

LAST GREAT APE ORGANIZATION, CAMEROON (LAGA)
SEMESTER REPORT
January to June 2007

Executive Summary

Very good progress was made during this period on all aspects of LAGA's collaboration with Cameroon's Ministry of Forests and Fauna (MINFOF), with tangible achievements not only in the fields of investigation, arrest, and prosecution, but also in media exposure, government relations, and international activities.

Investigations

- A total of 143 investigative missions were conducted in this period in nine provinces.
- International investigations were conducted in Nigeria, France, and Belgium.
- In January, following the recruitment of a LAGA chief of investigations, planning and reporting structures were re-adjusted and Internet wildlife trade investigations were initiated.

Operations

- Operations were carried out in six provinces against 22 individuals, resulting in 22 court cases.
- The rate of imprisonment for these cases rose to 85 percent.

Legal

- Twenty-two new cases were brought to court and represented. (Many of the cases begun during the period have not yet reached this stage but are still ongoing.)
- In June, one dealer was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment for the murder of an Ecoguard.
- The program that had been initiated to make the legal representation of wildlife cases by the Ministry financially sustainable, without external assistance, was maintained and further developed. Damages awarded reached \$2,000.

Media

- A total of 153 pieces were produced in national media (television, radio, and written press).
- *Wildlife Justice* magazine (a bilingual, bi-monthly journal about the progress of wildlife law enforcement in Cameroon) continued with printing and distribution.
- Training in the media department started on electronic media, with some immediate results.

Management

- Workers showed independence during director's mission trips out of Cameroon.
- The inculcation of LAGA values continued.

External Relations and Policy

- In February 2007 LAGA met with the Prime Minister to brief him on the progress made on wildlife law enforcement and seek for more government support in the ongoing process.
- In several important meetings with the Minister of Wildlife and Forestry and other high officials during this period, LAGA managed to achieve immediate changes in the Ministry.

Strategic Highlights

- Concerted efforts were being made to bring back the four gorillas (the "Taiping Four") smuggled out of Cameroon about six years ago and now living in a South African zoo.
- A well-known trader was arrested with eight bags of chimpanzee meat.
- Chinese links to international trade were identified, and one company in Nigeria trading in Chinese motorbikes to Chad was investigated regarding ivory and lion skin trafficking.
- Wide use was made of media to help create a deterrent atmosphere, and strategic information was collected and provided to the government regarding wildlife crimes.
- Other investigations and operations involved Internet wildlife trade as connected to other criminal activity, such as the illegal sale or adoption of children and illegal immigration.
- LAGA expanded its activities and collaboration outside of Cameroon: in Congo-Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), South Africa, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain, and Gabon.

Narrative Report

Introduction

This report refers to activities from January till June 2007. During this period, LAGA's collaborative work continued to expand both politically and operationally.

This report includes: a description of the progress in each department (Investigations, Operations, Legal, Media, and Management); a strategic overview of LAGA's operations and their impact on wildlife crime in Cameroon; and an account of the progress made with respect to the Cameroonian Government, non-governmental bodies, in the international arena, and in non-enforcement initiatives LAGA has undertaken.

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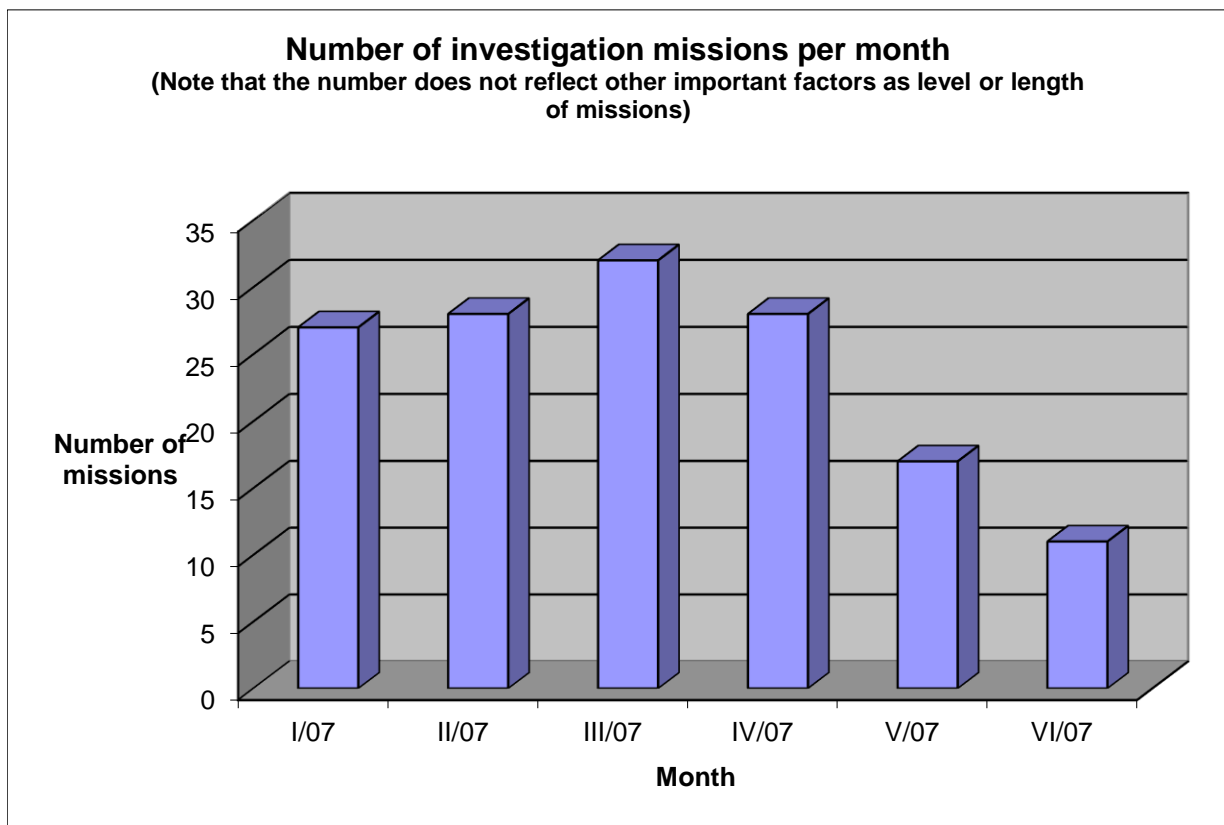
1. Investigations

