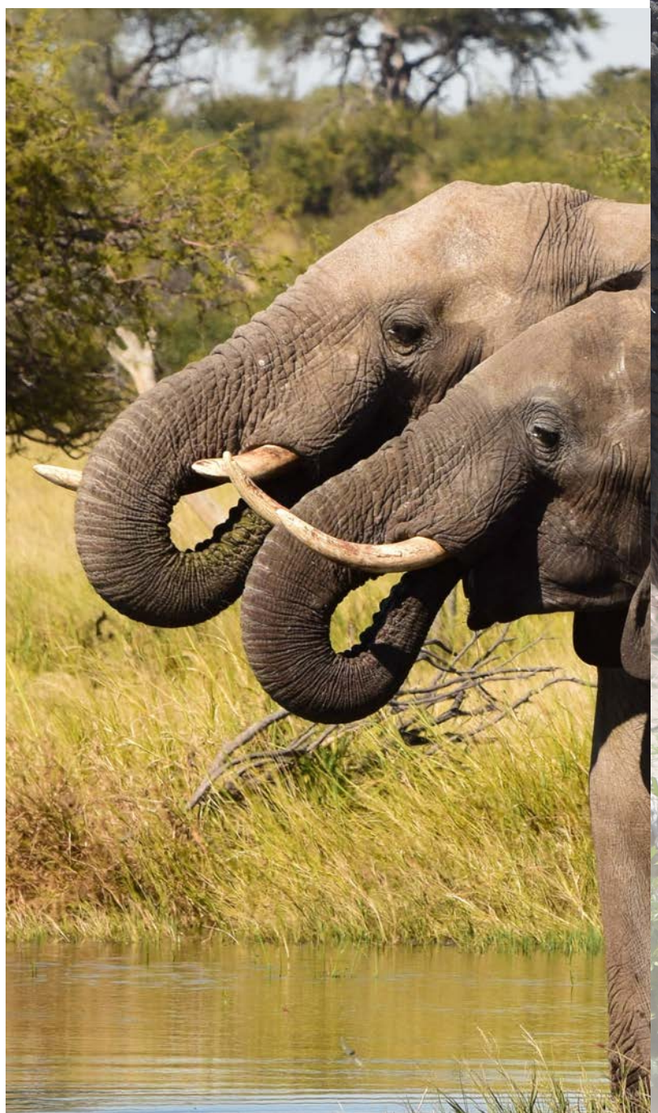
For me the most rewarding moment of the year was talking to one of our farmers, Maa Balongo Kabathokile, about the successful year she has had since partnering with us. Balongo has harvested enough crops to feed her family and to sell, so she can pay her children's school fees. This really shows the impact we are having on real lives in the communities that border the national park .

Of course all these successes come down to the individuals involved. This year we bid a very fond farewell to Dr Jessica Isden, who for three years ran our field team and really expanded our work in the region. She handed over the helm to Dr Rebecca Dannock, who joins us after a PhD on Wildebeest and a management role for Game Rangers International. We also welcomed new Trustee, Dr Karen Ross to our board, who brings her vast experience in the conservation world to our team alongside her passion for Botswana, its wildlife and people. It is also with great excitement that we welcome Antony Philips as our new Patron. It is the dedication of our staff, volunteers, students and supporters that has seen us celebrate our 10 year anniversary this year; a personal journey of many ups and downs and the most amazing opportunity to share my passion with so many of you.

As for the future? Well in the year ahead we are really excited about providing workshops to the communities at their request. This alongside our applied research will have continuing positive impact on the communities and elephants in our study area. We also have a great opportunity for you to personally contribute to our research through our new partnership with Minnesota University and their citizen science program. So head over to Snapshotsafari, look up Elephants for Africa and become part of the solution for the long-term conservation of the African elephant and sustainability of rural communities.

Best wishes, Tlhola sentle,

Dr Kate Evans
Founder and Director



Note from Project Manager

Dr Rebecca Dannock

Here in Botswana we had a very productive 2017, with many new and expanded avenues of work commencing. Our Community Coexistence Project continued to expand, as did our work with our partner schools. We also used 2017 to continue our long-term data collection on male elephant behaviour while developing new research programs. During 2017 we were also able to employ a Community Outreach Officer and a Scientific Officer. These positions have enabled us to expand and improve on our projects and we hope EfA's funding environment will allow these positions to remain permanent positions.

Our Community Coexistence Project, funded by the Good Planet Foundation, continued into 2017 and saw farmers achieving a bumper yield in the early parts of the year. This success by the farmers was a result of increased uptake of mitigation methods, and high rainfall in the 2016-2017 wet season. The results seen by our enrolled farmers were shared throughout the community, and as such we were able to expand our program to enrol 42 farmers and still have many interested in being enrolled in the next intake. In February, 25 farmers and community representatives joined us on a trip to Shakawe to visit EcoExist's elephant mitigation project; this trip afforded the farmers a great chance to interact with other farmers to share ideas, challenges and successes. This program has continued under the guidance of our Community Officer Mankind Molosiwa.

