



CITES MIKE Sub-Regional Steering Committee Meeting: Southeast Asia Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

3 – 4th November 2014

Overview

The meeting was kindly hosted by Myanmar, and opened by Mr Win Naing Thaw, Director, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MoECAF). Attending the meeting on behalf of Myanmar were Mr Pyi Soe Aung, Mr Maung Win, Mr Aung Kyaw. Mr Zaw Min Htun, Ms Khin Htay, Ms Aye Myat Thu and Ms Su Mon Myint provided administrative and logistical support.

Participants arrived in Nay Pyi Taw directly on 1 November (China delegates), with the remaining participants coming via Bangkok and Mandalay, then by road to Nay Pyi Taw on 2 November. The delegates stayed at the Grand Amara Hotel and a welcome dinner was hosted by the Ministry, presided over by U Tin Tin, Director-General of the Department of Planning and Statistics, MoECAF.

Summary of major outcomes

1. The meeting was attended by **23 participants from 8 range States**, including 7 staff of the Myanmar Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, and representatives of the CITES MIKE programme, the MIKE TAG and TRAFFIC.
2. An **agenda and working schedule** for a full two-day meeting were agreed upon.
 - a. On the first day of the meeting, following the official opening, adoption of the agenda and working programme, the morning session comprised overview presentations by MIKE officers about trends in illegal killing of elephants, the status of the MIKE programme (2007 – 2014), and implementation of the MIKE programme in Southeast Asia (2012 – 2014).
 - b. The afternoon session on day 1 was taken up with Country Reports on implementation of the MIKE programme in the 8 elephant range states that constitute the Southeast Asia subregion. The last item of the data was a presentation about implementation about the SMART approach to law enforcement monitoring in Southeast Asia.
 - c. On the second day, the morning session was taken up with an overview presentation about the MIKES programme in Africa, and consultation with the range states about elements of the approach that might be appropriate for Southeast Asia.
 - d. In the afternoon session of day 2, a report on TAG issues relevant to Southeast Asia was made, an update on ETIS issues.

3. Overview of the MIKE Programmes in Africa and Southeast Asia;

- a. Mr Julian Blanc, Coordinator of the MIKE programme reviewed the objectives of MIKE and ETIS, analytical framework and reporting framework, along with how MIKE data is integrated into monitoring systems at site and national levels. The significant progress has been made with the MIKE programme in Africa since 2007. It's achievements include raising capacity for law enforcement monitoring; collection, handling and quality control of data, analysis and reporting of data, integrating MIKE into national and subregional elephant strategies. The timeline for implementation of MIKE up to 2018 was forecast. In Asia trends in illegal killings are less clear-cut than in Africa, partly due to scarcity of data but also because they have different drivers, including division of populations into scattered small populations, large human populations, and conflict. A different design is needed for MIKE in Asia.
- b. Dr Tony Lynam, Subregional Support Officer for MIKE in Southeast Asia presented the progress in implementing MIKE in the subregion. Following a review of the programme in 2009, MIKE was re-implemented in the 8 Southeast Asian range countries in 2012 under the auspices of a collaboration between CITES MIKE and the Wildlife Conservation Society. The project is working to assist the range states in the subregion with the following objectives;
 - i. To assist in the deployment of MIKE in Southeast Asia
 - ii. To facilitate the re-establishment of a MIKE Subregional Support Unit for Southeast Asia
 - iii. To consult with governments and other stakeholders about the implementation of MIKE in the range states
 - iv. To assist in the collection and analysis of MIKE data from Southeast Asian MIKE sites, especially carcass data that will be used in the analysis of trends and patterns in the Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE).
 - v. To assist in organizing a meeting of the Sub-regional Steering Committee for MIKE Southeast Asia

During the first years of Phase 2 (2012 - 2014), the main achievements were;

- i. The Subregional Support Unit was established in Bangkok and served as a base for twenty-seven visits to the range states to conduct LEM trainings at sites and national offices, and provide backup support for ranger teams.
- ii. Training has targeted protected area staff working at the MIKE sites at three levels; data collection training for field rangers, database user training for administrative staff, and law enforcement monitoring training for park wardens. Twenty-five trainings were conducted across the thirteen MIKE sites since 2005.
- iii. Collaborations with MIKE officers, ranger trainers, range state governments and NGOs in Asia and Africa, including the South African Wildlife College, to institutionalize LEM training.

