

# Report says religion spurs African illegal ivory trade

News in the [October 17, 2012](#) issue

Since the ban on international trade of ivory in 1989, the ivory black market has been on the rise, and a *National Geographic* investigation found that demand for religious art pieces carved out of the precious material has played a considerable role.

“No matter where I find ivory, religion is close at hand,” said investigative reporter Bryan Christy, whose article “Ivory Worship” is included in the October issue of *National Geographic* magazine.

“Elephant poaching levels are currently at their worst in a decade,” Christy wrote. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora estimates that at least 25,000 elephants were poached in 2011, mostly for their ivory tusks.

Philippine Catholics use ivory to construct crucifixes, figures of the Virgin Mary and other icons. The province of Cebu is particularly known for its ivory renditions of the Santo Niño de Cebú (Holy Child of Cebu), used in worship and celebration.

Christy said the Vatican has not taken active steps to discourage ivory trade, which primarily stems from illegal sources. “The Vatican has recently demonstrated a commitment to confronting transnational criminal problems . . . but it has not signed the CITES treaty and so is not subject to the ivory ban.”

“The elephant is a symbol of Thailand and is revered in Buddhism,” Christy wrote. Buddhist tradition holds that the Buddha’s mother dreamed of a white elephant the night he was conceived—a tradition making ivory carvings and amulets even more valuable in some Buddhist cultures.

While China’s market for ivory is primarily secular, Buddhist carvings are incredibly popular as well. Christy found many legal loopholes in efforts to gain access to ivory. In Thailand, native elephant tusks may be used for ivory under certain conditions,

and ivory obtained before the 1989 ban may be traded domestically in any country in the world.

“Because this is about faith, and because faith requires suspension of disbelief, ivory traded for religious purposes doesn’t garner the aggressive scrutiny it might if it were carved into, say, chess pieces,” Christy wrote.

Meanwhile, religious leaders meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, called for an end to the illegal wildlife trade. While announcing their first-ever wildlife conservation partnership with the World Wildlife Fund and the Alliance of Religions and Conservation, the more than 50 religious leaders said it was their moral obligation to protect and care for wildlife.

“We want to add our voice against the threats to the wildlife and degradation of the environment,” said Patrick Maina from the Presbyterian Church of East Africa at a ceremony September 21. “Faith may be the key to turning the corner on this systematic destruction of wildlife and the environment.”

The leaders went on a “wildlife prayer safari” to Nairobi National Park, where they paid tribute to all wildlife killed. They also prayed for the many park rangers who have died in the line of duty across Africa.

“We are at a crisis point in wildlife trade,” said Dekila Chungyalpa, the WWF Sacred Earth program director. She said more animals were killed in 2011, and the largest amount of ivory was seized the same year, than at any other time in history. The seizures equaled 4,000 dead elephants, with rhino poaching in South Africa increasing by 5,000 percent in the last five years. —RNS and ENInews