Our other education element, partnering with schools in the region to conduct their Environment Clubs, also continued. We conducted monthly Environment Club activities at Khumaga Primary School and Mogolokwane Primary School, in Phuduhudu, to teach the students about their environment in a fun, hands-on manner that promoted scientific inquiry.

We also built chilli plots and map boards at each school, for use by the whole school, which we employ during Environment Clubs. This infrastructure has enabled new learning avenues including having the students grow chilli and read maps.

Our research program has been led through the year by Hayley Blackwell, who was promoted to Scientific Officer in June. In 2017 we continued our long-term research into elephant social ecology with the help of PhD student Connie Allen who returned in July and our new Research Assistant, Thatayaone Motsentwa, who was promoted from part-time chilli plot assistant to this full-time research role in August. In the last quarter of the year we also commenced development on new research programs that will answer questions related to elephants' movement outside of the national park. These questions will allow us to address community and national government research interests.

Overall, 2017 was a successful year for EfA, on all fronts: research, education and community outreach.

Dr Rebecca Dannock
Project Manager

Education

Dr Rebecca Dannock

ENVIORNMENT CLUBS

Our year working with Khumaga Primary School, and Mogolokwane Primary School has been greatly rewarding for all our team members and a year of promising achievements. Our monthly Environment Club activities continued at both schools along with a number of other activities.

During 2017 we built a chilli plot and a map board at each of our partner schools. These have been built with the primary aim of increasing the hands-on learning opportunities available to our students. However, these will also benefit the whole school community as they have been gifted to the schools, with the Environment Club students and teachers acting as guardians.

The chilli plot will allow students to learn about using chilli as an elephant deterrent as well as about the life cycles of plants, and other topics related to flora and chilli specifically. Meanwhile the map boards allow us to hold lessons on how to create and read maps, and why animals migrate.

Another project that EfA commenced in 2017, was to create a 22-lesson syllabus designed to be run over two years (monthly classes do not operate in December, due to school holidays). By the end of 2017, EfA had created five new lesson plans, and used four of these during Environment Clubs in the latter part of the year. The syllabus, developed with advice from our partner schools, local Education Advisory Board and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, will be completed in 2018.

The students and teachers, at Khumaga were fortunate enough to visit the national park thanks to GoodPlanet Foundation funding. The trip, held in October, allowed 25 students and teachers to see wildlife up-close, and through EfA-supplied binoculars. The students were visibly nervous upon first sighting the main conflict species in their community: elephants and lions. However, it was wonderful to watch them gradually relax and enjoy being in the presence of these amazing animals in a non-conflict situation. The students were very engaged and asked inquisitive questions throughout the trip.

Another aspect of our school partnerships, was the development and facilitation of a pen-pal program between Mogolokwane and a school in Chicago, USA. This program commenced in October and during 2017 allowed the exchange of two sets of letters between the schools. These letter exchanges allowed the students to put their map drawing to good use whilst learning how to take photos and videos to share with their Chicago counterparts, all whilst getting practice at using conversational English. The students have really enjoyed preparing and receiving these letters and look forward to the 2018 continuation of the partnership.

After such a successful and stimulating year for all involved with our education programme we are especially excited about the year ahead.

Community Coexistence Project

Dr Rebecca Dannock and **Mr Mankind Molosiwa**

EfA had a very successful year in terms of the Community Coexistence Project. Not only did the project continue, it also expanded and saw successful educational trips for the farmers and EfA building increased infrastructure to support them. The successful crop yields the farmers experienced at the start of the year, alongside their feedback about what was and wasn't working for them, enabled the team to improve the Project throughout the year. The Project continues to benefit from the knowledge and proactivity of EfA's Community Officer, Mr Mankind Molosiwa as he liaises with farmers regularly regarding the trials and tribulations of farming in this challenging environment.

A good 2016-2017 wet season, coupled with farmers increasingly employing mitigation techniques, led to EfA-enrolled farmers experiencing much improved crop yields. These results provided a strong incentive for farmers to be enrolled in the project; all our farmers re-registered for the 2017-2018 year and our 15 open spaces were quickly filled as we had over 40 farmers applying. With such strong interest in joining the project, EfA were able to select the farmers that would most benefit from it, through a selection meeting with a number of community representatives.

In February, EfA offered 25 farmers and community representatives the chance to go on an exchange to the community of Shakawe (in the northeast of Botswana). These farmers were able to visit another human-elephant conflict hot-spot area and learn from the experiences of the farmers living there. During the trip there was an encouraging exchange of ideas that has led to a change in the agricultural practices of Khumaga farmers. Farmers are now forming cluster fields, so that they can communally protect their crops, and requesting EfA conduct research to address their needs. This is a very encouraging sign; we have put a lot of time and energy in to win the trust of Khumaga and have them see us as a valuable resource.

