A WORLD WITHOUT ELEPHANTS? WE CANNOT IMAGINE IT.
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To those who have supported us and our fellow conservationists; whilst 2007 was a challenging year 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 ‘Elephants in the Park’ campaign we held in London. As a result of this innovative campaign we were able to raise over £250,000 which enabled us to launch new projects; increasing our impact in the field. To the volunteers, sponsors, couture designers and all those involved in making the project a success; a heartfelt thank you.

elephant family is also deeply grateful to the Woburn Centre for Conservation and Education (WCCE) for the trust they have put in us with their considerable donation of more than £600,000. This sizable contribution will be invested in best practice field projects and will also allow the opportunity to build a conservation cinema which will guarantee future income.

Together, the campaign fundraising, the WCCE donation, plus other funding has allowed us to continue to support our primary objectives of saving wild populations from the threat of extinction through habitat conservation projects; developing community driven projects that address the root cause of human-elephant conflict; and providing specialist veterinary care and education in the field. We continue to grow our network of local government contacts, local NGOs and local communities, and 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 the cause.

In the face of rapidly growing human populations and increased competition for land the situation for Asian elephants never being bleaker. However we look forward with hope and undiminished passion for the preservation of this flagship species.

Brian Hadfield
Chairman, elephant family

SAVING WILD POPULATIONS FROM THE THREAT OF EXTINCTION
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HOW WE ARE SAVING THE ASIAN ELEPHANT

Objectives of the charity

Elephant Family is a small but hugely ambitious charity, working to save the Asian elephant from extinction and abuse. To achieve these goals our focus is channelled into three key areas: habitat conservation, welfare and education.

Habitat loss and human-elephant conflict are threatening the existence of the wild Asian elephant. As forests are cut down, conflicts with humans increase and their numbers plummet. Their range, which once stretched from the far corners of China through Thailand, Indonesia, India and right across Syria has been reduced to some 170,000 square miles – less than the size of Spain. The Asian elephant, a keystone species, is at an all time low.

Working with local NGOs we build relationships with policy makers and local communities to influence change. Our land management programmes, which reduce conflicts between humans and wild elephants, are already yielding results; proving that by using a strategic approach, coexistence is possible. We also fund groundbreaking research which identifies ancient migratory paths, lost to development, and provide funds to secure existing and alternative routes.

In addition to the worsening situation for wild populations, domesticated elephants suffer exploitation and abuse across Asia; most visibly in illegal logging and tourist industries.

The health and welfare of domesticated elephants is delivered by a team of vets who specialise in elephant veterinary care and management. Through training workshops and regular contact, their knowledge and experience is passed on to mahouts (elephant keepers), who are able to significantly improve everyday conditions for working elephants.

Our initiatives across Asia, along with high-profile UK campaigns, have raised the profile of the Asian elephant and provided a platform to generate increased support for this magnificent animal.

Overall Goals:

- To secure and restore habitat crucial to the long-term survival of viable Asian elephant populations.
- To mitigate conflicts to the mutual benefit of humans and elephants.
- To encourage community based conservation.
- To develop standards of best practice of domesticated elephant management.
- To develop domesticated elephant gene pools as a resource for maintaining long-term wild elephant variability.
- To increase knowledge and support for the Asian elephant crisis in the western world.

OUR THREE FOCUS AREAS:

HABITAT CONSERVATION, WELFARE & EDUCATION
To survive, elephants need space
— A LOT OF SPACE

Now, harassed by humankind, starving and stressed herds are marooned in ever decreasing fragments of forest.
elephant family supports strategic, long term projects to bring about change for captive and wild populations of Asian elephants.

Our eight projects are divided into the following areas:

Habitat Conservation:
- Land management & wildlife corridors
  - Population explosions, industrial development, political apathy and widespread poverty are responsible for the loss of many millions of hectares of prime elephant habitat. As competition for space intensifies the frequency of conflicts is on the increase. The brunt of the conflict is borne by small rural communities growing rice, bananas and other crops, typically along the boundaries of national parks. We support five projects targeting these issues in India, Malaysia and Thailand.

Elephant Family is working with local NGOs to reinstate and maintain crucial elephant corridors across Asia.

Wildlife Corridors
- Through land purchase and the relocation of villagers we secure and restore vital wildlife corridors which are then awarded protected status from State Wildlife Departments. The corridors allow elephants to migrate, access food sources and establish crucial genetic links between herds; elephant family is working with local NGOs to reinstate and maintain crucial elephant corridors across Asia.

