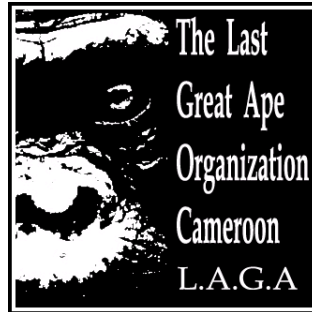


THE LAST GREAT APE ORGANIZATION, CAMEROON LAGA

ANNUAL REPORT JANUARY – DECEMBER 2007



Executive Summary

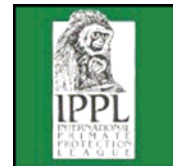
Very good progress was made over this period on all aspects of LAGA's collaboration with the Ministry of Forests and Fauna (MINFOF), with tangible achievements not only in the fields of investigation, arrest and prosecution but also in media exposure, government relations and international activities.

This year for every 7 days a major wildlife dealer was arrested, 89% stayed behind bars from the day of arrest. Every single day a media piece was put on national news and recorded. This year saw the return of the "Taiping Four" Gorillas, the first cyber court case against internet wildlife trade and fraud, more focus on the fight against corruption and the arrests involved seizure of 1220 African Grey parrots about to be exported illegally using falsified documents.

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



Foreign &
Commonwealth Office



OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Investigations

- A total of 294 investigation missions (of varying lengths) were conducted in this period in all the 10 provinces. International investigations were conducted in Nigeria, France, Belgium and Pakistan.
- Planning and reporting structures were re-adjusted and more focus on international wildlife trafficking and Internet wildlife trade investigations with excellent results.

Operations

- Operations were carried out in 6 provinces against 48 individuals resulting in 48 court cases – a rate of one major dealer per week.
- The rate of imprisonment for these cases reached to 89%.

Legal

- 48 new cases were brought to court and represented (many of the cases begun during the period have not yet reached the prosecution stage but procedures still ongoing).
- Maximum sentence of 25 years imprisonment is laid down by the Courts of Cameroon to a dealer who murdered an ecoguard. 5 lion skins traffickers and a dealer in chimpanzee meat also received long imprisonment terms.

Media

- A total of 386 media pieces were produced in national media (television, radio and press) - a rate of more than one media piece per day.
- Internal and External communication project realized.
- *Wildlife Justice* magazine (a bilingual journal about the progress of wildlife law enforcement in Cameroon) printed and distributed.

Strategic Highlights

- Concerted efforts saw the Taiping Four brought back to Cameroon ending a 5-year saga.
- Chinese links to international trade were exposed with Nigeria and Chad on ivory and lion skin trafficking.
- Focus on illegal international wildlife trafficking resulted in the arrests involving a seizure of 1220 African Grey parrots and a hippopotamus from Cameroon traced in Pakistan.
- The fight against corruption in MINFOF saw some officials dismissed from their posts.

Government Relations

- 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.
- LAGA participated in the high-level negotiation mission for the return of the “Taiping Four” gorillas sent by the Prime Minister resulting in an excellent diplomatic victory. The gorillas finally returned in November ending a 5 years wildlife trafficking saga
- LAGA attended and participated in the Interpol Meeting in Tanzania where LAGA’s presentation on the 3.9 Hong Kong ivory seizure was appreciated.
- 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.

Management

- LAGA Assistant Manager continued her studies in Britain with support from by LAGA.
- LAGA Director introduced a series of thought provoking sessions of debates on corruption and development.
- Important crossroads made this year in the steering of LAGA work and the fight against corruption, all leading to victory in the fight against corruption.
- LAGA wins 3 awards this year for excellent work.

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This report refers to activities from January till December 2007. In this period the organization experienced a major climb in the political level, and operational level.

This report includes: the progress in each department of activities (Investigations, Operations, Legal, Media), strategic overview of and the impact of our operations on wildlife crime in Cameroon, progress in relations with the Cameroonian Government, in the international arena, and in management.

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Further documents also available:

- Annual financial statement 2007
- Monthly financial reports January - December
- Monthly activity reports January – December
- Media archive – excel database interlinked to 365 recorded media pieces
- Photo archive for media use

For copies please email ofir@laga-enforcement.org

NARRATIVE REPORT

1. Investigations

LAGA's investigation unit has carried 294 investigation missions in all of Cameroon's 10 provinces during this time with international investigations in France, Belgium, and Nigeria. More investigations were on routes discovered between Chad through Cameroon to Nigeria on ivory and lion skin trafficking. The department has experienced structural reorganization and a drastic improvement in its professional level.

Following the appointment of the chief investigator as head of the investigation unit, he was made responsible for the reconstruction and development of the unit. In January the newly appointed head of the investigation unit took important steps within this role by designing and implementing new control tables, working program, and procedures.