The hard work and commitment has paid off; we now have a community actively requesting research to assist them in their daily lives. Mankind says of the trip "If we didn't visit EcoExist then we would still be in the dark because we learnt that a good farmer is the one who sleeps in the field". Many farmers are now using tents to sleep in their fields in the safety of a kraal.

A positive result experienced by farmers using tents has led EfA to developing a new co-payment scheme allowing farmers to buy tents for half price, with EfA (using GoodPlanet Foundation funding) subsidising the remaining cost. This scheme has been met with much enthusiasm in Khumaga and many farmers have already made use of the scheme, and are now the proud owners of tents. This is a particularly exciting prospect as this is a way for mitigation techniques to be sustainable.

Another way that EfA are encouraging sustainability of mitigation methods is to build farmer-owned chilli plots. Mankind reports: "Thanks to EfA managing the community chilli plot, every farmer now wants to have a chilli plot in his or her yard". These plots, built on farmers' land in the community, allow farmers to grow their own chilli for mitigating against crop raiding elephants. Hopefully they will also allow farmers to grow enough chilli to sell, or process into marketable products in the future, further increasing their income and thus sustainability.

Human Elephant Conflict

Mr James Stevens, PhD student, University of Bristol, UK

IN AND AROUND MAKGADIKGADI PANS NATIONAL PARK (MPNP), BOTSWANA

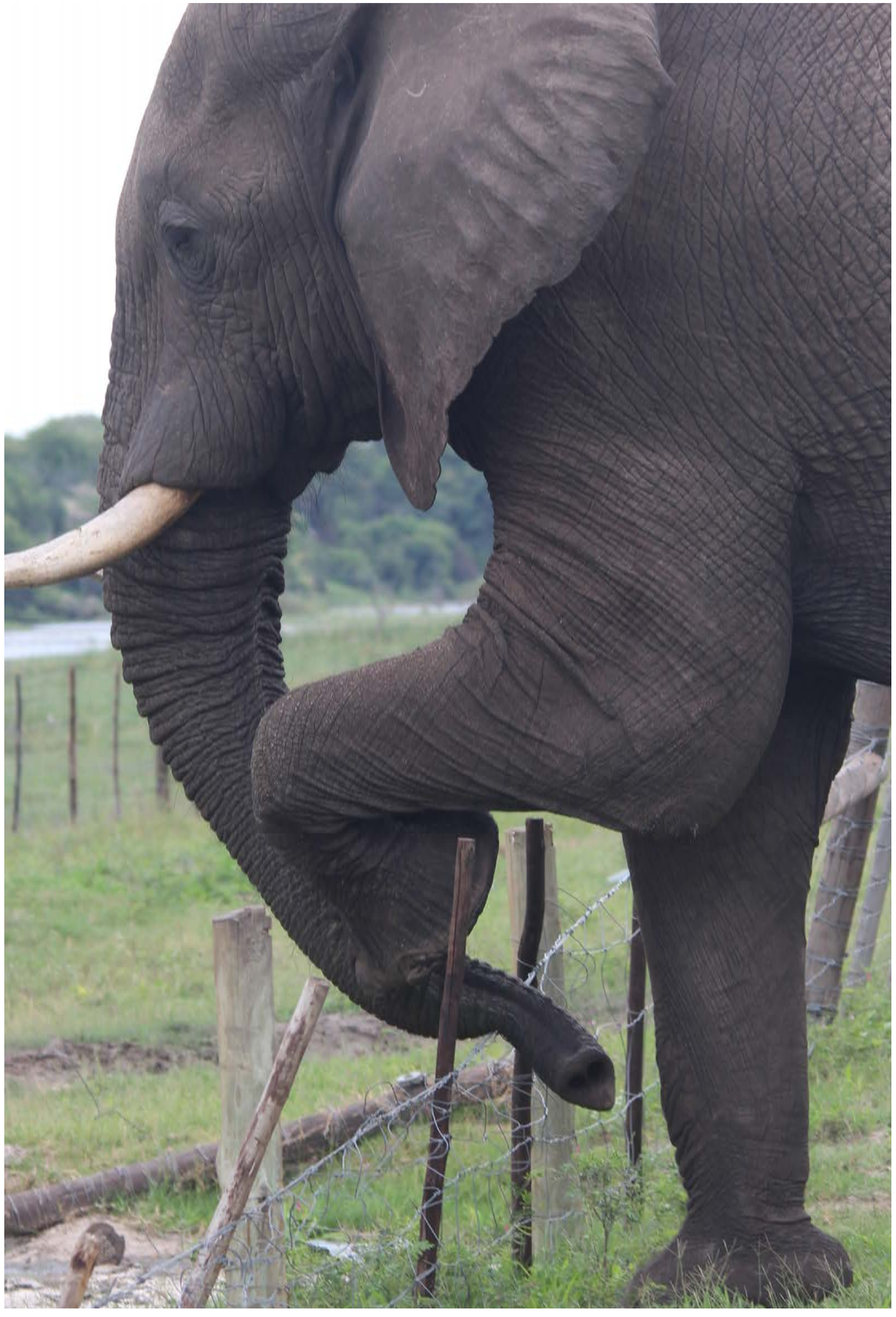
James' research involves understanding human-elephant interactions between local communities and a predominantly bull population of African elephants in the Boteti region, described as a hotspot for negative human-wildlife interactions.

