

Ivory Stockpile Burns/Crushes

The highlighted text shows the percentage of elephant deaths, in a given number of years, in that particular country.

- 1979 – 1989 **Africa** loses 54% of its elephants in 10 years – (1,300,000 to 600,000)
- July 19, 1989 **Kenya**, Nairobi – 12 tons burned – 1st ever ivory destroyed (worldwide ban begins)
- July 19, 1991 **Kenya**, Nairobi – 6.8 tons burned – 2nd time in Kenya (lost 82% in 16 years)
- January 22, 1992 **United Arab Emirates**, Dubai – 12 tons burned – 1st time in Middle East
- February 14, 1992 **Zambia**, Chilanga – 9.5 tons burned – 1st time in Zambia (lost 80% in 12 years)
- July 19, 2011 **Kenya**, Nairobi – 5 tons burned – 3rd time in Kenya
- June 27, 2012 **Gabon**, Libreville - 4.8 tons burned – 1st time in central Africa (lost 65% in 8 years)
- June 21, 2013 **Philippines**, Quezon – 5 tons crushed & burned – 1st time in ivory-consume country
- November 14, 2013 **United States**, Denver – 6 tons crushed – 1st time in US (Born Free says 5.4 tons)
- January 6, 2014 **China**, Guangzhou – 6.2 tons crushed – 1st time in China
- February 6, 2014 **France**, Paris – 3.1 tons crushed – 1st time in Europe (Born Free says 3.5 tons)
- February 21, 2014 **Chad**, Goz Djarat – 1.1 tons burned – 1st time in Chad (lost 90% in 9 years)
- April 9, 2014 **Belgium**, Brussels – 1.5 tons crushed – 1st time in Belgium
- May 16, 2014 **Hong Kong**, Tsing Yi – 28 tons burned over 1 year – 1st time in HK, largest to date
- March 3, 2015 **Kenya**, Nairobi – 15 tons burned – 4th time in Kenya
- March 20, 2015 **Ethiopia**, Addis Ababa – 6.1 tons burned – 1st time Ethiopia (lost 90% in 30 years)
- April 29, 2015 **Rep of Congo**, Brazzaville – 4.7 tons burned – 1st time in Congo (lost 60% in 10 yrs)
- April 29, 2015 **United Arab Emirates**, Dubai – 10 tons crushed – 2nd time in UAE
- June 19, 2015 **United States**, New York – 1 ton crushed – 2nd time in US
- July 6, 2015 **Mozambique**, Maputo – 2.4 tons burned – 1st time in Mozam. (lost 50% in 5 years)
- August 26, 2015 **Thailand**, Bangkok – 2.1 tons crushed – 1st time in Thailand
- May 29, 2015 **China**, Beijing – 0.7 tons crushed – 2nd time in China

January 26, 2016	Sri Lanka , Colombo – 1.5 tons crushed & burned – 1 st time in South Asia
March 14, 2016	Malawi , Mzuzu – 2.6 tons burned – 1 st time in Malawi (lost 97% in 30 years)
March 31, 2016	Italy , Rome – 0.4 tons crushed – 1 st time in Italy
April 14, 2016	Malaysia , Kuala Lumpur – 9.6 tons crushed & burned – 1 st time in Malaysia
April 19, 2016 (300 killed 1 day 2012)	Cameroon , Yaounde – 2.2 tons burned – 1 st time in Cameroon
April 30, 2016	Kenya , Nairobi – 105 tons burned – 5 th time in Kenya, largest to date
November 12, 2016	Vietnam , Hanoi – 2.2 tons crushed & burned – 1 st time in Vietnam
March 3, 2017 1 st time in India	India , New Delhi – 10 elephant tusks (less than 1 ton) burned –
March 3, 2018	Australia , Melbourne – 0.23 tons crushed – 1 st time in Australia
March 3, 2019 time in Myanmar	Myanmar , Yangon – unknown quantity of ivory crushed – 1 st
August , 2020 CA\$17.4 million)	Singapore - 9 tons crushed – 1 st time in Singapore (estimated
September, 2021	India - 1.3 tons of rhino horn was destroyed
November, 2023	France - 1.8 tons of ivory was destroyed in Reims

Total of 280 tons of ivory destroyed in 34 years.

African Elephant Range Countries at Risk According to ICUN

According to the IUCN's most recent assessments from 2021, the two distinct species of African elephants are classified as follows:

African Savanna Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*): Endangered

African Forest Elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*): Critically Endangered

Because the status of elephant populations varies significantly by country, an entire nation is not simply "at risk." Instead, the risk is assessed based on the health of the specific elephant population within a country's borders. The IUCN assessment and other reports highlight that elephant populations are most at risk in countries where they face high levels of poaching, habitat loss, and human-elephant conflict.

Here is a breakdown of countries where elephant populations are considered to be under significant threat:

Countries with Critically Endangered Populations:

The African forest elephant, which is listed as Critically Endangered, is found in the tropical forests of Central and West Africa. The populations in these regions have been decimated by poaching and habitat loss. Countries with forest elephant populations that are at high risk include:

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Has faced severe population declines due to warfare and poaching.

Central African Republic: Significant portions of its elephant population have been lost due to poaching and conflict.

Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Ghana: These countries are home to forest elephants and have seen significant population reductions and fragmentation of their habitats.

Countries with Endangered Populations:

The African savanna elephant, listed as Endangered, has faced a sharp decline over the last 50 years. While some populations in Southern Africa are stable or growing, many others are in decline. Countries where these populations are at risk include:

Tanzania: Suffered a catastrophic loss of elephants in key ecosystems over a few years, though recent conservation efforts have shown some signs of improvement.

Mozambique and Angola: Both countries have had high carcass ratios, indicating that their elephant populations are shrinking due to poaching and other threats.

Mali and Niger: The desert-adapted elephant populations in this region are at serious risk due to scarce resources, poaching, and political instability.

