

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Seventy-eighth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 3 - 8 February 2025

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME (ICCWC) SIDE EVENTS: 'GLOBAL
COOPERATION ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME' AND 'CITES ILLEGAL TRADE DATA AND 2024
WORLD WILDLIFE CRIME REPORT'

This document is submitted by the Secretariat in relation to agenda item 38.2 on the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)*, and includes the presentations delivered during the ICCWC side events on 'Global Cooperation on Combating Wildlife Crime' of 3 February 2025 and on 'CITES Illegal Trade Data and 2024 World Wildlife Crime Report' of 4 February 2025.



TOGETHER AGAINST
WILDLIFE CRIME

Global Cooperation on Combating Wildlife Crime

Geneva, 3 February 2024

Side-event at CITES SC78



Opening remarks



Ivonne Higuero,
Secretary-General
CITES Secretariat



Cristina de Avila
Head of Unit for Global Environmental Cooperation
and Multilateralism, DG Environment
European Commission

Speakers



Anuhu S. Mani
Assistant Comptroller of
Customs, Officer-in-Charge,
Nigeria Customs Service
Special Wildlife Office



Wan Ziming
Deputy Director General,
NFGA China & CITES MA
China



Cindy Chimal
Criminal Intelligence
Analyst
INTERPOL



Sinead Brophy
Programme Consultant
UNODC



Lisa Farroway
Program Manager,
Global Wildlife Program
World Bank



Igor Jakupic
Programme Officer
WCO

Opening remarks





Collaboration through operations: Thunder 2024

Cindy Chimal, Criminal Intelligence Analyst, INTERPOL

Igor Jakupic, Programme Officer, Environment Programme, WCO

Anuhu S. Mani, Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Officer-in-Charge, NCS Special Wildlife Office



A coordinated global response to IWT

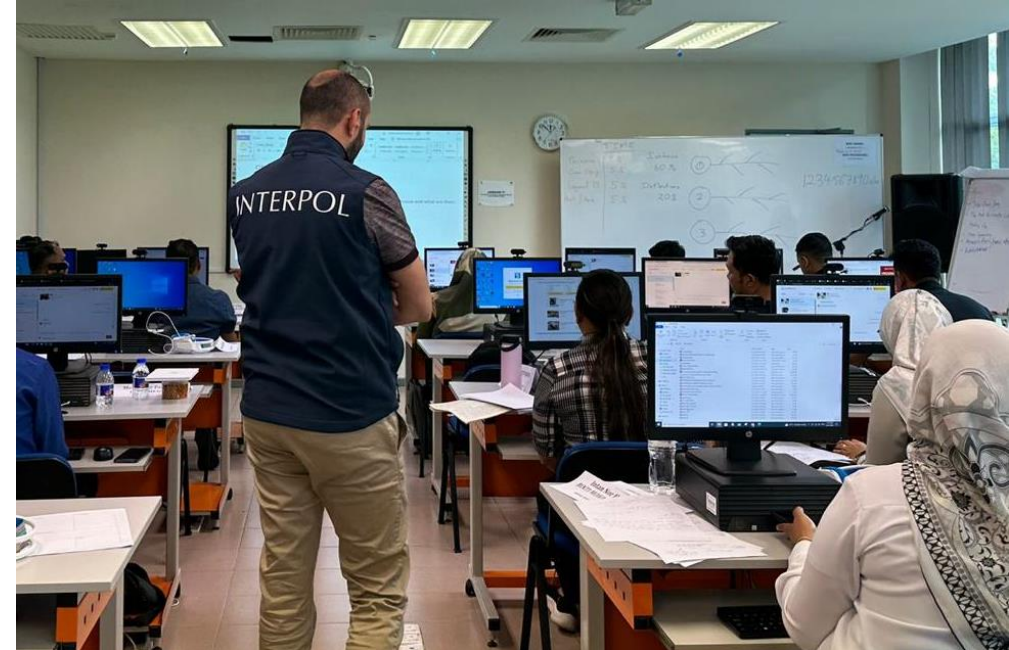
- Led by WCO & INTERPOL under ICCWC framework
- Focus: From seizure to prosecution, dismantling supply chains
- Targets entire criminal justice system: law enforcement, judiciary, financial crime units
- Intelligence-led, cross-border collaboration



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Strengthening enforcement & criminal justice response

- Intelligence-driven operation: Real-time information sharing
- Capacity building: Training for law enforcement & judiciary
- Supply chain vulnerabilities: Targeting poachers to financiers
- Financial crime investigations: Following the money



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How we track progress & success

- Seizures & arrests (disrupting criminal activities)
- International cooperation & intelligence sharing
- Prosecutions & convictions (legal follow-through)
- Trafficking network disruptions (breaking supply chains)
- Judicial engagement (stronger penalties & deterrence)



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Future directions & strategic goals

- Cross-border Task Forces (stronger regional collaboration)
- Financial investigations & asset seizure (cutting off funding sources)
- Criminal justice system integration (ensuring full legal follow-through)
- Private sector partnerships (working with banks, logistics, e-commerce)
- Long-term monitoring



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NIGERIA CUSTOMS SEIZURES: OPERATION THUNDER 2024



INTRODUCTION



NIGERIA CUSTOMS SEIZURES: OPERATION THUNDER (CONT)

ON 18 NOV 2024 10 SACKS WERE SEIZED IN ADAMAWA THE OPERATION WAS JOINTLY UNDERTAKEN BY NCS AND WJC





NIGERIA CUSTOMS SEIZURES: OPERATION THUNDER (CONT)

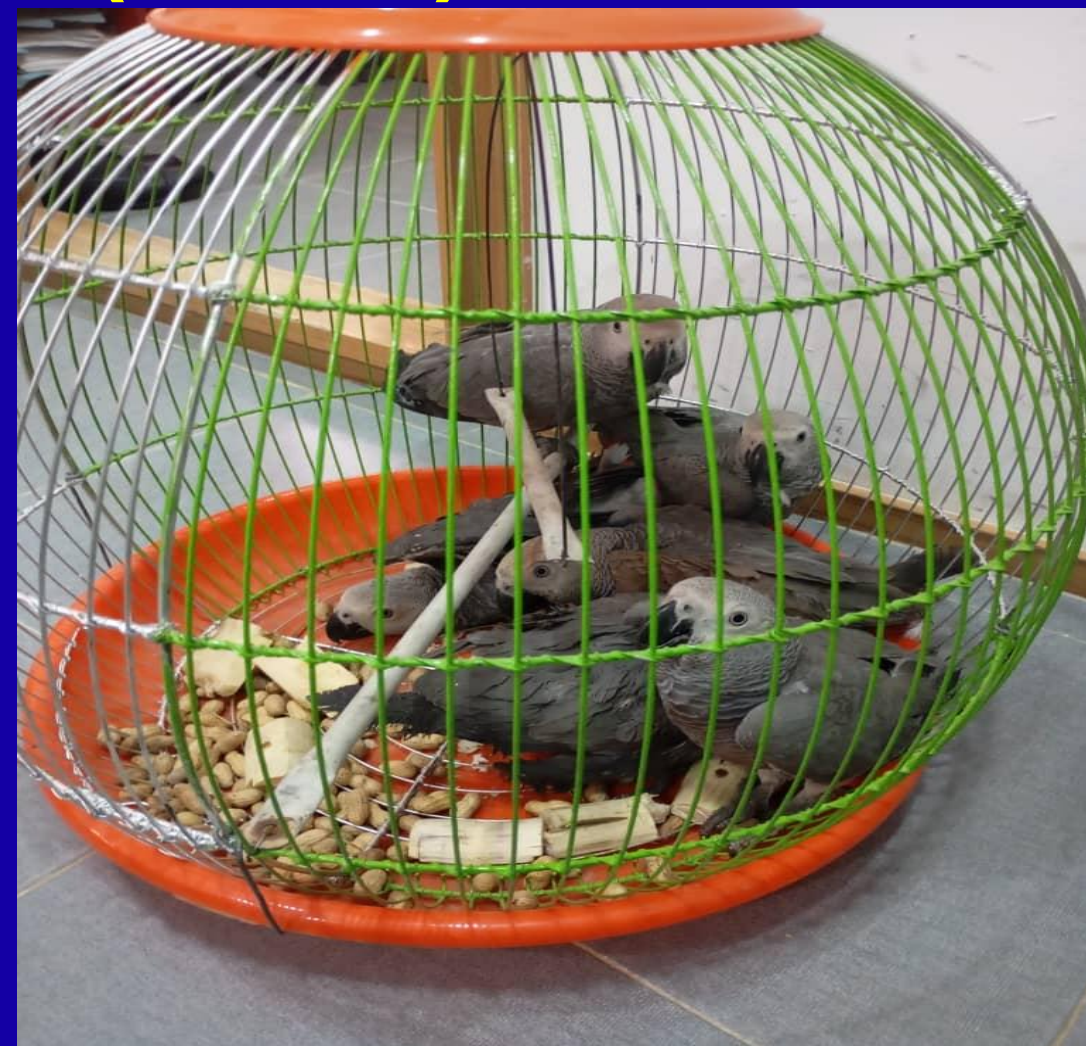
ON 18 DEC AN ADDITIONAL 30 SACKS WERE ARRESTED BRINGING THE TO 40 SACKS WITH A TOTAL WEIGHT OF 2179KG. 1 PERSON WAS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPERATION





NIGERIA CUSTOMS SEIZURES: OPERATION THUNDER (CONT)

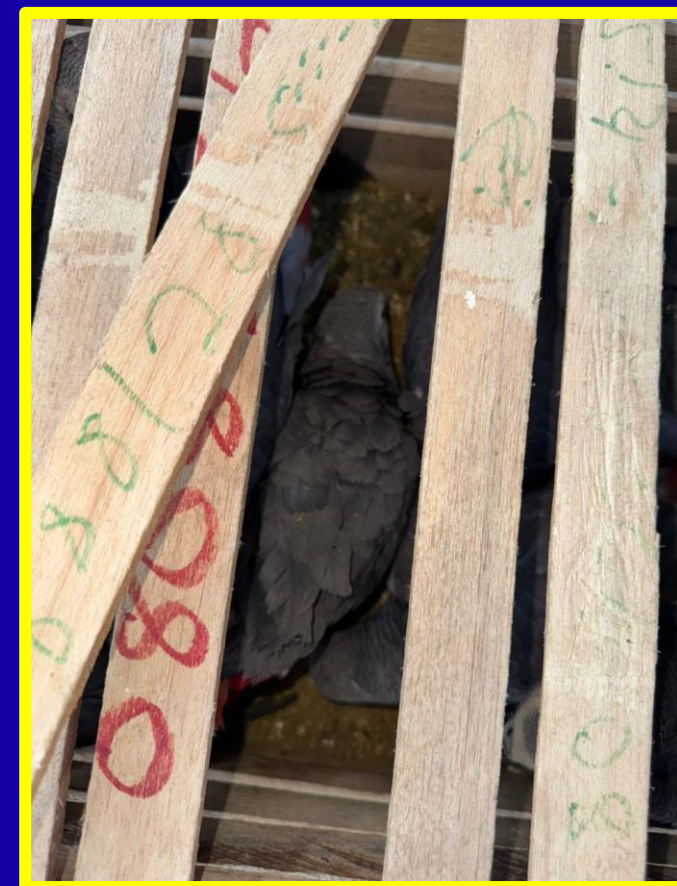
ON 10 DEC 2024, 6 AFRICAN GREY PARROTS WERE RESCUED IN OPERATION ROKER AT KANO. ONE PERSON WAS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION TO THE OPERATION. THE OPERATION WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NCS AND FOCUSED CONSERVATION.





NIGERIA CUSTOMS SEIZURES: OPERATION THUNDER (CONT)

ABOUT 10 LIVE AFRICAN GREY PARROTS WERE INTERCEPTED AT ABOUT 2100HRS OF WEDNESDAY 18/12/24 DURING A ROUTINE CHECK AT OBARO OWODE OUTSTATION





NIGERIA CUSTOMS SEIZURES: OPERATION THUNDER (CONT)

**TWO WATER TORTOISE WERE
DETAINED AT THE TARMAC OF
MMIA ON 27 NOV 24 UPON
ARRIVAL FROM RWANDA
KIGALI**





NIGERIA CUSTOMS SEIZURES: OPERATION THUNDER (CONT)

ON SATURDAY 11 JANUARY 2025 AT ABOUT 0100HRS 20 LIVE RONSE RING PARAKEETS (GREEN PARROTS) WERE DETAINED ALONG OWODE-APA ROAD OWODE AXIS



Collaborative forums: WIRE

Sinead Brophy, Programme Consultant, UNODC

Ziming Wan, Deputy Director General, National Forestry and Grassland Administration
(NFGA), China (CITES MA)



Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement WIRE Forum

INFORMAL NETWORKS OF COOPERATION



WIRE

- **Aim: Promote cooperation between African, Asian and Latin American countries**

- 2016: WIRE 1 - Police (Bangkok, Thailand)
- 2017: WIRE 2 - Prosecutors (Bangkok, Thailand)
- 2017: WIRE 3 - Customs (Hanoi, Vietnam)
- 2018: WIRE 4 - Broad (Nairobi, Kenya)
- 2021: WIRE 5 - Broad (Virtual with China Customs)
- 2022: WIRE 6 - Broad (Bangkok, Thailand)
- 2023: WIRE 7 - Broad (Abu Dhabi, UAE)
- 2024: WIRE 8 – Broad (Cape Town, South Africa)



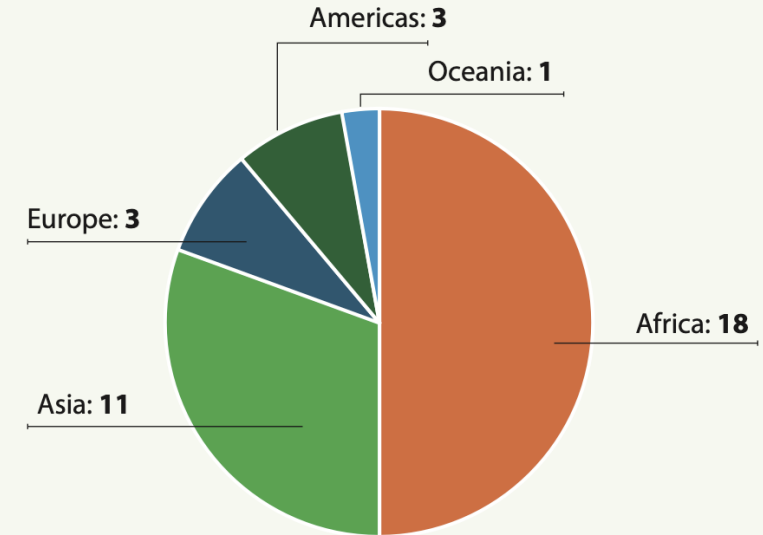
WIRE-8

4-7 November 2024		Cape Town South Africa	
Co-Host	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment		
Partners	International Consortium for Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and United for Wildlife		
Donors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom » European Union » Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, United States » German Cooperation 		
Number of participants	140	{	93 Male 47 Female
Number of international and non-governmental organizations involved	2		
Number of private sector entities involved	4		

