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WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME

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# Cadeias de valor e fluxos financeiros ilícitos do comércio de marfim e corno de rinoceronte

Resultados do Relatório sobre Crimes Mundiais contra a Fauna e  
Flora 2020



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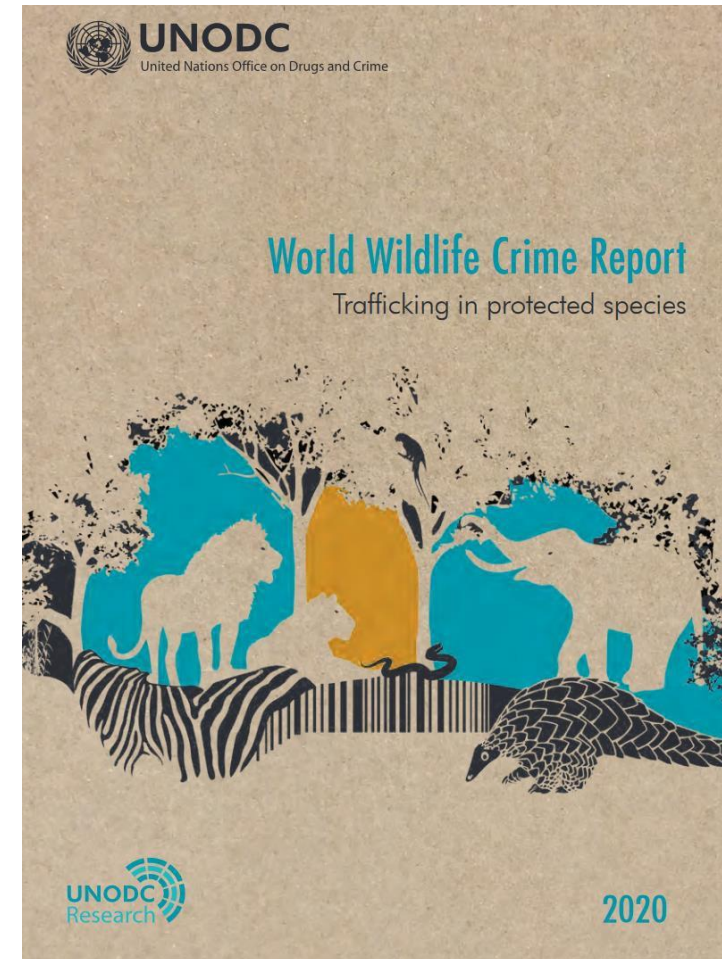
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## Antecedentes

- O UNODC, em estreita colaboração com os Estados Membros, recolhe sistematicamente informações sobre padrões e fluxos de tráfico ilícito de fauna e flora e divulga bianualmente Relatórios sobre Crimes Mundiais contra a Fauna e Flora.
- O tráfico ilícito de animais selvagens é - como todos os outros mercados - principalmente impulsionado pelos lucros, mas o conhecimento sobre o funcionamento dos mercados (cadeias de valor) e rendimentos ilícitos é limitado.
- O preenchimento de lacunas de informação ajuda a compreender a escala do problema e a identificar fraquezas no modus operandi dos traficantes





