

**PALF (Project to Apply the Law on Fauna) -MEF (Ministry of Forestry Economy)
COLLABORATION for WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Project Summary

This project aims to protect the great apes and other threatened species in the Congo Republic from illegal hunting by increasing the level of wildlife law enforcement nationwide and deterring potential ape hunters and traders from conducting these activities.

Congo contains significant numbers of four sub-species of great apes, including several key populations identified by the IUCN and GRASP. The most immediate threat to most ape populations in The Republic of Congo is illegal hunting for meat, body parts and live infant pets. These activities are all illegal, but in the past these laws have not been properly enforced and hence the trade, and the slaughter, has been commonplace. The collaboration between WCS, TAF-Congo and LAGA (the consortium) works closely with the Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF) and other government agencies to bring about the effective enforcement of these laws. This not only curtails the operations of those illegal wildlife exploiters who are prosecuted, but as awareness spreads, it will act as a deterrent and reduce the overall level of illegal hunting and trade.

In order to achieve these goals, the objectives of the project are:

- To identify large-scale dealers in great ape meat and live great apes, and other illegal wildlife products, and provide evidence to support action against them.
- To bring about the arrest of large-scale illegal wildlife exploiters.
- To ensure the prosecution of large-scale illegal wildlife exploiters, and that sentences are handed down and served.
- To raise public awareness of the increased enforcement of wildlife law and the risks and penalties for wildlife criminals.

This project will meet these objectives through five broad activities:

INVESTIGATIONS – to identify perpetrators and provide evidence for prosecution.

OPERATIONS – to ensure the arrest of perpetrators whilst engaged in the criminal act

LEGAL ASSISTANCE – to ensure that convictions are achieved and sentences served

MEDIA PROMOTION – to raise public awareness that wildlife law is actively enforced

ANIMAL RESCUE – to ensure rescued animals are transported to a specialized sanctuary with a developed reintroduction program (HELP-Congo for chimpanzees or PPG-Congo for gorillas) and to provide funds for standard expenses over the first year (i.e. food, medicine etc)

REPORTING – to ensure transparency and provide necessary information for replication. The results of these activities will be frequent arrests and prosecutions for wildlife crimes involving great apes and other species, an increased national capacity to enforce wildlife laws, an increased public awareness of improved enforcement, and hence a reduced demand for illegally hunted apes. Outputs will include numerous media articles as well as regular, publicly available reports.

THE CONSORTIUM-MEF COLLABORATION WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Project Narrative

1. Statement of Need

Illegal hunting is the most immediate threat to many populations of great apes in Central Africa. The Republic of Congo contains significant populations of both Central Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes troglodytes*) and Western Lowland Gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) which are at risk from poaching. Although national laws prohibit the killing of these animals, the enforcement of the laws has historically been very weak and provided no deterrent value. Consequently the hunting of apes and the trade in their meat, body parts and live young has been conducted quite freely.

The mission of this project is to fight commercial poaching and the related trade in endangered species. By working closely with the Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF) and other government bodies the project intends to bring about significant convictions in The Republic of Congo under wildlife legislation. This will not only curtail the activities of those prosecuted but, supported by a pro-active media campaign, will also act as a deterrent to others who may be tempted to engage in such activities. In this way the trade in illegal wildlife products is reduced, and hence the incentive to hunt great apes and other endangered species is minimized.

The project works closely with MEF and other agencies of the Congo government to develop capacity and procedures and to establish sustainable law enforcement practice. Over time the project will progressively hand over full responsibility for all activities to the relevant government bodies, whilst putting in place financial systems (e.g. from punitive fines) that will allow the enforcement operations to be self-supporting. In this way, the project will facilitate the development of a sustainable national law enforcement programme.

By implementing this project in The Republic of Congo, the project will also assist in refining a model for similar activities throughout Central Africa, where they are badly needed to halt the decline in wild populations of great apes and other endangered species. This should provide a basis for similar programmes to be conducted in other countries in the region, which the project can assist in developing. In particular, the project will provide a model for:

- Development of law enforcement activities
- Establishment of NGO-government collaborative activities
- Implementation of independent wildlife monitoring activities

Whilst there are some location-specific projects in the region that address the issue of illegal wildlife trade, this project is unique in its focus at the national level with the national government to improve wildlife law enforcement across an entire country. In this respect it is not duplicating any existing

activities, but hopefully paving the way for this important work to be conducted in other important great ape range states.

