

Elephant
Crisis
Fund

ELEPHANT CRISIS FUND

2021 REPORT





Front cover: Human elephant conflict, including competition with livestock for access to water, is an increasing problem across Africa. © Jane Wynyard.

This page: A bull in Serengeti National Park in Tanzania, where Frankfurt Zoological Society is helping neighboring communities in conflict hotspots. © Rosengren/Frankfurt Zoological Society.



Overview

African elephant conservation in 2021

© Robbie Labanowski.

The intensity of the ivory crisis continued to reduce in 2021, but the long-term future of elephants across Africa increasingly depends on addressing the challenge of their coexistence with people. Designed for agility, the Elephant Crisis Fund (ECF) has been able to pivot to address this rising issue.

Across the continent, newspapers and politicians are reporting damage to crops and property and the loss of human lives to elephants. This is partly a result of the reduced media focus on poaching as the threat diminishes. But there has been a **real increase in conflict** as human populations continue to expand, and the development of new infrastructure, such as roads and dams, reduces elephant habitat, cuts wildlife corridors, and brings people deeper into previously wild areas. Our challenge is to provide short-term solutions to reduce the level of conflict, giving local people more control over their interactions with wildlife, while working towards longer term approaches to land use—ensuring that farmers do not move into elephant habitat and that movement corridors are left open.



Above: Wildlife Action Group has fenced the boundary of much of Thuma and Dedza-Salima Forest Reserves in Malawi, but there are still unfenced areas where elephants can move into farmland. © Lynn Clifford/Wildlife Action Group.

Opposite page: ECF partners use many methods to reduce human-elephant conflict. Top: Preparations for a beehive fence, Dedza District, Malawi. © Lynn Clifford/Wildlife Action Group. Middle: A 'toolkit', containing items to deter elephants from crops. © Lucy King. Bottom left: Elephant 'shepherds' in Mozambique monitor collared elephants. © Lucy King. Bottom right: 'Smelly elephant repellent' preparation in southern Tanzania. © Southern Tanzania Elephant Program.



Nigeria Customs Service officers made two large seizures of illegal wildlife products in Lagos in July and September 2021. © Nigeria Customs Service.

Despite the improved situation, the ivory crisis has not disappeared. Elephants are still being killed for their ivory and, in some places, this is still a major issue—though in most ECF-supported sites, human-elephant conflict and loss of habitat are now more significant threats. While ivory prices are still depressed, and there is little sign of a resurgence in demand from China, large amounts of ivory are still moving. This is often combined with shipments of pangolin scales, and the proportion of scales in these mixed shipments has been increasing. Recent seizures of ivory in Lagos show that the traffickers are still active. They are, however, nervous, because of recent **law enforcement successes against high-level traffickers**, including the Lin network in Malawi (see page 11). There have been many convictions of ivory dealers, but they are usually low-level crooks, caught red-handed transporting or trying to sell ivory. These people are easily replaced, but convicting the high-end traffickers, which requires months or years of careful investigations and evidence gathering, is much more important.

WHILE IVORY PRICES ARE STILL DEPRESSED, AND THERE IS LITTLE SIGN OF A RESURGENCE IN DEMAND FROM CHINA, LARGE AMOUNTS OF IVORY ARE STILL MOVING

In order to be ready for a resurgence of the poaching scourge and to ensure safe havens in the face of continued human pressure, it is essential to maintain substantial areas of elephant habitat. These areas do exist and, in some places, human pressures are still limited enough not to impact them too much. There is an opportunity to **safeguard important landscapes for the benefit of elephants and people**, and to allow elephant populations to recover to their pre-poaching levels. Public-private partnerships (PPPs), whereby governments engage NGOs to help them manage protected areas, have had an explosive growth in Africa during the time that the ECF has been operational. As a result, a number of key elephant strongholds, which were on the brink of losing their elephant populations, have started to regain their former glory. African Parks has been the leader in this area, along with the Wildlife Conservation Society, as well as new entrants such as Noé and African Nature Investors.

While some of these initiatives are well funded, there are often restrictions on how donor money can be used. Where this is the case, the ECF has been able to provide key and timely funding for specific activities. Some of these co-managed parks, such as Garamba in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zakouma in Chad, and Niassa in Mozambique, where catastrophic elephant poaching took place in the past, appear to have turned a corner. Others are only on the first steps to recovery. **The ECF regards PPPs as critical for saving Africa's elephants**, especially in the many countries where civil strife and economic hardship makes it difficult for national governments to invest in wildlife conservation.

The ECF will continue to adapt and to ensure that its donors' contributions are put towards the most urgent needs for elephant conservation.