Composition of the participants

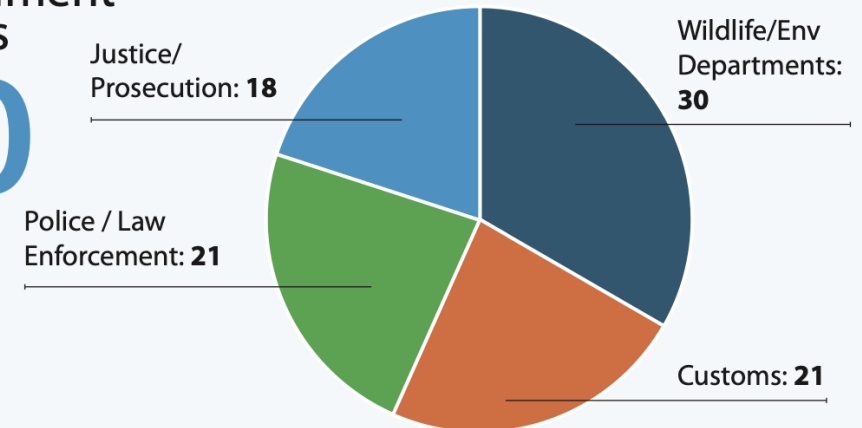
Number of Countries

36



Government officials

90



WIRE-8

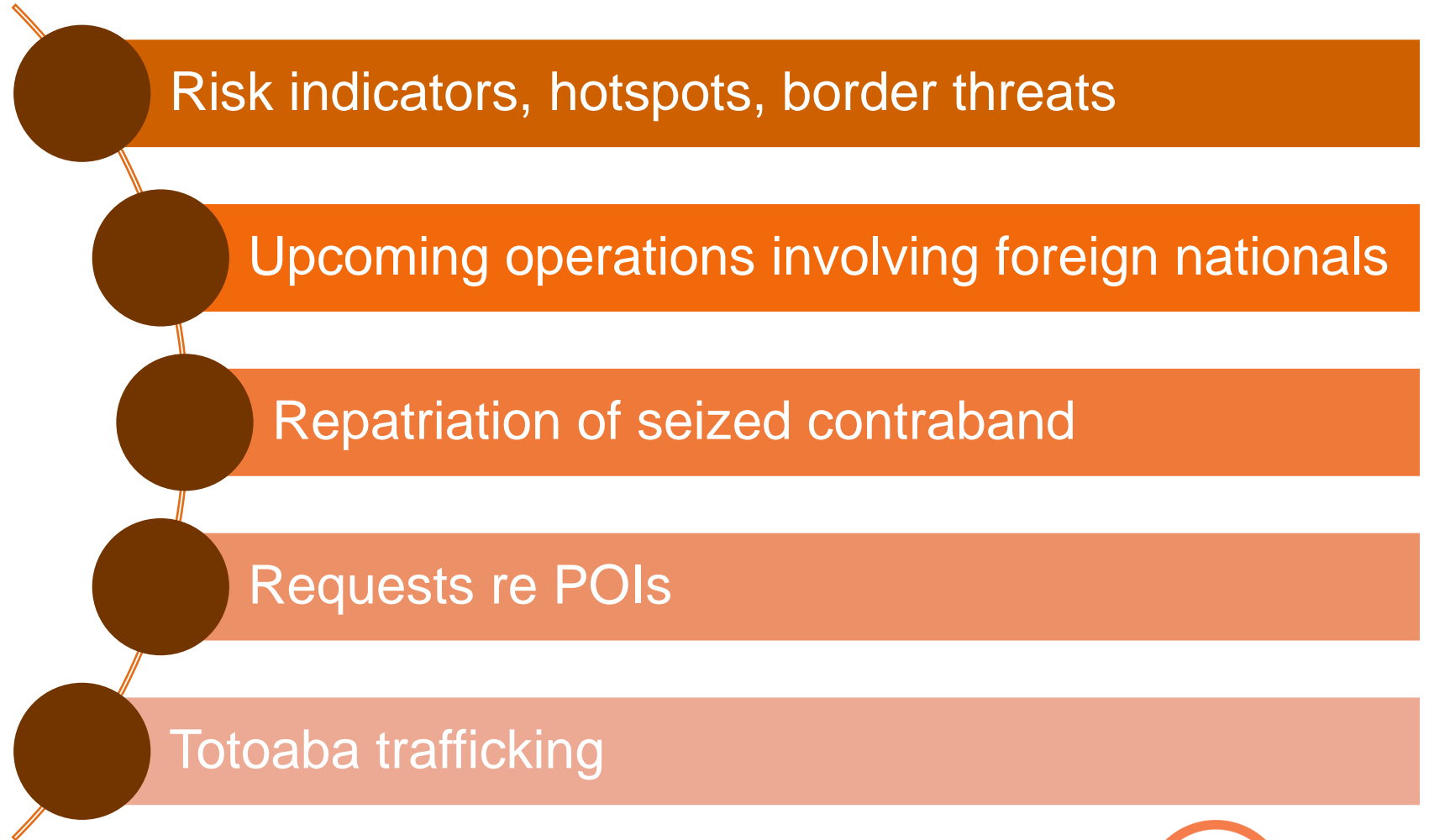
Working groups



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WIRE-8

**65
restricted
meetings**



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WIRE – Case example: HK & Peru



Monitoring & Request

Interception

Information Sharing

Investigation

Case Coordination

Prosecution

WIRE – Case example: Vietnam & Nigeria



- Bilateral cooperation
- Seizure
- Vietnam Customs
- International Support
- Joint Investigation

WIRE



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Synergies between ICCWC and the GEF-financed, World Bank-led Global Wildlife Program

Lisa Farroway, Program Manager, Global Wildlife Program, World Bank





**A GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP
ON WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT**



▶ **GEF Funding
\$359 million**

▶ **Co-Financing
>\$2 billion**

SUPPORTED BY



LED BY



WORLD BANK GROUP

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



TRAFFIC

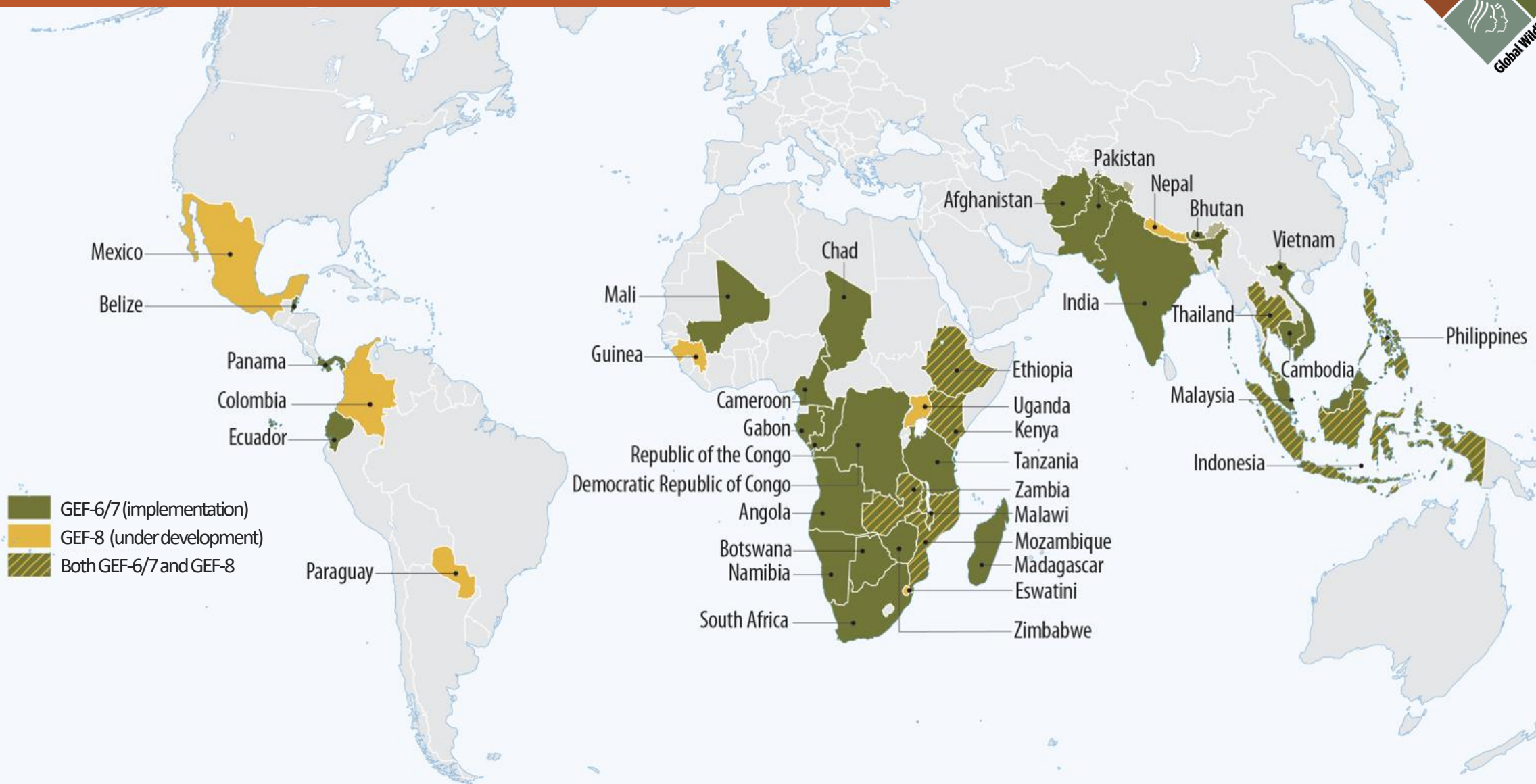


LEVERAGING SYNERGIES WITH



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38 countries in GWP network





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Q & A



Closing remarks





Thank you

The ICCWC Vision 2030 is
generously supported by



Find out more about ICCWC



website



iccwc-wildlifecrime.org



[@ICCWC_WFC](https://twitter.com/ICCWC_WFC)



facebook.com/iccwcwfc



linkedin.com/company/iccwc/



Thank you



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CITES Illegal Trade Data & 2024 World Wildlife Crime Report

Geneva, 4 February 2024
Side-event at CITES SC78



Opening remarks



Ivonne Higuero,
Secretary-General
CITES Secretariat



Caroline Daisley
Representative from the
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland

Speakers



Martin Rose
Austrian CITES Management Authority
Federal Ministry for Climate Action,
Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation
and Technology



Pia Jonsson
Enforcement Support Officer
CITES Secretariat



Katalin Kecse-Nagy
Wildlife Crime Research Officer
UNODC



Monica Zavagli
Counter Wildlife Trafficking Specialist
World Bank

Opening remarks





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Operation Thunder 2024



Press release

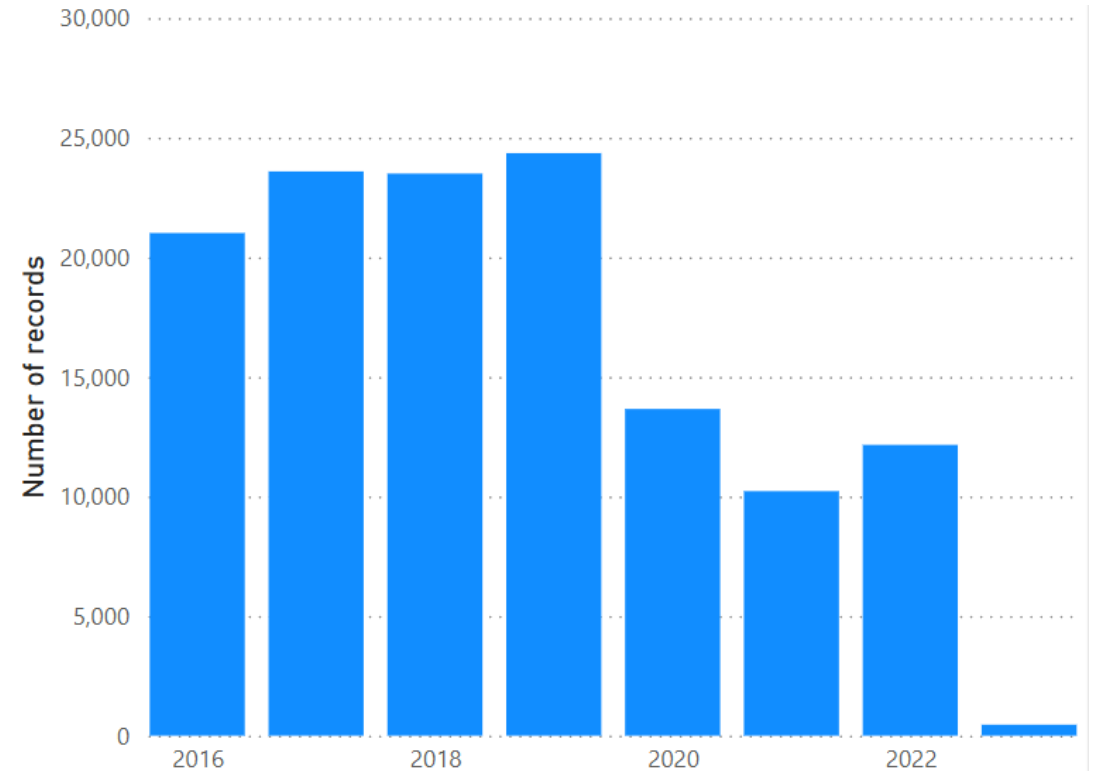
The CITES Illegal Trade Database: Overview

Pia Jonsson, Enforcement Support Officer, CITES Secretariat



CITES Illegal Trade Database

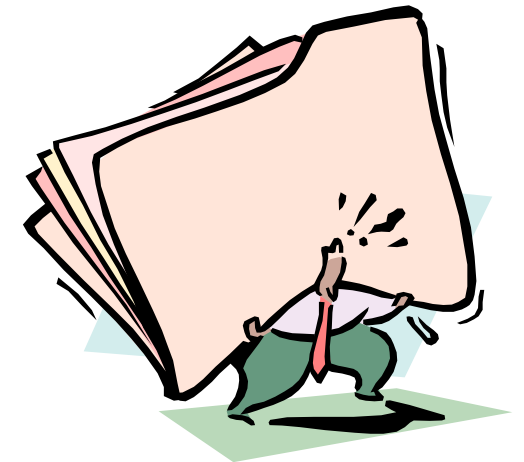
- Maintained by UNODC on behalf of the CITES Secretariat
- Contains data on individual wildlife seizures made globally reported by CITES Parties in their Annual Illegal Trade Reports
 - Contains almost 130 000 seizure records.
- Unless specified otherwise by the reporting Party, the seizure data is available for research & analysis by CITES Parties & ICCWC partner organizations
- Specifically for elephant specimens, data is also shared with the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) to monitor the illegal ivory trade
- Dissemination platform launched at SC77
 - [Notification to the Parties No. 2023/124](#) on *CITES Illegal Trade Database dissemination platform*



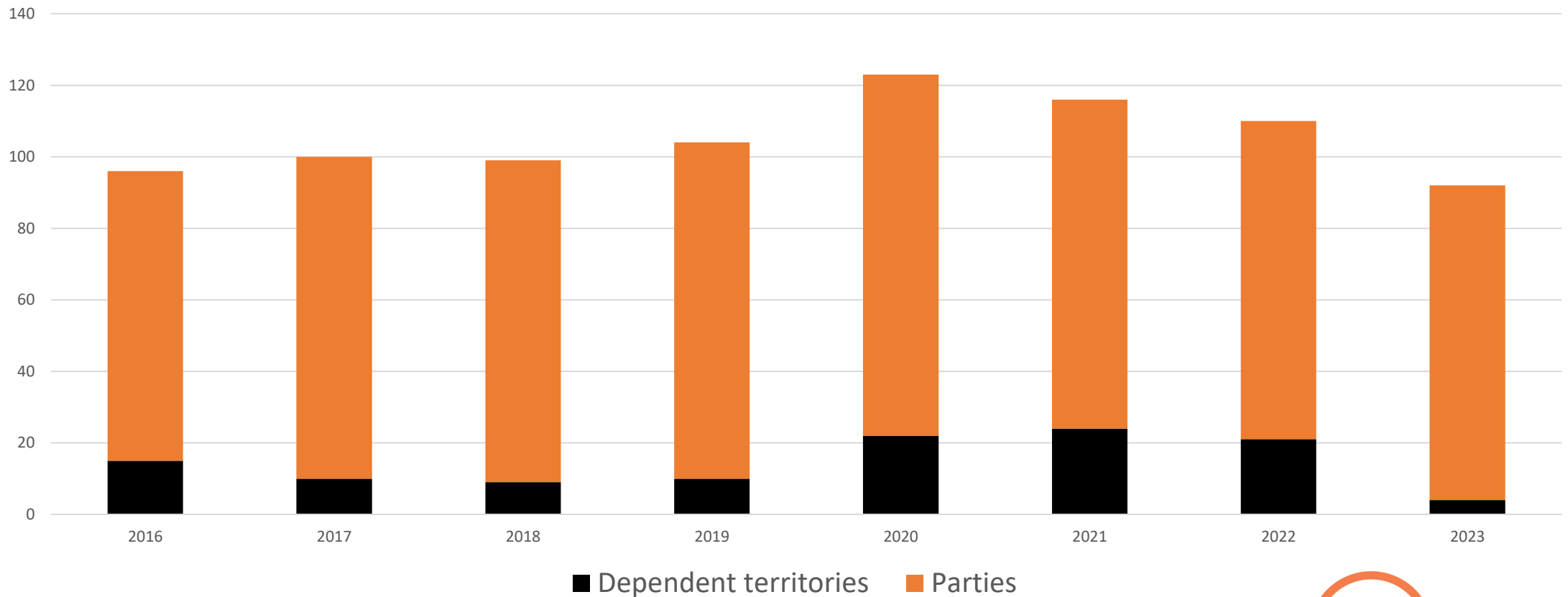
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CITES Annual Illegal Trade Report