The importance of The Republic of Congo as a range state for great apes is clear from the “IUCN Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees and Gorillas in Western Equatorial Africa” and from the Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP) priority population analysis. The significance of bushmeat hunting as a conservation concern in this region is also clearly stated in the IUCN plan and in many academic articles such as Fa et. al. (Biological Conservation 129 (2006) – 497-510), reports ranging from “The African Bushmeat Trade – A Recipe For Extinction” (Ape Alliance 1998) to “The Forests of the Congo Basin – a Preliminary Assessment” (CARPE 2005), and government policy documents such as the UK government Postnote on The Bushmeat Trade (February 2005) and the European Parliament Bushmeat Resolution (2004). The need for improved law enforcement is noted in the IUCN regional plan, the European resolution, and the draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Great Apes in The Republic of Congo. The project’s methods have been tested and proven by a similar project in Cameroon. The effectiveness of these methods can be seen from the integrity of their supporters, which include the World Bank and the British High Commission in Cameroon, UNEP as well as the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and from the regular reports produced by the project and made available on its website.

This project’s activities are relevant to several of the Great Ape Conservation Act’s priority areas including:

- Compliance with applicable laws that regulate the taking or trade of apes
- Conservation education and community outreach (through national media)
- Strengthening of local capacity
- Wildlife enforcement and law enforcement.

The project also addresses many of the Great Ape Conservation Act’s additional review criteria, including:

- Act as a catalyst for activities in a previously neglected area with potential significant conservation value
- Conduct activities that do not duplicate other ongoing activities
- Conduct activities that will be harmonious with international, national and/or regional conservation priorities
- Include the participation of local people in the project activities
- Promote networking, partnerships and coalitions
- Provide for the development of a demonstration activity that can be replicated
- Implement activities that have the potential to be sustained beyond the life of the grant

The threat to great apes in The Republic of Congo, and Central Africa in general, is immediate and direct. Whilst long-term measures for developing alternative incomes and protein sources are required to establish a sustainable situation for great ape survival, there is a very real risk that by the time such solutions are implemented there will be few or no viable ape populations left to preserve. The proximate cause of population decline in many cases is illegal hunting for trade in meat, body parts and live infants – all activities prohibited by national law. By the enforcement of national law

this immediate threat can be minimized, and the possibilities for the long-term survival of viable populations of great apes substantially enhanced. Through its programme of investigation, operation, legislative follow-up and media exposure the project presents a practical approach to developing effective law enforcement and combating illegal hunting and trade at the national level.

2. Project Goals and Objectives

GOAL

To assist the government of The Republic of Congo to increase wildlife law enforcement capacity, produce effective deterrents to the killing of great apes and other threatened wildlife, and monitor the illegal wildlife trade and other activities detrimental to ape survival.

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify large-scale dealers in great ape meat and live great apes, and other illegal wildlife products, and provide evidence to support action against them.
2. Bring about the arrest of large-scale illegal wildlife exploiters.
3. Ensure the prosecution of large-scale illegal wildlife exploiters, and that sentences are handed down and served.
4. Raise public awareness of the increased enforcement of wildlife law and the risks and penalties for wildlife criminals.

3. Project Activities, Methods and Timetable

The project works to improve the level of wildlife law enforcement for great apes and other endangered species (particularly the ivory trade) through a concerted and comprehensive approach involving four main stages.

- INVESTIGATIONS – Investigators, undercover agents and informers gather precise information so that dealers in meat and the products of threatened species can be arrested in the act, producing concrete evidence for the courts.
- OPERATIONS – The project technically assists MEF and the forces of law and order to arrest violators and to channel complaint reports to the courts. The project closely supervises operations in the field.
- LEGAL ASSISTANCE – The project has a legal team that assists in the administrative procedures of prosecuting the legal cases arising from these operations. This follows the process from the police report through the entire courts procedure and on to the monitoring of prisoners serving sentences.
- MEDIA – The project puts reports in national TV news, national radio news and written press concerning the success of the operations and positive court rulings. The Congolese media

informs the public that the law is actively enforced, thereby achieving education of the public on the change, increased deterrent, and perception of the illegal bushmeat trade as a criminal activity.

