

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	ElefantAsia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Securing and Increasing Asian Elephant Populations in Laos through the Microchipping of Core Populations
<b>Date of Report:</b>	30 October 2012
<b>Report Author and Contact Information</b>	Gilles Maurer gilles@elefantasia.org

**CEPF Region:** Indochina (Indo-Burma)

**Strategic Direction:** 1. Mitigate major threats to globally threatened species

**Grant Amount:** US\$35,170

**Project Dates:** 1 Mar, 2010 to 31 Aug, 2012

**Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):**

- The Department of Livestock and Fisheries. The DLF and ElefantAsia jointly manage the Lao Captive Elephant Care and Management Programme and the Mobile Elephant Veterinary Unit. Both district and provincial DLF staff currently receive training from ElefantAsia regarding elephant biology, paper registration techniques and elephant healthcare. Once trained, the DLF will be primarily responsible for microchipping, database management and scanning elephants during field missions and at international checkpoints. ElefantAsia have received continual, strong support from DLF staff, with professional relationships already established and very effective.

ElefantAsia and DLF has effectively jointly managed the Lao Captive Elephant Care and Management Programme (LECMP) and mobile veterinary clinic for the duration of the project. District and provincial DLF staff have received appropriate training in elephant biology; paper registration techniques; elephant healthcare as well as micro-chipping and database management. Capacity building within the DLF is allowing for the LECMP to become autonomous at the end of November 2012.

- Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)

ElefantAsia will liaise with MIKE and ETIS to ensure the elephant database development and input is compliant to internationally recognized standards. ElefantAsia will provide any information received regarding micro-chipped Lao elephants found to be smuggled across borders. This will allow ETIS a greater awareness of Laotian spatial elephant smuggling information.

ElefantAsia has set up an advance monitoring system following requirements defined in CITES Conf. 10.16 (Rev.)\* “Specimens of animal species bred in captivity” and Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP14)\* “Trade in elephant specimens”. The monitoring system focuses on the captive Asian elephants in Laos and includes data relating to killings occurring within this core population. ElefantAsia operational framework does not allow for the recording of elephant deaths in the wild. Database has been published online and shared with CITES focal.

## Conservation Impacts

***Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.***

ElefantAsia has worked towards Strategic Direction 1 within the CEPF investment strategy presented in the Ecosystem profile which aims to safeguard threatened species in Indochina by mitigating major threats. The organisation has worked to secure the captive population of Asian elephants within the Lao PDR. Micro-chipping and registration of this core population has been undertaken with 479 captive elephants (approximate 95% of the population) has been micro-chipped to date thus safeguarding remaining captive populations that are vulnerable to illegal trans-national trade. In addition micro-chipping has reduced the overexploitation of elephants taken from the wild and tamed for domestic purposes.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.***

### **Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):**

- Birth rate of domesticated population multiplied by 3
- Domesticated population is stabilized (around 200 animals) and self-sustaining
- Capture and trade are stopped in Laos
- Government and international stakeholders include project baseline data and research outputs to adapt their national and regional strategies
- Core wild population is secured

### **Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

- Birth rate of domesticated population multiplied by 3  
This is too early to assess. Births in 2011 totalled 6 elephants leading to a multiplication factor of 2. However the number of births is still variable from one year to another. Birth rate in 2012 will be probably lower..
- Domesticated population is stabilized (around 200 animals) and self-sustaining  
The captive population is currently around 480 ±50 however the population is moribund with a breeding reservoir of less than 63 female cows under the age of 30. Increased breeding and the halt of export of live elephants to foreign countries needs to occur for the population to become self-sustaining. The baseline scenario of the population viability analysis produced under this project shows a 100% chance of extinction of the captive population in the near future. The results of this work are extremely perturbing and are so alarming that it is believed the government will be forced to take clear actions regarding international illegal or legal trade of elephants.
- Capture and trade are stopped in Laos  
ElefantAsia is not aware of any incidences of illegal capture and trade within Laos throughout the duration of the project.
- Government and international stakeholders include project baseline data and research outputs to adapt their national and regional strategies  
Baseline data has publicised on the organisation website during the period January – September 2012. With the PVA just recently completed, ElefantAsia is putting strong effort into sharing these disturbing results with the Lao government. It is believed that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the government top leaders will finally need realise the situation regarding their

diminishing elephant populations. ElefantAsia is also liaising with conservation organisation WWF Laos to share captive and wild population data as well as other concerned groups.

- Core wild population is secured

Micro-chipping does not assist to reduce loss of habitat; poaching and human-elephant conflict which also threaten wild populations. However it aims at reducing or avoiding the threat of capture. Moreover the results received from the PVA helps the Lao government to consider globally the alarming situation of the elephant in the country, both wild and captive.

**Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):**

- Monitoring and census of the total domesticated elephant population, including geographical monitoring of pregnant cows and calves.

- An increase in pregnancies (10) and births (5) of domesticated elephants by Year 3

- Increased communication and collaborations between government departments and ministries regarding wild and domesticated elephant populations.

- A clearer understanding of the past and current situation of capture, trade, and future impact of a non-sustaining domestic population on wild elephant survival.

- Quantifiable data indicating the decrease in illegal capture of elephants from the wild and smuggling across international borders. This includes a comparison of domestic elephant numbers from Year 1 to Year 3.

- Solid enforcement of the law regarding illegal capture and trade with a clear decline by Year 3.

- Greater community awareness and education of the illegal trade in elephants.

- Publication of the population viability analysis of domesticated elephants in the Lao PDR in international scientific journals.

**Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

- Monitoring and census of the total domesticated elephant population, including geographical monitoring of pregnant cows and calves.

The national captive elephant database collates detailed data including the total captive elephant populations and geographical monitoring of pregnant cows and calves. Thongmixay district has been identified as an area with significant births. The district borders the NPA Nam Pouy where captive elephants are informally released during the rainy season and owners are busy with paddy. Captive females are known to mate with roaming wild bulls within the NPA.

- An increase in pregnancies (10) and births (5) of domesticated elephants by Year 3

Eight contracts have been signed under the baby bonus scheme with three elephants currently born under the programme. However the contract was designed to be signed on a voluntary basis and there have been 5 births occurring out of the baby bonus scheme. This situation is considered to be a positive result regarding the long term sustainability of birth incitation in Laos.

- Increased communication and collaborations between government departments and ministries regarding wild and domesticated elephant populations.

Since inception, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Livestock has been fully committed in the project. Regarding wild elephants, the responsible agency moved in 2012 from

the Forestry Department (National Protected Area Management) to the newly established Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE). These new changes led to difficulties, confusion and misunderstanding. MoNRE is still discussing whether the management of captive elephants in Laos falls under their mandate or that of MAF as previously administered.

- A clearer understanding of the past and current situation of capture, trade, and future impact of a non-sustaining domestic population on wild elephant survival.

The project helps to gain a better understanding of the impact of capture and trade on the survival of the captive population in Laos. However the lack of historical data does not allow measurement scientifically but assists to define trends.

A PVA has also been conducted in Burma and documented the negative impact of a non-sustaining domestic population on wild elephant survival. As conditions in Laos are similar, the impact should also be similar.

- Quantifiable data indicating the decrease in illegal capture of elephants from the wild and smuggling across international borders. This includes a comparison of domestic elephant numbers from Year 1 to Year 3.

Unfortunately the registration of all captive elephants in Laos took much more than initially expected. The registration commenced in Year 1 and is near completion in Year 3. As a consequence the total number of elephants registered in Year 1 is an assessment and not quantifiable data. Deaths occurring and documented in the database since the beginning of the project total 19. Illegal smuggling documented total 5 elephants  
Legal export (with CITES certificate) total to 8 elephants

- Solid enforcement of the law regarding illegal capture and trade with a clear decline by Year 3.

Law enforcement workshop was held in February 2011, including key stakeholder participation from the Department of Forestry; Department of Livestock and Fisheries; Lao police and customs workers. The workshop covered the appropriate knowledge and training required to manage poaching or trade. Illegal smuggling has been stopped now.

- Greater community awareness and education of the illegal trade in elephants.

Conservation booths were hosted at the Elephant Festivals 2011 and 2012 to provide greater community awareness and education on environmental issues including the illegal trade in elephants. Anti-poaching posters were distributed in communities in and surrounding National Protected Areas with wild elephant populations via the mobile veterinary clinic.

- Publication of the population viability analysis of domesticated elephants in the Lao PDR in international scientific journals.

The population viability analysis is currently under peer review and awaiting revision before publication in Animal Conservation. Results of the PVA have been already shared with the government.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected: N/A**  
**Species Conserved: N/A**  
**Corridors Created: N/A**

**Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.**

Challenges include mahout/owners reluctance to breed their elephants. As the logging industry remains a lucrative prospect for elephant mahouts/owners there is a reluctance to stop work to breed their elephants and as captive bulls work in remote areas of forest, owners with young females willing to breed are experiencing a shortage of captive male breeders. It is anticipated however that breeding will increase, currently the declining captive population driving up the value of these elephants making breeding a profitable alternative to logging.

