elephant family

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Chairman’s introduction

To those who have supported us and fellow conservationists: whilst 2006 was not the easiest of years for elephant family, it was, in the end, very successful.

As with many charities, fundraising in a highly competitive marketplace was a huge challenge but one that was significantly alleviated by the very successful Durbar we held at Petersham House. As a result of this spectacular evening, we were able to raise over £500,000 which enabled us not only to continue supporting our long term projects but also to launch some new ones. To all who helped make the Petersham House event the success it was, an enormous (if not elephantine) Thank You.

This, plus other funding, has allowed us to continue to support our primary objectives of providing specialised veterinary care in the field; providing education and training to both mahouts and owners; working with governments, agencies and local communities to address the devastating effects of elephant-human conflict and also, where possible, rescuing elephants in need. To that end, we are deeply indebted to our supporters in the field, as well as our employees in the office, for the energy, commitment and passion they bring to this cause.

As we look forward, we are hopeful on a number of fronts. Our network, both in the range states and with other organisations, is getting stronger; we are in talks with another Asian elephant-related charity with regard to working together and pooling resources; we have additional contacts and skills in the field and we have an undiminished passion for the preservation of this apex species.

Brian Hadfield
Chairman, elephant family
How we are saving the Asian elephant

Objectives of the charity
The Asian elephant is under severe threat of extinction. In order to protect this species, which has held such religious, cultural and commercial importance to so many people across the world, we approach the issue from two perspectives: conservation and welfare.

elephant family promotes the conservation of the environments that harbour wild herds and works to sympathetically develop human settlements that are affected by the presence of Asian elephants in the wild or in captivity.

We raise public awareness, both nationally and internationally, of the threats to the survival of the Asian elephant and of the need to develop long-term, viable initiatives at grassroots and national levels.
Patrons
The Rajmata of Jaipur
Sir Evelyn de Rothschild
Goldie Hawn
Sir George Martin, CBE

Trustees in 2006
Caroline Casey
Nicholas Claxton
Dugal Muller
Lord Robin Russell
Mark Shand

elephant family currently has a self-perpetuating board of Trustees

Chairman
Brian Hadfield

Staff in 2006
Dr Khyne U Mar
Senior consultant vet

Ruth Powys
Fundraising & Campaigns

Edwina Kinsella-Bevan
Projects

Nikki Santilli
Publications

Vanessa Kilduff,
Carly Vincent
Fundraising & Events

Laoise Meek
Office management

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Website: www.elephantfamily.org
How we work

**elephant family**
Since 2002, we have been making a difference for Asian elephants both wild and captive. As conservationists, we protect wild elephant habitat. But we also look after domesticated individuals, caring for elephants and their keepers.

**What we do**
- Veterinary care – providing specialist medical treatment to domesticated elephants and training to their keepers
- Support for mahouts and elephant owners – in the form of training, community-building and representation
- Mitigation of human-elephant conflict between wild elephants and local human populations
- Rescue – we save individual elephants from adverse situations, such as street begging. We are also actively involved in finding long-term solutions that will prevent these situations altogether by providing viable alternatives such as sanctuaries
- Education – raising awareness of the plight of the Asian elephant and the threats to its survival. Our educational work benefits mahouts in the field and the general public in the UK.

**How we deliver our work**
- Working directly, through our staff abroad, with elephants, their mahouts, owners and camp managers on the ground
- Integrating a small number of our staff with grassroots projects – we maximize expert resources while maintaining a slim but efficient UK base
- Fundraising – through a range of activities, including events, elephant dating scheme and multi-fund online donation system.

Our projects

1: Human-elephant conflict in Orissa, India
While its habitat is being steadily eroded, devastated by aggressive deforestation, the Asian elephant is increasingly exposed to human settlements. Incidents of human-elephant conflict over land and food is inevitable and often fatal for both sides.

**Elephant paths destroyed by mining industries**
In the wake of unprecedented national and international economic growth, the Indian state of Orissa is attracting the world’s leading iron & steel companies to its reserves of iron ore. But it is the elephant that suffers. Iron ore is found in Orissa’s forests, the elephants’ habitat. Worse, the strip mining process devastates the land and its ecology for the long term.

