

The welfare status of elephants in captivity in South Africa

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Summary - This report is based on our observations and findings during inspections at facilities that keep elephants in captivity in South Africa. The National Council of SPCAs' Wildlife Protection Unit undertakes unannounced proactive and reactive inspections at these facilities on an ongoing basis and we are the only organisation undertaking this work.

Introduction

Because elephants are kept in captivity and trained to respond to commands, some people erroneously believe that elephants under the care of humans are domesticated or semi-domesticated. Domestication is defined as the process by which a population of animals become adapted to man and to the captive environment by genetic changes occurring over generations and environmentally induced developmental events occurring during each generation.

Although elephants have been kept by humans for thousands of years they have been, on the whole, poached directly from the wild, with perhaps one generation (or rarely two) being bred in captivity. Even though they have undergone some degree of training; a process removing the tendency to flee in the presence of man, this process takes place within an animal's own lifetime. Domestication is a breeding process where you select the characteristics you want and breed the animals with those characteristics over many generations. This has never been done with elephants.

Elephants are NOT domesticated. You cannot domesticate an individual animal during its lifespan. Because all captive elephants are not domesticated animals, whilst kept in captivity:

- they are vulnerable to sudden outbursts of human targeted aggression, leading to injuries and fatalities
- they undergo a cruel and painful process to break their will to accept human control
- they are susceptible to the development of health and behavioural problems.

The keeping of elephants in conditions conducive to their welfare in captivity is not possible because they are not domesticated and they are large, intelligent, socially complex and demanding animals.

The initial training of elephants for submission to human control used in circuses, elephant back safaris and interaction based entertainment of tourists is extremely cruel.

Many of the activities they are made to do are physically and psychologically damaging and stressful. Captive breeding must be seen with scepticism and as potentially counter-productive for conservation purposes and occurs with difficulty.

Definitions - the following definitions apply:

Captive

Elephants kept in a static enclosure, confined to one enclosed area/camp; not used for public interactions, mainly zoos.

Managed

Elephants used for viewing, and/or interactions and/or riding. Elephants have access to free-foraging during the day on a reserve but are still enclosed into a secured area at night in either a boma/stable or yard with boma/stable. Mainly elephant back safaris/interactions.

Wild/Free ranging

Elephants used for viewing only, not exposed to any physical human contact, manipulation, training, interactions or confinement. Can include rehabilitated ex captive or managed elephants. Solely free ranging on reserves.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING SOUTH AFRICAN ELEPHANTS

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

CITES is an international agreement to which States (countries) adhere voluntarily. States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties it does not take the place of their national laws. CITES regulate the international commercial and non-commercial movement of African Elephant, including their ivory and ivory products. Domestic markets are governed by National and Provincial laws.

CITES entered into force on 1 July 1975 and is the only treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild. African Elephants in South Africa were listed on Appendix II in 2000.

Appendix II lists species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled. International trade in specimens of Appendix-II species may be authorised by the granting of an export permit or re-export certificate. No import permit is necessary for these species under CITES. Permits or certificates should only be granted if the relevant authorities are

satisfied that certain conditions are met, above all that trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;
- (b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and
- (c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL LEGISLATION

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act no 10 of 2004 (NEMBA)

NEMBA provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, as well as the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection. The act prescribes restricted activities involving a specimen of a listed threatened or protected species in terms of which permits are required. Restricted activities include hunting, capturing, killing, importing, exporting, having possession, breeding, conveying, translocation, trade. Section 56 (1) of NEMBA allows for the listing of critical endangered, endangered, vulnerable and protected species, whereas Section 97 (1) allows the Minister to make regulations relating to listed threatened or protected species.

Government Notice R 151 of 23 February 2007 published the list of the above four categories, listing African Elephants (*Loxodonta Africana*) as a Protected Species, an indigenous species of high conservation value or national importance that require national protection. Government Notice R 152 of 23 February 2007 published the regulations relating to listed threatened and protected species.

National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa (ENS)

The ENS was issued in terms of section 9 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No 10 of 2004 in Government No 251 of 29 February 2008. The provisions of the ENS apply to the

management of elephants wherever they occur within the Republic or where a permit to import is applied for.

The ENS restrict the capture/translocation of wild elephants into a captive/controlled environment, as well as the import and export of a wild or captive elephant for the purpose of keeping it in captivity in a controlled environment, effectively prohibiting the removal of elephant calves from family groups during culling operations.

The ENS are a direct result of the well-known Tuli Elephant case of 1999. Riccardo Ghiazza of African Game Services, North West Province bought 30 baby elephants from the Tuli Block in Botswana and brought them to his training facility in the North West Province. He had planned to sell them to zoos in Europe and China and used Indonesian Mahouts to teach his staff how to brutally break the baby elephants' spirits. Footage of abuse was exposed to the world, the NSPCA fought a legal battle for five years in an attempt to free the animals and bring criminal charges against the perpetrators. Riccardo Ghiazza and his employee was found guilty of contravening the Animals Protection Act.

Ultimately only 14 of the elephants were freed and released into Marakele National Park, Limpopo Province; the remaining 16 elephants went to different European zoos, a hunting farm and an elephant back safari operator. The zoo elephants were sent to three different zoos: two of the elephants ended at Dresden zoo, Germany, two at Erfurt zoo, also in Germany and three at Basel zoo in Switzerland. Four elephant ended at the hunting farm of Sandhurst Safaris near Tosca, North West Province while the remaining five ended at the Elephant Sanctuary, Hartbeespoort, North West Province; one of many Elephant Back Safari operators in South Africa.

Provincial Nature Conservation Legislation

African Elephants are listed as Specially Protected or Protected Game in terms of the nine Provincial Legislations applicable in South Africa, requiring permits for all activities involving elephants.

CAUSES OF POOR WELFARE OF ELEPHANTS IN CAPTIVITY

Life expectancy of elephants in captivity is lower than in wild elephants. Stillbirth, infanticide and rejection of calves are the main causes of infant mortality in captive elephants. Mothers rejecting their calves is a common occurrence in zoo elephants; whilst rejection is rare with Managed and Wild Elephants. Possible causes of poor mothering include premature separation from the mother, lack of 'aunts' when growing up, lack of a social support around the time of birth, a lack of experience with calves and stress.

In adults the most common cause of death of elephants in zoos is illness. Circulatory problems such as heart attacks are the most common fatal illness. Possible factors include excessive weight, lack of exercise and stress. Elephants, particularly cows are highly social, have strong emotions and form tight bonds with one another. Housing elephant cows in solitary confinement is exceptionally cruel. A female elephant's most basic need for her physical health and psychological well-being is the companionship of other elephants.

