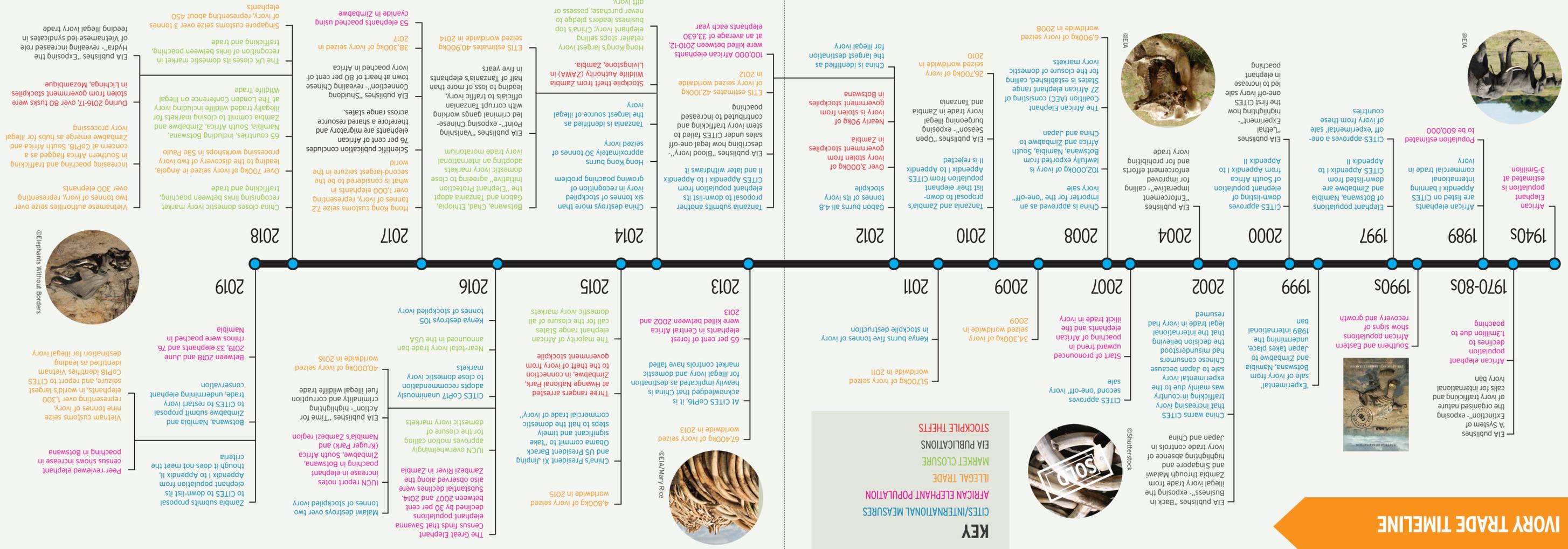


IVORY TRADE TIMELINE



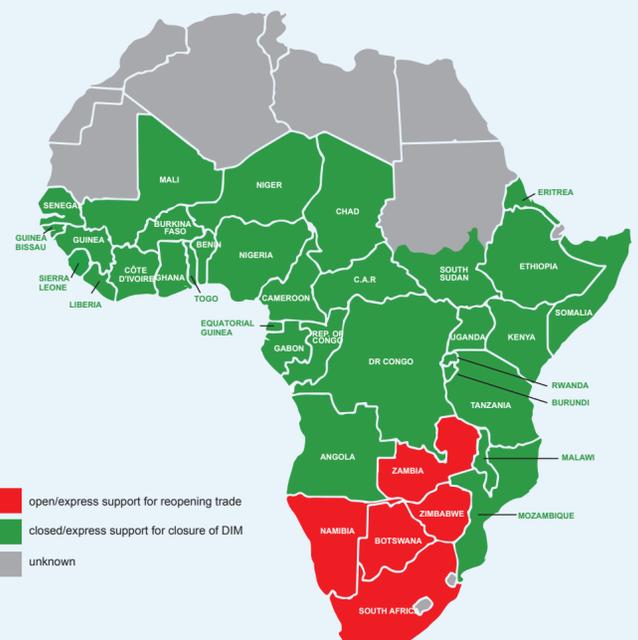
KEY

- CITES/INTERNATIONAL MEASURES
- AFRICAN ELEPHANT POPULATION
- ILLEGAL TRADE
- MARKET CLOSURE
- EIA PUBLICATIONS
- STOCKPILE THEFTS