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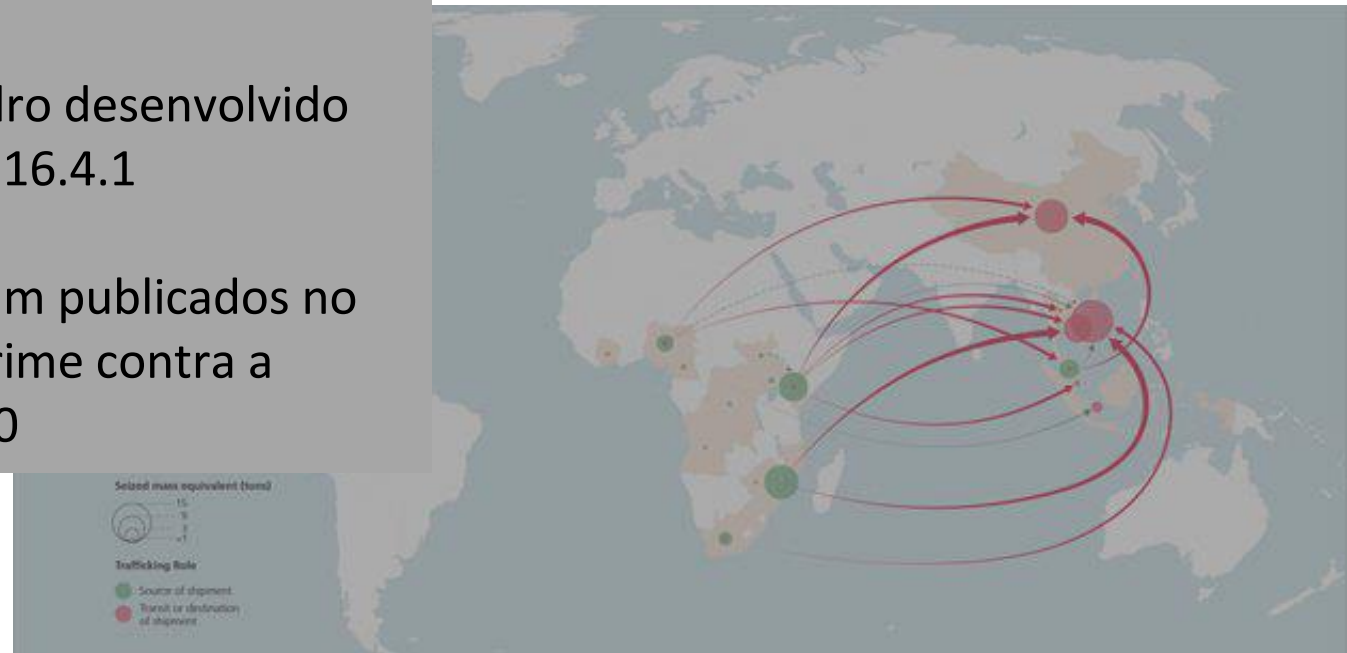


## Cadeias de valor e fluxos financeiros ilícitos

### Sobre a investigação

Cadeias globais de fornecimento de chifres de marfim e rinoceronte, incluindo rendimentos ilícitos gerados e financeiros fluxos ilícitos.

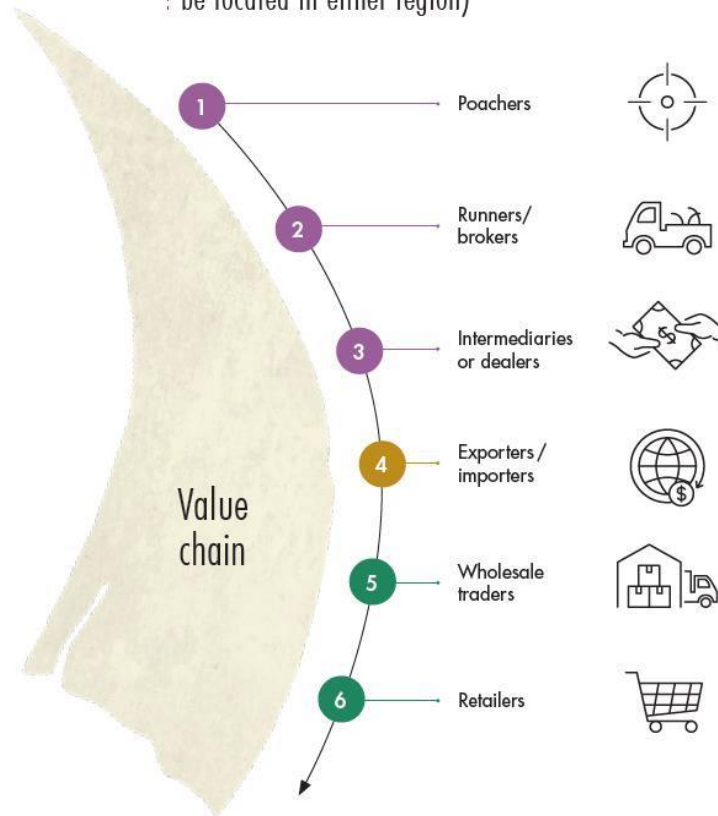
- Aplicação do quadro desenvolvido para medir o ODS 16.4.1
- Os resultados foram publicados no Relatório Sobre Crime contra a Fauna e Flora 2020



