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REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER: 1179318

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2023

FOR



LDP Luckmans
1110 Elliott Court
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for the year ended 31 December 2023

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The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2023. The trustees have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

Organisation

Elephants for Africa is a small charity registered as a CIO. The trustees delegate the day-to-day management to Dr Kate Evans.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objectives and aims

The aims and objectives of Elephants for Africa (EfA), as set out in its Constitution, are the advancement of education and research for the benefit of the public in the conservation and protection and monitoring of elephants in particular, but not exclusively by monitoring the demographics, ecology, behaviour, diseases and movement of African savanna elephants (*Loxodonta africana*).



Photo 1: Male elephants greeting

We aim to go beyond conservation through our holistic approach to understanding and supporting the needs of both elephants and local people. Partnering with local stakeholders, we are working towards coexistence.

We promote the conservation of African elephants through research in Botswana and advising research in Malawi and South Africa and through education in schools and communities in Botswana and through talks to schools and interested parties worldwide.

Significant activities

Research

The aim is to increase our knowledge of the social and ecological requirements of male African savanna elephants for the benefit of human-elephant conflict resolution.

This aim is achieved through maintaining our long-term monitoring of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park (MPNP) elephants through identification study, their physical condition and group dynamics; Exploring the longevity and characteristics of male elephant groupings, and determining what attributes determine social associations, including factors such as age composition, relatedness, habitat, season and/or physical condition; investigating the spatial and temporal resource use by elephants in the MPNP and the surrounding community land and what mitigation tools can work to communicate to them where they are not welcome.

Community Outreach

Our community outreach work comes under the umbrella of our Community Coexistence Project (CCP)

There are two main aims as follows:

- Build a citizenry that values live elephants as a natural resource and increase local capacity for innovation to deal with human-elephant resource competition
- Improve the livelihoods and safety of people living in areas adjacent to national parks

We strive to achieve these aims by:

- Facilitating educational trips for local community members into protected areas and national parks to build a local appreciation, pride and ownership of Botswana's wildlife.
- Provide an education programme to engage local community members with their wildlife.
- Engage with government initiatives already operating in the area and disseminate relevant information from the scientific community to local stakeholders under the guidance and direction of our NGO Board to improve the sustainability and welfare of rural communities.
- Deliver human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures to farmers in the communities bordering the MPNP, continue educational activities, assist them with practical support, and provide data on mitigation effectiveness.
- Encouraging farmers to become self-sufficient with mitigation materials and practices, including growing chilli, joining cooperatives to protect their fields communally and remaining in the fields at increased crop raiding risk.
- Improving the knowledge of local community members in themes relating to Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation, improving crop yields and growing cash crops to increase their income through farming.
- Educating local people about elephant behaviour and how to act when faced with an elephant to encourage and enable peaceful and safe coexistence.
- Deliver workshops to rural communities that facilitate the uptake of income-generating activities that result in reduced human-wildlife conflict (e.g., non-cropping activities).
- Use collaborations with experts from local and international institutions to increase the knowledge and understanding of business and work practices, to enable them to create their own business, and/or find gainful employment.

Education Botswana

There are four main aims:

1. Inspire the next generation of conservation leaders
2. Increase employment into the environmental sector for rural youth
3. Empower the youth of today to be the problem-solvers of tomorrow
4. Contribute to capacity building in Botswana in the environmental sector through mentoring, training and the supervision and training of Botswana students



Photo 2: Environmental Club members participating in an Elephants for Africa led monthly activity

Our school's education program runs through partnerships with the environmental education clubs in the primary schools in our region. The program seeks to improve the long-term survival of elephants and the sustainability of rural communities by creating the problem solvers and innovators of the future, increasing capacity for local youth, and leading to increased employment in the wildlife sector and knowledge about the importance of the environment and biodiversity.

We offer hands-on learning experiences through monthly activities and opportunities to meet local role models to broaden children's horizons for new opportunities and future careers.

We also welcome and encourage students at Botswana universities to intern or study with us.

Linked to our outreach work with local communities, we offer educational opportunities for community members, such as visits to the National Park.

Education Worldwide

There are six main aims as follows:

1. Inspire the next generation of conservation leaders
2. Empower the youth of today to be the problem-solvers of tomorrow
3. Increase public awareness about elephant conservation and the challenges facing rural communities in Botswana
4. Communicate our findings to the public and increase knowledge about the challenges of elephant conservation.
5. Inform stakeholders of our findings
6. Contribute to capacity building in STEM and conservation through mentoring, training and the field supervision of international students

Through invitation and promotion, we provide educational and inspirational talks to schools, colleges, universities, zoological societies and at public events. Covering our work, conservation, biodiversity and women in science. We also communicate our findings and observations through social media channels, newsletters, websites, magazine and news articles, and radio and TV interviews.

Collaborating with universities worldwide, we offer the opportunity for students to conduct fieldwork with our team in Botswana and/or work on our historical data. Supervising and advising them before fieldwork, in the field and during their thesis write-up.

<https://www.facebook.com/elephantsforafrica/>

<https://x.com/E4Africa>

<https://www.instagram.com/elephantsforafrica/>

Public benefit

In formulating the objectives and planning activities for the year, the Trustees and our Founder have considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit and addressed this through our education programme.

ACHIEVEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

Charitable activities

Working towards human-wildlife coexistence, our efforts are focused on the Boteti River region of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park and surrounding areas (Figure 1). We conduct research to conserve the African savanna elephant by understanding the ecological and social requirements of male elephants and putting these into the context of human-wildlife conflict. We aim to understand the daily needs of elephants and humans and seek local solutions for local problems.