LAGA's investigations unit has carried out 143 investigative missions in nine provinces during this time, with international investigations in France, Belgium, and Nigeria. The department has experienced structural reorganization and a great improvement in its professionalism.

Twenty-one investigators were tested in the field, three were recruited permanently, and two are still on probation. This intensive screening process is essential for successfully selecting those who place a high value on LAGA's mission, ready to participate and contribute fully to the realization of LAGA's goals, as opposed to those seeking for financial compensation as the main motivational factor.

Following the recruitment of a chief investigator, Internet and international investigations were initiated and the investigations unit re-structured with new responsibilities assigned. New procedures regarding field, Internet, and international investigations were written; guidelines to field investigations and the proper use of equipment were instituted; the writing of field reports and the filing of documents were re-organized. Collaboration with South Africa was very effective resulting in Cameroon's first cyber-crime court case.

Since the beginning of 2007, the unit has shown a high level of professionalism and an increase in the scope of its impact by undertaking investigations relating to wildlife trade but involving additional offences not under wildlife law (including the illegal sale and adoption of children and illegal immigration), as well as international trafficking of ivory and lion skins.

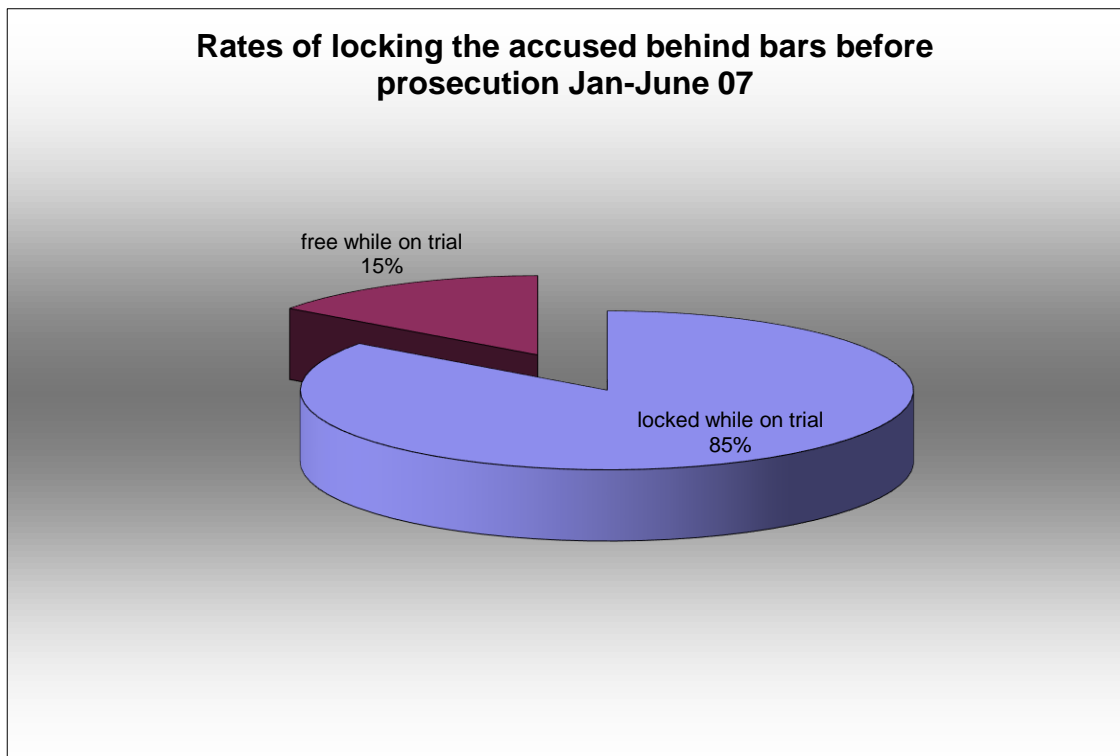


2. Operations

LAGA and the Government of Cameroon carried out operations in six provinces against 22 individuals, resulting in 22 court cases. Operations became more sophisticated over the reporting period, and the rate of imprisonment (of the accused individuals while awaiting trial) reached 85 percent of the cases.