IN ORDER TO BE READY FOR A RESURGENCE OF THE POACHING SCOURGE AND TO ENSURE SAFE HAVENS IN THE FACE OF CONTINUED HUMAN PRESSURE, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO MAINTAIN SUBSTANTIAL AREAS OF ELEPHANT HABITAT



The Niassa ecosystem holds the largest elephant population in Mozambique. © Frank af Petersens.

ABOUT THE ELEPHANT CRISIS FUND

Save the Elephants and the Wildlife Conservation Network created the Elephant Crisis Fund to end the ivory crisis and secure a future for elephants in Africa. The crisis is driven by the international ivory trade, which thrives on insecurity, organized crime, corruption, greed, and poverty. While there are signs of hope, with poaching in decline, the ivory trade continues and the ECF remains committed to ending it. As other threats to elephants' survival are coming to the fore, the ECF is expanding its scope to address them.

A TEAM OF EXPERTS ENSURES STRATEGIC AND COST-EFFECTIVE ALLOCATION OF THE FUNDS GENEROUSLY PROVIDED BY DONORS

The ECF works with a coalition of individuals, scientists, conservation organizations, and governments to:

- End the ivory crisis: supporting anti-poaching, anti-trafficking, and demand reduction.
- Promote human-elephant coexistence: dealing with the threats to elephants in close proximity to people.
- Protect elephant landscapes: giving elephants space to survive and recover.

The ECF supports the best initiatives in need of funds. Organizations able to make the most impact—whether they are tiny local organizations or large multinational NGOs—get our support. A team of experts ensures strategic and cost-effective allocation of the funds generously provided by donors.

The ECF is able to respond quickly and with minimal bureaucracy, deploying funds in as little as 24 hours when necessary. One hundred percent of funds are used to support on-the-ground programs that save elephants. Not a single cent goes to administrative fees or overhead.

In just over eight years, the ECF has deployed \$28.4 million to some of the best efforts to safeguard the future for elephants. The ECF is working to ensure that elephant populations across Africa are no longer under threat.

Total funding to-date

361

Grants
issued by
the ECF

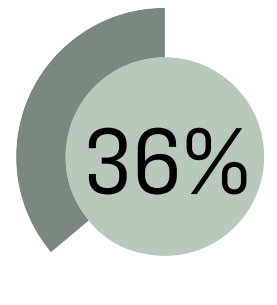
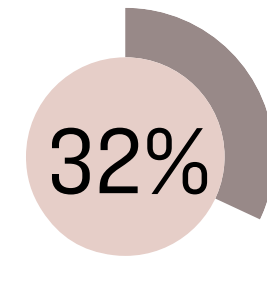
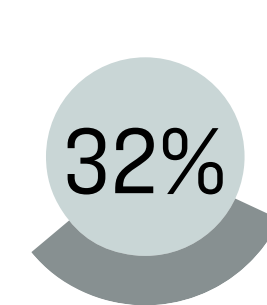
99

Partners
have received grants
from the ECF

42

Countries
with ECF investments

% of funding allocated in 2021 to



\$28.4 million

granted to ECF partners
since 2013

\$2.4 million

granted Jan to Nov 2021

**From January to November 2021, the ECF
issued 41 grants to 27 partners in 22 countries**

Ending The Ivory Crisis

Reducing demand for ivory and anti-trafficking successes

COVID-19 restrictions and travel bans continue to limit ivory consumption in China and across Southeast Asia. Due to the rapid spread of COVID-19 in Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia—all major destinations for Chinese travelers—borders remained closed for much of 2021, which prevented this group of ivory consumers from accessing easy supply. There is a concern that as soon as borders open and travel resumes to pre-COVID-19 levels, demand from Chinese travelers will resume. It is important to **maintain demand reduction campaigns** targeting this group.

Recent reports from partners in China indicate that committed buyers within China's borders are struggling to access ivory supplies. **China's law enforcement crackdown continues to be aggressively implemented** across the country and, despite this, there have been few reports of arrests and prosecutions of ivory traffickers or consumers. In addition, no major seizures of ivory have recently taken place within China's borders. Even activity in online markets, which saw an uptick during COVID-19, has significantly reduced. This all signals a reduction in both supply and demand. The ECF is supporting our partners in China and Southeast Asia to keep a close eye on these twists in the market.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST REMAINING LEGAL IVORY MARKET, IN HONG KONG, WILL CLOSE ON DECEMBER 31, 2021

Two more countries in Asia are closing their legal ivory markets. **Singapore shut down its domestic trade in September.** Although not a significant ivory market, the closure of sales in this important transit point for wholesale ivory and other wildlife products is a positive sign. The world's largest remaining legal ivory market, in Hong Kong, will close on December 31, 2021. About 50 tonnes of elephant ivory, owned by more than 290 registered ivory traders, will then become illegal to sell, although it will continue to be held by the current owners. On the last count in 2019, 30,000 ivory pieces were openly for sale in Hong Kong. Should this ivory filter into Southeast Asia, it will result in a spike in ivory supply, and the ECF is supporting a number of partners working to ensure that this does not happen.

