

OUTENIQUA WILDLIFE ADVENTURES Pty LTD
CIPC Reg Nr 2024/137433/07

**Management Plan for Managed Elephants in a
Captive Environment**



This Management Plan was written by Jurg Olsen:
2024-11-01

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MANAGEMENT PLAN

1) Introduction to Management Plan:

1.1) Company details:

Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures Pty LTD

CIPC Reg Nr2024/137433/07

Address:

Outeniqua Game Farm, Portion 420

R328

Dist Mossel Bay

6620

Western Cape Province

South Africa

1.2) Applicant Details:

Full name: Eric Jurg Olsen

ID nr: 6802225029084

Cell phone: 0825539462

E-mail address: rocky.grompie@gmail.com

1.3) Legislation:

This section provides a list of the most relevant legislation, policies and international conventions.

a) International Conventions and Policies:

CITES.

Convention on Biological Diversity.

Other relevant IUCN SSC Specialist Group recommendations.

b) National Legislation:

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996.

National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 ("NEMA"), as amended.

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 ("NEMBA"), as amended.

c) Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, R. No 152 of 23 February 2007, as amended, "TOPS".

d) Other relevant regulations as may be promulgated in terms of NEMBA.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003. ("NEMPAA"), as amended.

Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000 ("PAJA").

Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984.

- e) The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003); the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004); legislation and instruments mentioned in section 88(3) of the Biodiversity Act, 2004; any regulations issued in terms of section 97 of the Biodiversity Act, 2004, or referred to in section 49 of the Protected Areas Act which apply to the implementation of these norms and standards;
- f) National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004; (Act no 10 2004) The National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in Sout Africa, and annexures thereto;
- the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962);
- the Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935);
- the Animal Matters Amendment Act, 1993 (Act No. 42 of 1993);
- the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002);
- the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993);
- the Animals Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984);
- the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983);
- the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965);
- the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000); and
- the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982);
- the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972)
- the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)

1.4) Vision and Mission Statement:

The vision is establishing an internationally recognized and respected sanctuary for African elephants (*Loxodonta Africana*) on Portion 420 of Outeniqua Game Farm, professionally managed with proven and ethical operational principles, systems and procedures for elephant husbandry and welfare.

The mission of the Mooketsi Wildlife Foundation NPC in cooperation with Outeniqua Game Farm is to relocate 3 x Captive and Trained African Elephant Cows, to Outeniqua Game Reserve.

1.5) Bio of Management

Jurg Olsen: Director

Jurg Olsen is experienced with a diverse background in designing, constructing, and managing wildlife facilities (20+ years) as well as managing and owning other business entities. He spent 12 years in the SA Police Service, serving in different specialised units, including Pretoria Dog Unit (explosives and Patrol Dog Handlers), Gauteng Robbery Reaction Unit, Flying Squad, Gauteng Highway Patrol where he gained expertise in various fields of security and protection services. He resigned as Station Commander of Thembaletu SAPS in the Southern Cape.

In 2005 Jurg Olsen founded the Jukani Wildlife Sanctuary near George, in the Southern Cape Province of SA, which he managed to December 2016. The facility initially focussed mainly on managing large predators in captivity but expanded to include different wildlife species such as zebra, springbok, raccoons, reptiles and more. Today Jukani is providing lifetime care to 60+ large and smaller wildlife predatory species, herbivores, and ungulates. Between January 2017 and December 2018, Jurg managed various aspects of the Plettenbergbay Elephant Sanctuary, Tenikwa Wildlife Sanctuary and a Rhino relocation project in Limpopo.

During 2016 Jurg registered Ubuntu: Spirit of Africa Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Facility NPC. Between 2019 and 2021, Jurg via the Ubuntu NPC, rescued and relocated lions and tigers from Argentina, Ukraine, France and South Africa. He also assisted the Aspinal Foundation with the rescue of 2 x tigers and Four Paws with the rescue of 4 x tigers from Argentina.

In 2022, Jurg founded the Mooketsi Wildlife Foundation NPC, with the focus on relocation of captive managed elephant to the Outeniqua Game Farm, where these animals will receive lifetime care.

4 x Elephant Handlers (to be appointed)

1.6) Goals and Objectives:

1.6.1) Socio Economic Goals:

Utilising socio-economic development and empowerment projects with neighbouring rural communities in Western Cape Nature Conservation to create employment opportunities, skills transfer projects and conservation education programmes with local schools.

1.6.2) Objectives:

Primary objective:

The primary objective is to establish an ethical sanctuary for two elephant bulls, Namib and Gumbo, where they can spend the rest of their natural lives.

Volunteers to the sanctuary will be educated on Elephant:

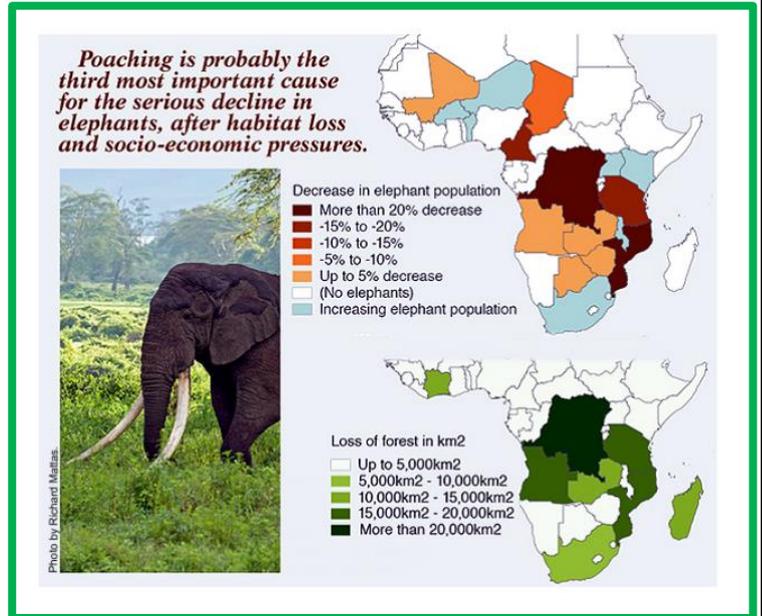
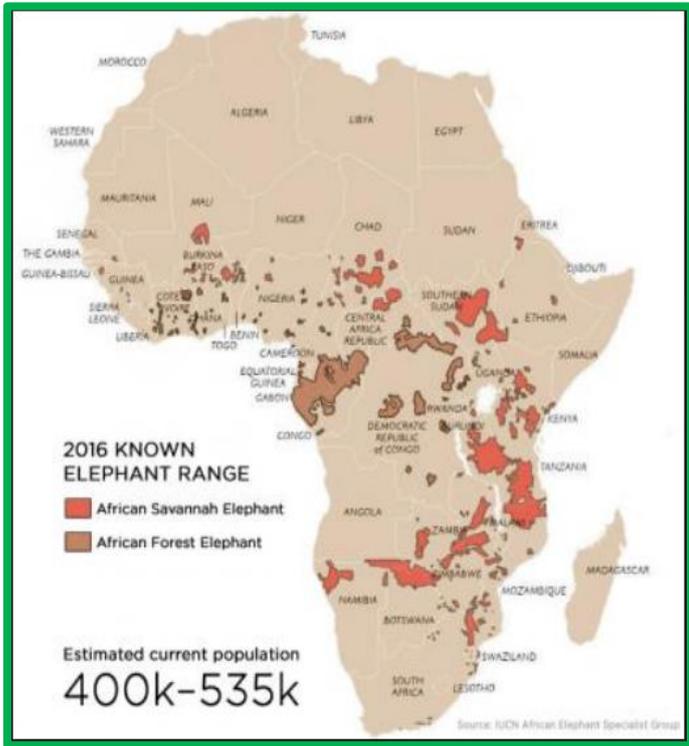
- History;
- Social structures;
- Anatomy;
- Habits and behaviors;
- Husbandry;
- Conservation status;
- Threats;
- Future of elephants in Africa and Asia.