- iv. Carcass data was contributed by all Southeast Asia range states, and some of this reached the MIKE CCU in time to be incorporated in the analysis of PIKE data for CoP16.
- v. A new survey in Myanmar (Alaungdaw Kathapa) and resurveys of MIKE sites in Indonesia (two sites) and Cambodia (one site) were completed.
- vi. Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) conservation software has been developed under the auspices of a collaboration involving MIKE and other agencies; the “SMART Partnership”. Most have already started implementing SMART. A subregional SMART user’s workshop was conducted in Indonesia in 2013, national workshops were conducted in Lao, Cambodia and Myanmar, and a second subregional SMART workshop is planned for 2015 in Cambodia.
- vii. A Guide to Getting Started with SMART was written with inputs from Tony. It is being distributed to participants in SMART training as part of the standard set of training materials.
- viii. LEM data collection trainings were conducted in Myanmar (Alaungdaw Kathapa), China (Xishuangbanna) and Cambodia. A MIKE LEM standards handbook is being developed for use at all MIKE sites in the subregion and will be adapted for use in Africa.
- ix. Provided on-site support including provision of eTrex 30 GPS units to all sites, and computers to sites that lacked them. Helped set up the SMART software and create data models and conservation areas for many sites.
- x. Support from the MIKE programme for setting up law enforcement monitoring is complemented by WCS and other NGOs who are providing focused law enforcement training and ranger equipment at most of the MIKE sites in Southeast Asia.
- xi. Two new initiatives will be implemented; training in carcass forensics, carcass detection and PIKE, and analysis of long-term PIKE datasets from Indonesian sites.

4. **Country reports on national implementation of MIKE.** Delegates From Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam each provided an overview of the status of implementation of MIKE in their countries. These presentations included the institutional arrangements for MIKE, legislation protecting elephants, details of the location and boundaries of the MIKE sites, available information on population size and distribution, key threats, management of elephants, existing system for law enforcement monitoring, capacity to ensure sustainable flow of law enforcement data, training, patrol efforts and coverage.
- a. Status of implementation of MIKE in Cambodia was given by Mr Men Soriyun. Mr Soriyun is a long-standing MIKE National Officer. He reported on implementation at Mondulkiri and Central Cardamom MIKE sites.
 - b. Status of implementation of MIKE in China was given by Prof. Kun Shi. Prof Shi is the new data officer for the MIKE programme in China. He reported on implementation at the Xishuangbanna MIKE site.
 - c. Status of implementation of MIKE in Lao PDR was given by Mr Chanthone Phothitay on behalf of Mr Bouaphanh Phanthavong. Mr Chanthone reported on implementation at the Nakai Nam Theun MIKE site.

- d. Status of implementation of MIKE in Indonesia was given by Mr Agung Negroho on behalf of Ir. Bambang Dahono Adji. He reported on implementation at Bukit Barisan and Way Kambas MIKE sites.
- e. Status of implementation of MIKE in Malaysia was given by Mr Salman bin Saaban, is a long-standing MIKE National Officer. He reported on implementation at Gua Musang and Kluang MIKE sites.
- f. Status of implementation of MIKE in Myanmar was given by Mr Pyi Soe Aung on behalf of Dr Nyi Nyi Kyaw. He reported on implementation at Alaungdaw Kathapa and Shwe U Daung MIKE sites, and Rakhine Yoma, a possible replacement site for Shwe U Daung.
- g. Status of implementation of MIKE in Thailand was given by Mr Suraphong Chaweesak on behalf of Mr Thanawat Thongtan. He reported on implementation at Salakphra and Kuiburi MIKE sites.
- h. Status of implementation of MIKE in Vietnam was given by Mr Anh Tuan Nguyen on behalf of Mr Do Quang Tung. He reported on implementation at Cat Tien MIKE site.