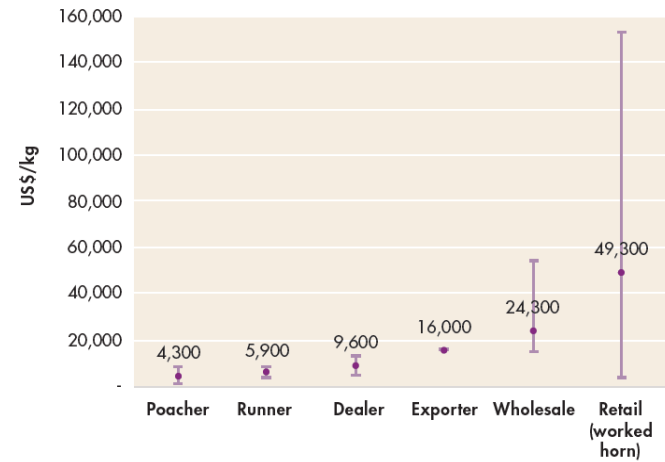


# Um modelo de cadeia de abastecimento

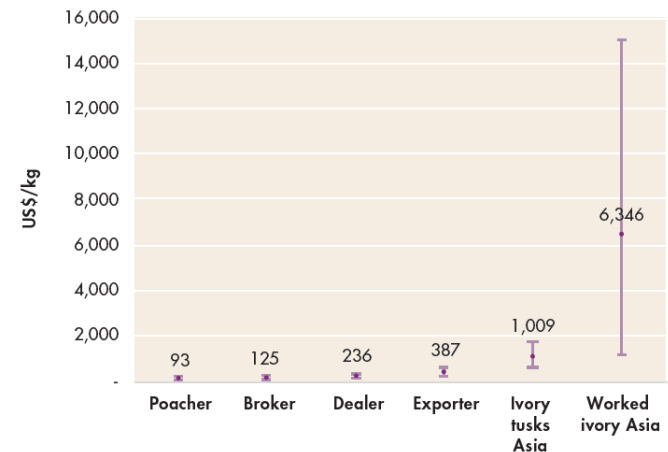
**Fig. 1** Actors along the value chain of rhino horn and ivory (violet actors are thought to be in Africa, green ones in destination countries, yellow may be located in either region)



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



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





## A dimensão do mercado

**Table 1** Annual estimated ivory harvested from illegally killed elephants, 3-year average 2016-2018

SUB-REGION	TONS OF IVORY HARVESTED PER YEAR
Central Africa	19.2 (12.7-32.2) tons
Eastern Africa	25.8 (18.1 - 40.4) tons
Southern Africa	57.1 (42.7-81.2) tons
West Africa*	2.9 tons
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 (88 – 136) tons</b>

Source: UNODC estimates based on modelling by George Wittemyer

**Fig. 3** Rhino horn entering the illegal market, annual average 2015-2017



Note: Numbers are rounded, calculations were done with full precision.

**Table 2** Annual illicit income generated by the illicit trade in ivory and rhino horn (US\$ millions), annual average, 2016-2018

	IVORY	RHINO HORN
<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

Note: International trafficking summarizes intermediaries, exporters and wholesale traders. The income presented as breakdown of the overall market size is the gross income minus the income of the actors earlier in the supply chain. The estimates are to be understood as orders of magnitude, not robust statistics. The numbers are based on the model of a consecutive supply chain: poacher – trafficker Africa – international trade – trafficker Asia – retail Asia. This model is thought to be applicable to a majority of cases, but not all. One such exception would be manufacturing in Africa and direct shipments to end consumers in Asia. The ranges reflect different degrees of uncertainty (see methodology section).



