

SPACE FOR GIANTS

IMPACT REPORT

2021

SPACE FOR
NTS

www.spaceforgiants.org

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Overview

Space for Giants helps protect Africa's remaining natural ecosystems and the large wild animals they contain while bringing major social and economic value to local communities and national governments.

We work across Africa's iconic landscapes to unlock the full value of nature by protecting biodiversity and remaining populations of megafauna, while expanding economic, cultural, and social opportunities for generations to come.



A Year We Dared to Hope

I am delighted to share our 2021 annual impact report with you. 2021 was a year where many of us dared to hope, following the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26). Divestment from coal, an end to deforestation, transition to zero-emission vehicles and pledges to help nations adapt to climate change gave us hope that the future looked more promising.

With the latest release of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, it is clear that despite the increased attention, things are still getting worse. Natural systems are approaching, or surpassing, their capacity to adapt.

Trying to narrow that widening gap in the next few decades is a crucial task. I am perhaps most hopeful about how we used this past year to position ourselves to become a true catalyst for conserving natural ecosystems in Africa. We did this by creating a new 5-year strategic plan, a new organogram with three new Managing Director positions, and establishing a new commercial, nature-based, carbon investment vehicle, "Green 14". The latter is perhaps the most exciting capital raising venture for conservation I know of. I expect it will come to market and be fully operational by the end of 2022. Green 14 will provide transformative, carbon-based conservation finance for more than 10 natural ecosystems that our partners and Space for Giants are helping to restore, manage and protect for our collective benefit.

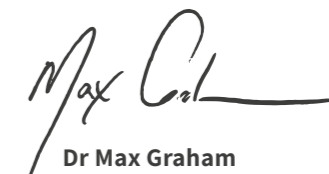
As Covid-19-related travel restrictions eased this past year, Space for Giants programmes kicked into another gear, allowing us to rapidly scale up delivery of frontline conservation work across the 11 countries we work.

Working closely with our partners, we trained over 500 investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers to improve conviction rates for wildlife crime, we built or maintained

253 kilometres of electric fences across three countries, and we worked with four African governments to attract conservation investment to help develop their nature-based economies. We welcomed the First Lady of Gabon and two Heads of State to the Giants Club, bringing the total number of African Heads of State who support this initiative to six. We also scaled up our monitoring and evaluation to 22 conservancies in Laikipia, Kenya, using SMART, the mobile-phone based, real-time conservation monitoring and evaluation system. Our GPS satellite collars continued to track the hourly movements of critical elephant populations across five countries. Our scientists co-authored an academic paper by collaborating with researchers across Laikipia. And our fundraisers managed to raise more funding in 2021 than in any other year in Space for Giants' 10 years of existence. All in all, it has been a groundbreaking year for the organisation.

With our application to the Government of Uganda to become a partner in the management of Pian Upe Wildlife Reserve, the country's second-largest protected area, we are now moving into a space where we can restore and protect some of Africa's remaining natural landscapes. This, we hope, will be the first of many in the coming years as we look to implement our new strategic plan.

As always, none of this work would be possible without the unwavering support of our loyal friends, allies and donors. That included you. Thank you.



Dr Max Graham
CEO and Founder, Space for Giants

Solving the Planet's Most Pressing Environmental Issues

From the air we breathe when we come to life, the food we eat, and the clothes we wear, nature is crucial because it is fundamentally related to human behaviour, dignity, and well-being. Moreover, more than a third of humanity directly depends on nature for their livelihoods through agriculture, farming, fishing and forestry.

Disrupting our environment also means disrupting the lives of millions of people. These changes call into question entire life paths, vocations and traditions. It is only when you spend time in rural areas, talk and sit with these brave men and women, that you can fully grasp the interconnectedness between people and the environment.

I have always been a huge animal lover. And elephants have always fascinated me. Their imposing body conceals an unsuspected grace, kindness and softness. I believe they are our greatest teachers when it comes to female leadership, community life and taking care of those in need. But, while I love these Giants, we must protect communities living at the border of conservation areas that rely on the forest and plantations.

In Gabon, women account for 70 percent of the agricultural labour force. Conserving nature means protecting their work and resources and, therefore, contributing to the country's food security and poverty reduction efforts.

Many families in Gabon live and farm close to the forest, and this results in conflict over space and resources with the wildlife that lives there, particularly with elephants. We have even had instances recently of people being killed by elephants.

What are you supposed to do when you see a woman, a mother, desperately crying over her destroyed crops that used to feed her family? What can you say to angry villagers mourning the loss of one of their brothers, fathers or sons who were crushed to death after an unfortunate encounter with an elephant?