- ANIMAL RESCUE – The project will transport live animals (usually great apes) to an adapted sanctuary from where they will be integrated into a reintroduction program.

ACTIVITIES

1.1 Activating an investigation network to plan operations against major wildlife crimes. The project's investigators will also participate in operations.

- Investigation operatives will be carefully selected, hired and trained in undercover investigation techniques. Investigation activities will be conducted throughout the country and will focus on particular illegal wildlife exploitation activities and specific perpetrators. The goal of the investigations is to confirm the identity of large scale illegal wildlife exploiters and to provide sufficient evidence for a successful operation.

2.1 Training arresting forces before operations.

- Before and during field operations an emphasis is put on capacity building of the operation team. It will include specific short on the ground trainings - Law Enforcement, Conduct of Investigations, Anti-Corruption and Fraud, Nature of wildlife crime in The Republic of Congo, Human rights, Interview & Interrogation technique, Wildlife in The Republic of Congo, Judicial procedures etc.

2.2 Supervising the operation team and assisting it in the conduction of operations, the arrest of wildlife law violators with sufficient evidence and the channeling of complaint reports to the courts.

- The project's team is present in the field in all levels of the operation, monitoring activities and paying special attention to identifying obstacles and preventing corruption attempts. It is very important that arrests are planned in the act so that the perpetrators' guilt is not in doubt, and that our agents be protected and their identity concealed so that they can continue to be effective. The project is paying field bonuses to officers contributing to a successful operation. The bonuses are registered and accounted for and are not a part of the salary of the officers which is paid in full by the government. The bonuses system is designed as a disincentive for corruption, and for increasing motivation and encouraging officers to initiate more operations. This system has already proved itself in the Cameroon model, based on the number of bribing attempts tackled and number of operations initiated by officers. The operation team is formed of MEF sworn in officers of the forces of law and order as police or gendarme. These personnel are made available as required by the relevant agencies, as arranged by the coordinator of the project. Dates and locations of operations are selected by the Director based on the most reliable information available from the Investigations Unit, often intercepting deals arranged by undercover investigators. The operation team may travel to the area one or two days before the operation and familiarize themselves with the likely sites for the arrest. The operation is coordinated by the project that communicates directly with the investigators to set up the location of the arrest. Officers are deployed as necessary to cover all

eventualities / alternative arrangements / escape attempts, under the direction of the coordinator. When the target is in sight, the nearest available officers confront them directly and make an arrest with the minimum possible use of force. A complaint report is written and channeled to the courts together with the offender in collaboration with the local Ministry department. The operation team may remain in the area for a further day to insure the case is indeed transmitted to court.

3.1 Supervising and assisting the writing of complaint reports against subjects arrested.

- The project's legal advisers will assist MEF agents with writing the complaint report to avoid errors, deal with expected weaknesses of the case, and strengthen the legal arguments. The two legal advisors start their work on a case before the operation by preparing the legal system for receiving the case and evaluating threats of corruption and governance problems. At this stage they are also insuring the arresting force is acting legally in obtaining arrest or search warrants needed. Next is guiding the arresting officer for specific legal elements needed in the interrogation and the complaint report. The legal advisors are frequently in the field in the time of operation and are often accompanying the arrest and interrogation. They are supervising the transmission of the case to court and communicate with the legal unit of the ministry and the administrative side of the court to insure understanding and identify possible problems

3.2 Sensitizing the administrative side of the legal system through meetings and distribution of materials, and soliciting high level of supervision to ensure good governance in court procedures.

- This is a long-term process which aims at creating a network of active collaborators at a high level within the court. Nurturing these relationships requires many personal meetings and establishment of regular communication with courts nationwide. Regular distribution of technical information materials already developed by the project – including booklets detailing and explaining the Congolese wildlife law, CDs containing the full text of the wildlife laws – will be used to keep this communication active.

