

OUR THEORY OF CHANGE

OUR VISION

All elephants will live in their natural habitat in secure and viable populations alongside prosperous and empowered forest communities.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Critically Endangered elephants are being driven to extinction by human action.

Remaining lowland rainforests—critical habitat for elephants—are being threatened by deforestation from extractive and exploitative industries including legal and illegal logging and unsustainable monoculture agriculture.

Important ecosystems are not legally protected. Where they are, this is not being effectively enforced.

Climate change and forest fires exacerbate these threats.

Elephants also fall victim to poaching, the illegal wildlife trade and human-elephant conflict.

WHAT WE DO

We fund and support local partners to:

- Secure suitable rainforest habitat for elephant populations.
- Restore degraded rainforest habitat and assist in ecosystem recovery.
- Conduct forest patrols.
- Monitor forest and biodiversity.
- Rescue, treat and release injured and sick elephants.
- Facilitate genetic dispersal for meta-population management.
- Provide care for elephants in dedicated sanctuaries.
- Educate and improve livelihoods for forest communities.
- Support community-based human-elephant conflict mitigation initiatives.
- Investigate wildlife crime, infiltrate illegal networks and assist authorities.
- Empower community representatives to become advocates for rainforest conservation.
- Provide scholarships and training programs.

THE CHANGE WE CONTRIBUTE TO

IMMEDIATE PROLONGED SUSTAINED

PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

Elephant populations are supported in restored, legally secured and protected ecosystems.

- Viable ecosystems of the right type, shape, and size that can support sustainable elephant populations are legally secured.
- Legally secured ecosystems are practically protected (through Wildlife Protection Units).
- Degraded habitat within legally protected ecosystems is actively restored (with the participation of forest communities).
- Populations of elephants in protected and restored rainforest ecosystems are increasing.
- There is a reduction in illegal activities (e.g. logging, poaching) within patrolled areas.
- There is increased habitat quality and biodiversity in restored forest areas.
- Elephant populations have stabilised, reaching sustainable levels, in secure and restored rainforest ecosystems.
- Protected and restored ecosystems are environmentally self-sustaining, climate change resilient and support high levels of biodiversity.

ENFORCEMENT

Elephants and their ecosystems are protected from forest and wildlife crime through the effective enforcement of environmental laws and policies.

- Forest and wildlife crime activities and networks are investigated and disrupted.
- People have improved understanding of the laws pertaining to forest and wildlife protection.
- Instances of forest and wildlife crime are significantly reduced.
- Existing environmental laws and policies are more strongly enforced.
- People participate less in activities that negatively impact rainforests and elephant populations.
- Ecosystems and their biodiversity are protected and conserved ongoingly.

REINTRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION

Rescued elephants are released back into protected habitats and remaining elephant numbers are stabilised and increased through a meta-population management strategy.

- Injured or at-risk elephants are rescued and provided medical care and rehabilitation if needed.
- Rescued elephants are released or translocated into protected habitats, introducing new genetic material.
- Forest communities actively engage in human-elephant conflict mitigation strategies to protect communities, homes and livelihoods.
- Released and translocated elephants have high rates of adaptation and survival, are integrated into the local ecosystem and are reproducing.
- Reduced instances of humanelephant conflict.
- Forest communities and their livelihoods are protected.
- Elephant populations are thriving in secure and restored rainforest ecosystems.
- Forest communities and elephants coexist harmoniously.

EMPOWERMENT

Forest communities are resourced and empowered to live well in wildlife friendly ways and be guardians of their own forest resources. Young Indonesians are supported to pursue careers in conservation to secure a sustainable future for Indonesia's wildlife and its ecosystems.

- People have improved understanding of the threats to and value of rainforests and elephants and the role they play in their protection.
- Young Indonesians are provided the opportunity to undertake higher education in conservation studies (e.g. forest conservation, veterinary science, biology) through scholarships and training programs.
- People have increased knowledge of and access to wildlife-friendly livelihoods.
- People have increased knowledge of how to undertake effective conservation advocacy.

- People have more positive attitudes towards rainforests and elephants.
- People act and advocate within their communities for the protection of rainforests and elephants.
- Young Indonesians with positive attitudes and training in conservation studies are employed in the private, nonprofit and government sectors.
- People increasingly participate in wildlife friendly livelihoods.
- People increasingly participate in local and national conservation advocacy.

- People participate less in activities that negatively impact threatened rainforests and species (e.g. poaching, hunting, lighting of fires).
- Forest communities are empowered through education and economic affluence.
- Young Indonesians with positive attitudes and experience in conservation drive local and national initiatives, influence policy and drive community actions towards more effective conservation efforts.
- People and communities are more able to meaningfully influence local and national decision-making.

OUR IMPACT

Elephants are thriving in secure, resilient rainforests, supported by empowered forest communities, strong environmental laws, and a culture of responsibility, ensuring lasting biodiversity and natural resource management.