

# THE LAST GREAT APE ORGANIZATION, CAMEROON LAGA

## FIRST SEMESTER REPORT JANUARY – JUNE 2015



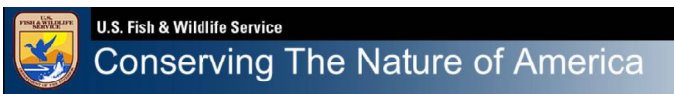
### Executive Summary

Tangible achievements were obtained, despite many obstacles, over this period in LAGA's collaboration with MINFOF in the fields of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, media exposure, government relations and international activities with focus on the fight against corruption, and combating the illegal wildlife trade, principally against traffickers in ivory, apess, sea turtle shells and pangolin scales. International networks of ivory traffickers were given special attention through a tactical change in investigative techniques using sophisticated moves to get ivory traffickers whose trafficking has grown in complexity and professionalism over the years. Focus was also put on ape trafficking with several operations carried out targeting chimpanzee and gorilla skull traffickers. 32 significant traffickers were arrested during this period.

For every 7 days a major wildlife trafficker was arrested, 87 % stayed behind bars from the day of arrest. Corruption was observed and combated in more than 80% of the cases. Under the EAGLE network that became fully functional, replication started in EAGLE Uganda that became the newest member of the EAGLE network. Under the EAGLE exchange programme, training sessions continued in Yaounde with legal advisers from Congo undergoing training with LAGA while an activist from Chad was also trained to carry on with replication in the country. Investigators from Togo and Senegal were also trained in LAGA under the same programme.

Governance problems and issues related to breach of procedure were observed in one instance and a correspondence was addressed to the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife for the situation to be redressed.

**The work of the Last Great Ape Organization was supported by:**



**LAST GREAT APE ORGANISATION, CAMEROON (LAGA)**  
**SEMESTER REPORT**  
January - June 2015

**Overview**

Investigations

- A total of 126 investigation missions (of varying lengths) were carried out in 7 Regions.
- Network of informants continued producing results leading to good operations.

Operations

- Operations were carried out in 6 Regions against 32 individuals. 31 cases were brought to court at a rate of 1 per 7 days.
- Operations on ivory accounted for over 19% of the total number of arrests while the illegal trade in apes operations accounted for 36%.
- The rate of imprisonment for these was 87%.

Legal

- 31 new cases were brought to court and followed up (many of the cases began during the period have not yet reached the prosecution stage but procedures are still on-going).
- Corruption was observed and combated in more than 80% of the cases.

Media

- A total of 208 media pieces were produced and pushed into national media (television, radio, press and internet) achieved at a rate of more than 1 media piece per day.
- Online sensitization resulted in over 1,174 visits to the LAGA website during this period.

Management

- The annual report for 2014 was printed and distributed to all stakeholders.
- A legal adviser left to become wildlife law enforcement coordinator for conservation NGO ZSL.
- A new legal adviser was put on trial period after a successful test.
- An investigator was recruited to strengthen the team.

External Relations and Policy

- Several meetings were held with MINFOF officials, custom officials, the police, the diplomatic community, national and international NGOs to discuss corruption issues and wildlife law enforcement.
- LAGA's head of legal department did two presentations during two meetings on effective wildlife law enforcement and the fight against corruption while the deputy director did one on the same subject in another meeting.

EAGLE Network collaboration

- Under the EAGLE Network Exchange Program legl advisers, investigators and activists from some member countries were trained in LAGA.
- Technical assistance was provided to other EAGLE projects in arrest operations and legal procedures.
- Media exposure of some operations in other countries was carried out.

Strategic Highlights

- This period was marked by a special focus on dismantling ivory networks with international links and targeting ape traffickers.
- A new investigative strategy was implemented, targeting specific ivory trafficking rings.
- Collaboration among EAGLE projects was intensified
- Governance issues, lack of collaboration and breach of procedure by some MINFOF delegations were observed during this period.
- A correspondence highlighting governance issues and lack of collaboration was sent to the Minister on a specific case of the release of arrested sea turtle traffickers. .

## Narrative Report

### Introduction

This report is on activities from January to June 2015.

This report includes: the progress in each department of activities (Investigations, Operations, Legal, Media and Management), strategic overview of and the impact of our operations on wildlife crime, progress in relations with the Cameroonian Government, non-governmental bodies, in the international arena, and in non-enforcement initiatives LAGA has undertaken.

<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
-	Executive Summary.....	1
-	Overview of Achievements.....	2
-	Contents & List of Figures.....	3
-	Narrative Report .....	4
1	Investigation .....	4
2	Operations .....	5
3	Legal .....	7
4	Media .....	8
5	Management.....	10
6	External Relations and Policy.....	10
7	LAGA Replication & EAGLE Network.....	11
8	Fostering Activism.....	12
9	Strategic Overview of Wildlife Crime in Cameroon and Operations’ Impact.....	14
10	Corruption and Wildlife Crime .....	17

### **Annexes**

Annex I – Case Tracking System January – June 2015.....	36
Annex II – First Semester in Pictures.....	37

### **Figure: sub title Page**

1	Number of investigation missions per month .....	4
2	Rate of locking accused behind bars before prosecution.....	6
3	Cases profile.....	8
4	Number of media pieces produced and pushed.....	9
5	Split of media pieces.....	9
	Overview of international trade in Cameroon and operation sites .....	18

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**1. Investigations**

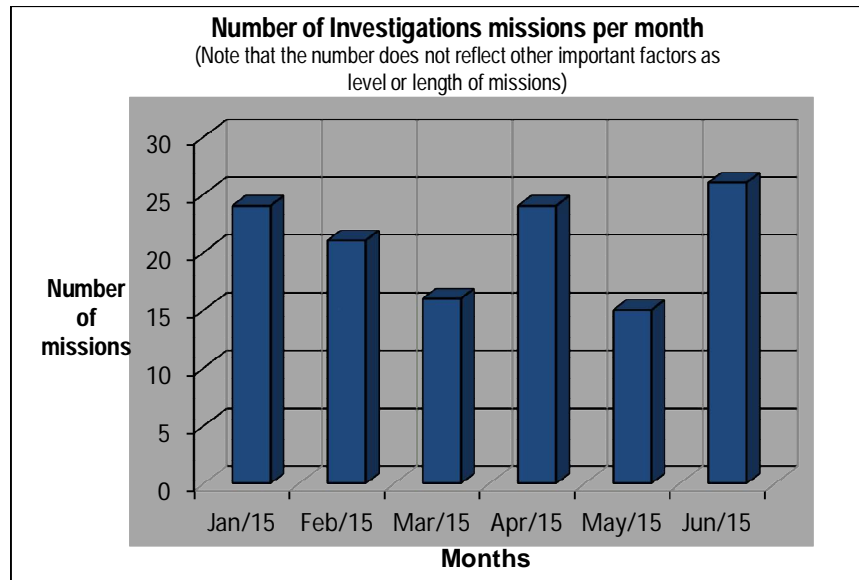
LAGA’s investigation unit carried out 126 investigation missions in 7 Regions of the country during this period. There was increased cooperation among EAGLE projects and the use of international investigation techniques was concretized. Field testing and screening of new investigators continued and this resulted in the recruitment of one new investigator.

The network of informants put in place continued working well and provided information leading to a significant operation in Djoum with the arrest of two with 18 ivory tusks. This strategy involves the recruitment of informants in the main wildlife trade hotspots in Cameroon.

For further improvement and more operations within the EAGLE network, training sessions continued in Yaounde – Cameroon with the arrival of investigators from Togo – the TALFF project and Senegal – the SALF project to be trained under the EAGLE regional exchange programme that seeks to share experiences and skills within the project.

The head of the investigations department held several meetings with customs and wildlife officials to facilitate collaboration that may lead to uncovering illicit cross-border trafficking and also travelled to Senegal where he provided investigations and operations support to the SALF project and this led to the arrest of 7 elephant parts traffickers with international links to France and to the West and Central African sub-regions. He also assisted in the training of newly recruited jurists in SALF and investigators.

