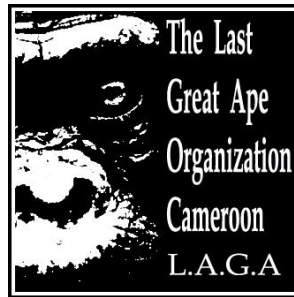


THE LAST GREAT APE ORGANIZATION, CAMEROON LAGA

ANNUAL REPORT JANUARY – DECEMBER 2008



Executive Summary

This year was very significant in that LAGA was successful in replicating its activities in the Republic of Congo through LAGA missions and operations, and a LAGA family member effectively kicking off RALF activities. LAGA also diversified its activities with more focus on the fight against corruption by the creation and functioning of a new structure known as Anti-Corruption Organization – AC. There were some tangible achievements in the fields of investigation, prosecution, media exposure, government relations and international activities although there was a deterioration rather than progress in some core LAGA indicators especially operations. LAGA has taken upon itself to improve on these results and indicators in 2009 to compensate the dip in 2008.

This year for every 11 days a major wildlife dealer was arrested, 94% stayed behind bars from the day of arrest. For every single day a media piece was put on national news and recorded, full time website analysis was done. There was more focus on foreign dealers resulting into the arrest of a Manager in a Logging company thereby exposing the Logging industry and the arrest of an International wildlife trafficker of British nationality; and Internet wildlife trade resulting into the arrest of Internet wildlife dealers who used falsified official documents and CITES Permits.

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



OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Investigations

- A total of 273 investigation missions (of varying lengths) were conducted in this period in all the 10 provinces. International investigations were conducted in the Republic of Congo.
- Collaboration with other countries and organizations in Internet Investigations yielded very good results. with 2 Internet Wildlife dealers arrested.

Operations

- Operations were carried out in 7 provinces against 33 individuals resulting in 32 court cases – a rate of one major dealer every 11 days. An operation was carried out in the Republic of Congo.
- The rate of imprisonment for suspects apprehended reached to 94%.

Legal

- 32 new cases were brought to court and represented (many of the cases began during the period have not yet reached the prosecution stage but procedures still ongoing).
- Maximum sentences and damages were meted out against wildlife dealers following the prosecution of many court cases. \$3200 was awarded as damages in one case.

Media

- A total of 366 media pieces were produced and pushed into national media (television, radio and press) - a rate of about one media piece per day.
- Internal and External communication project continued, and a full time website analysis was done.
- *Wildlife Justice* magazine (a bilingual journal about the progress of wildlife law enforcement in Cameroon) printed and distributed.

Strategic Highlights

- Concerted efforts saw the arrest of many foreign dealers. A manager in a logging company was arrested dealing in apes and exposing the logging industry linked to illegal trade in wildlife.
- A well known once convicted International trafficker of British nationality was arrested dealing in reptiles.
- A lion skin dealer was arrested in Bertoua – East Province.
- Internet Investigations with International collaboration resulted in the arrest of 2 Internet wildlife dealers or scammers.

Government Relations

- A new MoU was signed with MINFOF with more focus on the fight against corruption.
- LAGA participated in the high-level meetings, and conferences like the Central African Head of Police Conference in Yaounde - Cameroon, 57th CITES Standing Committee in Geneva - Switzerland, 9th COP to the Convention on Migratory Species in Rome - Italy.
- LAGA started the replication of its experience in the Republic of Congo.
- LAGA diversified its activities with the creation and functioning of AC (Anti-corruption Organization) geared towards the fight against corruption.
- There was a continuing increase in the number of operations initiated by MINFOF rather than LAGA itself

Management

- LAGA members assumed more responsibilities in the absence of the Director and attended many conferences.
- LAGA members participated in more International Conferences like the Central African Head of Police Conference and the 9th COP to the Convention on Migratory Species in Rome - Italy.
- LAGA Director continued with the series of thought provoking sessions of debates on corruption and development for the LAGA Team.
- LAGA experienced some cash flow problems but continued to function despite the difficulties.

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This report refers to activities from January till December 2008. In this period the organization experienced a major climb in the political level, and a decline in operational level. This report includes: the activities in each department (Investigations, Operations, Legal, Media), strategic overview of our operations and their impact 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 2008
- Monthly financial reports January - December
- Monthly activity reports January – December
- Media archive – excel database interlinked to recorded media pieces
- Photo archive for media use

For copies please email ofir@laga-enforcement.org

NARRATIVE REPORT

1. Investigations

LAGA's investigation unit carried out 273 investigation missions in all of Cameroon's 10 provinces during this time with international investigations in the Republic of Congo. The missions ranged in duration from 1 to 10 days, with several often required to underpin a single operation, and many relating to activities still being investigated in anticipation of future operations. More investigations were on Internet and dealers who are foreigners. 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. New procedures regarding field, Internet, and international investigations were written and old procedures improved upon; 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 Belgium, Poland and Malaysia was very effective resulting in more of Cameroon's cyber-crime court cases.

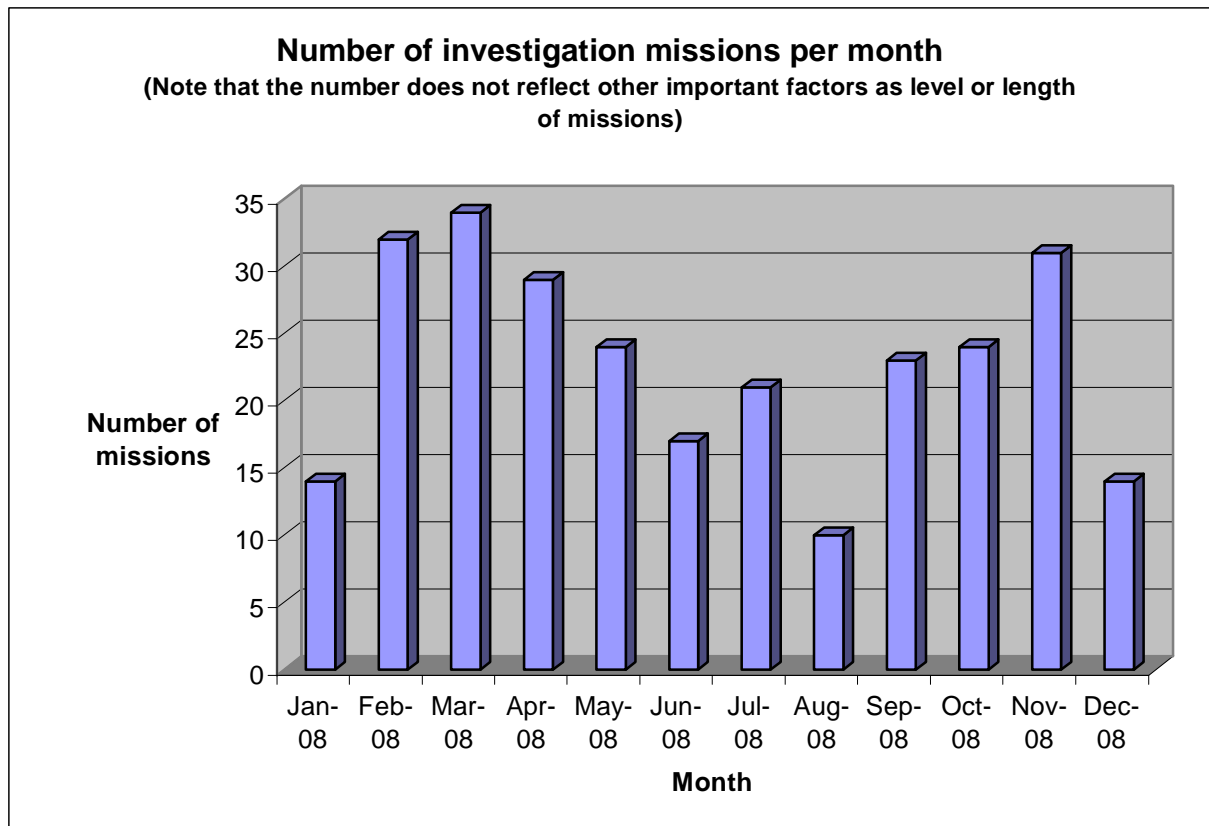
Internet and International Investigations continued with more focus on wildlife trafficking through the Cameroon International Airports and on dealers who are foreigners. Investigations Unit building continued with new responsibilities assigned and field use of equipment improved. More collaboration was sought and obtained with U.S.A, Canada, The Netherlands, South Africa, Belgium, Malaysia, France, Spain, England, Pakistan and Israel on Internet wildlife trade.