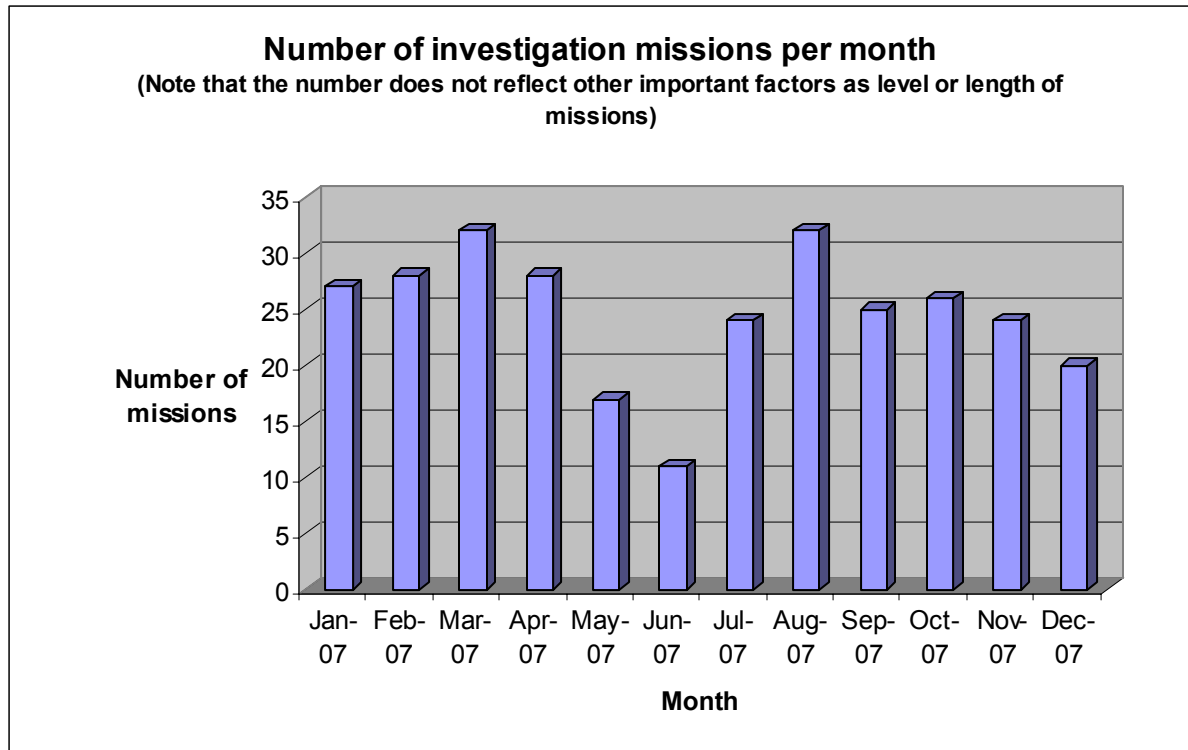
Following the recruitment of a new chief investigator, Internet and international investigations were initiated and the investigations unit re-structured with new responsibilities assigned. New procedures regarding field, Internet, and international investigations were written; guidelines to field investigations 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.

Internet and International Investigations continued with more focus on wildlife trafficking through the Cameroon International Airports. Investigations Unit building continued with new responsibilities assigned and field use of equipment improved. More collaboration was sought with U.S.A, Canada and The Netherlands on Internet wildlife scams.

25 investigators were tested in the field, 3 were recruited permanently, and more 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.

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 adoption of children and illegal immigration), as well as international trafficking of ivory and lion skins, with a special focus on African Grey parrots.

More informers were engaged this year and collaboration was intensified with the Douala Airport Police, the Customs of the Douala Seaport and various speed post agencies.



2. Operations

LAGA and the Government of Cameroon carried out operations in 6 provinces resulting in 48 court cases - one for every 7 days of the year. Operations became more sophisticated over the period and the rate of imprisonment of the accused individuals while awaiting trial rose to 89% of the cases.

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. Operations Unit was strengthened this year following the engagement of a highly placed government official.

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.

In November and December there was an increased focus on trafficking of wildlife through the Douala and Nsimalen International Airports. This resulted in the seizure of a total of 1220 parrots in the Douala International Airport within the period of three weeks.

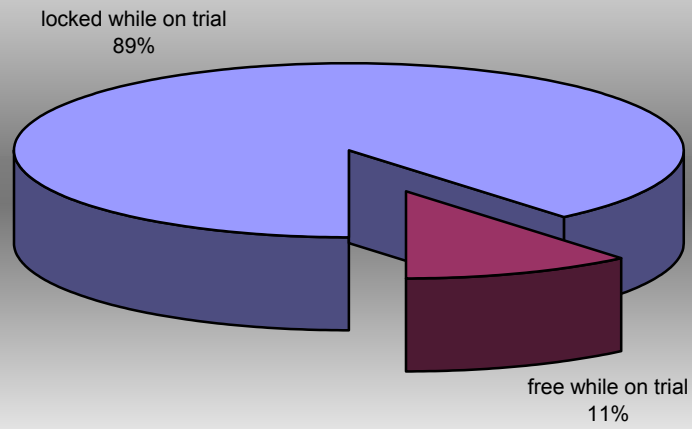
The first consignment of 500 African grey parrots were seized that were about to be exported using fraudulent means; three of the traffickers including two Ghanaians were arrested. The second consignment of 720 African grey parrots were seized when a high profile wildlife trafficker was about to illegally export them through the Douala International airport. Focusing on the parrot trade allowed us to uncover how white-collar criminals thrive on this complicity gaining a legitimate cover and eliminating the risk factor the profit margins are huge and the value of a single shipment reaches half a million dollars.

In December operations were started against a 2 Cameroonians and a Pakistani for illegal exportation of a hippopotamus from Cameroon to Pakistan through the Douala International Airport.