In July 2016, he left Botswana and returned to Bristol to write up his thesis. During his three year data collection period in Botswana, he attended reports of 375 crop-foraging events from farmers in two communities, completed 144 questionnaires with farmers in the region and completed 241 research sessions inside the national park.

James has been using these data to answer questions on the attitudes of local farmers in the region towards elephants, while gaining a better understanding of the farming practices being used and whether they influence crop-foraging events. He will be aiming to identify whether there are spatial and temporal patterns to these crop-foraging events, identifying which elephants are involved and whether the elephant demographics are influenced during these events.

Botswana has a compensation system in place for wildlife damage. James will be using data from crop-foraging events to determine the value of damage occurring for farmers, while identifying if these values differ between farmers' estimates and the government compensation scheme and if so, why.

James will be completing his thesis in 2018 with the aim that farmers can use his results to reduce crop-foraging events and the resulting damage.



Elephant Ecology

Miss Hayley Blackwell, Scientific Officer

IN THE MAKGADIKGADI ECOSYSTEM

In 2017 we continued our research into the demographics and social relationships between male elephants in the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park (MPNP). We began collecting this data soon after the resurgence of the Boteti River, when elephants had only recently re-colonised the area. Our long-term dataset now contains five years of sighting and re-sighting data, collected during our regular research drives in the park. This shows that the population is still dominated by bull elephants, but there have been changes in the demographics of the elephants here, including more frequent sightings of sub-adults.

Datasets of this nature are vital for discovering long-term trends, and will help us to create an in-depth picture of how this fascinating and unusual elephant population has changed over time, and why the Makgadikgadi is so important as a “bull area”.

A study carried out by Gus Pitfield, (see page 19 for more details) showed that the male elephant population of the park is made up of transient individuals who spend periods of time there, before leaving and then returning months later. This raises new questions about where elephants are coming from before arriving, and where they go when they leave. In the latter stages of 2017 we began to design the next stage of our research investigating these questions. Initially we want to carry out spoor surveys to discover the major elephant exit and entry points along the park boundaries. By quantifying movement rates and identifying exit and entry hotspots, we hope to gain an initial idea of the movement patterns of elephants into and out of the park.

In April 2017 the field component of our camera trap project came to an end, as the last of the cameras, situated on elephant trails leading to the river, were decommissioned. Some of them had been running since June 2014, giving us almost three years worth of data, amounting to over 187,000 images. Towards the end of 2017 we established a relationship with SnapshotSafari from the University of Minnesota; the research team behind the hugely successful Snapshot Serengeti.

Snapshot Serengeti is a camera trap project which engaged citizen scientists from all over the world to aid with classifying images. Its new venture, SnapshotSafari, aims to create similar citizen science web platforms for participating research teams and reserve managers who are conducting their own camera trapping surveys. We are very excited to be working with SnapshotSafari. With their help and expertise, we expect to launch our own citizen science web platform in 2018, in order to process and classify our camera trap images. Please visit SnapshotSafari to join our citizen science team and contribute to our work.

Social Ecology

Miss Connie Allen, PhD student, University of Exeter, UK

MALE AFRICAN ELEPHANTS IN THE NATIONAL PARK: SOCIAL DYNAMICS AND COMMUNICATION

The national park is an elephant bull area, with my studies finding 99% of sightings to be male. This makes it the perfect location for investigating the currently under-researched complexities of bull society. The park witnesses large congregations of socialising males along the Boteti riverfront, contrary to the current assumption that elephant bulls are largely solitary animals.