Arthritis and crippling injuries appears to be common in captive elephants, especially elephants used in circuses as result of travelling and performing, lack of exercise, excessive body weight, inadequate substrate, damp unhygienic conditions, the training of specific power behaviours such as standing on the hind legs and sitting and general stress. Signs of lameness include uneven gait, stiff unbending legs or limping.

Malnutrition, through inadequate diet, can lead to deficiencies in vitamin E, calcium, iron and other nutrients, and thus health problems. Intestinal problems, such as enteritis, colic and impaction of the colon are believed to be more common in captive animals compared to wild elephants. This is largely attributed to inadequate diet and dental problems.

Herpes virus is a fatal disease that has been diagnosed in elephants. This disease is zoonotic and thus transmitted through close contact. Asian elephants contract the virus from African elephants which act as carriers. Tuberculosis is another zoonotic disease found in captive elephants. A human strain of tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) has already caused the death of one zoo elephant in South Africa. Risk factors are close contact with humans who may be infected or have been in contact with infected animals. Stress factors, extreme confinement, inconsistent water quality and food supply and poor nutrition are all contributing factors to the risk of tuberculosis related illness.

Captive elephants are susceptible to skin problems; possible causal factors include lack of bathing facilities and appropriate substrates, such as scratching posts, and general stress. These elephants may show excessive accumulation of necrotic skin as a result. Pressure sores, similar to bed sores in humans, are caused by lying on unnaturally hard surfaces such as concrete, asphalt or hard compressed dirt. Pressure sores can become abscessed. Elephants without access to shade are susceptible to sunstroke and sunburn.

Foot problems like foot rot and abscesses on footpads, cracked and overgrown toenails or infected cuticles occur in many captive elephants. Possible factors include inadequate exercise, improper foot care, inadequate substrate in the enclosures and long hours standing on hard substrates, damp unhygienic conditions, malnutrition, the occurrence of joint problems, excessive body weight, the performance of stereotypic behaviours and the general effects of stress.

Stereotypical behaviours like weaving, rocking, swaying, head-bobbing and other repetitive movements occur in zoo elephants. Zoo elephants are less prone to stereotypy than circus elephants but more prone than elephants in camp systems.

Elephants are sometimes said to fulfil a conservation role in modern zoos. However, conservation organisations like WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) and IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) do not consider that captive breeding makes a significant contribution to elephant conservation due to the low breeding rates and high levels of mortality. This leaves their role as that of providing entertainment and diversion – important for humans, and indeed a common role for animals, but probably not a role most would regard as a justification for poor welfare.

If there were numerous benefits from keeping captive elephants then the welfare costs involved might be regarded as acceptable.

Training

Traditional elephant training is based on a system of dominance, the principle being that the handler becomes the dominant member of the herd and thus maintains control of the subordinate elephants. Training uses negative reinforcement (pain/discomfort) and punishment, as well as positive reinforcement and elephants must comply with commands.

A critical examination of the underlying principle of traditional training i.e. dominance, suggests that elephants are unlikely to view their handlers as high ranking members of the herd. Dominance is said to be established once the elephant has been 'broken'. Breaking involves severe physical restriction, deprivation of food, water and sleep, the use of sometimes severe, physical punishment, and rewards such as affection and food. There is no equivalent of breaking in the natural social system of the elephant, where dominance is primarily determined by size; disputes are resolved through threats, displays and displacement and rarely physical aggression and the hierarchy is said to resemble a 'democracy'.

A further contrast is that matriarchs are with the herd almost constantly throughout their lives, compared to captive facilities where handlers are present only during working hours and where staff can change regularly. The resultant obedience of the elephant is thus more likely to be due to a combination of conditioning, habituation, fear and learned helplessness, rather than an acceptance of a subordinate position in a social system that includes the handler.

The methods handlers use to maintain 'dominance' in traditional systems involve psychological means, physical restriction with ropes and chains, and physical punishment. Handlers may also take steps to 're-establish dominance' if an elephant is disobedient. This 'discipline' may involve physical restraint and severe physical punishment. Again, it is highly unlikely that handlers are 'maintaining' or 're-establishing dominance' but are instead simply strengthening the conditioning achieved during breaking or training.

The methods used to 'maintain dominance' are also used to train behaviours and the ankus, or elephant hook, is the basic tool used. Following initial training, however, the ankus is mainly used simply as a cue. The degree to which aversive techniques are used varies between facilities and some are known to use the electric prod as a training tool. Use is often at the discretion of an individual handler and not monitored in any way.

Traditionally trained elephants commonly perform 'power behaviours' such as standing on the hind legs and sitting. Although similar behaviours are occasionally seen in wild elephants (e.g. standing on hind legs to reach upper branches) repeated performances as seen in circuses and elephant back safaris are associated with several health problems. These include hernias, swelling of the joints and other premature wear and tear of the joints, tendons and muscles of the legs.

HANDLING SYSTEMS

Elephants are managed using three main handling systems: free contact (hands on); protected contact (use of barriers) and no contact (hands off).

Free contact

Free contact is a system for managing elephants that uses a combination of negative reinforcement, positive reinforcement and physical punishment or threat of physical punishment. Directing the position and movement of the elephant is achieved through the use of an ankus or hook

Cooperation on the part of the elephant is compulsory. The ankus or bull hook is also used to strike the elephant when physical punishment is deemed necessary and appropriate. In free contact, the trainer or zookeeper shares the same physical space with the elephant. Trainers function from within the elephant social hierarchy by establishing and maintaining a position of social dominance (Koontz and Roush 1996). (Lisa Kane JD, Debra Forthman, Ph.D. David Hancocks; 2005)

During free contact the elephant and handler interact directly. Handlers typically carry a guide, a staff with a tapered metal hook used to cue the elephant's behaviour which is then reinforced (with food, praise and social contact). In most cases verbal commands replace physical cues over time, unless new behaviours are being taught. Free-contact training strives for 100% compliance from the elephant to allow safe interaction with handlers and other staff as required. Direct elephant-handler interaction can be risky for the handler and injuries and mortalities have been reported. Free contact advocates point to the benefits of a highly tractable animal that can be easily moved, exercised, examined and take part in intensive healthcare and veterinary research without the need for chemical or involuntary physical restraint. Not all elephants are suitable for free contact training, this is especially true for mature bulls, and in these cases protected contact is preferred. (American Veterinary Medical Association Welfare; 2008)

Protected contact

Protected contact is a system for managing elephants that uses positive reinforcement training as the primary method to modify behaviour and relies on the trainer developing a non-authoritarian rapport with the elephant and the elephant's voluntary cooperation. Directing the positioning and movement of the elephant is achieved primarily through the use of targets.