- At CITES CoP17 (South Africa, 2016), the CoP introduced a new mandatory Annual Illegal Trade Report
- Includes all seizures related to violations involving CITES-listed species, whether made at international borders or domestically
- **Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP19)** on *National Reports* urges all Parties to submit an Annual illegal Trade Report to the CITES Secretariat by 31 October, covering data for the preceding year
- **Resolution Conf. 18.6** on *Designation and role of Management Authorities* urges Management Authorities to coordinate the preparation of the Annual Illegal Trade Reports by gathering seizure data

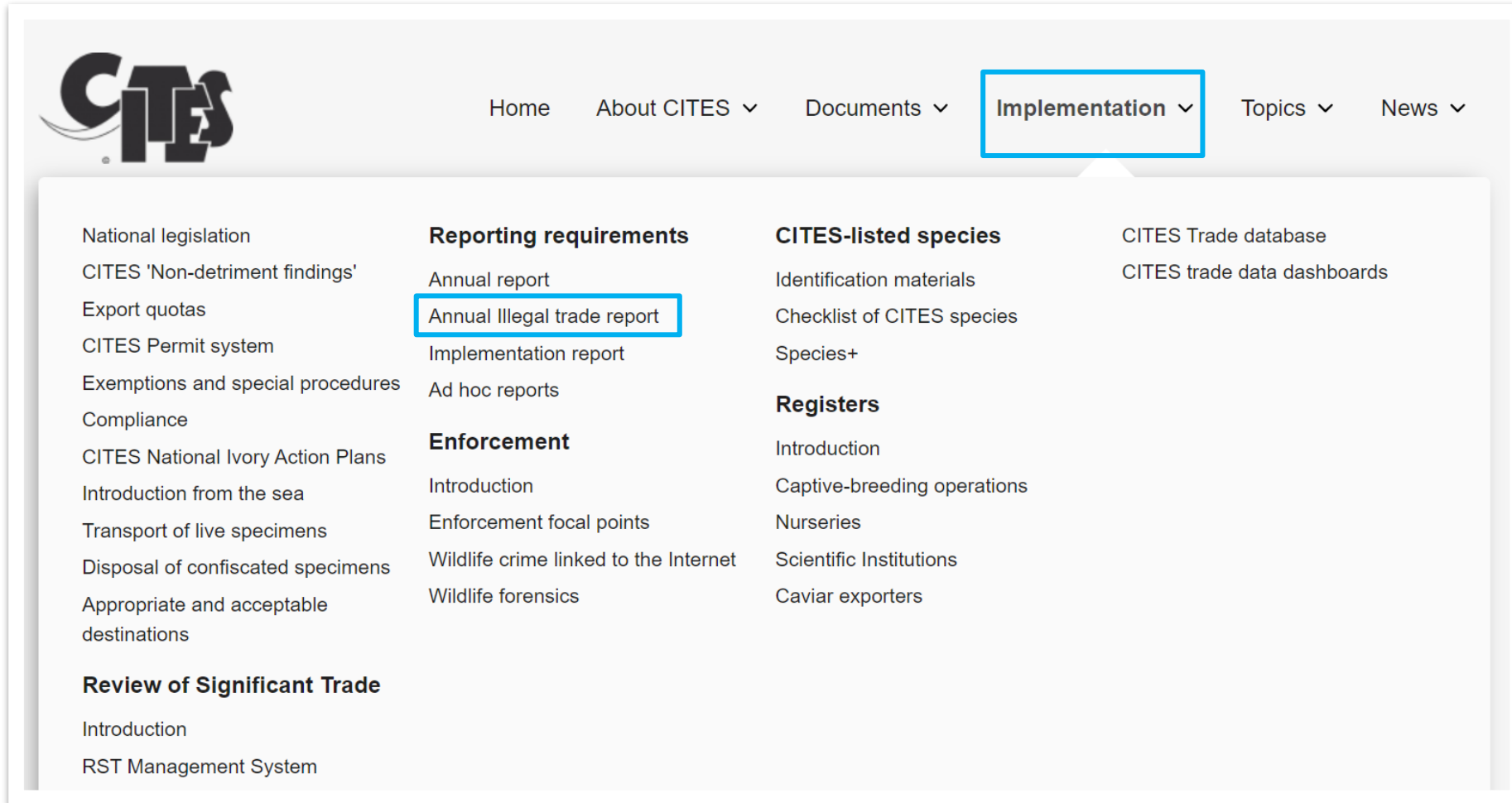


Number of Annual Illegal Trade Reports submitted by Parties and dependent territories (2016 - 2023)



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Annual Illegal Trade Report webpage



The screenshot shows the CITES website navigation menu. The 'Implementation' dropdown menu is open, and the 'Annual Illegal trade report' link is highlighted with a blue box. The menu items are as follows:

- Home
- About CITES
- Documents
- Implementation**
 - National legislation
 - CITES 'Non-detriment findings'
 - Export quotas
 - CITES Permit system
 - Exemptions and special procedures
 - Compliance
 - CITES National Ivory Action Plans
 - Introduction from the sea
 - Transport of live specimens
 - Disposal of confiscated specimens
 - Appropriate and acceptable destinations
 - Review of Significant Trade**
 - Introduction
 - RST Management System
 - Reporting requirements**
 - Annual report
 - Annual Illegal trade report**
 - Implementation report
 - Ad hoc reports
 - Enforcement**
 - Introduction
 - Enforcement focal points
 - Wildlife crime linked to the Internet
 - Wildlife forensics
 - CITES-listed species**
 - Identification materials
 - Checklist of CITES species
 - Species+
 - Registers**
 - Introduction
 - Captive-breeding operations
 - Nurseries
 - Scientific Institutions
 - Caviar exporters
 - CITES Trade database
 - CITES trade data dashboards
- Topics
- News



Webpage



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Template and Guidelines for the preparation and submission of annual illegal trade reports

Resolutions

- Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) on *National reports*
- Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on *Compliance and enforcement*
- Resolution Conf. 18.6 on *Designation and role of Management Authorities*
- Decisions 18.75 – 18.76 on *Annual illegal trade reports*

Template
Guidelines



How to prepare and submit an annual illegal trade report?

Each annual illegal trade report should **cover the period 1 January to 31 December**, of the year preceding the year in which it is submitted. The first annual illegal trade report for example, was due on 31 October 2017, covering data from 2016. The annual deadline for the submission of the illegal trade report is **31 October**.

Parties are encouraged to use the *standard format for the CITES annual illegal trade report*, and the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of the CITES annual illegal trade report*, agreed by the Standing Committee, when preparing their reports. The annual illegal trade report should be submitted in electronic format (ideally using the standard format in Excel). Submission of PDF files should be avoided as these cannot be easily converted.

Reports should be sent to the CITES Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, at reporting@cites.org, copy to info@cites.org

How will the data be used?

Unless otherwise specified by the reporting Party, the data collected in the CITES annual illegal trade report will be shared with the members of the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)* to allow data to be used in ICCWC global research and analysis on wildlife and forest crime.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 16 in Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on *Compliance and enforcement*, the Secretariat will, subject to available resources:

- analyse, in collaboration with ICCWC partners, the annual reports on illegal wildlife trade;
- share with Parties information relating to the analysis to support further enforcement activities; and
- submit a report at each meeting of the Standing Committee and the Conference of Parties based on the analysis and other relevant information available through ICCWC partners.

Notification to the Parties No. 2023/132
(24 Nov 2023)

Annex 2: Guidelines for the preparation and submission of annual illegal trade reports



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CITES Illegal Trade Database - added value for Parties



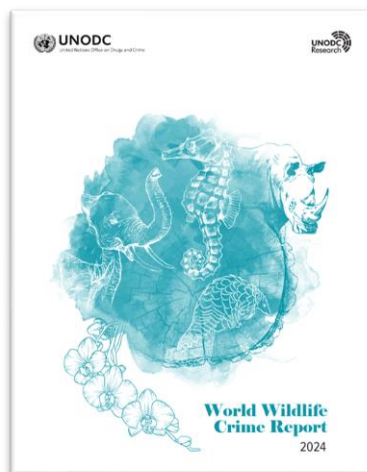
- Better understand the role of the Party in global and regional wildlife trafficking
- Identify sources, transit and destination countries
- Identify trends in wildlife trafficking at the regional and global level
- Support research, analyses, decision-making
- Helps develop appropriate law enforcement responses to wildlife crime
- **The value of the CITES Illegal Trade Database is becoming increasingly evident as more data is recorded in it**

The CITES Illegal Trade Database: How to access & use the data

Katalin Kecse-Nagy, Wildlife Crime Research Officer, UNODC



CITES Illegal Trade Data may inform



▶ SDG 15.7.1

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

- CITES decision making to combat illegal wildlife trade based on this evidence
- UNODC World Wildlife Crime Reports
- UN Sustainable Development Goal Framework
 - <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2024.pdf>



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Who could use the seizure data and for what?

CITES Management Authorities (MA)

- Inform national and international **policies**
- Inform **CITES listing proposals**
- **Monitoring levels** of detected cases of wildlife illegal trade
- Better **understand the role of the Party** in global/regional wildlife trafficking

Law Enforcement (LE) Authorities (e.g., Customs, police)

- Identify **blind spots** (e.g., what other Parties seize)
- Setting **priorities**
- Inform **targeting**
- Identify which **countries to cooperate with**

CITES Scientific Authorities (SA)

- Inform **NDFs** – levels of known illegal trade
- Inform **CITES listing proposals**

Basis to assess and adapt - learning



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Access to the CITES Illegal Trade Database dissemination platform



Dissemination platform

Welcome to the CITES Illegal Trade Database.

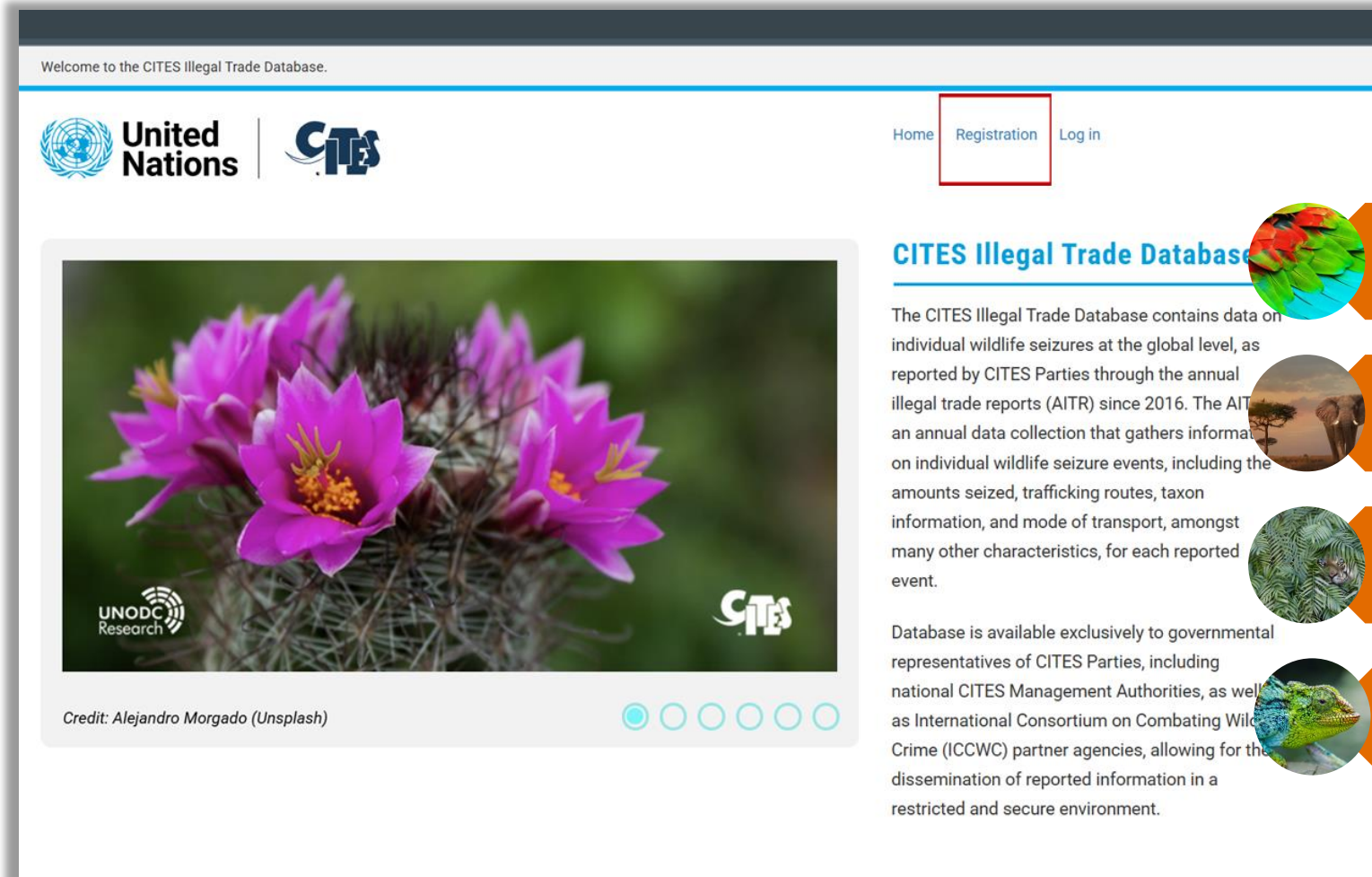
United Nations | CITES

Home **Registration** Log in

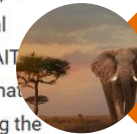
CITES Illegal Trade Database

The CITES Illegal Trade Database contains data on individual wildlife seizures at the global level, as reported by CITES Parties through the annual illegal trade reports (AITS) since 2016. The AITS is an annual data collection that gathers information on individual wildlife seizure events, including the amounts seized, trafficking routes, taxon information, and mode of transport, amongst many other characteristics, for each reported event.

Database is available exclusively to governmental representatives of CITES Parties, including national CITES Management Authorities, as well as International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCCWC) partner agencies, allowing for the dissemination of reported information in a restricted and secure environment.