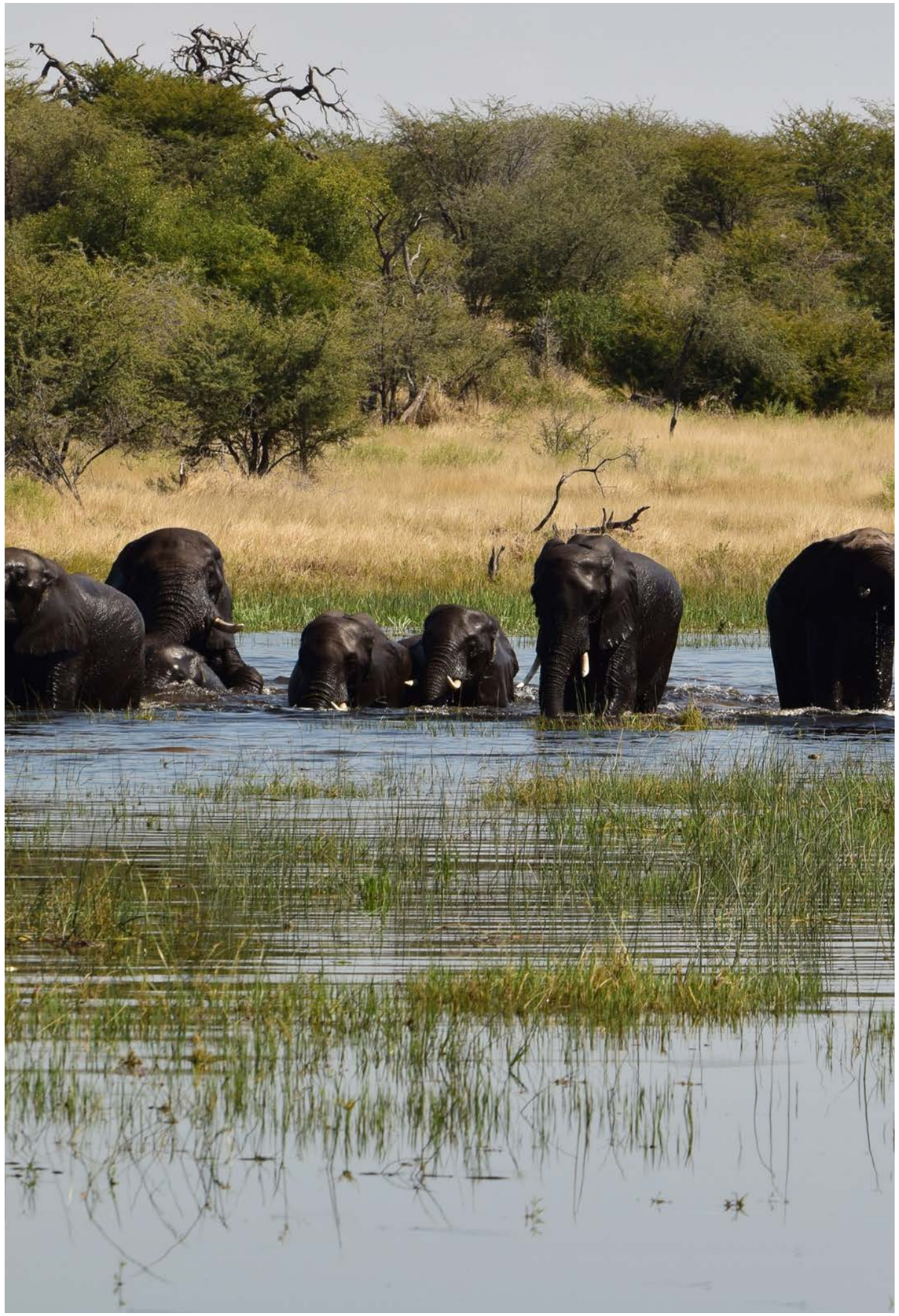
I joined the EfA team in late 2015 to begin observational studies of the behaviour of different age classes of male elephants at hotspots of social activity along the Boteti riverfront. For my methods, I focus on the interactions between four age classes of elephant: two adolescent classes (10-15 years, 16-20 years) and two adult classes (21-25 years, 26 years+). To date, 690 study hours have been conducted, and the behaviour of 287 individuals recorded for the duration of their stay at the river.

Through tracking of elephant group changes, nearest neighbour and group size recordings (and investigation of the nature of interactions between different ages of elephant) I am able to explore an array of research questions. For example, what is the relevant importance of age-mates vs. mentors to adolescents? Are adults more loyal to "valuable" adult social partners? Are adolescents more aggressive when there are fewer adults around?

This year I have also introduced a novel experiment exploring chemical messaging and olfactory communication along elephant highways. Elephants are known to have remarkable olfactory capabilities. Through presentation of urine and dung samples of known aged elephants – I will explore how (if at all) male elephants monitor movements of conspecifics along these well-used highways.

I am interested to see if males can distinguish characteristics of the donor from the sample, such as age and body condition. From preliminary data it appears that adults (21 years+) are more attentive to odour cues on the highway, as are elephants traveling alone, and elephants in musth (a periodic state of heightened sexual activity and aggression in male elephants). This suggests that these parties are more concerned with social stimuli and monitoring of other male elephants.

Back in the UK, when focused on analysis, I will be able to tease apart more specifically how responses vary with donor characteristics. I will continue into late 2018 collecting this data, by which point I will have a 3 year data set to work with on analysis. Such long-term data sets have great strength in the study of long-lived social mammals.



Social Ecology

Gus Pitfield, Masters, Bristol University

SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS OF BULL ELEPHANTS

Over 2017 we completed the final stages of a social network analysis of the bulls we identified in the Makgadikgadi over a three-year period. We were searching for the presence of bonds between individuals and attempting to understand why those bonds might exist. An animal social network is made up of nodes and edges; the nodes represent individual animals, edges show the presence and strength of association between nodes.