Keeper/handler safety is achieved by positioning elephant and keeper/handler relative to each other and to a barrier that typically separates human and animal spaces. Trainers function outside the elephant social hierarchy and do not attempt to establish a position of social dominance. Protected contact does not utilize physical punishment. (Lisa Kane JD, Debra Forthman, Ph.D. David Hancocks; 2005)

The elephant is trained to respond and change positions through the use of targets and reinforcements such as food treats and social contact. Correct behaviour is indicated with a whistle, clicker or verbal cue acting as a bridge between the behaviour and the reinforcement being delivered. Protected contact arises from a desire to protect handlers and to abolish physical forms of punishment although it does not avoid all chance of injury—the trainer must understand demeanour and reach of the elephant and limitations of the barrier. The protected contact approach is associated with an emphasis on the use of rewards ('positive reinforcement') partly in response to diminishing public acceptance of physical punishment. (American Veterinary Medical Association Welfare; 2008)

Passive control (No contact)

Passive control is practiced at elephant sanctuaries. Passive control incorporates facility design along with positive reinforcement to encourage an elephant to respond. No ankus or weapon is ever used. Negative reinforcement and punishment are not allowed. (Lisa Kane JD, Debra Forthman, Ph.D. David Hancocks; 2005)

LEVEL OF PUBLIC INTERACTIONS AT ELEPHANT BACK SAFARIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Facility	No	Province	Rides	Interactions	Contact
		Limpopo			
Kapama Game Reserve (Hoedspruit)	14	Limpopo	Yes - saddles	Yes	Free
Shambala Private Reserve/ Waterberg Safaris (Vaalwater)	10	Limpopo	Yes - saddles	Yes –one elephant	Free
Adventures with elephants – Zebula (Bela Bela)	5	Limpopo	Yes –saddles	Yes	Free
		North West			
Pilanesberg Elephant Back Safaris (Sun City)	7	North West	Stopped human interactions	Stopped human interactions	Stopped human interactions
Elephant Sanctuary, (Hartbeespoort)	4	North West	Yes – no saddles	Yes	Free
Glen Afric Country Lodge – (Broederstroom)	3	North West	No	Yes	Free
		Western Cape			
Knysna Elephant Park – (Knysna)	18	Western Cape	Yes – saddles	Yes	Free
Buffelsdrift Game Lodge, (Oudtshoorn)	3	Western Cape	Yes – saddles	Yes	Free
Botlierskop Private Game Reserve, (Mossel Bay/Klein Brak)	4	Western Cape	Yes – saddles	Yes	Free
Garden Route Game Lodge (Albertinia)	2	Western Cape	No	Yes	Protected
Fairy Glen Game Reserve (Worcester)	2	Western Cape	No	No	No
Aquila Safari (Touws River)	2	Western Cape	No	No	No
The Elephant Sanctuary (The Craggs, Plettenberg Bay)	5	Western Cape	Yes – no saddles	Yes	Free
Indalu Elephant safaris (Mossel bay)	6	Western Cape	No	Yes	Free
Inverdoorn Game Reserve	2	Western Cape	No	No	No
		KwaZulu Natal			
Bayete Zulu Game Lodge (Mkuze)	3	KwaZulu Natal	No	Yes	Protected
Natal Zoo	9	KwaZulu Natal	No	No	No
		Eastern Cape			
Addo Elephant Back Safaris (Addo/Paterson)	3	Eastern Cape	Yes – no saddles	Yes	Free
Kwantu Game Reserve (Paterson)	4	Eastern Cape	Yes – saddles	Yes	Free
Inkwenkwezi Private Game Reserve (East Coast, East London)	3	Eastern Cape	Yes – no saddles	Yes	Free
		Gauteng			
Johannesburg Zoo	2	Gauteng	No	No	No
Pretoria Zoo	3	Gauteng	No	No	No
Plumari (Magaliesberg)	2	Gauteng	No	Yes	Protected
		Mpumalanga			
Kwa Madwala Private Game Reserve (Hectorspruit)	2	Mpumalanga	Yes – saddles	Yes	Free
Elephant Sanctuary, (Hazyview)	2	Mpumalanga	Yes – no saddles	Yes	Free
Elephant Whispers (Hazyview)	6	Mpumalanga	Yes – saddles	Yes	Free

INCIDENTS OF ATTACKS BY ELEPHANTS ON HUMANS

REPORTED ATTACKS BY WILD ELEPHANTS ON HUMANS FROM 1994 TO DATE					
Year	Province	Location	Incident	Result	No of humans
1994	North West	Pilanesburg National Park	Killed German Tourist	Death	X1
1996	North West	Pilanesburg National Park	Killed hunter after overturning vehicle with tourists	Death	X1
2001	Limpopo	Polokwane Reserve	Elephant tramples woman to death in reserve	Death	X1
2002	Limpopo	Giyani Reserve	Illegal immigrant trampled by elephant	Death	X1
2003	Limpopo	Kruger NP	Game ranger survives attack by elephant after being trampled when he startled her and her calf	Injured	X1
2003	Limpopo	Hoedspruit Reserve	A game ranger suffered a broken pelvis when he was gored	Injured	X1
2005	Limpopo	Kruger NP	Killed ranger on patrol	Death	X1
2005	KwaZulu Natal	Charters Creek Reserve	Killed worker on reserve	Death	X1
2006	North West	Madikwe Reserve	Killed ranger	Death	X1
2007	KwaZulu Natal	Thula Thula Reserve	Attacked vehicle occupied by Laurence Anthony	Injured	X1
2007	Limpopo	Kruger NP	Ranger attacked by herd	Injured	X1
2007	Limpopo	Grietjie reserve, Phalaborwa	Elephant tramples elderly woman to death	Death	X1
2008	Mpumalanga	Manyaleti Lodge	Killed ranger	Death	X1
2010	North West	Madikwe Reserve	Gored ranger at park	Injured	X1
2011	North West	Pilanesburg National Park	Elephant flipped vehicle with 2x tourists	Injured	x2
2013	Limpopo	Kruger NP	2 x Tourists injured in overturned car	Injured	x2
2013	Limpopo	Balule Reserve, Hoedspruit	Bull killed two brothers a week apart	Death	X1
2013	Limpopo	Balule Reserve, Hoedspruit	Bull killed two brothers a week apart	Death	X1
2014	Limpopo	Timbavati, Hoedspruit	Attacked employee	Injured	X1
2014	Limpopo	Kruger NP	2 x Tourists in overturned car, gored one	Injured	X2
2014	Limpopo	Kruger NP	2 x Tourists injured in overturned car	Injured	X2
2015	Limpopo	Sabi Sabi	Ranger charged by elephant while on foot, injured	Injured	X1
Summary: 26 attacks by wild elephants on humans Causing: 11 deaths 15 injured					