Sustainability of the captive population has been further impaired with the additional harvesting of females of optimum breeding age exported to foreign countries by the Lao government. Two young Laotian elephants were exported to North Korea in 2009 whilst within the project timeframe eight elephants including seven young females (the majority from Thongmixay district) were exported to Japan in September 2012.

**Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

**None**

## Project Components

**Project Components:** *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

**Component 1 Planned:**

National level registration system developed and baseline registration of all currently owned elephants completed.

**Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

**Registration and micro-chipping of the captive elephant population is 95% complete. The registration policy has been adopted. Issuement of elephant identification cards as part of the registration policy has also been agreed but is not yet been implemented. Activities will adopted by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries at the end of November 2012 including issuing the elephant identity cards.**

**Component 2 Planned:**

Greater awareness raised and law enforcement promoted with regards to the illegal capture and trade of elephants.

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

**Two conservation booths have been hosted at the Lao Elephant Festival 2011 and 2012 to increase greater community awareness to environmental issues including the illegal capture and trade in elephant. A law enforcement workshop was hosted in February 2011 with participation from key stakeholders. Anti-poaching posters have been distributed in communities within or bordering national protected areas via the mobile veterinary clinics. Articles have been published nationally and internationally via the ElefantAsia website and associated social networking sites throughout the duration of the project as well as a lecture undertaken at the Kasetsart University - International Conference on Elephant and Wildlife health management in Asia,**

**Component 3 Planned:**

Incentives are discussed and breeding is promoted among elephant owners to secure and increase core populations of domestic elephants

**Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

**Potential breeders have been identified with eight contracts signed and three births occurring under the project.**

.

**Component 4 Planned:**

Domesticated elephant populations are researched with conservation management conducted and results disseminated.

**Component 4 Actual at Completion:**

**The population viability analysis of the captive elephant populations in Laos has been undertaken. The article has been submitted for peer review and awaits revision before publication.**

**Component 5 Planned:**

Information on registration, killing, capture and trade of elephants shared with neighbouring range states, national and international departments, organisations, researchers and other stakeholders.

**Component 5 Actual at Completion:**

**Extracts of the Lao captive elephant database including individual micro-chip numbers has been uploaded to the ElefantAsia website and shared with key stakeholders. GIS census has been achieved within the national computerized database. Incidences of trading have been reported by ElefantAsia to relevant government agencies in Laos.**

**(Department of Livestock and Fisheries) together with CITES Laos and other international organisations**

***Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***

***All components were realized.***

***Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.***

Attached documents

- regulations on registration system
- pictures of the database
- anti-poaching poster

## Lessons Learned

***Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.***

***Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***

Time and budget were underestimated from inception, especially regarding the registration of all captive elephants in Laos with many located in remote areas. This situation delayed other project components, such as PVA and sharing of results with other concerned organizations.

Finally short term impacts are difficult to quantify now because we are lacking data over a longer period of time

***Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***

**The mahout community respects and trusts ElefantAsia as the organization works towards introducing new regulations and the microchipping of all captive elephants. We are also advised of legal or illegal exports in advance as information is received directly from the mahout community.**

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

ElefantAsia undertook other activities during the timeframe of this project that finally increase the global understanding of the situation and interdependence between wild and captive population in Laos.

ElefantAsia shows that 80% of birth of captive elephants in Laos are originated from the same village and probably the same wild bull. A DNA study is ongoing to identify the wild breeder and assess risks of genetic impoverishment of the captive population,

Moreover ElefantAsia undertook a tuberculosis prevalence survey in Laos. 34.1% of captive elephants tested positive to tuberculosis. A 2010 WHO study in Laos show a high TB prevalence in human (608 cases for 100,000 inhabitants). It is likely that there are transmissions between human or mahouts and captive elephants.

The survey also showed that 25% of positive elephants have occasional or regular contacts with wild elephants in Nam Pouy protected area. The captive elephant may constitute an epidemiological relay for the disease and cause contamination of wild elephants. The risks of contamination of emerging diseases from the captive population to the wild one should also be addressed.

### Additional Funding

***Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.***

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
US Embassy of Thailand small grants	B	16 000	Autonomization of the Department of Livestock for further management of captive population

***\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A*** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B*** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C*** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

### Sustainability/Replicability

***Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.***

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.***

Equipments have been purchased, DLF staff are trained and the registration system is working. All elephant registration details, births, deaths and migrations are entered into the database accordingly by the Department of Livestock. However ElefantAsia liaised with the US Embassy of Thailand to receive additional funding for the Department of Livestock to reach full autonomy by November 2012. This additional funding will allow DLF staff to further implement and maintain the programme. ElefantAsia will not be directly in charge of implementing the activities but will monitor and provide technical support during the activities.

