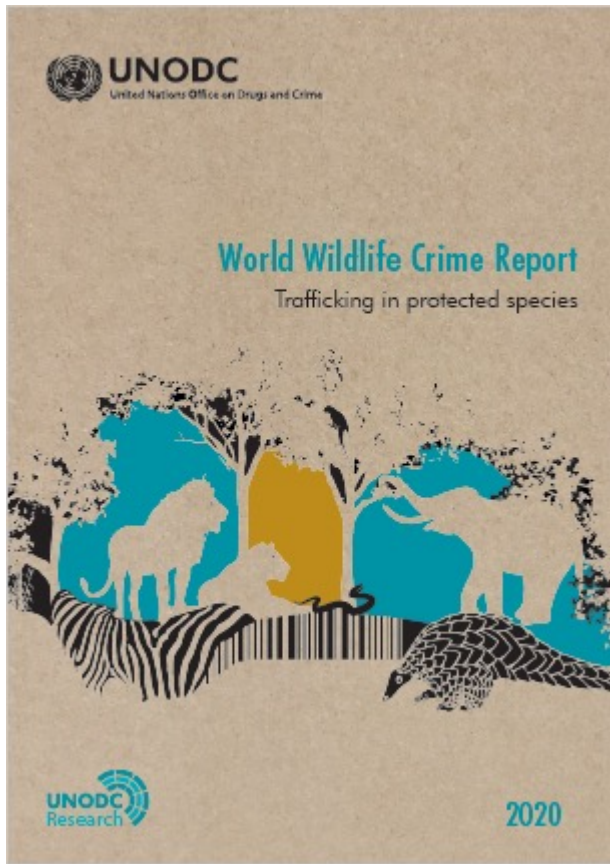




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## World Wildlife Crime Report Trafficking in protected species

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*UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch*