Secondary Objectives:

- Wildlife Educational message as part of elephant volunteer programs.
- Sharing of information and research projects with other private elephant sanctuaries and facilities (should they be interested).
- Research projects with international and national volunteer working groups (To be Determined)

Conservation Objectives:

- To protect and preserve a genetic pool of the African elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*) in SA.
- To liaise (should there be interest) with Western Cape Nature Conservation, IUCN and other elephant organisations and sanctuaries sharing information and data on captive elephant management, systems and procedures, social structures etc.
- To raise international awareness on elephant conservation projects supported by IUCN and other bona fide elephant research projects in South Africa and Africa.
- To work in close cooperation and with support of Western Cape Nature Conservation in the continuous development of new and improved husbandry, welfare, and enrichment standards for elephants in captivity.



Research Objectives:

- Record Veterinary treatments, general visits etc
- Record daily food intake of elephants;
- Record daily training program results;
- Record the results of feeding schedules and introduction of different feed types;
- Record social behaviour patterns, changes as animals get older, behavioural changes;
- Record behaviour of individual animals daily.

Awareness Objectives:

- Local communities: Provide training, conservation education, entrepreneurship, active involvement in anti-poaching programs by de-snaring programs of forest around the sanctuary by local volunteers, educational visits by school local groups etc.
- International Awareness: Sharing with international volunteers the plight of the African elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*); The threat of increased poaching syndicates and habitat loss.

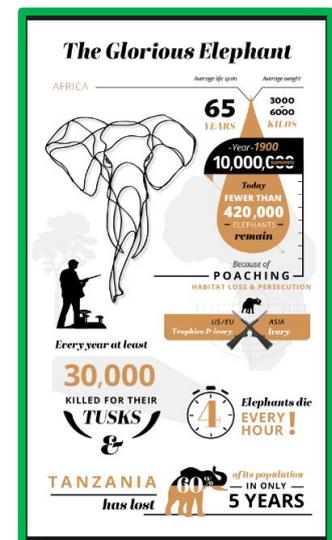
AWARENESS:
 Create conservation awareness with local and international partners



Elephant Management:
 Share data and information with elephant owners and organisations.



Community:
 Create community involvement and sharing of benefits.



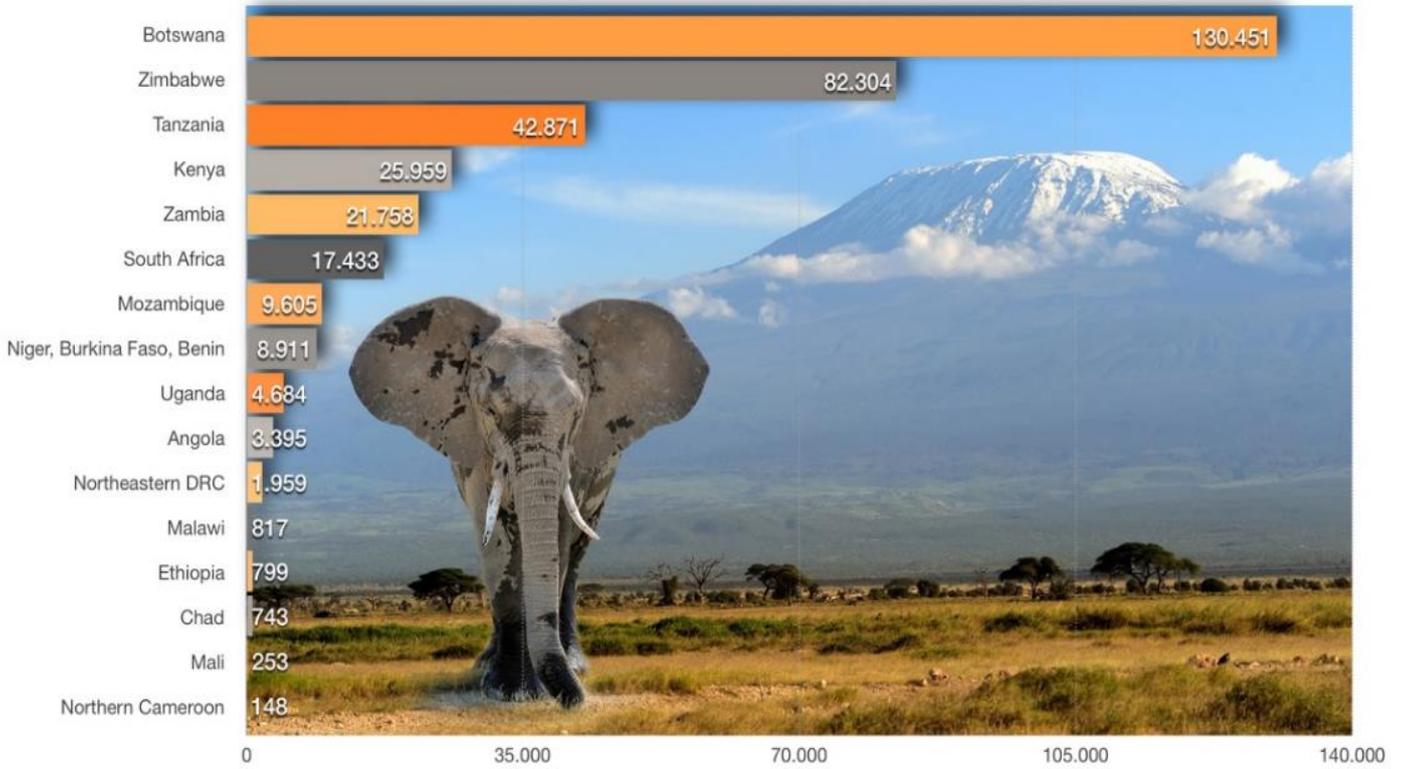
Illegal Wildlife Trade:
 Raising awareness about the consequences of illegal trade in wildlife and products.