This project intends to replicate projects undertaken in other range states while avoiding some commonly-made mistakes.

The progression from paper registration to the more advanced micro-chipping seems expected and should be extended with all Asian elephant range states.

The database designed during this project will be proposed to other countries hosting captive elephant populations.

### Safeguard Policy Assessment

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***

No safeguard policy



**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

## Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

Name: Gilles Maurer

Organization name: ElefantAsia

Mailing address: c/o National Animal Health Centre, PO Box 3804, Vientiane, the Lao PDR

Tel: (+856) 21 252 058

Fax:(+856) 21 252 058

E-mail: [gilles@elefantasia.org](mailto:gilles@elefantasia.org)

**\*\*\*If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

**Performance Tracking Report Addendum**

**CEPF Global Targets**

**(Enter Grant Term)**

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.  
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Is this question relevant?</b>	<b>If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.</b>	<b>Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.</b>	<b>Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2012 to August 31, 2012. (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	NO			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	NO			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	NO			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	NO			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	NO			

**If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table**

**Killing elephants brings bad luck  
on you and your community.  
Killing elephants is punishable  
by Law.**



**DO NOT engage with strangers wanting to track elephants.**

**DO NOT buy or sell IVORY or other elephant body parts.**

**DO report poachers to local authorities.**

**DO SAVE our elephants from extinction!**



ກົມປົກຄອງຊີວະວິທະຍາ  
**ElefantAsia**  
*Protecting the Asian Elephant*



**CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM  
PARTNERSHIP FUND**

# Regulations on the Management of Domesticated Elephants

---

## **Objectives**

To provide a clear legal framework pertaining to all aspects of the care and management of domesticated elephants.

## **Context**

The Lao Elephant Care and Management Project has, through its activities, identified the following issues concerning domestic elephants that need to be addressed:

- Legislation is usually not enforced for domesticated elephants.
- Aspects of various current decrees and administrative forms used by Livestock officers are not suitable for the specific case of elephants, moreover they are not standardized between districts
- The census and registration program (microchip) implemented by the LECMP needs to be incorporated into the general legal system regarding management of the domesticated elephant population.
- The legal framework should address all issues regarding the management of domesticated elephant population coherently.
- This regulation is not applicable to the management of wild elephants as they are already taken into consideration in the current Wildlife and Aquatic Law 07/NA.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PART I : GENERAL PROVISIONS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Article 1 : Objectives .....	3
Article 2 : Output .....	3
Article 3 : Definitions .....	3
<b>PART II : REGISTRATION PROCESS AND MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTICATED ELEPHANTS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Article 4 : Registration process .....	6
Article 5 : Microchip.....	6
Article 6 : The Elephant Ownership Form.....	6
Article 7 : Validity of the Elephant Ownership Form .....	7
Article 8 : The Elephant Change of Ownership Form.....	7
Article 9 : The Elephant ID Book .....	7
Article 10 : Birth and Newborn Elephants.....	8
Article 11 : Death.....	8
Article 12 : Movements .....	8

- Pursuant to the Law on livestock production and veterinary matters No. 03/NA, dated 25 July 2008;
- Pursuant to the Wildlife and Aquatic life Law No07/NA, dated 24 December 2007;
- Pursuant to the Law on Forestry No. 06/NA, dated 24 December 2007;
- Pursuant to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora, Signed at Washington, D.C., on 3 March 1973 and ratified by Lao PDR on 1 March 2004.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry issues the  
Regulation on the Management of Domestic Elephants as follows:

### **Part I : General Provisions**

#### Article 1 :Objectives

Domesticated elephant management falls under the Law on Livestock Production and Veterinary Matters, 2010. This regulations defines the principles, rules, regulations and measures specifically related to the management of *Elephas maximus*. To ensure the livelihood of elephant keepers and owners and to safeguard the domesticated elephant population in Lao PDR.

#### Article 2 :Output

These regulations are tool for monitoring and controlling the domesticated elephant population in Lao PDR including registration, ownership, defining best veterinary practices and welfare conditions. It also addresses the issues of breeding, genetics, sales, traffic, poaching and export. It is relevant to all stakeholders involved in the use and management of domesticated elephants.

#### Article 3 :Definitions

Terms used in this regulation shall be defined as:

##### 1. Elephant Commodity

Refers to any elephant, whether alive or dead, elephant products, biological products whether they are dissected, separated or left in an elephant body and include skin, bones, teeth, tusk, hair, nails, and things made from its tusk or skin ; but excluding its excrement, urine, milk, semen, blood samples or pathological materials.