Password-protected



Registration of users



Users verified by the CITES Secretariat



Users to confirm having read and agreed to the Terms of use



Search

Dashboard navigation guide

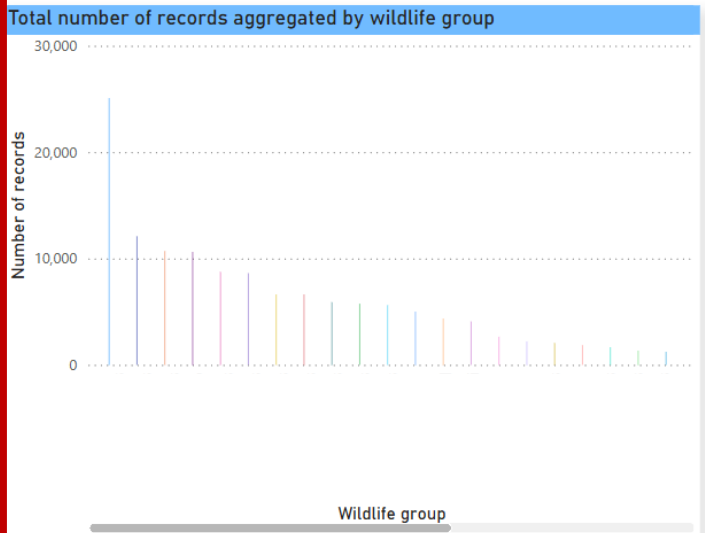
Reporting party: All | Alleged country of origin: All | Alleged final destination: All | Country(ies) of transit: All | Select year range: 2016 - 2023

Wildlife group: All | Appendix: All | Measurement unit: All | Means of transport: All | Desc. of specimen: All

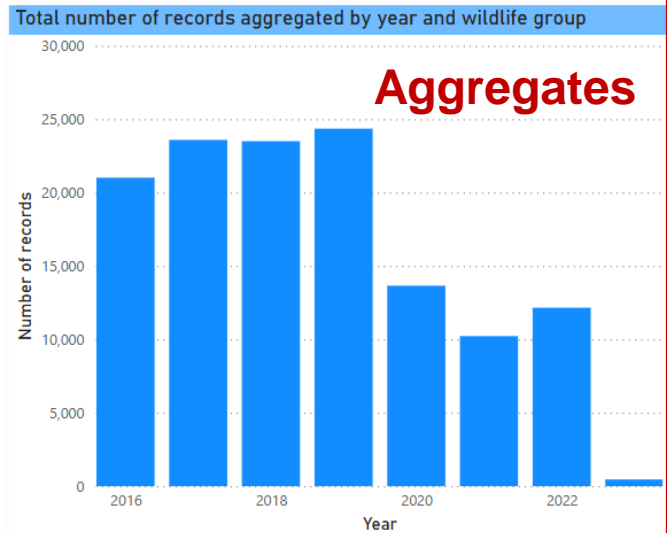
Advanced search | Clear Filter

Note: Multiple selections and search are enabled in all filters. Use **Ctrl + Click**

129,723
Number of records



Note: The aggregate in the chart for the total number of records doesn't reflect the actual number of record. Interpretation of the aggregate reflects disaggregation by "wildlife group".



Note: Aggregation by "wildlife group" doesn't reflect the total number of records.

To **download the filtered dataset**, hover over the top right hand corner of the table below and click on the three ellipses for more options. Click on the **"Export Data"** option that appears in the pop up window. Click on the **"How to Export"** button for more information.
*** Note: Each export is limited to a maximum of 150,000 rows.

How to Export ?

Download available

Seizure ID	National ref	Date of seizure	Reporting party	Scientific name	Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------	--------	-------	-------	--------



Dissemination platform



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Reporting party: [dropdown]
 Alleged country of origin: [All]
 Alleged final destination: [All]
 Country(ies) of transit: [All]
 Select year range: 2016 - 2023

Wildlife group: [All]
 Appendix: [All]
 Measurement unit: [All]
 Means of transport: [All]
 Desc. of specimen: [All]

Advanced search | Clear Filter

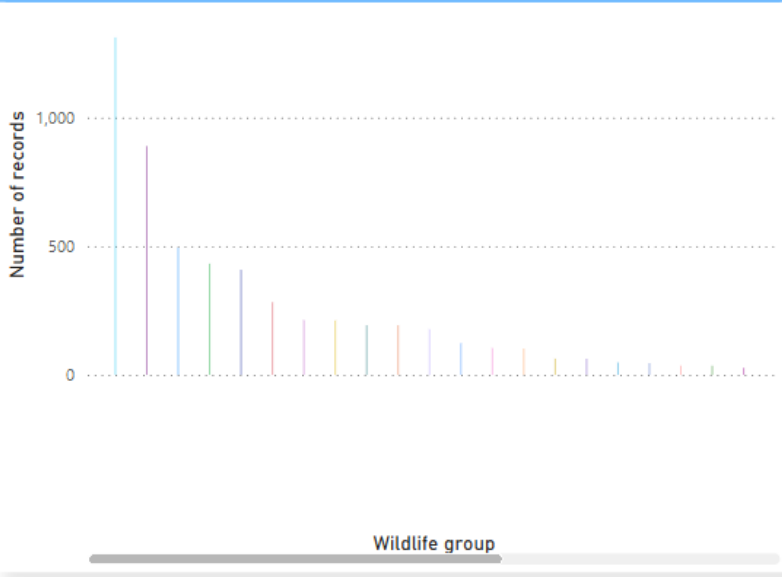
Region: [All]
 Class: [All]
 Genus: [All]

Sub region: [All]
 Family: [All]
 Species: [All]

500 of records

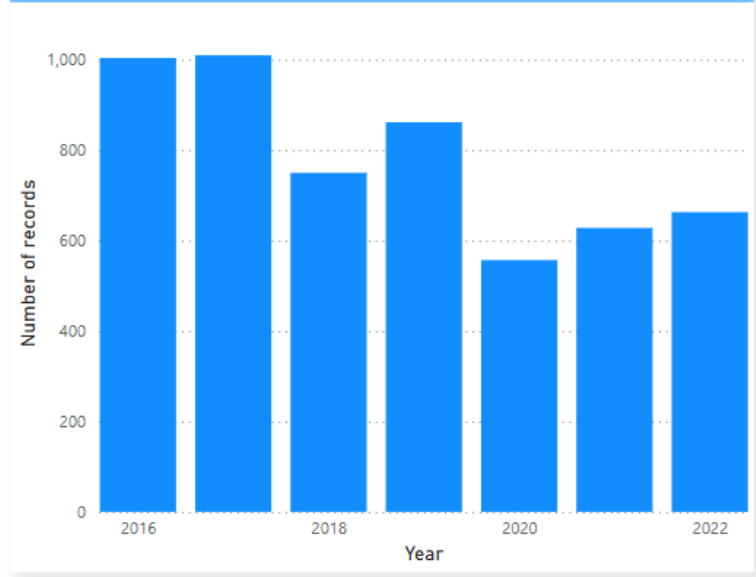
Selected wildlife groups for easy access

Total number of records aggregated by wildlife group



Note : The aggregate in the chart for the total number of records doesn't reflect the actual number of record. Interpretation of the aggregate reflects disaggregation by "wildlife group".

Total number of records aggregated by year and wildlife group



Note : Aggregation by "wildlife group" doesn't reflect the total number of records.

To **download the filtered dataset**, hover over the top right hand corner of the table below and click on the three ellipses for more options. Click on the **"Export Data"** option that appears in the pop up window. Click on the **"How to Export"** button for more information.
 *** Note: Each export is limited to a maximum of 150,000 rows.



Dissemination platform



Seizure ID	National ref	Date of seizure	Reporting party	Scientific name	Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
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Reporting party: [Dropdown]

Alleged country of origin: [All]

Alleged final destination: [All]

Country(ies) of transit: [All]

Select year range: 2016 - 2023

Wildlife group: [All]

Appendix: [All]

Measurement unit: [All]

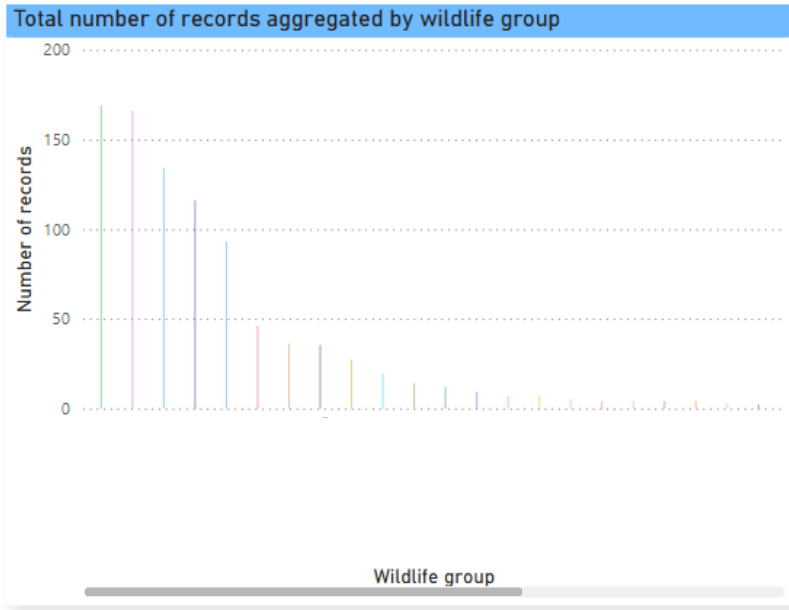
Means of transport: [All]

Desc. of specimen: [All]

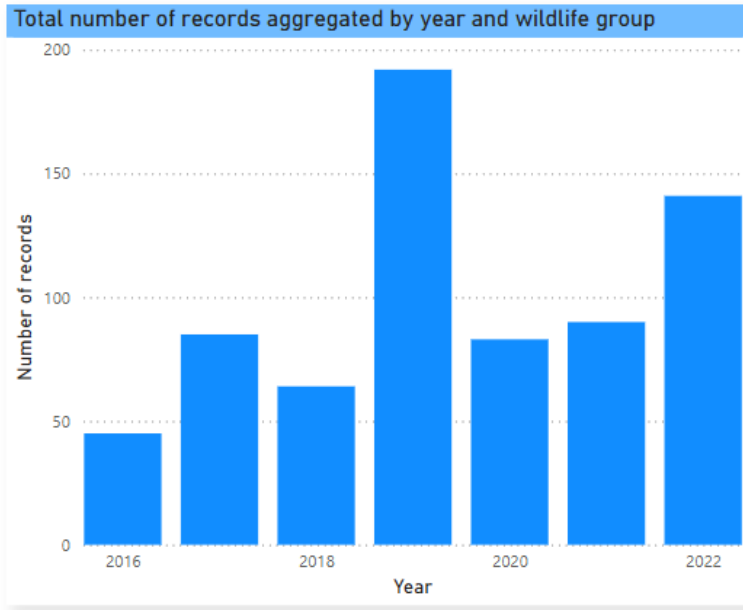
Advanced search | Clear Filter

Note: Multiple selections and search are enabled in all filters. Use Ctrl + Click

704
Number of records



Note : The aggregate in the chart for the total number of records doesn't reflect the actual number of record. Interpretation of the aggregate reflects disaggregation by "wildlife group".



Note : Aggregation by "wildlife group" doesn't reflect the total number of records.

To **download the filtered dataset**, hover over the top right hand corner of the table below and click on the three ellipses for more options. Click on the **"Export Data"** option that appears in the pop up window. Click on the **"How to Export"** button for more information.
 *** Note: Each export is limited to a maximum of 150,000 rows.



Seizure ID	National ref	Date of seizure	Reporting party	Scientific name	Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------

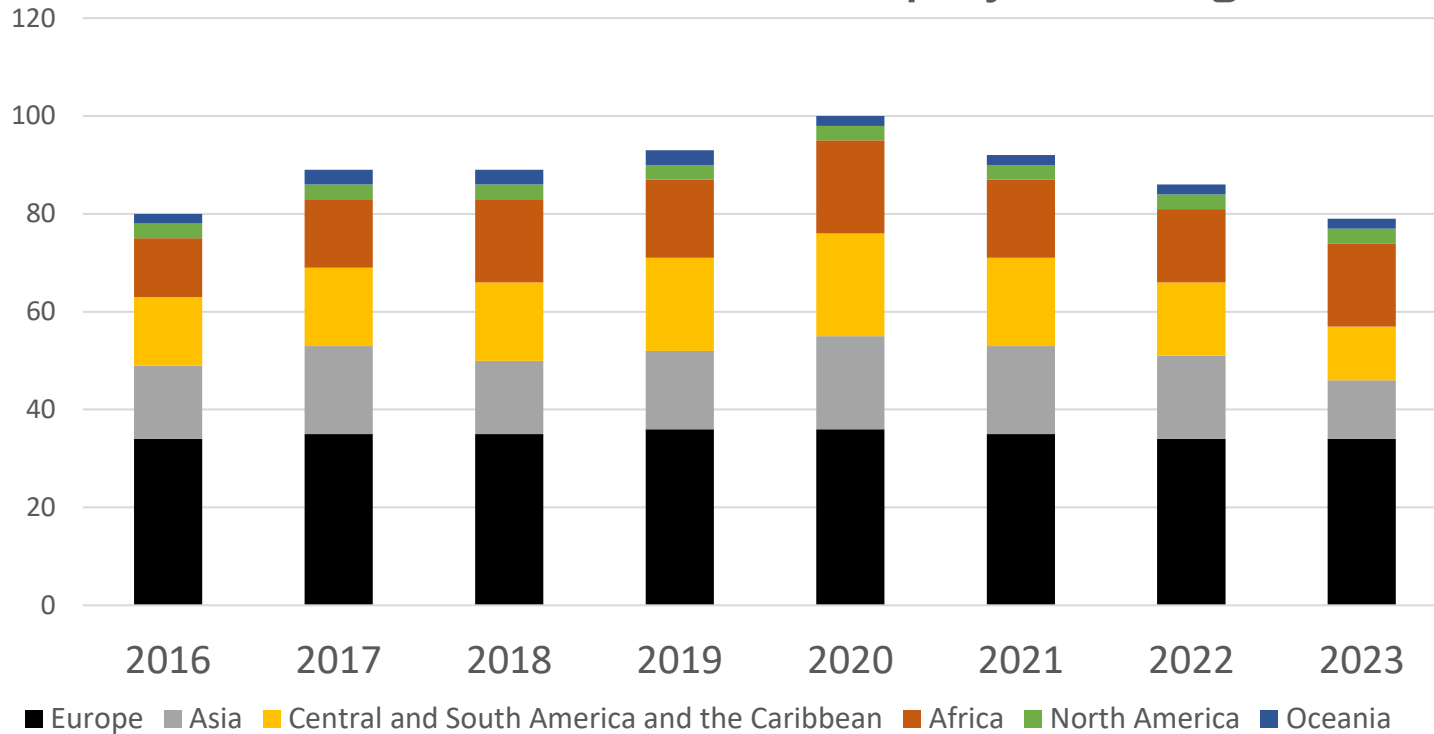
- Party X as alleged country of origin: **35 additional records**
 - Party X as alleged final destination: **44 additional records**
 - Party X as reported transit: additional **4 records**
- In total: 83 additional records**



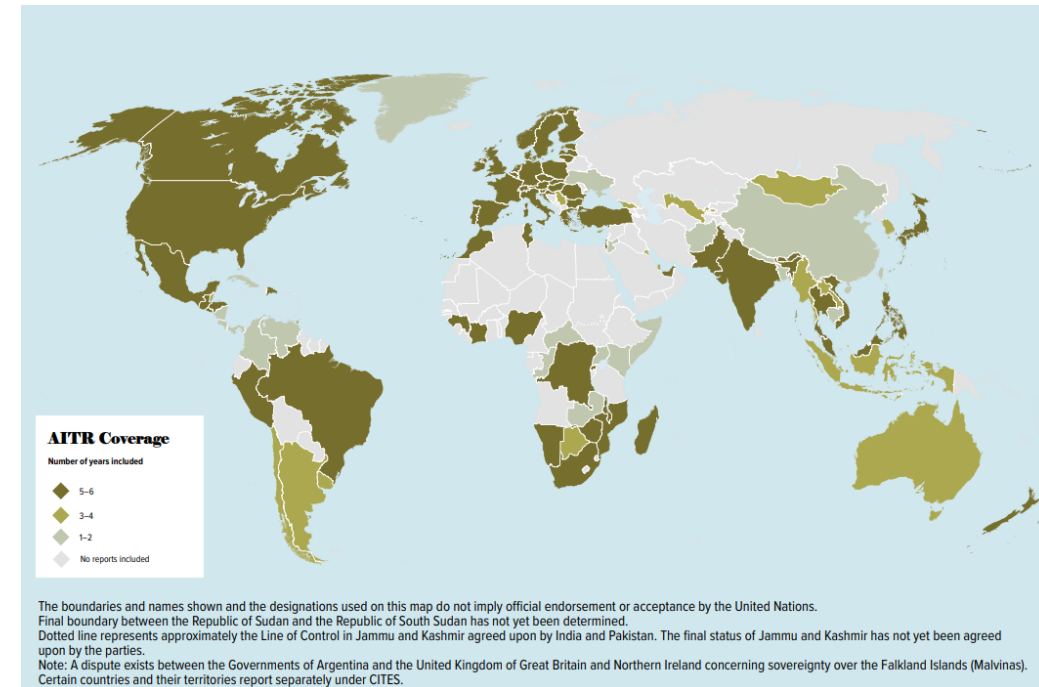
What we have achieved so far

- The Database contains over **129,000** seizure records*
- A total of **831** AITRs received for 2016-2024, covering **146** countries or territories**