These people have been a key motivator for me to join the Giants Club. It is important to understand that preserving our environment and the development of local communities that border conservation areas are intrinsically linked. That is why finding a way for both nature and these communities to co-exist is so important and a priority of mine.

In African societies, women are the pillars of our communities. As mothers, sisters and daughters, they have a prominent place in our traditions but also in civic and economic life. From health to education and to economic empowerment, the Sylvia Bongo Ondimba Foundation has made promoting women's rights its priority since its inception in 2011. Our projects towards women aim at giving them the knowledge and the skills they need to reclaim their place in the family, at work, and in society in general.

Conserving our nature will benefit not only our women but society as a whole. As the primary caregivers, food growers and water gatherers, African women rely heavily on natural resources.

I am hopeful because I have faith in the new generation. I am the First Lady of a country where the median age is 21 years old. Everything is possible when you are in your twenties. For yourself, for your country, for the planet. I am excited to see how the next generation is going to use new technologies, entrepreneurship and civic engagement to solve the planet's most pressing environmental issues.

President Ali Bongo Ondimba paved the way for future generations by pioneering new models to protect Gabon's biodiversity while promoting sustainable green growth. This is not only crucial for Gabon but for the whole world. We take that responsibility extremely seriously and hope others too will join us on that mission.

Sylvia Bongo Ondimba
First Lady of the Republic of Gabon



Key Highlights

MARCH

His Excellency Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda, joined the Giants Club. By signing the Giants declaration, President Kagame committed to further strengthening Rwanda's dedication to protecting the nation's wildlife habitat while unlocking greater value from nature-based businesses.

JULY

His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of Mozambique, joined the Giants Club in a signing ceremony in Niassa Special Reserve held as part of Mozambique's celebrations of World Ranger Day. The Mozambican government is committed to building a wildlife economy, ensuring that revenue from protected areas benefits Mozambique's citizens and preserving these areas in the long term.

AUGUST

Co-hosted a regional prosecutor's conference on wildlife crime in partnership with the East Africa Association of Prosecutors. The Forum for Wildlife and Environmental Crimes Prosecutors was launched, with 12 member states, which will speed up the prosecution against international poaching networks.

NOVEMBER

Convened a high-level event at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in partnership with His Excellency Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya. The event drew global attention to the need for financial resources to be mobilised to ensure that the African continent restores and protects its critical ecosystems, which are critical to sequestering carbon.

NOVEMBER

Launched a new nature-based carbon offset company, "Green 14." Green 14 will provide carbon finance to underwrite the cost of conservation for Africa's heritage landscapes.

DECEMBER

Conservation journalism programme, which trains journalists to report on environmental issues, expanded into southern Africa with support from USAID's VukaNow: Combating Wildlife Crime in Southern Africa Activity. Launched in 2017, the programme has worked with journalists in Uganda and Kenya, reaching a potential audience of more than 30 million East Africans.





Conservation Programmes

The Year in Numbers

Landscape
Conservation
and Investment

\$62 million potential investment value in Uganda as a result of nine facilitated investments

6 countries received support to promote new tourism investments into protected areas

Human-Elephant
Coexistence

253 kilometres of fencing constructed and maintained in Kenya, Gabon and Uganda since 2016

87% reduction in crop-raiding in Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area in Uganda due to fencing

200k+ people's livelihoods protected in Kenya, Uganda and Gabon

Wildlife Law
and Justice

500+ investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers trained across Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

1,800 wildlife crime cases reviewed in four countries

Conservation
Science

22 conservancies in Laikipia county now use SMART to monitor and protect wildlife and their habitats

615 rangers have been trained to use SMART since 2017

Landscape Conservation and Investment



Africa's vast network of protected areas includes some of the world's most iconic landscapes and species. These protected areas - with biodiversity spanning rainforests to deserts and miombo forests to savannahs - provide clean air, clean water, carbon-sequestering soils and forests, and hold the keys to climate resiliency and sustainable development.

For most countries across Africa, the cost of maintaining and enhancing ecosystems often exceeds the resources available. As a result, governments managing protected areas often need to choose between short-term economic gain and long-term conservation goals.

By working through an integrated management approach with national wildlife authorities and conservation partners in a given landscape, we can support the effective and active management of these protected areas and ensure they are sustained in the long term.

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS

Collaborative management partnerships (CMPs) enable a flexible and agile approach to provide financial, technical, and managerial support to ensure the protection and restoration of key landscapes.