Conflict Mitigation
- The spread of agriculture and industry into elephant habitats has intensified human-elephant conflict (HEC). Each year HEC results in hundreds of deaths on both sides and is the leading cause of elephant mortality in Asia. Our projects work to diffuse existing conflicts as well as implement preventative measures through land planning and management, providing protection for humans and their livelihoods as well as elephants.

Community
- elephant family places the support and involvement of local communities at the heart of our work. All five projects empower local people with knowledge and understanding of how to coexist with the Asian elephants.

Health & Welfare
- Veterinary care & captive management
  - Domesticated elephants are at risk from abusive treatment, disease, poor health care and illegal cross-border trade; elephant family supports three projects tackling these issues in Thailand, Sumatra and India.

Wildlife Family provides regular health checks to over 250 domesticated elephants across Asia, delivered by our team of vets, who specialise in elephant care and management. Regulations for elephants working in the tourist industry have also been introduced to prevent abuse and injury.

Elephant Management Training
- Our team of five specialist vets work with 350 mahouts (elephant keepers). Training is provided to significantly improve their knowledge of elephant husbandry and management and therefore the standard of health and welfare of their elephants.

Tracking
- Where possible captive elephants are microchipped. Numbers are monitored deterring the illegal movement of elephants.

Education Across Asia and the UK
- Our educational work benefits both mahouts and local communities. Workshop sessions teach local people non-violent methods to deter crop raiding elephants. Alternative farming techniques and fuel sources reduce the human dependency on forest reserves.

UK
- Our UK campaigns raise the profile of the endangered Asian elephant. An estimated half a million members of the British public are now aware of the threats to its survival and how they can help.
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**PROJECTS:**
Habitat Conservation: Wildlife Corridor

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**Tirunelli-Kudrakote Elephant Corridor**

**Location:**
Kerala, southern India

**Partner:**
The Wildlife Trust of India

**Stakeholders:**
The Kerala Forestry Department,
Local villagers,
The People's Representative.

**New Project**

**Aim:**
To create a vital wildlife corridor for the largest population of Asian elephants on the planet. To vastly reduce human-elephant conflict in the area by offering local villages a safe livelihood away from the route.

India is home to the largest population of Asian elephants in the world. However, years of intense development have destroyed vast areas of natural habitat and led to extreme fragmentation of India’s forests. To survive, elephants need space – lots of space. Now, harassed by humankind, starving and stressed herds are marooned in ever decreasing fragments of forest.

The solution to land fragmentation lies in the creation of a network of wildlife ‘corridors’ which link forest reserves to each other. The Tirunelli-Kudrakote corridor is a 2,200 acre strip of land and represents a lifeline for 6,500 elephants – the world’s largest population of Asian elephants. This area has also been identified as a biodiversity hotspot. It is also home to 20% of Indian mammal species including the Bengal tiger; ranking it high on the broader conservation agenda.

The area designated for the elephant corridor is currently inhabited by 54 families over five settlements. These families frequently suffer from crop raiding and risk death due to the close contact with wild elephants. Once acquired the corridor will be legally awarded as ‘Forest Reserve’ and handed over to the Forestry department for protection. The Wildlife Trust of India works with local families living in the corridor who have asked to be moved out of the danger zone.

**Results:**
- Two settlements secured
- Relocation of the first four families out of the danger zone.

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**Corridor to Survival Project**

**Location:**
Orissa, East India

**Partner:**
The Wildlife Protection Society of India

**Stakeholders:**
The Orissa and Jharkhand Forestry Departments,
The State Pollution Control Boards,
Kanupur Irrigation Project,
Mine owners and workers,
Local villages.

**Supported since 2006**

**Aim:**
To identify, save and secure a network of migratory corridors between southern Jharkhand and the highlands of Orissa. To develop appropriate land management systems to reduce human-elephant conflict.

Until as recently as 2002, an estimated 1,827 elephants were able to migrate between the Dalma Hills in southern Jharkhand to the highlands of Orissa or southwest Bengal. These ancient migratory paths have since been cut off by a maze of canals and extensive irrigation systems. The elephants live trapped in the Dalma Hills area, an area too small to sustain them.