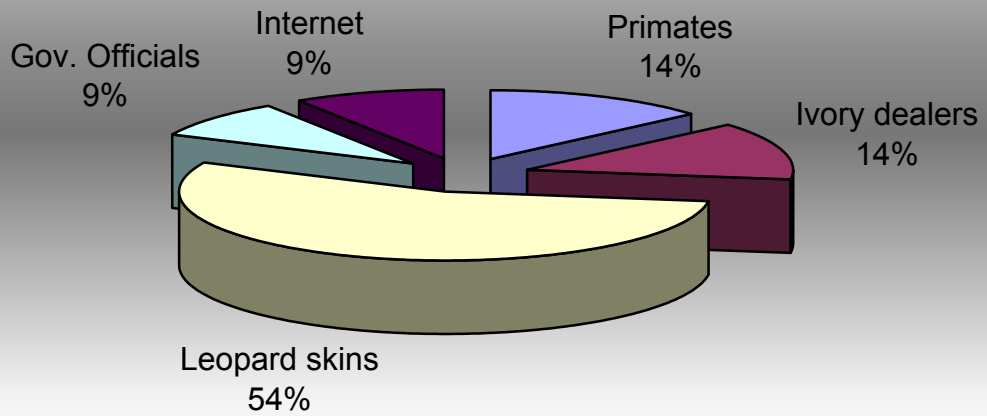
Operations were carried out against dealers clamping down on leopard skins trade in sensitive provinces despite the corruption and complicity of local officials. The focused operations were effective in media sensitization sending the message of a strong concentrated strike in the specific locations that are hotspot for leopard skin trade. One of the operations was of specific interest, involving a leopard skin dealer trying to sell a part of a locally manufactured gun. His link to the illegal workshop manufacturing the illegal arms is still investigated.

Almost half of the operations targeted major ivory dealers with both raw tusks as well as worked ivory. Next, about a third, targeted dealers of live apes. Operations involving seizures of live apes have been limited to match shelters capacity. 14 % of the operations targeted dealers in lions skins and parts in the north of the country that has been identified as a major trafficking junction. The rest of the operations concentrated in protected bushmeat dealers in leopard skins and organized facilities trading various protected species.

**Rates of locking the accused behind bars before prosecution
Jan-Dec 07**



Cases Profile Jan-Dec 07



3. Legal

48 court cases were initiated, and were followed up and represented. Most of the cases initiated within this period have not yet arrived at prosecution stage, as most subjects are imprisoned throughout the process instead of being allowed to move freely and conduct further criminal acts. The sentences being handed down are becoming more severe the process of bringing the case to trial becomes more time consuming. In June, one dealer was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment for the murder of an Ecoguard.

In January 2007, 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.

Other outstanding prosecutions were achieved. In Bamenda a big bushmeat dealer caught with 8 large bags of chimpanzee meat was convicted to 5 months imprisonment and fined for damages and judiciary fee. In October 5 lions skins traffickers were prosecuted - The Court of First Instance Maroua, Extreme North Province convicted 2 offenders to 10 months and 3 offenders to 20 months imprisonment. Damages reached 4,420 dollars awarded in the Court of First Instance of Fouban against a dealer in leopard skins.

The Head of Legal Department attended an International Conference of Interpol Wildlife Working in Tanzania and gave a presentation on fighting wildlife crime, continuing more staff involvement in the international arena. The Interpol Ecomessage award, given once a year, was given to the Government of Cameroon for its work with LAGA on the investigation of the large scale ivory trafficking in May 2006, as the most significant work done through the Interpol on wildlife this year.

107 missions were carried out of the Center Province for follow-up, new cases and the creation of relations with judiciary authorities. There were unprecedented relations opening with Provincial Attorney Generals and State Attorneys. 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 Legal Book on the Classification of animals according to the 1994 Wildlife Law was updated in addition to other publications.

Recruitment for the new structure of the legal department started with seven candidates volunteering and two permanently retained.

4. Media

A recorded total of 386 media pieces was produced and pushed into media, including numerous articles in all media – radio, television and written press, a rate of more than one media piece per day. 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, 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, corruption in wildlife law enforcement, Ghanaian and Cameroon dealers in parrots arrested, LAGA representation in Tanzania etc. Guests included: the Prime Minister of Cameroon, the Minister of MINFOF, the Secretary General, Ministry Directors, Provincial Delegates, Lawyers, Local Chiefs, Members of Parliament, Police Commissioners, Diplomats, Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Magistrates, Local Chiefs, Director of Pretoria Zoological Garden, (Head of Taiping Four delegation to Cameroon).

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. August month showed extraordinary media results with a record breaking of 70 media pieces - more than 2 media pieces per day rate.

July month marked the realization of Internal and External communication project. This project started in the beginning of the year, aiming to build capacity in electronic communication in order to improve the communication and unity within LAGA as well as with different collaborators. Media assistant, Cynthia Chuck was in charge of the project that involved. exploring different communication strategies and mastering, among others: filming, electronic editing, lay out, web design. July month marks the successful realization of the project. LAGA has built capacity in electronic communication and the Internet. The new LAGA website (www.laga-enforcement.org) was launched, LAGA’s email system and communication within the organization was drastically improved, You Tube videos reached more than 5,000 views in just a few months. The assignment of rebuilding the website presented an opportunity of building capacity in LAGA. There was a need in a website that is dynamic, that can be updated all the time, to reflect our monthly cycle of actions and achievements. Cynthia Chuck was the main person working on it, and although it took long time to learn, we are very proud of it, as it is all ours. A search in You Tube under “Wildlife Law Enforcement” will lead to hidden footage clips from LAGA’s latest operations.

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.