EYES WIDE SHUT: SOUTHERN AFRICA'S ELEPHANTS NOW IN THE FIRING LINE



The majority of African countries support the closure of domestic ivory markets (DIM)



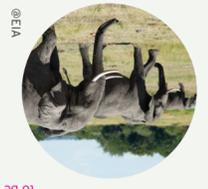
- Poaching to feed the ivory trade is one of the most significant threats to the survival of wild elephants in Africa.
- African savanna elephants declined by 30 per cent between 2007 and 2014 primarily due to poaching. Forest elephants in Central Africa have declined by 65 per cent.
- It is estimated that an average of 33,360 elephants were killed each year between 2010-12.
- The international commercial ivory trade was prohibited in 1989 under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). However, the ban was undermined by two "one-off" sales authorised by CITES in 1999 and 2008.
- Between 2008 and 2017, 393,100kg of ivory were seized globally, equivalent to ivory sourced from more than 58,500 elephants.
- The illegal ivory trade has been recognised as a serious transboundary organised crime. Between 2011 and 2017, there were 107 large-scale seizures (500kg or more), indicative of organised criminal activity.
- There is increasing worldwide support for the closure of ivory markets. The world's largest ivory consumer, China, has already closed its legal ivory market in recognition of the devastating impact trade has on elephant populations.
- The vast majority of African elephant range states have called for the closure of domestic ivory markets, through the Cotonou Declaration of 2015.
- Elephants are a migratory species and are therefore a shared resource requiring coordinated regional conservation efforts.
- Despite evidence that the 2008 one-off CITES sale fuelled demand, poaching and ivory trafficking, efforts continue to be made to undermine the protection of elephants and to re-open the ivory trade.
- Zimbabwe has threatened to leave CITES if it is not allowed to resume ivory trade at CoP18. Having traded more than 20 species with 55 international trading partners in over 900 exports between 2016-18, Zimbabwe would stand to lose much more than just its reputation if it abandoned CITES.

EIA CoP18 RECOMMENDATIONS

- CoP18 Prop. 10: Transfer of Zambian elephant population from Appendix I to Appendix II**
 - EIA recommends that CoP18 reject Zambia's proposal
 - Inconsistent seizure data downplays reality of poaching on the ground
 - The proposal does not meet biological criteria to downlist due to 85% decline since 1980, only recently paused, and to lack of up-to-date population data.
 - Zambia has never submitted an Annual Illegal Trade Report to CITES
- CoP18 Prop. 11: Amendment to Annotation 2 pertaining to the elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and CoP18 Prop. 12 by Burkina Faso and others to transfer elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe from Appendix II to Appendix I**
 - EIA recommends that CoP18 reject the proposal by Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe and support the up-listing proposal submitted by Burkina Faso and other Parties. At minimum, EIA urges CoP18 to support proposals that either maintain or increase protection for elephants under the CITES framework.
 - Previous CITES one-off sales fuelled demand and rampant poaching and trafficking
 - Majority of African elephant range states oppose ivory trade
 - Ongoing poaching and trafficking in Southern Africa threatens regional populations, including those in Botswana