Added to this, the recent rise in demand for iron ore and the mining boom has ensured the destruction of 7,000 hectares of prime elephant habitat across Jharkhand and Orissa. Unprecedented incidents of elephants in populated areas have been reported, leading to increasing conflicts with local populations.

In 2005 our partner, the Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI), began a groundbreaking study to identify the lost and existing paths of the Asian elephants in this area. Using historical satellite imagery the ancient migratory routes have been identified and a priority list of wildlife corridors drawn up. The route between Orissa and Jharkhand ranks top of the list.

**Results:**
- Increased community awareness through village level workshops
- Networks established with mine owners, forestry departments, irrigation departments, district administrators and villagers in Orissa and Jharkhand
- Conflict mitigation: construction of six foot high stone wall in Potuakudur; a conflict hotspot
- Acceptance of an action plan by the Orissa Forestry Department.

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**Belinda Wright, Executive Director, WPSI**

The situation with wild elephants in India is dire - conflict with humans living in and around their habitat is becoming a particularly serious issue. Conservationists and scientists must find solutions to this problem before it becomes a huge political issue.
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PROJECTS:
Habitat Conservation: Land Management

Elephant Conservation Unit

Location: Sabah, State of Malaysia, Northern Borneo

Partner: Hutan

Stakeholders:
The Sabah Government Wildlife Department, WWF Malaysia, Department
Local communities and Palm Oil industries.

New Project

Aim:
To mitigate human-elephant conflict and contribute to the long term survival of the Kinabatangan Borneo elephant population.

The remaining population of the Asian elephant is divided into four subspecies; Borneo, Sri Lankan, Indian and Sumatran. With an estimated 1,500 Borneo elephants left in the wild they have become the most endangered elephant in the world.

This project is located along the Kinabatangan River, Sabah; a critical area of Borneo elephant habitat, which is also shared with orangutans, proboscis monkeys, bantengs, Sumatran rhinos, clouded leopards, more than 300 species of birds and countless plant species.

Recent human development has seen 80% of this thriving landscape converted into large palm-oil plantations. Protected by electric fences, the palm oil plantations cut through the ancient migratory paths of the Borneo elephant; diverting them into villages in search of food. The indigenous people now endure frequent destruction of their crops and homes. Consequently the Borneo elephant is often regarded as a pest rather than an endangered animal.

The project has developed a community driven ‘Elephant Conservation Unit’ which consists of six trained members of the local community.

Results:
- 31% decrease in crop related damages
- 61 incidents of human-elephant conflict averted; fewer occurrences overall
- Re-establishment of a section of a critical wildlife corridor
- Increased understanding of the Borneo elephant; through observation, surveys and radio collaring
- Improved land management; elephant routes extensively mapped; 64 bottlenecks identified; precise mapping of all electrical fences
- Increased level of influence at Government policy level
- Creation of loan system for villagers who want to protect their crops with an electric fence.


Rasulpur Eco Village Project

Location: Uttarakhand State, northern India

Partner: Friends of Doon

Stakeholders:
Local villagers,

Supported Since 2006

Aim:
To develop a model eco village that reduces the environmental impact on the Rajaji National Park. The model village aims to introduce alternative livelihoods and tackle human poverty, thereby reducing the causes of human-elephant conflict.

The Rajaji National Park is a confined area of 820 km. This area supports circa 400 wild Indian elephants, 105 villages and their 50,000 cattle. This situation exerts massive pressure on the forest’s natural reserves and has led to extensive habitat degradation. Survival of the local wildlife populations is now under threat.

The frequent and violent incidences of human-elephant conflict are compounded by ever-increasing infrastructure in the form of railways, villages and river dams. A number of unexplained elephant deaths in this area have also been linked to the proximity of the large number of cattle.

Supported by elephant family, local NGO ‘Friends of Doon’ and the director of the Rajaji National Park (RNP), a model Eco-village called Rasulpur has been developed. The model village aims to wean villagers away from their dependence on the forests by reducing the number of cattle grazing in the RNP, introducing alternative fuel sources to forest wood and encouraging adult education and training to generate employment and higher incomes.

Results:
- Almost a quarter of the 252 village cattle are now kept in stalls and do not need to graze in the National Park
- Alternative fuels such as kerosene, biogas and bottled petroleum have been introduced; reducing the dependence on forest wood
- Education and vocational training have increased job opportunities amongst men; reducing the exploitation of wild grasses for the rope making industry
- Improved standard of living; veterinary care for cattle, increased milk yield, training for women, free healthcare for the villagers.