12 investigators were tested in the field, 2 are to be 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. The process will continue until competent investigators are recruited. Before the recruitment process is finished, the investigation unit is in low capacity and sending candidates to "test missions" results in low return rate of produced operations.

In October following a meeting by the Head of Media Department, Head of Legal Department, Chief Investigator and one Media Assistant regarding the Investigations Department, recommendations were made and decisions taken by the LAGA Director as an experiment to improve results in the Investigations Department, some of which are:

- Recruitment of 3 or four permanent investigators.
- Trial period for investigators should be terminated after 9 missions.
- 2 Investigators should be recruited, put on a salary on the condition that if they do not carry out any operation within the month, half of their salary is not paid.
- A former suspended investigator was given another chance.

Since the beginning of 2008, 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. In February, Field investigations were made difficult because of civil unrest and transporters' strike action. Agents had to suspend many field missions because movement was impossible, insecurity, food supplies cut-off etc. There were few field missions in August because of the serious cash flow problems that LAGA faced. There were few missions in January and December because of holidays.



2. Operations

LAGA and the Government of Cameroon carried out 33 operations in 7 provinces resulting in 32 court cases – nearly one for every 11 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 94% of the cases.

Operations were conducted in hotspots for the primate, 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. There was a special focus on international dealers and international wildlife trade involving foreigners and targets involved in cyber wildlife trade.

This year was marked by a few obstacles notably in February when it was difficult to carry out operations due to perturbations as a result of the civil strife that paralyzed the country for most of the month. Movement was impossible because of transportation problems, insecurity was high and the safety of workers at stake, food supplies cut off, and the unavailability of the forces of law and order for operations because they were all engaged in the maintenance of peace and order. There were serious problems in cash flow in August and generally, the test missions' results in low return rate of produced operations. Despite all these obstacles, many successful operations were still carried out.

International focus resulted into the arrest in March of a manager in a logging company of Greek nationality for illegally dealing with 2 chimps, 5 parrots and a DeBrazza's monkey. In April, a principal ivory business veteran was arrested in Brazzaville the Republic of Congo – he is trading ivory for many decades, with contacts in DRC, China, Japan, West Africa. He is well known but was for a long while untouchable, both connected to Ministers as well as being the father of an important rebel leader. In July, a well-known wildlife trafficker of British Nationality with an importer in the U.S was arrested in Limbe – South West Province. He is connected to other wildlife traffickers in Cameroon, notably a parrot exporter whose parrots (720) were seized last year at the Douala International Airport about to be sent out illegally. He was convicted and served jail time in the U.S. for illegal wildlife trafficking.

This year also saw 2 cyber court cases following the arrests of 2 Internet wildlife dealers in Buea – South West in April and May. In April, one was arrested trying to sell a chimp over the Internet to a client in Belgium using falsified government documents and CITES Permits. In May following a report to LAGA from Malaysia, another well-known scammer engaged in fraud and illegal wildlife trade over the Internet was arrested. He was arrested trying to sell tortoises over the Internet to an importer in Malaysia using falsified government documents and CITES Permits. He has a Cameroonian accomplice based in China who fully operates and promotes the illegal commercialization of wildlife over the Internet. Their connection to other forms of fraud including illegal immigration and adoption scams is still being investigated. The link between Internet wildlife fraud and other forms of fraud had been discovered before and discussed with the Prime Minister of Cameroon.

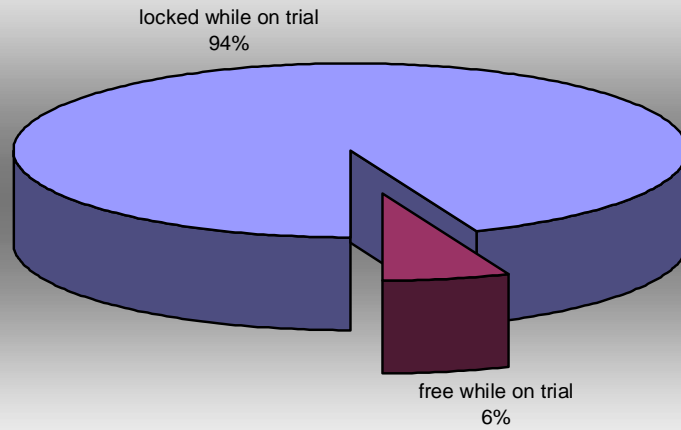
In January a retired military officer was arrested in Abong Mbang in the East Province trading in gorilla parts. The dealer was caught with a consignment of meat from an industrial refrigerator for sale including the legs and heads of gorillas. He attempted to corrupt the arresting officers and has connections to a member of parliament from the area who also attempted to corrupt the arresting officers and the State Counsel without success. Other arrests concerning other primates especially chimpanzees were carried out in Nanga Eboko – Central Province where a live chimp was rescued from a Senior Government Official, Nkoteng – Central Province, Bertoua – East Province and Ntui – Central Province where a network of 4 suspects dealing in large-scale bush meat trade and pet trade especially chimps was busted in November. 3 female dealers were arrested for illegally being in possession of a chimp and trying to trade in the animal.

In July, a regular dealer with a network of suppliers especially from the Northern part of Cameroon and from the Republic of Congo arrested in Bertoua – East Province. He was arrested with a Lion skin, a Leopard skin and skins of other endangered wildlife species. Operations also targeted dealers in ivory. In April, a big network of 5 suspects dealing in large-scale ivory, trophies and elephant meat was busted in Mamfe – South West Province. They were involved in the killing of 3 elephants in Mamfe and were arrested with arms and ammunition used in killing the elephants. They resisted arrest, were very aggressive and attacked one of the arresting officers - the MINFOF Divisional Delegate, Mamfe. In March 2 dealers were arrested in Lomie – East Province with 2 tusks and meat of endangered wildlife species including elephant, gorilla and giant pangolin. They were also arrested with 3 guns and ammunition, which they use to kill the animals for their meat and trophies. One of the dealers threatened to kill the arresting officers with his gun and machete.