##### 2. Welfare

The physical and psychological well-being of an elephant.

##### 3. Animal / Elephant Health Protection

Refers to the avoidance of abuse and exploitation of animals by humans by maintaining appropriate standards of accommodation, feeding and general care, the prevention and treatment of disease and the assurance of freedom from harassment, and unnecessary discomfort and pain.

##### 4. Suffering

The negative experience of physical and/or mental anguish conferred by a direct or indirect action or inaction.

#### 5. Bio-security / Public health

Refers to management of elephants in such a way as to protect humans and other animals against disease or harmful biological agents.

#### 6. CITES Convention

Refers to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Signed at Washington, D.C., on 3 March 1973 and ratified by Lao PDR on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2004, whose Asian Elephant belong to annex I.

#### 7. First-Generation Offspring

Elephants of first generation are born by breeding between two breeders such as father and mother that are both brought from the nature to keep for husbandry.

#### 8. Offspring of Second Generation

Elephants of the second generation means the animal that was reproduced from the first generation.

#### 9. Conservation

The preservation and protection of elephants to ensure a sustainable population with suitable management.

#### 10. Mahout

Refers to a person who keeps, controls and drives an elephant.

#### 11. Domesticated Elephant

Refers to an elephant that is raised and/or habituated to humans and therefore falls under these regulations.

#### 12. Owner

Refers to the person or persons that legally own an elephant as stated within these regulations. One elephant may have several owners.

#### 13. Reference Owner

Refers to the owner who acts as a focal point with authorities for any administrative or legal issues regarding the elephant.

#### 14. Elephant ID Book

Refers to the compulsory official booklet issued by NAHC/DLF, showing the name of the elephant and their microchip number, physical description of the animal and name and details of successive elephant owners (if any).



## 15. Export

Means to take out or carry out any elephant or elephant commodities of the territory Lao PDR.

## 16. Identification

Refers to the placement of a microchip under the skin of the elephant and completion of the physical description in the Elephant ID Book.

## 17. Logging Elephant

Refers to a domesticated elephant used to pull trees or logs.

## 18. Microchip / Microchip implant

Refers to an identifying integrated circuit inserted subcutaneously. The chips are impossible to remove and each has a unique number.

## 19. Movements

Refers to the movement of elephants within Laos PDR, including the crossing of province or district borders.

## 20. NAHC/DLF

Refers to the Operational Unit in charge of the management of domesticated elephant management under the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## 21. National Elephant Database

Refers to the database, updated by the NAHC/DLF, the purpose of which is to keep and centralize data on all domesticated elephants within Laos.

## 22. Registration / Register

Refers to the administrative process of identifying an elephant and its ownership and completion of official documentation as stated in these regulations.

## 23. Traffic

Refers to the illegal selling of any elephant commodity inside or outside Lao PDR.

## 24. International Trade

Refers to export, re-export and import across any international border.

## 25. Poaching

Refers to injuring, poisoning, snaring and trapping, killing, destroying or taking any part of the body of an elephant excluding that done by an authorized veterinarian with the express permission of the owner.

## 26. Veterinarian

An individual who has been educated at a veterinary institution and holds specialized veterinary certificates authorizing them to treat disease, disorder and injury in non-human animals.

#### 27. Veterinary Officer

A Veterinarian that is working as a public official for the concerned authority.

#### 28. Wild Elephant

Refers to an elephant that is not owned by an individual/group, is not habituated to human contact and resides in a free-ranging environment.

#### 29. DAFO

Refers to the District Agriculture and Forestry Officer.

#### 30. PAFO

Refers to the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Officer.

## **Part II : Registration Process and Management of Domesticated Elephants**

### Article 1 :Registration process

According to Article 13 of the Law on Livestock Production and Veterinary Matters and Article 23 of the Wildlife and Aquatic Life Law, the registration of domesticated elephants is compulsory for any domesticated elephant living in Lao PDR. Registration is the responsibility of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries and is defined, according to these regulations:

1. By placement of a Microchip in the domestic elephant as per Article 2 .:
2. The issuance to the Reference Owner of an “Elephant Ownership Form” (as per Article 3 :) and the issuance of an “Elephant ID Book” (as per Article 6 :).

All domesticated elephant should be registered within 6 months of the signing of these regulations. If registration is not issued by this deadline, the owner will be subject to penalties as defined here in.

### Article 2 :Microchip

For all domesticated elephants a microchip is compulsory. Newborn elephants must be microchipped before 2 years of age. It is recognized that in the case of highly aggressive elephants it may not be possible to place a microchip. In this case the absence must be justified and certified by an official of the NAHC DLF and must remain exceptional. Every effort must be made to microchip individuals, including the use of chemical restraint.