REPORTED ATTACKS BY CAPTIVE/MANAGED ELEPHANTS ON HUMANS FROM 2001 TO DATE					
Year	Province	Location	Incident	Result	No of humans
2001	North West	Brian Boswell Elephant, Broederstroom	Circus elephant cow (Tandi) kills handler on film set, elephant transferred to Pretoria Zoo	Death	X1
2003	Limpopo	Camp Jabulani, Kapama, Hoedspruit	Elephant bull (Jimmy) gored handler	Injured	X1
2005	Western Cape	Knysna Elephant Park, Knysna	Elephant bull (Harry) tramples guide to death	Death	X1
2005	Limpopo	Elephants for Africa Forever, Mooketsi	Elephant cow (Modjajdi) knocks over volunteer, causing serious injury	Injured	X1
2006	Limpopo	Kapama - Camp Jabulani, Hoedspruit	Elephant cow (Unknown) tramples handler to death after he used a prodder	Death	X1
2007	North West	Hartbeespoort Elephant Sanctuary	Tourist and his wife are injured falling off an elephant (Unknown)	Injured	x2
2008	Eastern Cape	Elephants of Eden, Alexandria	Elephant bull (Gambo)in camp Killed worker	Death	X1
2009	Western Cape	Plettenberg Bay Elephant sanctuary	Elephant cow (Tumela) gored handler in chest - survived	Injured	X1
2009	Eastern Cape	Inkwenkwezi, Wild Coast	Elephant bull (Mooketsi) gored handler with two children on back, elephant transferred to Elephants of Eden	Injured	x3
2011	Western Cape	Knysna Elephant Park, Knysna	Elephant bull (Harry) attacked handler - legs amputated	Injured	X1
2011	Limpopo	Camp Jabulani, Kapama, Hoedspruit	Handler gored by elephant bull (Joe) that joined wild herd and returned to camp	Death	X1
2013	Western Cape	Botlierskop, Great Brak River	Handler gored by elephant cow (Tsotsi) whilst grooming her	Injured	X1
2013	North West	Hartbeespoort Elephant Sanctuary	An elephant handler was crushed and killed by elephant cow (Moesadi)	Death	X1
2014	Limpopo	Adventures with Elephants (Elephants for Africa Forever), Bela Bela	Handler mauled and gored by elephant bull (Moyo), elephant transferred to Garden Route Game Lodge	Injured	X1
<p>Summary: 17 attacks by captive elephants on humans Causing: 6 human deaths – (3 by bulls, 3 by cows) 11 injured – (6 by bulls, 3 by cows, 2 by unknown sex)</p>					

CAPTIVE / MANAGED ELEPHANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA – JULY 2015

No	Facility	Province	No of elephant	Sex ratio M:F
Captive elephants				
1	Pretoria Zoo /NZG	Gauteng	3	1.2
2	Johannesburg Zoo	Gauteng	2	1.1
Captive/Managed elephants				
3	Natal Zoo/Brian Boswell (Pietermaritzburg) - African Elephants	Kwa Zulu Natal	5	1.4
4	Natal Zoo/Brian Boswell (Pietermaritzburg) - Asian Elephants	Kwa Zulu Natal	4	0.4
Managed elephants				
5	Plumari /Askari game lodge (Magaliesberg)	Gauteng	2	2.0
6	Bayete Zulu Game Lodge (Mkuze)	Kwa Zulu Natal	3	1.2
7	Elephant Whispers (Hazyview)	Mpumalanga	6	4.2
8	Kwa Madwala Private Game Reserve (Hectorspruit)	Mpumalanga	2	1.1
9	Elephant Sanctuary, (Hazyview)	Mpumalanga	2	2.0
10	Kapama Game Reserve (Hoedspruit)	Limpopo	14	6.8
11	Shambala Private Reserve/ Waterberg Safaris (Vaalwater)	Limpopo	10	4.6
12	Adventures with elephants – Zebula (Bela Bela)	Limpopo	5	2.3
13	Pilanesberg Elephant Back Safaris (Sun City)	North West Province	7	4.3
14	Elephant Sanctuary, (Hartbeespoort)	North West Province	4	2.2
15	Glen Afric Country Lodge – (Broederstroom)	North West Province	3	0.3
16	Knysna Elephant Park – (Knysna)	Western Cape	18	8.10
17	Indalu Elephant safaris (Mossel bay)	Western Cape	6	3.3
18	The Elephant Sanctuary (The Craggs, Plettenberg Bay)	Western Cape	5	1.4
19	Botlierskop Private Game Reserve, (Mossel Bay/Klein Brak)	Western Cape	4	2.2
20	Buffelsdrift Game Lodge, (Oudtshoorn)	Western Cape	3	2.1
21	Garden Route Game Lodge (Albertinia)	Western Cape	2	2.0
22	Fairy Glen Game Reserve (Worcester)	Western Cape	2	2.0
23	Aquila Safari (Touws River)	Western Cape	2	2.0
27	Inverdoorn Game Reserve (Touwsriver)	Western Cape	2	2.0
24	Kwantu Game Reserve (Paterson)	Eastern Cape	4	0.4
25	Addo Elephant Back Safaris (Addo/Paterson)	Eastern Cape	3	3.0
26	Inkwenkwezi Private Game Reserve (East Coast, East London)	Eastern Cape	3	2.1
Total			126	60.66

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL CAPTIVE / MANAGED ELEPHANTS (JULY 2015)