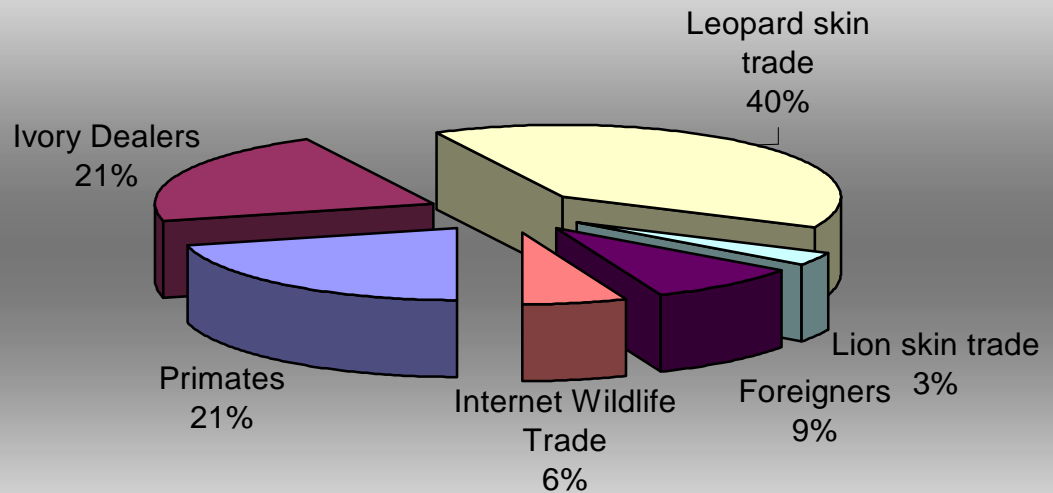
Operations were carried out against dealers clamping down on leopard skins trade in sensitive provinces despite the corruption and complicity of some local officials. The focused operations were effective in media sensitization sending the message of a strong concentrated strike in the specific locations that are hotspot for leopard skin trade. Dealers illegally trading in leopard skins were arrested in East, Littoral, North West, West, and Adamawa Provinces. Of particular interest was a dealer in April at Ngoyla – East Province arrested for killing and trading in leopard skins. He is a recidivist who was out of prison for a very short time. He had been locked up before for another crime.

More than a third of the operations targeted major leopard skin dealers. Next were targeted ivory dealers and primates especially chimps with 21% each. 9% of the operations were on dealers with international connections either through their nationality or their mode of trade. The rest of the operations concentrated on Internet fraud and falsification of government documents with 6%, and lion skin trade with 3%.

**Rates of locking the accused behind bars before prosecution
Jan-Dec 08**



Cases Profile Jan-Dec 08



3. Legal

32 court cases were initiated, followed up and represented. Most of the cases initiated within this period have not yet arrived the prosecution stage, and 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 although the process of bringing the case to trial is becoming more time consuming.

Outstanding prosecutions were achieved this year, 12 in total at a rate of one prosecution of a major wildlife dealer per month. In February, The Court of First Instance Abong Mbang - East Province sentenced a dealer guilty of illegal trafficking of gorilla parts for 9 months suspended for 3 years and to pay a fine of \$400 and damages of about \$1000. In March, the Court of First Instance of Djoum, South Province convicted 2 dealers for illegal trade in ivory, and fines reached \$1700. In April, the Court of First Instance of Bamenda – North West Province sentenced 2 dealers for illegally trading in leopard skins. In June 3 cases were prosecuted - The Court of First Instance of Douala-Bonanjo-Littoral Province convicted 2 dealers; the Court of First Instance of Ngaoundere-Adamawa Province convicted a dealer to serve 1 year of prison term, suspended sentence during 3 years and to pay damages; the Court of First Instance of Ndokoti-Douala convicted a dealer to 7 months imprisonment and to pay about \$3200 as damages.

There were 3 more prosecutions in July involving 4 dealers - The Court of First Instance of Abong-Mbang – East Province convicted a dealer to 6 months imprisonment, 3 years suspended sentence and to pay damages; the Court of First Instance of Bafang – West Province convicted a dealer to 9 months and a total of \$800 as damages; the Court of First Instance of Fouban-West Province convicted 2 dealers to serve 4 months of prison and to pay more than \$1000 as damages. In August, the Court of First Instance of Nanga-Eboko – Center Province convicted a dealer to 1 month of prison term and to pay damages for illegally trading in live chimps. In October, the Court of First Instance of Bertoua – East Province convicted a dealer to 6 months imprisonment with 3 years suspended sentence and to pay about \$1000 as damages. He was arrested for illegally trading in 2 leopard skins, 1 young lion skin and 1 skin of a jackal.

In January the Head of the Legal Department participated in the high level meeting of heads of Police and Interpol of Central Africa following her work with the Interpol on the 3.9-ton big ivory case. She got the chance to do a full presentation on ivory trafficking during this event. She also participated in a conference in U.S.A. on The Administration of Justice for 2 weeks. Civil Law, Administrative Law, and Criminal law were at the center of many conferences held in different states and within different institutional bodies. She met with one of the highest personalities in the Judiciary System in U.S.A. a Supreme Court Judge, Justice Brian in Washington.

179 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 all with positive cooperative outcomes and expressions of their readiness and commitment to work with LAGA.

4. Media

A total of 366 media pieces was produced and pushed into national media, including numerous articles in all media – radio, television and written press, a rate of about one media piece per day. There were few media pieces in August and September due to lack of produced operations. Subjects consisted of a broad range of wildlife law enforcement issues, including: all LAGA-MINFOF operations and prosecutions, the meetings between LAGA and the Minister – MINFOF. Other subjects were on 5th edition of Wildlife Justice in circulation, Ecoguard murderer sentenced to 25 years imprisonment-Bangem, nature and Conservation and luxurious workshops, traditional rulers assist government in wildlife law enforcement, follow-up of parrot cases, British government's contribution in protecting endangered species, publication of newsletter of MINFOF.

The capacity, professionalism, and matching results in this department have been growing steadily. A program of intensified media campaigning continued with efficient wildlife sensitization/awareness messages, which involved many stakeholders as guests.

Guests included amongst others: the Minister of MINFOF, MINFOF Provincial Delegates North West and South West Provinces, MINFOF Lawyer Barrister Mbuan, Traditional Ruler of Bali, The Chairperson of Manyu Economic Development World Conference, Director of LAGA, Executive Secretary of Biodiversity Development Committee Project - Cameroon, Head of the sustainable development team of British foreign and commonwealth office in London, Divisional Delegate of Upper Sanaga, CARPE focal point, Head of Communication of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, The Traditional Ruler of Bamungo in the North West Province, Technical Adviser N^o 1 of the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Lecturer on International Environmental Law the University of Douala, Social Officer for Forest Stewardship Council, wildlife research student in University of Amsterdam in Netherlands, Research Officer CEFOR, British High Commissioner to Cameroon, The Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas - MINFOF, Information Officer at the US Embassy, Senior Official of the General Secretariat at the Presidency of the Republic of Cameroon, Senior Official of the Great Apes Survival Project, Social Anthropology Lecturer in the University of Yaounde 1, Ambassador of the Republic of Congo, Director of "In Defense of Animals"-Africa, the Minister in charge of wildlife of Uganda etc.