### Article 3 :The Elephant Ownership Form

The Elephant Ownership Form is completed by the DAFO of the district where the Reference Owner lives, called “district of ownership”. This form shall be made in two originals: one kept by the Elephant Reference Owner, and one kept by the DAFO of the district of ownership. One copy also must be sent by fax to the NAHC DLF, Vientiane Capital.

## Article 4 :Validity of the Elephant Ownership Form

The Elephant Ownership Form is valid for 2 years. Before expiry the owner must request the DAFO to issue a new Elephant Ownership Form. This form shall be made in two originals: one kept by the Elephant Reference Owner, and one kept by the DAFO of the district of ownership. One copy also must be sent by fax to the NAHC DLF, Vientiane Capital. The DAFO also authorize and stamp the Elephant ID Book as described in Article 6 .:

## Article 5 :The Elephant Change of Ownership Form

The “Elephant Change of Ownership Form” has to be filed in any case of elephant purchase or transfer to another owner. The former owner is called the seller, the new owner called the buyer.

The form is completed by the DAFO from the seller’s district of residence in 2 or 3 originals. The seller must present a valid Elephant Ownership Form and ID Book to the DAFO before the change of ownership form can be filed.

In the case of the buyer living in a different province or district, the DAFO of the buyer’s residence will also have to endorse the change of ownership form.

The forms will be disseminated as follows:

1. The New Elephant Owner
2. The DAFO of the former district of ownership
3. The DAFO of the new district of ownership (if different)
4. One copy sent by fax to the NAHC DLF, Vientiane Capital

Ownership details must be updated on the Elephant ID Book by the DAFO of the buyer’s residence.

## Article 6 :The Elephant ID Book

The Elephant ID Book is a legal document certifying the identity of an individual domestic elephant through the following unique features:

1. The Name of the Elephant
2. Photograph (of the left side of the elephant)
3. Unique Microchip Number
4. Age
5. Sex
6. Physical Description of Identifying Features
7. Birth Place
8. Parental Details (if known)
9. Name and Contact Details for the Reference Owner

The elephant ID Book is compulsory for all domesticated elephants in Lao PDR and is issued for the lifetime of the elephant. The Elephant ID Book must be carried everywhere with the elephant for its entire life. Each ID Book is unique and has a pre-printed number. An elephant cannot have two ID Books at any one time.

The Elephant ID Book is issued by NAHC/DLF upon receipt of a “Request for Issuing Elephant ID Book” completed and sent by the DAFO to the NAHC/DLF along with the necessary supporting documents. The NAHC/DLF will issue the Elephant ID Book and send it to the DAFO/owner.

The DAFO is responsible for updating ownership details within the ID book every 2 years on production of the valid ownership form as declared in Article 3 .:

In the case of any change of ownership, a new section within the Elephant ID Book (Owner's Details & Validity) must be completed by the DAFO with the details of the new owner. The new owner must produce valid "Change of Ownership Form" as stated in Article 5 .:

In instances where the Elephant ID Book is lost, full or damaged a "Request for Issuing Elephant ID Book" must be completed by the DAFO in the same manner as described above and, submitted along with any additional documentation required, sent to the NAHC/DLF.

The Elephant ID Book must be produced within 24 hours on request from any official authority.

#### Article 7 :Birth and Newborn Elephants

The owner must file a "Birth Certificate" with the DAFO within one month of birth. The DAFO will then complete an "Request for an ID Book" and issue an "Elephant Ownership Form". In this case the "Elephant ID Book" will be issued without a microchip number. The "Elephant ID Book" must be sent to the NAHC/DLF, at such a time as the elephant is microchipped, to update the information as per Article 2 .: The Ownership Form is issued by the DAFO and the request for Elephant ID Book sent to the NAHC/DLF as described in Article 6 .:

#### Article 8 :Death

The death of an elephant must be declared to the DAFO of the district where the elephant died, within 48 hours. In all cases of death of a domesticated elephant the carcass must be visually inspected by a veterinary officer. This veterinary officer must confirm, on the spot, the identity of the individual by scanning the microchip and referencing the Elephant ID Book.

According to Article 52 and Article 53 of the Law on Livestock Production and Veterinary Matters, the veterinary officer should carry out a post-mortem inspection of the carcass in order to determine if the elephant meat is suitable for human consumption. The conclusions of this inspection have to be disclosed within the "Elephant Death Certificate".