Facility	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	Inspected by NSPCA
GAUTENG										
Pretoria Zoo/NZG	Charley	1982	32	M	Zimbabwe to Boswell Circus to NZG 2001		X			Jan 2015
	Thandi	1981	33	F	Zim to Boswell Circus (1984) to NZG (2001)		X		Killed handler at Glen Afric reserve during filming for Boswell (2001)	
	Londa	1982	32	F	Kruger to Boswell to NZG 1996		X			
Johannesburg Zoo										
Johannesburg Zoo	Kinkel	1983	31	M	Kruger 2000		X		Injury on trunk,	March 2015
	Lammie	1979	35	F	Captive born at zoo	X			Has injured zoo staff member	
Plumari/Askari Lodge										
Plumari/Askari Lodge	Damara	1997	17	M	Elephants for Africa Forever (EFAF)		X			Jun 2015
	Nzeve	1996	18	M	EFAF		X			
KZN										
Natal Zoo/Brian Boswell Circus	Lola (African)			F				X	African elephant	
	Daisy (African)			F				X	African elephant	
	Emma (African)			F				X	African elephant	
	Thembi (African)	1982	32	F	Hwange Nat Park 1985		X		African elephant/Used in circus	
	Wanki (African)	1982	32	F	Hwange Nat Park 1985		X		African elephant/Used in circus	
	Minoti (Asian)	1970	44	F	Chipperfield Circus to Brian Boswell		X		Asian elephant born in India	

	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	
Natal Zoo/Brian Boswell Circus	Jackie (Asian)	1954	60	F				X	Asian elephant	Nov 2013
	Gigi (Asian)	1954	60	F				X	Asian elephant	
	Jasmin	1954	60	F				X	Asian elephant	
Bayete Zulu	Rambo	1980	34	M	Hwange, Zim cull		X			Aug 2014
	Rachael	1979	35	F	Hwange, Zim cull		X			
	Jabulani	2010	4	F	Captive born	X			Born to Rachael/Rambo	
MPUMALANGA										
Elephant Whispers	Tembo	1983	31	M	Elephants for Africa Forever (EFAF)		X		Tallest	Sep 2014
	Andile	1996	18	F	EFAF		X			
	Meadwe	1997	17	M	EFAF		X			
	Shamwari	1997	17	M	EFAF		X			
	Ziziphus	1997	17	M	EFAF		X			
	Lindiwe	2000	14	F	EFAF		X			
Kwa Madwala	Twale	1992	22	M	Selati		X			Sep 2014
	Mojajdi	1988	26	F	Selati		X		Injured student at Elephants for Africa Forever 2005	
Elephant sanctuary Hazyview	Casper	1987		M	Kruger to Hartbeespoort to Hazyview 2009		X		Ragged right ear	Sep 2014
	Kitso	2000		M	Hartbeespoort to Hazyview 2009		X			
LIMPOPO										
Kapama/Camp Jabulani	Jabulani	1997	17	M	Kruger 1997		X		Orphan	
	Bubi	1994	20	F	Zim 2002		X			

	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	
Kapama/Camp Jabulani	Zindoga	2007	7	M	Born at facility	X			Born to Bubi	Feb 2015
	Kumbura	2007	7	F	Limpopo orphan		X		Limpopo orphan, orphaned by Tokwe	
	Limpopo	2006	8	F	Born at facility	X			Born to Tokwe	
	Klaserie	2007	7	F	Born at facility	X			Born to Setombe	
	Setombe	1986	28	F	Zimbabwe 2002		X			
	Fishan	1991	23	M	Zimbabwe		X		Castrated, second largest	
	Sebakwe	1986	28	M	Zimbabwe		X		Dominant bull, largest	
	Somapane	1988	26	M	Zimbabwe		X			
	Tokwe	1990	24	F	Zimbabwe		X		Matriarch, concave back	
	Pisa	2009	5	F	Captive born	X			Born to Tokwe	
	Mambo	2009	5	M	Captive born	X			Born to Lundi	
	Lundi	1991	23	F	Zimbabwe 2002		X		Second in command, piece of right ear missing	
Waterberg/Shambala	Mickey	1981	33	M	Basil Steyn, Sondalani, Zimbabwe		X		Dominant bull, Tear in left ear	Jul 2015
	Mouse	1985	29	F	Basil Steyn, Sondalani, Zimbabwe		X		Smallest cow, tuskless, V-shaped tear in right ear	
	Shambala	2003	11	F	Captive born	X			Born to Mouse/Gobisa	
	Dimpho	2008	6	F	Captive born	X			Born to Mouse/Mickey	
	Sabuku	2011	3	M	Captive born	X			Born to Mouse	
	Anna	1984	30	F	Basil Steyn, Sondalani, Zimbabwe		X		Matriarch, tusk missing on right, hole in right ear	
	Madiba	2003	11	F	Captive born	X			Born to Anna/Gobisa	
Kedibone	2009	5	F	Captive born	X			Born to Anna/Mickey		

	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	
	Themba	2012	2	M	Captive born	X			Born to Shambala/Mickey	
	Moyo	2014	1	M	Captive Born	X			Born to Mouse/Mickey	
Adventures with elephants (ex EFAF)	Nuanedi	2000	14	F	Musina cull		X		Damaged trunk	
	Chova	1994	20	M	Musina cull		X			
	Chishuru	1998	16	M	Musina cull		X			
	Mussina	2002	12	F	Musina cull		X			
	Shan	2000	14	F	Musina cull		X			Jul 2015
NORTH WEST										
Pilansberg	Sapi	1983	31	M	Zimbabwe 1988		X		Dominant bull	
	Mana	1984	30	M	Zimbabwe 1988		X			
	Chikwenya	1983	31	F	Zimbabwe 1988		X		Matriarch	
	Sharu	1983	31	M	Zimbabwe 1988		X			
	Michael	1983	31	M	Zimbabwe 1999		X			
	Tidmalo	03/2008	6	F	Captive born 2008	X			Born to Chikwenya/Sapi	
	Njwedi	06/2012	2	F	Captive born 2012	X			Born to Chikwenya/Sapi	Nov 2013
Elephant sanctuary Hartbeespoort	Moesadi	1995	19	F	Botswana 1998 (Tuli)		X		Trampled handler during argument with bull Mwuso 2013	
	Kumba	1995	19	F	Botswana 1998 (Tuli)		X			
	Mwuso	1999	15	M			X			
	Temba	2001	13	M			X			Jun 2015
Glen Afric	Three	1984	30	F	Kruger cull 1991		X			
	Hannah	2007	7	F	Captive born 2007	X			Born to Three & Bully	
	Marty	2008	6	F	Kruger orphan 01/2008		X			Feb 2015