Protection:
 Establish security systems and procedures to protect elephants

African Elephant Numbers

Number of Elephants Counted



AFRICAN ELEPHANT

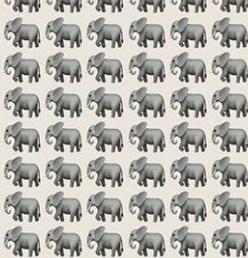
Loxodonta africana

1900 = 

Population: Around 12,000,000



= 200,000 African Elephants



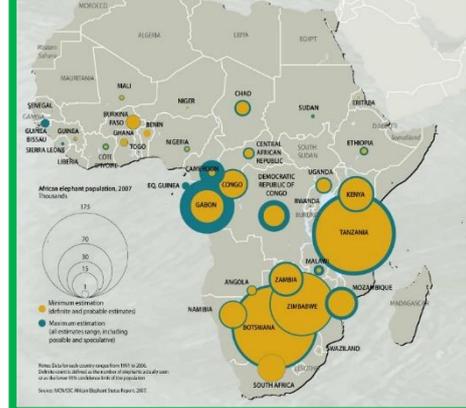
@earth.offline

2020 = 

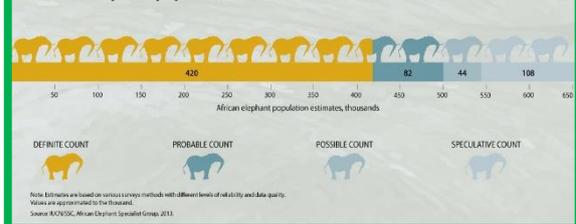
Population: Around 400,000

SOURCE:
African Wildlife Foundation & Africa Geographic

African elephant population by country



African elephant population: a difficult count



1.7) General Information and Specifications:

1.7.1) Purpose and Keeping of Captive Elephants:

1.7.2) Size of Managed, Captive Area:

- 600+ Hectares

1.7.3) Neighbouring Land Uses:

- Cattle Farming
- Crops: Lucerne, Citrus, Vegetables, Fruit
- Horse Tourism: Outeniqua Moon
- Eight Bells Restaurant and Lodge

1.7.4) Proximity to nearest Rural Community:

- Brandwag 10km

1.7.5) The Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures Specifications:

I. Release camp and Night Stable:

- Release Camp:
 - 1 Hectare
 - 3.0m Steel poles, planted 600mm deep, filled with concrete
 - 5 x Steel cable 16mm attached to steel poles
 - 4 x Electric lines
 - 2,4m High Inner Perimeter Fence (Bonnox), erected 1,5m from Steel cable fence, 5 x Electric lines
 - Loading Ramp
 - Water supply
 - Mud wallow
- Night Stable
 - 20m x 15m x 6m where the elephants will be accommodated at night.
- An Isolation Crush
 - 8m x 1.5 x 4m
 - Constructed with steel poles, sliding gates.
- A managed free roaming area of approximately 600 hectares

II. Farm Perimeter Fence Specifications

- Bonnox: 2.4m high
- 4 x Electric Strands

III. Projected Elephant Numbers:

- 5 Years: 4 x Elephants
- 10 Years: 4 x Elephants
- 20 Years: 4 x Elephants

IV. Control of Elephant Population

- 3 x Elephant Cows

- V. **Anti-Poaching Details, and measures to prevent unnecessary and / or deliberate disturbances and harassing.**
- Elephants will always be accompanied by a minimum of 3 x handlers.
 - Video surveillance at night in stables
- VI. **Protocols: See Addendums**
- VII. **Habitat Management**
- Annual census of plant and veld will be done by qualified specialists.
- VIII. **History, Origin and Age of first assignment of elephants:**
- TBC by Knysna Elephant Park, Knysna, Western cape, South Africa

2) Husbandry and animal welfare

2.1) Animal welfare and well-being

The provision of environmental stimuli, nutritional and novelty needs of the elephants are the key to the success of a well-established social group. Enrichment programs and roaming stimulate natural behavior to achieve optimal animal well-being. Night Stable and Release Camp are designed and constructed with proven and reliable safety features that ensure the safety of animals and staff.



Example: Well established captive elephant group in Western Cape

2.1.1) Freedom from hunger, thirst, and malnutrition:

Given the current conservation status of the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) every individual animal is of importance. The age-old cliché: 'If you do something, it's worth doing it properly' is particularly appropriate when applied to managing elephants in a captive managed system. The book, *Veterinary Care of African Elephants* by JG Du Toit is used as a guideline to daily elephant nutrition and management. Their daily diet consists of normal grazing and browsing on open veld, supplemented with lucerne, Boskos Pellets, browse and nutrients, vitamins etc as prescribed by the veterinarian. An adequate water supply of fresh clean drinking water will always be available.



Examples of proper food storage

2.1.2) Freedom from discomfort

The Night Stable and Release Camp will be constructed to specifications of the The National Norms and Standards for the Management of Captive Elephants in SA (NO 1208, Government Gazette, 2 November 2018) and cater for specific needs of elephants. Shelter against the elements is provided with a large and spacious stable in an open-air design to allow freedom of movement during the night. Stables and Camp are cleaned daily, removing excretion and any left-over feed. Clean bedding is placed in the stable every night ensuring a dry sleeping base.