5. **Implementation of the SMART approach to Law Enforcement Monitoring in Southeast Asia.** The role of SMART is to provide information on where patrols need to go and how well patrols are performing. It is tool for helping systematize the collection, analysis, reporting and interpretation of patrol data for adaptive site management. Tony Lynam described the SMART approach and how it can work, with examples from MIKE sites in Myanmar and Cambodia where the system is implemented. SMART can help create flows of data between patrol posts and park HQ, and from PA to National level, and can improve decision-making at all levels. The SMART approach can motivate rangers and is currently implemented at 117 sites in 27 countries across the world, including many MIKE sites in Asia and Africa. It is being piloted in China (Xishuangbanna), implemented in Cambodia (Central Cardamoms and Mondulkiri), Myanmar (Alaungdaw Kathapa), Malaysia (Endau Rompin) and Thailand (Kuiburi and Salakpra), and is being considered as a tool for upgrading existing LEM databases in Lao, Indonesia and Vietnam.

6. **Consultation on MIKES project.** The European Commission and the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) signed an agreement in July 2014 entitled *Minimising the Illegal Killing of Elephants and Other Endangered Species (MIKES)*, which will be implemented in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific between 2014 and 2018. The project will generate regular and reliable information on the status and threats to elephants and other flagship species based on law enforcement benchmarks and ranger-based monitoring systems. A consultation session was held with the SE Asian range states to show the progress with this initiative and to get feedback from the range states about what elements of the approach being taken in Africa might also work in their sub-region.

As part of the preparation phase for MIKES in Africa, Rob Malpas, Consultant to CITES MIKE, has developed a set of law enforcement capacity benchmarks. These benchmarks were presented to the group for consideration.

- a. The site level benchmarks are arranged under six pillars; Law enforcement finances and human resources, law enforcement patrols, law enforcement

patrol operations, site-level investigations and intelligence, law enforcement monitoring, and community participation

- b. The national level benchmarks are arranged under five pillars; Legislation, Prosecution, Intelligence and investigations, National and international wildlife crime cooperation, Law enforcement operations in conservation areas

Mr Malpas then presented the MIKES Results from Africa (1 – 5) and the key components of possible MIKES results in Asia, then opened for discussion.

- c. The range states expressed some hesitation about the general approach but raised some useful suggestions. Indonesia mentioned that most illegal killings happen outside the site where there is no law enforcement presence, so that factors other than law enforcement need to be considered e.g. the community participation pillar should be more important in Asia.
- d. According to Mr Simon Hedges's presentation, site-level investigations and intelligence appears to be more important than patrolling presence for finding carcasses, so that this pillar should be emphasized in Asia.
- e. China and Malaysia suggested that various mechanisms for achieving cooperation already exist at the national, subregional and international levels for law enforcement e.g. ASEAN – WEN, COBRA, and others. They suggested that mechanisms for site-based implementation of law enforcement seemed most needed in Asia.
- f. China suggested that before embarking on MIKES, it should be useful to first conduct a review of what MIKE has achieved in Asia, and the needs in each range state. The last review of MIKE in SE Asia was done 5 years ago.

7. A Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Subregional Steering Committee (SSC) Meeting was presented by Mr Julian Blanc.

- i. In response to a request from China wanting clarification about the ToR of the SSC, Mr Julian Blanc explained that MIKE and ETIS are CITES-mandated programmes, and that the only two supervisory bodies recognized in Resolution 10.10 (Rev. CoP16) are the Standing Committee and the Technical Advisory Group. As neither MIKE nor ETIS receive core support from CITES, in order to implement the two programmes, projects are developed and funds are raised. The Subregional Steering Committees are only established as oversight mechanisms for the projects, but not for the overall programmes. Thus the SSCs are not legally binding as they do not report to the Standing Committee or any other formal CITES body. Under MIKES the SSC meetings will be replaced by "Partnership meetings".
- ii. Hosting of meeting - there is a rotational system with no order assigned, so at the end of each meeting, members are expected to agree by consensus on the next host.
- iii. Frequency of meeting depends on resources - in Africa, the frequency of SSC and MIKES Partnership meetings has shifted from annual to biennial, and the same could be done for Asia.
- iv. Regarding resources for supporting MIKE implementation, MIKE took the opportunity to show the plan for MIKES in Africa, and wants to know if the SE Asia range states would like CITES to look for funding for a MIKES in Asia