If successful, guidelines will be introduced to replicate this model village to 65 villages in the southern border of the National park.

Funded in partnership with The Asha Foundation
Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation

Location:
Thailand: Khao Yai National Park, Tai Romyen National Park and Phu Luang National Park

Partner:
Wild Elephant Research and Rescue Fund

Stakeholders:
Local fruit harvesting communities, Three National Parks; Romyen, Phu Luang and Khao Yai, The General Chartichai Choon Havan Foundation.

New Project

Aim:
To assess and record the frequency of human-elephant conflicts in each park and work with the local communities to reduce these conflicts through crop protection and land demarcation.

Results:
- Research surveys conducted in the Tai Romyen National Park in Suratthani province, and in Phu Luang National Park
- Community work: human-elephant conflict documentary shown to local people in the Tai Romyen National Park.

This project failed to achieve its agreed targets, and as a result elephant family withdrew funding at the close of 2007.

Jaipur Elephant Welfare Project

Location:
Jaipur, State of Rajasthan, northern India

Partner:
Help in Suffering

Stakeholders:
Elephant Welfare Society, Rajasthan Tourist Department, Rajasthan Forestry Department, Elephant owners & mahouts.

Supported since 2004

Aim:
To provide humane working and living conditions for the domesticated elephants of Jaipur.

For decades the hundred strong domesticated elephants of Jaipur were subjected to terrible conditions. Working in blistering heat, they carried an estimated one thousand tourists a day up to the palace and fort. The soaring temperatures, crowded and steep hill, relentless workload and lack of healthcare meant these elephants were suffering from a variety of problems including blindness, sunburn, exhaustion, dehydration and even injuries sustained in traffic collisions.

Since our partnership with Help in Suffering (HIS) began in 2004, veterinary care and regulations have been introduced, vastly improving the standard of life for these elephants. Free veterinary care has been made available, working hours regulated and restricted, and the quality and availability of shade and water greatly improved.

A long-term welfare goal is to train and educate mahouts and elephant owners so they are able to carry out this work themselves. The mahouts now have access to welfare advice and information. Our team of vets ensure that mahouts connect with their elephant and understand that a happy and healthy animal is more productive.

Results:
- Free veterinary care for 100+ elephants
- Total ban of ankush; a sharp steel hook on a heavy wooden handle, used for generations to control elephants
- Significant reduction of elephant road accidents – reflectors introduced to give elephants visibility at night time
- Essential water sources and shaded areas introduced
- Introduction of elephant identity cards – all elephants are registered using a micro-chip. Their numbers are now controlled and monitored, deterring the illegal movement of elephants
- Regular bathing enabled due to the removal of debris and rubbish from the Mahouta lake.
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PROJECTS:
Health and Welfare: Veterinary Care

Elephant Healthcare Program

Location:
Six locations throughout the island of Sumatra, Indonesia: Labuhan Batu, Aras Napal, Tangkahan, Brastagi, Saree and Way Kambas.

Partner:
The Veterinary Society for Sumatran Wildlife Conservation

Stakeholders:
Nature Conservation Centres in each location
Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Department
Flora and Fauna International
International Elephant Foundation
Way Kambas National Park
Local villagers.

Supported since 2003

Aim:
To introduce and establish regular veterinary care, training and management systems to improve the health and welfare of Sumatra’s domesticated elephants.

The island of Sumatra contains some of the most biodiverse vegetation on the planet. However this tropical paradise is being destroyed at a record breaking speed, leaving wildlife populations in free fall. Between 2000 and 2005, Indonesia had the fastest rate of deforestation in the world. This also makes Indonesia the world’s third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, trailing China and USA. The fastest rate of deforestation is occurring on the island of Sumatra to make space for palm oil and industrial pulpwood plantations.

These dramatic changes to the environment have left much of the Indonesian wildlife with no where to go, and triggered a 40% drop in Asian elephant populations since 1992. Starving and stressed herds raid crops and trampe villages, sparking violent confrontations. Consequently, elephants are poisoned, shot and poached. The Indonesian government deals with these conflicts by capturing ‘rogue’ elephants and moving them into ‘conservation centres’. These centres are poorly equipped and lack trained vets, shade, water and other key facilities. In many cases they are unable to meet the basic food requirements or healthcare.