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EIA reports and data on the illegal ivory trade are available at: <https://eia-international.org/wildlife/protecting-elephants/>
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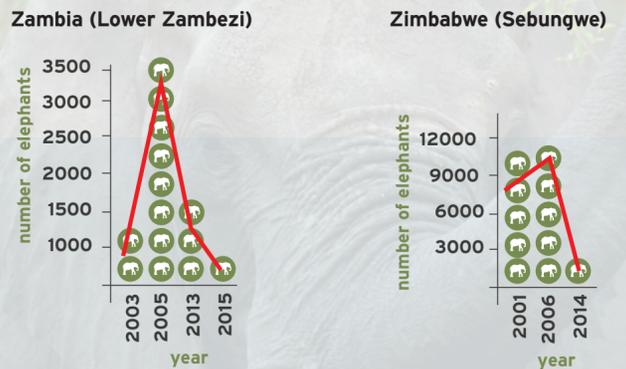
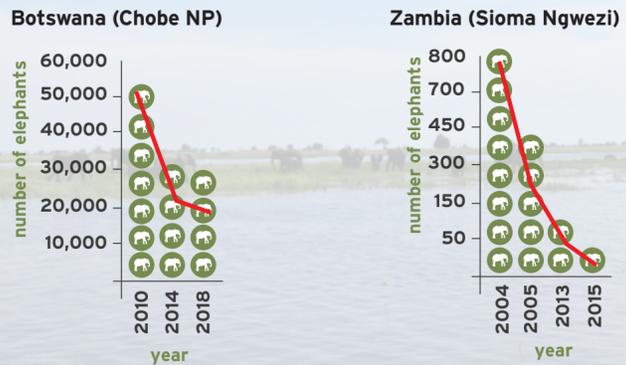
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ELEPHANT POACHING AND IVORY TRAFFICKING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The most recent African elephants status report, published by IUCN in 2016, highlights that populations have faced a continental decline, mainly due to poaching for ivory. The report also concluded that despite some growth in elephant populations, poaching is on the rise in Southern Africa. The region's elephant population has declined by approximately ten per cent since 2007 and continues to decrease.

Several sites in Southern Africa under the CITES Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants Programme (MIKE) have been flagged due to an increase in elephant poaching since 2016, including in Chobe National Park (Botswana), Kruger National Park (South Africa), South Luangwa National Park (Zambia) and Niassa Game Reserve (Mozambique). In Botswana, the latest census conducted in 2018 indicates a surge in poaching, particularly of bull elephants with larger tusks. The report on the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) to CoP18 found that "considerable quantities of ivory have entered international trade from South Africa" and that Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana are all prominent sources of illegal ivory. The report also flags the increasing emergence of Zimbabwe and South Africa as hubs for processing ivory destined for Asia.