Handlers will stay with the elephants when roaming the farm area, allowing adequate space for the elephants to roam and the opportunity to act and react naturally. Natural river streams and pools to swim and cool off, mud wallows to take mud baths, clearings for dust baths are available and allow for natural behaviorisms.

Fresh drinking water is always available.

The elephants will not be exposed to any unnecessary environmental stress factors such as other aggressive animals, noise pollution, disturbance etc.

The general comfort of the elephants is in the best interest of the sanctuary.



Example of stable with bedding



Examples of elephants playing in mud pools, taking a dust bath and swimming in large natural pool

2.1.3) Freedom from pain, injury and disease

The stable and release camp will be constructed to the specifications as described in The National Norms and Standards for the Management of Captive Elephants in SA (NO 1208, Government Gazette, 2 November 2018) to prevent injury to animals and staff.

Inspections of stable and release camp are done daily, and results documented in the "Daily Handler Sheet".

Daily evaluations of each elephant will be recorded in the "Handler Report" and physical condition, health problems, illnesses or injuries are documented and reported to the General manager for immediate action, "Daily Handler Sheet".

In the event of an elephant being sick or injured and the situation warrants separation, the animal can be isolated, treated and when fully recovered released with the other bull. Bulls are known to be "loners" in the wild and being separated for a short period of time, will not have adverse effects on either elephant.

The elephants will not be subjected to any cruel training methods.

Consistency and routines are vitally important to keep a captive elephant "happy", and the desensitization protocols will be limited to management in the crushes and only for purposes of veterinary treatment, daily checkups, treatment of injuries, and administering of medication.

Medical needs of the elephants at the facility will be handled by a qualified wildlife veterinarian and the sanctuary's management and elephant handlers.



Example: Elephants in boma area

2.1.4) Freedom from Fear and Distress

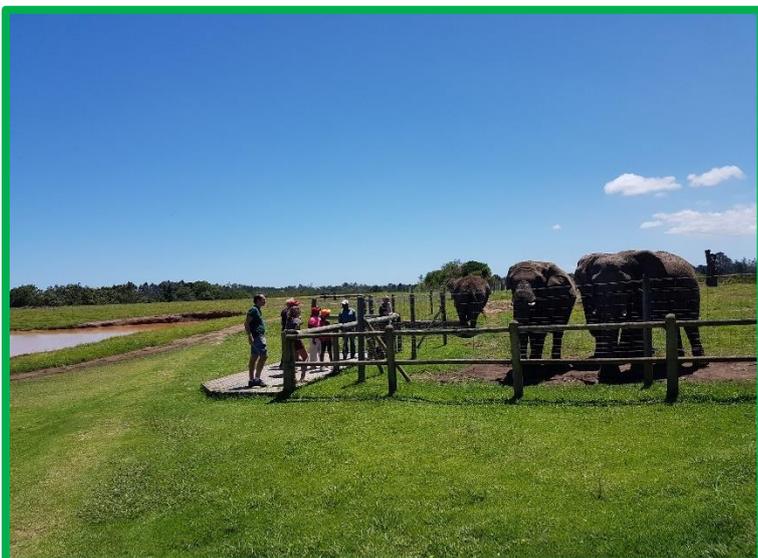
The elephants will be managed by trained and competent handlers who have built strong relationships with the animals. The handlers will be supported by Jurg Olsen and his experienced Sanctuary Management Team. Trust, consistency, and routines form the basis of all elephant management principles and handlers are intensively trained in these principles.

The elephants will be housed in stables inside the Release Camp at night to prevent distress and ensure a safe and comfortable environment.

The Release Camp area of 1 Hectare allows free movement and natural behavior. The layout of the stable and Release Camp will allow adequate space for a lower ranking animal to be able to steer clear of a more dominant animal. The Release Camp will have a mud wallow area for mud baths, dry areas for dust baths and clean flowing water.

Handler accommodation will be located close to the stables ensuring night monitoring of behavior and activity of the elephants.

During their daily managed free roaming, other activities and enrichment programs will be introduced to ensure the elephants receive sufficient mental stimulation and physical exercise.



2.1) Freedom to express normal behavior

During the day, elephants will roam the 600 hectares, under supervision of their handlers.



They can browse, break branches and strip bark off alien tree species in areas designated for bush clearing, rub against trees, swim in natural pools or take mud baths in mud wallows. They are free to interact with each other, socialize, graze, browse, play and enjoy their beautiful natural surroundings.

The Night Stable and Release Camp allows for freedom of movement and socialization between the individuals at night. Clean, dry bedding is provided daily in the stables allowing for dry and warm sleeping areas.



3) Night Stable, Release Camp, Accommodation and Design

The Night Stable and Release Camp have been designed to ensure safety of animals and humans and will be on compliance of the Western Cape Nature Conservation`s minimum standards and requirements for keeping and managing captive elephants and the The National Norms and Standards for the Management of Captive Elephants in SA (NO 1208, Government Gazette, 2 November 2018) for the permanent keeping of elephants in a managed system. These norms and standards ensure optimum standards of animal husbandry and welfare.

The Release Camp will include:

- Night Stable,
- An isolation crush for the restraint, treatment, or inspection of an elephant,
- Shelter against the elements,
- Mud wallowing pool for mud baths,
- Dry dust bath areas,
- Fresh drinking water,
- A large area to move around freely.

Additionally, an alarm system will warn of electric earths/shorts, line breaks etc. A solar powered energizer and inverter with a back-up battery supplies the energizer with an adequate electrical supply of 9000V for a minimum period of 12 hrs.