We are in discussions with several government partners to establish multiple CMPs. The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) has approved Space for Giants' application to enter negotiations to co-manage Pian Upe Game Reserve as a public-private partnership. This is a significant milestone for us. It will be the first public-private partnership undertaken by Space for Giants as we scale our vision to protect Africa's remaining natural ecosystems.

CONSERVATION INVESTMENT

By assisting national governments in building their country's nature-based economy, we can transform protected areas into engines for revenue generation. The conservation investment programme unlocks flows of revenue and capacity to under-resourced landscapes.

In 2021, we worked with government partners in Gabon,

Mozambique, Uganda and Rwanda to identify conservation investment opportunities in aviation, tourism and carbon finance and assisted these governments in creating conducive investment environments. This included facilitating nine new international tourism investment contracts valued at a potential of \$62 million for Uganda.

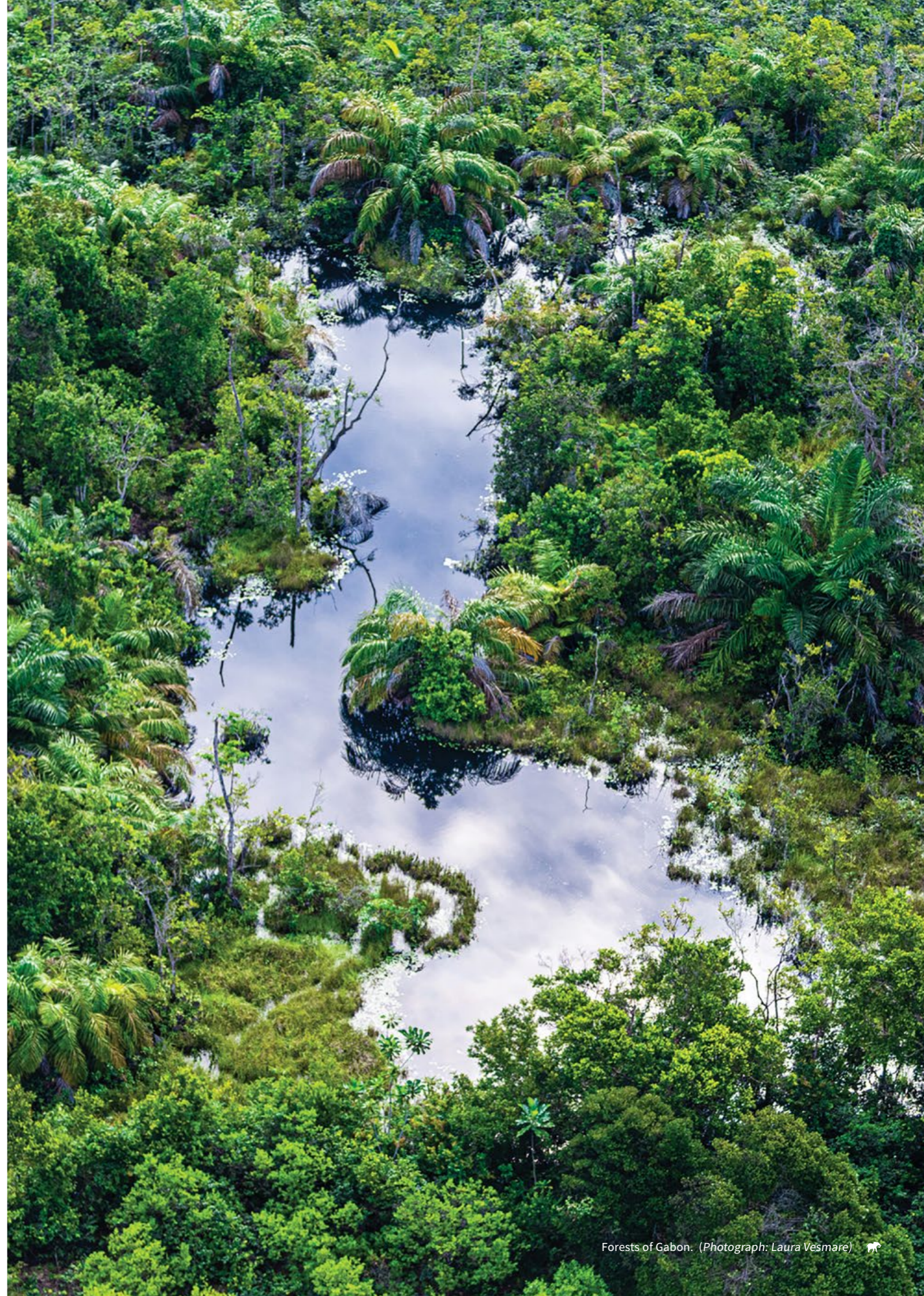
We developed investment brochures for the Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC) in Mozambique and Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux in Gabon to help identify investment and public-private partnership opportunities. By providing technical expertise to government partners, we help identify, articulate and fulfil conservation investment opportunities between the private sector and our government partners.