- v. China raised the issue of pre-consultation of the range states - in Africa, TAG, MIKE/ETIS always prepare docs in advance of the SCM meeting. Working out a template agenda for this meeting, and agrees that there should be a pre-consultation before the SCM with docs prepared and circulated in advance. The Coordinator agreed that this is normal practice in MIKE (and CITES meetings), and that this would be followed going forward.
8. **MIKE Technical Advisory Group (TAG):** matters arising regarding Southeast Asia. Mr Simon Hedges presented a number of issues for consideration;
- a. Human-elephant conflict (HEC) related deaths are usually illegal killing and should be reported as part of PIKE
 - i. Noting that HEC was the motivation for most killings of elephants in SE Asia
 - ii. Case of domesticated elephants that are killed for ivory (ETIS issue)
 - b. Capture from the wild, whether legal or illegal is a removal from the population and biologically equivalent to mortality. Consideration needs to be given to how removal from the wild should be treated in the context of PIKE
 - i. Need to adapt MIKE to the SE Asia context. Perhaps PIRE (proportion of illegally REMOVED elephants) is a more appropriate indicator. However, in order to develop a more appropriate system for Asia, more data are needed.
 - c. MIKE site boundaries need to be clarified
 - i. Site boundaries ideally need to represent population boundaries, not protected area or other administrative boundaries
 - ii. How to deal with open populations?
 - d. Is there a need to add or subtract MIKE sites in SE Asia? e.g. reporting from Nakai Nam Theun seems to be problematic and Shwe U Daung is inaccessible, and it may be appropriate to replace it by another site.
9. **ETIS (Elephant Trade Information System) in Southeast Asia.** Tom Milliken updated the group about ivory trade issues.
- a. Analyses of both MIKE and ETIS data now concur that a poaching crisis continues across the range of the African elephant with >40,000 elephants killed in 2013. The seizures inside a country divided by seizures reported to have come from that country but that were made outside of the country gives a “law enforcement ratio”, a measure of enforcement effort. The law enforcement ratio is 59% with China but only 20% without China, indicating that China has an overall positive influence on the region’s law enforcement effort. Otherwise the region, collectively of all countries outside China has a rather poor record of ivory trade enforcement. Examples were given of markets in Thailand.
 - b. Recent surveys in markets in northern Myanmar (Mandalay, Mongla), and at the Bangkok Weekend Market show that trade in ivory to Chinese buyers, especially worked ivory bangles, is flourishing.
 - c. Elephant hide is emerging as a product that is often found being sold in markets in Myanmar (Mongla) and southern China (Kunming)
 - d. Countries in Asia serve as conduits and consumers for illegal trafficking of African ivory. Large seizures in some Asian countries (especially Thailand,

- Malaysia, Philippines, Hong Kong and Vietnam) along with the emergence of Asian buyers in Africa suggest that organized crime syndicates are involved.
- e. Seizures in new locations, and the emergence of new markets for worked ivory in Cambodia, Lao and northern Myanmar indicate that smugglers are using new routes to move raw ivory.
 - f. There are major land smuggling routes for live elephants along the Myanmar-Thai border
 - g. CITES has recommended that large-scale seizures should be genotyped to trace the source of ivory in illegal trade.

10. CITES and Elephants. Revision of Resolution Conf. 10.10.

- a. Tom Milliken updated the group on the revision to Resolution Conf. 10.10 Trade in Elephant Specimens at CoP16. The resolution now also calls for compulsory annual reporting of ivory stockpiles, forensic examination for large ivory seizures (Decision 16.83), demand reduction course of action in end-use markets, and a compliance mechanism including the threat of sanctions when Parties fail to implement the Resolution's requirements.
- b. Relevant to SE Asia, Decision 16.79 identified Parties of primary concern (including **China, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam**) and countries of importance to watch (including **Cambodia** and **Lao PDR**) who were asked to develop and implement national ivory action plans (NIAPs).
- c. Decision 16.78 specifies a CITES Ivory Enforcement Taskforce to review existing strategies and develop new strategies to combat illegal trade in ivory, and to propose measures for long-term collaboration between African and Asian enforcement authorities, examine and advise about DNA-based and forensic identification techniques, convene a workshop on controlled deliveries, and develop a manual on anti-money laundering and asset recovery.
- d. Document SC65 Doc 42.2 with regard to countries of primary concern. **Thailand** was asked to submit a revised NIAP by 30 September 2014, and to achieve actions specified therein by 31 March 2015, and to report on progress by 15 January 2015.
- e. Decision 16.80 **Cambodia** and **Lao PDR** were requested to finalize NIAPs by 31 October 2014 and submit a progress report to the Secretariat by 15 May 2015.