In Africa, COVID-19 paused the trans-shipment of large-scale consignments of ivory and pangolin scales for much of 2020. Recent seizures, however, indicate that large consignments started to move again in 2021. **Four major seizures** earlier this year involved 23 tonnes of wildlife products, of which five tonnes were ivory. This is well below the 42 tonnes of ivory that were seized in 2019. However, many traffickers in Africa and Asia are holding large illegal stockpiles of ivory. They are looking for markets and waiting for lockdowns to ease, to feed the boom in demand that they anticipate. These stockpiles may start moving in 2022 and the ECF will support law enforcement action at the major ports of exit and entry.



Carved ivory items on sale in Hong Kong. Photos this page and previous: © Lucy Vigne.

Nigeria remains Africa's primary transit point for ivory and pangolin scales, sourced from multiple countries in West and Central Africa, and consolidated and smuggled to Asian markets in large shipments. Although poaching has decreased in countries such as Gabon and the Republic of Congo, large illegal stockpiles of ivory continue to be traded across the continent. The ECF, in conjunction with the Pangolin Crisis Fund, has been funding partners that are tackling the illegal wildlife trade in West and Central Africa, with a **particular focus on Nigeria**, resulting in three major seizures of ivory this year.

Vietnam continues to be a critical gateway to China and is a leading import hub for illegal ivory from Africa. ECF partners are actively targeting Vietnamese wildlife trafficking networks that have expanded into Africa and are driving the illegal wildlife trade globally. In addition, Vietnam has a **growing domestic demand** for ivory which needs to be countered

Anti-Trafficking Successes

In 2021 we have seen several major achievements in counter wildlife trafficking efforts. Perhaps the most significant is the **successful prosecution of Yuhua Lin in Malawi** and his sentencing to 14 years in prison.

Lin, a Chinese national, is the leader of a major wildlife trafficking syndicate in southern Africa known as the “Lin-Zhang gang”. It has been operating out of Malawi for over a decade, sourcing wildlife products, including ivory, from all over southern and eastern Africa. Lin is the 14th member of the syndicate to have been arrested and prosecuted in Malawi. Others include his wife, who is serving an 11-year sentence, and his daughter, who is accused of money laundering allegedly linked to wildlife crime through her father’s syndicate; her case is ongoing.



Yunhua Lin outside the court in Lilongwe, Malawi, September 2021. © Malawi Police.

LIN’S PROSECUTION IS ONE OF THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT MONEY LAUNDERING CASES AGAINST A WILDLIFE CRIMINAL IN AFRICA

Malawi has become one of the biggest wildlife trafficking hubs in the region. Its neighbors—Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia—are major source countries for wildlife products. Until recently Malawi also had poor law enforcement standards, making it a low-risk location for wildlife criminals to embed themselves. However, this has now changed due to the **extraordinary efforts of the Malawi government** and their partners

The sentencing of Lin, together with 13 of his associates, will cause long term disruption to this Chinese-led network, and should **significantly slow down trafficking operations** in the region for several years. Lin’s prosecution is also one of the first significant money laundering cases against a wildlife criminal in Africa. Targeting the money is a good way to disable wildlife criminals and acts as a significant deterrent.

SECURING THESE SUCCESSES AGAINST POWERFUL AND DANGEROUS WILDLIFE CRIMINALS IS THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS OF HARD WORK AND AN EXTRAORDINARY LEVEL OF COMMITMENT AND COLLABORATION

Lin’s case was preceded by the extradition of another high-level trafficker, Mansur Surur, to the U.S. in January 2021. Surur is due to be prosecuted in the Southern District of New York for trafficking 190 kg of rhino horn and 10 tonnes of ivory. His associates, Moazu Kromah and Amara Cherif, were also extradited to the U.S. in 2019 and 2020 respectively. These individuals were part of a **major trafficking ring**, trading in wildlife and drugs, which spanned East and West Africa and reached into Asia.



870 kg of ivory seized (along with huge quantities of pangolin scales) in Lagos by Nigeria Customs Service earlier this year. © Nigeria Customs Service.

Securing these successes against powerful and dangerous wildlife criminals is the result of many years of hard work and an extraordinary level of commitment and collaboration between multiple governments, NGO partners, the diplomatic community, and international law enforcement agencies. **The ECF has supported many of these efforts from the outset** and will continue to do so where it is strategically important.

The ECF’s network of partners has been at the heart of dramatic gains against the ivory crisis. While these should be celebrated, we need to **remain vigilant and keep the pressure on**, particularly as ivory consumers start to become more mobile and markets open up in Asia.