Number of AITR submissions per year and region***



Number of AITRs allowed to be used by ICCWC, 2016-21



* Submissions received in 2024 (for 2023) are being processed, **Status as of 12/11/2024, *** Excluding dependent territories

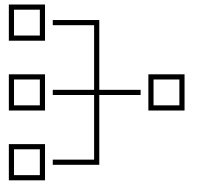


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We rely on CITES Management Authorities as focal points for AITRs

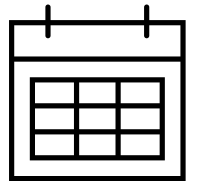
Role of CITES MAs

- Distribute reporting template to relevant law enforcement authorities
- Collate data from all relevant national authorities
- Liaise with the national authorities in the event of missing data



CITES context

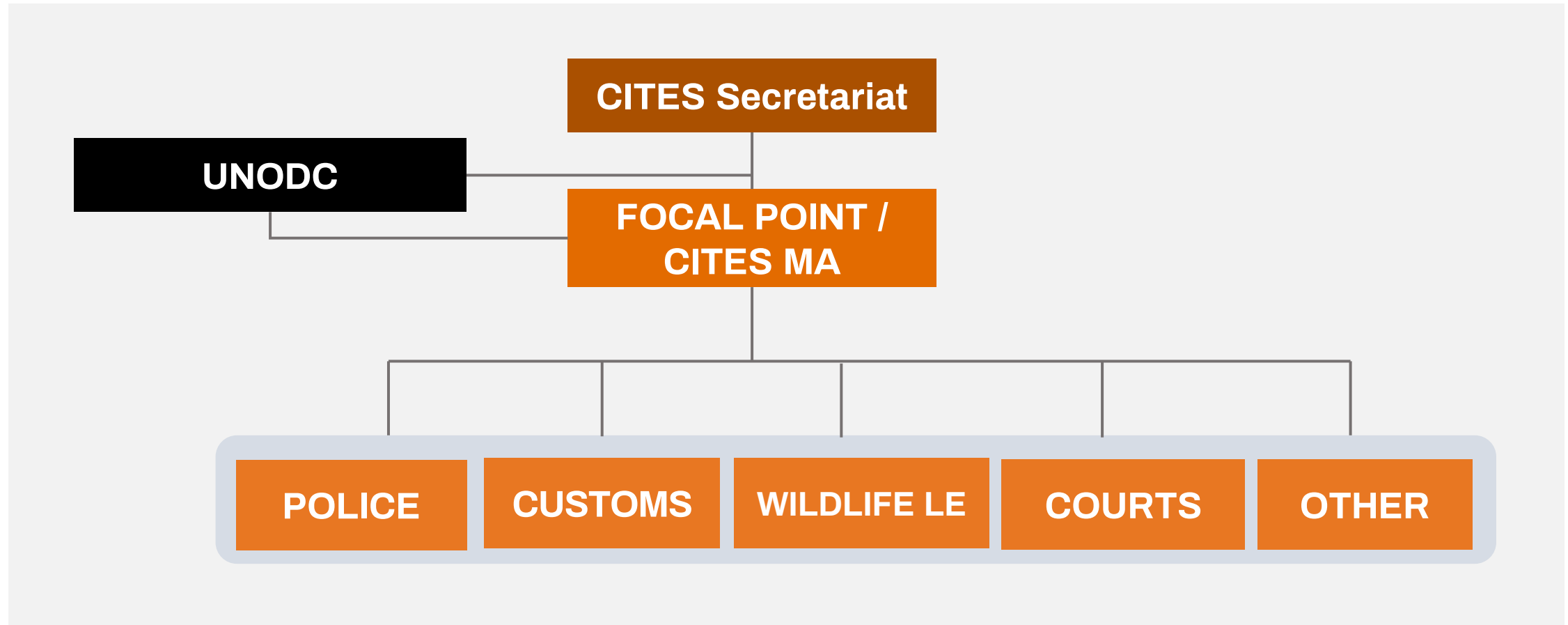
- Next reporting **deadline: 31 Oct 2025** for 2024 data
- Reports should be sent to the CITES Secretariat at reporting@cites.org, copy to info@cites.org
- Mandatory
- Seizures for violations involving CITES-listed species, whether at an international border or domestically



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Data Collection Process

Institutions involved in the data collections



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Webinars on CITES Illegal Trade Database and dissemination platform*

Planned dates

- **19 March 2025** – in English with **Spanish** interpretation
- **25 March 2025** – in English with **French** interpretation

* In line with CITES Decision 19.80 b)



Programme outline

Part 1 – Data users and providers

- What should be reported
- Possible uses of the data at the national level
- Roles of different authorities

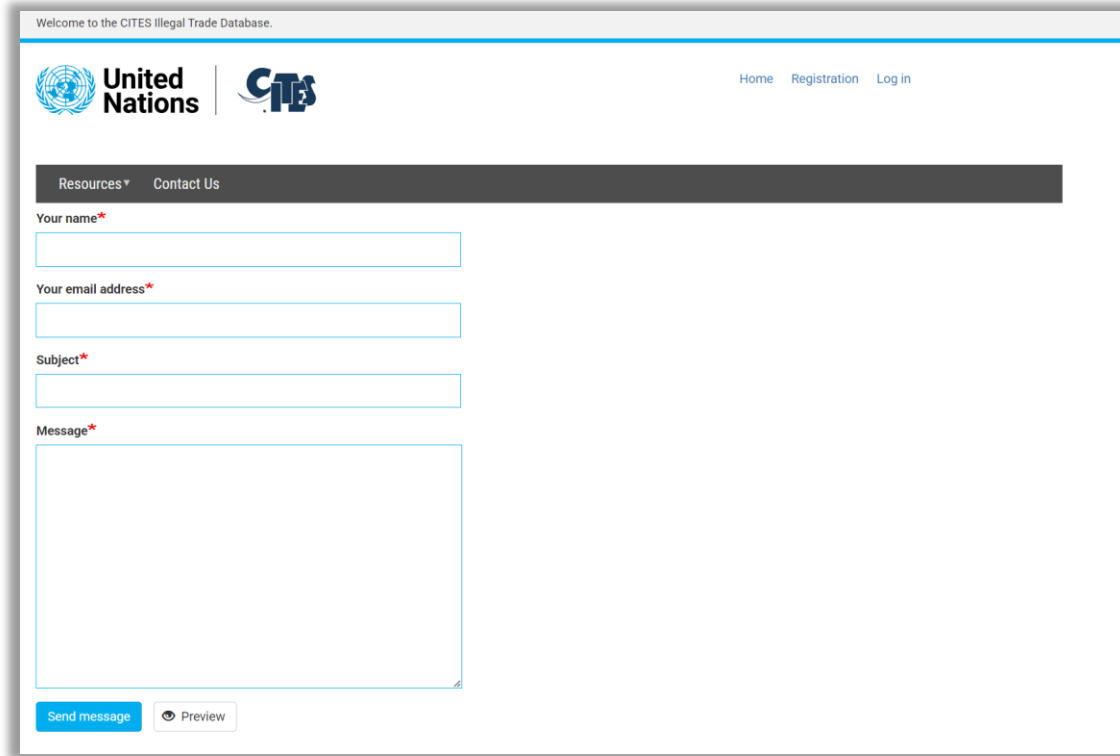
Part 2 – Data providers

- Data collection template and guidelines
- Common reporting issues
- Q&A / Discussion



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Questions?



Welcome to the CITES Illegal Trade Database.

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Your name*

Your email address*

Subject*

Message*

Send message Preview

- Contact page:

<https://citesdata.un.org/contact>

- Contact at UNODC for the CITES Illegal Trade Database and the dissemination platform:

unodc-wildlifecrime@un.org



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Showcasing the value of data: Findings of the 2024 World Wildlife Crime Report

Katalin Kecse-Nagy, Wildlife Crime Research Officer, UNODC



Report outline

Summary, conclusions and policy implications

Chapter 1: Introduction

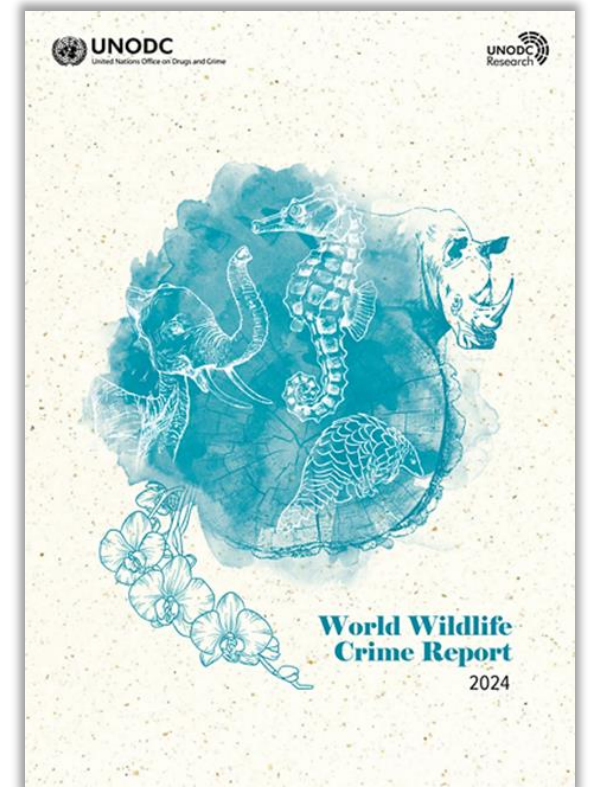
Chapter 2: **Characterizing** wildlife trafficking

Chapter 3: The **impacts and harms** of wildlife crime

Chapter 4: What is **driving** wildlife crime patterns and trends?

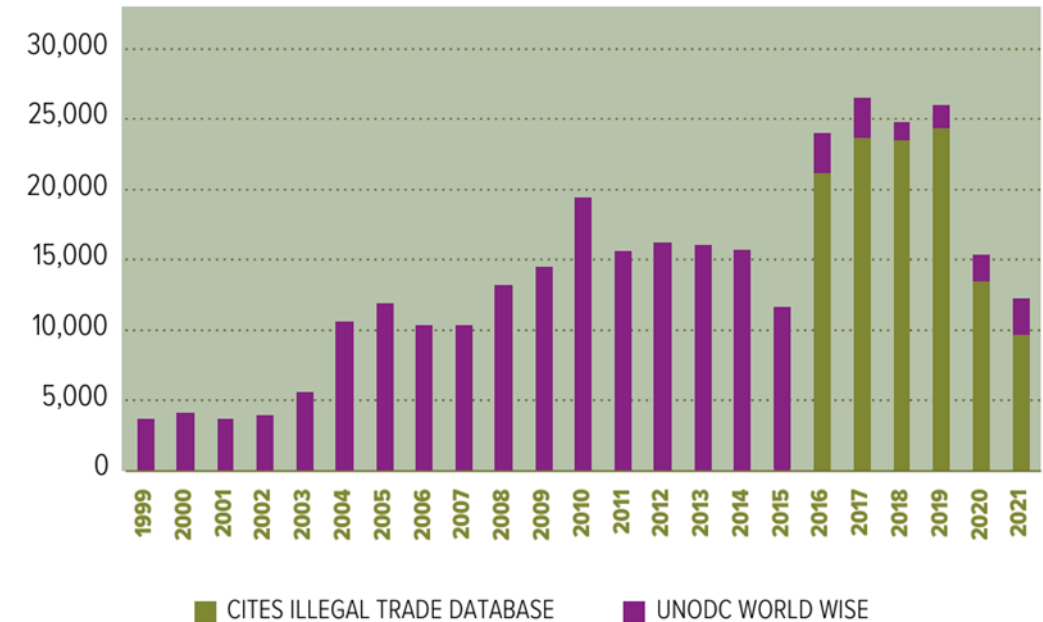
Chapter 5: **What works** to decrease wildlife crime?

Case studies



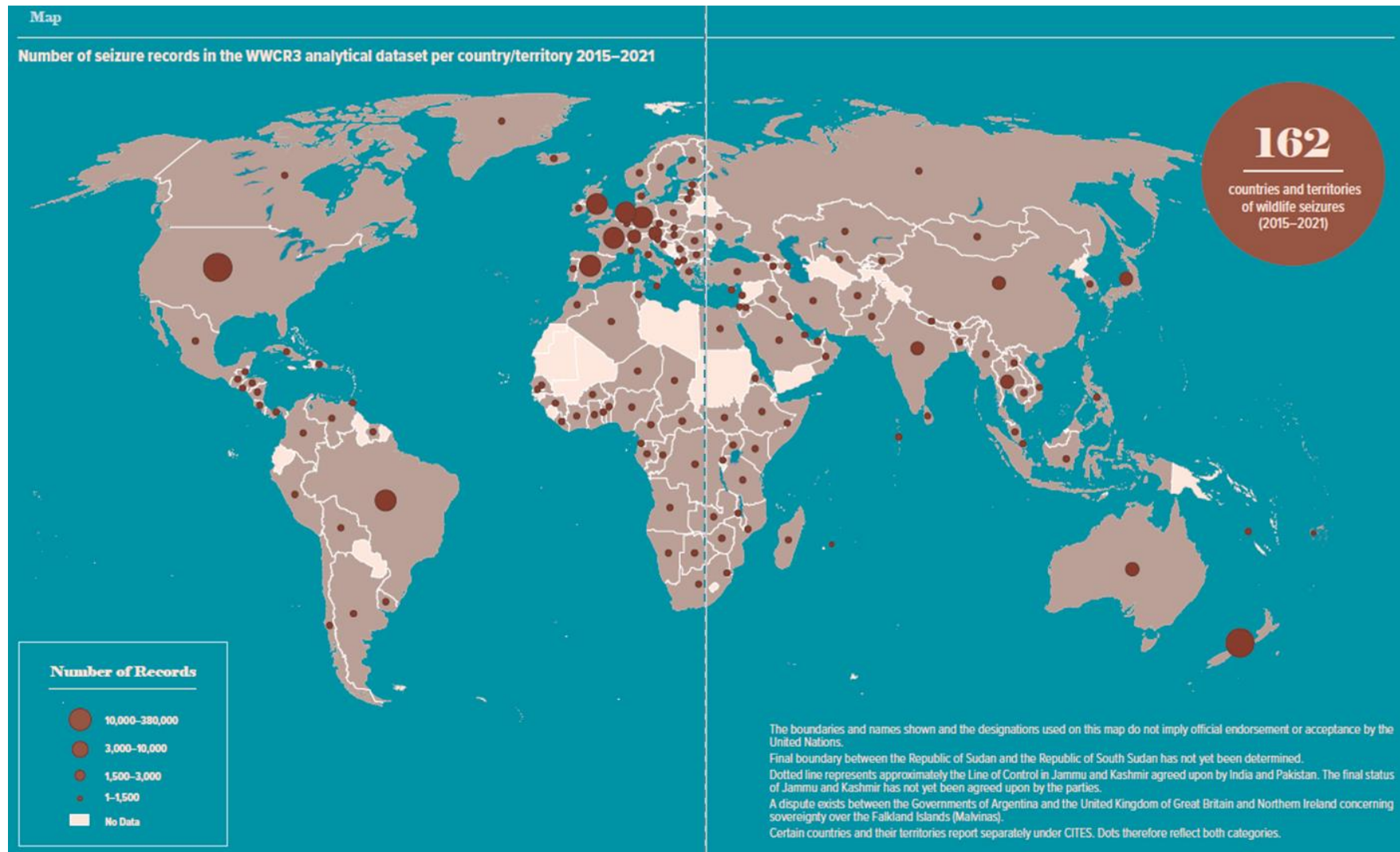
Information sources

- Quantitative analysis:
 - Seizure data focusing on 140,000 records between 2015-2021
 - Triangulation with evidence e.g., on poaching, populations trends, prices, market developments
- Field research in Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria and Peru
- Corruption case review and expert interviews
- Expert survey of emerging issues
- Review of the growing body of academic literature on this topic