By calculating how strong the edges are between individuals and modelling how long the associations used to calculate these edges last, it is possible to visualise and contextualise the temporal patterning of animal social behaviour and group dynamics. By applying attribute data to the nodes of the network it is possible to infer meaning from the patterns you can observe. Running statistical analysis of this type allows conservation scientists to make sense of opportunistic data that can appear very messy and random. Uncovering hidden structure can help us to better understand the social needs of the animals we hope to conserve.

We hypothesised that there would be certain associations between bull elephants that were stronger than others, suggesting that bull elephants may form bonds with specific, known, individuals. Additionally, we thought that age would play a role in the formation of these bonds. Animals are known to associate with other individuals of the same or similar age as themselves, we thought this could be the case for bull elephants.

Previous research conducted by EfA pointed towards bull elephants having stronger associations with individuals of their own age class and individuals of the oldest age class. Building on this research, we wanted to see if the same patterns could be observed in our new study area and when time was added as a factor in the analysis.

Evidence of long-term bonds and/or preference for specific individuals would suggest an added level of complexity to bull elephant social structure. A result of this type would have implications for conservation practices, including; reserve management, translocations, culling and captive management of bull elephants.

We found that the bull elephants in the Makgadikgadi showed evidence of non-random association, indicating preferred associations between individuals. We also found evidence of long-term temporal stability of these preferred associations, with estimates suggesting elephants continuously re-associated over periods ranging from hundreds of days to multiple years.

This suggests there are bonds between individuals, which are usually only associated with highly intelligent and highly social animals. Furthermore, we found that the most stable associations involved individuals of the oldest age class. We know that female African elephants have matriarchs, the leaders of breeding herds and repositories of knowledge which is shared with younger individuals. It is possible that the long-term associations that bull elephants form with older individuals could help them learn and develop within bull elephant society and find their place within a dangerous and highly contested bull elephant hierarchy.

Additionally, relatedness may play a role in the formation of these bonds. Perhaps bonds exist between paternally related individuals, brothers or cousins? Perhaps even fathers? This research provides a platform to probe further into a complex behavioural system and help us to begin to better conserve and manage a truly iconic and potentially hazardous species.

Publications

COMPLETED THESES & PUBLICATIONS

Allison L. Mayberry, Alice J. Hovorka, and Kate E. Evans (2017) Well-Being Impacts of Human-Elephant Conflict in Khumaga, Botswana: Exploring Visible and Hidden Dimensions, Conservation and Society 15(3): 280-291

Augustus Rhys Pitfield – The social and environmental factors affecting the life of bull African elephants (Loxodonta africana) in a 'bull area' – a social network analysis – a dissertation submitted to the University of Bristol in accordance with the requirements for award of the degree of MSc by research in the Faculty of Science.

PRESENTATIONS, TALKS & POSTERS

Evans, K. Presentations of EfA's work and findings to the Memphis Zoo, Tennessee, USA. November 2017

Evans, K. presented a conservation lecture to the Maryland Zoo, Baltimore, USA. November 2017

Evans, K. presented an 'Ask the Field Researcher' Q&A at the Maryland Zoo, USA. November 2017

Evans, K. presented a Life Long Learning Institute lecture at the Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, USA. November 2017

Evans, K. presented a Conservation Lecture to the Miami Zoo Foundation, Florida, USA. November 2017

Evans, K. November 2017 Evans, K. Harmony for Elephants: working towards human-elephant coexistence at the Wellington Womens' Institute, UK. September 2017

Evans, K. Three educationally talks for classes at Amesbury School, UK. November 2017

Isden, J. Male elephants in the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park: social ecology and implications for human-elephant conflict. SKL Group of Camps. January 2017

Evans, K. Life as a zoologist. Three educationally talks for classes at Kenilworth School, UK. February 2017

Isden, J. The social ecology of male elephants in a bull-dominated area, and implications for community-based conservation. Savanna Science Network Meeting, Kruger National Park, South Africa. March 2017

Radinaane, G. and Blackwell, H. EfA's Environmental Education Projects: Summary of 2016 and Plans for 2017. Ngamiland Environmental Education Stakeholders Meeting, Maun. March 2017

Our Boards

CHARITY TRUSTEES

John Graham joined the board of trustees in 2011 and is the Chair of the Board for its current term. He has 37 years of international investment experience with major financial institutions. Having retired in 2016 from his role as Director and Senior Portfolio Manager at Rogge Global Partners, he took up the position of Chair Person. 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. Past chairman of Ivory Group/Satib Insurance Brokers, he is now retired and has more time to dedicate to his passion of conserving the wildlife heritage of Africa. He is on the board of a number of South African and international NGOs involved with the environment and conservation. Brian is married with two adult sons and three grandchildren.