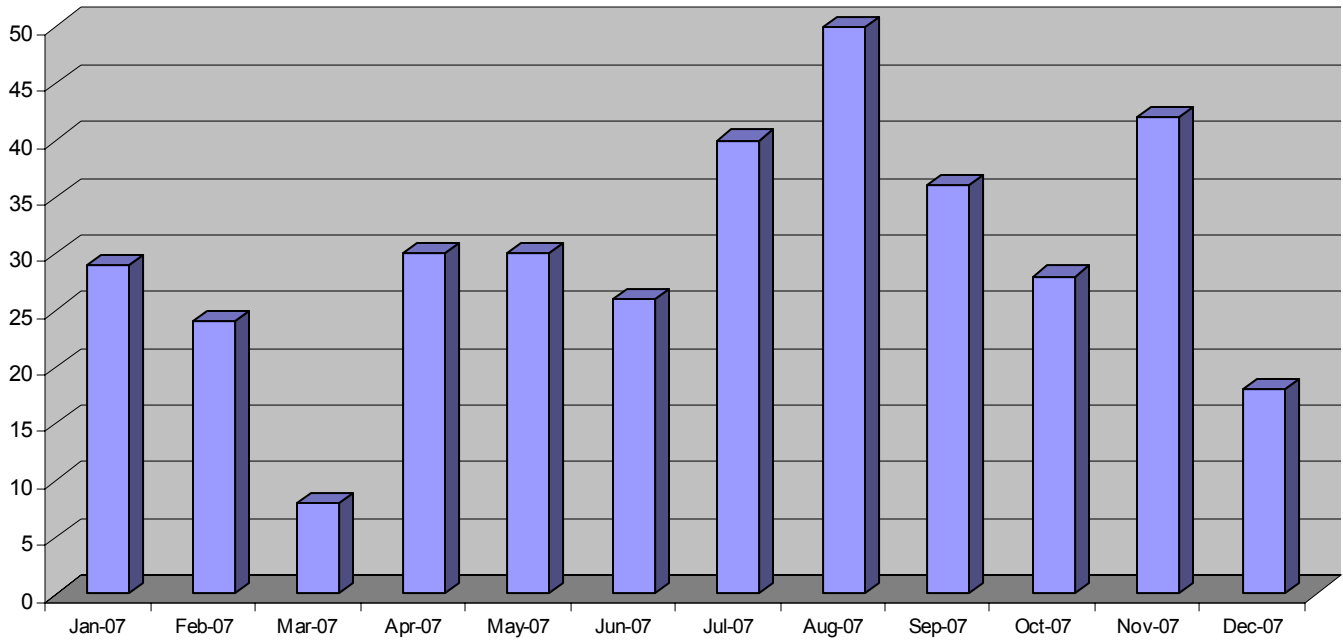
The media department of LAGA has also been working with the Central African Regional Programme for the Environment (CARPE) in building up their own database and information systems. This is in accordance with LAGA's objective to help other NGOs to set measurable standards for their work. LAGA assisted in preparatory meetings, participated and made a presentation in the CARPE Workshop at the US Embassy on Enhancing the Capacity of Media Practitioners in Environmental Reporting. LAGA presentation was on the unique Module for Measuring Media Performance and the Role of Media in the Fight against Corruption. LAGA met with the Head of the Communication Unit of the General Delegation for National Security to explore avenues of collaboration on wildlife law enforcement through the national CRTV radio programme titled "Canal Police".

The year 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.

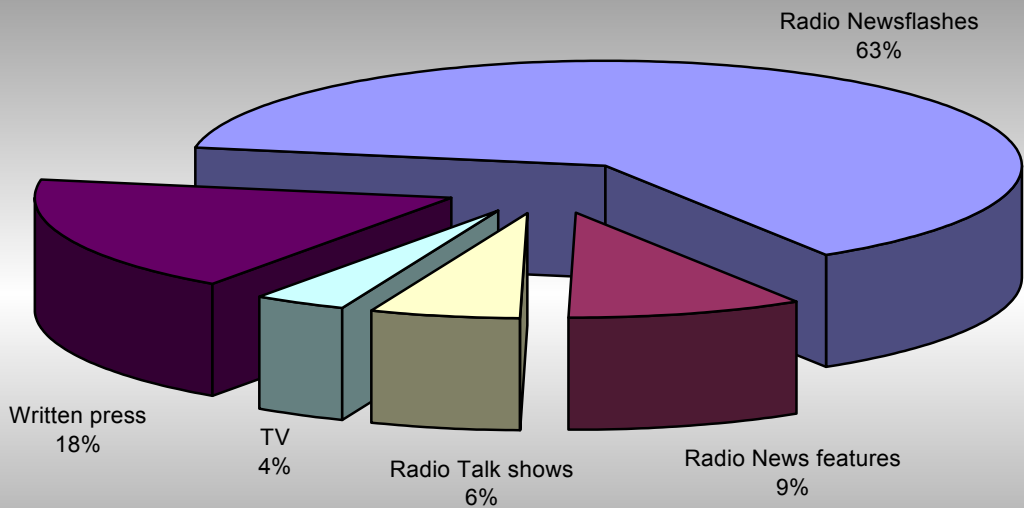
LAGA launched more editions of the Wildlife Justice Magazine. The fifth edition of Wildlife Justice – "The race towards extinction" was launched. Wildlife Justice is a publication for the professional audience in charge of the application of the wildlife law. It is actively distributed free of charge to professionals – those who are in charge of the law enforcement process – police stations, gendarmes, agents of the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife, courts and custom officers. It is also provided to policy makers, media houses, higher institutions of learning and conservation organizations based in Cameroon.

LAGA also launched two pilot projects to test the effectively of complimentary untraditional media – one using the mobilization of the youth in the event of the return of the "Taiping Four" the second using "narrow casting" or specialized adapted campaign for a small locality in Nkambe – a junction of trade towards Nigeria. There was a meeting with the Fon of Bali on wildlife protection through effective wildlife law enforcement using the annual dance festival as a non-conventional medium.

Number of Media Pieces Produced and Pushed



Split of Media Pieces



5. 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, 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, leopard parts, international ivory trading routes and hotspots of trafficking in these species in Cameroon, illegal trafficking of African Grey parrots and hippopotamus.

5.1. Apes & other threatened primates

The return of the “Taiping Four” gorillas marks another victory in a long fight against a different level of illegal trade in wildlife. It attracted huge public attention. One of the press releases called it “one of the most high-profile cases of animal trafficking in history”. 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 this year 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, the gorillas finally arrived back in Cameroon.

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 North West Province.

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.

An 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.

