

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Seventy-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 6–10 November 2023

Compliance

Malagasy palisanders and rosewoods (*Dalbergia* spp.) and ebonies (*Diospyros* spp.)

REPORT OF MADAGASCAR

1. This document has been submitted by Madagascar.\*
2. At its 19th meeting, the Conference of the Parties (CoP19, Panama City, 2022) updated the Decision on the Malagasy populations of the genera *Diospyros* spp. (ebonies) and *Dalbergia* spp. (palisanders and rosewoods) as follows:

***Directed to Madagascar***

*Madagascar shall:*

- a) *strengthen the management of all *Dalbergia* spp. and *Diospyros* spp. timber stockpiles in Madagascar (including through traceability and control systems), request financial and technical assistance therefore, and submit regular updates on audited inventories and independent oversight mechanisms, for consideration and further guidance from the Standing Committee;*
  - b) *provide reports on progress on the implementation of paragraph a) of this Decision to the Secretariat 60 days before the 77th and 78th meetings of the Standing Committee.*
3. At its 75th meeting (SC75, Panama City, November 2022), the CITES Secretariat conducted an analysis of the report of Madagascar (SC75 Doc. 7.3.1). In its conclusion, in paragraph 12, the Secretariat invited Madagascar to submit to the next meeting of the Standing Committee a detailed report on the prosecutions undertaken between 2017 and 2022 and their outcome. At the request of the Secretariat, Madagascar is reporting on the seizures, arrests and prosecutions conducted during this period concerning CITES-listed species. This report includes several chapters addressing the measures taken on a national level to fight trafficking; the operationalization of the laboratories for identification of precious woods; the report on the statistics of seizures, arrests and prosecutions; cooperation with partners, management of stockpiles of seized wood and prospects of the fight against wildlife trafficking.

Recommendations

4. The present document is the report of Madagascar on progress made in the implementation of the abovementioned Decision 19.71 directed to Madagascar.

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\* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

5. Madagascar recommends that the Standing Committee take note of this document and the progress reported.

## REPORT OF MADAGASCAR ON MEASURES TO COMBAT ILLEGAL FOREST EXPLOITATION

The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Madagascar (MEDD), through its Regional Directorates (22 regions), has strengthened controls at regional level against the illegal exploitation of forests.

As a reminder, the main reference texts on enforcement of forest offences are the following:

- Ordinance No. 60–128 sets the procedures applicable to the prosecution of infringements of forest, hunting, fishing and environmental protection legislation. Under this text, officials empowered to enforce violations of forest legislation seize and sequester all the products of the infringements.
- National CITES implementation Act No. 2005-018 on international trade in wild species of fauna and flora sets the general rules applicable to the enforcement of offences involving the use of CITES-listed species;
- Organic Law No. 2015-056 on the creation of the “Special Chain to fight against trafficking of rosewood and/or ebony” and enforcement of infringements regarding rosewood and/or ebony.
- Act No. 2015-005 recasting the Protected Area Management Code (*Code de Gestion des Aires Protégées*) regulates everything related to protected areas, such as the various categories and components and the zoning of protected areas. The distinguishing feature of this new act is the total elimination of the settlement fine known as *transaction*, which the former act provided for. This act, known as COAP, includes all categories of infringements.

In December 2016, the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests issued Instruction Note No. 897/16/MEEF/Mi suspending all commercial logging authorizations and exploitation permits within management transfer areas for precious woods.

The current government, established since 2019, has decided to strengthen the sovereignty of the State and zero tolerance of trafficking of natural resources through enhanced forest and environmental controls. To do so, the programme-contract of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development to combat trafficking of natural resources aims to:

- End rosewood trafficking and restructure the wood industry by temporarily halting the logging and export of precious woods until the industry is totally restructured, completing the inventories and sequestering and securing the stockpiles of cut rosewood in safe places in accordance with the requirements of CITES, and establishing a transparent mechanism for the management of the stockpile of cut wood (e.g., calls for proposals, pre-emptive right of Malagasy artisans).
- Fight against the trafficking of fauna and flora through, among other things, cooperation with the French Civil Service (*Service Civique*), a volunteer programme; awareness raising and involvement of fishers in the monitoring and protection of marine resources; development of a memorandum of cooperation with the ministries in charge of public order and security to support forestry officials (i.e., creation of outposts), giving priority to the management of cases awaiting a court decision.