Project partner
The Wildlife Protection Society of India

Project manager
Belinda Wright

Planning wildlife corridors
Responding to this particular grassroots issue, elephant family is co-funding a LANDSAT-based study to gain a clear picture of the changed forest landscape and any new migratory behaviour in affected elephants. The study will also identify specific areas where corridors are urgently needed. These results will be used to advise government in its management of future land development so that migratory corridors can be re-established and life-saving genetic links between herds maintained.
2: Human-elephant conflict in Uttarakhand, India

The ever-popular Rajaji National Park (RNP), famous for its Asian elephant habitat, is being eroded by villagers living on its borders who depend on the park for their resources.

Three separate sanctuaries were amalgamated to form the RNP in 1983. The park now covers an area of 820 sq km in the Shivalik hill range. Due to its location, it harbours an incredible variety of wildlife (including leopards and tigers) and flora but is particularly famous for its wild elephant population.

The RNP marks the north-western limits of the Asian elephant’s current range and is home to 23 species of mammals as well as 315 species of birds.

Humans too have also come to settle there. The van Gujjar tribespeople were successfully relocated out of the park in the late 1990s, however land on the fringes of the reserve is now being degraded by people living on its periphery, who put pressure on fuel sources, while their own crops are drawing elephants out to the villages and into conflict situations with the local people.

elephant family has joined forces with Friends Of Doon. In consultation with the director of Rajaji National Park, we have initiated an eco-development program in a village called Rasulpur, adjacent to the southern boundary of RNP. The aim of the programme is to wean Rasulpur’s inhabitants from their dependency on the forest by establishing and supporting viable alternatives to their current crops and fuel sources. Rasulpur is being developed as a model which can be replicated in the remaining 65 villages that surround the Park.

Despite the reality of human-elephant conflict, elephants are still central to India’s tourism trade. At elephant family, we understand the economic and cultural value of these elephants, but we are using our influence to encourage a more progressive approach to eco-tourism.

3: Veterinary care project in Jaipur, India

The elephants that live and work in the city of Jaipur suffer various effects from its inhospitable, desert climate, so different from their natural leafy habitat.

The elephants that live and work in the city of Jaipur suffer various effects from its inhospitable, desert climate, so different from their natural leafy habitat.

Amer’s elephants, our first action with the elephant family’s senior consultant vet, Dr Khyne U Mar carried out a thorough assessment of the health and behaviour of every elephant working at Amer.

As planned, 2005-2006 saw the establishment of a benchmark for the standards of elephant welfare for the Rajasthan government and elephant owners. Following this report many improvements have been made, such as greater provisions for shade and water, lighter saddles (unfortunately, these suffered from a design fault and are currently being revised), reduced working hours. In addition, twenty elephants were suspended from work as a direct result of Dr Mar’s report (with compensation from the Welfare Fund).

The ankush (a sharp steel hook on a heavy wooden handle, used to control elephants) has been used for centuries to communicate through the elephant’s thick skin. Today we know that something as light as a bamboo is sufficient. We have made it our goal to eliminate the ankush and have banned their use at Amer. Occasionally we find elephant owners who have returned to them, probably because they are impressive instruments, but, however remarkable they are, there is simply no excuse to use them on an animal and we issue penalties to those who do.
4: Veterinary care programme, Sumatra, Indonesia
Unlike the situation in India, there is no cultural or religious tie between Indonesians and the Sumatran elephant, so education is very much part of our project in Sumatra.

Caring for captured elephants involved in human-elephant conflict
Indonesia cradles an almost unparalleled richness of natural diversity from forests to wildlife and humanity itself (with hundreds of languages spoken across its islands). Here indeed lies a challenge to support the growing human population and developing economy while protecting and nurturing the natural landscape and the wildlife that inhabits it.

A burgeoning society will inevitably encroach upon natural reserves and it is unsurprising that, within this context, incidents of human-elephant conflict are soaring.