June saw Cameroon's first cyber-crime court case, the product of good collaboration with the authorities of South Africa. While studying the disturbing growth of Internet wildlife fraud in Cameroon over the last two years, LAGA staff also noticed the link between wildlife and other forms of fraud, including illegal immigration and adoption scams. This problem was even discussed by LAGA in a meeting with Cameroon's Prime Minister earlier this year. Interestingly, one of the subjects of this first case was recently deported from Japan for attempted illegal immigration, under suspicion of additional criminal activity.

Operations were conducted in hotspots for the leopard skin and ivory trades, with the goal of sending a strong anti-crime message and assisting in clamping down on wildlife trade in these areas despite the corruption and complicity of local officials.



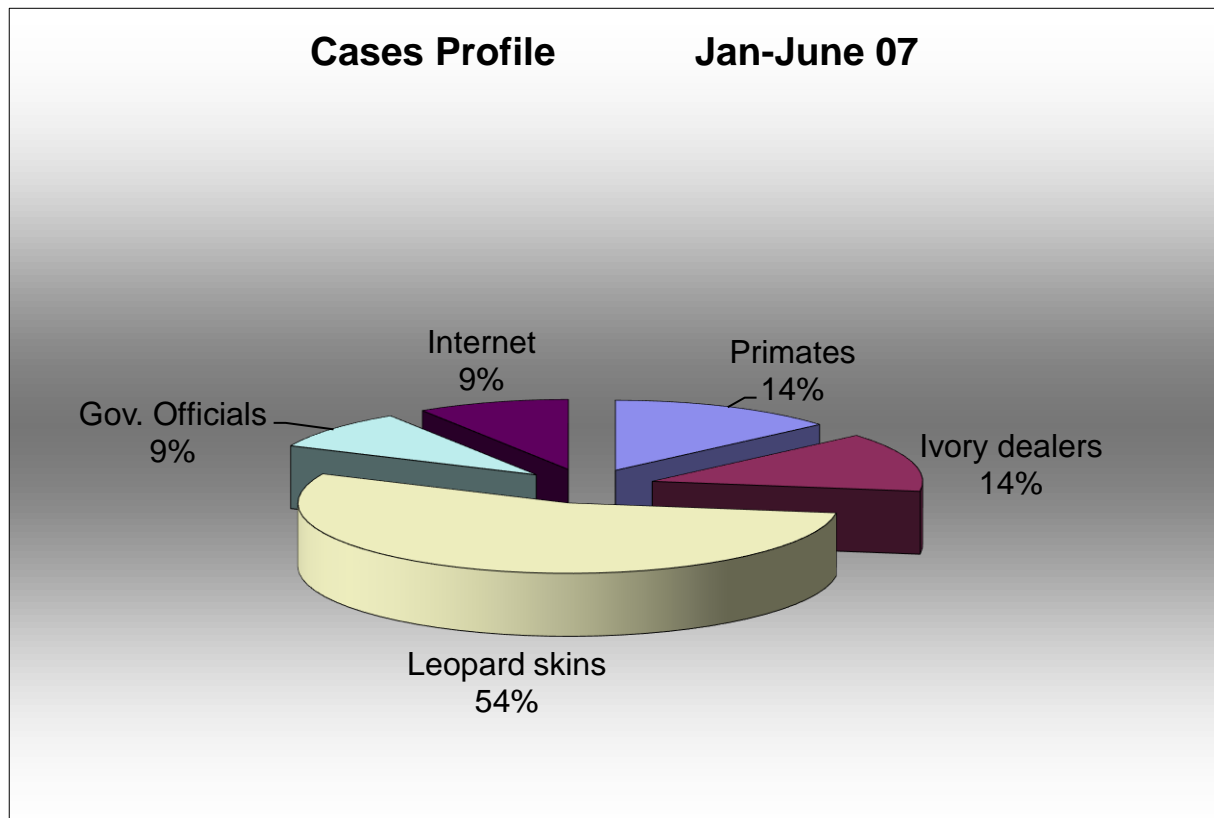
3. Legal

Twenty-two new cases reached the courts during the reporting period, in addition to old cases that were scheduled, followed-up, and tried in various courts. Most of the cases initiated within this period have not yet reached the prosecution stage, but most subjects are being imprisoned throughout the process instead of being allowed to move freely and conduct further criminal acts. In June, one dealer was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment for the murder of an Ecoguard.

In January an Ecoguard incriminated himself in a grave case of corruption while attempting to use his authority to protect an ivory dealer. This is the first case LAGA has initiated against a corrupt Ministry official. In May, an important victory was again won in the fight against corruption. A brigade commander of a small town in the West (a senior officer of the judiciary police) called his superiors to urge their assistance in releasing him and his accomplice. These attempts at obstructing justice were nearly successful, resulting in a decision by the State Attorney to release the accused, but LAGA intervened to help the Attorney General overrule the lower court decision and instruct the court case to be re-opened against the commandant and his accomplice.