In this regard, an official Note was issued prohibiting logging, exploitation, transport and shipment of wood from natural or artificial forests throughout the national territory (MEDD 001/Mi/2019). The Note is currently in force.

### I. OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE WOOD IDENTIFICATION LABORATORIES IN MADAGASCAR

Madagascar currently has three functional laboratories for identification of Malagasy precious woods, specifically rosewoods and palisanders of the genus *Dalbergia* and ebonies of the genus *Diospyros*. The laboratories are located at the University of Antananarivo and use different and complementary methods for identification of logs or manufactured products.

Through the G3D project funded by the Delegation of the European Union to Madagascar, these three laboratories recently received capacity building support in the following aspects: (i) human: high-level training of young researchers specialized in the field at PhD and Master’s level; (ii) infrastructural: acquisition of new materials and equipment; and (iii) institutional: legal status of the laboratories as laboratories for research, teaching and particularly service and the adoption of a quality approach (ISO certification).

### I.1. *Laboratoire d'Anatomie des Plantes* at the Faculty of Science

The plant anatomy laboratory works on anatomical sections of samples to identify the species of a leaf or wood sample. It has a reference database consisting of high-resolution photos of anatomical sections of the Malagasy species of *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros*. These data have been published in an atlas. This laboratory has also developed an identification tool based on the macroscopic characters of the wood using magnifiers connected to a smartphone. This tool can be used both in the field and in the laboratory.

### I.2. *Laboratoire de Sciences du Bois* at the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques

The *Laboratoire de Sciences du Bois* is located in the Department of Forestry and Environment of the *Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques* (Higher School of Agronomic Sciences) and contributes to the training of Malagasy forestry engineers. It uses the chemical properties of wood to identify the species of wood samples through extraction, phytochemical screening and near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS). The laboratory currently has the spectral signatures of the main species of large trees of the genera *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* from Madagascar. The advantage of the NIRS technique is that it can be used in the field with a small device and a smartphone and does not require any specific reagents.

### I.3. *Laboratoire de Biologie Moléculaire* at the Faculty of Science

The *Laboratoire de Biologie Moléculaire des Plantes* uses the genetic approach to identify wood specimens. It has a platform (i.e., materials, equipment, reagents and consumables) that make it possible to conduct DNA tests with botanical samples. The laboratory has deposited in global databases (IBOL and GeneBank) the reference sequences of Malagasy species of precious woods, specifically those of *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* with commercial value. As happens with all DNA tests, the results are very accurate. The drawback, however, is that its cost is still high.

These laboratories are a scientific tool to combat the illegal exploitation, transport, trade and export of precious woods in Madagascar.

## II. SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOMES OF CONTROLS

### II.1. Statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)

It should be noted that, of the cases listed, those relating to offences involving rosewood or ebony were referred to the Special Court, the only jurisdiction that is competent to judge these cases.

The details of these statistics are included in the annexes of this document.

**Table 1: National statistics of controls performed**

Year	Statistics
2017	<p>1,372 forest controls were conducted. They were made by mixed brigades (i.e., enforcement authorities, judicial police officers of the ministry in charge of forests, representatives of decentralized authorities). The different types of controls are road controls, controls in protected areas, control of ports and airports, control of warehouses, lumberyards, carpentry workshops and timber traders. The control missions made it possible to combat the illegal exploitation of natural resources. As a result, 79 cases of offences were transferred to the regional courts of first instance and processed.</p> <p>79 cases of offences summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 53 cases tried, of which:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ 06 cases closed without further action</li><li>✓ 03 cases committed to trial</li><li>✓ 27 defendants tried, of which 107 convicted and 20 acquitted</li></ul></li><li>- 21 cases being processed</li><li>- 05 cases not registered at the Public Prosecutor's Office</li></ul>