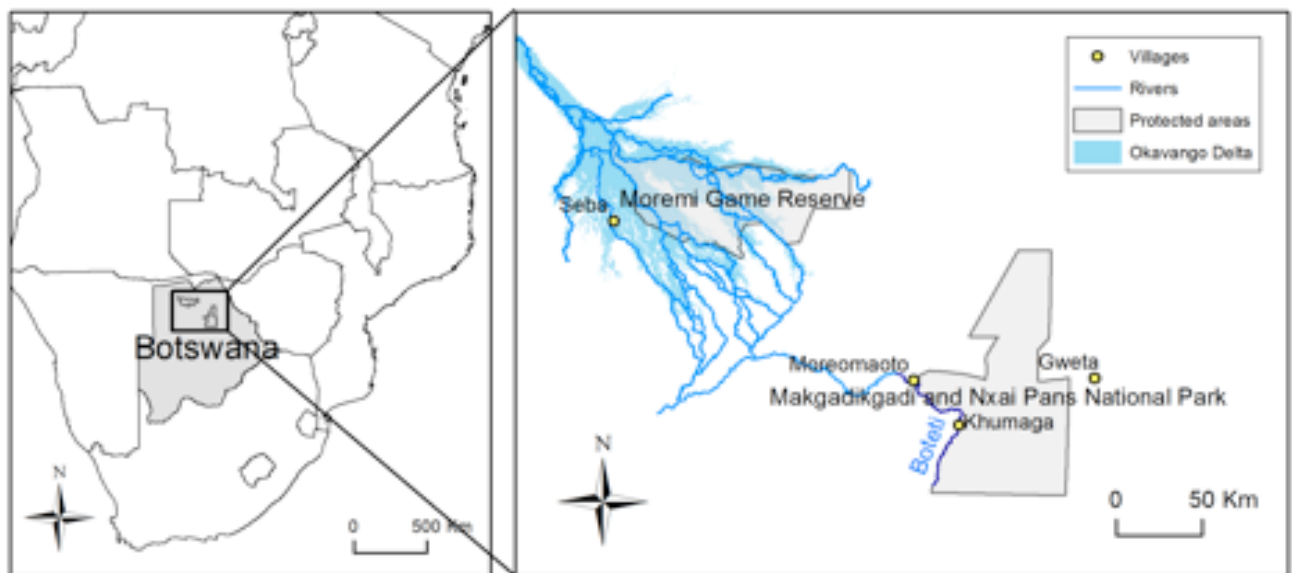


Figure 1: Figure 1: Elephants for Africa's focus area, the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park and surrounding area, Botswana. Map by Emily Bennett

Research - Long-term monitoring

This element of our work has continued but with decreased time allocated as we focus on the sampling for our study on the mineral drivers of elephant movement. However, we continue to believe that in a species as long-lived as the African savanna elephant, long-term monitoring gives us insight into some of the less apparent needs and/or behaviours, such as the social lives of male elephants. Since 2002, when our Founder began her pioneering research on male elephants in Botswana, our focus has consistently centred on these majestic animals. By leveraging our extensive long-term data sets, collaborating with universities, and hosting students, we aim to deepen our understanding of the social dynamics of male elephants. Our work continues to challenge outdated assumptions that male elephants are solitary creatures, revealing instead that they seek companionship, form meaningful friendships, and play vital roles in male elephant society as they age.



Photo 3: Young male elephants sparring

The conservation of biodiversity, including iconic species like the African savanna elephant, which serve as ambassadors for ecosystems and habitats, must also address their social needs. Conservation policies can no longer focus solely on population numbers to secure a future for African elephants in the wild. A holistic approach that includes understanding and supporting their social structures is essential for their long-term survival.

This work was funded by The Memphis Zoo, The Maryland Zoo, Jacksonville Zoo and Gardens, Mr & Mrs Travis, MuddyFace and many private donors.

Camera Trap Data

Given the limited infrastructure in the park and resources, we are utilising camera traps to gather data on the influx of females into the region, the impact on elephant utilisation of the park by the re-erection of the wildlife fence along the western boundary and group size and age. We use the [SnapShotSafari](#) system on the citizen science platform on [Zooniverse](#). Long-term, we are hoping that we will be able to ID elephants through this system and expand our mark-recapture database. We have partnered with ElephantID to use citizen science and ID to help with the massive job of identifying the elephants in our system.

Alongside elephants, we capture many of the other species that utilise this system, and we can report to the management about the diversity of herbivores. Whilst our focus remains on elephant usage of elephant highways on the western boundary of the MPNP and the impact of the re-erection of the fence, the camera traps have also documented the presence of many other species that use the elephant highways.



Photo 4-6: Camera trap images of from, L-R, aardvark (*Orycteropus afer*), wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), and honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)

Some of the rarer species that the camera traps captured include armadillo (*Oryzomys afer*), wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), and honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*) (Photos 4-6), giving us insight into some of the more elusive species that inhabit the MPNP and their usage of elephant highways.

Analyses of camera trap data from June 2014 until April 2017 by Relfson (2023) investigated the interaction between predators and herbivores and the influence of elephants on these interactions along eight elephant highways leading to the Boteti River. Only mammal species that were observed >100 times in the data set were included, which were the African savanna elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), impala (*Aepyceros melampus*), kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), southern giraffe (*Giraffa giraffa*). The predators spotted were lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), wild painted dog (*Lycaon pictus*), spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*) and brown hyaena (*Hyaena brunnea*) and since Burchell's zebras (*Equus quagga burchellii*) and blue wildebeests (*Connochaetes taurinus*) are migratory species, they only reside in the MPNP periodically during the year. In terms of predator-prey interactions we found that the presence of giraffes and impala were never spotted when a predator had been observed on the highway in the previous or same 60-minute time interval, whilst there was just one occurrence for Kudu, showing a significant impact of predators on their utilisation of the highways and their avoidance behaviour for further details see the Student Research section for more details. In this section you will also learn about how camera traps were utilised to investigate the potential use of olfactory clues to direct elephant movement by student Vera Ruijs.

Elephant use of community lands

Whilst a fence continues to be erected along the western boundary of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park, there are many elephants, and other wildlife, already utilising the community lands in this region and whilst there is discussion to move them into the national park to date no action has been taken. WE intensely monitored the crop raiding in 2020-2022, using this knowledge we are now focusing our efforts on the mitigation as well as applying our knowledge from the collar data.

Research - The push-me pull you of elephant movement.

With this project, we investigate whether the male elephants of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park show significantly lower levels of trace minerals compared to zoo animals and wild elephants sampled elsewhere and that the availability of specific minerals in and around the park influences their movements to and through the national park and surrounding community lands.

Our objectives are:

- 1) To assess the mineral intake of male elephants in the park
- 2) To determine the concentration of minerals in the water, soil, and vegetation in the park
- 3) To identify possible links between seasonal fluctuations in the numbers of elephants and the availability of minerals in the environment
- 4) To compare the spatial distribution of elephants in the park to the spatial distribution of minerals in soil, water, and vegetation
- 5) Identify important foraging areas inside and outside the park (through collar data) and identify if these are mineral-rich areas.

We are utilising satellite tracking collars to help us answer these key questions. The ten adult male elephants collared in August 2022 are giving us great insight into the movement, habitat usage, and seasonal migration data. During the rainy season, their range increases significantly with elephants leaving the MPNP and Nxai Pan National Park complex; one elephant utilises Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe as part of his home range. As the region got dryer, all the collared bulls returned to the Boteti region (Figure 2).