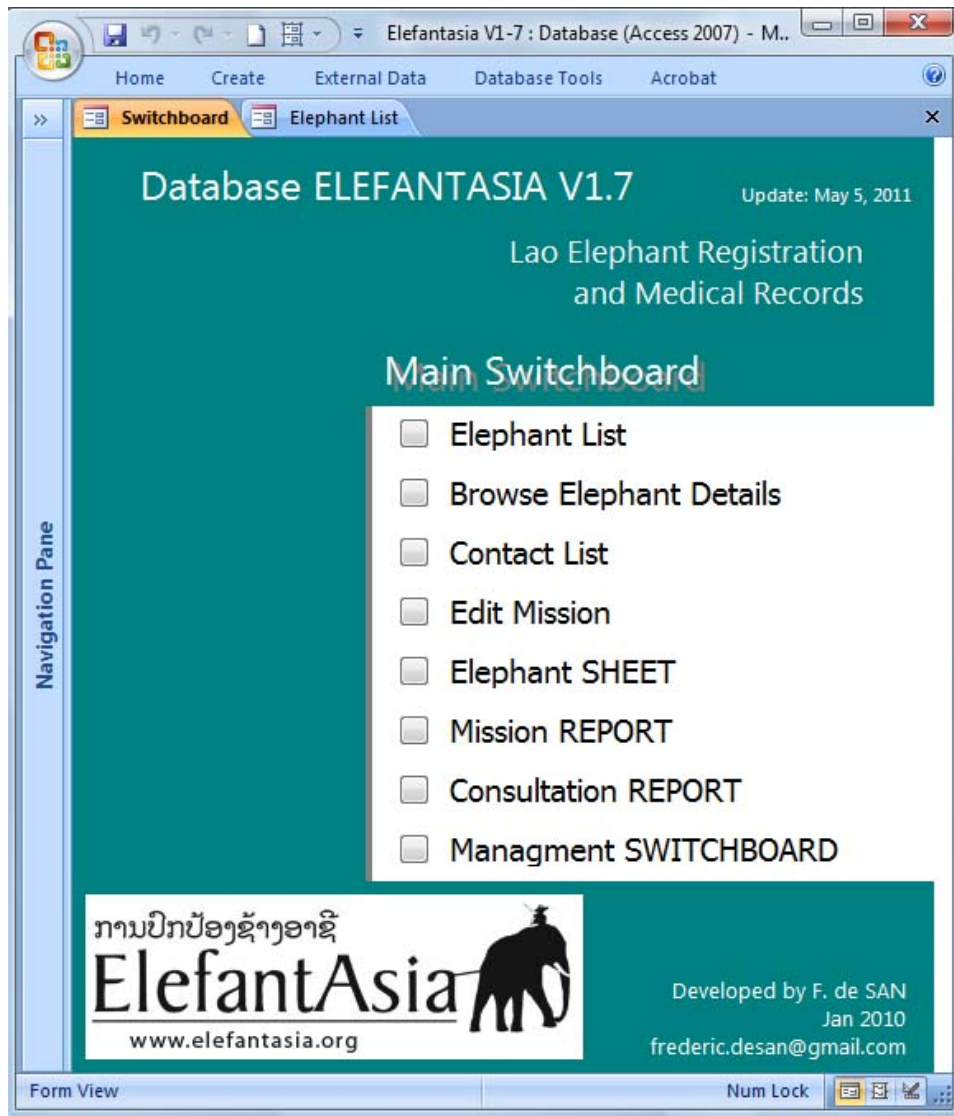
The "Elephant Death Certificate" is issued by the DAFO of district where the elephant died after inspection by a veterinary officer. The death certificate is made in 3 originals : one kept by the elephant owner, the second is sent to the district of ownership and the third is sent to NAHC/DLF.

The owner of the deceased elephant must return their Elephant ID Book to the DAFO from their district of ownership within 7 days. The DAFO will then send the Elephant ID Book directly to the NAHC/DLF where it will be stamped as 'Deceased' and stored.

#### Article 9 :Movements

The mahout or owner responsible for their elephant must declare their place of work to the local DAFO whenever this place of work changes so that prompt contact can be made if required. Failure to declare their place of work will incur a fine. The DAFO is responsible for providing the location of all elephants working within their district on request by the relevant authorities.