They are also highly valuable in mitigating human-elephant conflict; in turn reducing the pressure to capture wild ‘rogue’ elephants.

The elephant healthcare program is implemented across six centres by our partner NGO. The team of vets specialise in elephant care and share their knowledge with the mahouts. Ongoing care entails treatment of wounds, food supplements and regular health checks. The vets provide contact and support for the mahouts; monthly educational workshops have increased the day-to-day standard of elephant husbandry and welfare.

Results:
• Improved health and living conditions for 120 elephants
• Essential drinking and bathing facilities built in Saree.
• Regular and structured veterinary care provided to the conservation centres; measurement of elephant health using the Body Conditioning Index
• Micro chipping of all elephants based in Way Kambas
• Mahout network established across the island to facilitate best practice
• Increased public awareness and positive public profile.

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PROJECTS:
Health and Welfare: Captive Management

Street Elephant Rescue Project

Location:
Chiang Saen, northern Thailand

Partner:
The Golden Triangle Asian Elephant Foundation

Stakeholders:
Anantara Hotel Golden Triangle,
Four Seasons Tented Camps,
Mahouts,
Local Schools,
Local Missionary Orphanages.

Supported since 2006

Aim:
To provide an alternative livelihood for Thai street elephants and their mahouts. To raise awareness about the issues facing Asian elephants in Thailand amongst tourists, local communities and school children.

After the destruction of vast areas of forests and devastating floods, the Thai government enforced a logging ban in 1989. Whilst this was good news for the rainforests, it had a devastating consequence to the lives of thousands of elephants who had been domesticated and used in the logging industry. With their owners out of work, in many cases these elephants were reduced to a life of street begging. Scorching city tarmac, pollution, noise, traffic and a diet that falls short of the daily 200kg vegetation requirement, have resulted in street elephants having an estimated life expectancy of just five years.

Founded in 2006, the Golden Triangle Asian Elephant Foundation (GTAEF) provides viable alternative livelihoods for elephants and their mahouts and a high standard of health and welfare for both. To discourage the trade in wildlife, the elephants are rented along with their mahouts, rather than being bought outright.

Local schools, community groups and tourist are encouraged to visit the elephant camp where they can learn about the plight of Thailand’s elephants and best practice in captivity.

Results:
• Significant improvement in the health and welfare of 27 street elephants;
• Regular health care, food supplements, exercise, veterinary care and bathing provided
• Improved standard of living for mahouts; the camp provides a viable alternative livelihood to begging
• Education; monthly workshops teach children about the issues facing the Asian elephant in Thailand and the need to conserve them
• New networks have been formed with government and non-government elephant conservation welfare agencies across Thailand.

To discourage the trade in wildlife, the elephants are rented along with their mahouts, rather than being bought outright.
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PROJECTS: Education

Environmental Education Program

Location:
Khao Yai National Park,
South Central eastern Thailand

Partner:
Wild Elephant Research and Rescue Fund

Stakeholders:
Khao Yai National Park, Local Schools,
General Chartichai Choonhavan Foundation.

Aim:
To raise awareness amongst the Thai public about the value of wild elephant populations, forest eco systems and to increase public participation in conservation efforts.

Khao Yai National Park is Thailand’s first national park and is of significant conservation importance. The forest supports 3,000 species of plants, 320 species of birds and 67 species of mammals including the Asiatic black bear, tigers and more than 300 Asian elephants. In July 2005 the park was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site; acknowledging its status as an irreplaceable source of life and inspiration. Yet human activities within and around the borders of the park are negatively impacting on the wildlife within it. We know that long lasting, positive results can only be achieved with the support and involvement of local communities. This project therefore engages the younger generation living in the villages at the edge of the park. Through workshops, training and publicity the program demonstrates the importance of wild elephants in the forest eco system and encourages public participation in conservation.

Results:
• 550 students have attended the workshops
• 14 handbooks for Elephant Curriculum developed
• 500 copies of six different elephant magazine bulletins have been produced and distributed between schools in the North, north-east and southern regions of the Kaoi Yai National Park
• A documentary about the Khao Yai National Park and the elephant populations it is home to produced and aired on national television
• A documentary about the Tha Wang Sai Forest was produced and given to the community as an educational tool for them and visiting schools and tourists.

A draft elephant curriculum has been put together and sent to local policy makers and the Thai Education Department. The fund is now working to get this included in the Thai school curriculum.