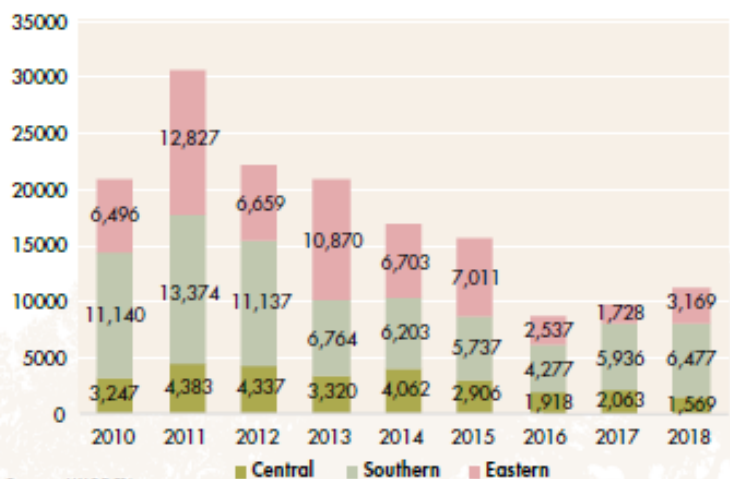


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# AFRICAN ELEPHANT TUSKS AND RHINOCEROS HORNS

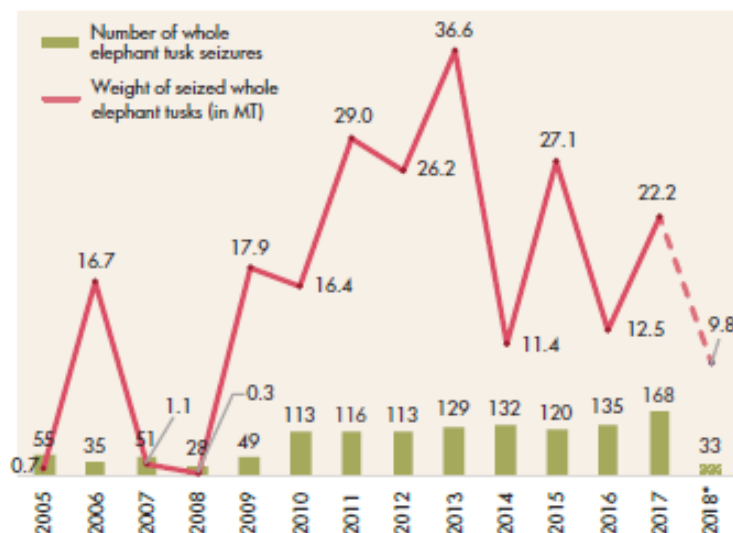


**Fig. 4** Estimated annual numbers of illegally killed elephants in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa (median figures)



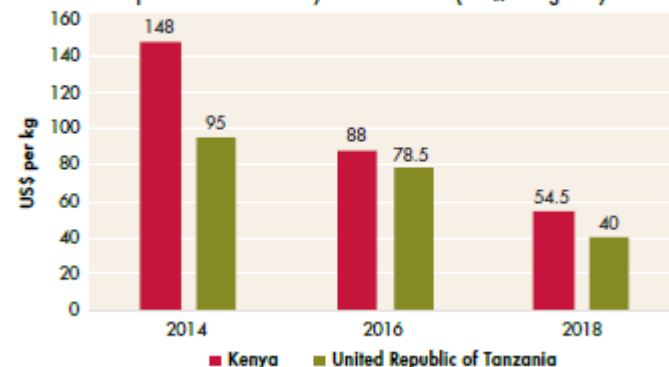
Source: UNODC<sup>24</sup>

**Fig. 9** Weight of elephant tusk seizures and total number of seizures captured in World WISE, 2005-2017 (metric tons)



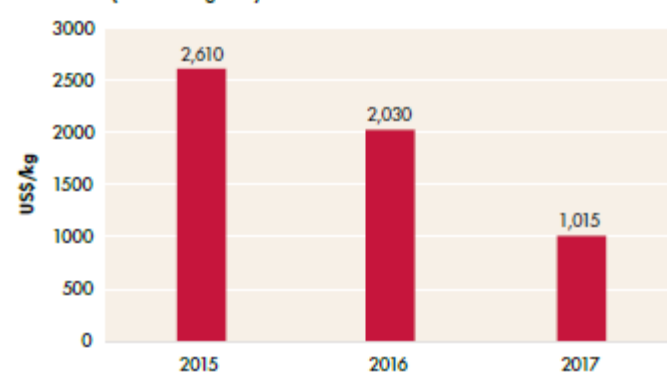
Source: UNODC World WISE Database

**Fig. 7** Ivory prices paid to poachers in Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania, 2014-2018 (US\$/kilogram)