David Matthias QC joined the board of trustees in 2015. He is a barrister and Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators specialising in environmental, public and commercial law. David is committed to conservation and the preservation of wildlife. He is delighted to be able to contribute his legal and commercial expertise as a trustee for EfA. He lives with his wife Sarah, their four children and three dogs in north London.

Dr Karen Ross is our newest recruit and brings to the board a wealth of experience in conservation in Africa. Following on from her doctorate in wildlife ecology from Edinburgh University, she has spent most of her career working mainly in the Okavango Delta. Author of Okavango: *Jewel of the Kalahari,* her book was first published as a companion to a BBC documentary of the same title.

Karen's subsequent work in the Okavango Delta was part of some critical conservation activities in Botswana, including the protection of the delta from mining threats; from upstream water withdrawals from Namibia; and taking the lead in the dialogue against cattle veterinary fences being built in the wilderness surrounding the delta. From 2007 she collaborated with the government of Botswana, Okavango communities and numerous national and international stakeholders, to list the Okavango Delta as a UNESCO World Heritage site. She was chief editor of the Nomination Dossier and in 2014 the Okavango Delta was inscribed by UNESCO as the 1,000th World Heritage Site.

NGO BOARD MEMBERS

Dr Emily Bennitt (Chairperson), Mr Bapaletshe Motlamma (Vice-Chair Person), Ms Kgomotso Belinda Mothibi (Secretary), Ms Di Robson (Treasurer), Brian Courtenay, Mr John Graham, Ms Kealesitse Kebannetse, Ms Kennie Kgobathe, Ms Theda Knyphausen, Ms Wabotlhe Letubo, Mr David Matthias QC, Mr Nelson Njiraro, Ms Samong Piet, Ms Veronica Ridge, Dr Karen Ross, Mr Boris Sesanyane, Mr Steve Stockhall, Ms Patritia Thabano, Mr Ms Corlize Viljoen.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS

Darren Croft is Professor of Animal Behaviour at Exeter University. Darren combines experimental and observational work on wild and captive animal populations with controlled laboratory experiments. The research topics covered include: the evolution of cooperation, life history evolution, social recognition and sexual conflict. He works on a wide range of study systems ranging from small fresh water fish to resident killer whales.

Alice J. Hovorka is Professor in the Department of Geography and Planning and Director of the School of Environmental Studies at Queen's University in Kingston, Canada. As a social scientist, her research program explores human-animal relations and the ways in which humans shape the lives of animals. Alice has worked in Botswana for two decades, conducting research on human relationships with chickens, donkeys, cattle, domestic dogs, African wild dogs, lions and elephants**.**

Donors

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.

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www.elephantsforafrica.org/how-you-can-help/new