Thirty-eight missions were carried out in Center Province. In April, relationships were established with three Provincial Attorneys General (in Center, Littoral, and the Southwest Provinces) and three State Attorneys in the Grand North (in the cities of Maroua, Garoua, and Ngaoundere), all with positive cooperative outcomes and expressions of their readiness and commitment to work with LAGA. In a January meeting with the LAGA Director, the MINFOF Minister agreed to LAGA's request to appoint a permanent legal liaison for wildlife cases.

The program of a self-sustaining wildlife law enforcement system in Cameroon continued, with damages continuing to be awarded to the Ministry. Damage awards reached \$2,000.



4. Media

A total of 153 media pieces were produced and promoted, including numerous articles; all forms of media were targeted—radio, television, and the written press. Subjects consisted of a broad range of wildlife law enforcement issues, including: all LAGA-MINFOF operations and prosecutions, the meeting between LAGA and Cameroon’s Prime Minister, updates on the “Taiping Four” gorilla smuggling case, the case of a Nigerian dealer in parrots, the murder of an Ecoguard in prison, the promotion of wildlife law enforcement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Congo-Brazzaville, links between wildlife crime and other illegal activities (drug trade, adoption scams, immigration), the Ivory Action Plan implementation, and corruption in wildlife law enforcement. Guests featured in these articles included: the Prime Minister of Cameroon, the Minister of MINFOF, the Secretary General, ministry directors, provincial delegates, magistrates, lawyers, local chiefs, Members of Parliament, police commissioners, diplomats, and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The media department was expanding and aiming for a more international audience during this period. LAGA explored the possibilities available through the Internet, such as YouTube and blogs, Web site management, better use of electronic media (including video layout, video editing, and filming), and improved communication (both internationally and domestically). Now, a YouTube search under “Wildlife Law Enforcement” points viewers to footage from LAGA’s latest activities.

The capacity, professionalism, and matching results in this department have been growing steadily. Two media assistants were recruited to augment the capacity of the media department, and a program of intensified media campaigning continued with efficient wildlife sensitization/awareness messages, which involved many stakeholders as guests. Training in the media department started on electronic media, with some immediate results.

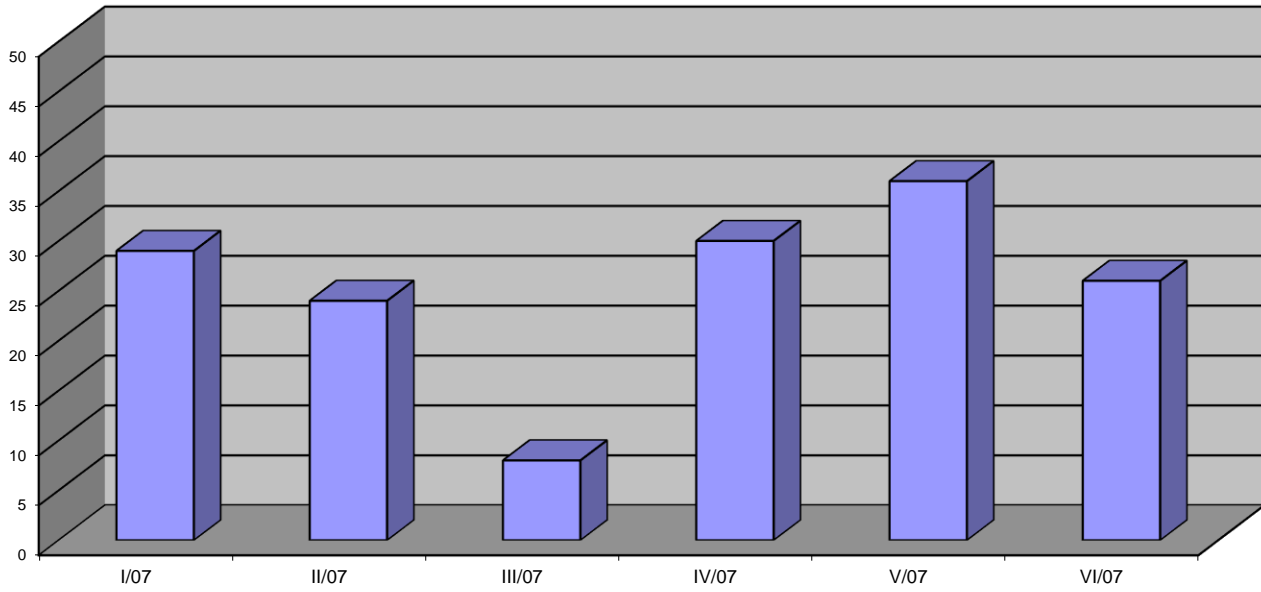
The media department has been focusing on collaborative projects, trying to expand LAGA’s communication strategy. These projects included: meeting with the Director of CCORUD – rural media outreach organization to explore possible areas of cooperation on communication in rural areas; meeting with a community based environmental project of Better World Foundation staff to explore collaboration with local organizations in the domain of non-conventional media (like mobilization of youth or drama); printing and laminating 100 Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance cards, which are to be used for sensitization campaigns against the trade in apes in all border crossing areas of Cameroon; assisting EIA Environmental Investigation Agency in the production of a training film by recording interviews and sending them seven tapes, which included input from a lawyer, ministry officials, customs officers in the field, a police officer, and provincial delegates from different provinces, regarding wildlife law enforcement and specifically the trade in ivory.