2018	<p>21 cases built and processed since 2017: four (04) were tried:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 3 led to unconditional sentences whilst the defendants in the fourth case were acquitted due to lack of evidence;</li> <li>✓ 4 do not appear in any of the records of the public prosecutors' offices and are still at a preliminary investigation stage;</li> <li>✓ 13 cases are still being monitored</li> </ul> <p>1,050 forest controls were conducted</p> <p>43 new cases of offences were transmitted to the courts, mostly offences committed in protected areas and trafficking of protected animal species (i.e., turtles and lemurs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ in total, eighty-nine (89) individuals were referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office and fifty-two (52) of them were remanded in custody;</li> <li>✓ twenty-two (22) cases were tried and twenty-one (21) were still under investigation.</li> </ul>
2019	<p>Number of offenders: 979, number of offences involving fauna: 19, number of offences involving flora: 587; cases referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office: 278; cases processed/<i>transaction</i> settlement fine: 189</p>
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,200 controls and patrols, 377 reports of offences, 215 reports of seizures, 185 reports of sequestration, 74 <i>transaction</i> settlement fines, 342 cases handed over to the Court of First Instance and 280 conclusions recorded at a national level (81% of cases were processed)</li> <li>- 70 forest judicial police officers equipped to conduct controls: 3 per region (66 officers for 22 regions) and 4 at a central level (funded by the State)</li> <li>- 61 forest judicial police officers from the south of the island trained in Antsirabe on 12-13 November 2020 in the programme entitled <i>Renforcement Institutionnel vers le Développement de la Résilience Agricole</i> (RINDRA; Strengthening of institutions for the development of agricultural resilience, European Union)</li> </ul>
2021	<p>1,028 forest controls, 217 reports of offences, 125 reports of seizures, 75 reports of sequestration and 172 conclusions drawn, 194 cases of offences handed over to the Public Prosecutor's Office during the year.</p>
2022	<p>Number of forest offences: 709; number of offences transferred to the court: 395; number of <i>transaction</i> settlement fines before trial: 52; number of cases of forest offences processed: 423; number of forest control missions conducted: 534; number of local forest control mechanisms: 142; number of strengthened control mechanisms: 86</p>

**Table 2:** Regional statistics (for the period 2019 – 2022 (NA: not available))

Region	No. of offenders				No. of offences								Case handled by							
					Fauna				Flora				Prosecutor's office				Other/ Transaction			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>SCCAF</b>			13	3			2	0			3	1			5	1			0	0
Androy	12	NA	11	3	6	NA	4	2	0	NA	0	0	4	NA	4	2	2	NA	0	0
Anosy	37	15	2	1	1	0	1	0	16	8	1	1	12	8	2	1	5	0	0	0
Atsimo Antsinanana	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	16	0	0	15	16	0	0	2	0	0	0
Alaotra mangoro DREDD	44	73	8	17	0	0	0	0	9	23	4	6	7	23	4	6	2	0	0	0
Alaotra mangoro CIREF	52	112	1	1	0	0	0	0	41	63	1	1	11	63	1	1	30	0	0	0
Boeny Betsiboka	53	NA	9	29	1	NA	1	2	30	NA	5	11	31	NA	6	13	0	NA	0	0
Bongolava-Itasy	3	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	0	0	0
Amoron'I mania	8	NA	1	0	0	NA	0	0	2	NA	1	0	2	NA	1	0	0	NA	0	0
Analamanga	13	34	2	2	2	3	1	0	4	11	0	1	6	14	1	1	0	0	0	0
Analanjirifo	89	87	1	8	0	1	1	1	73	73	0	4	34	74	1	5	39	0	0	0
Antsinanana		105	1	1		1	0	0		59	1	1		60	1	1		0	0	0
Atsimo Andrefana	9	39	5	17	0	1	0	4	4	18	3	0	3	19	3	4	1	0	0	0
DIANA	69	189	4	0	0	2	1	1	57	106	1	0	41	108	2	1	16	0	0	0
Haute matsiatra	54	25	0	7	0	1	0	2	50	19	0	1	15	10	0	3	35	10	0	0
Ihorombe	35	18	1	4	1	1	0	1	9	6	0	2	9	7	0	3	1	0	0	0
Menabe	60	69	0	2	1	2	0	0	41	37	0	1	33	39	0	1	8	0	0	0
Melaky	5	11	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	4	0	1	11	4	0	2	0	0	0
SAVA	43	35	7	1	0	0	1	0	28	31	0	1	NA	31	1	1	NA	0	0	0
Sofia	186	40	1	14	0	0	1	0	110	15	1	13	NA	15	2	13	NA	0	0	0
Vakinankaratra	11	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	2	0	5	7	2	0	1	0	0	0
Vatovavy Fitovinany	1	151	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	105	0	1	0	105	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Status in 2019</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