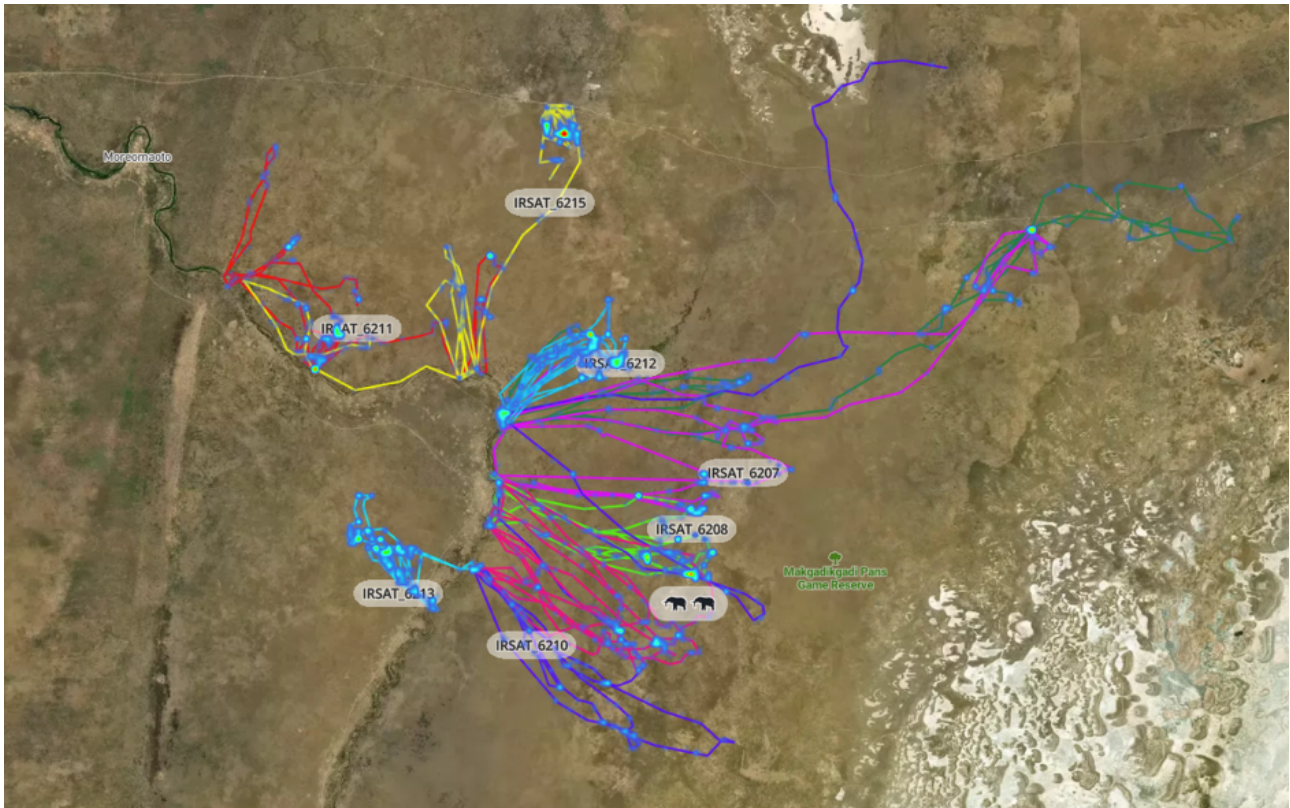


Figure 2: As rains became more infrequent, collared male elephants returned to the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park and Nxai Pan National Park complex.

Student research

This year, we welcomed PhD student Isabelle Endacott from the University of Liverpool, United Kingdom and Masters' students Vera Ruijs and Rebecka Relfsson from the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Isabelle's work looks at how the composition of wildlife and livestock species in a community affects parasite transmission dynamics and if wildlife species richness in a community affects parasite prevalence in livestock. She is also investigating whether community ecology relates to parasite prevalence and diversity in Botswana and if certain wildlife species influence parasite transmission (to livestock) more than others in a mixed system.

Vera's study investigated the potential of using olfactory cues in elephant pathway soil to re-direct elephant pathways away from crops and human settlements. To manipulate elephant movement, treatment of soil with olfactory cues was placed on the side that was initially less used in pathway branching events, aiming at stimulating the usage of these less-used sides. The 1500 elephant sightings, captured by camera traps on pathways towards the Boteti River in the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park, gave data for elephant pathway usage in the study. There was considerable variation in pathway usage by individual elephants and groups and usage during the day and night. A logistic regression in time series analyses revealed no significant immediate or sustained effect of the treatments on pathway usage. This could be due to the pre-existing olfactory cues on established pathways overshadowing the treatments, or elephants have a better understanding of the park than previously assumed.

Additionally, the elephants may have smelled the Boteti River water nearby, reducing their attention to the pathway treatments. Furthermore, the study found that elephants have an even greater preference for the initially more used pathways during darkness. This suggests that the elephants depend more on olfactory cues during the night.

We look forward to building on Vera's work, which has highlighted the need to better understand the factors influencing elephants' movement patterns on the macro and micro scale.

Rebecka utilised four years of data from our camera traps studies to investigate elephants' effects on other animal species and focused on how elephant presence on so-called elephant highways affects the presence of other herbivore species and predator species. Additionally, it examined if other herbivores use the elephants' presence as predation avoidance. The herbivore species included in the study were giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), greater kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), and impala (*Aepyceros melampus*). The predators were investigated as a group (consisting of the five largest African predator species). Lions (*Panthera leo*) were also examined, separately from the other predators. Logistic regression models testing the presence of each of the herbivore species on the elephant highways against the presence of elephants and predators showed that elephants affected the presence of giraffes positively.

In contrast, the presence of kudu and impala were unaffected. The presence of predators was almost exclusively non-significant, although almost none of the herbivore species were caught on the camera traps close in time to a predator. Logistic regression models testing predator presence against elephant presence showed no significant effect of elephant presence on predator presence. The study indicates that larger herbivores such as giraffes tend to be drawn to elephants, but further studies should be done to investigate better the elephants' effect on the smaller herbivores and the predators.

Geke Woudsta finished up her Masters thesis at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences having conducted fieldwork with us in July-November 2022. Her work investigated the differences in feeding behaviour and species selection due to the difference in body size in male African savannah elephants. The main objective was to explore how body size influences the foraging strategy between male elephants. Differences in feeding behaviour, selection of woody plant species and feeding patch choices of male African savannah elephants, according to sex and physical condition, were examined during the dry season in Makgadikgadi Pans National Park in Botswana. Behavioural observations of feeding bouts were used to investigate the duration of the feeding bout, number of mouthfuls, the part of plant species eaten, foraging intensity index, feeding height and plant height. Vegetation sampling used both a feeding plot and a control plot to determine the woody species selection and the feeding patch choice. The youngest elephants (10-20 years) exhibited more selective feeding behaviour than older elephants (21-25 and 26+ years), as indicated by the lower foraging intensity index score, selection of smaller branches, browsing for a shorter amount of time, a lower number of mouthfuls, and a higher bite rate. The oldest males (26+ years) had the least diverse diet of woody plant species, with a small number of species dominating the diet, whereas the elephants 21-25 years of age had the widest range in their diet in term of woody plant species and a positive selection for *Philenoptera violacea* and *Dichrostachys cinerea*. The oldest elephants (26+ years) selected patches that offered the highest density of edible species. In contrast, the younger elephants (10-20 and 21-25 years) focused on patches with the most significant number of preferred species and with a high richness of woody species present. These results suggest that body size is a vital factor in understanding dietary differences within male African savannah elephants in terms of feeding behaviour, selection of woody plant species as well as feeding patch choices. This is consistent with the foraging hypothesis, which states that a larger body size enables the consumption and digestion of higher quantities of low-quality forage while still obtaining sufficient nutritional benefits to match their energy demands.