An investigator lost her child while all LAGA members participated in mourning and burial with her, the entire EAGLE network participated through diverse assistance to enable her effectively overcome her grief.



***Figure 1: Number of Investigations Missions per Month***

## **2. Operations**

LAGA and the Government of Cameroon carried out operations in 7 Regions against 32 individuals resulting in 31 court cases. The complexity of operations over this period was effectively mastered and the rate of imprisonment reached 87 % of the cases with the individuals behind bars while on trial. Ape trafficking made up the majority of the operations with 36% arrests found traffickers in possession of ape skulls. This was followed by the rising illegal trade in sea turtle shells that witnessed a share of 21% while the illegal trade in ivory seen renewed spike with 19% of those arrested were found trafficking ivory both raw and worked ivory. The increase in demand at the world stage for pangolin scales was reflected in the operations carried out as pangolins scale arrests recorded an impressive 12% and this was shared with operations involving other protected species such as the colobus monkey, mandrill, pangolin meat, elephant bones that together accounted for 12% of arrests.

In January, 3 arrest operations were carried out with 6 traffickers arrested. The first of the operations was carried out in Djoum – South where 2 traffickers were arrested for trafficking in a chimpanzee and 3 gorilla skulls. One of the traffickers is a high profile ape trafficker who belongs to a network of ape parts trafficking.

Still in the same town, one week later, two major ivory traffickers were arrested with 18 ivory tusks and they belong to a big ivory trafficking ring and works in partnership with another big time ivory trafficker who seems to be the boss, coordinating their ivory trafficking activities. They get supplies from Mintom – South and transport to Yaounde. Three other traffickers were arrested over giant pangolin meat, scales and a colobus monkey in Ngambe Tikar – Centre and one of the traffickers is the president of the local hunters' association who has been illegally killing wildlife for over 9 years.

In February, an impressive number of 9 traffickers were arrested within one month during 4 operations including the arrest of 3 traffickers for illegal possession of 31 sea turtles shells in Kribi – South but the prosecution of these traffickers was greatly hampered by the un-procedural behaviour of the divisional delegate who decided to release the traffickers after their arrest. Governance issues were observed during the process as the delegate decided to hold a closed-door meeting with family members of the traffickers.

Three others operations would follow within the month leading to the arrest of an ape skull trafficker in Ambam who tried to sell 14 chimpanzee and 4 gorilla skulls. He is a well-known trafficker to poachers on the one hand and to bushmeat sellers on the other to whom he supplies ammunition (bullets) and ape parts respectively. Then another operation would involve the arrest of 3 in Santchou – West, for trafficking in ivory. The three were a well-organised team with each trafficker playing a specific role in the trafficking chain and the last operation of the month was carried out in Tonga – West where 2 were arrested for trafficking in a variety of bones including elephant tibia, molar and a mandrill skull. A hunting rifle was also seized from them and the elephant, it was discovered had been killed in the Waza national park

In March, 2 ape traffickers were arrested with 4 chimpanzee skulls in Manjo – Littoral. They had obtained the skulls from a poacher and had planned to sell the skulls and then return to make more deals with the poacher.

In April, a total of 6 traffickers arrested following 3 operations. The first was against 2 ape skull traffickers in Yaounde – Centre that resulted in the seizure of 4 gorilla skulls while two back to back operations involving the arrest of two foreign nationals and two Cameroonians for sea turtle shell trafficking in the coastal towns of Idenau and Limbe were carried out. A Beninese and a

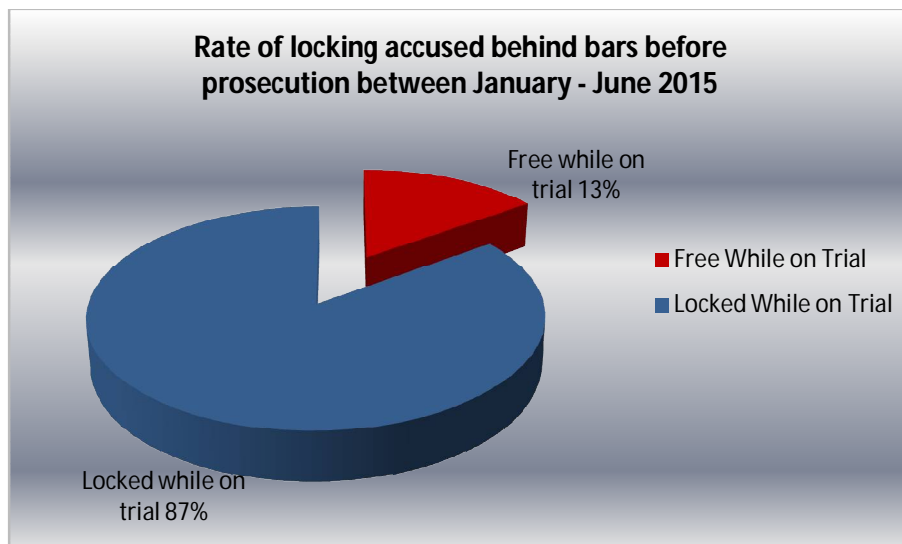
Nigeria ganged up as a professional wildlife trafficking ring, with the Beninese doing the selling while the Nigeria played the role of the undercover agent.

The month of May witnessed an usual trafficking story in Yaounde - Centre as 3 were arrested by police for ivory trafficking and LAGA brought in to assist in the legal procedure. 2 sellers and a buyer were arrested over the theft and sale of two 2-metre-long ivory tusks and the involvement of a major ivory trafficker after one of them reported the theft to the police who investigated and arrested the three. In Batouri – East, 2 traffickers were arrested with 2 chimp skulls and giant pangolin scales in an operation that also witnessed the recovery of a hippopotamus skull with teeth lodged into it.

June was marked by 2 significant operations leading to the arrest in Douala – Littoral and in Yaounde – Centre, of 3 major ivory traffickers with international dimensions. The first operation carried out in Douala, saw the arrest of a major ivory trafficker who uses the cover of trading in wood arts to traffic in ivory. He equally uses familiar disguise techniques for ivory to be easily smuggled out of the country as he paints carved ivory to look like wood carvings. Two others using the same cover as arts dealers were arrested in Yaounde – Centre, in the second operation targeting ivory trafficking. The pair had been working as a team in the illegal business for the past 20 years and belong to the middlemen section of the ivory trafficking chain as they get supplies from poachers and sell to other traffickers.

Two ape skulls traffickers were arrested in Bafia – Centre and in Yaounde after they had travelled with products from supply zones. The first left Ngambe Tikar where he bought a mandrill skull and 4 chimpanzee skulls with two still very fresh indicating the chimps were just recently killed. In the second ape operation carried out in Yaounde, the trafficker travelled from Nanga Eboko – Centre to the capital city with the chimpanzee skulls firmly sealed to avoid the stinking smell from the skulls attracting attention and giving away his illegal booty. He intended to sell the skulls first and then move on to get supplies of pangolin scales which he intended to sell in Yaounde.

Lastly, 2 traffickers were arrested in Edea – Littoral with 8 sea turtle shells and a chimp skull in Edea. One of the traffickers doubles as a commercial bus driver using this position to ferry protected species.



**Figure 2: Rate of locking accused behind bars**

### **3. Legal**

34 new cases reached the court during this period, these cases joined old cases that were scheduled, followed-up, tried in various courts while jail visits continued. Most of the cases initiated within this period have not yet reached the prosecution stage with 87% imprisoned throughout the process.

80 missions were done out of the Centre Region for follow-up of old and new cases and the creation of relations with judicial authorities. More emphasis as a direct result of operations was on ivory, ape skulls, sea turtle shells, pangolin scales while other protected species; colobus monkey and elephant bones were also part of operations carried out.