Action points that need to be addressed at the level of range States and the subregion include the following

General issues

- a. Under CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP16), range States are required to nominate the agency that will liaise with the MIKE Programme, as well as the names and contact details of national and site contact points, as well as to keep the Secretariat apprised of changes in those roles.
- b. The SSO will increase his efforts to assist National and Site Officers to contribute elephant mortality data and optional patrol effort data, for inclusion in regional and global analysis of mortality trends.

- c. The need for effective law enforcement monitoring goes beyond reporting to MIKE. Range states are encouraged to institutionalize MIKE LEM procedures, especially carcass data collection, and patrol effort and results monitoring as part of their routine management practices.
- d. Contact details of all participants in the meeting are provided here (see List of participants) to facilitate communication and sharing of information.
- e. Rationalize MIKE institutional arrangements. There is a need to streamline the national institutional arrangements for linking MIKE Sites (e.g. National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries) with National authorities (e.g. CITES MA) and for sharing information.

Issues specific to the subregion

- a. Carcass reports from the range states are not capturing the full extent of elephant mortality at the sites. This is because in several cases, sites are not counting deaths that take place outside the administrative boundaries of the site. For now, all range states are encouraged to report deaths of elephants from or around their MIKE sites (<20km) before 2 January 2015. In the next phase of MIKE(S), the sites should be redefined as the extents of the population of elephants present. Defining the new boundaries of sites will need to be undertaken in a case-by-case basis.
- b. Using the example of Indonesia, it is clear that patrol based searches for carcasses may be very inefficient even in relatively small and accessible sites in SE Asia, and intelligence networks may be more efficient for detecting carcasses. Therefore developing intelligence networks may help to improve carcass detection rates at the sites in SE Asia.
- c. Training in carcass forensics was requested by Cambodia and this will be organized in the near future.
- f. In Asia, mortality is driven more by HEC and forest loss and degradation, than poaching, although poaching is still a problem and ivory motivated killings still do occur, as do killings for other parts e.g. hides, organs. Live-capture for trade is also an emerging problem in parts of the range, and could to be incorporated in PIKE analyses, provided that data can be collected and reported.
- g. The current version of SMART v3.0.2 is stable and is a powerful tool that is easy to learn and should meet the needs at the sites for managing patrol data. It is however, not a requirement of the MIKE programme that sites should implement SMART, and the range states may decide to contribute the necessary mortality data, and data on patrol efforts using other means e.g. MIST or other existing databases.
- h. As part of the programme of support to the region, MIKE will hold a second subregional SMART LEM workshop in March 2015. Participants will be invited from all MIKE sites with full costs of participation paid for by the MIKE programme. Range States agreed to nominate the most suitable participants to attend this workshop, in consultation with the MIKE SSU.

- i. The SSU will again circulate the current criteria for site switches or additions, as recommended by the MIKE Technical Advisory Group (TAG). Some countries may desire to add sites to their MIKE programmes.

Issues specific to range states

- j. An analysis of PIKE data for the Indonesian MIKE sites will be done led by Simon Hedges.
- k. Some countries that have been implicated in seizures in other countries, may made seizures but have reported none (Lao) or only a few (Cambodia, Myanmar) have climbed up the list of countries of concern for ivory trade. These countries are encouraged to report seizures to ETIS before 2 January 2015.
- l. Clarification on the designation of MIKE sites is requested from Lao, Vietnam, and Myanmar.
- m. The next SSC meeting will be held in 2016 but the venue is undecided as no country volunteered to hold the meeting. Tony Lynam will discuss with range states individually about hosting the next meeting. As before MIKE will assume responsibility for the costs associated with holding the meeting, subject to the availability of funds.