The media department of LAGA has also been working with the Central African Regional Programme for the Environment (CARPE) in building up their own database and information systems. This is in accordance with LAGA’s objective to help other NGOs to set measurable standards for their work.

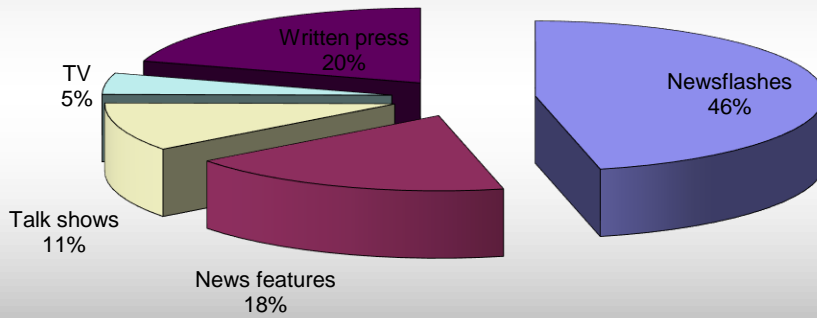
The period also saw the Director of LAGA participating in the BBC program “Outlook.” Contact was made with CBS/60 Minutes to assist in the production of their film on the ivory trade.

The printing and distribution of the magazine *Wildlife Justice* continued. The journal contains interviews with some government officials and diplomats on wildlife law enforcement operations in addition to other articles. The journal focuses mainly on the progress of the wildlife law enforcement process in Cameroon.

Number of Media Pieces Produced and Pushed



Split of Media Pieces



5. Management

Work on organizing LAGA's management structure and developing departmental action plans continued while expanding recruitment in three LAGA departments (Investigations, Legal, and Media). New recruits in the investigations unit received training in data analysis and on Internet investigations, with concrete results in the first cyber-crime case in Cameroon.

The inculcation of LAGA values continued through interactions with current workers and through the implementation of LAGA's recruitment policy: "LAGA is more of a family than an NGO—a very small group of people who stand up for each other." Close friendships are formed by sharing the hardship of the struggle against wildlife crime and the constant tension that accompanies LAGA's mission—workers become a family fighting together for one goal. This is much more than an anecdote, this is a management approach, though one that is more developed in the competitive private sector: develop the inner motivation of your staff by appealing to their psychological need to belong, and make them stakeholders in the success or failure of your organization.

These values bore results during the many months (April, May, June) that LAGA's director went out of Cameroon on missions. The excellent results on all fronts proved the growing capacity and independence of LAGA's departments. It gave an opportunity for the LAGA family to prove their initiative and ability to run LAGA successfully when the director is away.

This reporting period also saw the beginning of capitalizing on the LAGA experience in the write ups of manuals and essays analyzing work strategy and results analysis in order to disseminate, later on, LAGA's lessons on wildlife law enforcement and the fight against corruption.

6. External Relations and Policy

During this reporting period, LAGA held many meetings with highly placed government authorities within and outside of Cameroon, cooperated with local and international NGOs, participated in conferences, and won awards.

In February, LAGA met with His Excellency the Prime Minister of Cameroon to brief him on the progress being made on wildlife law enforcement, to present the challenges faced, and to seek for more government support in the ongoing process. Achievements that were discussed included the increased rate of prosecution of wildlife criminals (one case per week), the wide use of media in creating a deterrent effect, and the collection of strategic information that has provided the government with information on wildlife crime. Such information has verified that Cameroon is a junction for illegal wildlife products arriving from East and Central Africa and moving through to Nigeria—a country that is known to be both a center of wildlife crime on the continent as well as a transit point for illegal wildlife trade to the rest of the world. Given Cameroon's important position regarding international trade routes for trafficked wildlife, Cameroon is well-placed for tackling wildlife crime both nationally and internationally.

In regard to challenges, LAGA briefed the Prime Minister on: the “Taiping Four” international smuggled gorilla affair; Cameroon's smuggled ivory problem, particularly the seizure of 3.9 tons of ivory in Hong Kong (Cameroon has received high praise for this investigation); and Internet fraud. The increase in cyber-crime is one example of how wildlife trade is connected to other forms of crime and needs to be tackled with a more holistic and political approach.

LAGA met with the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife last January. In a long working session, LAGA's Director explained two major difficulties going back to September: one concerning the National Brigade and the other the Legal Unit. The Minister expressed himself freely on the issue of corruption and encouraged LAGA to continue and assist in the fight against corruption within his service. He pledged changes in the Legal Unit as well as increased capacity within the Department of Wildlife as a solution for the problems with the National Brigade.

Many meetings were held with the Secretary General of MINFOF, Technical Adviser No. 1 of the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Nature (MINEP), to discuss possible areas of more collaboration on wildlife law enforcement. An emphasis was placed on the conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding and on the return of the “Taiping Four” gorillas.