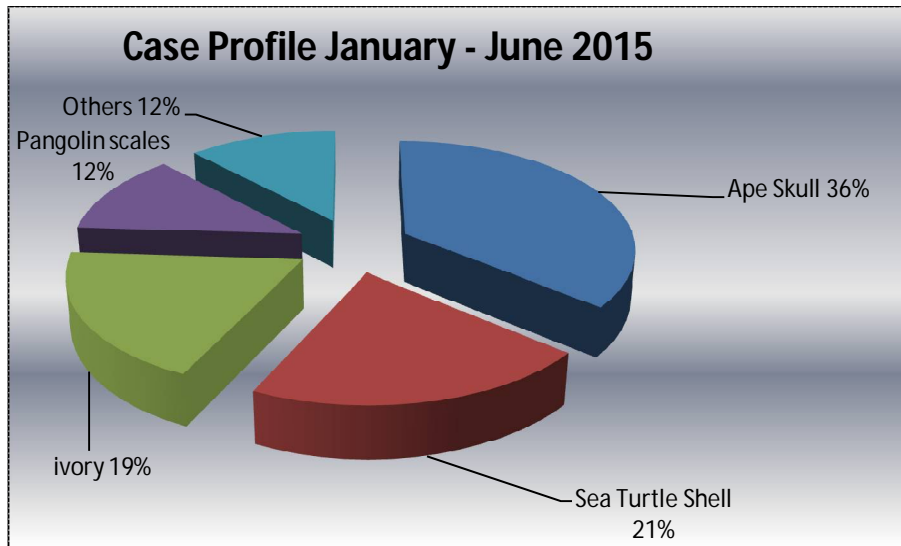
During this period, 14 court judgements were passed convicting 15 traffickers with 2 impressive prosecutions obtained notably a 1-year imprisonment term given to a major ivory trafficker who was handed a hefty amount of 44,500,000 CFA F (about \$89,000) to be paid as damages and a 1.5 years imprisonment term given to an African grey parrot trafficker. Also included in the court judgements were damages to be paid MINFOF that amounted to a total sum of 59,814,000 CFA F (about \$120,000) while fines and fees alone amounted to 2,224,030 CFA F (about \$2,400) .

In January, a trafficker who was arrested at the Forestry and Wildlife Control Post of the Nsimalen International Airport with 72 African grey parrots, was convicted to one and a half year imprisonment term and to pay 3,280,000 CFA F (\$ about \$6,600) by the Mfou Court of First Instance in the Centre Region.

In February, the Dschang Court of First Instance in the West handed a one-year suspended sentence for 3 months to 2 traffickers who were arrested for illegal possession and commercialization of 2 fresh leopard skins while the Ntui Court of First Instance in the Centre Region simply ordered 3 traffickers who were arrested with a fresh colobus monkey, pangolin meat and scales to pay damages of 273,000 CFA F (about \$550). An appeal was immediately filed against this ruling in the Centre Court of Appeal.

In March, 3 court judgements were passed with a major ivory trafficker receiving a full one-year imprisonment term given by the Edea Court of First Instance in the Littoral Region that also ordered the ivory trafficker to pay damages amounting to 44,500,000 CFA F (about \$89,000). He was arrested for illegal possession and circulation of 30 ivory tusks. An ape skull trafficker was sentenced in the South by the Djoum Court of First Instance to 2 months imprisonment and payment of 500,000 CFA F (about \$1000) and another ape trafficker who shot, killed and trafficked the meat of an orphaned chimpanzee from the Sanaga Yong Chimpanzee Sanctuary was ordered to pay 2,750,000 CFA F (about \$5,500) as damages and the ruling also gave a 1-year suspended sentence for 3 years to the trafficker.

5 traffickers were handed court rulings in June, the first two who were arrested for illegal possession and circulation of chimp and gorilla skulls were tried by the Court of First Instance in Ambam and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and to pay 500,000 CFA F (about \$1000) as damages while the same court ordered 2 other chimp and gorilla skulls traffickers to pay damages of 1,000,000 CFA F (about \$2000). The Edea Court of First Instance also ordered an ape skull trafficker who was found in illegal possession of chimp and gorilla skulls to pay 200,000 CFA F (\$ about \$200) as damages. 2 Traffickers who were arrested in Tonga, West for illegal possession and commercialization of elephant bones and teeth were given a 3-year suspended sentence and ordered to pay 835,000 CFA F (about \$1650) and 540,000 CFA F (about \$1100) as damages respectively.



**Figure 3: Case Profile**

**4. Media**

A total of 208 media pieces were produced and pushed into media including numerous articles in all media – radio, television, written press and the internet achieved at a rate of more than one media piece per day. June produced the highest number of media pieces as the highest number of arrest operations were carried out within the month while January month saw the lowest number of media pieces because of the low level of operations within the month as staff just resumed work after the Christmas break.

Subjects were on a broad range of wildlife law enforcement issues including all of LAGA-MINFOF operations and prosecutions, the fight against corruption and some key operations carried out in other EAGLE projects. Enforcement operations included several arrests of ape and primate skull traffickers in various towns including Djoum, Ambam, Manjo, Batouri, Yaounde and Bafia; the arrest of three, including the president of a local hunting association for trafficking in a dead colobus monkey, pangolin scales and meat in Ngambe Tikar, several sea turtle shell operations leading to the arrest of traffickers in Kribi, Edea in the Littoral Region, Ideneau and Limbe in the South West Region; 3 ivory operations carried out in June, including two key operations in Douala and Yaounde with 3 major ivory traffickers arrested and one other ivory operation with the dismantling of a team of three ivory traffickers in Santchou, West and elephant bones traffickers in Tonga; the sentencing of a big ivory trafficker in Edea; the court rulings sentencing other traffickers in Djoum, Nanga Eboko, Ambam and Manjo; wildlife law enforcement operations carried out in other EAGLE projects including Congo, Guinea, Togo and Uganda where 38 hippo ivory tusks and buffalo horns were seized. Several other conservation topics including ivory burning, the celebration of some international days which aim to protect the environment among others were issues equally included.

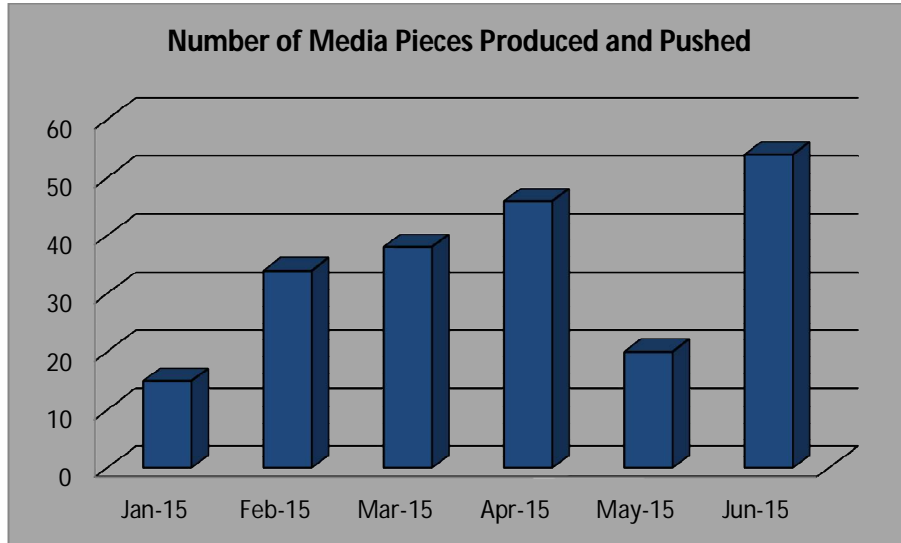
Guests included: the Secretary General in the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, the Mbam and Kim Divisional Delegate, two US researchers from C4ADS, the Manjo Chief of Forestry and Wildlife Control Post, a Kenyan legal adviser, the Regional Director of Traffic, the Director of Garoua Wildlife School, and the Deputy Director of LAGA who appeared on a radio talkshow.

The distribution of Wildlife Justice Magazine continued. Wildlife Justice is a thematic journal that focuses on wildlife law enforcement and conservation issues.