List of participants and contact details

Myanmar delegates

	Name	Position	Agency	Country	Email	Telephone
1.	Win Naing Thaw	Director	CITES Scientific Authority of Myanmar, Forest Department	Myanmar	nwcdmof@gmail.com	+9567405002
2.	Pyi Soe Aung	Range Officer	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forests Department	Myanmar	nwcdmof@gmail.com	+9567405002
3.	Maung Win	Park Warden	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forests Department	Myanmar	nwcdmof@gmail.com	+9567405002
4.	San Aung	Park Warden	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forests Department	Myanmar	nwcdmof@gmail.com	+9567405002
5.	Aung Kyaw	Park Warden	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forests Department	Myanmar	nwcdmof@gmail.com	+9567405002
6.	Saw Htoo Tha Po	Senior Technical Advisor	Wildlife Conservation Society	Myanmar	hthooha@gmail.com	

International delegates

	Name	Position	Agency	Country	Email	Telephone
7.	Men Soriyun	Deputy-Director	Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity	Cambodia	msoriyun@gmail.com	+855 888 787878
8.	Nut Menghor	Wildlife Monitoring Coordinator, Seima Protection Forest	Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity	Cambodia	n.menghor@gmail.com	+85512797585
9.	Zhang Shanning	Division Director, The Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Import &	CITES Management Authority, State Forestry Administration	China	zhangsn@forestry.gov.cn	+86-10-84239004

		Export Management Office				
10.	Kun Shi	Director	The Wildlife Institute, Beijing Forestry University	China	kunshi@bjfu.edu.cn	
11.	Hongpei Yang	Director	The Science Institute, Xishuangbanna Nature Reserve	China	Bhyhp8519@163.com	
12.	Agung Nugroho	Head of Section of Population and Habitat Management	Directorate Of Biodiversity Conservation, Directorate General Of Forest Protection And Nature Conservation Ministry of Forestry	Indonesia	agnugroho@gmail.com	+62215720227
13.	Arief Santosa	Staff	Directorate Of Investigation And Forest Protection, Ministry of Forestry	Indonesia	aip.santosa@gmail.com	+62 21 5700242
14.	Chanthone Phothitay	Technical Officer, Aquatic and Wildlife Management Section	Department of Forest Resources Management	Lao PDR	Chanthone2011@hotmail.com	+856 21 216921
15.	Salman Bin Saaban	Principle Assistant Director	Department of Wildlife and National Parks	Malaysia	salman@wildlife.gov.my	+60193888915
16.	Abdul Kadir Abu Hashim	Director, Law Enforcement Division	Department of Wildlife and National Parks	Malaysia	kadir@wildlife.gov.my	+60192255537
17.	Paitoon Intarabut	Forestry Technical Officer, Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Conservation	Thailand	paitoon11@live.com	+6634 584032
18.	Suraphong Chawepak	Knowledge Works, Senior Professional	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Conservation	Thailand	suraphong2010@yahoo.com	+662 5614838
19.	Anh Tuan Nguyen	Scientific and Capacity Building Officer	CITES Management Authority	Vietnam	anhtuan@kiemlam.org.vn	+84437349930
20.	Julian Blanc	Acting Coordinator and Data Analyst	CITES MIKE Programme	Kenya	11julian.blanc@citesmike.org	+254 207 625 174

21.	Robert Malpas	Consultant	CITES MIKE Programme	Kenya	robmalpas@cdc.info	
21.	Tom Milliken	Director, ETIS Programme	TRAFFIC	Zimbabwe	tom.milliken@traffic.org	+ 263 4 252533/ 252534
22.	Antony Lynam	Subregional Support Officer & Regional Advisor	CITES MIKE Southeast Asia & WCS Asia Program	Thailand	tonylynam@citesmike.org	+6621782072
23.	Simon Hedges	Coordinator	WCS Asian Elephant Programme	United Kingdom	shedges@wcs.org	+44 7854 577338