(Sources: Directions Régionales de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, MEDD)

## II.2 Operationalization of the Special Court to combat illegal trade of rosewood and ebony (CSBDR)

**Table 3:** Statistics on the processing of cases and the individuals involved

Year	Cases pending	Cases received	Cases to process	Cases processed	Decision	No. of individuals charged		
							Remanded in custody	Bail
2018	00	05	05	05	RI/JI			
2019	00	09	09	09	RI/JI	51		
2020	00	01	01	01	RI/RJI	60		5
2021	00	04	04	04	RI/RJI	10		
2022	00	01	01	01	RI/RJI	34	6	25
TOTAL	00	20	20	20				
						<b>155</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>

(Source: CSBDR)

## III. NATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION TO COMBAT WILDLIFE TRAFFICING

### III.1. Collaboration with enforcement bodies

Considering the need for closer cooperation to safeguard the natural heritage of terrestrial, coastal, marine and other areas considered to be sensitive regarding the effective application of current legislation on these issues, memoranda of cooperation have been established with the Gendarmerie. Cooperation involves security actions, prevention, environmental protection and the establishment of a monitoring, control and surveillance system in natural areas – whether protected or unprotected, public or private.

Following the recommendation of CITES, the General Secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development sent letters requesting statistical data on arrests, prosecutions and sanctions from 2017 to the present day from the Ministry of Justice – Special Court to combat illegal trade of rosewood and ebony (CSBDR); and the State Secretariat in charge of the National Gendarmerie and the ministry in charge of public security. The statistics received are included as an annex to this report.

### III.2. National self-assessment of the fight against wildlife crime – ICCWC-UNODC Indicator Framework

At the beginning of 2023, Madagascar conducted a self-assessment of the implementation of the ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime. This initiative was conducted with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which led the process on behalf of ICCWC. The assessment workshop for the ICCWC Indicator Framework took place on 23 and 24 February 2023 in Antananarivo. Various governmental and intergovernmental institutions and non-governmental conservation organizations participated in the assessment. The results of this workshop provided a standardized reference base for the actions and the assistance that ICCWC and other partners can provide to the Government of Madagascar and can also be useful to objectively analyse and assess progress made by Madagascar. To respect the confidentiality of the data included in this report, it will only be shared with the partners of ICCWC at the sole discretion of the Government of Madagascar.

The main recommendations concern the following:

- The development and dissemination of a Rapid Reference Guide for enforcement bodies and prosecutors to provide technical assistance for combating wildlife (terrestrial and marine species) and forest crime jointly with the compilation of texts already made;
- Awareness raising and the creation of training modules with the help of the Rapid Reference Guide for prosecutors and members of the judiciary of the Courts of First Instance and the *Pôle Anti-Corruption* (PAC; Anti-Corruption Division) regarding forest

and wildlife (terrestrial and marine) crime including aspects of the fight against transnational organized crime and international cooperation;

- Training and capacity-building activities in the following areas:
  - o Crime scene management for judicial police officers and forestry officers;
  - o Specialized investigations dealing with organized crime;
  - o Intelligence analysis, management and use in the judiciary;
  - o Financial investigation for officials of the MEDD and judicial police officers in cooperation with SAMIFIN (the Malagasy Financial Intelligence Unit) to support investigations and prosecutions;
  - o Criminal profiling and contraband detection techniques in ports and airports;
  - o Legal prosecution of wildlife and forest crime from the perspective of organized crime;
  - o Implementation of legal texts providing for the confiscation and recovery of assets obtained through wildlife or forest crime;
  - o Training on cybercrime.
- Strengthening of interagency cooperation and multidisciplinary operations and implementation of an ordinance/operating procedures for this purpose;
- Strengthening of regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean and international cooperation with transit and destination countries in Southeast Asia, particularly through bilateral and multilateral treaties;
- Additional equipment necessary for ports and airports to facilitate detection and interceptions (i.e., scanners, patrol vessels);
- Capacity building for the analysis and use of criminalistics to strengthen prosecutions;
- Dissemination of existing databases among ministries in charge of wildlife and forests to strengthen information sharing;
- Revision of the legislation on wildlife crime, specifically the CITES Act and the Protected Area Management Code to reduce inconsistencies, the introduction of the possibility of a preliminary investigation and establish deterring sanctions for the ringleaders and not only for the carriers. This should include a clarification on the competent court to treat cases involving palisander;
- Development and establishment of national guidelines for the prosecution of wildlife and forest crime;
- Development and establishment of national guidelines to convict the actors involved in wildlife and forest crime.