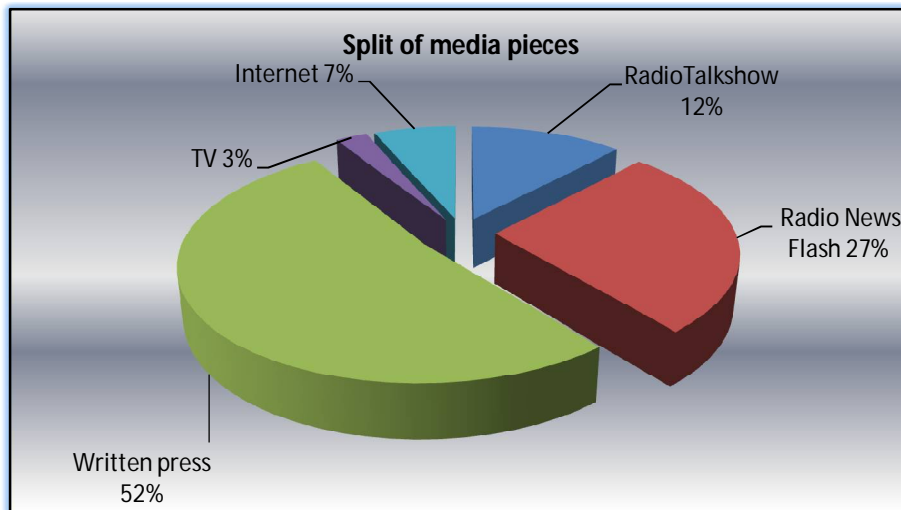


LAGA Website Analysis January - June 2015:

<b>Visits</b>	<b>1,174</b>
<b>Page Views</b>	<b>2,265</b>
<b>You Tube Views</b>	<b>10,720</b>



*Figure 4: Number of Media Pieces Produced and Published*



*Figure 5: Split of Media Pieces*

## **5. Management**

LAGA Director arrived from Togo, for a 48-hour working visit before proceeding to Kenya while management continued to function effectively under the two appointed last year; the deputy and the interim directors who effectively carried out assigned tasks despite the director's continued stay in Kenya, demonstrating the vitality and maturity of the LAGA team that now operates independently.

The benefits of LAGA'S reconstruction work carried out over the past couple of years accrued as action plans from departments were respected and carried out while recruitment processes in two LAGA departments (Investigations and Legal) intensified. In June, an investigator was recruited while one other was put on trial. A jurist also commenced his trial period. In order to improve on financial management and accountability with EAGLE, a new financial reporting table was examined and put into use.

The annual activity report for 2014 were printed and distributed to all the stakeholders. The electronic versions are available on line on the LAGA website [www.laga-enforcement.org](http://www.laga-enforcement.org). This is a result of teamwork involving all the departments in LAGA – Investigations, Legal, Media, Operations and Management.

For further improvement and more operations within the EAGLE network, training sessions continued to be held in Yaounde – Cameroon, 2 jurists arrived from Congo to be trained under the EAGLE exchange program in April while a Togolese investigator joined them later for the same purpose.

A newly recruited investigator arrived in June from Senegal to undergo training and sharpening of skills while an Indian activist also came in from Gabon where she had been assisting Conservation Justice and carried out a two-week-long collaboration visit. .

In June, a legal adviser joined the ZSL as wildlife law enforcement coordinator for Cameroon after serving in the legal department for close to five years. He was a devout fighter for LAGA and it is hoped he shall move over with the same spirit and engagement and enhance LAGA values in his new station especially the fight for proper accountability.

To foster activism and leadership skills, a series of thought provoking sessions of presentations and debates for the LAGA team on corruption and development continued. This is an initiative also aims at strengthening the capacity, unity and values of the LAGA family.

The LAGA family was sadly bereaved twice within this period; in February the head of the legal department lost his 4-month old baby girl who was born when he was on duty in Senegal to assist in the arrest and prosecution of some wildlife traffickers in the country and in April an investigator lost her child and the team joined her to mourn and bury the child while providing necessary assistance to sooth and get her up again.

## **6. External Relations and Policy**

During this period, LAGA had many meeting sessions with some government officials, highly placed diplomatic authorities in Cameroon and out of Cameroon , local and international NGOs.

LAGA director and his deputy held meetings with the American Ambassador, European Union officials and diplomatic missions and institutions. The meetings dwelt on wildlife law enforcement and conservation in general. They also met the newly appointed Canadian High Commissioner to

engage collaboration with the High Commission on wildlife crime. The deputy director equally had a meeting with the head of the political section in the British High Commission on recent developments in the wildlife sector and on areas of cooperation with the diplomatic mission and another meeting with the new head of the legal unit in the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife.

Several presentations were given by the deputy director and the head of the legal department including involving the sensitisation of journalists and communication professionals on the importance of fight against wildlife trafficking. One of the presentations was done during a sub-regional training and experience exchange workshop among stakeholders involved in fighting wildlife crime while another came during a capacity strengthening meeting targeting young and newly appointed magistrates.

## **7. LAGA Replications & EAGLE Network**

### **7.1. – General**

LAGA's new model for NGO – Government collaboration establishing wildlife law enforcement, bringing about results with an innovative approach geared at changing the existing system and triggering a paradigm shift in the way NGOs tackle wildlife crime continued in other countries. The model is essentially shifting away from targeting small-time poachers in the forest and focusing on the prosecution of major traffickers, fighting head on the major obstacle to the application of the wildlife law in Africa – Corruption. LAGA's experience and model is currently operating within the EAGLE network that groups 9 countries.

The replication of the LAGA model is also geared at taking cross section lessons outside of wildlife conservation; these include the fight against corruption, fostering activism, fight against child trafficking etc.

<http://www.laga-enforcement.org/Replication/tabid/166/Default.aspx>

LAGA assisted other EAGLE network projects in investigations procedure, operations planning, legal follow-up, publication of media pieces over various media outlets and management issues especially finance.

For further improvement and more operations within the EAGLE network, training session continued to be held in Yaounde – Cameroon. Also, the regional law library that was created continued to put into value what has been done before based on the LAGA model and how to proceed from there. This library with the documents therein could help in the creation of other structures in other parts of Africa and the world at large by motivated individuals.

Within the framework of the EAGLE Network, specifically under the EAGLE Exchange Programme, LAGA collaborated with other projects on several areas and jurists from Congo, a Chadian activist, a Togolese and Senegalese investigator visited the country.

### **7.2 PALF - The Republic of Congo**

Two jurists from the PALF project were trained in the various departments, namely investigation, operations, legal, media and management departments during a two-week visit to the country. They participated in field missions.

For more information on PALF, go to the new website <http://www.palf-enforcement.org/congo-brazzaville/>

### **7.3 SALF – Senegal**

Under the EAGLE Exchange programme, the head of the investigation department travelled to Senegal for an investigation and arrest operation support that resulted in the arrest of major international traffickers with links to France. A newly recruited investigator with SALF, travelled to Cameroon for a 3-week-long training session during which time he carried out several field missions and witnessed arrest operations. The head of the legal department equally provided legal assistance in the prosecution of some wildlife cases in Senegal and training support.

### **7.4 TALFF- Togo**

A Togolese investigator spent 3 weeks learning and sharpening investigation skills in and out of the office with field missions. The TALFF project equally received technical assistance in tortoise and manatee operations carried out in Togo.

### **7.5 AALF-B - Benin**

The LAGA investigation department maintained permanent communication with AALF-B for constant strategic and technical assistance on investigations and operations.

### **7.6 Chad**

Collaboration with Africa Parks that is expected to host the Chad replication project was strengthened and a Chadian activist was given a full cycle training in all LAGA departments during his visit to the country, as he is expected to kick start the Chadian EAGLE member project.

### **7.7 Other Countries in Africa**

Plans have been developed for future replications in Zambia, Uganda and DRC – Kinshasa. Advice on wildlife law enforcement and the fight against corruption continued in several other countries.

An Indian activist completed a two-week long collaboration visit.

## **8. Fostering Activism**

During this period, LAGA continued to foster activism internally and externally. Creating independent activists is one aspect that LAGA uses to foster activism. The NGO members are encouraged to develop their own projects on the various development issues of their country and are given NGO and management time to develop the project in the vision of turning it in to an independent NGO/paper/book. The function of leadership is not producing more followers but to produce more leaders.