In November, an officer of the Cameroon Army was arrested trying to sell one live primate in Bamenda in the North West Province. He was arriving from the South stationed in area strife with corruption connected to illegal ivory trade. He was caught on

record explaining how his position helped him in the past to avoid justice and fast track illegal trade. Prior to this offence, we have recorded information showing how deep the suspect was involved in the traffic of wildlife species and products while he was in his previous post in Djoum. The dealer was locked up in National Gendarmerie Company in Bamenda.

5.2 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.

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.

In September 3 dealers were arrested in an unprecedented operation in Mamfe in the South West Province. Dealers were arrested with 4 tusks, 14 elephant tails and one elephant tooth. The Mamfe area has been identified by us and the Department of Wildlife as a hotspot for ivory trafficking that became flourishing in recent months following corruption and complicity of local officials, as well as the proximity of Nigeria where they are easily smuggled. In this background LAGA was diverting investigations, operations and media efforts towards this area. In November, an operation concerning worked ivory took place in Douala in the Littoral province with the MINFOF provincial delegation. This operation involved the raid of an ivory transformation workshop containing large quantities of worked ivory with more than 300 pieces seized including ivory chopsticks destined for China. 3 of the workers including a Guinean were arrested. The dealers were locked-up in the police station cell.

LAGA attended and participated in the Interpol Meeting in Tanzania where LAGA's presentation on the 3.9 Hong Kong ivory seizure was very much applauded. This is the first time a LAGA member other than the Director is participating in such an international event.

5.3 African Grey Parrots

Operations were on track and included focused arrests as clamp down on illegal trade in African grey parrots. Cracking down the parrot trade allowed us to uncover how white-collar criminals thrive on high-level complicity gaining a legitimate cover and eliminating the risk factor. During this period, more focus was put in international illegal exportation of wildlife especially parrots through the Douala International Airport with the complicity of some corrupt MINFOF officials. This resulted in the seizure of 1220 African gray parrots most of which have been released back in nature.

The parrots' cases uncovered corruption at a very high level. Insisting to tackle it got us many new enemies, threats, and warnings that we are "stepping on the wrong toes" and that it will send us on "a one way ticket out of Cameroon".

The liberation of more than 1,000 African Grey Parrots was a new precedence as till now recycling seizures back into illegal trade has been the common practice. In a special corruption report LAGA submitted to the Minister we highlighted our evidence for the role played by a highly placed ministry official in collaborating with the offenders, issuing false declarations on CITES permits, and attempting to block our cases. The second operation quickly intensified the backlash to our anti-corruption work alienating the ministry official in question and most of the involved officials in one side and LAGA and the Minister on the other. With the involvement of the British High Commissioner, and other members of the diplomatic community the ministry official has been removed.

In November, 2 Ghanaians, international parrot traffickers were arrested in Douala International Airport trying to illegally export 500 parrots. Their accomplice of the Club Internet was also arrested and put behind bars in connection to the 500 parrots.

In December, an operation targeted an even higher dealer, the biggest wildlife exporter, and uncovered issues of complicity and corruption within the Ministry trying to export 720 parrots to Bahrain an illegal destination. Again it validated information we had before about the organized chain of complicity in the parrot trade and how white-collar criminals thrive on this complicity gaining a legitimate cover and eliminating the risk factor. The profit margins are huge and the value of a single shipment reaches half a million dollars in the market of destination. The dealer had asked for 48 million CFA compensation from the Ministry for the introduction of a ban introduced in the EU on import of wild birds over avian flue. This of course has no legal base. It seems that Ministry officials helped him with this claim as well as a highly placed employee of WWF.

5.4 Leopard Skins

Operations were carried out against dealers clamping down on leopard skins trade in sensitive provinces. The focused operation was effective in media sensitization sending the message of a strong concentrated strike in the specific locations that are hotspot for leopard skin trade. One of the operations was of specific interest, involving a leopard skin dealer trying to sell a part of a locally manufactured gun. His link to the illegal workshop manufacturing the illegal arms is still investigated.

From January to December 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 Bafoussam, Baham, Bandjoun, Dschang, Bafang resulted in bursting networks.

More operations were carried out in other parts of Cameroon particularly in the North West and Littoral Provinces in September, October, November and December. In October, a leopard skin dealer was arrested in Melong in the Littoral Province. The dealer was involved in leopard skin trade and connected to other crimes. During the operation, the dealer violently resisted arrest, the dealer, connected to other crimes, fiercely fought with the arresting force breaking parts of the vehicle with his fists. Experience and strict procedures prevented escalation and a disaster in the field. The offender owns a bar and is known to be a gang chief in Melong. His criminal activities are covered by the complicity of the chief commander of the Gendarmerie in Melong, who tried to sabotage the case and collect bribes of 600 dollars.

5.5 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.

5.7 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 and the fight against corruption. 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.

5.8 Hippopotamus

The continued focus in Douala on wildlife trafficking through the airport paid off regarding a 600 kg hippopotamus that was illegally exported to Lahore zoo in Pakistan. In December, operations started against 2 Cameroonians and a Pakistani for illegal international trafficking of a live hippopotamus from Cameroon to Pakistan. 80,000 dollars were paid for the hippopotamus estimated to weigh 600 Kgs. This transaction was possible by the use of falsified government documents and with the complicity of corrupt government officials.

Overview of International Wildlife Traffic in Cameroon and Operations' Sites 2007



6. Relations with the Government

The fostering of LAGA's relationship with the Government of Cameroon is of high importance in the sensitive domain of law enforcement, as building legitimacy for the concept of a Wildlife Law Enforcement NGO is LAGA's objective No. 3. During this year, 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.