Promoting Human-Elephant Coexistence

Dealing with the threats to elephants in close proximity to humans

© Wild Survivors.

The escalating, urgent support needed by our conservation partners tackling the rising challenge of elephant conflict was fueled last year by the onset of COVID-19, and the overnight collapse of tourism income for many of the largest protected areas in eastern and southern Africa. Deploying and amplifying the unique scientific skills and experience of Save the Elephants, we have been able to **evolve the ECF to tackle this new priority threat** for African elephants and to focus on long term strategies for humans and elephants to coexist on a continental scale.

SINCE LAUNCHING THE NEW COEXISTENCE PILLAR IN SEPTEMBER 2020, WE HAVE INVESTED \$970,000 INTO 28 PROJECTS WITHIN 13 AFRICAN ELEPHANT RANGE STATES

Although our West and Central African partners were not dependent on tourism, the yo-yoing of COVID-19 lockdowns and economic instability meant that supplies, outreach capacity, and political will for conservation were in short supply. Tolerance for elephants in the complex forest sites in these regions started to dip. It became essential to expand our ECF grant capabilities to include **programs focusing on forest elephant conflict** in order to maintain stability for critically endangered forest elephants and their habitats.



Forest rangers escort two young elephant bulls that have been wandering between Guinea, Liberia, and Côte d'Ivoire. The rangers use loudspeakers to warn people to keep their distance. © Elephant Research and Conservation.

In West Africa our partners in Nigeria and Liberia are now completing human-elephant conflict surveys and supporting remote forest farming communities with early warning elephant watch towers and protective beehive fences. Forest guards were deployed to protect two elephants that were discovered moving regularly between Guinea, Liberia, and Côte d'Ivoire, generating a unique opportunity for awareness, education, and publicity to build appreciation and national pride for the species. Our partners here are developing elephant-aware community training programs and testing **locally-appropriate conflict mitigation strategies** to find the best solutions for West African conditions.

Central Africa is unique in two regards for elephant conservation. Firstly, the reclassification of the forest elephant to “critically endangered” highlighted just how at risk this species is. Protecting every last individual, whether deep in the forests or closer to communities, remains an absolute priority. Secondly, although elephant numbers have shrunk in Central Africa, pressure from the ivory trade has reduced and there is still space for populations to recover. We have invested in coexistence projects in Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon, supporting trials of low-cost, high-efficacy mitigation strategies for these countries. **Nothing is easy in the forest.** Costs for transport, fuel, equipment, and training are higher than other regions, and political uncertainty makes our investments in these countries more risky.

Two thirds of our ECF grants have been made across the vast plains of eastern and southern Africa. Here the reduction in poaching and the recovering elephant populations are creating **multiple flashpoints of overlap** with a rising human population.

The 12 projects we have supported in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are starting to show positive results thanks to a matrix of elephant coexistence solutions at the farm and wildlife corridor level, being applied to **unusual and challenging human-elephant conflict hotspots**.



Left: Saving the Survivors team in Mozambique with a human-elephant coexistence ‘toolkit’, used to deter elephants from crops. © Saving the Survivors.

Right: An electric grid, to stop elephants walking down a railway track in Pongola Game Reserve, South Africa. © Suzette Boshoff.

For example, in Zimbabwe we have invested in an experiment to test a novel chili-beeswax concoction that can be applied onto elephants caught and darted in **high-risk community sites** where extermination is the only alternative outcome. By intervening with a rub-on potent (but temporary) odor application of chili-wax, the elephants retain such a negative memory about the site where they were darted that they don’t return. This could be a solution to save iconic bull elephants who risk euthanasia for bad behavior. Proven behavioral modification techniques like negative conditioning could save their lives and ensure their valuable gene pool is passed on to the next generation.

Tanzania has been a focal country for our support in 2021, with a portfolio of grants allocated across both the northern regions of the Serengeti and Ngorongoro Crater, and around the Selous ecosystem. ECF funding has assisted communities in these areas with individual farm-based elephant mitigation methods, using a variety of chili, beehive, and organic repellent fences. Additionally, the construction of watch towers and grain storage facilities has helped farmers to spot and prepare for oncoming elephants. **Unique strategies for wildlife corridor protection** between the Ngorongoro Crater and neighboring forest resources have included the introduction of biogas units as a trial to reduce the need for firewood collection, and alternative income generation from beekeeping and eco-enterprise activities that are all helping to increase tolerance levels in rural communities.



Elephants caught on a camera trap moving through an elephant corridor in the Ngorongoro region in Tanzania, returning from a night visit to a salt-lake. © Wild Survivors.



'Smelly elephant repellent', a pungent liquid made from natural ingredients such as chilli, ginger, eggs and cow/elephant dung, is hung in bottles along fences to deter elephants from crop-raiding. © Southern Tanzania Elephant Program.