<http://www.laga-enforcement.org/Activism/tabid/77/Default.aspx>

Activism was focused on documentaries and presentations including:

***Ritual crime:*** the PowerPoint presentation depicts the decadence of our society as seen through ritual crime which has become a big public issue in the country today. The situation is so worrisome that it leaves no one indifferent. Between November 2012 to February 2013, Cameroon registered the killing of about 14 young girls between the ages of 16 to 25 in the lone town of Yaounde.

Similar cases were recorded in other towns of the country including Bafoussam and Douala. The presenter who gives a description of ritual crime as understood in this context attempts to expose the alleged links between the crime and quest for political, financial power etc. The crime is quickly recognizable in Cameroon because generally the executioner often cuts off some parts of the victim's body especially private parts for ritual sacrifices.

***Music is the weapon: Fela Kuti:*** music is the weapon is a documentary that focuses on Fela Kuti's musical career and his activism in Nigerian politics. Fela Kuti is a political activist who used music to create awareness on the ills of the Nigerian society. Because Nigeria had a huge potential and a big economy, being an African giant, one would have expected issues of governance to be treated differently and appropriately in the country. This was not the case and despite Fela's gesticulations, protestations and poignant activism at the time, nothing changed. As stubborn as the ills, his brand of activism still has a place in the Nigeria of today. Debates after the screening went from his special brand of activism to his personal and religious orientations.

***Conspiracy Theories: Didymus & Mug Punter:*** The presentation elucidates the widely used but badly understood term. It attempts to define the term while explaining the sources of theories, why after all conspiracy theories exist, who generates them for what purposes and how are they manifested. These explanations are aimed at enabling a clearer grasp of the term that is wildly used in politics and in the international politics and more often with a prejudicial sense. The presentation gives categories and kinds of conspiracy theories while using international and local examples to elucidate these forms. The Ebola crisis produced one of the greatest conspiracy theories of our time and the presentation delves into it. The message after all is to help activist to understand the power and limits of conspiracy theories.

***Strategies against wildlife crime in cross-border areas:*** The presentation is at the depth of our work, that is wildlife law enforcement and Congolese jurist Kevin Tsengou examines the border areas between the Republic of Congo and Cameroon and describes the geography of the area and the illicit trafficking going on there. In the presentation, ivory is stated as the commodity of choice for traffickers who move to and fro the both countries with little or no disturbance. This calls for a collaborative strategy between the two projects to be able to effectively track and prosecute these cross-border traffickers. Important challenges for effective wildlife law enforcement in the area were examined and possible solutions enumerated because the area needs urgent attention, it is necessary that these challenges must be faced and overcome.

***Au dela des faits (Beyond Facts) :*** The documentary describes the calamitous state of some of Cameroon's some important parks in the country including the Bouba Ndjidda, the Benoue and the Faro parks that are facing unprecedented poaching, gold digging and transhumance activities. The parks are dying very fast while wildlife authorities in the country are not only slow to act but seem to lack the willingness to do so. The documentary exposes little known activities of migrating herdsmen who cause havoc and fear in the regions and their illegal activities is suspected to be facilitated by some local traditional and administrative officials through corruption. The situation needs urgent action to bring back the parks to their glorious past, when it was a nation's pride attracting foreign dignitaries, even presidents who visited the parks. Discussions were held on some possible solutions to this problem and definitely wildlife law enforcement and other conservation and policy measures floated as possible solutions.

***Biodiversity:*** Indian volunteer who had a remarkable time in Cameroon with our team presents a topic that is known to everyone - biodiversity. She focuses on biodiversity as found in India with particular emphasis on local wildlife species and the problems connected to their protection. During the presentation, it was discovered by listeners that a section of India, the North East is an

Achilles' heel to conservation in the country because of the socio-cultural divide between this region and the rest of the country. Paradoxically, it is a region rich in wildlife but not only is bushmeat consumed in this area but little law enforcement tasks place here and its frontiers is notoriously open for cross-border trafficking. She equally presents conservation measures being taken by the authorities and her work with the turtles. A comparative analysis of wildlife conservation and wildlife law enforcement was specifically the topic of discussions during the debate session that followed and the main threat to wildlife extinction in India was identified to be population encroachment in protected areas.

***Selma:*** A moving and teary movie on Martin Luther King Jr. and the fight for voting rights during the Lyndon Johnson presidency as America grappled with racial segregation. The movie depicts the difficulties the blacks had in obtaining voting rights which is enshrined in the constitution and the non violent approach Martin Lurther King and his team used to tackle the issue, forcing President Johnson into enacting a bill to give all American citizens voting rights. It vividly tells the story of how very bad it was to be a black or negro during those years in a racial America and what untold violence could be used to stop any attempts for obtaining voting rights. Debates focused on the use of non violent protest, the legacy charismatic leaders like King left and the importance of this legacy for blacks all over the world. The perpetuation of such injustices is very well the responsibility of those who commit it as well as those who fail to act in front of such injustices as the episode in the film when whites join the march in Selma tells this story. Questions also dwelt on inequalities in the world, in our country today and the stubborn resistance of the racial divide and what lessons could we draw from the use of non violent protests.

## **9. 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 to expose and map the different angles of wildlife crime in Cameroon. Consequently, the LAGA-MINFOF work, sheds light on the nature of illegal wildlife trade in the sub-region. The strategic focus over this period was on, ivory, ape skulls, sea turtle shells, pangolin scales and other contraband including elephant bones, mandrill skulls and meat derived from protected species.

### **9.1 Ape skulls**

During this period, a total of 50 ape skulls including 17 gorilla and 33 chimpanzee skulls were seized during operations representing a shocking snapshot on the disastrous impact of the organized ape trade and the slaughter it generates. In January, one of the arrest operations carried out was in Djoum – South, resulting in the seizure of 3 gorilla and 1 chimpanzee skull. One of the traffickers is known in the area to be a major trafficker in ape parts, buying and selling the meat and also parts of other protected species.

In February, an ape trafficker was arrested with 18 ape skulls constituting 14 chimpanzee skulls and 4 gorilla skulls. This operation once more show the trend in ape skull trafficking as the trafficker, same as the one arrested in January, is known to many bushmeat poachers, sellers and buyers in Ambam, South Region where another trend is observed, the brisk illegal business involving the trafficking of ape parts. This is a region that still has remaining populations of chimpanzee and gorillas in the country and may now be considered to be an ape trafficking hotspot with threats to the survival of the great apes. The trafficker supplies poachers with bullets and money to facilitate their poaching.

Another ape operation carried out in March witnessed the seizure of 4 chimpanzee skulls and the traffickers obtained the contraband from supply zones in the Littoral Region, travelled to Manjo to sell. This was also the case in Bafia, in June when a community leader was arrested for trafficking in 4 chimpanzee skulls and 1 mandrill skull as he travelled from a supply zone – Ngambe Tikar to the town of Bafia with the intention of making returns on his purchases. This trend of ape skull trafficking moving around with their contraband would be observed a few days later in Yaounde where another ape skull operation resulted in the arrest of a trafficker who left Nanga Eboko considered to be an important supply zone and an intense ape trafficking spot as similar operations over the years have demonstrated. Nanga Eboko is located some some 166 km from Yaounde. From this town, he ferried 6 fresh chimpanzee skulls, tightly sealed in a cardboard box to avoid the stinking smell to attract attention. The operations demonstrate the operation mechanism used by the traffickers, moving fresh ape skulls from source areas to commercial centres for sale. Secondly, the freshness of the skulls indicate that when apes are killed their skulls are immediately trafficked even when they release pungent smell, it is not a deterrence for the traffickers who seal the skulls tightly.

## **9.2 Ivory**

During this period, operations leading to the arrests and cracking down on ivory trafficking networks continued. Ivory traffickers are among the most sophisticated and skilful in the wildlife trafficking world and this is not different in the country. Last year, a new technique developed by the investigation department consisting of targeting of ivory traffickers through elephant bones was developed and used successfully. This necessitated a change in technique this year and this became equally sophisticated as the those used by traffickers. This led to the arrest of 8 trying to traffic raw ivory and other ivory carvings.