In addition, using our initial satellite collar data, Jip Vader used historical data for her honours thesis to investigate the movement ecology of 10 adult male African savannah elephants and their habitat use in both protected and unprotected lands. She looked at daily patterns, hourly variations, monthly trends, temperature influences, individual preferences, feeding and resting patterns, ecological insights and the influence of musth. She found significant variation in the size of core home ranges and broader habitat utilisation across individual elephants. Highlighting the necessity for adaptable conservation strategies that consider the unique characteristics of each elephant's mobility patterns. The difference seen between the composition of available land and the actual use of habitats shows their selectivity of preferred habitat types. 584 This choice was consistent across the 10 males with specific habitat types, with selectivity for scrublands in protected areas and roads outside of protected areas whilst avoiding crops and open ground.

Research publications 2023

- **Relfsson, R** (2023). *African elephants' effect on the temporal use of elephant highways by predator and prey: Makgadikgadi Pans National Park*. Masters Thesis. University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Available [here](#).
- **Ruijs, V.** (2023). *Investigating the use of olfactory cues to re-direct African savannah elephant pathways: A potential conflict mitigation tool*. Masters Thesis. University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Available [here](#).
- **Woudstra, G.** (2023). *The influence of body size on the foraging strategy of the male African savannah elephant Elephant in Makgadikgadi Pans National Park, Botswana*. Masters Thesis. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway. Available [here](#).
- **Vader, J.** (2023). *Preliminary Data on the Movement Ecology and Behaviour of Ten Adult Male African Savannah Elephants (Loxodonta africana) in Botswana and Zimbabwe*. MSc. Wildlife Biology & Conservation Thesis. Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom

Education

Monthly activities were delivered at our three partner primary schools Environmental Education Clubs. This year we had 70 students registered for at Khumaga Primary School, 19 students from Moreomaoto Primary School, and 38 students from Mogolokwane Primary School in Phuduhudu Village.

On the 8th of June, in partnership with Motopi Junior Secondary School, we hosted a conservation career fair to expose students to diverse and sustainable career opportunities (Photos 4-). EfA, alongside other NGOs like Wild Entrust Botswana and SAVE Wildlife Botswana, had booths to hold exhibits and discussions with the students. The career fair was organised by the school for the Form Three students who will be writing their Junior Certificate Examinations later this year. Over 100 students were in attendance as they rotated through each booth in groups (Photos 7-8).



Photo 7-8: Careers Fair at Motopi Junior Secondary School

Unfortunately, as in 2022 we were not able to give the children the opportunity to go on safari in the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park, as with the tourism industry still recovering from the devastating affects of the pandemic they were unable to help us with this endeavour. We certainly hope that recovery in this industry continues and that 2024 will see the return of this vital element of our school's education program.

Alongside many of our private funders, these activities are funded by Natural Selections Conservation Trust, The Memphis Zoo and Jacksonville Zoo and Gardens.

Talks and Presentations

We continued to engage and educate the international community through our Social Media channels as well as online lectures and lessons, Q&A's and in person lectures and talks. We are often invited to lecture students both in the field in Botswana, where visiting students from the University of Florida had the opportunity to learn about our work, alongside the trails and challenges of human-elephant conflict. Our Founder and CEO, Dr Kate Evans often engages with students through [SkypeAScientist](#) and this is the second year she has volunteered on this platform and reached pupils in the USA, Romania and the UK.

- **Evans, K.** *Beyond academia as a conservationist.* Lincoln University, United Kingdom
- **Kong, S & Sehularo, W.** *Future Research Priorities for Conservation Management of Natural Resources and Land-use in Northern Botswana.* Maun Lodge, Botswana
- **Evans, K & Sehularo, W.** *Male elephants: myths, musth, mentors & mankind.* Lunchtime Seminar, Bangor University, United Kingdom
- **Evans, K & Sehularo, W.** *Conservation in Practice.* Student Lecture, Bangor University, United Kingdom
- **Sehularo, W.** Attendance of the IUCN Human Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence conference and presentation during the interactive session, ***Rethinking Environmental Education*** during Oxford University, United Kingdom
- **Evans, K.** Spoke to 50+ 7–8-year-olds at Cambridge School of Bucharest, Romania for *Skype A Scientist* about her life as a zoologist
- **Kong, S, Sehularo, W,** spoke with cyclists from the Maun 200+ Charity Bike Ride to tell them about EfA and elephant conservation within the Boteti Region in partnership with Natural Selections and Meno a Kwenā
- **Evans, K.** Was interviewed by five, 11- & 12-year-olds for their science project. Frankfurt International School, Germany for *Skype A Scientist*
- **Sehularo, W, Radinonyane, M, Motsentwa, T,** presented to visiting students from the University of Florida at the SKL Campsite in the Park
- **Evans, K.** *Male elephants: myths, musth, mentors & mankind.* Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway
- **Evans, K.** *In the footsteps of elephants: A journey from biologist to conservationist.* WIND, Lund University, Sweden
- **Sehularo, W, Radinonyane, M, Motsentwa, T, Bolekanye, T** participated in the Motopi Career Fair in partnership with Natural Selections
- **Sehularo, W, Radinonyane, M, Motsentwa, T, Bolekanye, T** spoke to donors at the Meno a Kwenā lodge
- **Evans, K., Sehularo, W. Motsentwa, T.** Social Aspect of Conservation: Conservation in Practice. Summer Sustainability School, Gothenburg University, Sweden
- **Evans, K** *Cordials & Conservation.* Talk at the Jacksonville Zoo, Florida, United States of America
- **Evans K.** Art for Elephants Fundraiser, day of talks, activities, and public interactions with over 1000 people. Memphis Zoo, Memphis, United States of America
- **Evans, K.** *Discover the lives of male elephants.* Public Lecture. Phoenix Zoo, Arizona, United States of America
- **Evans, K.** *Elephants Conservation and Field Biology.* Staff talk, Phoenix Zoo, Arizona, United States of America

- **Evans, K.** Talk to visitor Service personnel of the Maryland Zoo, Baltimore, United States of America
- **Evans, K.** Staff Q&A session. Maryland Zoo, Baltimore, United States of America
- **Evans, K.** *The Push-me Pull-you of Botswana's elephants: what is driving range expansion?* Public Lecture Maryland Zoo, Baltimore, United States of America
- **Evans, K.** *Conserving elephants in a human world.* Lecture. Leahurst Veterinary College, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- **Evans, K (in person), Sehularo W, Motsentwa T (online).** Plenary speech *Beyond academia as a conservationist.* ACCE (Challenges of a Changing Environment Doctoral Training Partnership) Conference, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom
- **Evans K.** *Elephant Conservation and Research.* Oxfordshire Hospital School. Skype A Scientist School Talks, Online
- **Evans, K.** *Elefun: Environmental Education in Botswana.* Gothenburg Global Biodiversity Centre Annual Members Meeting, Gothenburg, Sweden