This year was rich in meetings with the Minister MINFOF on issues related to structural reforms on wildlife law enforcement, the return of 4 gorillas, ivory trafficking control by government, the fight against corruption, the trade in parrots through international airports, and at stopping irregularities in specific provinces. There was focus on fighting high-level corruption inside the Ministry. It tightened the support of the Minister to LAGA and ended as a positive case study in the fight against corruption. The Minister used these as an opportunity to encourage LAGA on its wildlife law enforcement work and fight against corruption. He sent a circular out on wildlife law enforcement to the different provincial delegates. The Minister of Forestry and Wildlife complemented LAGA's achievements in media Sensitisation. He pledged and made 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.

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. LAGA took part in 2 days of negotiations with the South African delegation for the return of the Taiping four. The gorillas finally returned in November ending a 5 years wildlife trafficking saga. LAGA played a major role in assisting the Cameroon government in negotiating the return of the Taiping four gorillas against a strong financial interest from South Africa. This included LAGA's participation in the high level negotiation mission sent by the Prime Minister resulting a diplomatic victory.

LAGA met the Director of Criminal Affairs and Pardons of the Ministry of Justice. The meeting focused on the delay in issuing international arrest warrants against the Hong Kong ivory seizure. The Director mentioned he received instructions from the Minister of Justice to assist LAGA in any concerns in the fight against corruption

This year showed more operations initiated by the MINFOF Delegations asking for the assistance of LAGA. This stands to prove that LAGA's work does lead to institutional capacity building rather than Government dependency on the NGO.

7. International Arena

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. LAGA carried out a mission in the two Congo's 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.

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 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.

LAGA attended and participated in the Interpol Meeting in Tanzania where LAGA's presentation on the 3.9 Hong Kong ivory seizure was very much applauded. This is the first time a LAGA member other than the Director is participating in such an international event. LAGA also participated in a meeting on The Access Initiatives (TAI)

The US Ambassador in Cameroon sent another letter commending LAGA's work, highlighting its uniqueness as a pioneer not only in wildlife law enforcement but also in the fight against corruption. There were meetings with the Ambassador of Holland on wildlife law enforcement and the fight against corruption, The British High Commissioner. LAGA met the Head of the Sustainable Development Team of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, representative of the German Cooperation in Cameroon (GTZ). Discussions were held on British High commission projects, LAGA and the fight against corruption. There were meetings with several local NGO's on the fight against illegal wildlife trade and the fight against corruption.

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 met with Better World Cameroon on the use of non-conventional media (mobilization of youths) in sensitisation involving the return of the Taiping four gorillas to Cameroon. There were also discussions on problems of the weak civil society organizations and the fight against corruption.

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

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.

September month saw the LAGA Assistant Manager, Nekwa Eunice continuing her studies in Britain. The challenge will be to continue engaging her in activism while she is in the UK. This was succeeding with Marius Talla who is now in France doing his PhD on wildlife law, while doing missions for LAGA.

The Head of Legal Department Horline Njike attended an International Conference of Interpol Wildlife Working in Tanzania and gave a presentation on fighting wildlife crime, continuing more staff involvement in the international arena.

October month served us as a reminder to the danger accompanying our work, and the importance of strict measures and procedures to deal with it in a professional manner. While in the field, one of our investigators had an encounter with an offender that served jail time due to his past work. The offender, probably tipped off by complicity of law enforcement officials attacked our investigator. The investigator exercised strict procedures prepared for this exact scenario, he used his tear gas the way he was trained to and escaped. Not long after in an arrest operation, the dealer, connected to other crimes, has fiercely fought with the arresting force breaking parts of the vehicle with his fists. Experience and strict procedures prevented escalation and a disaster in the field. These two events were dealt with in a professional calculated manner. They also stand to show

the criminal nature of wildlife offenders. An entire past issue of Wildlife Justice Magazine was dedicated to this subject.

This year, LAGA Director introduced a series of thought provoking sessions of Saturday debates on corruption and development. This is a part of a new project aimed to strengthen the capacity, unity and values of the LAGA family. More to this, key members of LAGA are having a series of meetings on applying the lessons learnt from LAGA in the fight against corruption beyond wildlife law enforcement.

The month of December witnessed important crossroads in the steering of LAGA work and the fight against corruption, all leading to victory for the fight against corruption. The parrots' cases uncovered corruption at a very high level. Insisting to tackle it got us many new enemies, threats, and warnings that we are "stepping on the wrong toes" and that it will send us on "a one way ticket out of Cameroon".

In a special corruption report we submitted to the Minister we highlighted our evidence for the role played by a highly placed MINFOF official who was collaborating with the offenders, issuing false declarations on CITES permits, and attempting to block our cases. This case quickly intensified the backlash to our anti-corruption work alienating a highly placed official and most of the involved officials in one side and LAGA and the Minister on the other.