In January, 2 high profile traffickers were arrested for trafficking 18 ivory tusks. Their boss a suspected big time ivory trafficker coordinates every ivory transactions the pair carry out. They obtain ivory from Mintom - South Region and mainly deliver the ivory in the capital city Yaounde. They were arrested in Djoum which is one of the biggest ivory trafficking towns in the country and several operations targeting ivory traffickers have been carried out in the town along the years.

In February, 3 were arrested in Santchou, a town close to a wildlife sanctuary that once hosted elephant population that had been decimated over the years. The three demonstrated how professional ivory traffickers work, well-organised with each having a specific role with several layers of transaction including, a marketing agent who does the briefing concerning the contraband they have, the negotiator who breaks the deal and the person keeping the ivory, doing the actual selling.

In June, two significant operations carried out in the country's biggest towns Douala and Yaounde exposed a number of issues. Firstly that a new technique is now being used by ivory traffickers to avoid arrest and it involves presenting a smaller quantity of ivory not their entire haul they do claim to have and trying to sell that to a new client first. If the transaction goes on successfully, they then attempt to sell even bigger quantities. Secondly, the operation carried out in Douala saw the arrest of an international ivory trafficker using latest mobile phone software to send photos of the 44 carved ivory pieces he had to sell, exposed an old reliable trick ivory traffickers have been using over the years. The carved ivory would be painted to resemble wood for easy smuggling through the borders and to effectively solidify this trick, the traffickers use a front business for the trafficking, posing as wood art sellers. This trick was the same trick used by 2 other ivory traffickers who were arrested with a haul of 2 worked ivory tusks and 27 carved pieces. They claimed to be wood art dealers. Their phone contacts show many international links that are still being investigated, buttressing claims that ivory traffickers invariably have international links.

### **9.3 Pangolin Scales**

Pangolins are rapidly driven to extinction, as the booming illegal trade threatening them is on an exponential increase. This illegal trade continued with the arrest of two found in possession of giant pangolin scales in Batouri. They worked as a team and it is was revealed that one does the transportation of the scales from Mbang, a region known for trafficking in diverse protected wildlife in the East region while the order would be stationed at the commercial centre looking out for clients. An earlier operation had seen the arrest of 3 traffickers in Ngambe Tikar with one of them being the president of a local hunters' association. This is a classic case of the use of specific functions to cover illicit activity. Pressure from administrative and traditional authorities was brought to bear on wildlife officials to release the hunters' president.

An operation against an ape skull dealer in Yaounde also revealed that he intended to move to Ntui, Centre to buy giant pangolin scales for trafficking in Yaounde. Pangolin scale trafficking, as time moves on, is gradually climbing to the top of the list of most trafficking contraband as prices of pangolin scales keep rising in both rural and commercial centres. The ape skull trafficker arrested in Yaounde disclosed the prices of pangolins scale in the rural area and how much he could get by selling the scales in a big city like Yaounde. This may be viewed as the markets responding to the rise in demand for pangolin scales in the international black market.

### **9.4 Sea turtle shells**

The illegal trade in sea turtle shells continued and as well operations against those involved in it and principally at coastal towns. In June, 2 operations carried out in the town found out 4 traffickers with 31 sea turtle shells but curiously enough the Divisional Delegate in clear breach of procedure decided to release the traffickers. This sort of behaviour by the wildlife official is something that has failed to go away despite many years of wildlife law enforcement in the country and the understanding of the procedure in prosecuting wildlife criminals.

Two other major operations concerning sea turtle shells were carried out in Limbe and Idenau in the South West Region with two foreign nationals arrested in Idenau. The town is noted for its fishing activities and host big populations of nationals from West Africa whose principal activity is fishing and the operation demonstrate that protected wildlife species are part of their catch and trafficking. In Edea, an inland town that is close to the Douala-Edea Reserve saw the arrest of two for trafficking in sea turtle shells. Over the years trafficking of sea turtle shells seem not to be abating, demanding improved law enforcement measures targeting, specifically, sea turtle shell traffickers as much work has been done by conservation groups in the domain of sea turtle conservation but little on the side of law enforcement.

### **9.5 Others**

Mandrill skulls, elephant bones and colobus monkey made up the remaining wildlife seized. As part of the strategy started last year targeting ivory traffickers through another illicit elephant product – bones, operations continued to be carried out against traffickers, clamping down on illegal elephant bones trade. This was the case in Tonga – West where a retired public official and one other were arrested with the remains of an elephant including tibia bones and molars. A mandrill skull was among the bones that was recovered from the 2 traffickers who equally had a rifle, demonstrating the thin line between poachers and traffickers. They had poached the elephant in the Waza national park in the north of the country but the trafficking took place hundreds of mile away, in the west of the country.

Notoriously, this kind of traffickers are connected to every protected species and this was the case in Ngambe Tikar when 3, including the president of the local hunters association was arrested for trafficking in protected wildlife species namely colobus monkey, pangolin meat and scales. The position one of them holds had been used as a cover for wildlife trafficking and poaching. This



influence even got to wildlife officials from the National Control Brigade who had arrested him once red handed but let go, giving him just a warning.

## **10. Corruption and Wildlife Crime**

LAGA was an experiment field for methods of fighting corruption within a law enforcement and application process. Bribing attempts are documented in more than 85% of our field arrest operations, and 80% of all court cases within the legal system. But LAGA is not an observer of corruption; it was created to fight corruption, redirecting the positive pressures existing within the system, usually wasted in large conference, to specific corruption attempts and the field realities that form corruption. These bribery attempts are vigorously fought against and vehemently condemned by LAGA. LAGA is not a watchdog group and not created as an observer, it fight directly whenever corrupt practices or bribery attempts have been observed.

This on-going fight is being manifested in some results either directly or indirectly. The most prominent charge during this period is in the case of the arrest of 3 sea turtle shell traffickers in the South. Following the arrest of three traffickers in what constituted a red handed arrest, the Divisional Delegate to whom fell the responsibility of establishing a case file against the traffickers decided to stop the procedure and release the traffickers which is clear breach of procedure. Huge efforts were deployed against such an attempt to let go the traffickers and this resulted in the re-arrest of two while the third was never seen nor charged.

Bribery is recorded in almost every operation and for examples; the ape skull trafficker arrested in Bafia decided during his complaint to tempt wildlife officials doing the compliant report with money and tried to give what he had with him to the officials and promised giving more money later if he was released. This would have been a very successful coup if he had his way because he had lied about his true names as it was discovered later. This was the same case in Manjo where the 2 ape skull traffickers actively sought to negotiate for their freedom and “compensation” to be paid later to the wildlife official who refused any such negotiation. A relative of theirs would later come and continued attempts at negotiating their release.

In January, after the arrest of 2 ivory traffickers, family members of the traffickers including a cousin and a wife would try to corrupt the Djoum wildlife chief to obtain their release but he rejected their proposals and bribes were again offered in another ivory case, this time in Yaounde where those who were arrested over stolen and trafficked ivory had proposed money for their release. The wildlife official recording the complaint report was asked to name his price (which was awaited in terms of millions) for the release of the traffickers but he rebuffed the attempts.

In the matter involving the president of a hunters’ association, as law enforcement officials made logistics to transfer the arrested traffickers to Ntui, the divisional headquarters where the case would be tried, influence peddling was set into motion with administrative and traditional authorities piling pressure on wildlife officials who resisted nevertheless. Physical pressures were even applied at some stages but seeing that these pressures were not getting the desired results, corruption attempts were engaged.

A correspondence on the Kribi case involving the release of 3 sea turtle shell traffickers was addressed, to the Minister and two of the three traffickers were later re-arrested and the prosecution process commenced.