In May, Le Point, a world renowned Magazine published an article on the goals, team and activities of LAGA with a special focus on the LAGA director and his crusade against wildlife dealers. It also focused on the unprecedented arrest of an international ivory trafficker in Brazzaville-Congo

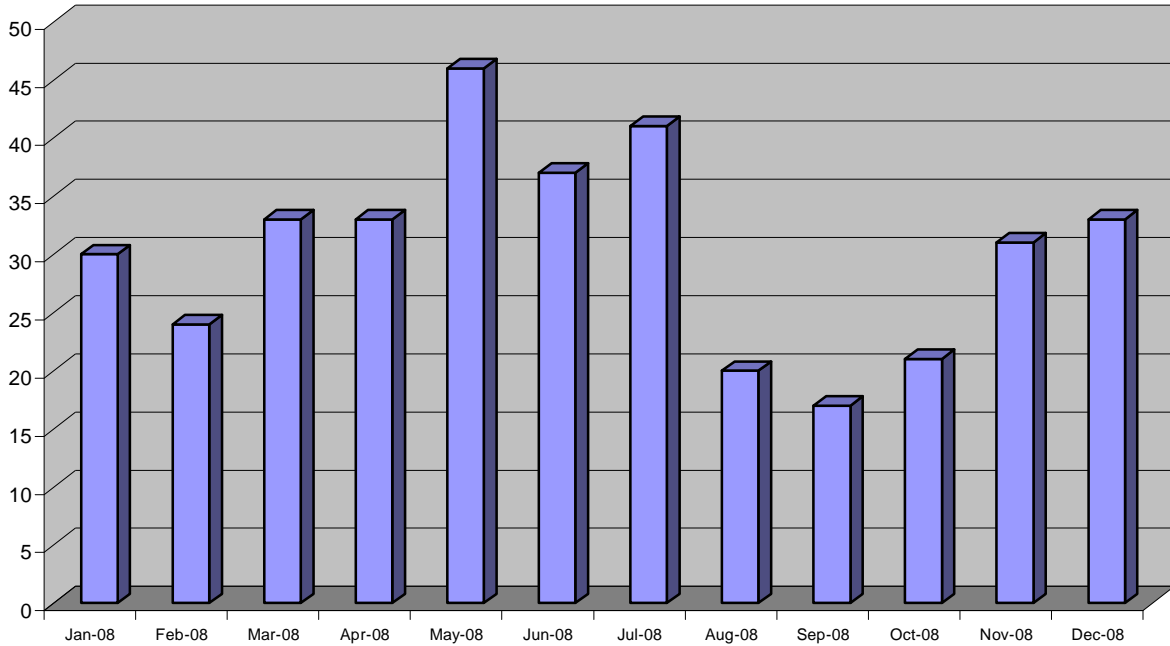
This year, LAGA started a full-time website analysis with very encouraging results. There were over 4 500 views on the LAGA website for 2008 and page views stood at over 13 500. Views of LAGA videos on youtube was over 27 000 in 2008 and there were well over 1000 channel views.

LAGA ranked 12th on Google search engine when each of these terms were used for search: "Great ape", "Wildlife law enforcement", "Corruption wildlife".

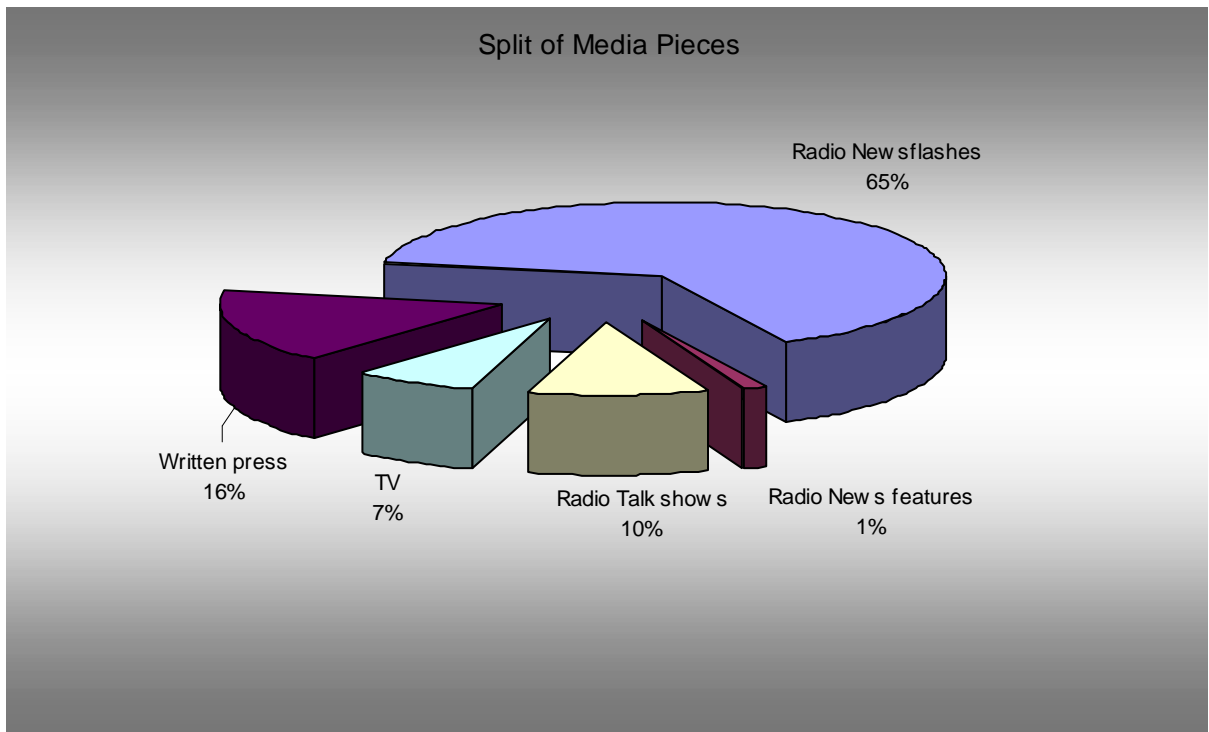
Google search produced the following statistical entries when the following phrases were searched:

1. LAGA Cameroon - 49 000 entries
2. LAGA Cameroun – 10 200 entries
3. LAGA wildlife Cameroon – 33 000 entries
4. The Last Great Ape Organization – 119 000 entries

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 and other threatened primates, ivory, skin trade (lion, leopard), Internet, and International arena.

5.1. Apes & other threatened primates

A total of 6 operations were carried out against 8 suspects dealing in great apes resulting into 7 court cases. 6 chimps were rescued though one later died because it was maltreated by the dealer.

In January a retired military officer was arrested in Abong Mbang in the East Province trading in gorilla parts. The dealer was caught with a consignment of meat from an industrial refrigerator for sale including the legs and heads of gorillas. He attempted to corrupt the arresting officers and has connections to a member of parliament from the area who also attempted to corrupt the arresting officers and the State Counsel without success.

In March, the arrest of a manager in a logging company of Greek nationality in Pelang-Nanga-Eboko for illegally dealing with 2 chimps and other protected wildlife species marked another victory in a long fight against a different level of illegal trade in wildlife. It attracted huge public attention. He resisted arrest, pretended to be sick after his arrest, and before then, he had claimed to be above the law, that nothing could be done to him. His connection to the supply of other chimps in Douala is being investigated. This exposed the connection of logging industry to illegal wildlife trade.

Another chimp was rescued in March from a highly placed government official in Nanga Eboko – Central Province. 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. Recent LAGA missions indicated that much has changed.

In July, a dealer was arrested in Nkoteng – Central Province while trying to illegally trade in a live chimp. He is a worker with SOSUCAM - a sugar company and has been a dealer in live chimps for many years, selling them to foreigners. He buys young chimps then raises them to later sell.

In October, another dealer was arrested in Bertoua – East Province. He is a regular dealer with a network of suppliers in the East Province. He is well known and quite close to some ministry officials (MINFOF) in the Delegation of the East Province. He was arrested trying to illegally sell a live baby chimpanzee. The chimp was maltreated and later died because of injuries sustained from boiled water that was thrown on the animal.

In November, a network of 4 suspects dealing in large-scale bush meat trade and pet trade especially chimps was busted at Ntui – Centre Province. 3 female dealers were arrested for illegally being in possession of a chimp and trying to trade in the animal at Ntui, Mbam et Kim Division of the Central Province of Cameroon. They have a network with links to other parts of the Central Province, and sell in big cities such as Yaounde and Douala. They own guns used in poaching and were fully aware about the illegality of their activities.