Annex I - Case Tracking System - January - December 2007

<u>Case num.</u>	<u>Date of operation</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Case name</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Profile</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>countries involved</u>	<u>Status</u>
1	23-01-07	West	Bafang	Dakam Hayap Donathien	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	A notable in the area, specialised in protected wildlife trade for years, he threatened the police and resisted arrest. Caught trying to sell 7 leopard skins in his shop. Have established a network of supplying to other dealers upon order.		locked while on trial
2	23-01-07	West	Bafang	Hayap	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Son of Donathien who seeks for clients for the network. He also threatened the police and violently resisted arrest.		locked while on trial
3	26-02-07	South	Djoum	Abolo Ngong	Dealing with ivory	Ivory dealer	An ecogard who admitted to facilitate illegal activities for the ivory dealer Konglo. The ecoguard, in trying to use his authority to protect Konglo incriminated himself in a grave case of corruption. This is the first case LAGA initiated against a corrupt Ministry official.	Congo, Gabon	fugitive under chase
4	26-02-07	South	Djoum	Konglo Etoua	Dealing with ivory	Ivory dealer	He is a media man, a known ivory dealer already a fugitive in another ivory case he was implicated in. Owns a private car in which he transports the ivory arriving from Gabon and Congo.	Congo, Gabon	locked while on trial
5	13-03-07	South	Djoum	Chingo Zacharie	Dealing with ivory	Ivory dealer	Owner of the truck seized with ivory hidden between woods. Has connections to the local judicial authorities. The Djoum area in the South of Cameroon had been identified as a hotspot for ivory trafficking that became flourishing in recent months following corruption and complicity of local officials.	Congo, Gabon	free while on trial
6	13-03-07	South	Djoum	Fonzembam Nasuru	Dealing with ivory	Ivory dealer	He is the driver of the truck in which the ivory tusks were found and seized. This illegal ivory trade was done undetected for years with the complicity of corrupt officials in the Djoum area.	Congo, Gabon	fugitive under chase
7	19-03-07	North West	Bamenda	Emmanuela Beri	Dealing with totally protected animals meat	Dealer in protected species	A woman dealer regularly supplying Bamenda from Kumbo-Bui, North West of Cameroon was caught transporting in a private pickup truck the enormous quantity of 8 big bags of bushmeat. The bushmeat included among others chimpanzee, giant pangolin, and several other totally protected species.		locked while on trial
8	27-03-07	West	Bafoussam	Petho Basile	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	A dealer specialised in protected wildlife trade for years. He was arrested trying to sell 3 leopard skins. He had established a network with 2 others in Bafoussam, West Province.		locked while on trial
9	27-03-07	West	Bafoussam	Kamdem Barnebe	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	He is the twin brother of Pethos part of the network trading illegally in wildlife species. He violently resisted arrest.		locked while on trial
10	27-03-07	West	Bafoussam	Keunang Jean Pierre	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	The third offender of the Bafoussam network, he is a cousin of Pethos, also trading illegally in protected wildlife species.		locked while on trial
11	29-03-07	North West	Bamenda	Chefor Maurice	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	He owns an artisanal center, laundering illegal trade in protected wildlife.		locked while on trial
12	29-03-07	North West	Bamenda	Kayeh Pius	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	He works in Chefor's artisanal center, a dealer collaborating with Chefor in the illegal trade of totally protected wildlife species.		locked while on trial

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13	29-03-07	North West	Bamenda	Chemah James	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Another worker and accomplice of Chefor Maurice who also seeks for clients.		locked while on trial
14	03-05-07	West	Baham	Mabou Monique	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	A known dealer in protected species had been enjoying immunity in complicity with the brigade commander of the Baham town who tried to block the process but failed.		locked while on trial
15	03-05-07	West	Baham	Fopa Guy	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Commandant of a town, collaborating with a dealer in the trade of protected species, facilitated illegal deals under immunity. The senior officer tried to obstruct justice and ended up being charged in a court case. An important victory in the fight against corruption was achieved.		locked while on trial
16	10-05-07	Littoral	Douala	Olivier	Dealing with live primate	Pet trade	He works in a hotel, uses this position to look for wealthy clients who lodge in the hotel. Also has connections to the Littoral Provincial Delegation of MINFOF who released him after arrest.		free while on trial
17	17-05-07	Centre	Yaounde	Aye Aye Edgard	Dealing with live chimp	Pet trade	A regular dealer observed to trade in apes between Nanga Eboko and Yaounde. He was caught with a live chimp. Nanga Eboko has been an area of concern for trade in great apes for a while now. Official figures hold apes in their houses as if they are above the law while trade through the town intensified. IDA –Africa was leading an effort last year of pressure and diplomacy to try to change things there. Recent missions showed that little has changed		free while on trial
18	07-06-07	South west	Buea	Bahbila Sama	Internet fraud, falsifying government documents and CITES permit.	Internet scam	A renowned scammer engaged in fraud and wildlife trade on the net. He was recently deported from Japan in an attempt of illegal immigration and suspected to organize larger scams. As far as we know, this is the first cyber crime court case in Cameroon. This link between wildlife and other forms of fraud including illegal immigration and adoption scams was discussed with the Prime Minister this year.	South Africa	fugitive under chase
19	07-06-07	South west	Buea	Ateawung Chrisantus	Internet fraud, falsifying government documents and CITES permit.	Internet scam	A scammer engaged in fraud and wildlife trade on the net. He was arrested trying to claim money for a fraudulent wildlife trade. This was the first fruit of good collaboration with the authorities in South Africa.	South Africa	locked while on trial
20	14-06-07	South west	Buea	Ngu Georges	Dealing with ivory	Ivory dealer	He is a well known poacher in the South West of Cameroon. He has been doing illegal trade in ivory for more than 30 years.		locked while on trial
21	28-06-07	west	Dschang	Feudjo Jean Magloire	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	He is a Court Registrar, well connected to judicial bodies enjoying protection and immunity, and not afraid trade illegally in protected wildlife species.		free while on trial
22	28-06-07	west	Dschang	Djeukeng Georges	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	An accomplice of Feudjo Jean, an active agent seeking for clients for the network of illegal wildlife trade.		free while on trial
23	26/07/07	West	Bafoussam	Tchatchet Nicole	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Laundering illegal wildlife trade in the cover of a provision store.		locked while on
24	02-08-07	West	Foumban	Ngoumpegou o Oumarou	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	A repeated offender, he threatened the police and violently resisted arrest.		locked while on trial