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Wildlife crime remains a worldwide challenge

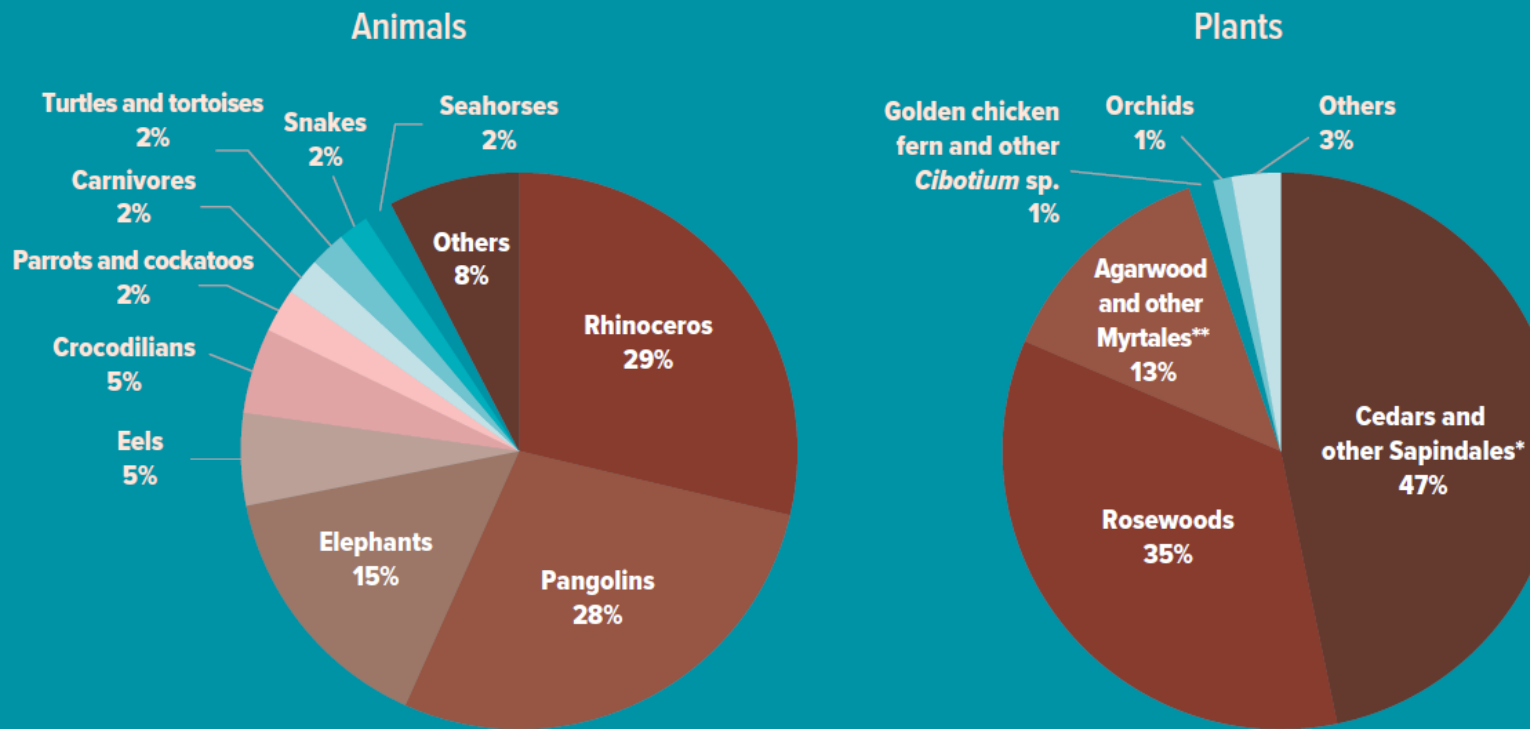


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Diverse species

Species most affected

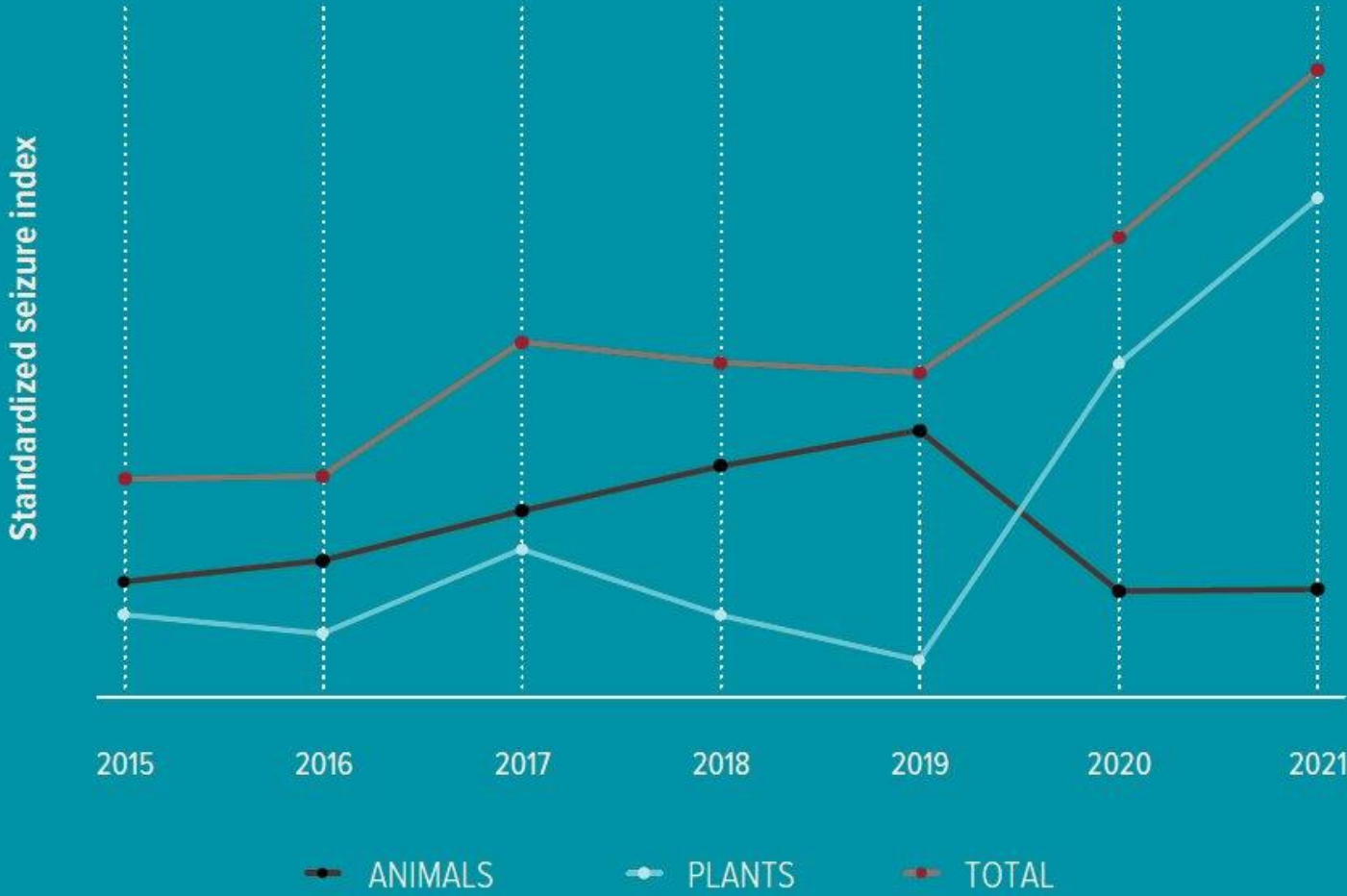
Just 15 broad markets comprised the bulk of the observed illegal wildlife trade during 2015–2021 based on standardized seizure index



* Other Sapindales species include mahogany, holy wood and *Guaiacum*
 ** Other Myrtales species include ramin and eucalyptus

4000 species reported in seizures in 2015-2021

Recent global seizure trends 2015–2021

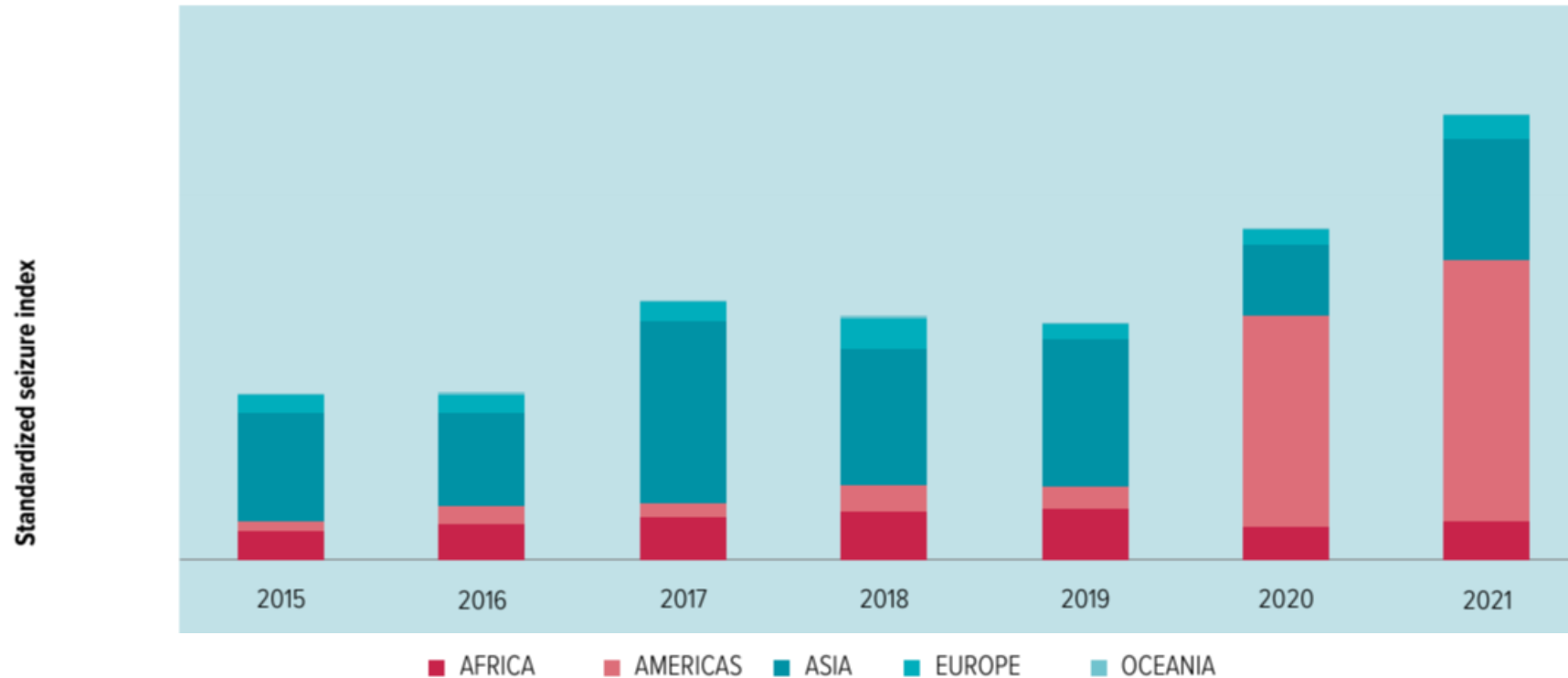


Source: CITES Illegal Trade Database and World WISE (WWCR3 analytical dataset)



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Regions where seizures were made aggregated by standardized seizure index 2015–2021



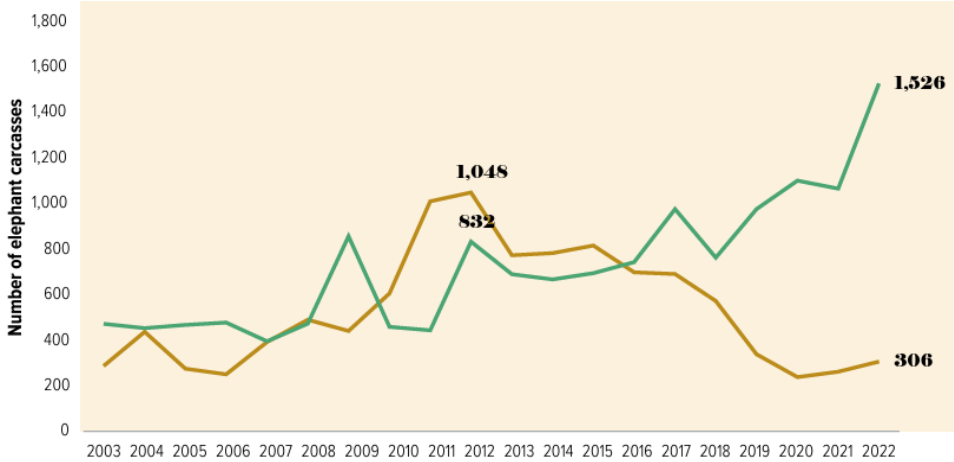
Source: CITES Illegal Trade Database and World WISE (WWCR3 analytical dataset)



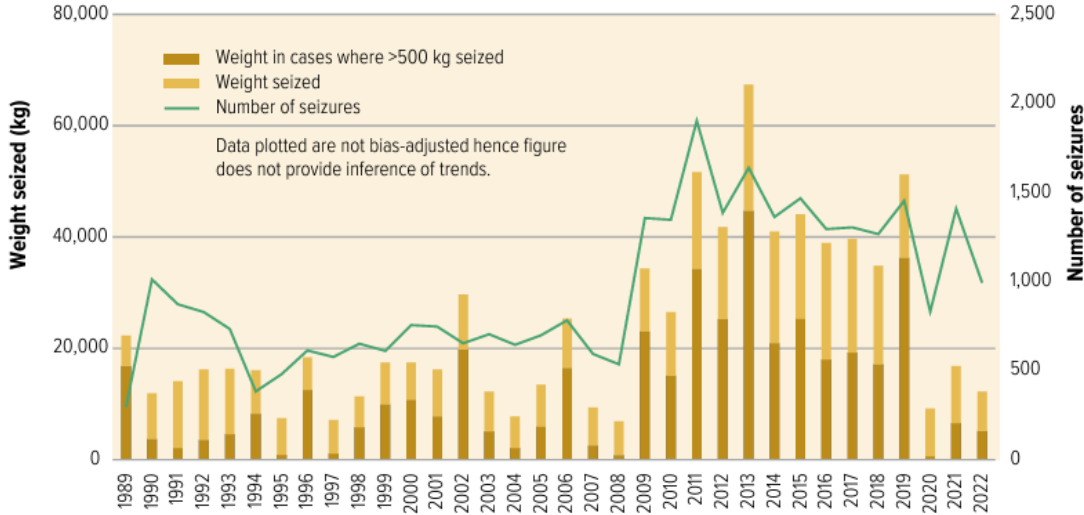
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Some iconic markets declining: elephant ivory

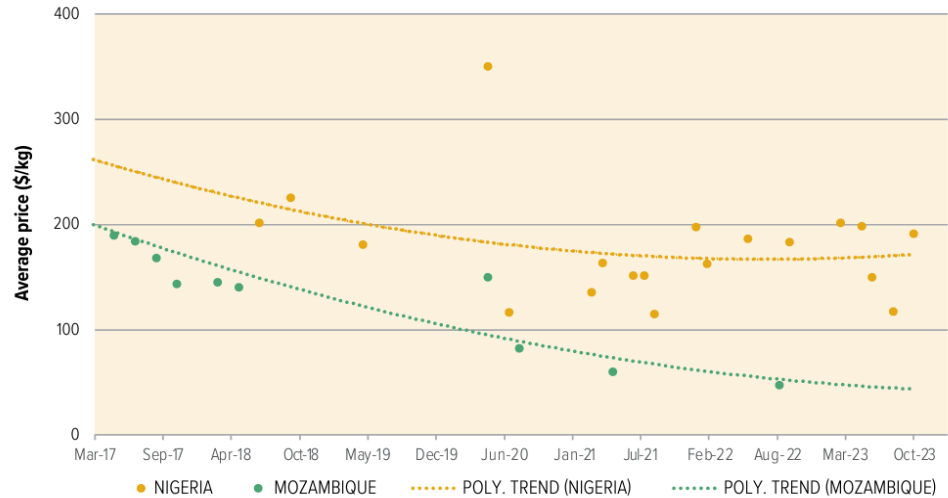
Detected number of carcasses of illegally killed elephants versus those that died of other causes at MIKE sites in Africa 2003–2022