Elephants in the Park

Location:
Hyde Park, London

Partner:
The World Land Trust and The Royal Parks Foundation

Aim:
To raise the profile of the endangered Asian elephant in the UK and gain support from the British public to save them.

Teaming up with the World Land Trust and The Royal Parks Foundation, elephant family commissioned a beautiful herd of 13 life-sized willow elephants for public exhibition. The campaign was called Elephants in the Park and educated an estimated half million people.

While the plight of the African elephant has benefited from an emotional public outrage at the bloody slaughter for ivory, it seems that the world has forgotten there is another elephant that urgently needs our attention. Classified as ‘Endangered’ by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is vital that the profile of the Asian elephant is raised so the UK public support efforts to ensure their survival.

For Londoners Hyde Park is a green haven, but, encircled by a burgeoning cityscape, it is also a vivid representation of the wild Asian elephant’s shrinking habitat. Tourists and city dwellers alike sunbathed, picnicked and posed around the herd, all asking the crucial question; why are they here? Our team of conservation volunteers were on hand to explain the threats facing the Asian elephant, and how the public could help. This arresting public exhibition also proved to be a press magnet; attracting articles in more than 20 different publications including; Sky News, The Ecologist, The Times, The Guardian, The Independent and BBC World.

The exhibition helped put the endangered status of the Asian elephant on the map, and furthered our aim to gain support from the British public to save them.
OUR PROJECTS

Wild elephants

Their range, which once stretched from the far corners of China, through Thailand, Indonesia, India and right across Syria, is now smaller than the size of Spain. Today, small herds of wild elephants gather in the remaining fragments of Asia’s ravaged forests. Through our land management & corridor programs, remaining habitat is secured and reconnected.

Domesticated elephants

Domesticated elephants are found throughout South and Southeast Asia and account for an estimated 25% of Asia’s total population. These elephants are a valuable asset in forestry operations and the tourist industry; however, once removed from their natural habitat, conditions can often lead to disease and suffering. Through our team of specialist elephant vets, our projects provide vital health care to domesticated elephants.
Numerous funding streams bore fruit for elephant family in 2007; major donors continued their generous support, and a substantial grant in excess of £50,000 to further our work in Jaipur was awarded by the Nando Peretti Foundation. New income streams were also developed and for the first time elephant family projects benefited from public donations, corporate sponsorship, and even the sale of topiary elephant sculptures!

During the summer our ‘Elephants in the Park’ campaign brought a life sized willow herd into Hyde Park where they engaged the public and raised funds for their endangered counterparts. To mark the end of the campaign, the herd hosted ‘The Trunk Show’, a fundraising party along the banks of the Serpentine. Teaming up with luxury travel and lifestyle groups; Quintessentially and Abercrombie & Kent, the party was attended by more than 300 people, including key supporters; HRH The Rajmata of Jaipur, HRH Princess Michael of Kent, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, Arki Busson, Ben Goldsmith, and Rowan and Sunetra Atkinson.

The high profile campaign won the backing of some of the world’s top fashion houses who produced unique, one-off ‘elephant blankets’ for the herd, raising £100,000 through the sale at The Trunk Show auction.
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**FINANCIAL REVIEW: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**

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<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2007 total</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming Resources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations, grants and gifts</td>
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<td>Legacies</td>
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<td>Investment income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales (from trading subsidiary)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Incoming Resources</strong></td>
<td>963,945</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>963,945</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2007 total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resources Expended</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project support costs (includes management, supervision, technical support, managing &amp; administrating the projects)</td>
<td>527,899*</td>
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<td>Managing and administrating the charity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs of trading subsidiary (see resources expended)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Resources Expended</strong></td>
<td>682,625</td>
<td>14,016</td>
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elephant family is deeply grateful to the Woburn Centre for Conservation and Education who made a substantial donation of £610,638 this year. This sum will be used to fund elephant family best practice field projects and the building of a conservation cinema at Woburn Safari Park, which will guarantee future income for the charity.

*A further £165,000 of project support cost expenditure was earmarked for the building of a conservation cinema in 2007.*

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**£963,945**

**TOTAL INCOME IN 2007**
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TRUSTEES’ STATEMENT

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.

A copy of the full accounts is available from elephant family, 81 Gower Street, London WC1E 6HJ.

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 2007, 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the charitable company’s state of affairs at 31 December 2007 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
30 October 2008