5.2 Ivory

The international investigation of 3.9 tons of seized ivory still echoed this year. In January the Head of the Legal Department participated in the high level meeting of heads of Police and Interpol of Central Africa following her work with the Interpol on the 3.9-ton big ivory case. She did a full presentation on ivory trafficking during this event. In 2007, The Interpol Ecomessage Award, given once a year was presented to the Government of Cameroon for its work with LAGA on the investigation on the large-scale ivory trafficking case (3.9 tons case) as the most significant work done through the Interpol on wildlife crime in the preceding year.

Many operations targeted ivory dealers. 8 suspects were arrested resulting in 7 court cases with 1 fugitive under chase in Mamfe – South West Province. In March 2 dealers were arrested in Lomie – East Province with 2 tusks and meat of endangered wildlife species including elephant, gorilla and giant pangolin. They were also arrested with 3 guns and ammunition, which they use to kill the animals for their meat and trophies. One of the dealers threatened to kill the arresting officers with his gun and machete.

In April, a big network of 5 suspects dealing in large-scale ivory, trophies and elephant meat was busted in Mamfe – South West Province. They were involved in the killing of 3 elephants in Mamfe and were arrested with arms and ammunition used in killing the elephants. They resisted arrest, were very aggressive and attacked one of the arresting officers - the MINFOF Divisional Delegate, Mamfe.

Still in April, LAGA carried out a mission in the Republic of Congo in order to follow-up the potential in developing Wildlife Law Enforcement beyond Cameroon. LAGA used recommendations of replication of the model by different bodies including COMIFAC and CARPE. The mission was very successful and was geared at igniting law enforcement through precedence and creating a structure to sustain effective law enforcement. It was carried out at 3 levels:

- 1 Political – meetings were held with Ministries, Embassies, International bodies, The Judiciary, Police, Gendarmerie, Lawyers, NGO's etc.
1. Structural – Planning a structure to continue with the efforts and pushed by LAGA.
2. Operational – A big operation was carried out.

A principal ivory business veteran was arrested in Brazzaville the Republic of Congo – he has been trading ivory for several decades, with contacts in DRC, China, Japan, West Africa. He is well known but was for a long while untouchable, both connected to Ministers as well as being the father of an important rebel leader. He has been employing

West African carvers, as well as inviting carvers from Kinshasa, he has several workshops and has his own display room in his secured compound. He was locked while the international community is mobilized to balance the effect of corruption and keep him behind bars.

A 32-year-old Cameroonian born lady was sentenced to serve 5 years in jail and to pay a fine of 100 000 US dollars for smuggling elephant tusks from Cameroon to the United States of America. The judgment was passed by a District Court Judge in Akron, Ohio in the US, on August 7, 2008. The lady is reported to have in 2002 moved her business base from Canada to Cameroon. From the Cameroon base, she operated a sophisticated scheme on smuggling out of the country raw elephant ivory using a network of local artists and craftsmen, international commercial shipping lines and trade partners in Canada and the US. The illegal export of raw elephant ivory products for which the lady, who has a Canadian citizenship, was indicted in the US on March 3, 2004, is reported to have caused the slaughtering of at least 21 African elephants. The illegal hunting of elephants for ivory trade is believed to be the main cause for the decline in the elephant population in Central Africa. This is part of LAGA efforts to sensitize the public on this international wildlife case and offers a good opportunity for LAGA to demonstrate the relations between wildlife crime and corruption.

5.3 Lion Skin Trade

In July, a regular dealer with a network of suppliers especially from the Northern part of Cameroon and from the Republic of Congo arrested in Bertoua – East Province. He was arrested with a Lion skin and skins of other endangered wildlife species, their meat and trophies.

Lion conservation is undergoing a political process since 2006 when Cameroon hosted an International Conference on African Lion Conservation Strategy initiated by the Secretariat of CITES in response to the declining population in the world's lions. Cameroon identified trade in lion skins as a major cause of the declining lion population in Central and West Africa, and strongly insisted on the effective application of the wildlife laws as the only solution to the crisis.

5.4 Leopard Skin Trade

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 skin trade. Dealers illegally trading in leopard skins were arrested in East, Littoral, North West, West, and Adamawa Provinces.

5.5 Internet Wildlife Trade

As far as we know, LAGA was instrumental in bringing forward the first cyber-crime court cases in Cameroon. This year 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 Belgian and Malaysian authorities after receiving complains from victims in those countries.

There are 2 cyber court cases following the arrests of 2 Internet wildlife dealers in Buea – South West in April and May. In April, one was arrested trying to sell a chimp over the Internet to a client in Belgium using falsified government documents and CITES Permits. In May following a report to LAGA from Malaysia, another well-known scammer engaged in fraud and illegal wildlife trade over the Internet was arrested. He was arrested trying to sell tortoises over the Internet to an importer in Malaysia using falsified government documents and CITES Permits. He has a Cameroonian accomplice based in China who fully operates and promotes the illegal commercialization of wildlife over the Internet. Their connection to other forms of fraud including illegal immigration and adoption scams is still being investigated. The link between Internet wildlife fraud and other forms of fraud had been discovered before and discussed with the Prime Minister of Cameroon. During the last meeting of the United Nations' Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – CITES, governments were called upon to increase efforts in combating illegal internet wildlife trade and fraud.

Studying the worrying growth of Internet wildlife fraud in Cameroon in the last three years we noticed the link between wildlife and other forms of fraud including illegal immigration and adoption scams.

5.6 Logging and Wildlife Crime

Beyond the number of diversified operations and their effectiveness which carry an added value to expose and map the different angles of wildlife crime in Cameroon, LAGA seeks to shed more light and expose the nature of illegal wildlife trade in the sub-region in particular and the world at large involving wildlife dealers and big industries/groups.

The month of March was marked by a special focus in Nanga Eboko regarding a logging company and illegal trade in apes, operations in Douala and Lomie. A manager in the logging company of Greek nationality was arrested and put behind bars for illegally dealing with 2 chimps, 5 parrots and a DeBrazza's monkey. He was also caught with a hunting rifle with no sufficient permit. There are investigations being carried out on his possible to other chimps supplied in Douala. The operation came at a time when the government and the International community are renewing pressure on logging companies to meet their legal responsibilities by controlling their facilities and workers against illegal hunting and related trade. This case exposed the involvement of the logging industry in wildlife trafficking.

5.7 Convicted Foreigner

A well-known wildlife trafficker of British Nationality with an importer in the U.S was arrested in Limbe – South West Province. Has a company called Equatofauna and claims reptiles arrive from Equatorial Guinea, even inventing flights from there. He is connected to other wildlife traffickers in Cameroon, notably a parrot exporter whose parrots (720) were seized last year at the Douala International Airport about to be sent out illegally. He was convicted and served jail time in the U.S. for illegal wildlife trafficking.

Overview of International Wildlife Traffic in Cameroon and Operations' Sites 2008



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, meetings with traditional rulers, cooperated with local NGOs, and participated in conferences.

This year was rich in meetings with the Minister MINFOF on issues related to structural reforms on wildlife law enforcement, the fight against corruption, follow-up of the two parrot cases, revision of MoU, and approval of future operations against ape trade. 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 Sensitization.

Following a meeting held between the Director of LAGA and the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife, a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between LAGA and MINFOF was signed. The MoU precises the collaboration between LAGA and MINFOF in the fight against wildlife crimes regarding protected wildlife species covering the national territory and more focus on the fight against corruption for more efficient results.