Source: UNODC fieldwork

**Fig. 14** Illegal raw ivory tusk price in China, 2015-2017 (US\$/kilogram)



Source: Chinese law enforcement, as reported by TRAFFIC<sup>47</sup>



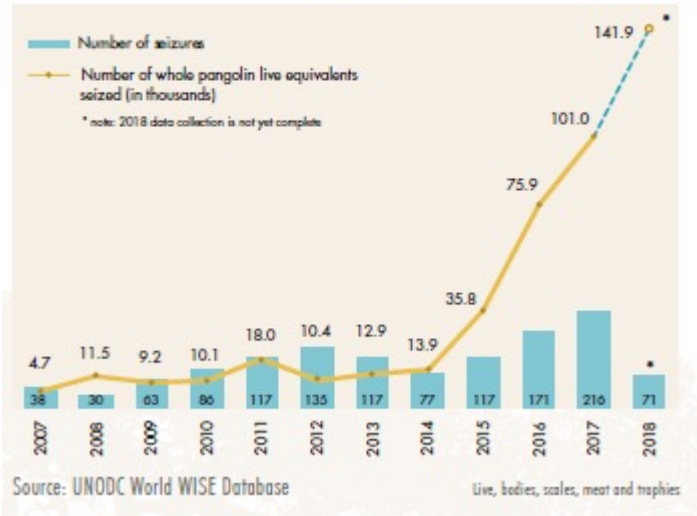
# PANGOLIN SCALES



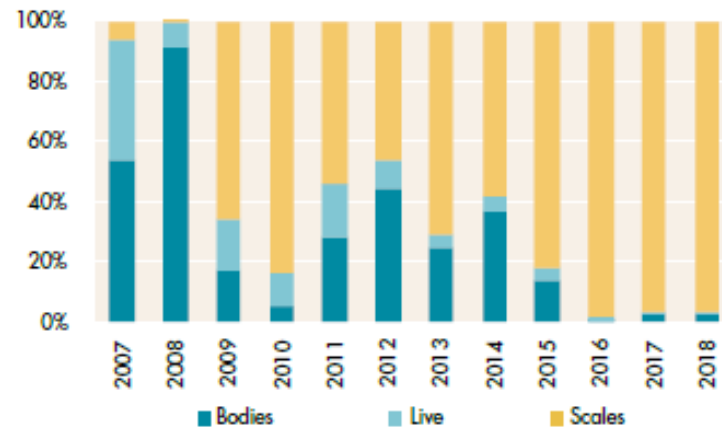
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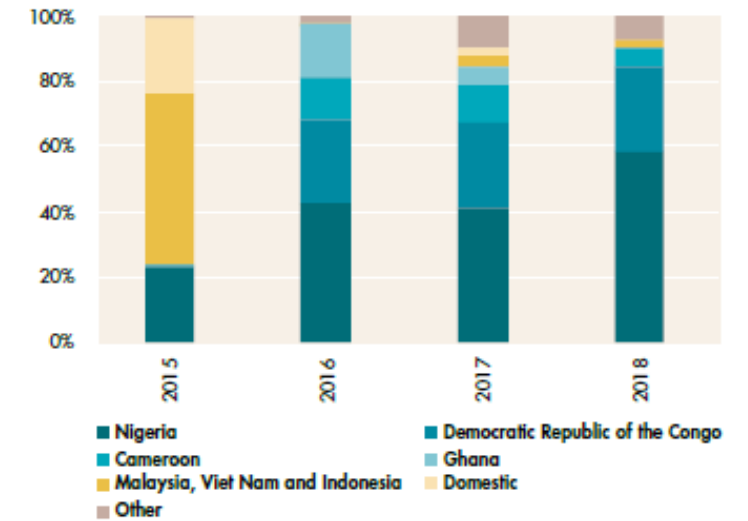
**Fig. 1** Number of whole pangolin equivalents<sup>4</sup> seized and number of seizures annually, 2007-2018