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25	13/08/07	North West	Bamenda	Awal Dandadi	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Laundering illegal wildlife trade in the cover of a traditional medicine store.		locked while on trial
26	13/08/07	North West	Bamenda	Bala Mohammed	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Acts as agent for Awal, seeks potential buyers and keeps wildlife products in his house for Awal.		fugitive under chase
27	21/08/07	West	Mbouda	Fontsa Pierre-Marie	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	A dealer in illegal skin trade, he is linked to a workshop manufacturing illegal arms.		locked while on trial
28	23/08/07	West	Bandjoun	Youmbissi Michel	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Was a member of a gang of thieves and implicated in the sale of drugs.		locked while on trial
29	27/08/07	West	Bafang	Noubeyouo Andre	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	A frequent offender implicated in other criminal activities and frequently in conflict with the forces of law and order in the area.		locked while on trial
30	15/09/07	South West	Mamfe	Eyong mbi Peter	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	A member of a network trading illegally large scale ivory and trophies in Mamfe South West Province. Has connections to a notorious dealer known as Bucande in the South West Province. His main target animals are elephants and buffaloes. Arrested with 4 tusks, 13 elephant tails, and elephant teeth.		locked while on trial
31	15/09/07	South West	Mamfe	Iza Abraham	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	Member of a network dealing in large scale ivory and trophies. Arrested with 4 tusks, 13 elephant tails, and elephant teeth. He was carrying the products in 2 large bags.		locked while on trial
32	15/09/07	West	Mamfe	Mbu Take Pius	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	Another member of a network dealing in large scale ivory and trophies. Arrested with 4 tusks, 13 elephant tails, and elephant teeth.		locked while on trial
33	30/10/07	Littoral	Melong	Djofang Henry	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	Bar owner, also a gang member implicated in other crimes, corrupted gendarme officers and fought with the arresting force breaking parts the vehicle of the operations with his fists.		locked while on trial
34	14/11/07	North West	Bamenda	Kang Ruffin	Dealing with live primate	Pet trade	Uses cover as a military officer to carry out illegal trade in wildlife. He was arriving from the South stationed in an area strife in corruption and connected to illegal ivory trade. Was caught on record explaining how his position helped him in the past to avoid justice and fast track illegal trade.		locked while on trial
35	21/11/07	Littoral	Douala	Ngameni Claude Francois	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	Member of a big network with a workshop transforming ivory to worked pieces in Akwa-Douala. Some of the worked pieces are chopsticks destined for China.	China	locked while on trial
36	21/11/07	Littoral	Douala	Menge Ango Jean Gilber	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	Member of the Akwa ivory network, caught with more than 300 pieces of worked ivory.	China	locked while on trial
37	21/11/07	Littoral	Douala	Nko'o Nko'o David Alcofrabus	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	Another member of the Akwa network, Guinean connection to the ivory trade, he admitted that this is his main business activity and that he has done it for years.	Guinea, China	locked while on trial
38	22/11/07	Littoral	Douala	Dongfack Charles	Dealing with leopard skins	Skin trade	He is also a businessman, a regular dealer in skin and ivory; working with a supplier from the East Province.		locked while on trial
39	24/11/07	Littoral	Douala	Sackey Eugene	Dealing with live African Grey parrots, falsifying government documents	Pet trade	Ghanaian, international parrot trafficker connected to a big export network. Uses much money to sponsor the illegal export of African Grey parrots with the use of falsified government documents. Connected to the illegal export business of Internet Club , Yaounde.	Ghana Bahrain	fugitive under chase

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40	24/11/07	Littoral	Douala	Yaw Owuso	Dealing with live African Grey parrots, falsifying government documents	Pet trade	Ghanaian connection, member of the network illegally trying to export 500 African Grey parrots. Connected to the illegal export business of "Internet Club Yaounde".	Ghana Bahrain	fugitive under chase
41	24/11/07	Littoral	Douala	Eroko Roger	Dealing with live African Grey parrots, falsifying government documents	Pet trade	Head of a big export business establishment, "Internet Club Yaounde". Caught falsifying government documents used to illegally export African grey parrots. White-collar dealer having complicity with corrupt officials, gaining legitimate cover and eliminating risk factor.	Bahrain	locked while on trial
42	04-12-07	Littoral	Douala	Sama Jonathan	Dealing with live African Grey parrots, falsifying documents	Pet trade	Biggest wildlife exporter in Cameroon. Caught falsifying government documents and corrupting government officials, caught trying to illegally export 720 parrots to Bahrain. A white-collar dealer having complicity with corrupt officials, gaining legitimate cover and eliminating risk factor.	Bahrain	locked while on trial
43	27/12/07	Littoral	Douala	Henry Ngwa	Dealing with a live hippopotamus	Pet trade	Member of a big network of illegal international wildlife trafficking. Trafficked a 600 kg hippo sold for 80.000 dollars	Pakistan	fugitive under chase
44	27/12/07	Littoral	Douala	Bekebang Nicodemus	Dealing with a live hippopotamus	Pet trade	Member of a big network of illegal international wildlife trafficking. Trafficked a 600 kg hippo sold for 80.000 dollars	Pakistan	fugitive under chase
45	27/12/07	Littoral	Douala	Saadar Aleem	Dealing with a live hippopotamus	Pet trade	A legitimate dealer doing illegal international wildlife trafficking for Lahore Zoo. Implicated in the hippo trafficking. Works for a body called the Barlex Agency in Pakistan.	Pakistan	fugitive under chase
46	28/12/07	South	Djourn	Manga	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	Caught trying to sell 20 tusks in a highly corrupt area known for illegal trade in ivory.		free while awaiting trial
47	28/12/07	South	Djourn	Bouba	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	A Malian connected to the illegal trade of ivory. Involved in the Djourn case of 20 tusks	Mali	fugitive under chase
48	28/12/07	South	Djourn	Alhadji	Dealing with ivory	Ivory trade	Malian, involved in the illegal trade of ivory, implicated in the 20 tusks case in Djourn, South Province.	Mali	fugitive under chase