Pictures of the Database



Elephant Details

BouaNgeun ບົວເງິນ Update Date: 24/02/2011

Microship ID: 151455631A Refresh New Elephant Close

Print Sheet Unactive

Registration Description Reproduction Contact Ref. Owner Consultations Pathology History

**Registration Information**

Elephant ID: 268  
 Microship ID: 151455631A  
 Eng Name: BouaNgeun  
 Lao Name: ບົວເງິນ  
 Sex: Female  
 BirthYear: 1962  
 Birth Month:  
 Birth Province:  
 Birth District:  
 Birth Village:  
 Needs follow up:  
 Checked  
 Contract:

**Registration Location (Ref. Owner)**

Province: Xaignabouri  
 Province: Xaignabouri  
 District: Parklai  
 Village: Nasak

**Elephant Unactivation**

Unactive:  
 Cause:  
 Date:

**General Note:**

Accident in 2005 : pulled by a log

Record: 7 of 387 Unfiltered Search

Elephant Details

BouaNgeun ບົວເງິນ Update Date: 24/02/2011

Microship ID: 151455631A Refresh New Elephant Close


Print Sheet Unactive

Registration Description Reproduction Contact Ref. Owner Consultations Pathology History

**General Description**

Tusks:  
 Shape of Tail:  
 Number of Nails: 18  
 Colour of skin: Light  
 Temperament: Little bit of fear  
 Description:

**Photo and attachment:**



**General Note:**

Accident in 2005 : pulled by a log

# ElefantAsia

## Elephant Records


www.elefantasia.org - Tel: (+856 20) 5541 87 30 - (+856 20) 502 53 26

Registration: 18/05/2010 16:33:10 UpdateDate: 24/02/2011 Printing Date: 29/08/2011

Lao Name:

Engl Name:

Microship:

Microship: 

Sex:

Birth Year:

Birth Month:

Pregnant:

Exp. Delivery Date:   Checked

Num of Pregnancy:

Birth Country:

Birth Province:

Birth District:

Birth Village:

<b>Ref Owner</b>				<b>Ref Contact</b>			
Province: <input type="text" value="Xaignabouri"/>	Last Name: <input type="text"/>	Province: <input type="text" value="Xaignabouri"/>	Last Name: <input type="text"/>	District: <input type="text" value="Parklai"/>	First Name: <input type="text" value="Vay"/>	District: <input type="text" value="Parklai"/>	First Name: <input type="text" value="Vay"/>
Village: <input type="text" value="Nasak"/>	Mobile: <input type="text"/>	Village: <input type="text" value="Nasak"/>	Mobile: <input type="text"/>	Since: <input type="text"/>	Phone: <input type="text"/>	Relationship: <input type="text" value="Owner"/>	Phone: <input type="text"/>

**Description**

Tusks  Description:

Shape of Tail:

Number of Nails:

Colour of skin:

Temperament:

Note:

**Consultations**

Date	MissionTitle	Girth	BodyW	Conditio	Village	Visitor Nar
15/02/2011	The elephant festival paklay	350	2964	3	Houayxaykham	Pouang
24/04/2010	Ngeun - June 2010	340	2752	3	Nasak	

**Last Consultation**

The elephant festival p

Date:

Follow Up

Follow Up Note:

Diagnostics and Treatments

Pathology	Location	Extension	Severity	Obser	Treat	Cured	Duration
Cutaneous myasis	Everywhere	Few / Mediu	Moderate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

TreatmentID	Done	ProductProvid	Type	Category	Unit
Ivermec - 1,5 F Plus (Ivermec)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deworming	Pharmacology	Fl
Vit.B complex 100ml	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vitamins	Pharmacology	Bott

Consultation List

## Consultations

[New Consultation](#)   [Save and Close](#)   [Press F5 to refresh](#)   [Edit treatment list](#)   [Edit Mission](#)   [Edit Pathology list](#)

ID:  Mission Title:

Elephant:  Village:

Consult. Date:  Visitor:

Girth (cm):  Mission Date:

Body Weight:

Condition Score:

Evolution:

Follow Up:

**Diagnostics and Treatments**

Note  Follow Up Note

Abscess Shoulder R appeared 1 month ago.  
Work well, rest 4 days/month

TreatmentID	Done	ProductProvic	Type	Category	Unit
Mebendazole 500mg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deworming	Pharmacology	C
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Pathology	Location	Extension	Severity	Obser	Treat	Cured	Duration	Start Date
Abscess fresh	Shoulder	Few / Medium	Moderate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
*				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

ID	Consult. Date	Mission Title	Village	Visitor	Note	Co	Evo	Girth (cm)	Body Weig	Follow Up	Follow Up Note
41	24/04/2010	Ngeun - June 2010	Nasak		Abscess Shoulder R appeared 1 month ago.	3	-	340	2752	<input type="checkbox"/>	Check microchip (maybe not i
309	15/02/2011	The elephant festival paki	Houayxaykham	Pouang		3	+	350	2964	<input type="checkbox"/>	
*	(New)									<input type="checkbox"/>	