**Fig. 2** Shares of whole pangolin live equivalents seized globally by product type, 2007-2018



**Fig. 4** Shares of global pangolin scale seizures by reported source of shipment, 2015-2018





# ROSEWOOD TIMBER

2

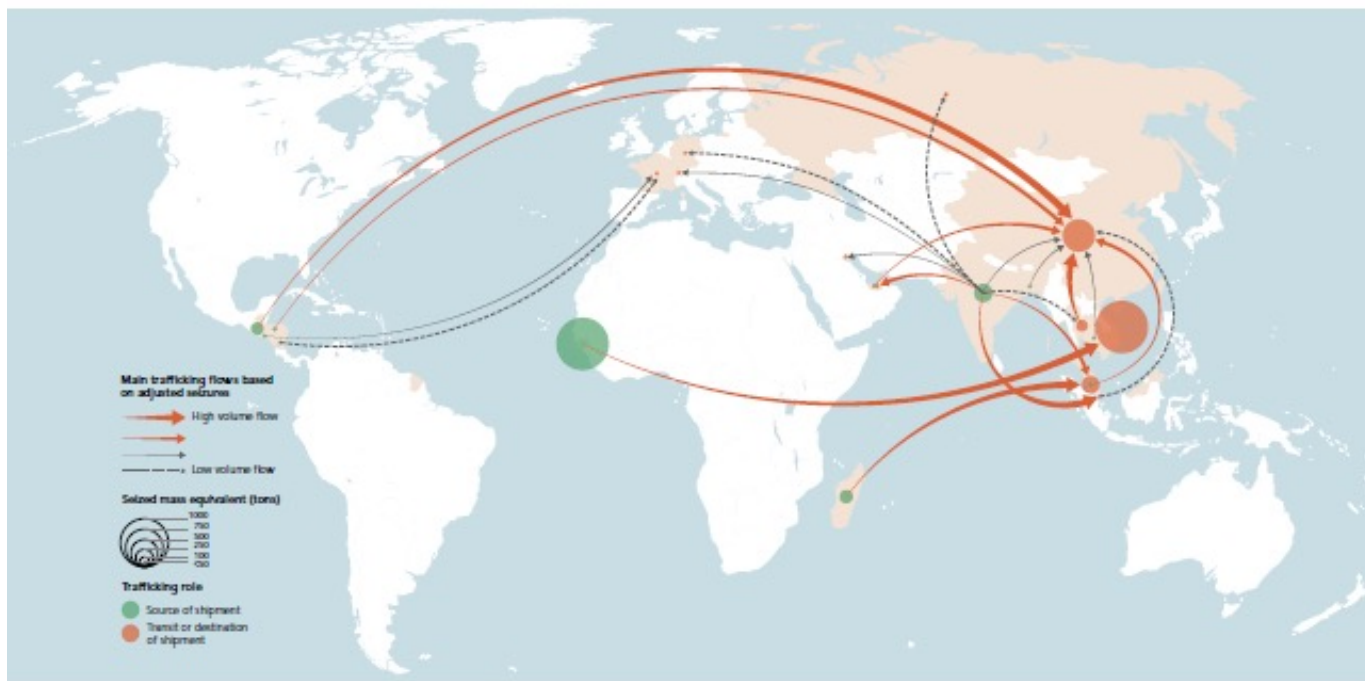


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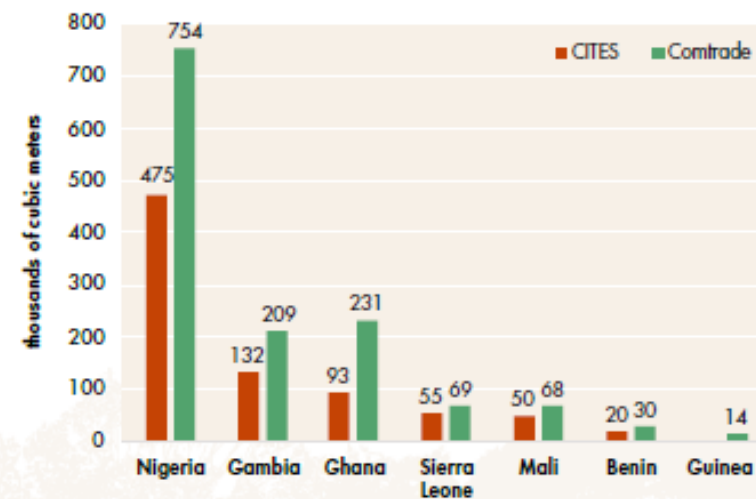
**Map 1** | Trafficking flow map - Rosewood (2015-2018)



Source: UNODC World WISE Database

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The year 2018 is based on partial data.

**Fig. 7** | Volume of kosso log import permits and volume of kosso logs\* imported by Asian countries based on trade statistics in 2017 (cubic meters) by exporting country



Source: CITES Trade Database, UN Comtrade

\* That is, estimated volume of logs classified as rosewood from West Africa, which would almost certainly be kosso logs or logs passed off as kosso.