Example of Crush (Knysna Elephant Park)



3.1 BOMA / CAMP AND FENCE SPECIFICATIONS:

Common Name	Fence Height	Fencing Specifications
Hippopotamus	1.4m	Bonnox, OR 12 properly spaced wire strand stock-proof fence, minimum of 2 electrified strands with a minimum current strength of 6000V mounted on off-set brackets on the inside of the fence at 500mm and 1000mm
Cape buffalo	1.8m	Bonnox, OR 15 properly spaced wire strand stock-proof fence, minimum of 2 electrified strands with a minimum current strength of 6000V mounted on off-set brackets on the inside of the fence at 500mm and 1000mm equally spaced across the entire height of the fence, no cables required. Boma facility for veterinary processing.
Black rhinoceros	1.8m	Bonnox, OR 15 properly spaced wire strand stock-proof fence, minimum of 2 equally spaced electrified strands with a minimum current strength of 6000V mounted on off-set brackets on the inside of the fence at 500mm and 1000mm, no cables required Black rhino must be off-loaded into a holding boma before release onto main property.
White rhinoceros	1.8m	
African elephant	2.4m	Bonnox, OR 18 properly spaced single steel wire strand stock-proof fence, with a minimum of 3 electrified strands on the inside of the fence with a minimum current

Fence Class 1 (2.4 m) and Fence Class 2 (1.8 m)

Poles	Straining, gate & corner posts	Wooden	120 – 140 mm
		Iron	80 – 90 mm
	Line	Wooden	120 – 140 mm
		Iron	40 – 50 mm
Droppers		Wooden	32 – 50 mm
		Iron	standard steel

Spacing (max)	Straining posts	Planted at min depth of 90 cm	100 – 150 m apart
	Line poles	Planted at min depth of 60 cm	10 m apart
	Droppers		2 m apart

Fence Class 3 (1.4 m)

Poles	Straining, gate & corner posts	Wooden	120 – 140 mm
		Iron	80 – 90 mm
	Line	Wooden	120 – 140 mm
		Iron	40 – 50 mm
Droppers		Wooden	32 – 50 mm
		Iron	standard steel

Spacing (max)	Straining posts	Planted at min depth of 90 cm	250 m apart
	Line poles	Planted at min depth of 60 cm	16 – 20 m apart
	Droppers		3 m apart

Required Fencing features:

- The fence should be permeable to allow for movement of small, naturally-occurring wild animals, while having regard to the behaviour of wild animals in respect of which such fence is constructed.
- It should be in a perfectly straight line between straining posts with all the posts in between standing in perfect alignment.
- The straining, corner and gateposts should be sturdy and be set vertically into the ground.
- All other fence posts and droppers should stand erect and maintain the same height above ground level. In this way the undulations of the ground are followed.
- Straining posts should not be too far apart. The closer they and the fence posts are together, the sturdier the fence.
- Irrespective of the number and type of wires used each should be at a specific height above ground level be parallel to the other and be well secured to each fence post and dropper in such a manner that it cannot be shifted vertically. The more wire stands in a fence of a height the more difficult it is for man or animal to climb through them.
- Droppers must be spaced so that the distance between the fence posts is divided equally.
- They must stand erect and the wire stands must be securely tied to them at the same spacing as on the fence post.
- The fence must be visible to game animals to prevent unnecessary collisions with the fence.
- A good fence can never be erected with inferior material.
- A good fence must be correctly maintained and regularly patrolled to ensure that the fence or enclosure remains complete.
- A landowner must make provision for damage to the fence or enclosure as a result of fires, floods, or other emergencies or disasters.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

The Release Camp will be constructed to allow the elephants freedom to move around and socialize. During daytime the two elephants will be allowed to “free roam” under supervision of three handlers.

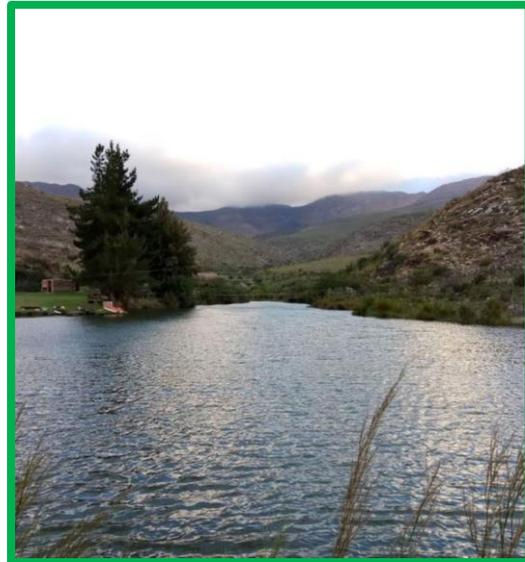
There is minimum negative environmental impact from the construction of the Release Camps and Night Stable.



3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLEXITY

The natural needs of elephants are addressed through a large natural dam for swimming, natural mud wallows, natural dry sandy patches for dust baths and areas for grazing and socialising. Elephants are free to roam, take mud baths, swim, and socialise.

Daily routine schedules provides for physical and mental stimulation of the elephants.



3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT

The Mooketsi Wildlife Foundation NPC is committed to community conservation education projects such as skills transfer training programmes etc.

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL NOVELTY

The Mooketsi Wildlife Foundation NPC is fortunate and prides itself in that more than adequate natural novelty is available for the elephants, to allow natural social behaviour and activities. Food is supplied at different feeding stations, daily training exercises, and environmental stimuli. There is no need to supplement natural novelty with toys etc.



3.6 SAFETY AND PROTECTION AGAINST INJURY OF ANIMALS AND STAFF

Stable and Boma:

Safety of the animals is ensured by the layout and design of Night Stable, Release Camp and day grazing areas. All structures will be constructed in such a way that protrusions, sharp edges, sharp wire ends etc. are eliminated. The Night Stable and Release Camp area are only cleaned after elephants have left the area for their daily roaming. Maintenance and cleaning staff are thus protected against injury when performing daily maintenance and cleaning duties inside the stables and boma areas.

Cleaning:

The systems of separate areas allow for elephants to be isolated in either the boma or isolation crush. Staff can safely clean or do maintenance work in areas unoccupied by the elephants.

Fencing:

The electric fencing carries a voltage of 9000V and is not lethal to humans or animals. The shock, although of high voltage, is of too short a duration (pulsed output) to cause damage or injury. The energiser systems supplying electrical current are solar powered and have battery back-up systems to supply current in the event of low power. The energiser is equipped with a warning system in the event of aforementioned.

Day Program:

Elephants will be monitored and accompanied by dedicated handlers with radios, to ensure constant observation and supervision when roaming.

Other safety measures:

- All access gates are locked and secured after hours.
- Sanctuary access gate is locked after hours.
- Fences are marked regarding electrification etc.

Security:

Handlers and a site supervisor will be accommodated on the premises in the staff accommodation ensuring 24 hours supervision of the elephants.