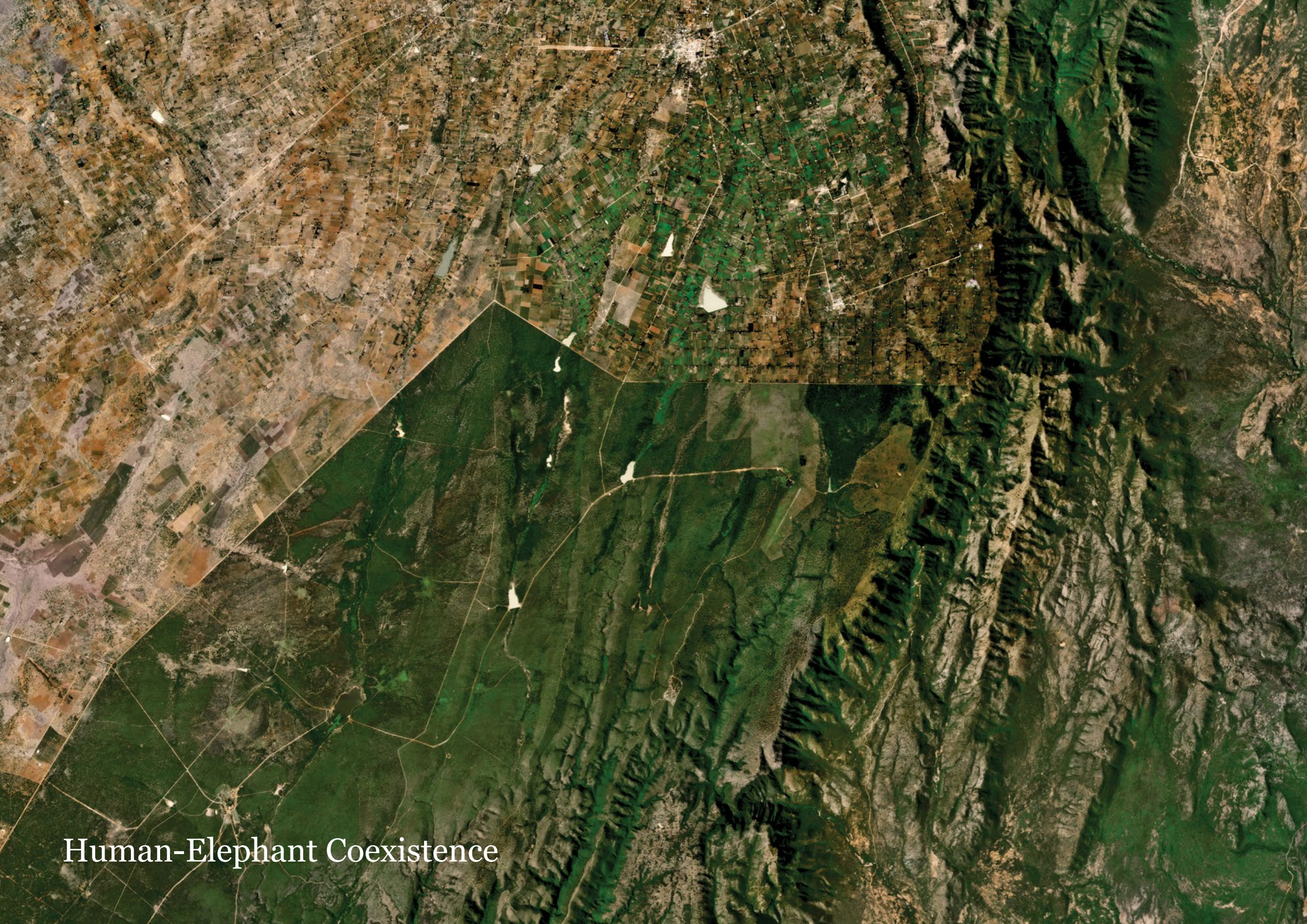
CARBON

Significant progress was made last year in the development of a pipeline of carbon offset opportunities in over 10 landscapes within our portfolio. We launched 10 feasibility studies, and the revenue generated from the sale of verified carbon credits will help drive much-needed revenue to underfunded landscapes. We are currently evaluating the carbon offset potential of several landscapes, including Pian Upe Wildlife Reserve in Uganda, two large landscapes in Mozambique, several Game Management Areas in Zambia and a national park in Togo.