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## How illicitly sourced wildlife reach demand?

- Entire illegal supply chain (ex. ivory), can be mixed with other illegally sourced commodities (drugs for example)
- Traded as legal commodity of similar looking (ex. rosewood)
- Entry points in the legal supply chain typically before exports (ex. reptile skin)
- Farm laundering (ex. tiger)

**Corruption Falsified papers**

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## Displacement

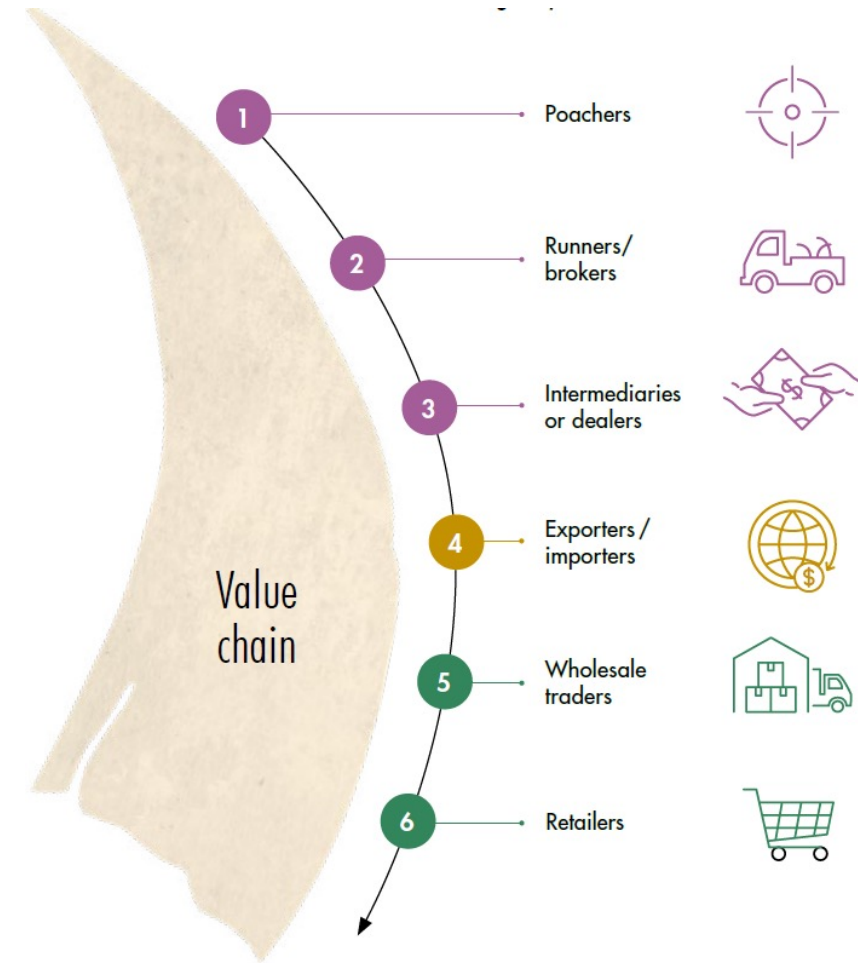
### Geographical

- Vietnam as destination of seizures of ivory, rhino horn
- Nigeria as source/transit of ivory, rosewood and pangolin scales