Meetings

In addition, we have participated in and contributed to many vital meetings

- **Kong, S, Sehularo, W, Radinonyane, M, Motsentwa, T, Lekang, B.** Management plan meeting with Dr. James Bradley and DWNP at the EfA camp
- **Radinonyane, M. & Bosele, C.** Human-Wildlife Conflict Meeting- Boteti Region, Rakops, Botswana
- **Sehularo. W. & Evans, K.** *Good Planet Workshop on Developing multi-thematic projects for a greater holistic impact.* Zoom
- **Sehularo, W.** Human Wildlife Conflict National Meeting, Gaborone, Botswana
- **Sehularo. W.** Khumaga Playgroup Graduation, Khumaga, Botswana
- **Sehularo, W. & Gabel, M.** Assisting Junior Rangers, Maun, Botswana
- **Kong, S. Sehularo, W. Gabel, M. & Bollen, R.** Junior Rangers Environmental Awareness Conference, Maun, Botswana
- **Evans, K.** Workshops invited expert. Advancing a comparative species perspective on adolescent development. National Institute of Health, Washington DC., United States of America
- **Radinonyane, M.,** discussed the poultry business proposal with the VDC of Khumaga.
- **Radinonyane, M.,** attended a VDC meeting to discuss project proposals before the arrival of the Vice President in September.
- **Radinonyane, M.,** attended a follow up meeting for the poultry business proposal with the VDC of Khumaga.
- **Sehularo, W, Radinonyane, M, Bolekanye, T** met with the Motopi VDC in a consultation meeting for the upcoming Motopi cluster fence
- **Sehularo, W, Radinonyane, M, Motsentwa, T, Bolekanye, T** participated in the Motopi Career Fair in partnership with Natural Selections
- **Kong, S, Sehularo, W, Motsentwa, T, Molosiwa, M, Lekang, B,** filmed for the Wilderness series with BBC
- **Sehularo, W, Radinonyane, M, Bolekanye, T, Lekang, B.** Phuduhudu Farmers Committee & Phuduhudu Village Development Committee to discuss cluster fencing, Phuduhudu
- **Radinonyane, M.** Khumaga Village Development Committee to discuss the proposed nursery project. Khumaga
- **Kong, S & Sehularo, W.** *Future Research Priorities for Conservation Management of Natural Resources and Land-use in Northern Botswana.* Maun Lodge, Botswana

- **Sehularo, W.** Attendance of the IUCN Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence conference Oxford University, United Kingdom

Media

- **Evans, K.** WJZ TV live TV interview from the Maryland Zoo, Baltimore, United States of America
- **Kong, S, Sehularo, W, Motsentwa, T, Molosiwa, M, Lekang, B,** filmed for the Wilderness series with BBC and we feature in Wilderness with Simon Reeve, Series 1 Episode 4: Kalahari
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m001tkgb>

Outreach – Community Coexistence Project (CCP)

We continue to focus on training and enabling communities to protect their crops and remain safe around elephants. This year we built another cluster fence in the village of Rakops (Photo 9), expanding our work and reach to another village and taking the number of farmers filed protected to 219 farmers' fields covering and thus protecting 2440.25 Hectares (Figure 3). Here, we employed two community officers, Miss Catherine Bosele and Mr Letshabo Ramakhubu; both works part-time and are being trained to work much more independently of our core team based in Khumaga and setting the standard for us to be able to extend our reach further as required and as permits and funding allow.



Photo 9: Efa Community Outreach and Education Coordinator, Mr Walona Sehularo, demonstrates connecting offset brackets to an electric fence.

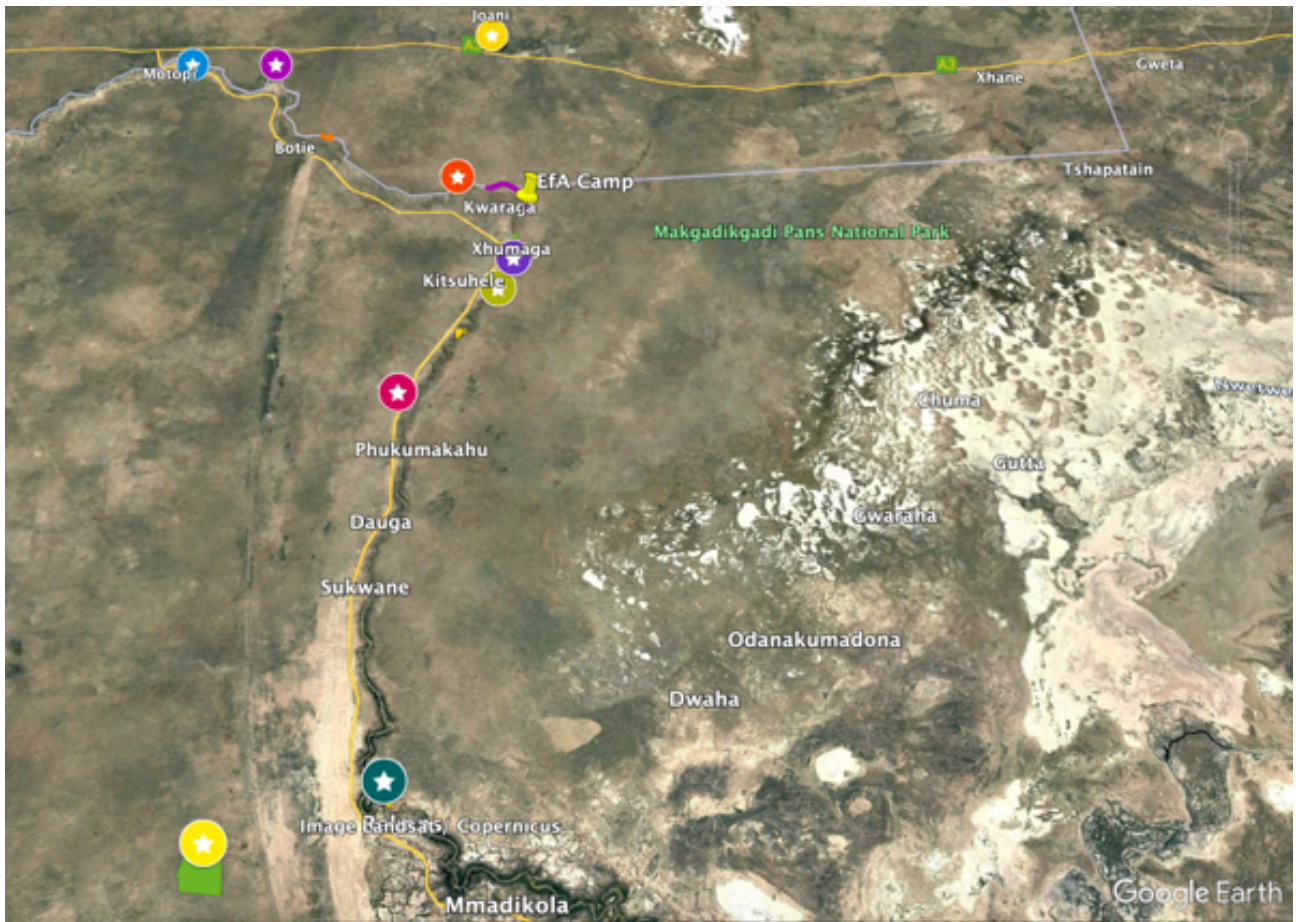


Figure 3: Google Earth map showing the location of the cluster fences (coloured stars), that we have funded and installed in the Boteti River region.