LAGA met and worked with several NGOs about possible areas of collaboration in the Congo Basin (FGF – Forest Governance Facility, SNV – The Dutch Cooperation Agency, Living Earth Foundation - community based environmental project, CED – Center for Environment and Development, the Wildlife Conservation Society in the DRC, and World Wildlife Fund in Gabon). LAGA discussed with the Focal Point of CARPE the possibility of including LAGA in CARPE's institutions as steering committee and advisory board members; LAGA also inquired into the application for CARPE funds and other assistance from CARPE Focal Points in the DRC and Congo-Brazzaville for LAGA's future work in the sub-region. LAGA met with the United Nations Development Programme Project for the Support of Management of Natural Resources (UNDP APREN) to solicit political support for the wildlife law enforcement process and verifying possibilities for grants outside the APREN program.

LAGA also met with the Executive Secretary of the Bioresources Development and Conservation Programme-Cameroon (BDCPC) on the inclusion of LAGA's case study of wildlife law enforcement in the national assessment of the Access Initiative. The Executive Secretary of the Conference of Central African Forest Ministers (COMIFAC) had acknowledged LAGA's unique

achievements in assisting the Government of Cameroon in the application of the wildlife law. Using LAGA as a rare case study for the application of the African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (AFLEG) declaration on wildlife law, he decided to send a letter to all the Central African Environment Ministers to assist in the replication of LAGA and the lesson learned from its work. He also suggested signing a letter of funding endorsement for LAGA.

LAGA also met with: the American Ambassador, who pledged his full support of wildlife law enforcement by promising to appoint a focal point in the Embassy for dealing with wildlife cases; the British High Commissioner, as a follow-up to the meeting with the Prime Minister of Cameroon, to discuss the current challenges faced in wildlife cases; Minister of MINFOF, about the solution of specific wildlife cases; the Minister of Justice, regarding the case of 3.9 tons of smuggled ivory; and a representative of the German Cooperation in Cameroon (GTZ), on the support of the Prime Minister for wildlife law enforcement and building relations with the German Embassy.

The month of March saw the first indications that LAGA's vision for 2007 could be realized. LAGA had already succeeded in establishing a national model for NGO-government collaboration on wildlife law enforcement by moving Cameroon from a baseline of zero wildlife prosecutions in mid-2003 to a rate of one prosecution per week against a major wildlife dealer, most of whom were engaged in cross-border trafficking. In 2007, LAGA's objective has been to replicate this model in two more countries in the sub-region and establish a similar model for international collaboration on large-scale wildlife trafficking. In March LAGA carried out important investigations outside of Cameroon and increased collaboration with other countries in field missions. LAGA's program to replicate Cameroon's wildlife law enforcement process in the DRC and Congo-Brazzaville received an important boost when the United Nations Environment Programme Great Apes Survival Project (UNEP GRASP) approved funds for wildlife law enforcement workshops in Kinshasa and Brazzaville to be led by LAGA along with other regional experts.

The month of May signaled the beginning of LAGA's replication phase and highlighted LAGA's importance in the international arena: missions in the DRC and Congo-Brazzaville; participation in the CITES African Elephant Dialogue meeting; a meeting between LAGA and Living Earth field staff to develop new tactics and strategies for fighting ivory trafficking through Djoum (near the Dja Wildlife Reserve); and a meeting between LAGA's Director and the European Union Environment Department on fighting corruption in the sector.

LAGA carried out a mission in the two Congos in order to assess the potential in developing wildlife law enforcement beyond Cameroon. LAGA used recommendations of replication of the model to the countries by different bodies including COMIFAC and CARPE. The missions were very successful and included high-level meetings with a wide range of stakeholders, including the Ministry in charge of wildlife, judiciary, police, lawyers, NGOs, media, investigators, and others. This new phase of LAGA's work will involve two aspects:

1. Promoting law enforcement by establishing precedents.
2. Creating a structure to sustain effective law enforcement.

LAGA does not wish to open branches in each country, however, but rather to collaborate with existing structures, strengthening and supporting them to play a similar role to the one LAGA is undertaking in Cameroon.

The month of June highlighted LAGA's role in the international arena while maintaining very good results without the in-country presence of LAGA's director. . In Cameroon, LAGA also assisted in the coordination of a workshop on environmental protection and law enforcement between the Forest Governance and the Caucus of Parliamentarians, signifying more involvement in pushing the wildlife law enforcement agenda in high political level. LAGA played an active role at the

Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), particularly regarding the negotiated ban on ivory trade: LAGA had joined the Cameroonian delegation, in the rare status of a formal member and not an NGO observer. At this meeting, LAGA was honored with two awards concerning its work:

1. The Bavin Award for extraordinary achievements in wildlife law enforcement was given to LAGA by the Secretary General of the convention. It is given once every three years. LAGA is the first NGO to win this award.
2. The Interpol Ecomessage Award, given once a year, was presented to the Government of Cameroon for its work with LAGA on the investigation of the large-scale ivory trafficking case in May 2006, as the most significant work done through the Interpol on wildlife crime in the past year.

7. Strategic Overview of Wildlife Crime in Cameroon and Operations' Impact

Beyond the number of operations and their effectiveness there is an even more important factor in evaluating LAGA's work: the strategic value of the operations in reducing the level of illegal wildlife trade. In this regard, LAGA is choosing diversified operations, which carry an added value by exposing and mapping the different angles of wildlife crime in Cameroon. Consequently, LAGA-MINFOF's work sheds light on the nature of illegal wildlife trade in the entire sub-region. The strategic focus over this period was on great apes, ivory, and leopard parts, including special attention to international ivory trading routes and hotspots of trafficking in these species in Cameroon.