4 FEEDING AND FOOD HYGIENE

4.1 FOOD TYPE, FEEDING SCHEDULE AND AMOUNT

In a managed environment, elephants require a varied and balanced diet. Nutritional imbalances can result in numerous health problems. Food / feed for the elephants will be in accordance of diets, supplied by the sanctuary wildlife veterinarian and in terms of Dr JG Du Toit`s book, Veterinary Care of African Elephants.

Their daily diet consists of:

Normal grazing and browsing

Lucerne

Teff

Oats hay

Boskos Pellets

Kimtrafos 12 Grande Phosphate Trace Mineral Concentrate

Food and feed will only be obtained from reliable pre-approved sources.

There is a strong emphasis on hygienic food preparation and ease of cleaning the food prepping areas.

Prior to feeding, all food will be inspected for any signs of contamination, moulds or fungus.

All food not consumed in a 12-hour period will be removed and discarded.



Hygienic food preparation



Example: Daily cleaning of boma

4.2 FOOD STORAGE

Food will be stored in a cool and dry environment. Bales of lucerne stacked on pallets. Boskos stored in secured containers.



Examples of a Lucerne and vegetable storing facilities



4.3 FEEDING AREA HYGIENE

Feeding areas in the Night Stables and Release Camp will be cleaned out daily. Food preparation and storage areas will be kept meticulously clean and hygienic to prevent food contamination.

4.4 WATER REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISION

Water will be provided to Night Stable and Release Camp with pumps from water tanks and with separate drinking and mud bath areas. An emergency water storage and back-up supply system with a capacity of 10 000 litres will be installed to provide water in the event of a temporary water supply interruption or breakdown.



Example of an innovative water supply system at a facility in W Cape

5 HEALTH AND VETERINARY CARE

5.1 Management / Isolation Holding Facility

An isolation crush will be utilised for entrance and exit to the Night Stable and Release Camp area, for purposes of isolating an elephant for medical treatment or when veterinary immobilisation is required.

5.2 Veterinary Requirements

A qualified and experienced wildlife veterinarian will assist the Sanctuary with veterinary treatment and immobilization of the elephants. A standby veterinarian will always be available to assist in case of emergency. Regular veterinary checks as required is conducted and recorded bi-annually.

5.3 General

Experience has taught us that exercised, stimulated and well-fed elephants require little veterinary care. Daily husbandry evaluations by the trained and experienced handler who accompany the elephants during their daily roaming provides excellent insight into any physical or psychological changes. Evaluations are recorded in the 'Daily Handler Report' and signed off by Jurg Olsen every day. In the event of an elephant being reported sick or injured, the veterinarian is contacted for an assessment and decision on actions to be taken. All animal welfare and husbandry matters are reported to Jurg Olsen.

The elephants are familiar with entering and exiting game transportation vehicles. However most veterinary procedures are done on-site in the Isolation Crush.

6. TRANSPORTATION AND MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS

6.1 WELFARE DURING TRANSPORT

Legislation, regulations, and guidelines as to the welfare of elephants during the transportation process from or to the sanctuary will be adhered to.

No elephant will be transported without approval from relevant Provincial Nature Conservation Departments and other relevant authorities.

6.2 TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

Transportation of elephants will conform to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) minimum specifications (IATA, 1988), legal, animal welfare and veterinary specifications.

7 STOCK RECORD KEEPING

Two sets of records will be kept for every individual elephant at the sanctuary. One set of records is electronically updated and kept off premises as a back-up system. The individual elephant's Info Sheet will contain the following details:

- Date received
- Origin, age, gender date, injuries.
- Condition.
- Copy of Permits.
- Veterinary history.
- Special identification characteristics.
- Genetic history information.
- Photographs.
- Description of Earmarks
- Tusks and tusk lengths.
- Trunk abnormalities.
- Transponder Numbers.

8 STAFF AND TRAINING

Jurg Olsen and the elephant handlers of the Mooketsi Wildlife Foundation NPC are experienced in keeping elephants in a captive environment.

A new handler will receive in-house training from these experienced senior staff members under guidance of the sanctuary management. Guides and handlers will frequently be assessed by the sanctuary management on all aspects of elephant management, training, volunteer management, food management etc.

In terms of the facility's "Permanent Employment Protocol", maintenance and other staff will first be sourced from local communities and trained to standards as is required.

In addition, temporary staff will be sourced from the local community to assist with construction of the Night Stable, Release Camp, fencing upgrades, and other projects.

9 EMERGENCY FACILITIES

9.1 FIRST AID

Basic first aid facilities as required by the Health and Safety Act for businesses entities with employees will be provided on site at identified points. Staff members will receive training in basic first aid techniques. Local Authority paramedic services as well as private paramedic services based in neighbouring towns can respond to emergency situations. Air-lifting emergency services are also available at short notice.

10 PUBLIC SAFETY / SECURITY

10.1 INSURANCE

Public Liability to the amount of R50 000 000-00 is secured.

10.2 SIGNAGE

Information signage consists of the following:

- Name board at entrance.
- Warning boards.
- Exit direction boards.
- Interpretative signage.
- Emergency exits.

10.3 MAINTENANCE

General maintenance, improvements and repair is described in company policy for all aspects of facility management. The sanctuary General Manager, Jurg Olsen is responsible for the prioritisation of tasks and work schedules of all staff, including maintenance personnel.

11 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Emergency SOP`s will be implemented.

12 ANIMAL / HUMAN CONTACT AREAS

Human / elephant interaction will not be allowed. Volunteers will be briefed on all aspects of safety procedures and rules prior to assisting staff, handlers and doing research programs. Volunteer duties will include cleaning of the Night Stable and Release Camp area, research on impact of veld and resources, collecting and prepping of food for elephants when stabled at night, monitoring of elephants during daily roaming and feeding etc.

13 RISK ASSESSMENT

From the foregoing guidelines, the assessment of risk regarding all aspects of the project is evaluated to the following criteria:

No risk – absolutely no risk.

Low risk – risk unlikely.

Moderate risk – risk possible.

High risk – there is a good chance of problems.

Very high risk – problems are very likely to occur.

13.1 ANIMAL WELFARE: NO RISK:

The animal husbandry and welfare systems and procedures provide for very high standards of elephant care, ensuring content elephants.