In Kenya, we are helping community scouts to protect the elephants of Mount Elgon and have invested in satellite collaring of elephants to define corridor use and dispersal areas around the vast Amboseli-Chyulu Hills ecosystem. The **escalation of land fragmentation and fencing** is one of many major challenges for securing existing elephant corridors in Kenya, and unless extensive investment is made now to retain landscape connectivity, some of these important transboundary elephant habitats are at risk. We need to invest more in this level of landscape protection if elephants are to remain connected across southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, and this will be a priority approach for the ECF as we head into 2022.



East African Wildlife Society - Mount Elgon Elephant Project team meeting with community members to identify conflict hotspots. © Mount Elgon Elephant Project.

THE ESCALATION OF LAND FRAGMENTATION AND FENCING IS ONE OF MANY MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR SECURING EXISTING ELEPHANT CORRIDORS IN KENYA

Although we are proud of all the accomplishments achieved during our first year of funding coexistence projects, we plan to be even more ambitious in 2022 if we are to transform human-elephant conflict into coexistence. **We sincerely hope you will come on this journey with us and consider investing in our conservation portfolio for the year to come.**



Farmland abutting Kimana Sanctuary in Kenya. Wildlife areas across Africa are under pressure from conversion to agriculture and other land uses. © Jeremy Goss/Big Life.

Protecting Elephants and their Landscapes

Giving elephants space to survive and recover

© Frank af Petersens.

As the poaching threat has receded, many protected areas are left with depleted elephant populations, and rising human threats. There is a **real risk** that before elephant numbers can recover, their habitat will be lost.

Much of the ECF's support has gone to **potential elephant strongholds** that are at risk, particularly those in tough environments such as the central African rainforests, and the savannah areas on the northern edge of the forests.



The Jonglei ecosystem, covering the Sudd swamplands of the White Nile, is thought to hold the largest elephant population in South Sudan. © Chris Thouless.

Our partners work in **extremely challenging conditions**. It is often difficult to access sites, and if there is civil disorder, an extra dimension is added. In Chinko Reserve in the Central African Republic, rebels cut the road to the capital and African Parks was forced to bring in fuel and other necessities in a Buffalo cargo plane. In the great swamps of South Sudan, rising floodwaters have caused great suffering and have forced the Agency for Conservation and Development to delay their search for the last remaining elephants of the Sudd.

Also in South Sudan, Fauna & Flora International's work to support **effective conservation management** in Southern National Park has made good progress but recently been impacted by civil unrest in surrounding areas, which has limited access to the protected area.

Working in areas where few elephants are left can be frustrating, because of the difficulty of tracking down elusive survivors, and it is a **race against time** to save them. If too few are left, the population can be doomed through a shortage of breeding animals or because there is just not enough habitat remaining. In Niokolo Koba National Park in Senegal, Panthera is trying to track down Africa's most north-western elephants using camera traps and DNA from dung. Their team has so far only been able to identify a single male but, because the study area is large, there is hope that others will still be found. In Guinea Bissau, CIBIO-InBio is using the same techniques and has so far been able to identify three males, but there is evidence of other elephants in the area, including breeding groups. Kissama Foundation is working to protect a tiny population of forest elephants in Angola—the southernmost ones on the continent. They are in a perilous state, and several have been poached in the last few months.



Elephants in Kafue National Park, Zambia. © Gilmour Dickson.

Other protected areas are gaining new strength through the creation of **public-private partnerships**, where nonprofits manage the parks on behalf of governments. The leader in this field is the conservation organization African Parks. In 2021, it initiated a twelve-month 'priority support plan' with the Zambian Government for Kafue National Park, one of the largest national parks in Africa, to help realize Kafue's ecological, financial and socio-political value. The ECF has funded 15 satellite collars in Kafue to determine how elephants are using the park, and to gauge the level of the poaching there.

Noé was recently given the mandate for managing Conkouati-Douli National Park in the Republic of Congo, which has suffered from a lack of effective management for several years, and where **a number of elephants were killed in 2019**. The ECF has provided funding to build good ranger accommodations and to buy new patrol boats.