CITES ETIS records of reported number of ivory seizures and weight seized by year 1989–2022



Average raw ivory price (\$/kg) in Mozambique and Nigeria 2017–2023

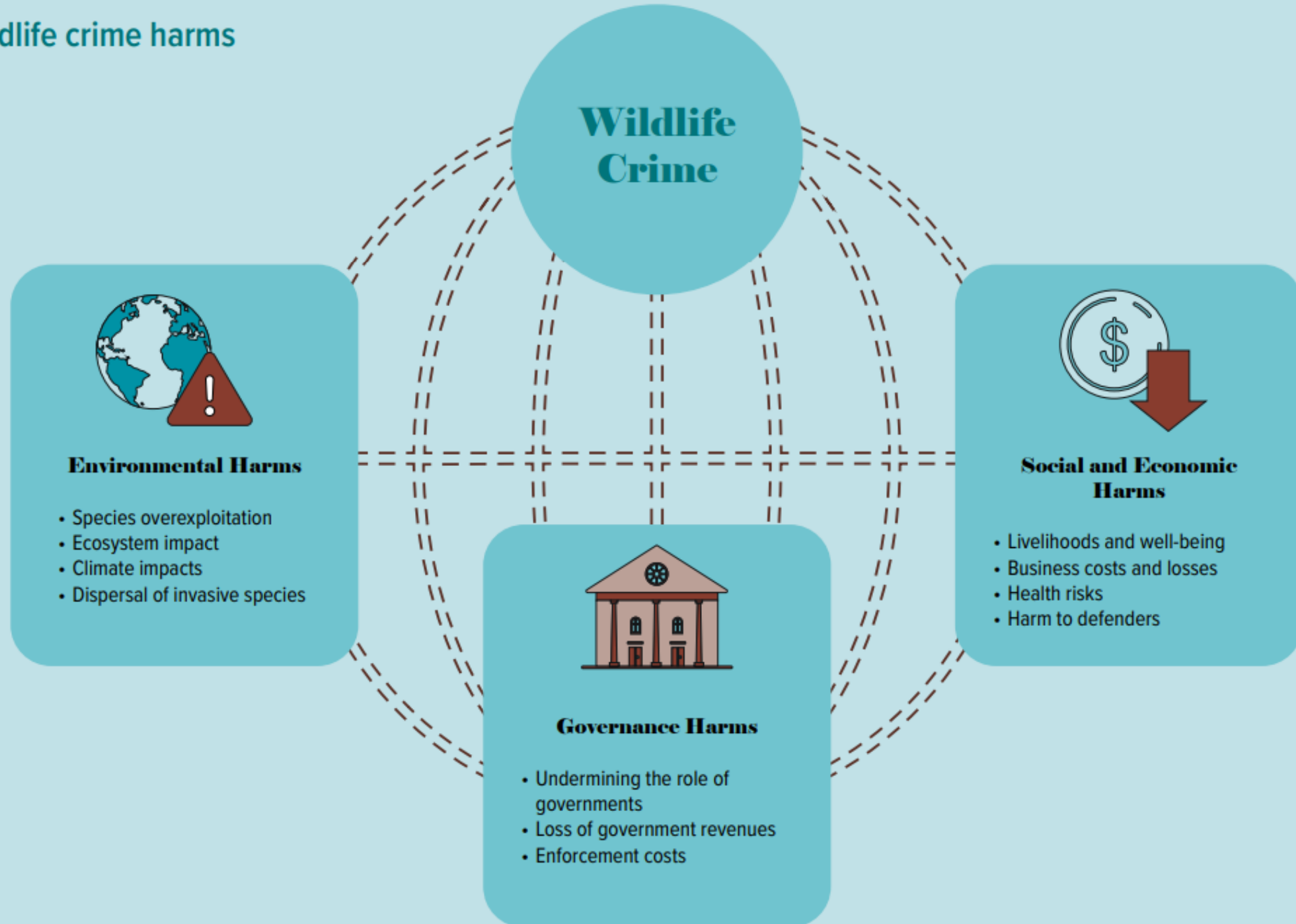


Source: CITES SC77 Doc. 63.1 (Rev. 2)³⁶

Source: Wildlife Justice Commission⁹²

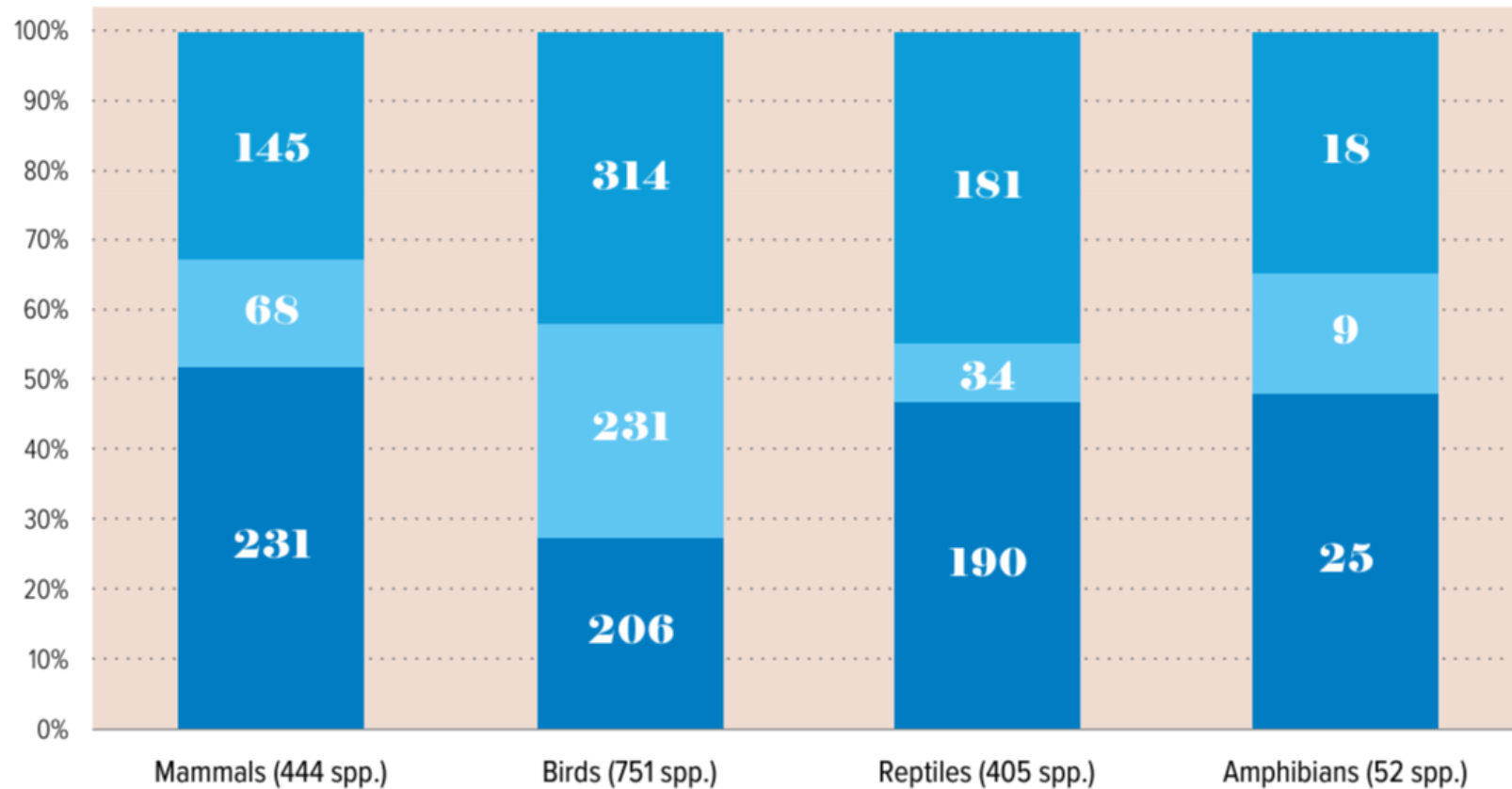
Harms

Wildlife crime harms



Harms of wildlife crime






IUCN Red List conservation status of individual mammal, bird, reptile, and amphibian species recorded in seizures 2015–2021



Source: CITES Illegal Trade Database and World WISE database, IUCN Red List database

■ THREATENED OR NEAR THREATENED ■ LEAST CONCERN BUT DECREASING ■ LEAST CONCERN, STABLE OR INCREASING

Markets with distinct characteristics and drivers

Demand sectors				
	Source of demand	Nature of commodities	Scale of demand	Examples of species in seizures used in this sector
	Food	Perishable and consumed	Mostly sought in bulk demand, some niche markets	Shark fins, pangolins, eels, sturgeons, abalone, orchid tubers
	Medicine	Often dried or processed into less perishable form and then consumed	Mostly sought in bulk	Pangolins, seahorses, big cat bones, costus root
	Mass market pets and ornamental plants	Live animals and plants dependent on care	Generally sought in bulk	African grey parrots, iguanas, cacti and orchids
	Specialist market for live animals and plants	Live animals and plants dependent on care	Rarity is at a premium	Orchids and succulents, reptiles, amphibians
	Exclusive market in goods for adornment, display and demonstration of status	Non-perishable and not consumed. Sometimes processed into manufactured goods	Rarity is often a selling point, but some sought in bulk for manufacture of high-value exclusive goods	Elephant ivory, rhinoceros horns, shahtoosh (wool from Tibetan antelopes), rosewoods

Seeking evidence of what works to reduce wildlife crime

- Multifaceted interventions at **both demand and supply**
- Arrests and seizures are part of the solutions, but these measures alone do not necessarily have **long-term impact**
- Strong coherence and **harmonization** across the trade chain
- Consideration to be given to the social and economic dynamics affecting the illicit economy of **broader sectors** rather than single species
- Predictive responses to species and geographical **displacement**
- More emphasis on **collation and analysis of evidence on the results** from WLT responses



World Wildlife Crime Report

2024



Visit us!



Thank you!



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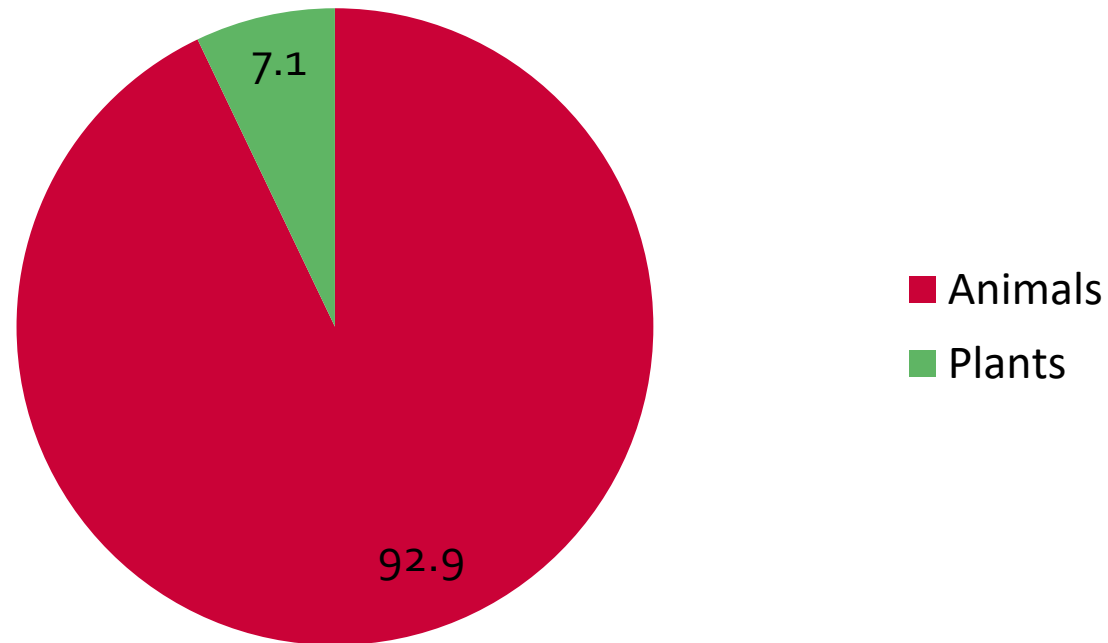
Using the CITES Illegal Trade Database: Case examples from Austria

Martin Rose, Austrian CITES Management Authority, Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology



The Surprise – Seizures by other Parties, Destination AT

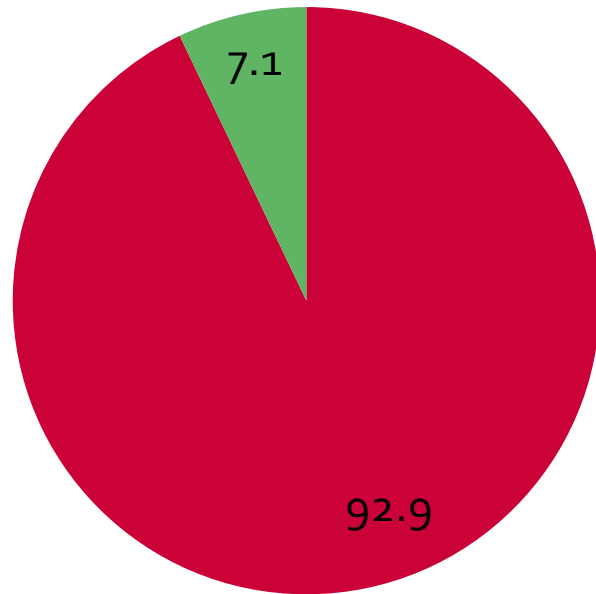
Seizures by EU Parties in %



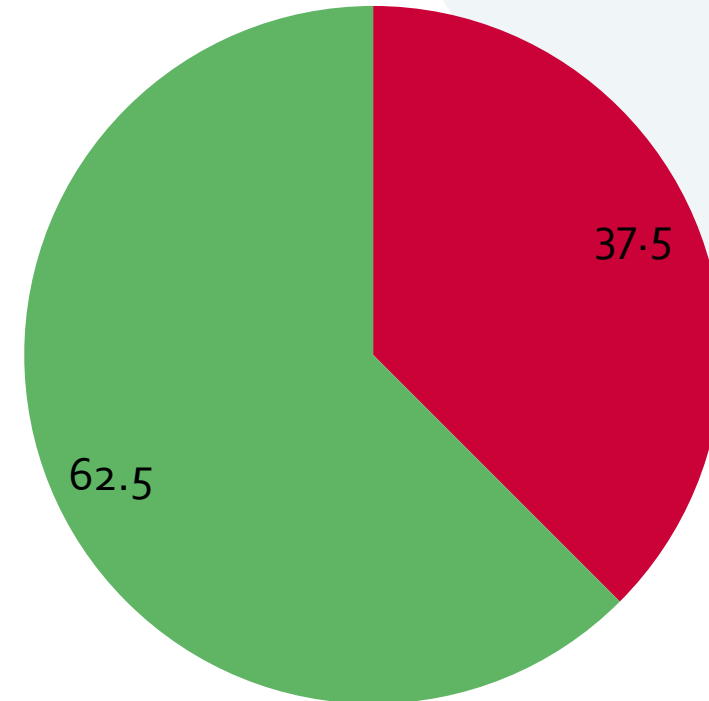
What we already knew,
due to data from the
European Union and
TRAFFIC

The Surprise – Seizures by other Parties, Destination AT

Seizures by EU Parties (%)



Seizures by NON-EU Parties (%)