7.1 Primates

The "Taiping Four" gorilla trafficking affair exposes a different angle in combating illegal trade in apes: the political fight against the international players of the trade. The "Taiping Four" are four gorillas that were smuggled from Cameroon to Nigeria to the Taiping Zoo in Malaysia, which paid 1.6 million dollars in this illegal deal. Ever since the discovery of this affair by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) in 2002, Cameroon has been demanding the return of the gorillas in accordance with CITES guidelines. The work on this issue has been constant throughout the period of this report as LAGA has been in the center of more negotiation between the governments as well as within Cameroon increasing cooperation between the different ministries involved and with the diplomatic mission of Cameroon in South Africa. LAGA also produced and pushed dozens of radio, TV, and written press pieces sensitizing the public about this affair. As a result, plans are now underway to bring these four gorillas back to Cameroon, and many meetings are being held with the Secretary General MINFOF, Technical Adviser No. 1 of MINEP, to ensure the animals' return.

In March, a trader specializing in protected wildlife species was arrested in Bamenda with eight large bags of chimpanzee meat. The dealer was observed regularly trading in protected wildlife species, including apes, between Bamenda and Kumbo in the Northwest Province.

In May an operation was carried out against an ape trafficker dealing in live chimpanzees in Nanga Eboko. Nanga Eboko has been an area of concern regarding the trade in great apes for some time. Officials have been keeping pet apes in their houses as if they are above the law while trade through the town intensified. In Defense of Animals-Africa had been leading an effort last year to apply pressure and diplomacy in an attempt to change things there. Recent LAGA missions indicated that little has changed. LAGA's operation was against one of the regular dealers who had been observed trading apes between Nanga Eboko and Yaounde. Another operation in Douala involved a hotel owner trying to sell a baby drill. He was even producing a receipt for the sale. The drill is in the Limbe Wildlife Center.

7.2 Ivory

The international investigation of 3.9 tons of seized ivory still echoed this year, with other routes being discovered from Chad through Cameroon to Nigeria, with involvement of a company dealing in motorcycles. A tracking device was purchased especially for tracing this route and monitoring the movement of trucks transporting ivory. The smugglers are professional, and the concealing methods they were using are new to the customs authorities. A full, confidential report concerning this investigation has been shared with relevant authorities; a public version of it will be circulated soon.

In February there was an operation in the South involving the capture of a major ivory dealer. The Djoum area had been identified by LAGA and the Department of Wildlife as a hotspot for ivory trafficking that had been flourishing in recent months, due to the corruption and complicity of local officials. Against this background, LAGA began targeting investigations, operations, and media efforts towards this area. As a result of a good collaboration between the Department of Wildlife and LAGA, an operation on February 26 brought the arrest of two individuals trading in protected species: one was a known ivory dealer, already a fugitive in another ivory case, the other was an Ecoguard who admitted to working with the ivory dealer and to owning the protected species seized. The Ecoguard, in trying to use his authority to protect the first ivory dealer, incriminated himself in a grave case of corruption. This is the first case LAGA has initiated against a corrupt Ministry official.

7.3 Leopards

Operations were carried out against a number of dealers, clamping down on the leopard skin trade in sensitive provinces. LAGA was effective in sending media messages about a concentrated strike in the specific locations that are hotspots for the leopard skin trade.

In January there was an operation in the West Province, pouncing on a network of trade in leopard skins. Two dealers who had specialized in protected wildlife trade for a long time were arrested for trying to sell seven leopard skins. They had established a supply network to other dealers upon order. These two are behind bars. Additional operations done in March, May, and June resulted in breaking apart networks in Bafoussam, Baham, and Dschang. These operations were extended to the North West in Bamenda.

7.4 Internet Wildlife Trade

As far as we know, LAGA was instrumental in bringing forward the first cyber-crime court case in Cameroon. Last June, LAGA was able to conduct operations against two scammers engaged in fraud and wildlife trade on the Internet. This successful case came about thanks to LAGA's collaboration with South African authorities.

7.5 Wildlife Crime Connection to Other Crimes

In 2007 LAGA's investigations unit continued to broaden the scope of its activities by initiating wildlife-related investigations involving crimes outside wildlife law. Following intensive investigations of Internet wildlife trade, LAGA discovered many cases in which wildlife crimes and scams went deeper. There are cases of forgery of state documents, certificates and seals; illegal adoption programs whereby children are offered from Cameroon; illegal immigration programs; fake business institutions that do not exist; and a case involving the killing of an Ecoguard. Thus, a danger of failing to prosecute wildlife criminals is that it leads to repercussions that are felt in many segments of society.