13.2 DISEASE, PARASITES & INJURY: LOW RISK:

Experience has proven that elephants are not at risk if husbandry, welfare, and veterinary precautions are adhered to. Management, feeding and other controlled facilities will be constructed and managed by Jurg Olsen and his team in terms of veterinarian and conservation principles and ethics.

13.3 NIGHT STABLE AND RELEASE CAMP: LOW RISK:

Night Stable and Release Camp design allow for the safe management of elephants and meet minimum standards as set by Western Cape Nature Conservation. Electrified fencing of the Release Camp and Perimeter Fence will provide adequate security.

13.4 PUBLIC & STAFF SAFETY: LOW RISK:

Proper safety systems and protocols will ensure safety of volunteers, staff, and animals.

13.5 FEEDING & FOOD HYGIENE: NO RISK:

Diets and feeding programmes are well researched and experience has determined suitable guidelines to be followed. Provision is made for food storage and handling and water provision is adequate.

13.6 VETERINARY CARE: NO RISK:

A qualified and experienced wildlife veterinarian will be responsible for veterinary treatment and immobilization when required.

13.7 TRANSPORTATION: LOW RISK:

IATA guidelines for transportation will be adhered to.

13.8 PERSONNEL & TRAINING: LOW RISK:

The experience and intensive training programs for staff present a low risk. As with all enterprises, quality of staff is critical. Careful attention is given to selection and on-the-job training of new employees. Risk is addressed by training staff in terms of continuous training and adhering to protocols.

13.9 VOLUNTEER FACILITIES: NO RISK:

Ablution and all volunteer areas will be kept clean of obstructions which can cause injury or harm. All areas are cleaned daily.

13.10 PUBLIC SAFETY / SECURITY: LOW RISK:

Safety Protocols and proven training programs will ensure staff safety and security. Perimeter Fences will meet minimum requirements as set by Elephant Norms and Standards specifications.

13.11 CONTINGENCY ESCAPE PROCEDURE: LOW RISK:

Standard Operating Procedures for recovery of an escaped elephant will ensure the safe return of the animal with minimal stress to the elephant and with the safety of staff, neighbours, or volunteers as a priority. It is unlikely that an elephant could escape due to being constantly monitored, construction standards of the Night Stables and Release Camps and electrified fencing in terms of relevant Norms and Standards. The risk is low.

13.12 FINANCIAL STABILITY: MEDIUM RISK:

The sanctuary will be financially supported by partners, international volunteer programs, sponsors and donors. The risk is considered low.

14 ANIMAL EAUTHANASIA

If for any reason euthanasia is required due to injury, age or medical reason, it will be administered by the veterinarian who services the sanctuary. Euthanasia will not become a method used for the disposal of excess animals.

15 SHORT-, MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM PLANNING

15.1 SHORT-TERM (1 – 6 MONTHS)

General application processes and approvals by relevant Government Departments, local Municipality etc.
Once approvals have been granted, construction of Night Stable, Release Camp and electrification of Perimeter fences will commence.

15.2 MEDIUM TERM (6 – 18 MONTHS)

Elephants to be relocated to their new facility on Outeniqua Game Farm, Dist Mosselbay.

15.3 LONG-TERM PLANNING.

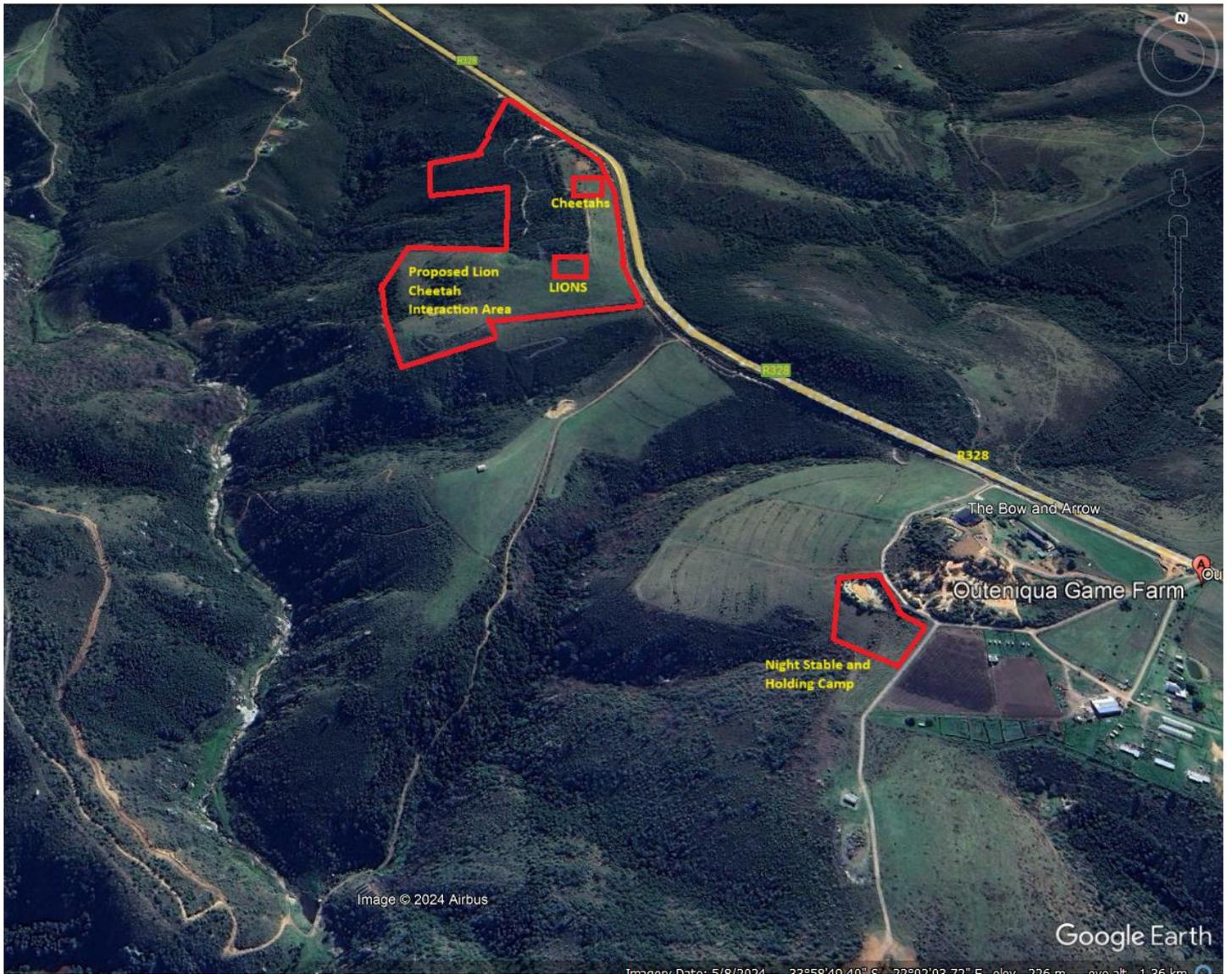
Continuous care and management of the elephants at the Mooketsi Wildlife Foundation NPC sanctuary.
Address the critical need to educate volunteers, followers, supporters and local communities to the plight of elephants in the wild and in captive environments.