LAGA met with other MINFOF officials and other ministerial officials including- the Technical Adviser No 1 to discuss issues related to the forwarding of ivory samples for DNA test in laboratories abroad, focus was on the signing of CITES Permits for the export of samples collected from ivory seized in Yaounde purported to have arrived from a neighbouring country; the Director of wildlife and protected areas to discuss about the Greek logger case, parrot case, MoU and the lack of collaboration of the delegate of Nanga Eboko - Center Province; the Director of LAGA held a meeting with the Inspector General in the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife to discuss about MoU; with the South West Delegate of Forestry and Wildlife to explore ways of combating wildlife crimes in general and Internet scamming in particular. The Director of LAGA held meeting with Colonel of gendarmerie Inspector no 2, on collaboration of gendarmerie in wildlife enforcement.

7. International Arena

In April, LAGA carried out an important mission in the Republic of Congo in order to follow-up the potential in developing Wildlife Law Enforcement beyond Cameroon. LAGA used recommendations of replication of the model by different bodies including COMIFAC and CARPE. The mission was very successful and was geared at igniting law enforcement through precedence and creating a structure to sustain effective law enforcement. It was carried out at 3 levels:

- 1 Political – meetings were held with Ministries, Embassies, International bodies, The Judiciary, Police, Gendarmerie, Lawyers, NGO's etc.
- 2 Structural – Planning a structure to continue with the efforts and pushed by LAGA.
- 3 Operational – A big operation was carried out.

A principal ivory business veteran was arrested in Brazzaville the Republic of Congo – he has been trading ivory for several decades, with contacts in DRC, China, Japan, West Africa. He is well known but was for a long while untouchable, both connected to Ministers as well as being the father of an important rebel leader. He has been employing West African carvers, as well as inviting carvers from Kinshasa, he has several workshops and has his own display room in his secured compound. He was locked while the international community is mobilized to balance the effect of corruption and keep him behind bars.

LAGA's vision of replicating its model to other countries in the sub-region has already started to be realized. Following the concretization of the transfer of experience with tangible results, a LAGA family member arrived the Republic of Congo in September to coordinate the activities of RALF and charged with transferring Cameroon government's globally acclaimed wildlife law enforcement experience to Congolese wildlife law enforcement authorities.

The newly arrived RALF Coordinator following this model has held meetings with Ministry officials, Judiciary, Forces of Law and Order, Embassies, International bodies etc. At the operational level, 6 operations have so far been carried out with 7 dealers arrested. In one of the operations, the dealer had a gorilla hand, products and parts of other endangered wildlife species.

In another operation a well-known ivory trafficker of Senegalese nationality was arrested trying to illegally trade in 45 pieces of ivory. He has been in the republic of Congo since 1982 and was arrested in the Plateau market in Brazzaville known to be one of the main ivory supply points in West Africa with Chinese as the main customers.

Many meetings were held with the Diplomatic corps to discuss about corruption and some cases such as the parrot case, logger case, replication of activities in the Republic of Congo etc. LAGA met with the US embassy, the Greek Ambassador, the British High Commission 1st Secretary, the Dutch Embassy, the Consulate of the Congo Embassy concerning LAGA work and results in Congo, collaboration with Congolese government and creating channels of communication with the embassy etc.

Several meetings were held with other International and national organizations to discuss about corruption in NGOs. These included WWF, CED, UNDP Anti-corruption programme CHOC.

LAGA met with the Consultant of GRASP and Focal point CARPE to discuss negotiations on gorilla agreements scheduled to take place in Rome in November 2008, the year of gorillas which is 2009 and the Congo Basin forest partnership.

LAGA was invited to serve at the CARPE small grant committee. This was a good platform of cautioning against corruption in development projects, lack of measurable standards and accountability issues and held a meeting with CARPE to discuss on the replication of LAGA to other countries.

LAGA had meeting with INTERPOL on the follow-up of wildlife cases of the past year, the improvement of working collaboration between LAGA and INTERPOL and the future creation of sub-regional INTERPOL bureau. The Director of LAGA held a meeting in Lyon - France at the International Interpol Headquarters with Interpol on International wildlife trafficking. Other issues discussed were corruption in NGO projects and setting up of Central Africa branch.

LAGA participated in the PAW Partnership Open seminar with discussions on wildlife crime and wildlife law enforcement in the United Kingdom. Feed back sheets concerning the seminar were filled and sent to the PAW partnership office in Bristol, UK.

LAGA participated in the 57th CITES Standing Committee in Geneva - Switzerland. LAGA has been very active in the UN convention for the last 5 years. During this session, LAGA stirred up a debate through initiating a side event, screening the film “The Cairo Connection” by Karl Amman showing the trade in apes from countries in Central Africa including Cameroon through Nigeria to Egypt. LAGA also worked with other partners within the Species Survival Network to send the message to the Egyptian Delegate that lack of action will not be tolerated.

Participation by the Head of Media Department in the company of the Director of protected Areas at the first meeting of parties to the CMS Gorilla Agreement and the 9th COP Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, and the launch of the Gorilla Year 2009 at the FAO Headquarters in Rome from November 28 to December 2, 2008.

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 investigation unit received training in writing field reports and the proper use of equipment. This year continued with the capitalizing of the LAGA experience in the write ups of manuals and essays analyzing work strategy and results analysis in order to disseminate, later on, LAGA’s lessons on wildlife law enforcement and the fight against corruption.

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 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.

The series of thought provoking sessions of Saturday debates for the LAGA Team on corruption and development introduced by the LAGA Director continued this year. This is a part of a new project aimed to strengthen the capacity, unity and values of the LAGA family.

This year saw more involvement of LAGA workers in International seminars and conferences for more capacity building. In January the Head of the Legal Department participated in the high level meeting of heads of Police and Interpol of Central Africa following her work with the Interpol on the 3.9-ton big ivory case. She got the chance to do a full presentation on ivory trafficking during this event. She also participated in a conference in U.S.A. on The Administration of Justice for 2 weeks. Civil Law, Administrative Law, and Criminal law were at the center of many conferences held in different states and within different institutional bodies. She met with one of the highest personalities in the Judiciary System in U.S.A. a Supreme Court Judge, Justice Brian in Washington. The role of civil society, training of judiciary officials, human rights and cultural issues were also discussed. The Head of Department of Media and External Relations represented LAGA and participated at the first meeting of parties to the CMS Gorilla Agreement and the 9th COP Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, and the launch of the Gorilla Year 2009 at the FAO Headquarters in Rome from November 28 to December 2, 2008.

February was marked by a week of transporters' strike that resulted into civil strife and unrest for most of the month. In Yaounde, the office was opened and work continued despite the barricades erected on roads and insecurity, showing a real dedication to the achievement of LAGA goals.

February also saw the LAGA Development Office Assistant Akwen Cynthia continuing her studies in Britain assisted by the LAGA family. The challenge will be to continue engaging her in activism while she is in the UK. This was Marius Talla who was in France doing his PhD on wildlife law while doing missions for LAGA and is now back with LAGA. This is a continuation of capacity building of LAGA members for more effective output. She represented LAGA in the PAW Partnership Open seminar with discussions on wildlife crime and wildlife law enforcement in the United Kingdom.

2 volunteers joined the LAGA family during this year, one to assist the Management Department with administrative, financial and managerial duties; and the other in the media department.