WESTERN CAPE	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	
Knysna Elephant Park (KEP) & Elephants of Eden (EOE)	Sally	1989	25	F	Kruger 1994		X			Jan 2014
	Nandi	1993	21	F	North West 2002		X			
	Thandi	2003	11	F	Captive born	X			Born to Nandi/Harry	
	Keisha	2003	11	F	Kruger to Lowhills Safaris to KEP 2004		X			
	Shungu	2007	7	M	Captive born	X			Born to Thambile	
	Thato	2007	6	F	Sandhurst Safaris 2008		X			
	Mashudu	2007	7	M	Sandhurst safaris 2007		X			
	Clyde	1993	21	M	Kruger to Natal Zoo to Knysna 2009		X			
	Shaka	2001	13	M	Lowhills, Mpumal to KEP 2004		X			
	Harry	1989	25	M	Kruger		X		Killed handler 2005. Injured handler at KEP 2011	
	Namib	1988	26	M	Etosha		X			
	Gambo	2001	13	M	Sandhurst safaris 2008		X		Killed handler at Elephants of Eden 2008	
	Tosha	1988	26	F	Etosha		X			
	Tembi	2013	1	F	Captive born	X			Born to Tosha/Harry	
	Mpho	2010	4	M	Sandhurst Safaris, NW 2013		X		Hunting orphan	
	Loondi	2010	4	F	Sandhurst Safaris, NW 2013		X		Hunting orphan	
Kito	2010	4	F	Sandhurst Safaris, NW 2013		X		Hunting orphan		
Ntombi	2011	3	F	Sandhurst Safaris, NW 2013		X		Hunting orphan		
Indalu	Mooketsi	1993	21	M	EFAF to Inkwenkwezi to Elephants of Eden to Indalu		X		Gored handler at Inkwenkwezi 2009	
	Tobogo	2001	7	M	Sandhurst safaris to EOE to Indalu		X			

	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	
Indalu	Bakari	2001	7	M	Sandhurst safaris to EOE to Indalu		X			Jan 2014
	Amari	2005	13	F	Sandringham, Hoedspruit to EOE to Indalu		X			
	Shanti	2002	9	F	Sandringham, Hoedspruit cull to EOE to Indalu		X			
	Madewa	2005	6	F	Sandhurst Safaris, NW to EOE 2008 to Indalu		X			
Elephant sanctuary The Crags	Marula	1994	20	F	Botswana 1998 (Tuli)		X		Matriarch, Trunk tip missing	Feb 2014
	Jabu	1995	19	F	Botswana 1998 (Tuli)		X		Trunk tip missing	
	Thaba	2001	13	M	Kruger		X			
	Thandi	1996	18	F	Botswana 1998 (Tuli)		X		No tusks	
	Tumela	2002	12	F	Kruger		X		Portion of ear missing, gored handler 2009	
Botlierskop	Sam	1979	35	M	Zim to The Ranch, Polokwane to Botlierskop 2004		X			Jan 2015
	Tsima	2007	7	M		X			Born to Tsotsi/Sam	
	Tsotsi	1984	30	F	Zim to The Ranch, Polokwane to Botlierskop 2004		X		Gored handler 2013	
	Thambile	2014	1	F		X			Born to Tsotsi/Sam	
Buffelsdrift	Bulelu	2002	12	M	Kruger to Lowhills Reserve to KEP (2004) to Buffelsdrift		X			
	Jubari	2002	12	M	Kruger to Lowhills Reserve to KEP (2004) to Buffelsdrift		X			

	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	
Buffelsdrift	Malaika	2002	12	F	Kruger to Lowhills Reserve to KEP(2004) to Buffelsdrift		X			Jan 2015
Garden Route Game Lodge	Selati	1984	30	M	Elephants for Africa Forever 2010		X			Aug 2014
	Moya	1998	16	M	Elephants for Africa Forever/Adventures with Elephants (2014)		X		Gored handler at Adventures with Elephants 2014	
Fairie Glen Game reserve	Letaba	1988	26	M	Kruger to Knysna EP to Fairie Glen		X			Feb 2015
	Klaserie	1984	30	M	Kruger to Knysna EP to Faerie Glen		X			
Aquila Game reserve	Manu	1997	17	M	Kruger to EFAP to Aquila		X			Feb 2015
	Mofinyan	1995	19	M	Kruger to EFAP to Aquila		X			
Inverdoorn Game reserve	Nduna	2003		M	EOE to Inverdoorn Reserve 2012		X			Feb 2015
	Bully	2983		M	Glen Afric to EOE to Inverdoorn Reserve 2012		X			
EASTERN CAPE										
Kwantu	Marula	1993	21	F	Mabalingwe Reserve 2005		X			
	Ndlovu	2000	14	F	Mabalingwe Reserve 2005		X			
	Majumba	1999	15	F	Mabalingwe Reserve 2005		X			

	Elephant	DOB	Age	Gender	Origin	Captive born	Wild born	Un-known	Comments	
Kwantu	Mandevu	2002	12	F	Mabalingwe Reserve 2005		X			Dec 2014
Addo	Djuma	1991	23	M	Kruger to Knysna Elephant Park (KEP) to Addo 2003		X			Dec 2014
Addo	Thabo	1989	25	M	Kruger to KEP to Addo 2003		X			
		Mukwa	1989	25	M	Kruger to KEP to Addo 2003		X		
Inkwenkwezi	Rumadiba	1998	16	M	Elephants For Africa Forever (EFAF) 2006		X			Feb 2014
	Mtombo	1999	15	M	EFAF		X			
	Mopane	1999		F	EFAF		X			

