

ENGLISH-FRENCH TRANSLATION SERVICES VOLUNTEER FOR BORN FREE USA

General Information:

- Location: work remotely (must have access to a computer and fast internet connection)
- Languages: French and English
- Report to: Alice Stroud, Africa Policy and Capacity Building Director, Born Free USA
- Hours: approximately 10 hours per week
- Start/end date: Ongoing, beginning immediately
- Remuneration: unpaid

Position Description:

Born Free USA is currently offering an exceptional opportunity for qualified applicants to take part in the translation of technical documents focused on the conservation of wildlife.

During the project, the volunteer will be required to carry out various translation-related tasks on technical texts including lobbying documents, legislations, outreach material, reports, letters, and others.

Translation will be made primarily from English documents into French and also occasionally from French documents into English.

Qualification Requirements:

Qualified applicant must be a university student (or recent graduate), majoring in linguistics, modern languages and/or translation studies. Knowledge of environmental and wildlife conservation issues and terminology preferred. All applicants must be native speakers or have native-equivalency ability in both French and English.

All applicants must demonstrate some translation experience (e.g. university translation projects, etc.).

Applicants will be self-motivated, able to meet tight deadlines, highly disciplined and focused, in order to function self-sufficiently in a 100% virtual environment.

Applicants will also be required to sign a volunteer contract and a confidentiality agreement before commencing.

Organization Profile:

The Born Free Foundation is an international wildlife charity, founded in 1984 in the United Kingdom by the actors Bill Travers MBE and Virginia McKenna OBE, stars of the iconic film *Born Free*, and their son, Will Travers OBE, the charity's President. Its sister organization, Born Free USA (<http://www.bornfreeusa.org/>), is actively fighting against the overexploitation of wildlife through international trade and leads multiple wildlife law enforcement initiatives in the African region, a region rich in biodiversity and heavily targeted by poachers and wildlife traffickers. Born Free USA's wildlife

enforcement capacity-building program in West Africa currently encompasses all member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)¹ and includes, among other things, the development of a wildlife law enforcement manual for national authorities, the development of national identification guides for species protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the delivery of CITES training, and support for the development of national and subregional strategies for the conservation of wildlife species targeted by illegal international trade.

Application Procedure:

- Interested candidates should apply via email to: aurora@bornfreeusa.org
- Your application must include a resume, university transcripts, and a letter of reference
- In addition, your application must include a sample translation of the following two text excerpts:

Text sample #1:

It is an economic imperative that controlled legal trade in elephant products be reintroduced, otherwise the elephant will gradually disappear from the African landscape. All resource, even wild animals with low population levels can benefit from trade if it provides the incentive for investment in the conservation of the resource in the long term. Economic theory shows that very high value resources with low harvest costs and high discount rates, may be harvested to extinction. This was the situation with ivory in many countries which did not invest in elephant conservation as Botswana did, and it was this problem which ultimately led the international community to ban the ivory trade.

In simple terms, the elephant poaching problem in Africa was due largely to the fact that elephants were valuable, but not valuable enough to people on the land. In Botswana people are now able to capture significant portions of revenue from elephant consumptive utilization and the benefits could be much higher without Appendix I listing.

Ivory obeys market forces: if higher prices for wheat, beef or chicken stimulates production then why should elephant be different? The answer lies in the ownership and ability to capture this value. In most of Africa elephants belong to the state and are treated by rural people as an open access resource. Elephants come with high cost but, as result of Appendix I listing, give few benefits.

The direct costs of living with elephants include crop damage, injury and killing of humans. The indirect costs include the opportunity costs of alternative land uses and the damage that elephants inflict on their environment. While on Appendix I, lost earnings can be added to this. Benefits from elephants can be realized from tourism as well as consumptive uses, but tourism is not universally applicable and is often ecologically or socially damaging in itself. Consumptive uses and the sale of products are often preferred for a variety of reasons.

The prohibition of trade in any product for which there is demand results in the emergence of alternative markets. The re-opening of a controlled legal trade is therefore essential.

¹ Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Text sample #2:

Malgré les recensements réguliers qui se font dans le PRW, on ne dispose pas de données quantitatives assez fiables sur les carnivores. Néanmoins, des recensements ponctuels se sont effectués pour avoir une idée sur le nombre de certains grands carnivores. Selon Alou (2001), un nombre de 70 lions a été recensé dans le PRW / Niger lors d'un dénombrement qu'ils ont effectués. Ce chiffre confirme les données récoltées au cours des dénombrements de 1992 et 1999 qui sont respectivement de 60 et 88 individus. Une concentration des familles constatée le long de la rivière Mékrou et la rivière Tapoa (Alou, 2001).