April was a test to the LAGA family running LAGA without the LAGA director. The excellent results in all fronts proved the growing capacity and independence of its departments. 4 operations against 8 targets were carried out, one busting a big network in Mamfe – South West dealing in large-scale ivory, trophies and elephant meat, another arresting a wildlife dealer in Ngaoundere – Adamawa for illegally trading in leopard skins and trophies of other endangered animal specie, and one at Ngoyla – East Province for killing and trading in a leopard skin.

In May, an agent in the Investigations Department was relieved of his functions following numerous digressive behaviour from the LAGA values. He was removed after several warnings and many chances given to redeem himself. LAGA also started an evaluation of its telephone expenses system identified as a major expense in LAGA activities spread over the country's different provinces.

The month of June was marked by the LAGA family working normally despite the financial problems that were faced by the organization and the non-payment of salaries. In July LAGA members once more proof their independence in the absence of the LAGA Director with excellent performance from all the departments by carrying out 4 successful operations, prosecuting 4 wildlife dealers and media sensitisation. In August, LAGA was experiencing a severe cash flow problem that slowed down the work and results of LAGA's departments. LAGA members functioned without salaries showing their commitment to fulfill their missions despite the financial constraints and other difficulties facing the organization.

All Departments of LAGA gave their support and assisted the LAGA family member in the Republic of Congo to effectively kick-off the activities of the RALF project. LAGA also diversified its activities with more focus on the fight against corruption by the creation and functioning of a new structure known as Anti-Corruption Organization – AC with much support from the LAGA staff.

In December, The Head of LAGA Legal Department was made acting Director with signatory powers when LAGA Director traveled to U.S.A. LAGA members once more prove their independence in the absence of the LAGA Director with a successful operation in Bandjoun – West region. LAGA family went on holidays from the 19th of December that was kicked off with a special lunch.

Note:

Cameroon is divided into 10 administrative areas formerly called Provinces. Following a Presidential Decree in November 2008, the Provinces were changed into Regions. In this regard and where applicable, Provinces will be replaced by Regions in all subsequent LAGA Reports.

ANNEX 1- CASE TRACKING SYSTEM – JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2008

Case num.	Date of operation	Province	Location	Case name	Offence	Profile	Remarks	countries	
								involved	Status
1	15/01/08	East	Abong Mbang	Mabaya Paul Innocent	Dealing with Gorilla parts / meat	Apes / Bushmeat Dealer	A retired military officer arrested in Abong Mbang in the East of Cameroon trading in gorilla meat and parts. The dealer was caught with a consignment of meat from an industrial refrigerator for sale including the legs and heads of gorillas. He attempted to corrupt the arresting officers; he has connections to a member of parliament from the area who also attempted to corrupt the arresting officers and the State Counsel without success.		Locked while on trial
2	18/03/08	Centre	Pela - Nanga Eboko	Paschalidis Christos	Dealing with live chimps, primates and parrots	Pet Trade	A manager in a logging company Pangiotis Marelis of Greek nationality arrested with 2 chimps, 5 parrots and a DeBrazza's monkey. He was also caught with a hunting rifle with no permit. He resisted arrest, pretended to be sick after his arrest, and before then, he had claimed to be above the law, that nothing could be done to him. His connection to the supply of other chimps in Douala is being investigated.	Greece	Locked while on trial
3	19/03/08	Centre	Nanga Eboko	Bellod Leonard	Dealing with live chimp	Pet Trade	He is a high government official for Upper Sanaga Division - Nanga Eboko in the Center of Cameroon. Nanga Eboko has been an area of great 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.		Free
4	21/03/08	East	Lomie	Mwondo Jean	Dealing with Ivory	Ivory Trade	A long time wealthy ivory dealer, leader of a network of illegal ivory and bushmeat trade. He was caught with 2 tusks and meat of several endangered wildlife species including elephant, gorilla and giant pangolin. He had 3 guns without any permit and ammunition that he uses to kill wildlife. He threatened the arresting officers with his gun and promised to kill them if they come near here.		Locked while on trial
5	21/03/08	East	Lomie	Elama Olivier	Dealing with Ivory	Ivory Trade	An accomplice of Mwondo Jean and member of the network of illegal ivory and bushmeat trade. His speciality is elephants and giant pangolins. He also threatened the arresting officers with his machete alongside Mwondo Jean.		Locked while on trial
6	25/03/08	Littoral	Douala	Gagnou Marcous	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	Laundering illegal wildlife trade in the cover of a medicine store. He was arrested trying to illegally trade in leopard skins, and the skins of other endangered wildlife species.		Locked while on trial

7	25/03/08	Littoral	Douala	Medjek Robain Patrick	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	He is a traditional healer, a regular dealer in skins and ivory, working with many suppliers in the East of Cameroon. He was an accomplice of Gagnou Marcous.		Locked while on trial
8	04/04/08	South West	Mamfe	Agbor Daniel Enoch	Dealing with ivory and trophies	Ivory Trade	Member of a big network dealing in large scale ivory, trophies and elephant meat; involved in the killing of 3 elephants in Mamfe. He is a former custom officer and a former wildlife officer. He buys arms and ammunition used in killing the elephants and also trains those who do the killing. He resisted arrest, was very aggressive and attacked one of the arresting officers - the MINFOF Divisional Delegate, Mamfe.		Locked while on trial
9	04/04/08	South West	Mamfe	Betek Joseph Nfor	Dealing with ivory and trophies	Ivory Trade	Member of the Mamfe network. Involved in the killing of 3 elephants in the village of Eyangatemako - Mamfe. He is the chief of the village and refused to collaborate with the arresting officers, also resisted arrest.		Locked while on trial
10	04/04/08	South West	Mamfe	Mbuh Elvis Ayuk	Dealing with ivory and trophies	Ivory Trade	Another member of the mamfe network dealing in large scale ivory, trophies and elephant meat and involved in the killing of 3 elephants in Mamfe. His house was used in keeping the ivory, trophies and meat. He also lodges hunters before and after hunting sessions.		Locked while on trial
11	04/04/08	South West	Mamfe	Ebot Betha Ndile	Dealing with ivory and trophies	Ivory Trade	A female member of the Mamfe network dealing in large scale ivory, trophies and elephant meat; involved in the killing of 3 elephants in Mamfe. She serves as the main transporter of meat and trophies.		Locked while on trial
12	04/04/08	South West	Mamfe	Paddy	Dealing with ivory and trophies	Ivory Trade	Member of the Mamfe network. Involved in the killing of 3 elephants in the village of Eyangatemako - Mamfe. He is the main hunter of the group. He lives with Agbor Daniel Enoch who furnishes him with arms and ammunition used in hunting.		Fugitive under chase.
13	05/04/08	South West	Buea	Mbah Elvis	Internet Fraud, Falsifying Government Documents and CITES Permits	Internet Scam	A well known scammer engaged in fraud and illegal wildlife trade over the Internet. He was arrested trying to sell a chimp over the Internet to a client in Belgium for 2000 Euros using falsified government documents and CITES Permits. His connection to other forms of fraud including illegal immigration and adoption scams is still being investigated. The link between Internet wildlife fraud and other forms of fraud had been discovered before and discussed with the Prime Minister of Cameroon.	Belgium	Locked while on trial