Furthermore, we facilitated the creation of a framework for trading Mozambique's verified carbon credits. As a result, Mozambique's first "carbon for nature" sale will see proceeds of verified carbon credits reinvested into Gilé National Park in Mozambique to support wildlife, their habitat while also benefiting local citizens that live in and around the area. Space for Giants played an integral role as a technical advisor to ANAC, to carefully negotiate the revenue share agreement with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Land and Environment and is in the process of bringing to market approximately 350,000 carbon credits.

Our envisioned conservation at scale will help create systemic change that positively transforms national protected area portfolios in each country, brokering engagement between the private and public sector actors and ultimately creating long-term value for all of us.





Human-Elephant Coexistence

Human-Elephant Coexistence

Human-elephant conflict is a major cause of elephant mortality in Africa today. As people and wildlife compete over scarce resources, human-elephant conflicts negatively affect communities and pose severe challenges to governments trying to align wildlife conservation with sustainable development.



INTERVENTIONS

Our work in understanding and managing human-elephant conflict over the past 10 years has shown us that these situations tend to be complex, dynamic and multi-layered. In collaboration with national governments, our work in Kenya, Uganda and Gabon illustrates how we must adapt interventions to consider underlying social, cultural and economic contexts to find effective and lasting solutions.

In 2021, our pioneering smart fences continued to be adopted in key conservation areas in Gabon, Uganda and Kenya to reduce human-elephant conflict. Since 2016, we have constructed and maintained over 253 kilometres of fencing in these three countries alone. These fences do not fence in wildlife but rather provide protection to the local farming communities that exist near conserved areas. Over 200,000 people in Kenya, Uganda and Gabon have benefited from the electric fences, which protect their livelihoods from crop-raiding elephants, that were built or maintained in 2021.

KENYA - Since 2016, we have constructed and rehabilitated over 140 kilometres of electric fencing in Laikipia County in partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Laikipia County Government, the Leopardess Foundation and other stakeholders. Our primary focus has been to keep this county-wide fencing strategy working effectively to protect smallholder farmers. To do so, we have collared elephants, brought in helicopters to move crop-raiding elephants across fences, supported a security team to patrol fences and deployed scouts to report human-elephant conflict incidents. Collectively these interventions have helped reduce human-elephant conflict by over 70 percent and helped transform the livelihoods of thousands of subsistence farmers.

UGANDA - We worked with the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to construct and maintain 74 kilometres of fencing at Queen Elizabeth National Park and Murchison Falls National Park. This effort has resulted in an 87 percent reduction in crop-raiding in the Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area. UWA has received a significant funding boost from the

World Bank, a large portion of which is earmarked for new fences to prevent human-elephant conflict, and we are working with UWA to prioritise projects for 2022.

GABON - In some elephant range states, such as Gabon, human-elephant conflict is a significant and contentious issue that has become increasingly political. In 2021, we trialled a new household fencing intervention in Gabon - a first of its kind. This single-wire strand fence, powered by solar, can be mobile and thus more appropriate for the Gabonese shifting cultivation farming culture. We will be trialling the mobile single-strand fences extensively at pilot sites in 2022.

We supported the development of the “National Human-Elephant Coexistence Strategy” in partnership with the Gabonese government. Together with Hon. Lee White CBE, Minister of Water, Forests, the Sea, and Environment, we were part of the presentation of this strategy to interested stakeholders at the end of December in Libreville. This living document will guide Gabon’s vision for addressing human-elephant conflict.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Engaging with affected communities and government stakeholders is critical to the success and sustainability of any human-wildlife conflict intervention. In 2021, we worked with UWA and an independent social scientist to conduct five social surveys with communities living in the boundary of Queen Elizabeth National Park. In Kenya, we held two focus group discussions in Laikipia to better understand people’s interaction with nature and wildlife and their perceptions of conservation interventions. Results from the surveys and focus groups showed an increase in tolerance for elephants as a result of the fencing.

Our approach to human-elephant coexistence continues to evolve as we consider the underlying social, cultural and economic contexts of where we operate. Human-elephant conflict imposes significant costs on those people who share their range, contributing to food insecurity. In some cases, such as major crop-raiding incidents, it can lead to an immediate subsistence crisis.





Case Study: Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area, Uganda

Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area comprises the Queen Elizabeth National Park and the Kyambura and Kigezi Wildlife Reserves.

In one of Africa's most biodiverse landscapes, Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area (QECA) can be a challenging neighbour. Historically, large swaths of land formed barriers between people and wildlife, and no hard boundary separated the park from surrounding villages. As a result, elephants learned to raid neighbouring farms for their crops, directly impacting farmers' livelihoods.