In addition, having received requests for assistance from four groups of farmers in the village of Motopi for a cluster fence, progress has been made towards selecting the location of a cluster fence, which we will assist with funding and building a solar-electric fence to protect its perimeter. The cluster will incorporate 20 farmers' fields, which have been heavily impacted by foraging elephants. While scouting the area and marketing the cluster farm's potential perimeter, elephant tracks and dung were frequently observed.

Through communications with community members, we understand that the people of Motopi are hopeful that this project will prove beneficial to their aims of returning to subsistence farming. We plan to construct the fence in 2024 and are working to secure additional funding to assist the other cluster farms that have come forward seeking assistance.

We have faced some challenges this year with the farmers in Moreoamato not maintaining their fence. These failures to do so resulted in the current flow being affected, and thus, the fence was not electrified, making it much easier for the elephants to access the fields. We are disappointed with the farmers' lack of effort and commitment and are investigating why initial enthusiasm and dedication has faded. Sadly, one of our cluster farms had two solar batteries, a charge controller, and an energiser stolen. These are essential for maintaining the security infrastructure protecting crops from elephants. The loss of this equipment has dealt a significant blow to the progress we've made towards coexistence, and the farmers are understandably devastated after much effort and time was put into the fences' planning, installation, and maintenance. Once our team was notified, EFA immediately reported the theft to the local authorities and provided the serial numbers of the equipment. To date the equipment has not been recovered.

We have been working hard to get permission from the North-West District Council (NWDC) to start the construction of a fence to protect a key water resource and farmers' fields in the village of Phuduhudu. The perimeter of the fence will span 6.66 kilometres, enclosing an area of 2.26 square kilometres or 226 hectares. Unfortunately, we have yet to receive a reply and thus, construction has been delayed. The aim is to electrify around a communal watering hole built by the NWDC that is intended for livestock but has however been utilised by elephants. As it is an area of high probability of human-elephant interactions, we hope to be able to help the community protect it and to live alongside elephants as much as possible (Photo 10).



Photo 10: Some of the farmers dependent on the Phuduhudu Communal Watering Hole have requested help from Elephants for Africa to fence with an electric fence to inhibit elephants from destroying this important infrastructure.

In conjunction with the cluster programme, it is important that the farmers utilise other mitigation tools and so we continue to:

- Source and deliver chilli to farmers and train them in its use for mitigation
- Source and distribute eye goggles, gas masks and rubber gloves (PPE) for the farmers to use whilst preparing chilli for mitigation
- 2 x Training workshops on the cultivation of chilli to the chilli plot owners
- Provision of chilli seedlings to chilli plot owners
- Host Living with Elephants workshops so that communities can learn how to interpret elephant behaviour and thus stay safe around elephants
- We have 13 tents, which we loan out to farmers during the farming seasons, enabling them to stay in their tents to maintain the mitigation, such as burning chilli dung bricks
- Hosted 3 annual farmers meetings to discuss with farmers the challenges we, and they, face in the administration of the programme to improve the programme.

With the cost of importing chilli from Zimbabwe and the closure of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks chilli plot in Khumaga, we had already invested in creating a local supply of chilli, the need for this was increased when the ban on the importation of capsicum came into effect in January 2022. To

support the farmers in doing this, we have built 22 chilli plots and are sourcing chilli from commercial farmers in Botswana.

Motopi Tree Nursery Project

With the recent loss of riverine forest due to the reconstruction of the wildlife fence on the western boundary of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park, we have been trying to create a local tree nursery to replace the loss of this valuable resource. Initially, we identified Khumaga to be the best location; however, due to the inability to get a reliable water source, we have changed our focus to the village of Motopi, where the community is keen to support this initiative and approval has been given by the Motopi Village Development Committee to proceed with the tree nursery project..

This work was funded by the Elephant Crisis Fund. The Jacksonville Zoo and Gardens and Natural Selections Conservation Trust, alongside many of our private donors.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Financial Position

The charity held reserves of £46, 3456 as of 31st December of 2023 (£86.737 as of 31st of December 2022), of which £35, 498 is restricted (£66,850 as of 31st December 2022).

Reserves policy

Funds held at the year-end cover three months of running costs for the charity which is deemed to be sufficient and is in line with the charity policy.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

- Continue to follow the movement of the collared elephants and sample the vegetation, soil and water in their range.
- Continue to monitor the impact of the fence on elephant movement and human-elephant conflict
- Employ an Education Officer that will be resident in either Motopi or Moreomaoto
- Get additional help for our communications through social media
- Welcome and accommodate more student, interns and visitors at our camp on the banks of the Boteti
- We will continue to work with and advise other NGO scientists and interested parties and contribute actively to the Elephant Specialist Advisory Group of South Africa, the proposed KAZA Elephant Working Group and the Botswana Human-Wildlife Conflict Working Group.
- Supervise and support students through their undergraduate and postgraduate degrees.
- Proceed with Motopi tree nursery
- Build cluster fence in Motopi

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is a company limited by guarantee governed in accordance its Memorandum and Articles of Association. The charity is a company governed by its governing document, a trust deed.

Recruitment and appointment of new trustees

The charity is constated by a board of trustees. All new appointments are elected by the board.

Induction and training of new trustees

All new trustees are given a copy of this constitution and any amendments made to it and a copy of the CIO's latest trustees' annual report and statement of accounts, last annual reports, budget, strategic plan and recent newsletters. Ideally the board meets up in person, nowadays virtually to welcome the new trustees and address any questions they may have.

Fundraising and partnerships

Elephants for Africa is funded via a range of sources, including Trusts and Foundations, zoological societies, corporate sponsorship, individual donors, online initiatives, and fundraising events. Our CEO has reduced her working hours in order to supplement her personal income, which has impacted our fundraising efforts. In response, we are exploring alternative fundraising strategies and considering the employment of an administrator to alleviate the administrative workload. This should allow the CEO to dedicate her available hours more effectively to donor stewardship, fundraising and research. The trustees would like to thank all who generously support our work. A huge thanks to all our staff and volunteers in Botswana and the UK who continue supporting and contributing to our work. Elephants for Africa works in close partnership with the Botswana registered NGO, Elephants for Africa.