### **III.3. Combating money laundering and terrorist financing**

The World Bank, under the auspices of ICCWC, has provided technical assistance to Madagascar to facilitate the deployment and implementation of the national tool for assessment of the risk of money laundering and the related module on environmental crime. This included drafting of anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing (AML/CFT) legislation and preparation of AML/CFT strategies incorporating environmental crime issues, financial sector compliance, and law enforcement and prosecutorial training to address money laundering (CoP19 Doc. 17.5).



**a. Progress made in the fight against illegal wildlife trade and the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing in cooperation with SAMIFIN**

***i. Training in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing***

A lecture on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing was given at the *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature et des Greffes* (National School of the Judiciary and Court Officers) to enable future members of the judiciary to better understand the issue and implement the teachings in their future roles.

Table 4: Institutions that benefitted from the training provided by SAMIFIN

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF BENEFICIAIRES	DATE OF TRAINING	PLACE
ECOLE NATIONALE DE LA MAGISTRATURE ET DES GREFFES	41 (judiciary area) 20 (administrative area) 20 (financial area)	08 February 2023	Antananarivo

SAMIFIN participated in the drafting of the curriculum for initial training (trainee judges and prosecutors) and ongoing training (judges and prosecutors) on the topic: “Combating the illicit financial flows associated with wildlife trafficking”.

Objective: “teach trainee and professional judges and prosecutors the subject ‘illegal wildlife trade and the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing’ under the auspices of the *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature et des Greffes*, with the support of TRAFFIC INTERNATIONAL and WWF Madagascar”.

The training provided on the subject with allow judges and prosecutors to jointly deal with the prosecution and punishment of cases of money laundering and terrorist financing as well as predicate offences.

***ii. Training, awareness-raising, implementation of obligations regarding money laundering and terrorist financing***

In the framework of the implementation of the system for prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, SAMIFIN jointly organized with TRAFFIC INTERNATIONAL a training and awareness-raising session on the fight against illicit financial flows and illegal wildlife trade.

Objectives: “Help the institutions involved in establishing the AML/TF system to meet their relevant obligations and build the capacity of the institutions involved and enforcement authorities on prevention and detection of cases of money laundering/terrorist financing associated with illegal wildlife trade”.

Table 5: Institutions that benefitted from the training delivered by SAMIFIN

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	DATE OF TRAINING	PLACE
BOA- SIPEM BANQUE-BNI-SG MADAGASIKARA- BMOI-MCB - ORANGE MONEY –AIRTEL MONEY- CSBF (Regulator)	14	01 and 02 June 2023	Antananarivo
ASSURANCES ARO- ASSURANCE NY HAVANA- SNLAM MADAGASCAR- ALLIANZ MADAGASCAR-ASSURANCE MAMA- APEAM CSBF (Regulator)	17	17 and 18 August 2023	Antananarivo

***iii. Capacity building on detection of illicit financial flows associated with illegal wildlife trade***

SAMIFIN received a training and capacity-building session on detection of illicit financial flows associated with illegal wildlife trade.

Objective: support SAMIFIN in detection, investigation and the freezing of assets related to illegal wildlife crime involving money laundering/terrorist financing.

Table 7: Institution that benefitted from the capacity building

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	DATE OF TRAINING	PLACE
Service de Renseignement Financier (Financial intelligence unit)	17	19 and 20 April 2023	Antananarivo

#### IV. COOPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

##### IV.1. Countering Corruption and Wildlife Trafficking (CCWT) project (2021 – 2024)

The main objective of the project is to reduce corruption in the renewable natural resources sector to improve biodiversity conservation.

The implementation partners are WWF, TRAFFIC, Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG) and Transparency International – Madagascar (TI-MG). The institutional public sector partners are the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, the Anti-Corruption System, the Ministry of Public Safety and the State Secretariat in charge of the Gendarmerie.