Since 2018 we have been working with the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and communities living alongside QECA to help reduce human-elephant conflict incidents. By constructing 19.5 kilometres of electric fencing along the Kyambura Game Reserve, which adjoins Queen Elizabeth National Park, we have decreased crop-raiding incidents by 87 percent.

"Elephants used to disturb us, but now they're gone because of the fence. They used to destroy all plants, especially cotton, millet, and soybeans," Nnalongo Abarikurungi Grace, 52, a farmer in Kyenzaza village bordering the park.

A single mother of two, Grace has spent nine years farming mostly tomatoes, millet and sweet potatoes. Grace grows plants and sells them to pay for her children's school fees. "I have educated my children until degree and diploma levels - in engineering and nursing. Having the fence here means our livelihoods have improved, and we have better funds raised for school fees."

The fence has helped farmers increase the produce they harvest by reducing crop raiding incidents in areas where the fence is active. As a result, farmers have introduced new crops, including sweet potato, cassava, maize and tomatoes, which they couldn't grow before as the crops would attract elephants.



Wildlife Law and Justice

Wildlife Law and Justice

Wildlife crime is a multi-billion-dollar illicit business. It decimates Africa's wildlife and undermines economic prosperity and sustainable development, including legal enterprises such as tourism. It also threatens social stability and cohesion and deprives people of their cultural and natural heritage. A combination of weak law enforcement within and across national borders, inconsistent legal frameworks and prosecution, and poor international cooperation have enabled the illegal wildlife trade to flourish, even as species are pushed towards extinction.



Our wildlife law and justice programme involves three streams of work; courtroom monitoring, legal and institutional capacity building and policy and law development.

COURT MONITORING

We continued to monitor courts to collect empirical baseline data to understand how courts handle wildlife crime cases, what factors affect them and what interventions are needed. These include high profile cases for high-value species such as sandalwood, elephant and bushmeat poaching.

In 2021, we reviewed over 1,800 wildlife crime cases:

-  Over 300 cases in Kenya
-  423 cases in Uganda
-  151 cases in Zambia
-  939 cases in Zimbabwe

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building and training of relevant state law enforcement and judicial staff ensure they can apply the reformed or existing legal and policy frameworks. By developing tools such as our wildlife crime Rapid Reference Guides (RRG), we can ensure that cases are as watertight as possible and that trials proceed appropriately.

KENYA - Our wildlife justice team trained over 100 investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers using the third edition of the Kenya RRG, developed in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF). In addition, over 75 Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) officers received first responder wildlife crime training and mobile crime kits, and 43 received year-long mentoring. The mobile scene of crime kits, valued at \$200,000, were delivered to Kenya and Uganda's wildlife authorities in partnership with UNODC. These kits include cameras, metal detectors, GPS units and fingerprint lifting equipment. This equipment is essential to successfully manage evidence at the scene of a wildlife

crime, which can later be presented in court, and ensure the correct chain of custody is followed.

UGANDA - Space for Giants entered into a long-term memorandum of understanding with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the National Forestry Authority in Uganda. We will provide support to improve the institutional capacities of these critical agencies in their role against the illegal wildlife trade.

Furthermore, the second edition of the Uganda RRG was launched, in collaboration with the UNODC, and 35 government agency officers were trained to be trainers. An additional 17 officers received year-long mentoring and scene of crime training. We also delivered vital mobile scenes of crime equipment kits to officers to ensure they were fully equipped to undertake their work in the field.

NAMIBIA - We launched the first edition of the RRG for the Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Wildlife Crime in Namibia in May, in partnership with UNODC, and trained 40 trainers from various government agencies. Namibia's adoption of this tool, led by the Office of the Prosecutor General, is a testament to the government's commitment to protecting the country's critical natural capital.

ZIMBABWE - Over 120 investigators, prosecutors, judicial officers and magistrates were trained in partnership with Speak Out For Animals. As a result, over the last three years, we have seen an attitude change leading to an increase in the adjudication of wildlife crimes by prosecutors and magistrates who received RRG training.

POLICY AND LAW DEVELOPMENT

In one of the most important achievements in our policy work, Space for Giants participated in the National Review Assessment process on money laundering in Kenya, which focused on the connection between environmental crimes and money laundering for the first time. This has led to far-reaching legal policy reform recommendations currently being processed by the government.





Furthermore, we developed Illegal Wildlife Trade Exhibit Management Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for the KWS and the Uganda Wildlife Authority with the support of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. As part of their investigative functions, KWS and UWA recover exhibits in different forms and are required to store them securely until they are tendered in court or until the conclusion of the case. The SOPs guide officers on expert management to ensure the chain of custody, strengthen investigations capacity and secure convictions.