CAPTIVE BORN	WILD BORN	UNKNOWN
22 (6.15)	98	6

REPORTED DEATHS OF CAPTIVE / MANAGED ELEPHANTS

Elephant	Age	Gender	Captive born	Wild caught	Facility	Year & Cause of death
Sarah	?	F		X	Johannesburg Zoo	1914 - Unknown
Mary	?	F		X	Pretoria Zoo	1942 – old age
Dorothy	?	F		X	Tygerberg Zoo/Brian Boswell Circus	1984 - Unknown
Sophie	3	F		X	Hwange Nat Park/Brian Boswell Circus	1985 - Unknown
Unknown	0	M	X		Johannesburg Zoo	1986 - Stillborn
Manju (Asian)	19	F		X	Chipperfield Circus/Brian Boswell Circus	1989 - Unknown
Safari	?	M		X	Knysna Elephant Park	1996 - Poison from fungal spores in food
Jumbo	29	M		X	Johannesburg Zoo	1999 - Unknown
Mohini (Asian)	29	F		X	Chipperfield Circus/Brian Boswell Circus	1999 - Unknown
Dolly	37	F		X	Johannesburg Zoo	2000 - Unknown
Satara	?	M		X	Knysna Elephant Park	2001 – Nutritional Myopathy
Mopani	11	F		x	Kwantu	2006 - Pneumonia
Kwantu	4	M		x	Kwantu	2007 - Gored by stable mate
Bobby	38	M		X	Brian Boswell Circus	2008 – Euthanased – Tetanus from wound on foot
Bibi	2 months	F	X		Knysna Elephant Park	2009 - Pneumonia
Joe	24	M		X	Camp Jabulani, Kapama	2011- Euthanased after killing handler
Dineo	1 month	F	X		Pretoria Zoo	2011 - Pneumonia
Pumbi	27	F		X	Pretoria Zoo	2012 - TB
Bandula	30	M		X	Brian Boswell Circus	2012 – Euthanased – Spleen cancer
Mopani	19	F		X	The Craggs Elephant Sanctuary	2012 - Died after bad fall
None	0		X		Knysna Elephant Park	Stillborn
Kiribun	26	F		X	Garden Route Game Lodge	2013 – Died day after birth of calf
Lunar	2 months	M	X		Garden Route Game Lodge	2013 – Orphaned Calf – hand raised
Fiela	3 months	F	X		Knysna Elephant Park	2013 - Unknown
Unknown	0		X		Knysna Elephant Park	2013 –Stillborn
Thandora	23 years	F		X	Gondwana Nature Reserve	2013 – Died 3 months after released onto reserve, botulism

ACTIVITIES INVOLVING ELEPHANTS WITH HIGHEST WELFARE CONCERNS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF THE FIVE FREEDOMS

The **five freedoms** are a core concept in animal welfare for animals under human control, including those intended for food or which act as working animals.

History of the Five Freedoms

In 1965, the UK government commissioned an investigation, led by Professor Roger Brambell, into the welfare of intensively farmed animals, partly in response to concerns raised in Ruth Harrison's 1964 book, 'Animal Machines'. The Brambell Report stated that animals should have the freedom to "stand up, lie down, turn around, groom themselves and stretch their limbs". This short recommendation became known as Brambell's Five Freedoms.

As a result of this report, the Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Committee was created to monitor the livestock production sector. In July 1979, this was replaced by the Farm Animal Welfare Council, and by the end of that year, the five freedoms had been refined and codified into the recognisable list format. It states that an animal's primary welfare needs, which includes its physical and mental state, can be met by safeguarding the following five freedoms:

1. **Freedom from Hunger and Thirst** – by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
2. **Freedom from Discomfort** – by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
3. **Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease** – by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
4. **Freedom to Express Normal Behaviour** – by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
5. **Freedom from Fear and Distress** – by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

The Five Freedoms is frequently referenced by animal welfare professionals across the world, including veterinarians and have been adopted by representative groups internationally including the World Organisation for Animal Health.

ELEPHANTS IN CIRCUSES/ TRAVELLING MENAGERIES

- **Freedom from hunger and thirst:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Unnatural food presentation – no chance of foraging, searching for food
- Provision of limited diet, bare basics, lack of variety in diet
- Withholding of water during travel, not always free access, dependence on human supply
- Lack of recreational water
- Reliance on human intervention for food and water

- **Freedom from discomfort:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Limitation of space for natural movement or exercise,
- Unsuitable environment,
- Unnatural holding conditions,
- Exposure to high temperatures with limited shade
- Unnatural, unsuitable, unyielding substrate such as concrete, which is harmful to their feet
- Lack of hiding or privacy from humans,
- No provision of furnishings or unnatural furnishings like 'circus chairs',
- Bare holding camps and no natural provisions or variety
- Heat and cold during travelling,
- Confinement to small areas and resultant hygiene problems,
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement,
- Chaining and method of chaining which causes pulling on limbs and injuries
- Inhumane use of control tools
- Unnatural body positions during performances and training
- Exposure to loud music, lights, human presence and no chance of escape during performances

- **Freedom from pain, injury or disease:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Physical abuse, inhumane treatment from trainers and keepers

- Possible zoonosis through human contact,
- Injuries caused through training methods and during travel,
- Injuries caused as result of the use of control tools, chains, restraints
- Method of use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement and causes injuries
- Injuries caused as result of holding conditions like unnatural, unsuitable, unyielding substrate such as concrete, which is harmful to their feet
- Lack of curative and preventative medicines programmes,
- Little or no veterinary care and lack of wildlife experienced veterinarians during travel
- Psychological injuries and stress related conditions

- **Freedom to express normal behaviour:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Forced performance of unnatural behaviours and movements
- Unnatural environments
- Lack of free foraging
- Confinement to small areas,
- Lack of exercise, exploration, motion
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement
- Lack of provision of privacy - exposure to human viewing and handling
- Lack of provision for flight behaviour,
- Failure to meet species requirements – no chance of foraging, social interaction, social needs
- Isolation from others - limited opportunity for touching or other normal social interaction
- Lack of environmental enrichment,
- Lack of recreational water, dust and mud usage

- **Freedom from fear and distress:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Inability to escape from companions,
- Inability to escape from public,
- Travel stress,
- Performance stress,

- Exposure to noise, lights,
- Overworking
- Confinement to small areas,
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement and causes injuries
- Exposure to excessive human handling - human touch, human dominance,
- Forced training
- Physical abuse, human dominance

ELEPHANTS IN ELEPHANT BACK SAFARIS

- **Freedom from hunger and thirst:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Unnatural food and water presentation –
- Restricted or no free foraging,
- Limited diet, bare basics, lack of variety in diet
- Restricted access to recreational water,
- Interruption of foraging and drinking due to human interaction programmes,
- Unnatural diets or supplements

- **Freedom from discomfort:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Unnatural holding conditions,
- Unnatural, unsuitable, unyielding substrate such as concrete, resulting in foot problems
- High temperatures with limited shade
- Lack of hiding or privacy from public,
- Confinement to small areas at night with no free movement or choice
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement and causes injuries
- Inhumane use of control tools
- Use of ill-fitting saddles and insufficient cushioning
- Unnatural body positions and postures

- **Freedom from pain, injury or disease:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Likely transmission of Zoonotic diseases
- Unnatural, unsuitable, unyielding substrate such as concrete, resulting in foot problems
- Injury caused during training,
- Inhumane use of control tools
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement and causes injuries
- Lack of curative and preventative medicines programmes
- Lack of veterinary care
- Unnatural body positions and postures