Risk management

We acknowledge that it is the responsibility of the trustees to identify, assess and manage the risks to the charity's work. The risks we have identified are a) receiving less funding b) staff turnover c) impact of the global economic climate and the ongoing restrictions d) damage to its reputation.

- a) Staff changes has meant that our online budget, including income and potential income, which the trustees have access to, have not been updated as regularly as the planned monthly updates. Moving forward we will get back to the monthly updates.
- b) We have monthly metrics we measure ourselves against to highlight any areas we need to focus on and address.
- c) Whilst our director has remained constant throughout the charity's history, we have high turnover of our senior staff in Botswana, which have been historically recruited from outside of Botswana due to the lack of skilled personnel in Botswana. Since 2014 we have focused on capacity building to enable the staff to be predominantly Botswana (at the end of 2020 all field personnel were Botswana) and are increasing looking for funding to offer more training and development opportunities. In 2021 recruitment of a new Project Manager within Botswana and in 2022 we recruited an international Project Manager to fill this role, who joined the team in August after permits were secured.
- d) Satellite internet in camp as well as good mobile phone connections enables our Director to have weekly meetings with senior staff in the field and be accessible to all staff members.
- e) We carry out diligence with any interested partners that may wish to highlight our work and/or corporate sponsors. We acknowledge that it is the responsibility of the trustees to identify, assess and manage the risks to the charity's work. The risks we have identified are a) receiving less funding b) staff turnover c) damage to its reputation.

Use of Volunteers

Elephants for Africa would not have been able to develop to where we are today without the dedication of many volunteers who offer their time and expertise. This year, we have been grateful to those supporters who have given their time to clear our ID dataset, continue to develop our online presence and technical support. Without our volunteers, we simply could not have achieved all that we have done. They are vital to the running of the CIO. We ensure that each volunteer feels valued by taking the time to regularly thank them in person, when possible, or via personal emails and letters.

**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
for the year end 31 December 2023**

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company number

CE14721 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1179318

Principal address

Tithe Barn
Ridge Lane, Hook
Hampshire
RG27 9AS
United Kingdom

Trustees

J Graham
B Courtenay
D Matthias
M Henley

Independent examiner

LDP Luckmans
1110 Elliott Court
Coventry Business Park
Herald Avenue
Coventry
CV5 6UB

Approved by order of the board of trustees on 30th October 2024 and signed on its behalf by:


..... David Matthias Trustee

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF
ELEPHANTS FOR AFRICA**

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of Elephants for Africa ('the Company')

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Elephants for Africa (the Trust) for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the charity's trustees of the Company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act').

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your charity's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5) (b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe:

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the Company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities (applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.


M D Spafford
LDP Luckmans
1110 Elliott Court
Coventry Business Park
Herald Avenue
Coventry
West
Midlands
CV5 6UB

Date: 31st October 2024



Conservation through research and education					
Charity Name: Elephants for Africa			Charity No (if any)	1179318	CC17a
Annual accounts for the period					
Period start date	01/01/2023	To	Period end date	31/12/2023	

Section A Statement of financial activities

Recommended categories by activity	Details of own analysis	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted income funds £	Endowment funds £	Total this year £	Total last year £
Incoming resources from generated funds (Note 3)			F01	F02	F03	F04	F05
Donations & legacies		S01	39,480	27,488	-	66,968	172,638
Voluntary income		S02	-	-	-	-	-
Activities for generating funds		S03	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income		S04	366	-	-	366	-
Incoming resources from charitable activities		S05	821	-	-	821	114
Other incoming resources		S06	-	-	-	-	-
Total incoming resources			40,667	27,488		68,155	172,752
Costs of Generating Funds (Notes 4-5)							
Costs of generating voluntary income		S07	4,458	140		4,598	3,465
		S08					
Fundraising trading costs		S09					
Separate material item of expense		S10					
Charitable activities		S11	43,934	58,700		102,635	90,110
Governance costs		S12	1,314			1,314	1,080
Other resources expended		S13					
Total resources expended			49,707	58,840		108,547	94,655
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers			(9,040)	(31,352)	-	(40,392)	78,097
Gross transfers between funds							
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before other recognised gains/(losses)							
		S15	-	-	-	-	
		S16	(9,040)	(31,352)	-	(40,392)	78,097

Other recognised gains/(losses)

Gains and losses on revaluation of
fixed assets for the charity's own use

S17

Pensions

S18

Net movement in funds

S19

Total funds brought forward

S20

Total funds carried forward

S21

-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
(9,040)	(31,352)	-	(40,392)	78,097
19,887	66,850	-	86,737	8,640
10,847	35,498	-	46,345	86,737

The notes form part of these financial statements

Section B

Balance sheet

	Note	Unrestricted funds £ F01	Restricted income funds £ F02	Endowment funds £ F03	Total this year £ F04	Total last year £ F05
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	B01	3,126	11,585	-	14,711	18,534
	B02	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	B03	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total fixed assets</i>	B04	3,126	11,585	-	14,711	18,534
Current assets						
Stock and work in progress	B05	1,450	-	-	1,450	2,403
Debtors (Note 6)	B06	-	-	-	-	-
Other Debtors	B07	-	-	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	B08	8,504	23,913	-	32,417	66,701
<i>Total current assets</i>	B09	9,954	23,913	-	33,867	69,104
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (Note 7)	B10	2,233	-	-	2,233	900
<i>Net current assets/(liabilities)</i>	B11	7,721	23,913		31,634	68,204
<i>Total assets less current liabilities</i>	B12	10,847	35,498		46,345	86,737
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year (Note 7)	B13	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for liabilities and charges	B14	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Net assets</i>	B15	10,847	35,498		46,345	86,737
Funds of the Charity						
Unrestricted funds	B16	10,847			10,847	19,887
Surplus/ (Deficit)	B17					
Restricted income funds (Note 8)	B18		35,498		35,498	66,850
Opening Balance Equity (Note 8)	B19					
<i>Total funds</i>	B20	10,847	35,498		46,345	86,737

Elephants *for* Africa 
Conservation through research and education
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
for the year ended 31 December 2023

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 30th October 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



D Matthias - Trustee

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

The Charity is a company limited by guarantee. It does not have share capital and the liability of each member is limited to the guarantee given by that member which shall not exceed £1.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

At the time of approving the accounts, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the trust has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The trustees therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. In making this assessment, the trustees are required to consider a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The charitable company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland':

- The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably.

Investment income and other income are included when receivable.

Expenditure

Resources expended are included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis. Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Expenditure which is directly attributable to specific activities has been included in these cost categories. Where costs are attributable to more than one activity they have been apportioned across the cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of these resources.