LAST GREAT APE ORGANIZATION, CAMEROON (LAGA)
INTERIM REPORT – FINANCIAL APPENDIX
JANUARY TO JUNE 2007

2007 - LAGA Accounts - Arcus funds -
Dollar Value Representation

Month		Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Start Balance	Start Balance	\$24,029	\$19,319	\$14,044	\$8,952	\$7,350	\$5,344
Received	Received	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<i>Operations</i>	\$1,403	\$869	\$971	\$900	\$1,312	\$1,478
	<i>Investigations</i>	\$2,904	\$3,947	\$3,766	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<i>Legal</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<i>Media</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<i>Policy & External Management</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<i>Office</i>	\$594	\$600	\$626	\$625	\$639	\$612
	<i>LAGA Family</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<i>Other</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Spent	Total Used	\$4,901	\$5,416	\$5,363	\$1,525	\$1,952	\$2,090
End Balance	End Balance	\$19,128	\$13,903	\$8,681	\$7,427	\$5,399	\$3,254

2007 - LAGA Financial Balance Sheet - Split to activities
Dollar value representation

Month		Jan-06	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Start Balance		\$31,355	\$36,882	\$27,144	\$23,074	\$22,532	\$8,381
Donations Received		\$18,340	\$3,362	\$12,875	\$16,149	\$8,044	\$3,331
Expenditure split to activities	<i>Operations</i>	\$1,403	\$869	\$1,074	\$900	\$1,312	\$1,478
	<i>Investigations</i>	\$2,904	\$3,947	\$4,973	\$5,418	\$3,520	\$1,983
	<i>Legal</i>	\$2,363	\$2,167	\$3,069	\$2,335	\$3,635	\$2,095
	<i>Media</i>	\$1,907	\$1,998	\$3,286	\$2,509	\$3,148	\$2,197
	<i>Policy & External Management</i>	\$371	\$164	\$736	\$552	\$5,669	\$2,552
	<i>Office</i>	\$2,848	\$2,907	\$2,981	\$3,033	\$3,284	\$2,523
	<i>LAGA Family</i>	\$1,381	\$1,320	\$1,524	\$1,708	\$1,542	\$1,360
	<i>Other</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenditure		\$13,178	\$13,372	\$17,643	\$16,456	\$22,110	\$14,188
End Balance		\$36,517	\$26,872	\$22,375	\$22,767	\$8,467	-\$2,476

2007 - LAGA Financial Balance Sheet - Split to donors -**Dollar Value Representation**

		Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Start Balance	Born Free	-\$2,851	\$2,576	\$2,437	\$2,354	\$6,041	-\$2,086
	USFWS	\$11,152	\$15,529	\$10,904	\$4,401	\$0	\$0
	World Bank	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Body Shop	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,366	\$4,956	\$3,858
	Arcus	\$24,029	\$19,319	\$14,044	\$8,952	\$7,350	\$5,344
	CARPE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Denver Zoo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	IFAW	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,350
	IPPL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	BHC	-\$974	-\$542	-\$240	\$0	-\$122	-\$919
	UNEP - Congos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$3,009
	UNEP - General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	DSF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ProWildlife	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,308	\$2,843	
	Total Start Balance	\$31,355	\$36,882	\$27,144	\$23,074	\$22,532	\$8,381
Donations Received	Born Free	\$5,773	\$0	\$0	\$5,914	\$0	\$0
	USFWS	\$9,291	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	World Bank	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Body Shop	\$0	\$0	\$9,531	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Arcus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CARPE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Denver Zoo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	IFAW	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,692	\$0
	IPPL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	BHC	\$3,276	\$3,362	\$3,344	\$3,402	\$3,352	\$3,331
	UNEP - Congos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UNEP - General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	DSF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ProWildlife	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,833	\$0	\$0	
	Total Donations Received	\$18,340	\$3,362	\$12,875	\$16,149	\$8,044	\$3,331
Funds Spent	Born Free	\$371	\$164	\$154	\$2,165	\$8,148	\$1,459
	USFWS	\$5,068	\$4,734	\$6,636	\$4,401	\$0	\$3,539
	World Bank	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Body Shop	\$0	\$0	\$2,387	\$2,359	\$1,058	\$598
	Arcus	\$4,901	\$5,416	\$5,363	\$1,525	\$1,952	\$2,090
	CARPE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Denver Zoo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	IFAW	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,318	\$2,350
	IPPL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	BHC	\$2,838	\$3,058	\$3,104	\$3,526	\$4,158	\$3,360
	UNEP - Congos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,040	\$0
	UNEP - General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	DSF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ProWildlife	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,480	\$1,436	\$791	
	Total Funds Spent	\$13,178	\$13,372	\$17,643	\$16,456	\$22,110	\$14,188
Final Balance	Born Free	\$2,551	\$2,412	\$2,283	\$6,104	-\$2,107	-\$3,545
	USFWS	\$15,375	\$10,795	\$4,268	\$0	\$0	-\$3,539
	World Bank	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Body Shop	\$0	\$0	\$7,143	\$5,008	\$3,897	\$3,260
	Arcus	\$19,128	\$13,903	\$8,681	\$7,427	\$5,399	\$3,254
	CARPE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Denver Zoo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	IFAW	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,375	\$0
	IPPL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	BHC	-\$537	-\$238	\$0	-\$124	-\$928	-\$948
	UNEP - Congos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$3,040	-\$3,009
	UNEP - General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	DSF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ProWildlife	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,353	\$2,872	\$2,052	
	Total Final Balance	\$36,517	\$26,872	\$22,375	\$22,767	\$8,467	-\$2,476