■ Animals

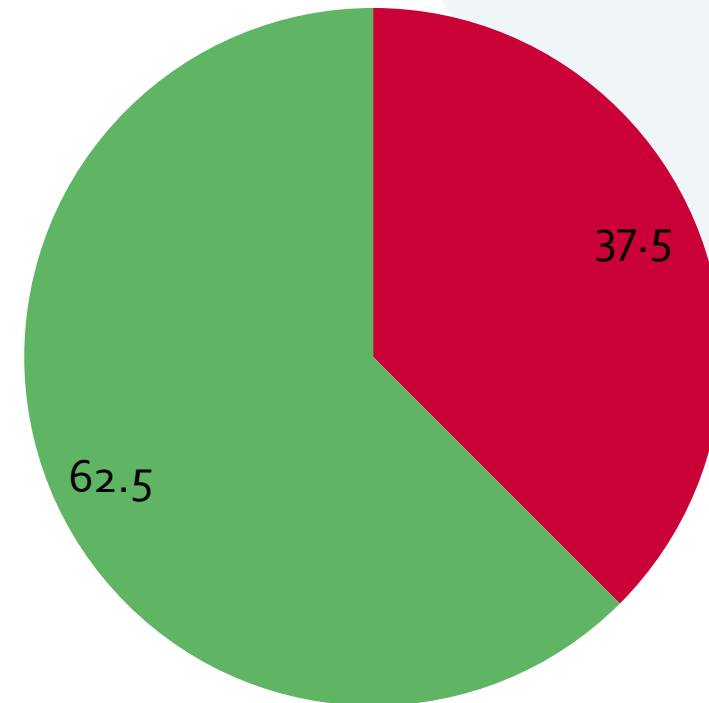
■ Plants

The Surprise – Seizures by other Parties, Destination AT

Including plant
species we never
seized in Austria

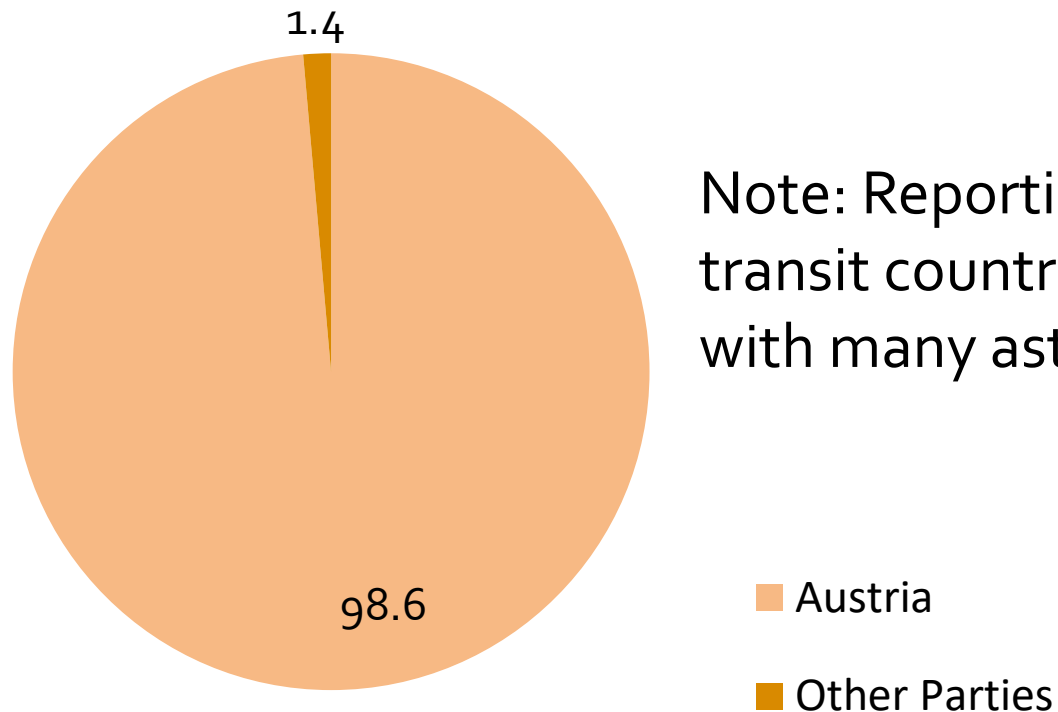


Seizures by NON-EU Parties (%)



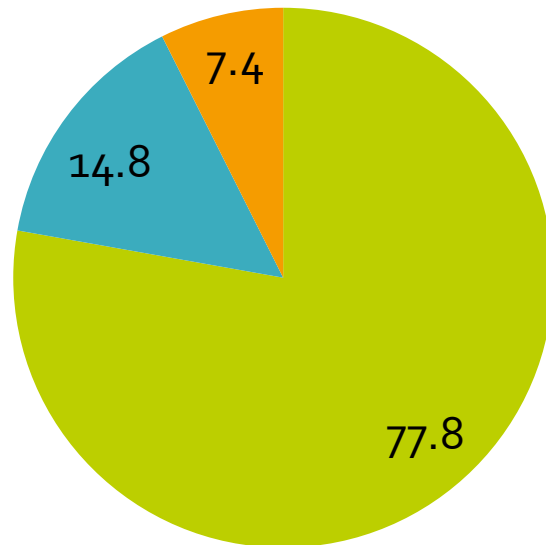
The Accomplishment – Seizures with transit in AT

Reporting Party (%)



The Need for Refinement – Seizures by other Parties, Origin AT

Mode of transport (%)



Note: Reporting on the mode of transport is not included in all data points

-  Air
-  Mail
-  Road



Example: Import eel meat (2020)



- At that time, import of eel meat was not a CITES control priority
- Seizures by other Parties
- Awareness of issue and *modus operandi*
- Targeted enforcement action with “controlled delivery”

Findings of the 2010-2023 Analysis of International Donor Funding to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade

Monica Zavagli, Counter Wildlife Trafficking Specialist, Global Wildlife Program, World Bank





Analysis of
International
Donor Funding to
**Combat Illegal
Wildlife Trade
2010–2023**

- 3rd edition **forthcoming** under the Global Environment Facility-financed, World Bank-led Global Wildlife Program
- Covers Africa, Asia, and – for the first time – Latin America and the Caribbean
- 73 international donors invested over \$3.63 billion dollars in combating IWT during 2010-2023
- Annual average of \$269 million
- 2024 WWCR findings used to help contextualize the analysis

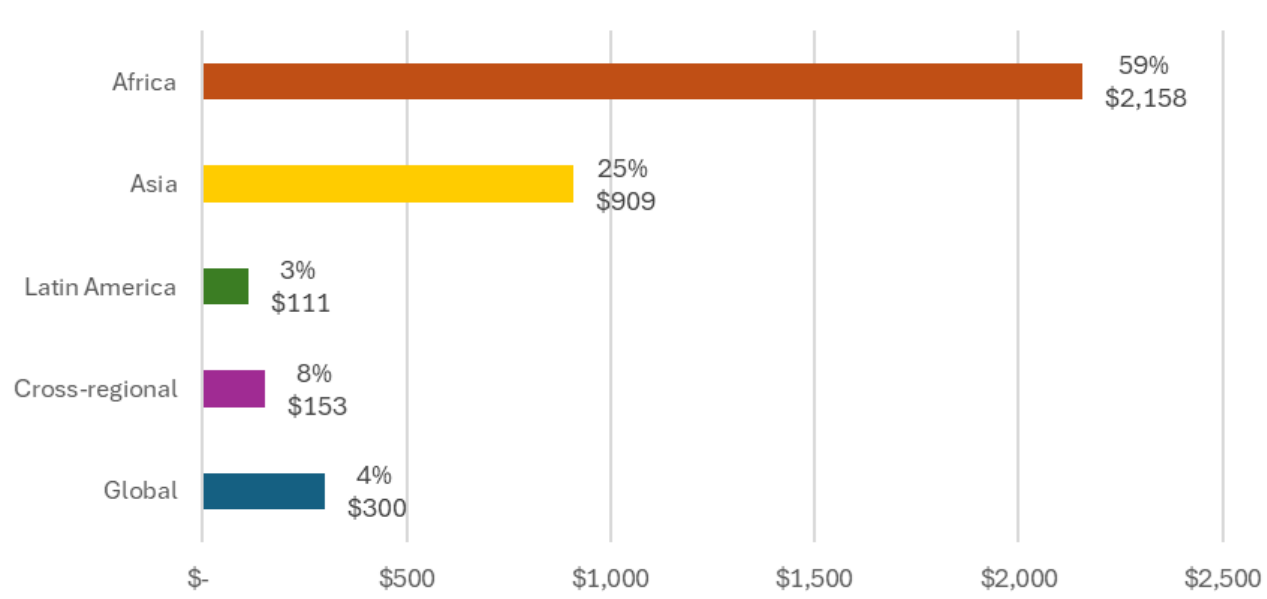


SUPPORTED BY

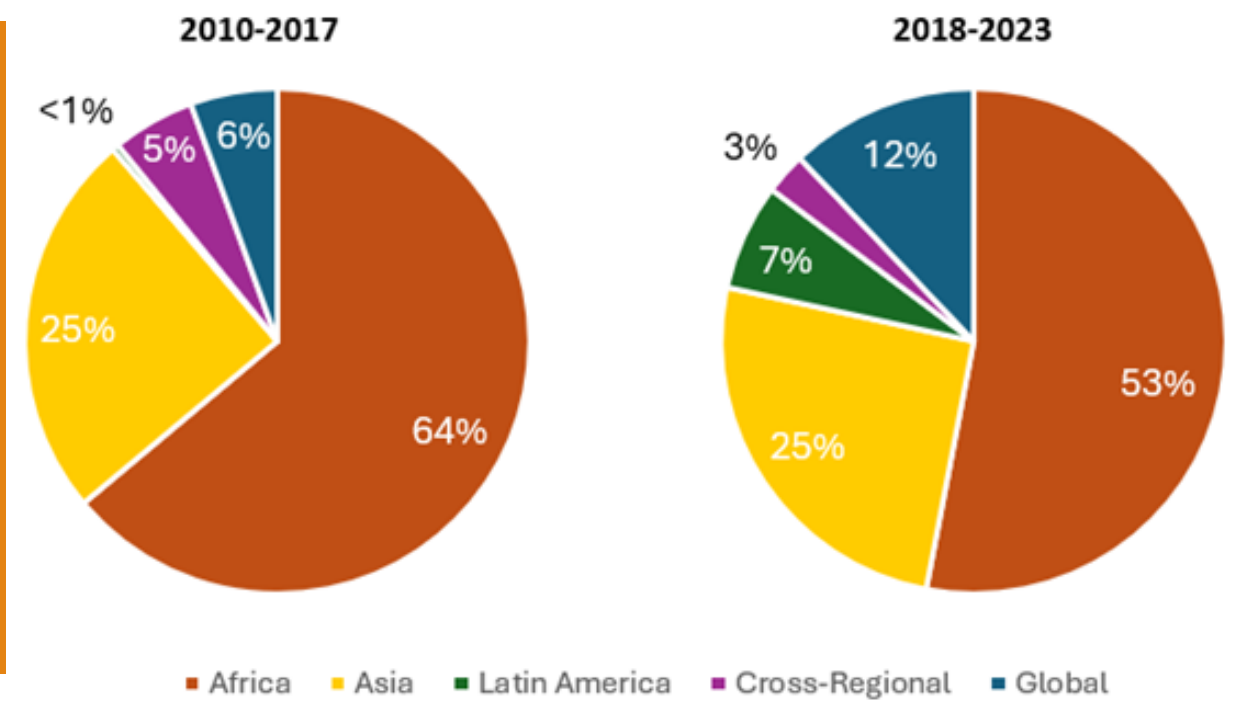


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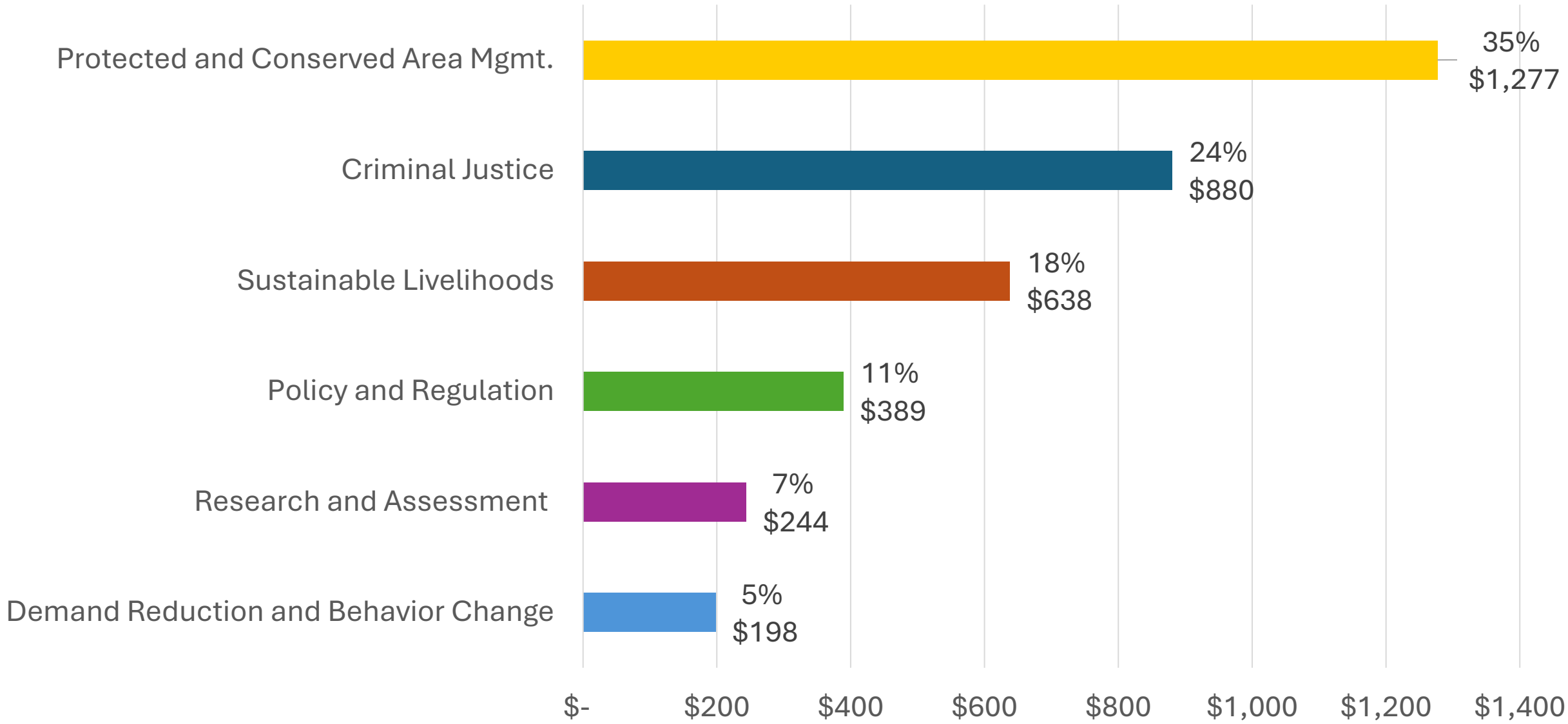


Donor Investment by Geography (in Millions)



- Investment in 89 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America and Caribbean
- ~ 60% of donor investment to Africa, 25% in Asia and 3% in LAC
- From 2018 – investment reduction in Africa vs increased funding for Global and LAC region


Donor Investment by Intervention Category 2010-2023 (in Millions)



Regional Overview

	Africa	Asia	Latin America and Caribbean
Top Recipient Countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania 2. The Democratic Republic of Congo 3. Mozambique 4. Namibia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesia 2. Bangladesh 3. Vietnam 4. Lao People’s Democratic Republic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brazil 2. Colombia 3. Peru 4. Ecuador
Top Funded Intervention Categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected, Conserved Area Management (41%) → • Sustainable Livelihoods (22%) → • Criminal Justice (21%) → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected, Conserved Area Management (37%) → • Criminal Justice (22%) → • Sustainable Livelihoods (15%) → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice (39%) • Protected, Conserved Area Management (18%) • Sustainable Livelihoods (17%)

Research and Assessment; and Demand Reduction continue to be the least funded categories across the three regions



Data is the compass that
guides decision-making
without it, we're navigating
blindly

For more information:
gwp-info@worldbank.org



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Q & A



Closing remarks





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