3.3 Assisting the legal representation of the cases through legal analysis and advice and support of lawyers' fees.

- The project's legal unit produces a legal analysis of each case with legal argumentation and aggravating circumstances, a situation-response analysis of how to respond to possible arguments from the accused, and a recommended demand of damages. These files are distributed to all collaborators involved in the legal procedures. The project is involved in appointing a lawyer on the case and provides 25% of his fees. The project instructs the lawyer on prosecution strategy and is present in all hearings where debates are held in order to modify the strategy according to developments in the case. The Government of the Republic of Congo does not have public prosecutors. The project intends to demonstrate to Government the benefit in investing in hiring a private lawyer for all cases. The project has pledged to give 25% of the fees for this independent professional, in order to support the government and help demonstrate the effectiveness of the system. These payments will only be necessary in the short term, as the program is designed to reach sustainability in a few years providing the government with a proven cycle that covers all legal costs with damages awarded.

3.4 Following up all cases on a daily basis by two legal advisers to ensure good governance in court procedure.

- Two legal advisers will be employed full time by the project to ensure that expertise is permanently available to follow through all prosecutions. The advisers will communicate directly with the courts and prosecution service, providing advice on all relevant legal matters as well as scrutiny to ensure that the defendant makes no attempt at corruption.

3.5 Ensuring all imprisonment sentences are served through weekly jail visits.

- As part of the project's comprehensive legal follow-up activities, offenders who are convicted and sentenced to a jail term are visited regularly to ensure that custodial sentences are served in full and to monitor human rights issues whilst they are in custody. Since it is impossible for the project's two legal advisers to hold numerous visits each week all over the country, it uses a network of collaborators who are paid to hold the jail visits. The performance of the collaborators is regularly cross checked, with information that arrives from the MEF delegations, courts, lawyers and surprise check ups of our team to insure reliability of the system.

3.6 Ensuring damages awarded are paid through work with court bailiffs.

- The awarding of damages procedure is complex and long, and involves small fees to be paid for its execution. The project's two legal advisers are working on a daily basis with court administrative officials and bailiffs in pushing the cases through this process. Attempts are being made to reach a settlement with the convicted to pay the damages directly to MEF. Receiving revenue from wildlife court cases is crucial for securing sustainability of employment of lawyers.

4.1 Producing articles, audio and video pieces on current successful law enforcement activities.

- The project's media officer, an experienced media man and the association head of environmental journalism in The Republic of Congo, is given the technical capacity to produce articles with stills photos from operations, edit radio programs with interviews, and edit video footage of operations into newsflashes.

4.2 Putting successful law enforcement activities in the Congolese media (written press, radio and TV).

- The media officer is using his well-established contacts with the media to schedule media pieces in all mediums. His modest salary is supplemented by a scale of bonuses for results, insuring he has the interest of pushing as many media pieces as he possibly can every month.

5.1 Providing transport of live great apes under veterinary supervision to HELP-Congo (for chimpanzees) or PPG-Congo (for gorillas) or possibly Tchimpounga if a reintroduction or island release project is developed here. The priority will be for chimpanzees as funds are more necessary in their cases.

5.2 Transporting the animals under appropriate conditions.

5.3 Ongoing monitoring of these animals by the project to ensure their well-being and assess the use of funds provided.

This is an ongoing programme of activities, with investigations, operations, prosecutions and media coverage all taking place throughout the funding period. The monitoring and reporting are also ongoing activities which are already underway and will continue through this period. The number of animal rescues is dependant on rates of confiscation.

The project's coordinator controls the four major efforts of the project – Investigations, Operations, Legal effort, and Media. This is done through regular strategy meetings and spending time in the field, in the court, and in media stations. The use of mobile phone is extensive as it is the only means of coordination of staff in missions all over The Republic of Congo.

The project coordinator is also leading the political effort communicating with the Government of The Republic of Congo, the international community and other stakeholders to develop policy and give sustainability to the project's achievements.

4. Stakeholder Coordination/Involvement

The project intends to take a very collaborative approach working closely with national and international stakeholders on a range of issues relating to the illegal wildlife exploitation.

The most important partner in the project is the government of The Republic of Congo. The main government agency involved is the Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF), although other government agencies such as the Ministry of Justice are also consulted on various issues and activities. Collaboration with MEF is on a weekly and sometimes daily basis, with MEF officers as well as police officers represented on the operation teams. It is envisaged that over time MEF will take more and more direct control of the activities being developed in this project, until the project is able to withdraw entirely with the activities being maintained solely by the government of The Republic of Congo. Working closely at the Ministerial level also allows the project to help formulate policy and plan future activities.