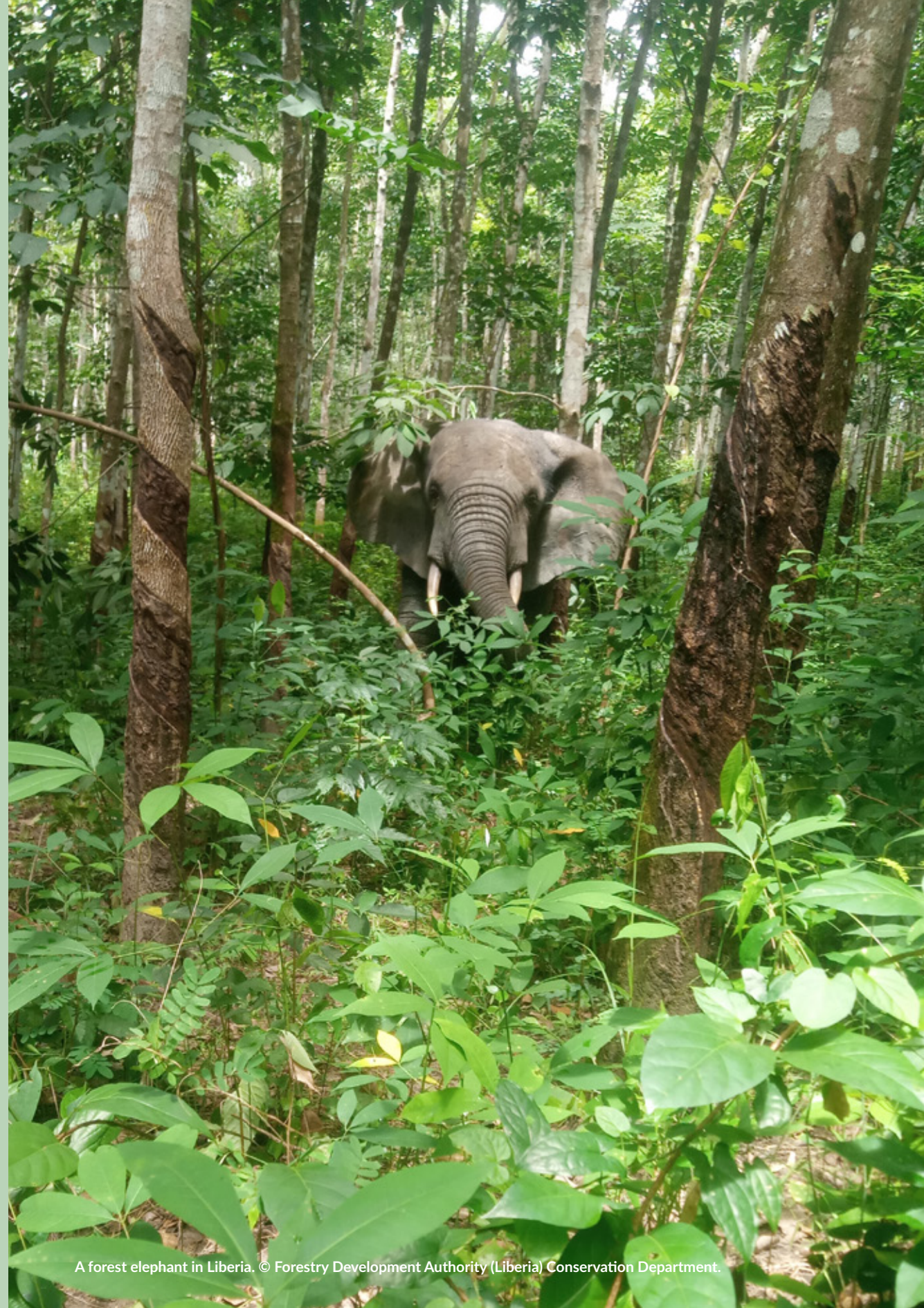
Forest elephant in Conkouati-Douli National Park in the Republic of Congo. © Hilde Vanleeuwe.

ECF FUNDING HAS HELPED SAFEGUARD ELEPHANTS AND THEIR HABITAT, AND GIVEN DEPLETED ELEPHANT POPULATIONS THE CHANCE TO RECOVER AND TO SHAPE NATURAL HABITATS

Finally, after months of COVID-19-induced delays, with part-funding from the ECF, the Wildlife Conservation Society has been able to complete the purchase of a **dedicated aircraft to support the Okapi Wildlife Reserve** in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, where road access is often impeded by rebel militias. The aircraft is expected to be on site as soon as the national permitting process has been completed.

These are only some of the many examples of how ECF funding has helped **safeguard elephants and their habitat**, and given depleted elephant populations the chance to recover and to shape natural habitats—especially in the rainforests, where they play such a key role.