The veterinary team
While larger, international NGOs tackle the root causes of a depleting wild elephant population in Indonesia, elephant family gets involved at grassroots level to care for the individual elephants who are suffering the effects of the current situation.

Dealing with elephants involved in conflict with humans by capturing them is a system that we do not support. However, while it continues, elephant family looks after those captured elephants by treating their wounds, visiting them regularly with ongoing care, in the shape of food supplements and regular health check-ups. We also invest in the people who look after the elephants every day – the mahouts – providing uniforms, workshops and other motivating activities.

At the heart of this project is our team of vets who specialise in elephant care. Operating across 6 elephant conservation centres throughout northern Sumatra, they have a reputation for excellence and dedication. Their commitment and care extends to the mahouts for whom they provide in-house training, education and vital but simple contact and support.

In 2006, the team was called upon by the Indonesian government to assist in several difficult situations at other centres in Riau and Jambi: handling a problematic tusker, treating ten wild elephants that had been captured following human-elephant conflict and carrying out post mortems on six more that had been found dead (the post mortem revealed poison had caused their deaths).

5: Elephant rescue, Golden Triangle, Thailand
When we think of Thailand we conjure up a paradise on earth. But its elephants are struggling to exist and their outlook is shocking.

Rescuing street elephants, Thailand
The situation for captive elephants in Thailand has been in dramatic decline since 1989 when the government cancelled logging concessions for multinational companies. With the ban in place, hundreds of elephants were forced into unemployment together with their keepers. The solution for many seemed either to move into the cities, using their elephants to beg, or to continue to work in the now-illegal logging trade.

At the Golden Triangle Asian Elephant Foundation, begging elephants are rescued from the streets of Bangkok. The risk of using rescue as a conservation strategy is that the mahout is free to buy another elephant and continue begging. Sadly, the act of rescue can create a new trade in elephants.

However, GTAEF founder John Roberts has developed an innovative scheme in which he “rents” street elephants. In this scheme, the mahout stays with his elephant at the Foundation for at least 3 months. In difficult cases where the mahout refuses these terms Roberts may decide that buying the elephant is his only option. However, some mahouts have now approached Roberts in a quest to change their way of life.

elephant family began its partnership with GTAEF in 2006 when the Foundation achieved charitable status.
Our Projects

Wild elephants
They once roamed in great herds, from Syria to China but now they are an endangered species with almost no habitat left. Today, small herds of wild elephants gather in the remaining fragments of Asia’s ravaged forests. Our corridor projects re-connect them by restoring their ancient migratory routes.

Kaplin elephants
We would love all Asian elephants to live in the wild but sadly this is not realistic. So our team of specialist elephant vets care for domesticated individuals and provide support to their dedicated keepers.

1: Corbett National Park (Orissa), India
2: Dehra Dun (Uttaranchal), India
3: Jaipur, India
4: Sumatra, Indonesia
5: Golden Triangle, Thailand
6: Kinabatangan Wetlands, Malaysia
Fundraising news

The Elephant Durbar June 2006
The spectacular sight of a family of life-size topiary elephants welcomed Their Royal Highnesses, The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall to ‘An Elephant Durbar’, our fundraising ball on 27th June 2006, at Petersham House, Richmond, the beautiful home of Gael and Francesco Boglione. The event was made possible by the generous sponsorship of entrepreneur, Jojar Dhinsa of the Athlone Group, the Amit and Vanisha Bhatia Foundation and two anonymous donors. The memorable evening was a huge success raising over half a million pounds – double the anticipated target.

The top auction item was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to save an Asian elephant family (a mother and her baby), from the streets of Bangkok. We are all deeply grateful to Hon. Geraldine Harmsworth, whose bid secured a safe future for Pang Taweekoon and Nong Lynchee and their mahout Lung Eck, in the beautiful sanctuary of Anantara, attached to our rescue project in Northern Thailand (GTAEF).