Examples of elephant population declines¹



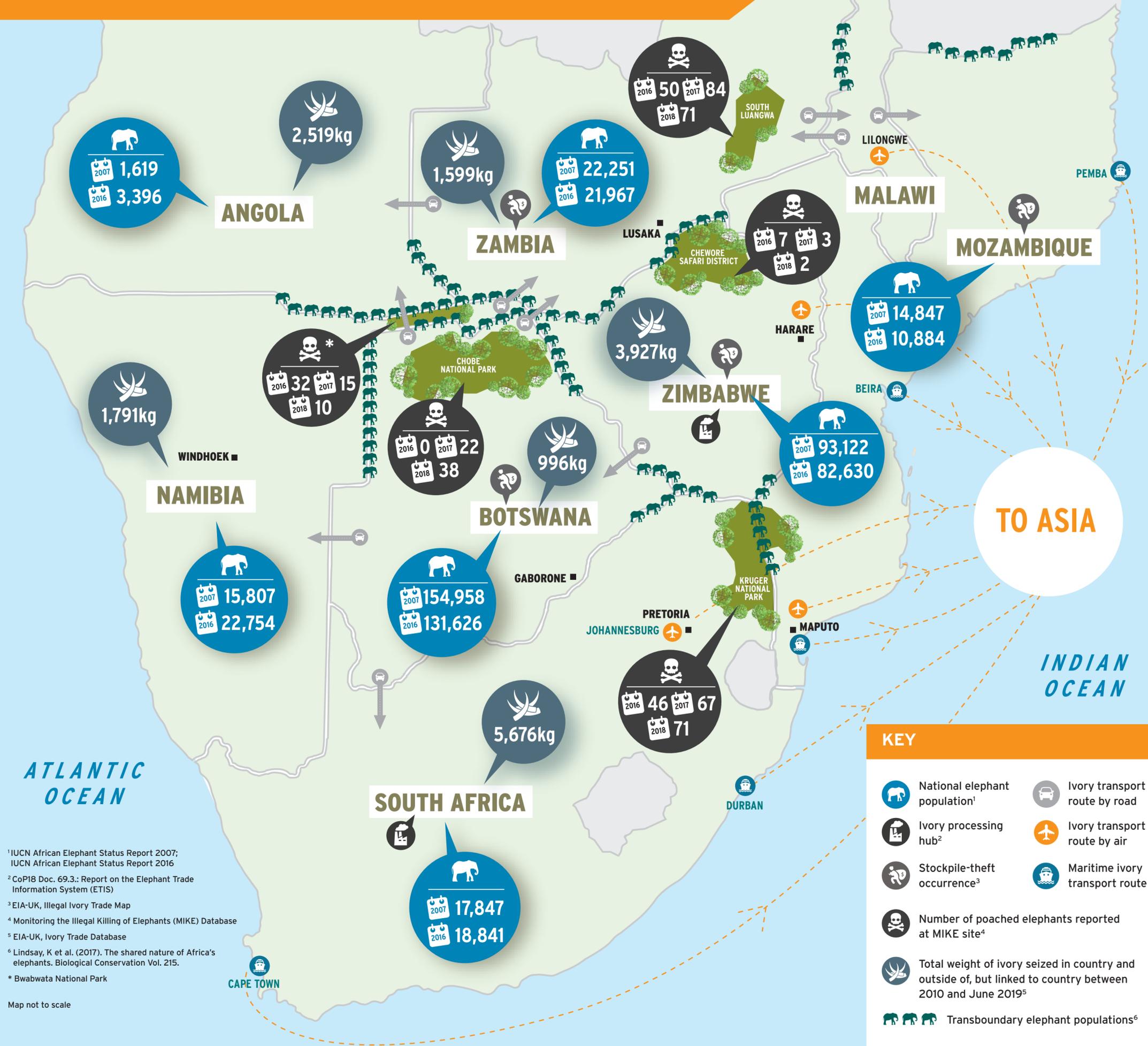
Methodology for map (right)

The representation of transboundary elephant populations is not to scale and illustrates the shared nature of Africa's elephant populations. The map only represents four MIKE sites so does not take into account the vast majority of elephant ranges and therefore represents a minimum number of elephants killed.

The trade routes and transport hubs presented here are derived from EIA investigations as well as open-source information and have been included to illustrate the international nature of the illegal ivory trade. They do not present an exhaustive list of trade routes.

The ivory seizure data presented here is derived from EIA's database of publicly reported seizures and is therefore not an exhaustive dataset, representing a fraction of the actual level of trade between 2010 to June 2019. The map shows the combined total (kg) weight of ivory seized both in the relevant country and outside of but linked to that country.

There have been thefts from government-held ivory stockpiles in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique, which fuel illegal ivory trade.



¹ IUCN African Elephant Status Report 2007; IUCN African Elephant Status Report 2016
² CoP18 Doc. 69.3.: Report on the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)
³ EIA-UK, Illegal Ivory Trade Map
⁴ Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) Database
⁵ EIA-UK, Ivory Trade Database
⁶ Lindsay, K et al. (2017). The shared nature of Africa's elephants. Biological Conservation Vol. 215.
 * Bwabwata National Park

Map not to scale