- **Freedom to express normal behaviour:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Unnatural environment,
- Confinement to small areas with no free movement or choice
- Lack of provision for privacy,
- Failure to meet species requirements – social requirements, lack of herd structure, separation of herd members,
- Isolation from others - limited opportunity for touching or other normal social interaction
- Lack of environmental enrichment
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement

- **Freedom from fear and distress:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Failure to meet special species requirements,
- Lack of escape from public,
- Exposure to excessive human handling - human touch
- Forced training,
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement

ELEPHANTS IN ZOOS/CAPTIVE FACILITIES:

- **Freedom from hunger and thirst:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Unnatural food presentation – no chance of foraging, searching for food,

- Limited diet, bare basics, lack of variety in diet
- Lack of free access to food or water,
- Lack of recreational water,
- Food shortages as result of financial constraints

- **Freedom from discomfort:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Species requirements not met
- Confinement to small enclosures
- Unnatural, bare holding conditions
- Unnatural, unsuitable, unyielding substrate such as concrete, which causes foot problems
- High temperatures with limited shade
- Lack of hiding or privacy from humans
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement and causes injuries
- Lack of suitable furnishings,
- Hygiene problems and poor standards

- **Freedom from pain, injury or disease:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Likely transmission of Zoonotic disease,
- Unnatural, unsuitable, unyielding substrate such as concrete, which causes foot problems
- Lack of curative and preventative medicines programmes,
- Lack of veterinary care and wildlife experienced veterinarians,
- Unhygienic conditions
- Risk of injury due to confinement

- **Freedom to express normal behaviour:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Unnatural environment,
- Confinement to small areas
- Lack of exercise, exploration, motion
- Lack of free foraging
- Lack of provision for privacy

- Lack of provision for flight behaviour,
- Insufficient species requirements – lack of social interaction, herd structure
- Isolation from others - limited opportunity for touching or other normal social interaction
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement
- Lack of environmental enrichment,
- Lack of access to recreational water, soil and mud

- **Freedom from fear and distress:**

Elephants are deprived of this by:

- Constant exposure to public viewing,
- Confinement to indoor areas for prolonged periods,
- Enclosure designs allowing no escape from companions,
- Lack of human knowledge of species requirements
- Use of restraints like chains which allows little or no movement

CASES INVOLVING ELEPHANTS BROUGHT BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SPCAS UNDER THE ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT (APA) 71 OF 1962 / PERFORMING ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT (PAPA) 24 OF 1935

CASES CONCLUDED:

1. Tuli Elephant Case:

CAS 14/4337/2000: Charges against seven (7) accused under APA and PAPA

Accused 1:

Ricardo Ghiazza in his capacity as representative of African Game Services,

Convicted on Count 1 (APA Sec 2 (1) (a) (q) (r))

Sentence: Count 1: R 15 000;

Convicted on Count 2 (APA Sec 2 (1) (b) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r))

Sentence: Count 2: R 10 000

Acquitted on Count 3: (APA Sec 2 (1) (c) & (m) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r))

Acquitted on Count 4: (APA Sec 2 (1) (f) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r))

Acquitted on Count 5: (Charges under PAPA Sec 1)

Accused 2:

Ricardo Ghiazza

Convicted on Count 1 (APA Sec 2 (1) (a) (q) (r))

Sentence: Count 1: R 15 000 or 6 month imprisonment and a further 6 months imprisonment suspended for 5 years on appropriate conditions

Convicted on Count 2 APA Sec 2 (1) (b) read with Sec 2 (1) (q) (r)

Sentence: Count 2: R 10 000 or 6 month imprisonment and a further 6 months imprisonment likewise suspended.

Acquitted on Count 3: APA Sec 2 (1) (c) & (m) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r);

Acquitted on Count 4: APA Sec 2 (1) (f) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r);

Acquitted on Count 5: Charges under PAPA Sec 1

Accused 3:

Henry Wayne Stockigt.

Convicted on Count 1 (APA Sec 2 (1) (a), read with Sec 2 (1) (q) (r))

Sentence: Count 1: R 10 000 or 6 month imprisonment and a further 6 months imprisonment likewise suspended

Acquitted on Count 2 (APA Sec 2 (1) (b) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r))

Acquitted on Count 3: (APA Sec 2 (1) (c) & (m) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r))

Acquitted on Count 4: (APA Sec 2 (1) (f) together with Sec 2 (1) (q) & (r))

Acquitted on Count 5: (Charges under PAPA Sec 1)

Accused 4 & 5:

Mahouts - never stood trial (Managed to 'escape' the country)

Accused 6:

Mr Craig Saunders - All charges dismissed

Accused 7:

Mr Consol Baloyi - never appeared in court

CASES STILL PENDING:

2. Brian Boswell Circus Case

Walmer CAS 76/03/2013: Case pending against Brian Boswell Circus elephant handlers and owners: Charges under APA Sec 2(1) (a) (b) (f) (q) (r)

3. Elephants of Eden Obstruction Case

Plettenberg Bay 394/01/2014: Case of Obstruction pending against Knysna Elephant Park Owners: Charges under PAPA Sect 5

4. Elephants of Eden Cruelty Case

Alexandria CAS 66/05/2014: Case pending against Knysna Elephant Park owners and handlers: Charges under APA Sec 2 (1) (a) (b) (f) (m (1)) (q) (r)

CAPTIVE/MANAGED ELEPHANTS RELEASED ONTO RESERVES WITH NO INTERACTION / CONFINEMENT

1. 05 March 2013 - Thandora – elephant cow of 23 years held at Bloemfontein Zoo – moved to Gondwana Game Reserve, Mossel Bay, Western Cape for release – died June 2013.
2. 2010 - Bonnie, cow of 18 years moved from Brian Boswell circus to Knysna Elephant Park to Gondwana Nature Reserve, Mossel Bay, Western Cape for release
3. 2010 – Mabitsi, bull of 25 years moved from Elephants for Africa Forever to Gondwana Nature Reserve, Mossel Bay, Western Cape for release
4. Bully – moved from Brian Boswell/ Natal Zoo to Knysna Elephant Park to Gondwana Nature Reserve, Western Cape for release
5. 2010 – Gobisa, bull, moved from Waterberg Elephant Safaris, Vaalwater to Thula Thula Reserve, KwaZulu Natal
6. 2013 - Landela, bull of 17 years moved from Water Elephant Safaris, Vaalwater to Thula Thula Reserve, KZN
7. 2013 - Hlatini, bull of 32 years moved from Waterberg Elephant Safaris, Vaalwater to Thula Thula Reserve, KZN

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