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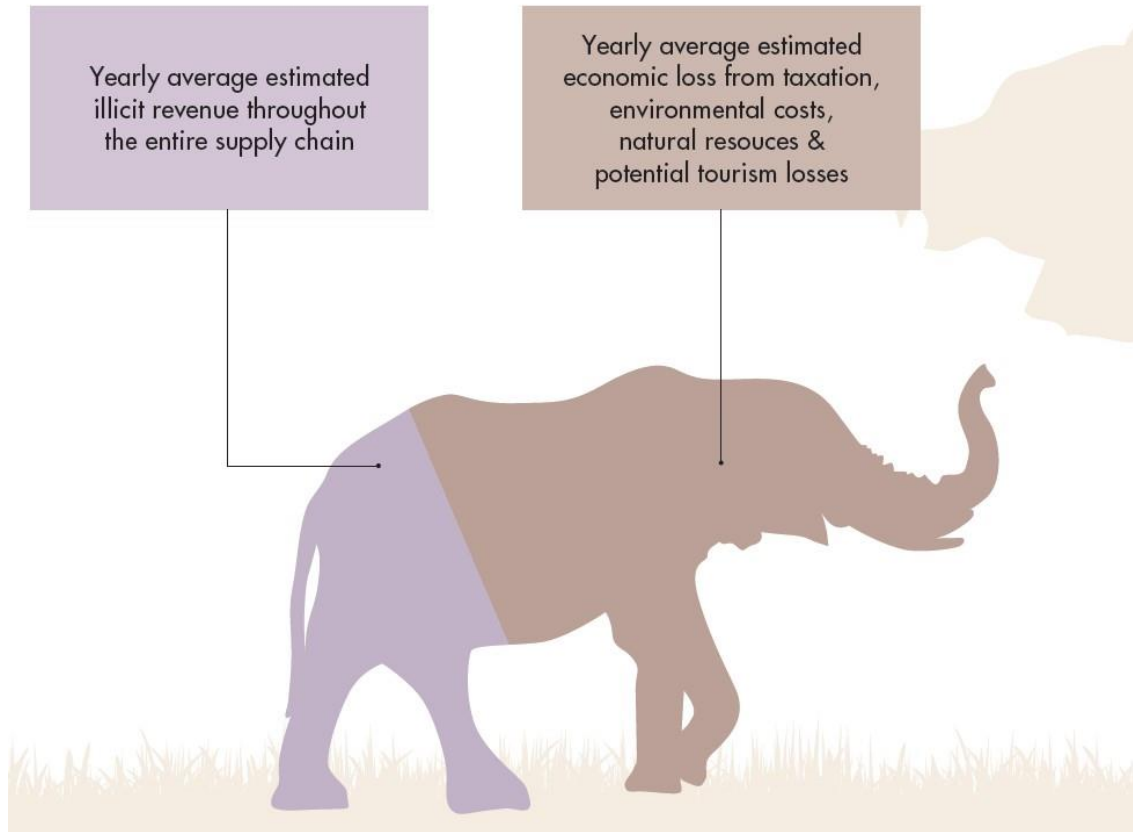