The project will rely on building cooperative relationships with its partner/collaborator organizations and entities. The project is kept aware of the broader problems in bushmeat trade and wildlife law enforcement that impact all of forest Africa. Specific organizations with which it maintains regular communication include:

- **Sanctuaries** – The project intends to collaborate with agencies in The Republic of Congo that provide care for animals that have been confiscated in operations. The three shelters are: Tchimpounga sanctuary run by the Jane Goodall Institute, Conkouati sanctuary run by Help Congo, and the shelter of the Lesio-Louna reserve run by The Aspinall Foundation. Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) will also be involved.
- **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)** – The project intends to work with and supply information to the CITES secretariat.

- **Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP)** – The project intends to become an active partner in GRASP, which is a project of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) aimed at preventing the extinction of the world's great apes.
- **Diplomatic community** – The project established contact with the US Embassy, French Embassy, British Consulate, The Ambassador of the European Commission among others. All have pledged their continued support to the process of application of wildlife law in the Republic of Congo.

5. Anticipated Benefits and Outputs:

1. Increased capacity of arresting officers for future enforcement of wildlife laws.
 - Increased national capacity to prevent trade in great apes and other wildlife products.
2. Legal prosecution of wildlife crimes nationwide at the rate of once a week, and cracking down of wildlife crime cartels.
 - Direct reduction in trade in great ape products and live infants through incarceration of major perpetrators.
3. Numerous media pieces to raise public aware of the change in the Government of The Republic of Congo's dealings with perpetrators of the wildlife protection laws.
 - Increased deterrent effect on persons involved in the illegal trade in great apes and other wildlife, leading to reduced level of trade in illegal wildlife products and decrease in hunting to supply trade.
 - Increased public understanding of concept of wildlife crime and importance of obeying wildlife laws.
4. Active and efficient collaboration between a government and an NGO fighting wildlife crime nationwide.
 - Regional model for development of effective national wildlife law enforcement is demonstrated and implemented.

6. Project Monitoring and Evaluation:

- The lack of measurable standards is one of the main obstacles for the development of wildlife law enforcement.
- The collaborative program has built-in procedures for determining the success or failure of the model. Our case follow-up reports allow direct auditing. And our product has one primary measurable standard, an objectively verifiable indicator of achievement: the number of wildlife law violators receiving and serving a deterring punishment.
- The results of the project are published on our website on a monthly basis and are opened for public evaluation and monitoring.
- We encourage independent monitors to verify our reports in the field, and do so without prior notification.
- All expenses above \$1.5 are being documented in the financial report.
- Operations are documented in video. All media coverage is recorded and filed.

7. Sustainability:

The project relies on several major donors. The grant applied is matched by at the same amount from other donors, many of which may be able to provide longer term funding.

However, the project is not expected to continue indefinitely, and the goal is to create an enabling situation in which the government of The Republic of Congo can continue the majority of enforcement activities initiated under this project indefinitely without external support. Increasing awarded damages for MEF from wildlife cases opens the way for a self-sustained structure in which Ministry's revenue can be invested in the extended structure rather than depending on external funding.

The plan for this transition involves:

- The project begins its phase-out by replacing its autonomous management of the unit in the field with a shared management with the Ministry.
- The project's legal and Media units will be minimized while more responsibility shifts to the existing legal and Media departments of MEF.
- Operations unit is itself created as a Ministerial organ that stands by itself.
- Setting stable measurable standards will prevent deterioration of results.
- The project will still have to remain as a supervisor. Investigations unit can be run by the Lusaka Agreement Task Force.

8. Description of Organization(s) Undertaking the Project:

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) works to save wildlife and wild lands throughout the world since 1895. It uniquely combines the resources of wildlife parks in New York with field projects around the globe to inspire care for nature, provide leadership in environmental education, and help sustain our planet's biological diversity. Over the past 15 years WCS-Congo has been assisting the government conserve wildlife and its habitat in national parks, reserves, buffer zones and multiple-use forests in the Republic of Congo. WCS field staff work alongside Congolese government counterparts in the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Conkouati-Douli National Park, and the Lac Télé Community Reserve. WCS also collaborates with local communities and industry to manage logging concessions for wildlife, providing a buffer to the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park. Wildlife law enforcement is a key ingredient in the strategy for the Congo program.