### Overview of International Wildlife Traffic in Cameroon and Operations' Sites January-June 2015



Base 802575 (R02413) 7-98

## Annex I – Case Tracking System – January – June 2015

Case num.	Date of operation	Region	Location	Case name	Offence	Profile	Remarks	countries involved	Status
1	1/17/2015	South	Djoum	<a href="#">EKOUMOU Joseph</a>	Illegal possession of 3 gorilla skulls and 1 chimpanzee Skull.	Seller	The dealer is a high profile Gorilla and chimpanzee trafficker belonging to a network involved in the buying and selling of protected animal trophies. He sells them to potential buyers at 7.000 FCFA per trophy.		Locked while on trial
2	1/17/2015	South	Djoum	<a href="#">ELANG Francis</a>	Illegal possession of 3 gorilla skulls and 1 chimpanzee Skull.	Seller	The dealer is an accomplice to Ekoumou Joseph.		free
3	1/25/2015	South	Djoum	<a href="#">Mohamadu</a>	Illegal possession of 18 ivory tusks	Seller	The dealer belongs to the same notorious and high profile network involved Ivory trafficking and a co-offender to Mohamadu Alioum. He works in partnership with a certain Sidiki who is the overseer of all Ivory tusks bought by Mohamadu Alioum. He buys these Ivory tusks from Mintom and transports them to Yaounde.		Locked while on trial
4	1/25/2015	South	Djoum	<a href="#">Mohamadu Alioum</a>	Illegal possession of 18 Ivory tusks	Seller	The dealer belongs to a notorious and high profile network involved Ivory trafficking. He works in partnership with a certain Sidiki who is the overseer of all Ivory tusks bought by Mohamadu Alioum. He buys these Ivory tusks from Mintom and transports them to Yaounde.		Locked while on trial
5	1/27/2015	Centre	Ngambe Tikar	<a href="#">Mondji Oumarou Ernest</a>	Illegal possession of 4 destroyed legs of Giant Pangolin Scales, 1 colubus baby Monkey and Giant pangolin Scales	seller	The dealer is a co-offender and member of the network specialised in trafficking Giant pangolin scales amongst other protected animal species. He sells these Giant pangolin scales at 50,000 FCFA to potential buyers.		Locked while on trial
6	1/27/2015	Centre	Ngambe Tikar	<a href="#">Moukam Louis Bertrand</a>	Illegal possession of 4 destroyed legs of Giant Pangolin Scales, 1 colubus baby Monkey and Giant pangolin Scales	Seller	The dealer is a co-offender belonging to a network involved in poaching and selling protected animal species particularly Giant pangolin scales and Primates. He sells the giant pangolin scales at 50,000 FCFA to potential buyers and Wart hogs trophies upon arranged prices with the buyers.		Locked while on trial
7	1/27/2015	Centre	Ngambe Tikar	<a href="#">Nsangou Oumarou</a>	Illegal possession of 4 destroyed legs of Giant Pangolin Scales, 1 colubus baby Monkey and Giant pangolin Scales	Poacher and seller	The dealer is a high profile poacher and seller dealing in Primates.. He is extremely notorious for his eminent hunting activities and is popularly called " The President of the hunters association" in Ngambe Tikar. He is the Overseer of all hunters in the association who are 19 in number, and organises their hunting and tax paying activities. He carries out his poaching activities in the Zones of Waoe amongst other Zones. He sells the animal trophies of the killed animals at 5000 FCFA for Colubus Monkeys and for the other animals upon fixed prices.		Locked while on trial
8	2/2/2015	South	Kribi	<a href="#">Naga Robert</a>	Illegal possession of 16 turtle shells	Seller	The dealer is a co-offender to Ndjondje Augustin and are both members a notorious network involved in the trafficking of sea turtle shells. He collects these trophies from Grand Batanga and sells them to potential buyers at fixed prices set during transactions in Kribi.		free while on trial
9	2/2/2015	South	Kribi	<a href="#">Makota Massela Martin</a>	Illegal possession of 15 turtle shells	Seller	The accused is a high profile dealer and belongs to a notorious network involved in the trafficking of Sea turtle shells. He collects these turtle shells from his village at Campo and sells them to potential buyers upon fixed prices in Kribi.		free while on trial

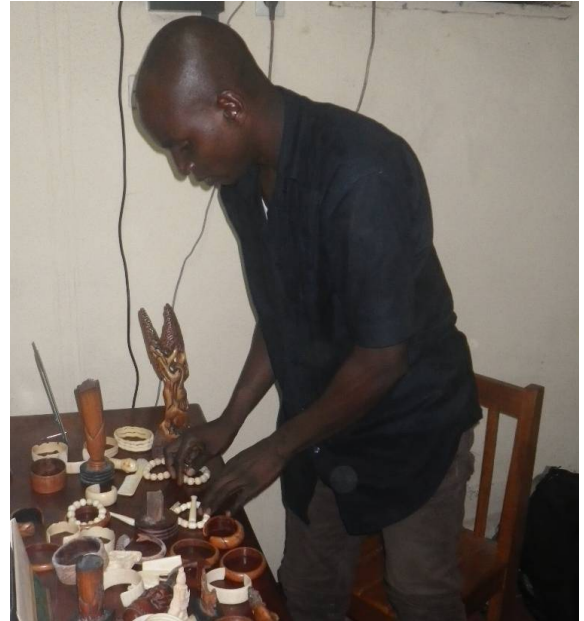
10	2/2/2015	South	Kribi	<a href="#">NDJONDJE NDEBWE AUGUSTIN</a>	Illegal possession of 16 turtle shells	Seller	The dealer is a co-offender to Naga Robert and are both members a notorious network involved in the trafficking of sea turtle shells. He plays the role of a middleman and gets potential buyers for the Sea turtle shells collected by Naga.		free while on trial
11	2/9/2015	West	Santchou	<a href="#">DIEUPE YOSSA Honore</a>	Illegal possession of 2 Ivory Tusks	Seller	The dealer is a member of a high profile network involved in the trafficking of Ivory Tusks amongst other protected animal species including Leopard skins. His family is particularly involved in the trafficking of Ivory tusks and is a family heritage. The dealer works in collaboration with Nna Ambroise who negotiates dealings with potential buyers. The dealer sells these Ivory tusks at 200.000 FCFA.		Locked while on trial
12	2/9/2015	West	Santchou	<a href="#">MOUKAM DEUTOU JEROME</a>	Illegal possession of 2 ivory tusks	Seller	The dealer is an accomplice to Dieupe Youssa Honore. He is in charge of transportation arrangements ensuring the smooth transactions of the other co-offenders in selling these Ivory tusks.		Locked while on trial
13	2/9/2015	West	Santchou	<a href="#">NNA AMBROISE</a>	Illegal possession of 2 Ivory Tusks	Seller	The dealer is a member of the same high profile network with Youssa Honore and moukam Deitou. He is the negotiator of all dealings with potential buyers of the Ivory Tusk gotten by Yoassa Honore.		Locked while on trial
14	2/13/2015	South	Ambam	<a href="#">ONDO Crispain Abaa</a>	Illegal Detention of 15 chimpanzee skulls and 3 gorilla skulls	Seller	The accused is a notorious dealer in primates particularly Chimpanzees and Gorillas. He buys and sells these Chimpanzee and Gorilla trophies at fixed prices to potential buyers.		free while on trial
15	2/25/2015	West	Tonga	<a href="#">Dipamba Jean</a>	Illegal possession of 1 tibia elephant bone, 1 mandrill skull and 1 elephant jawbone.	Seller	The accused is a high profile dealer in Elephant and Primate trophies amongst other protected animal species. After a search at his residence, 7 bullets and a hunting gun were seized. He buys these animal trophies and sells them to potential buyers at 25.000 FCFA per trophy.		Locked while on trial
16	2/25/2015	West	Tonga	<a href="#">Ndinteh George</a>	Illegal possession of 1 Tibia elephant bone, 1 mandrill Skull and 1 elephant Jawbone.	Seller	The dealer is a co-offender to Dipamba Jean and belongs to the same network. He sells collected animal trophies to potential buyers at 8.000 FCFA per trophy.		Locked while on trial
17	3/24/2015	Littoral	Manjo	<a href="#">NGALLE Jean Jerome</a>	Illegal possession of 4 chimpanzee skulls.	Seller	The dealer is a co-offender and belongs to the same network as Moto Joel involved in the illegal trafficking of Chimpanzee and other protected species. He collects these animal trophies from hunters in Mangamba and Babong and sells them to potential buyers at 4000 FCFA per trophy.		Locked while on trial
18	3/24/2015	Littoral	Manjo	<a href="#">MOTO Joel</a>	Illegal possession of 4 chimpanzee skulls	Seller	The dealer is an accomplice to Ngalle Jean and plays the role of the mediator between Ngalle and potential buyers. He gets buyers for trophies collected by Ngalle Jean.		Locked while on trial
19	4/14/2015	Centre	Yaounde	<a href="#">EDJIM ELIE Martin</a>	Illegal possession of 4 gorilla Skulls	Seller	The dealer belongs to a network involved in the trafficking of Gorilla and other primates species. He collects these Gorilla trophies from hunters in Mvangan. He buys them at 2000-3000 FCFA per Gorilla skull and sells them at 5000 FCFA per Skull.		Locked while on trial
20	4/14/2015	Centre	Yaounde	<a href="#">ANGO Simon</a>	Illegal possession of 4 Gorilla skulls	Seller	He is an accomplice to Edjim Elie and belongs to the same network. He facilitates the connection of Edjim to potential buyers of Gorilla and other primates trophies.		Locked while on trial
21	4/28/2015	South West	Limbe	<a href="#">AKAM Michael</a>	Illegal possession of 1 Sea Turtle shell	Seller	The dealer is a co-offender to Kanghi Joseph and members of the same network involved in the trafficking of Sea turtle shells. He gets potential buyers for turtle shells collected by Kanghi at 5000 FCFA Each.		Locked while on trial