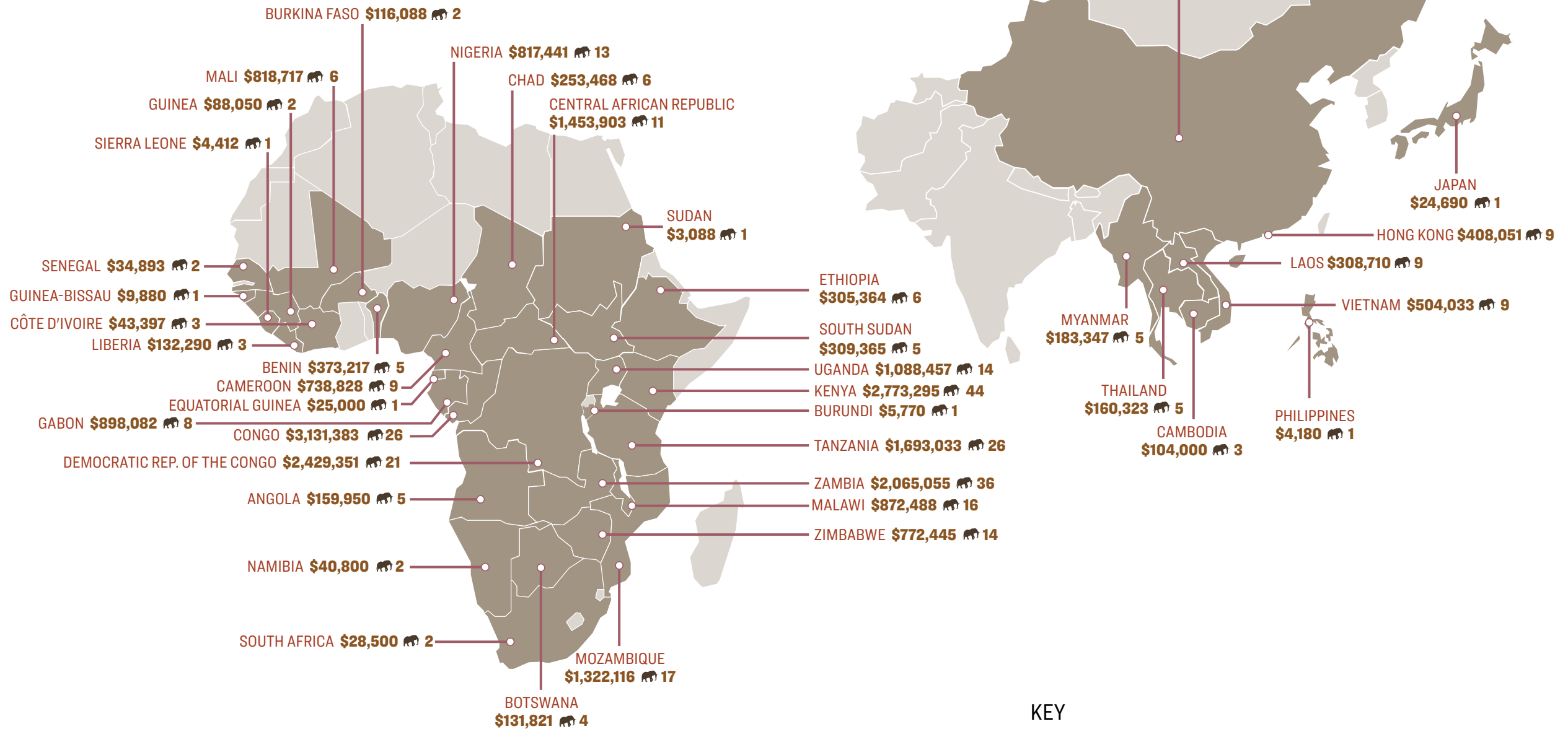
In Dzanga Sangha in the Central African Republic we have funded a new radio system for WWF and supported ranger training by Chengeta Wildlife, which will improve elephant protection in this site. In the adjoining Nouabalé Ndoki National Park in the Republic of Congo, ECF grants to the Wildlife Conservation Society have supported the development of a new ranger post to deal with emerging threats to the south of the park. Here we have also funded **a new approach to communications in the rainforest**. This has always been a problem because of the lack of high ground for radio masts, and the interference of the forest canopy with satellite signals. A new type of digital HF radio has been tested in Nouabalé Ndoki and early results suggest that it is very effective. It is not cheap, but it is essential for long-distance ranger patrol communications deep in the forest, especially in case of an emergency.



A forest elephant in Liberia. © Forestry Development Authority (Liberia) Conservation Department.

GLOBAL INVESTMENTS TO END THE IVORY CRISIS

ECF GRANTS BY COUNTRY AND US\$ INVESTMENT



★ The ECF has also funded 22 anti-trafficking grants that span regional or multi-regional areas, with support totaling \$2,635,900. In addition, the ECF has funded three demand reduction grants and one anti-trafficking grant in the USA totaling \$91,649.

KEY

\$ Amount granted (US\$)
🐘 Number of grants

This map includes all grants issued since the launch of the ECF in 2013.

Our Partners in Conservation

As the ECF evolves to encompass emerging threats to elephants, the value and strength of our partner network becomes ever more apparent. Over many years of working with the most innovative and impactful organizations across Africa and Asia, backed up by a knowledgeable ECF technical team and nimble granting process, we are able to target our donors' precious funds to the places where they are most needed. Our partners collaborate closely, constantly sharing knowledge, best practices, and expertise. Together, we are catalyzing real change for elephants on the ground, the people who protect them, and the people with whom they share their landscapes.