The Aspinall Foundation (TAF) is a conservation UK registered charity. As well as the two wild animal parks in Kent, The Aspinall Foundation manages two gorilla rescue and rehabilitation projects in central African countries of Gabon and Congo, where it has successfully reintroduced over 50 gorillas.

The foundation is active in the republic of Congo since 1987 with the established mission of protecting gorillas and other threatened species, starting with the creation of an orphanage in Brazzaville for great apes seized by the Ministry of Forest Economy (MEF). The activities of the "Projet Protection des Gorilles (PPG)", have undergone continued development. By 1993 TAF and the Congolese Government had officially started a project for the reintroduction of gorillas. The management of a protected area, and all associated personnel and activities, was incorporated within the existing activities of the Project. After the incorporation of the Area Southwest of the Lefini into the Nature Reserve, the total protected area available for the reintroduction of Gorillas came to 175 000 ha. Through its various activities in Congo over more than twenty years, TAF has collected

ample information about wildlife trafficking. TAF took responsibility for about 90 gorillas that arrived as orphaned by the illegal wildlife trade. The over-increasing responsibility of the foundation has been the result of a clearly identified root cause – wildlife crime. Since the beginning of the TAF work in Congo, the situation of lack of wildlife law enforcement has remained stable, hence its interest in the domain.

TAF searched for successful experiences and established in 2006 contact with LAGA's experience in Cameroon. TAF has been engaged in developing law enforcement capacity through sensitization of the judiciary and the forces of law and order. Since 2007 TAF carried some activities with different partners - Organizing a conference for law enforcement stakeholders during a two-week event in Brazzaville, awareness activity with 300 gendarmes, grouping all gendarmerie commanders in charge of the country's departments for a meeting on wildlife law enforcement, meeting with the most important magistrates and lawyers of the country on the application of the wildlife law.

The Last Great Ape organization (LAGA) is a non-governmental organization registered in Israel in 2002. Its goal is to fight the commercial poaching with its related trade of protected species. It is a field-based organization designed to establish the effective enforcement of local wildlife law that is critical to the survival of the threatened animals. It is the first specialized Law Enforcement NGO in the sub-region. It focuses on threatened species, and mainly on the dealers, the primary generators of the illegal bushmeat business, the ivory trade and the pet trade. Its project in Cameroon is regarded to have moved Cameroon from a baseline of no wildlife prosecution to the rate of one per week.

The three organizations have formed a consortium describing the collaboration between the three concerning this project. TAF carries the responsibility of executing activities, WCS of financial management and accounting, LAGA of transfer of experience and technical support. The project is named Renforcement de l'Application de la Loi Faunique (PALF).

The Congolese Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF) is the government agency responsible for wildlife law enforcement across the country. MEF headquarters are based in Brazzaville. Like other Congolese Ministries its headquarter is controlling departmental (provincial) services, called Delegations, across the country. Main central services are including the Department of Wildlife, The legal department, the media department and the National Bureau of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force.

9. Project Budget Table:

(NB: Figures are converted from original calculations in CFA – this may produce some small discrepancies in USD calculations.)

Budget Item	USFWS already attributed	Other Donors	Total
<i>Special Unit</i>			
<i>Personnel</i>			
MEF Officers		5,460	5,460
Police Officers		5,460	5,460
<i>Running Costs</i>			0
Transport	5,460		5,460
			(5,434 liters of gas)
Travel			
Subsistence	2,706		2,706
Communications	2,730		2,730
<i>Investigations</i>			
<i>Personnel</i>			
Investigators		6,540	6,540
<i>Running Costs</i>			
Travel			
Subsistence		6,540	6,540
Communications		6,540	6,540
Transport by plane		1,200	1,200
Information acquisition		1,416	1,416
Disposables		1,200	1,200
<i>Legal</i>			
<i>Personnel</i>			
Head Legal team	2,184		2,184
Legal Advisors	4,368		4,368
Lawyers (contribution to fees)	5,448		5,448
Jail visits		1,092	1,092
<i>Running Costs</i>			
Communication (Advisors)	4,368		4,368