Space for Giants co-hosted a regional prosecutor's conference on wildlife crime in partnership with the East Africa Association of Prosecutors, UNODC and TRAFFIC. The Forum for Wildlife and Environmental Crimes Prosecutors was launched, with 12 member states attending, and is significantly speeding up justice against international poaching networks. This has more than doubled the number of prosecutors linked by the Association and its new forum, bringing the total to 6,000. On the sidelines of the

conference, we signed a memorandum of understanding with the National Prosecution Services of Tanzania to support legal and institutional capacity building to address wildlife crime better.

Our cross-boundary approach was strengthened at the end of 2021 when we launched a new three-year project funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs UK, which will be delivered in partnership with the East Africa Association of Prosecutors and the UNODC. The project will train 1,800 prosecutors over the next three years while improving the convictions and asset recovery rates in the East Africa region - including adding Tanzania, South Sudan and Rwanda.

Our pioneering Wildlife Law and Justice department supports governments, law enforcement, and judiciaries to create deterrents to wildlife crime by establishing robust legal frameworks and improving processes along the entire criminal justice pathway. A holistic approach is crucial to the success of our work.

Frontline Protection

FROM THE FRONTLINE TO THE COURTROOM

The Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) is one of Africa's most significant conservation landscapes. Consisting of five partner countries (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe), the conservation area stretches across 520,000 km² and is a critical ecosystem upon which people and wildlife depend. The KAZA transfrontier area is important for many migratory species, especially its 200,000 strong elephant population, but is threatened by the illegal wildlife trade.

For conservation areas such as KAZA, policing the illegal wildlife trade is a challenge because of the borderless nature of the crime. By working with our government and conservation partners, we can strengthen capacity and resources along the entire illegal wildlife trade chain - from the frontline where wildlife crime originates to the courtroom where convictions are secured.

With significant support from the European Union, the UK Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, the Fôr Foundation and several other private donors, we have focused on the creation of a highly-skilled trans-frontier

network of wildlife crime law enforcement and criminal justice officials across KAZA.

By working collaboratively with organisations already vested in the KAZA community, including Game Rangers International, National Park Rescue and Speak Out For Animals, we trained over 500 rangers, investigators, public prosecutors and judicial officers in improved methods of tackling wildlife crime.

The development of skills and investment in rangers and community scouts has enabled us to support the frontline response against those that perpetrate wildlife crimes. Frontline protection proved critical during the Covid-19 lockdowns when we saw increased pressure on natural resources, including bushmeat poaching. Between 2020 and 2021, rangers and community scouts recovered over 1,495 kilograms of illegal bushmeat. Our findings, however, suggest that there has been an overall decrease in wildlife crime and other illegal activities during this time. The actual impacts will be determined over time, with increased conviction rates acting as a deterrent and disruptor.

Conservation Science

One of today's most significant challenges is understanding and managing people's impact on nature in the face of human-driven habitat loss and climate change. The better we understand nature and its threats and value to people, the more effective and adaptable we are in our work and the more profound our impact.



WILDLIFE MONITORING

Systematic wildlife monitoring helps government and wildlife managers make informed operational decisions in the conservation areas under their management. Since 2017, we have supported the implementation of the mobile phone-based real-time monitoring tool SMART, which collects essential qualitative and quantitative conservation data. Today, SMART is used in 22 conservancies, covering 69 percent of conservation compatible landscapes in Laikipia County, Kenya (3,653 km²). In 2021, we trained 130 rangers to use the programme. The data from SMART feeds into EarthRanger, which serves as our main visualisation tool to analyse the information we collect, such as fence lines.

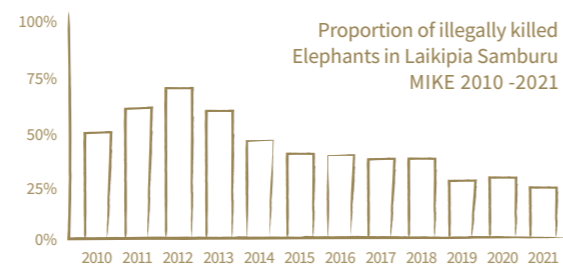
We continued to monitor elephants in the Laikipia landscape through satellite collars, and in 2021 collared six new elephants and replaced two elephant collars. The elephant movement data from satellite collars helps identify key elephant corridors for conservation planning and evaluate the performance of human-elephant conflict mitigation measures.