15.4 FAILURE / CLOSURE OF THE SANCTUARY

If for any reason the sanctuary must be closed down, the elephants will be relocated to other existing sanctuaries, as per permits issued by relevant Nature Conservation Departments.

Every aspect of the operation, in case of closure, will be done with the full consent of relevant Government Departments with whom an open communication line will be maintained.

PROPOSED NIGHT STABLE SITE LOCATION:



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Western Cape Nature Conservation: Fencing specifications

17 Addendums

17.1 Daily Electric Fence Checks

Date:.....Time.....

Stable 1:

<u>Reading:</u>	
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Stable 2:

<u>Reading:</u>	
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Boma:

<u>Reading:</u>	
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Perimeter:

<u>Reading:</u>	
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Signature Staff:.....

Signature Manager:.....

17.2 Monthly Food Stock Sheet

Monthly Feed Stock Sheet

Kg/Month Kg/Bales/Day

# Lucerne Bales - Beginning of the month		
# Lucerne Bales - Purchased during the month		
# Lucerne Bales - Used during the month		
# Lucerne Bales - End of the month		
#Boskos for Month.....Year.....		
Check		
Vegetables		
Branches		
Comments:		

17.3 Individual Elephant Record Sheet

Date:.....

		<u>NAME</u>	<u>NAME</u>
Shoulder Height	--		
Girth	front		
	back		
Tusks <i>Length</i>	right		
	left		
<i>Circumference</i>	right		
	left		
Tail	--		
Trunk	--		
Feet (RHS)	front		
	back		

Handlers: _____

NOTES: _____

17.4 Standard Operating Procedures

17.4.1 SOP Waste Management:

a) Admin, Accommodation:

Garbage removed daily.

b) Animal Waste:

- Left over Animal food:
- Remove left over animal feed daily
- Elephant dung:
- Remove elephant dung daily from stables and boma
- To be used as fertiliser in soil preparation only.

17.4.2 SOP Rodent Control:

To prevent and control rodents and eradicate contamination of food sources of elephants.

This standard operating procedure conforms to THE PERFORMING ANIMALS PROTECTION AMENDMENT ACT, 2016 (ACT NO.4 OF 2016)

Procedure

Weekly inspection of the sanctuary for signs of rodents, flies or other pests and recording in the Pest Control Inspection Record.

Record and mark position of each rodent control device in and around the sanctuary.

Record presence of rodents flies other pests found in traps/baits in Rodent Control Monitoring Record document.

Storeroom and lucerne shed should be kept clean, free of clutter and rubbish.

Stack lucerne and other food supplies on pallets.

17.4.3 SOP Human / Animal Emergency:

In event of an emergency (fire, other natural disasters, injury to volunteer, staff, or elephant):

- Most senior staff member on scene report (radio) emergency immediately to General Manager with specific call sign. Example: Code Blue in Bush Walk.
- Both the staff member and the General Manager will then switch to another pre-determined channel on the radio.
- Staff member will then give details as to location and nature of emergency, what assistance is needed and degree of urgency.
- Jurg Olsen or designated manager, goes to scene, assess emergency and determine procedures to follow ie contact Ambulance etc.
- Any injury or emergency related to the elephants must immediately be reported to Jurg Olsen for instructions.

17.4.4 SOP Emergency Evacuation of Elephants:

Elephants will only be evacuated in cases of severe fire and natural dangers.

Fire Emergency:

- Staff member reporting fire danger, determine direction of fire and immediate threat posed. Move elephants away from danger area.
- Report to management.
- Manager on duty assess threat danger and makes decision on evacuation scale, ie full evacuation = elephants removed from sanctuary area or evacuate elephants to safe area of sanctuary only.
- Manager on duty report to Jurg Olsen and Clint Smith to notify neighbours and fire fighter teams for assistance.
- Manager on duty and fire team proceed to scene of fire and start counter measures.
- Handlers stay with elephants and keep animal's calm.
- Full evacuation: Handlers with Jurg Olsen move elephants off sanctuary property to safer area.

During the Day:

Feeding Monitoring during the day:

<u>Per kg:</u>					
<u>Boskos</u>					
<u>Browse</u>					
<u>Veggies/Fruit</u>					
<u>Other: Salt Lick</u>					

Behaviour Details Reported:

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End of Day:

Feeding & Duties:

<u>Feed type:</u>					
<u>Browse</u>					
<u>Lucerne</u>					
<u>Boskos</u>					
<u>Veggies</u>					
<u>Grass/Teff/Hay</u>					
<u>Water</u>					

Animal Health:

<u>Animal Health:</u>						
<u>Name:</u>						
<u>1) Body Condition:</u>						
<u>Feet</u>						
<u>Trunk</u>						
<u>Mouth</u>						
<u>General</u>						
<u>2) Behaviour:</u>						

Treatments: Injury / Illness

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Namib</u>	<u>Gumbo</u>					
<u>Injury</u>							
<u>Illness</u>							

Detailed Notes: (date, time, place, treatment)

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NB INJURY / ILLNESS REPORTED TO MANAGER BY SUPERVISOR:

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>

Lock Up Duties:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Handler:</u>
<u>Boma secured</u>			
<u>Water checked</u>			
<u>Water Tanks Checked</u>			
<u>Bedding Checked</u>			
<u>Energiser + Lines On:</u>			
<u>1) Night Stables</u>			
<u>2) Release Camp</u>			
<u>3) Perimeter Fence</u>			

Supervisor Signature:.....Time:.....

Sanctuary Manager Signature:.....Time:.....