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Subsistence (Advisors)	1,968		1,968
Jail visits		1,092	1,092
Transport by plane		1,200	1,200
Legal admin	654		654
Media			
<i>Personnel</i>			
Media Officer	1,962		1,962
Media Assistant	1,092		1,092
<i>Running Costs</i>			
Media Production & Editing	2,184		2,184
Performance Related Bonus	3,270		3,270
Telephone	1,746		1,746
Local Transport		870	870
Animal Rescue			
Primary veterinarian care		300	300
Animal transport		600	600
Animal upkeep expenses for the first year		12000	12000
Reporting & Monitoring			
<i>Personnel</i>			
Secretary		1,638	1,638
<i>Running Costs</i>			
Website Management		450	450
Programme Administration			
<i>Personnel</i>			
Coordinator (expatriate)		9,000	9,000
Assistant Coordinator	3,270		3,270
<i>Running Costs</i>			
Office Rent	1,362		1,362
Services	546		546
Consumables	546		546

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Telephone		3,270	3,270
Internet	906		906
Postage / Couriers		270	270
Local Travel Subsistence	546		546
TOTAL	47,316	66,138	113,454

10. Budget Justifications:

(NB: Figures are converted from original calculations in CFA – this may produce some small discrepancies in USD calculations.)

Budget Item	Unit	Unit Cost	Months	People	Total
Operations					
<i>Personnel</i>					
MEF Officers	Person / Month				5,460
Police Officers	Person / Month				5,460
<i>Running Costs</i>					
Transport	Person / Month	182 (\$227 per mission)		30	5,460 (5,434 liters of gas)
Travel Subsistence	Person / Month	41		66	2,706
Communications	Month	455 (955 min.)		6	2,730
Investigations					
<i>Personnel</i>					
Investigators	Person / Month	218	12	2.5	6,540
<i>Running Costs</i>					
Travel Subsistence	Person / Month	218	12	2.5	6,540
Communications	Person /Month	182 (382 min.)	12	2.5	6,540
Transport by plane	Flight/month	100	12	1	1,200
Information acquisition	Month	236	6-		1,416
Disposables	Month	100	12-		1,200
Legal					
<i>Personnel</i>					
Head Legal team	Person /Month	364	6	1	2,184
Legal Advisors	Person /Month	364	12	1	4,368
Lawyers (contribution to fees)	Person /Month	227	12	2	5,448
Jail visits	Month	91	12-		1,092
<i>Running Costs</i>					
Communication (Advisors)	Person /Month	364 (764 min.)	12	1	4,368
Subsistence (Advisors)	Person /Month	164	12	1	1,968
Jail visits	Month	91	3		1,092
Transport by plane	Month	100	12	1	1,200
Legal admin	Month	109	6		654
Media					
<i>Personnel</i>					
Media Officer	Person /Month	327	6	1	1,962
Media Assistant	Person /Month	91	12	1	1,092
<i>Running Costs</i>					
Media Production& Editing	Month	182	12-		2,184
Performance Related Bonus	Month	274.5	12-		3,270

Telephone	Month	145.5 (611 min.)	12-		1,746
Local Transport	Month	145	12-		870
Animal rescue					
Primary veterinarian care	Month	50	6		300
Animal transport	Month	100	6		600
Animal upkeep expenses for the first year (Food, medicine, staff)	Month	1500	8		12000
Reporting & Monitoring					
<i>Personnel</i>					
Secretary	Person /Month	273	6	1	1,638
<i>Running Costs</i>					
Website Management	Month	75	6-		450
Programme Administration					
<i>Personnel</i>					
Director (expatriate)	Person /Month	1,500	6	1	9,000
Assistant Manager (local)	Person /Month	545	6	1	3,270
<i>Running Costs</i>					
Office Rent	Month	113.5	12-		1,362
Services	Month	45.5	6-		546
Consumables	Month	25.5	12-		546
Telephone	Month	272.5 (1144min)	12-		3,270
Internet	Month	75.5	12-		906
Postage / Couriers	Month	22.5	12-		270
Local Travel Subsistence	Month	45.5	12-		546
TOTAL					113,454

11. Governmental Endorsement:

- A letter of endorsement is attached

12. Map:

Project site is the entire national territory of The Republic of Congo.