22	4/28/2015	South West	Limbe	<a href="#">KANGHI Joseph CHE</a>	Illegal possession of 1 sea turtle shell	Seller	The dealer collects turtle shells from fishermen at Down beach limbe. He gives them to Akam Michael to sell to potential buyers.		Locked while on trial
23	4/28/2015	West Coast	Idenau	<a href="#">Fioqnon Kocou</a>	Illegal possession of 9 sea turtle shells	Seller	The dealer is a foreigner and notorious trafficker in Sea Turtle shells. He collects these turtle shells from Eric a fisherman in Idenau. He sells these Sea turtle shells to potential buyers at 20,000 FCFA for some species and for some other species the prices are arranged upon during transaction with the buyers.		Locked while on trial
23	4/28/2015	South west	Idenau	<a href="#">Reuben Akpan Jack</a>	Illegal possession of 9 Turtle shells	Seller	The dealer is an accomplice to Fioqnon Kocou and plays the role of a mediator between Fioqnon and potential buyers		Locked while on trial
24	5/27/2015	East	Batouri	<a href="#">MBOBOREN Marius</a>	Illegal possession of 2.5 Kg of giant and normal pangolin scales and chimpanzee skulls.	Seller	The dealer buys giant pangolin from hunters and preserves their scales to sell them to potential buyers. He sells a chimpanzee skull at 10000 Fcfa each and Giant pangolin scales at 2500 a cup.		Locked while on trial
25	5/27/2015	East	Batouri	<a href="#">YNAFO ESSAIE</a>	Illegal possession of 2.5 Kg of giant and normal pangolin scales and chimpanzee skulls.	Seller	The dealer is in the same network with Mboboren Marius. He plays the role of a mediator between Mboboren and potential buyers.		Locked while on trial
26	28/05/2015	Centre	Yaoundé	<a href="#">NLANGOKO Yoann</a>	Illegal possession of 2 ivory tusks	Seller	The dealer is notorious and belongs to the same Ivory trafficking network of Bassirou Baba. He sells Ivory tusks to potential buyers based on their varying weights. He sold the 2 Ivory tusks weighing 61Kg for 6.000.000 Fcfa to Bassirou Baba.		locked while on trial
27	28/05/2015	Centre	Yaoundé	<a href="#">BASSIROU BABA</a>	Illegal possession of 2 Ivory Tusks	Seller	The dealer is a notorious and renowned trafficker specialised in Ivory Tusks. He buys them based on their varying weights. He bought the 2 Ivory tusks for 6.000.000 Fcfa.		Locked while on trial
28	6/3/2015	Littoral	Edéa	<a href="#">BANY Simon</a>	Illegal possession of 1 chimpanzee skull and 8 turtle shell	Seller			Locked while on trial
29	6/3/2015	Littoral	Edéa	<a href="#">BONGUILE Jacques Aime</a>	Illegal possession of 1 chimpanzee skull and 8 turtle shell	Seller			Locked while on trial
30	6/6/2015	Centre	Bafia	<a href="#">NKEM Jean Marie</a>	Illegal possession of 4 chimpanzee skulls and 1 cephalobe.	Seller	The dealer is a notorious trafficker in primates and their trophies. He buys chimpanzee skulls from hunters in Nyassem and Ngoro. He buys them at 50,000 FCFA and sells them at 100.000FCFA. He is an exporter in the zone of Nyassem.		Locked while on trial
31	18/6/2015	Littoral	Douala	<a href="#">YENDE ABDOU DALILOU</a>	Illegal possession of 44 Sculptured Ivory objects and bracelets.	Seller	The dealer is a notorious trafficker in Ivory. He works in partnership with a certain Papa Ibrahim who supplies him sculptured ivory objects for him to sell to potential buyers and Maloum mama who also is his supplier. He paints the sculptured Ivory in wood paint so he could sell easily due to the high demand of this sculptured ivory objects in wood paint. He intended to sell the ivory objects for 500,000 FCFA.		Locked while on trial
32	24/6/2015	Centre	Yaoundé	<a href="#">BOTONDONO MOUSSA Ibrahim</a>	Illegal possession of 2 sculptured Ivory and 27 sculptured Objects in Ivory	Seller	The dealer is a co-offender to Botondono Martin Moussa who both belong to the same notorious network. He got the 2 Ivory sculptured objects from Germany. They belonged to an aunt. He wanted to sell them for 50,000 FCFA.		Locked while on trial
33	24/6/2015	Centre	Yaoundé	<a href="#">ZOA Martin Marinos</a>	Illegal possession of 2 sculptured Ivory and 27 sculptured Objects in Ivory	Seller	The dealer is a notorious trafficker in Ivory and Ivory sculptures. He works in collaboration with a certain Assigna Fabien who collect sculptured Ivory from Briquiterie and T-Bella, Yaounde and supplies them to Botondono to sell to potential buyers. He intended to sell the sculptured objects for 332.500 FCFA.		Locked while on trial

**Annex II – First Semester in Pictures**



*Arrested in Douala with 44 carved ivory pieces during one of two key ivory operations carried out in June*



*He is a major ivory trafficker and paints ivory to look like wood for easy smuggling through*



*The second of two key ivory operations carried out in June, and dismantled this 20-year partnership in ivory trafficking*



*Arrested over the trafficking of 18 ivory tusks in South of Cameroon, a region known to host several ivory trafficking hotbeds.*



*One of several operations leading to the arrest of ape skull traffickers, Two of the skulls were still fresh they sit in front of the trafficker who answers to questions from wildlife officials*



*Two brothers arrested for chimp skull trafficking in March and pose for photos at the local wildlife chief's office shortly after they had been thoroughly interrogated by the official (left)*

*He was arrested in the South with 18 ape skulls (below)*



*Two in police custody after arrest with skulls*



*Sea turtle shells seized from two traffickers in Edea (Above)*

*Four arrested in two coastal towns in South West Cameroon during two swift operations. A Beninese and a Nigerian among those apprehended (left).*



*Two poachers/traffickers arrested in Batouri in the East Region with giant pangolin scales, chimp skulls and a hippo skull with teeth was also recovered.*



*President of a local hunting association with two others arrested for illegal possession of several protected species including a colobus monkey and pangolin parts*





*A well-organised and professional team of three arrested for ivory trafficking in the West Region,*



*2 sculpted ivory tusks and 27 carved ivory seized from 2 traffickers during operation that would dismantle a long standing partnership in ivory trafficking in the capital Yaounde.*



*Sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, arrested with illegal consignment of African grey parrots near Nsimalen International Airport*