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include the audit fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the company.


Elephants *for* Africa
Conservation through research and education
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
for the year ended 31 December 2023

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery -	20% on cost
Computer equipment -	33% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on its charitable activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The charitable company pension scheme was curtailed in 2020 to curtail costs, due to the pandemic – it is yet to be reinstated.

Contributions in respect of earnings paid by the charity to defined pension contribution schemes are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they are payable to the schemes.

2. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31 December 2023.

**Section C
(cont)**

Notes to the accounts

Note 3

Analysis of incoming resources

Incoming resources may be further analysed if this would help the reader of the accounts.

	Analysis	This year £	Last year £
Voluntary income	Donations and gifts	66,968	172,638
	Total	66,968	172,638
Investment income		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
	Total	-	-
Incoming resources from charitable activities	Sales of Merchandise	821	114
			-
			-
			-
			-
	Total	821	114

Note 4 Analysis of resources expended

Resources expended may be further analysed if this would help the reader of the accounts.

	Analysis	This year £	Last year £
Costs of generating voluntary income	Incurred seeking donations	4,458	3,465
	Total	4,458	3,465

Fundraising trading costs		-	-
		-	-
	Total	-	-

Separate material item of expense			
		-	-
	Total		

Charitable activities

Cost of Merchandise & other consumables	953	581
Donations to Botswana	47,953	54,263
Travel	177	-
Consultant & contractor	40,087	30,447
Computer & IT costs	475	1,186
Postage	96	96
Insurance	424	424
Utilities & consumables	1,057	21
Bank charges	327	233
Telephone & internet	662	579
Repairs & renewals	118	
Research & data collection	5,582	
Legal & Professional	241	427
Depreciation	4,483	1,852
Total	102,635	90,109

Governance Costs

Independent Examination fees	1,314	1,080
	-	-
Total	1,314	1,080


Elephants for Africa
 Conservation through research and education
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
 for the year ended 31 December 2023

Note 5 **Paid employees**
Please complete this note if the charity has any employees.

5.1 Staff Costs

	This year £	Last year £
Gross wages, salaries and benefits in kind	-	-
Employer's National Insurance costs		
Pension costs	-	-
Total staff costs	-	-

5.2 Average number of full-time equivalent employees in the year

The parts of the charity in which the employees work

	This year Number	Last year Number
Fundraising	-	-
Charitable Activities	-	-
Governance	-	-
Other		
	-	-

There were no employees during the year that received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000.

Note 6 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery	Computer Equipment	Totals
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 st January 2023	18,524	1,863	20,386
Additions	188	472	660
At 31 st December 2023	<u>18,712</u>	<u>2,335</u>	<u>21,046</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 st January 2023	1,852	-	1,852
Charge for the year	3,705	778	4,483
At 31 st December 2023	<u>5,557</u>	<u>778</u>	<u>6,335</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 st December 2023	<u>13,155</u>	<u>1,556</u>	<u>14,711</u>
At 31 st December 2022	<u>16,671</u>	<u>1,863</u>	<u>18,534</u>


Elephants for Africa
 Conservation through research and education
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
 for the year ended 31 December 2023

Note 7 Debtors and prepayments

Please complete this note if the charity has any debtors or prepayments.

Analysis of debtors

Trade debtors

Amounts due from subsidiary and associated undertakings

Other debtors

Prepayments and accrued income

Total

Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
This year	Last year	This year	Last year
£	£	£	£
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Note 8 Creditors and accruals

Please complete this note if the charity has any creditors or accruals.

8.1 Analysis of creditors

Loans and overdrafts

Trade creditors

Amounts due to subsidiary and associated undertakings

Other creditors

Accruals and deferred income

Total

Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
This year	Last year	This year	Last year
£	£	£	£
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
2,233	900	-	-
2,233	900	-	-

8.2 Security over assets

If any loan, overdraft or other creditor holds a charge or other security over any assets of the charity please provide details.

Note 9 Endowment and restricted income funds

Please complete this section if the charity has any endowment or restricted income funds.

9.1 Funds held

Please give a brief description of any of the following type of funds held by the charity:

- permanent endowment funds (PE);
- expendable endowment funds (EE); and
- restricted income funds, including special trusts, of the charity (R).

Fund Name	Type PE, EE or R	Purpose and Restrictions
Global Giving	R	Various donations to use for the following projects: Camp improvements, Elephants Responses to the return of hunting, Botswana's future environmental stewards 2022-23, male elephants of Makgadikgadi and EfA Community Empowerments
Elephants Crisis Fund	R	Mitigating human-elephant conflict around wildlife corridors to secure future habitat options for elephants in Central Botswana
David Matthias	R	Promotion of educational comics in South Africa Schools
Jacksonville Zoo	R	Field office work in Botswana

**Section C
(cont)**

Notes to the accounts

9.2 Movements of major funds

Please give details of the movements of the major funds summarised in the restricted and endowment columns of the Statement of Financial Activities.

Fund names	Fund balances brought forward £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers £	Gains and losses £	Fund balances carried forward £
Maryland Zoological Society	26,187		(18,412)	-	-	7,775
Memphis Zoo						
Jacksonville Zoo	21,464	13,945	(19,503)	-	-	15,906
Global Giving	7,362	10,543	(17,298)	-	-	606
County of Milwaukee Zoo	1,375		(5)	-	-	1,370
Elephant Crisis Fund	9,622		(621)	-	-	9,001
Rhode Island Zoological	840		-	-	-	840
David Matthias		3,000	(3,000)			-
Total Funds	66,850	27,488	(58,840)	-	-	35,498

9.3 Transfers between funds

Please give details of any transfers between funds.

From Fund (Name)	To Fund (Name)	Reason	Amount

Note 10

Transactions with related parties

If the charity has any transactions with related parties (other than the trustee expenses explained in note 6) details of such transactions should be provided in this note. If there are no transactions to report, please enter "None" in the relevant boxes

Section C (cont)

Notes to the accounts

10.1 Remuneration and benefits

Please give the amount of, and legal authority for, any remuneration or other benefits paid to a trustee or other related parties by the charity or any institution or company connected with it.

Name of trustee or connected party	Legal authority (eg order, governing document)	Amounts paid or benefit value	
		This year £	Last year £
None	None	None	None

10.2 Loans

Please give details of and amounts owing to or from the charity's trustees or other related parties by the charity at the year end.

	Name of trustee or connected party	Legal authority	Amount owing	
			This year £	Last year £
Due to trustees and related parties				
Due from trustees and related parties				

Please give details of any transaction undertaken by (or on behalf of) the charity in which a trustee or related party has a material interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Name of the trustee or related party	Relationship to charity	Description of the transaction(s)	This year £	Last year £

Note 11
Additional Disclosures

The following are significant matters which are not covered in other notes and need to be included to provide a proper understanding of the accounts. If there is insufficient room here, please add a separate sheet.