14	12/04/08	Adamawa	Ngaoundere	Mallam Garba	Dealing with Leopard Skins and Trophies of Endangered animal species.	Skin Trade, Trade in trophies of protected species	Laundering illegal wildlife trade under the cover of a traditional healer. Claimed to have a permit but it turned out to be untrue. Has a brother working in the Waza National Park who supplies him with animals and trophies. He was arrested trying to sell a fresh leopard skin, the skin of an African Caracal, Buffalo horns, Eland horns and an Eland skull.		Locked while on trial
15	26/04/08	East	Ngoila	Akoul Dagobert	Killing and dealing with a leopard skin	Skin Trade	A well-known dealer arrested for killing a leopard and trading in the leopard skin. The leopard suspected to have been killed in the national park area in South-Eastern Cameroon. He is a recidivist who was out of prison for a very short time after serving a prison term for other criminal activities.		Locked while on trial
16	28/04/08	Republic of Congo	Brazzaville	Francis Ikema	Dealing in ivory and trophies	Ivory Trade	A principal ivory business veteran– he is trading ivory for many decades, with contacts in DRC, China, Japan, West Africa. He is well known but was for a long while untouchable, both connected to Ministers as well as being the father to an important rebel leader. He has been employing West African carvers, as well as inviting carvers from Kinshasa, he has several workshops and has his own display room in his secured compound. He was arrested with a substantial quantity out of his house. A house search resulted in the seizure of hundreds of ivory items amounting to a gross estimate of 41 kg. Many of the items were carved as chopsticks (sold for 20\$ a pair) and hankos (name seals) for the Asian market. In fact on the day of operation we recorded a Chinese client discussing business with the dealer. Also 3 leopard skins, and many carving equipment that was not attached to tables were seized.	DRC, China, Japan, West Africa.	Locked while on trial
17	06/05/08	North West	Bamenda	Kamkume Michael	Dealing with Leopard Skins and Trophies of Endangered animal species.	Skin Trade, Trade in trophies of protected species	Claims to be a herbalist and hides behind this profession to launder illegal trade in skins. He has been doing this business for years with his accomplice. He was arrested trying to sell a leopard skin and skins of other endangered wildlife species.		Locked while on trial
18	06/05/08	North West	Bamenda	Benjamine Dong	Dealing with Leopard Skins and Trophies of Endangered animal species.	Skin Trade, Trade in trophies of protected species	An accomplice of Kamkume Michael who claims to be an artist. He has also been involved in the illegal trade skins and trophies of other protected wildlife species for years. He was arrested trying to sell a leopard skin and skins of other endangered wildlife species.		Locked while on trial

19	10/06/08	South West	Buea	Shante Moore	Internet Fraud, Falsifying Government Documents and CITES Permits	Internet Scam	He was arrested following a complaint from Malaysia and caught with a falsified CITES permit for sulcata tortoises. He admitted regularly carrying out these illegal activities, falsifying CITES permits for several protected animals including chimps for more than a year. He stated that he has many collaborators around the world, including a Cameroonian based in China, that sends him contacts and "blank" CITES permits to "fill in". He also has accomplices in Spain and England to claim to be his satisfied clients.	Malaysia, Spain, England, China	Locked while on trial
20	05/06/08	West	Bafoussam	Fotso Innocent	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	A long time dealer in skins. Laundering illegal skin trade behind artifacts shop and has many suppliers in the West Province. He was arrested trying to illegally trade in leopard skins		Locked while on trial
21	05/06/08	West	Bafoussam	Maha Jean	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	Laundering illegal skin trade behind a traditional medicine shop. He has been doing the business for a very long time and says he was taught by his father. He was also arrested trying to illegally sell leopard skins		Locked while on trial
22	10/06/08	West	Bafoussam	Kououngui Diffo Serge	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	A renowned dealer who supplies leopard skins to notables in the West Province and has a network of supplies from the North and West provinces. He claims dealing in skins is his main occupation and that he has become rich from it. He was arrested trying to illegally sell leopard skins.		Locked while on trial
23	10/06/08	West	Bafoussam	Pouamou Ahmadou Alhidjo	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	A craftsman who hides behind this to launder illegal trade in leopard skins. He is a main supplier of many palaces in the West Province. He attempted to bribe the arresting officers.		Locked while on trial
24	24/06/08	West	Bagangte	Kengoua	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	A regular dealer with a network of suppliers especially from the Northern part of Cameroon. He supplies notables and was arrested trying to sell skins illegally.		Locked while on trial
25	02/07/08	West	Dschang	Dombou Celestin	Dealing with Leopard Skins	Skin Trade	A retired civil servant formerly working with the Ministry of Mines and still active in the Menoua Delegation of Mines - West Province. He claimed to be a traitional ruler and it turned out to be false information he wanted to use to stop being locked up. He has been doing this business for many years and has become very wealthy from it. He claims to have a client in Germany to whom he supplies ivory. He was arrested trying to illegally trade in leopard skins.	Germany	Locked while on trial

26	07/07/08	Centre	Nkoteng	Zoa Albert	Dealing with live chimps	Pet Trade	A worker with SOSUCAM - a sugar company. Has been a dealer in live chimps for many years, selling them to foreigners. He was arrested trying to illegally sell a live male chimpanzee of about 6 years of age. He buys young chimps then raises them to later sell.		Locked while on trial
27	09/07/08	East	Bertoua	Matoni Lotema	Dealing with Lion and Leopard skins	Skin Trade	A regular dealer with a network of suppliers especially from the Northern part of Cameroon and from the Republic of Congo. He was arrested with a Lion skin, a Leopard skin and skins of other endangered wildlife species.	Republic of Congo	Locked while on trial
28	30/07/08	South West	Limbe	Paul Sullivan	Dealing with Giant African land Tortoises and other Reptiles	Wildlife Trafficking	A well-known wildlife trafficker of British Nationality with an importer in the U.S. Has past records of conviction pertaining to wildlife trafficking in the U.S. Has a company called Equatofauna and claims reptiles arrive from Equatorial Guinea, even inventing flights from there. Mostly sends reptiles through Air France. He is connected to other wildlife traffickers in Cameroon, notably Sama whose parrots (700) were seized in 2007 at the Douala International Airport about to be sent out illegally.	Britain, U.S.A.	Locked while on trial
29	23/10/08	East	Bertoua	Tamdjo Antoine Alain	Dealing with live chimps	Pet Trade	A regular dealer with a network of suppliers in the East Province. He is well known and quite close to some ministry officials (MINFOP) in the Delegation of the East Province. He was arrested trying to illegally sell a live baby chimpanzee. The chimp was maltreated and later died because of injuries from boiled water that was thrown on the animal.		Locked while on trial
30	29/11/08	Centre	Ntui	Deungue Mireille Clementine	Dealing with live chimp	Pet Trade	A well-known trafficker in live protected wildlife species especially apes and products of endangered wildlife species and bushmeat. She has a network of suppliers in the Mbam et Kim Region and sells in big cities such as Yaounde and Douala. She even owns a gun which she uses to hunt to get her products. Aware of the illegality of their activities.		Locked while on trial

31	29/11/08	Centre	Ntui	Wagne Beatrice	Dealing with live chimp	Pet Trade	A sister and accomplice of Clementine belonging to the network of women who trade illegally in live protected wildlife species especially apes and products of endangered wildlife species and bushmeat. She receives products and life animals and keeps them in her residence at Ntui while waiting for clients to come and collect. Also aware of the illegality of the trade.		Locked while on trial
32	29/11/08	Centre	Ntui	Nouptsoah Suzanne	Dealing with live chimp	Pet Trade	Another accomplice of Clementine and member of the network of women who trade illegally in live protected wildlife species especially apes and products of endangered wildlife species and bushmeat. She participates in the selling of the animals and products.		Locked while on trial
33	10/12/08	West	Bandjoun	Kamwa	Dealing with Leopard Skin	Skin trade	Also a motorbike rider who claims to have many suppliers in the Northern Region of Cameroon and well connected to other dealers in the West. He was arrested while trying to illegally trade in a very large leopard skin.		Locked while on trial