Building on this success, the team is developing an automated analysis and reporting tool for crop-raiding elephant data that will show hot spots and assist with decision-making to reduce human-elephant conflict.

Kenya conducted a National Wildlife Survey between April and July 2021. Our team supported the survey in Laikipia-Samburu-Marsabit-Meru ecosystem, home to Kenya's second-largest elephant population. The results will help inform policy and enhance the sustainable management of Kenya's wildlife resources. Laikipia County had the highest elephant numbers in the ecosystem, with 4,475 elephants counted.

Together with our partners, including the Kenya Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research and Training Institute, Save the Elephants and the Samburu Trust, we supported data

collection for the national Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) in the Samburu-Laikipia MIKE site. Data show a decreasing trend since the poaching crisis that took place between 2011 -2013.



ANGOLA - Landscape connectivity is vital for conserving wildlife in spaces shared with humans. Therefore, we continued monitoring elephant movements in a critical elephant corridor in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA). By monitoring the movements of the six collared elephants in Angola, we can understand their behaviour and improve cross-boundary conservation efforts in the critical wildlife corridor that stretches between Botswana, Namibia and Angola.

RESEARCH

Our very foundation is scientific research. In 2021, Lauren Evans and Redempta Nduguta wrote a chapter on 'The implications of being a 'problem' elephant' for the book "Composing Worlds with Elephants - Interdisciplinary Dialogues," which will be published in 2022. This chapter is based on 15 years of Space for Giants research into and practical experience with human-elephant conflict. They also co-authored the published paper "Moving through the mosaic: identifying critical linkage zones for large herbivores across a multiple use African landscape" through collaborating with multi-species researchers across Laikipia.

By combining innovative technology, research and monitoring, we can interrogate our understanding of the human and natural systems that underpin conservation in Africa and disseminate this globally to improve conservation practice.



Our Funders

We are deeply grateful for those who share our passion for protecting African landscapes and all the life that depends on them. The support of our donors allows us to continually innovate, adapt to changing realities and be bold in pursuing our goals.

We recognise the following Giants Club members and strategic funders who have provided significant funding for our work in 2021.

Administração Nacional das
Áreas de Conservação
Sylvia Bongo Ondimba,
First Lady of the Republic of Gabon
ARISE
Assala
Sylvie Chantecaille
Chantecaille Beaute Inc
Chelsea Congdon Brundige
DP World
Elephant Cooperation
Elephant Crisis Fund
Fôr Foundation
Found Animals Foundation
Gagan Gupta
James Knight and Laurel Mader
JM Foundation

Leopardess Foundation
Michelson Center for Public Policy
MiSK Foundation
Carolina Müller-Möhl
Olam Gabon
The Roddenberry Foundation
Royal Commission of Al-'Ula
TP ICAP Group
UK DEFRA Illegal Wildlife Trade Fund
UN Development Programme
UN Environment Programme's African Elephant Fund
USAID VukaNow
U.S. Department of Interior
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International
Narcotics and Law Enforcement
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VAALCO Energy, Inc.

We are also deeply grateful for those unnamed who provide critical, unrestricted, multi-year support to deepen our impact and build long-term financial sustainability.

The Giants Club:







The Giants Club, a Space for Giants initiative, is an exclusive high-level forum gathering people with global influence financial resources, and scientific expertise to help conserve Africa's most important natural ecosystems.

The Giants Club provides leadership as well as funding for our core operations and programmes. The predictability and largely unrestricted nature of these funds help us operate efficiently, with the agility to explore new opportunities.



How To Get Involved

Our work simply would not be possible without the involvement of an incredible number of people on the ground and around the world.

-  **Make a donation** via credit card, check, bank transfer or cryptocurrency. You can direct your gift to the programme area you are most interested in or provide unrestricted support for us to use where most needed.
-  **Become a Member of the Herd**, or recurring monthly donor. The predictability of funding allows us to plan with more intention and achieve greater efficiencies.
-  Create or **join a donor circle** to support one of our projects or thematic areas. Donor circle members pool their support for a project and then follow the journey of that programme through regular updates, briefing calls and even visits.
-  Name “Space for Giants” in your will and **leave a legacy** evident in biodiverse landscapes across Africa in perpetuity.
-  **Become a Giants Club member** with a leadership gift. The Giants Club convenes an annual dinner and a biannual summit to bring together Heads of State, corporate leaders and conservation philanthropists.
-  **Become a corporate partner.** Contribute a portion of retail sales or work with us to develop a multi-year partnership to engage your employees, customers and stakeholders.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss how you can get more involved throughout the year.
funding@spaceforgiants.org | www.spaceforgiants.org