ADM Capital Foundation	• Kissama Foundation
Africa Nature Investors Foundation	• Legal Assistance Centre, Namibia
African Conservation Trust	• Liberty Shared
African Parks	• Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
African People and Wildlife	• Lukuru Wildlife Research Foundation
African Wildlife Foundation	• Maisha Consulting
Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux, Gabon	• Mara Elephant Project
Agency for Peace and Development	• Maravi Risk Management
Associação Moçambicana de Conservação de Fauna Bravia	• Mareja Community Conservation Project
Basel Institute on Governance	• Natural Resource Conservation Network
Big Life Foundation	• Natural Resources Defense Council
Biocarbon Partners	• Noé
Born Free Foundation	• Northern Rangelands Trust
Bristol Zoological Society	• Oxford Brookes University
Centre on Illicit Networks & Transnational Organised Crime	• PAMS Foundation
Chengeta Wildlife	• Panthera France
Connected Conservation	• Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources
Conservation Justice	• Save the Elephants
Conservation Lake Tanganyika	• Saving the Survivors
Conservation Lower Zambezi	• Southern Tanzania Elephant Project
Conservation South Luangwa	• Space for Giants
EAGLE Network	• Stichting Wings for Conservation
East African Wildlife Society	• Stop Ivory
Ecoexist Trust	• Tashinga Initiative Trust
Education for Nature Vietnam	• The WILD Foundation
Elephants for Africa	• The Zambezi Society
Elephant Protection Initiative	• Tikki Hywood Foundation
Elephant Research and Conservation	• TRAFFIC
Elephant Voices	• Tsavo Trust
Elephants Alive	• Uganda Conservation Foundation
Environmental Investigation Agency	• University of Utah IsoForensics
Fauna & Flora International	• University of Washington
Focus Africa	• White Elephant Safaris
Focused Conservation	• Wild Planet Trust
Forgotten Parks Foundation	• Wild Survivors
Frankfurt Zoological Society	• WildAid
Freeland	• Wildlife Action Group Malawi
Game Rangers International	• Wildlife Conservation Global
Global Wildlife Conservation	• Wildlife Conservation Society
Gorongosa Restoration Project	• Wildlife Crime Prevention
Instituto de Ciências, Tecnologias e Agroambiente da Universidade do Porto	• Wildlife Justice Commission
Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation	• Wildlife Traxx Consultancy
International Fund for Animal Welfare	• Wildlife Works
Kenya Wildlife Service	• WildlifeDirect
	• Working Dogs for Conservation
	• World Wildlife Fund
	• Zoological Society of London

Our Funders

To our major funders, individual donors, corporate partners and various contributors who financially support the Elephant Crisis Fund, **thank you for investing in this important work.** We have provided essential funding to our global network of conservation partners due to your incredible and continued generosity. Every win is because of your support and we are so very grateful for your unwavering commitment to the vision we all share: a future where elephants are no longer under threat. Thank you for making a real difference to the future of elephants.

We'd particularly like to thank our dedicated major supporters, **#knotonmyplanet** and **Tiffany & Co.**, and the following generous funders for donations made between November 2020 and October 2021:

FOUNDERS CIRCLE | \$200,000 and above

Acton Family Giving
Nancy and Richard Robbins
Re:wild
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Anonymous (1)

CONSERVATION VISIONARIES | \$100,000 - \$199,999

Beagle Charitable Foundation
M. Piuze Foundation

BENEFACTORS | \$20,000 - \$99,999

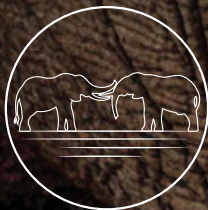
Anne Pattee	• Heidi Charleson and Lou	• Quinn Morgan and Upacala
Bottletop Foundation	• Woodworth	• Mapatuna
Briar Patch Fund	• Jan Hatzius and Linda Eling Lee	• The Maue Kay Foundation
Buchanan Programme & Matt Adams	• Loewe	• The Overbrook Foundation
EJF Philanthropies	• March Conservation Fund	• The Thomson Family
	• Oakland Zoo	• Untamed Elephants
	• Plum Foundation	• Anonymous (3)

AMBASSADORS | \$5,000 - \$19,999

Andrea Szeto	• Linda Polishuk	• Stephen Lexow
Ann Bujas, in memory of Priscilla "Peaches" Curtis	• Lynn Altpeter	• Stephen Pratt
Brach Family Fund of Tides Foundation	• Marge and Thom Limbert	• The Christian V. and Lisa D. Young Foundation
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Stephen Lamb	• Nancy Denison	• V.G. Secchia
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