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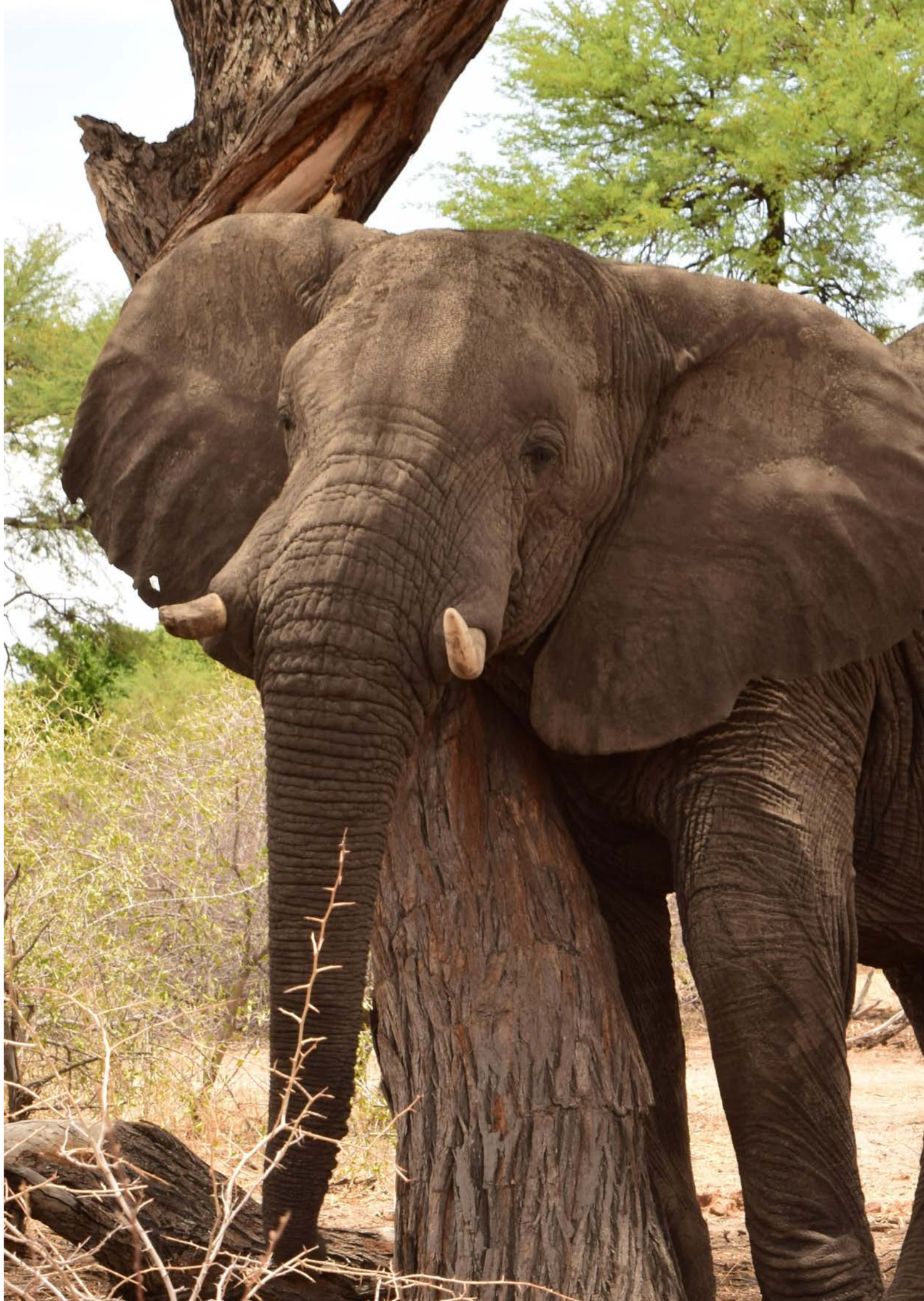
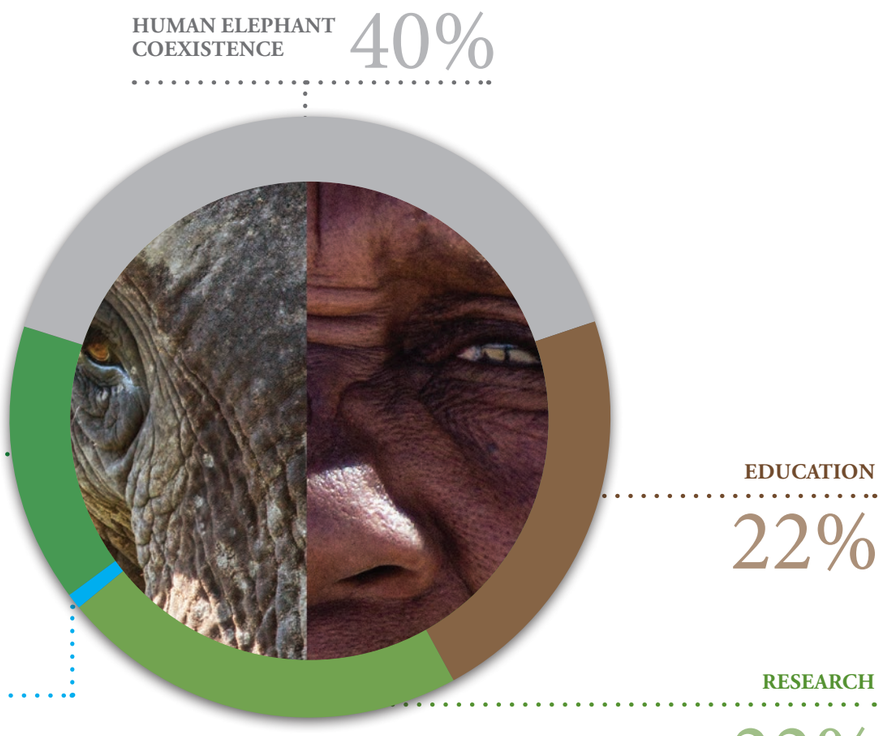


Summary of Accounts

Expenditure 2017



Statement of revenue and expenses 2017

REVENUE	
• Donations & Legacies	£59,085
• Grants	£60,724
• Merchandise	£3,440
• Interest	£1
TOTAL	**£123,250**

EXPENSES	
• Income generation	£280
• Total programme services	£83,162
• Administration	£14,315
TOTAL	**£97,757**

How to Donate

HOW TO DONATE
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: www.elephantsforafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/GiftAidDeclaration.pdf
and email it to: info@elephantsforafrica.org

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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 (www.recycle4charity.co.uk/Register) or cars (http://giveacar.co.uk), and through your online shopping (www.easyfundraising.org.uk/causes/elephants)

FUNDRAISING
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

CHEQUES
Made payable to Elephants for Africa.
Please email info@elephantsforafrica.org for our postal address.

Our **Aims**

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

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To increase tolerance for wildlife, in particular elephants

To empower and inspire the conservation leaders of the future

Elephants for Africa is a registered charity in England and Wales (no. 1122027)
& a registered NGO in Botswana (no. CR12058) dedicated to elephant conservation through research and education

Elephants for Africa

Conservation through
Research and Education

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For more information on our work follow us on

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