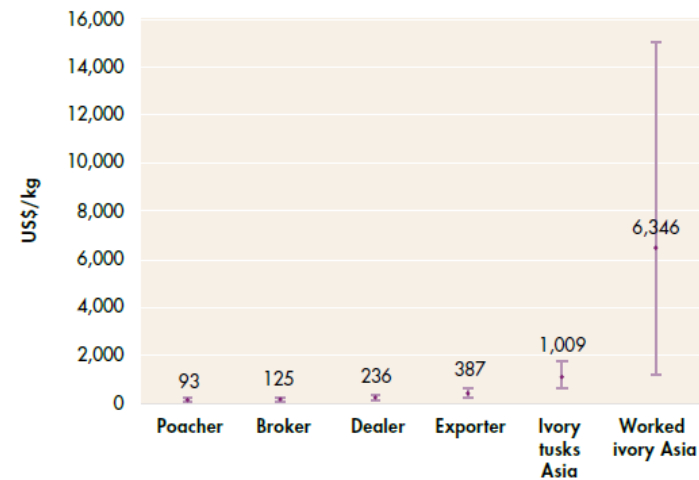
### Species

- Continued illegal sourcing of new rosewood species
- Leopard, jaguar and lion bones substitute of tiger bones
- Ivory traffickers moving to pangolin

# SUPPLY AND VALUE CHAINS

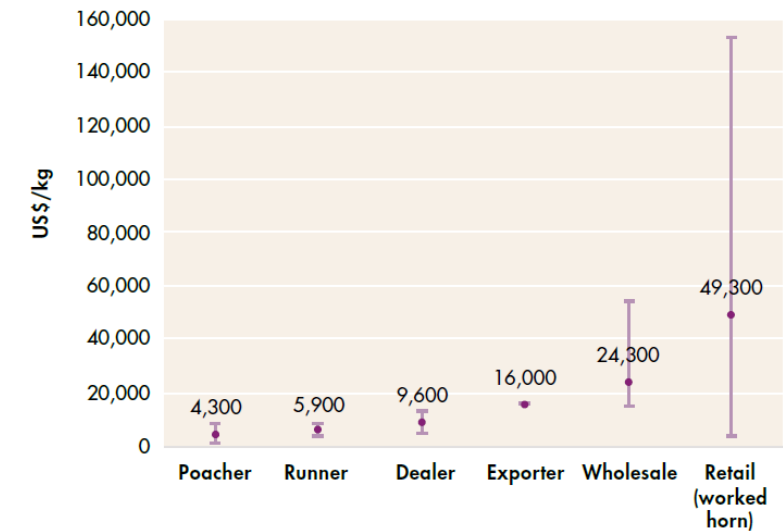


**Fig. 9** Variation of ivory price data, by trade level, multi-year average, 2014-2018.



Source: UNODC estimations based on data collected in 52 field interviews and available literature (poacher to exporter) and on data provided by the Wildlife Justice Commission and the Environmental Investigation Agency, UK (wholesale to retail). Mid-points are a simple average of all observations (weighted by weight where available). To increase sample sizes and coverage, data from 2016 to 2018 was supplemented with earlier years.  
Note: Ranges reflect varying degrees of uncertainty.

**Fig. 8** Variation of price data for rhino horn, by trade level, multi-year average, 2014-2018





# SUPPLY AND VALUE CHAINS

**Table 2**

Annual illicit income generated by the illicit trade in ivory and rhino horn (US\$ millions), annual average, 2016-2018

	<b>IVORY</b>	<b>RHINO HORN</b>
<b>Overall market size Asia (end-consumer), gross income</b>	<b>US\$ 400 (310 – 570) million</b>	<b>US\$ 230 (170 – 280) million</b>
Retail	US\$ 260 – 490 million	US\$ 120 – 160 million
International trafficking	US\$ 38 – 60 million	US\$ 28 – 79 million
Runners and brokers	US\$ 7 – 11 million	US\$ 7 – 15 million
Poachers	US\$ 8 – 13 million	US\$ 6 – 43 million





# World Wildlife Crime Report 2020

- Addressing wildlife crime with the right tools
  - Sustainable alternative livelihood for vulnerable communities
  - Treating trafficking as serious crime and avail of the benefits of the UN Convention on transnational organized crime
- Addressing corruption
- Going beyond seizures
- Demand reduction
- Supply chain integrity