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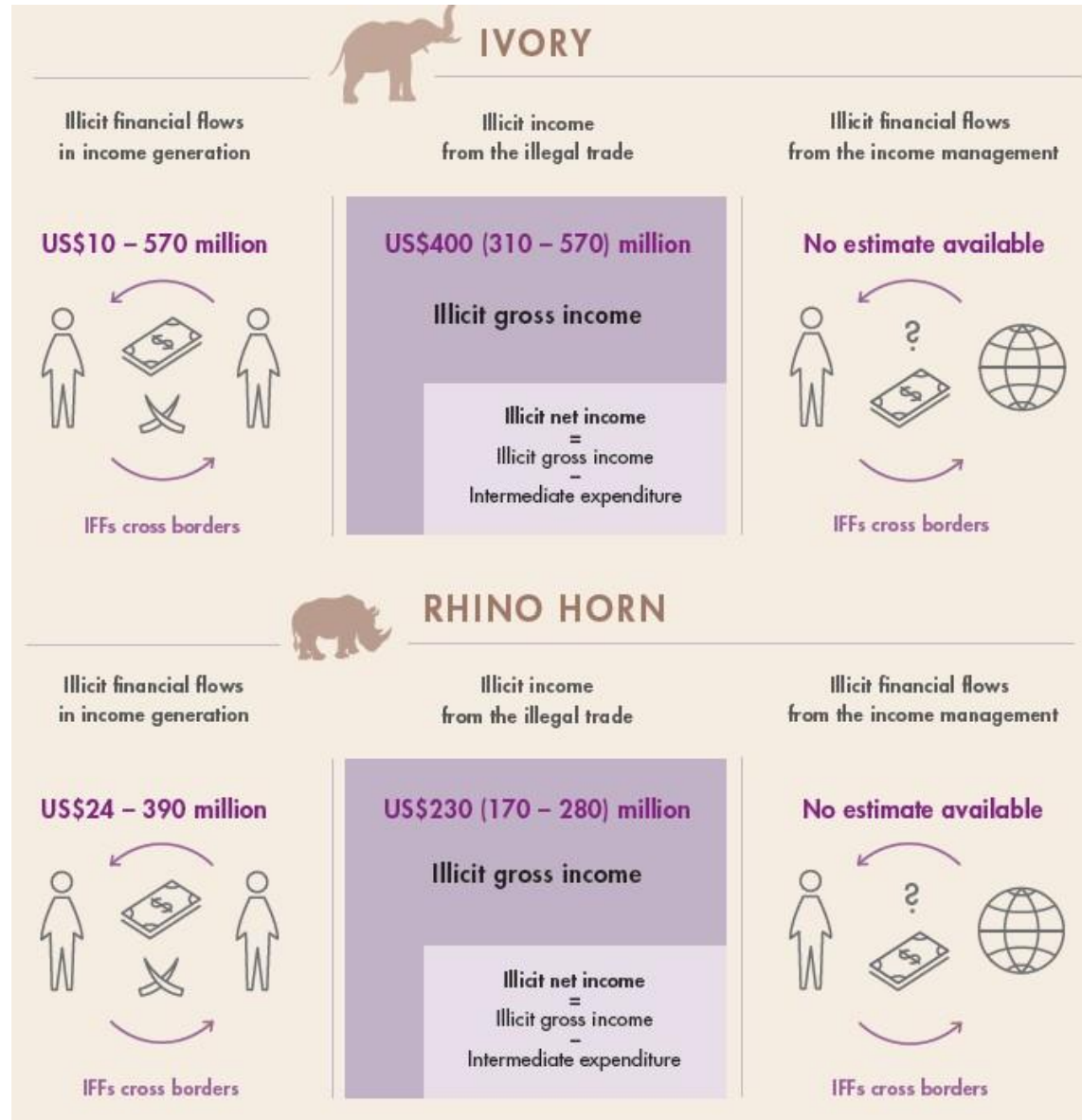
## Medir o valor dos crimes contra a vida selvagem



## Fluxos financeiros ilícitos

Os FFI são fluxos transfronteiriços de recursos que são ilícitos gerados, transferidos ou utilizados ilicitamente (ODS 16.4.1).

- Quanto mais complexa for a cadeia de abastecimento, mais potencial para os FFI
- A localização dos actores também importa: quanto mais diversos forem, maior é o potencial para os FFI
- O marfim tende a ter cadeias de abastecimento mais complexas e diversificadas do que o corno de rinoceronte





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## Considerações finais

### Lacunas de dados e de informação

- Controlo sistemático dos dados de preços para compreender a dinâmica do mercado
- Recolha de informações sobre a oferta e a procura a nível nacional ou subregional
- Informação qualitativa e quantitativa sobre os fluxos comerciais e os actores envolvidos no comércio

### Link para o relatório

- UNODC, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wildlife.html>