If you are interested by our report and would like to show your support, there are different ways you can help us save the endangered Asian elephant: corporate sponsorship; volunteering; our very own Elephant Dating scheme; the classic direct donation. For these and more ideas, please visit our website or contact us – we look forward to welcoming you to our elephant family.
Financial review

Notes
Since its inception, elephant family has operated as a 100% fund. Core running costs were supported by a Parent scheme, allowing all donations to projects ("restricted funds" below) to go directly to the field.

Donations
elephant family presents its projects as a MULTIFUND or portfolio of local projects addressing various issues such as human-elephant conflict mitigation, veterinary care etc. Donors develop their own portfolio of projects from within the multifund. Committed donors have the additional option of moving their investment between the projects in their portfolio. Through the multifund, we encourage regular involvement in grassroots issues, crucial for a project to be able to plan for the long-term. It also creates an incentive for the projects to retain their funding by connecting them to the donors in a very real way.

General Fund
Within the multifund mechanism is the option to make a deposit into the general fund. Dedicated managers distribute this money annually. However, the flexibility of the multifund system, which allows a donor to control the impact of a donation by distributing it between projects, has proved its main attraction. To date, donations have been directed towards particular projects rather than the general fund.

Malaysia: ECU
Unfortunately, in the first year of the multifund, we did not attract enough donors to allow us to support ECU, Hutan in 2005-6. However, elephant family continues to recommend the project and Trustees pledged £26,000 to the fund for the coming year (2007).

Through the multifund, we encourage regular involvement in grassroots issues, crucial for a project to be able to plan for the long-term
**elephant family** statement of financial activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>2006 total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and gifts</td>
<td>805,255</td>
<td>25,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>2,170</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales (from trading subsidiary)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Incoming Resources</strong></td>
<td>807,425</td>
<td>25,310</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources Expended</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>2006 total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project support costs (includes management, supervision, technical support, managing &amp; administrating the projects)</td>
<td>502,546</td>
<td>16,390</td>
<td>518,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing and administrating the charity</td>
<td>87,195</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of trading subsidiary (see resources expanded)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net income resources before transfers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>2006 total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>217,684</td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td>226,604</td>
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</table>

**Gains/losses on investments**

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<tr>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>2006 total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net movement in funds</td>
<td>217,684</td>
<td>8,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total funds brought forward**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>2006 total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>235,097</td>
<td>14,016</td>
<td>249,114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objectives and Activities

Elephant family’s objectives are to highlight the Asian elephant and to support initiatives that protect and conserve the elephant population and its environment.

Successful fundraising events were undertaken during the year which have significantly advanced the planned programme of work and initiatives. The trustees plan to capitalize on the higher profile gained from the events that have taken place.

Trustees and their Statutory Responsibilities

In preparing these accounts, Trustees have sought to follow best practice in accounting by charities as laid down in the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), “Accounting and Reporting by Charities”, other current statutory requirements and the requirements of the charity’s Memorandum and Articles. Any departures and reasons for departure from SORP are disclosed in the relevant notes to the accounts.

Reserves policy

In common with other charities, elephant family may have both Restricted and Unrestricted reserves at the end of the year. Restricted reserves are funds that are used for specific projects or purpose that have been identified by the Trustees. Unrestricted reserves are funds that can be utilized for any of the charity’s objects as the Trustees may determine.

Independent Auditor’s Report to The Trustees of Elephant Family

We have audited the financial statements of elephant family for the year ended 31 December 2006, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors Responsibilities, the Trustees, who are also the directors of elephant family for the purposes of company law, are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK accounting standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and UK Auditing Standards. We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Trustee’s Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors’ remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with UK Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the charitable company’s state of affairs at 31 December 2006 and of the company’s incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, in the year then ended, and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

R. G. Draycott FCCA
Certified Accountant
Registered Auditor
23 October 2007

A copy of the full accounts is available from:
elphant family 81 Gower Street
London WC1E 6HJ
Photographs courtesy of:
Philip Lee Harvey, Richard Kiddy, Robert Laycock and Bruce Weber

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