Progress has been made in various aspects: a diagnosis of the current situation, an assessment of the financial aspects related to the trafficking of natural resources, awareness raising, a case study performed on the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of timber trafficking and corruption and capacity building.

###### a) Analysis of the current situation

- Diagnosis of the risks for illegal supply chains of timber and turtles: the players involved, the description of the risk of corruption and the levels of risk are currently known. Recommendations are made with the stakeholders on the basis of the results of the risk assessment.
- Analysis of the national legislative and operational frameworks regarding money laundering, asset recovery and international cooperation (i.e., extradition and mutual legal assistance). The recommendation report entitled *Cibler les aspects financiers du commerce illégal d'espèces sauvages à Madagascar* (Targeting the financial aspects of illegal wildlife trade in Madagascar) is in its final review phase at project level before being shared;
- Assessment of the gaps in the national and local capacities of the enforcement bodies: conducted with judicial police officers and senior judicial police officers at middle and senior levels.

###### b) Assessment of the financial aspect related to the trafficking of natural resources

Regarding money laundering and illicit financial flows, an assessment of the gaps of the Malagasy Financial Intelligence Unit (SAMIFIN) was made to determine its needs regarding the ability to detect the money laundering assets obtained through wildlife crime.

###### c) Awareness raising

- Regarding the financial aspects of illegal wildlife trade, the stakeholders received awareness training on money laundering and illicit financial flows;
- Two awareness-raising campaigns were conducted in Androy, Atsimo Andrefana and Menabe on the two supply chains (fauna/turtles and timber) on the basis of the risks of corruption identified (2022 and 2023):

- Promoting a reporting culture using the 512 free telephone hotline established by Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG) to notify cases of wildlife trafficking and numbers 032 64 250 63 and 038 46 554 92 of the Legal and Citizen Action Centers known as CAJAC established by Transparency International – Madagascar (TI-MG) to report cases of corruption.
  - In remote areas (Androy and Atsimo Andrefana), community discussions were organized and local volunteers were trained to report wildlife trafficking and related cases of corruption.
- d) A case study has been conducted on the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of timber trafficking and corruption. The results will be used to improve the management of natural resources in protected areas and integrated natural resource management.
- e) Capacity-building
- Training materials have been developed for enforcement bodies to encourage them to include financial aspects in investigations of wildlife crime and strengthen information sharing and cooperation between agencies.
  - Training of the team of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Anti-Corruption Unit) on the internal audit and support to its first internal audit mission.
  - Training documents have been developed for financial institutions on the detection of laundered assets from wildlife crime.
  - Training sessions addressed to the financial analysts of SAMIFIN and financial institutions (i.e., banking and insurance sectors, accountants).
  - An inventory of required skills in the fight against corruption and wildlife trafficking has been developed for institutions training enforcement officials (i.e., forest service, police, Gendarmerie and customs).
  - Three training modules for trainee judges and prosecutors have been developed and included in the initial training provided at the *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature et des Greffes*: fight against corruption, fight against wildlife trafficking and corruption, and illicit financial flows.
  - Update of a legal manual in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau (BIANCO).
  - Collection of legal texts on corruption, fauna and flora, including marine resources, and the fight against money laundering.
  - A digital desktop and mobile app (ALOE) providing easier access to the main legal texts for enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors. The app will immediately facilitate the work of over 120 frontline enforcement officials who face situations of wildlife trafficking and environmental crime. It enables field enforcement officials to verify the legality of the situations they come across, which promotes the effective and efficient application of Malagasy environmental legislation.
  - A training program has been developed on the fight against organized transnational crime. A first training session was delivered to enforcement bodies and representatives of the judiciary. The programme is in the process of being included in the curriculum of judiciary police schools.
  - Training in the fight against corruption and wildlife trafficking has been given to 16 journalists of Malina, the investigative journalism network.
  - Members of seven civil society organizations (CSOs) have received training on corruption and illegal wildlife trade in priority landscapes: more than 20 CSOs and grassroots communities working on priority landscapes received refresher training to improve their ability to build advocacy strategies on issues raised by wildlife trafficking.

## IV.2. LEMUR-CWC project (2020 – 2024)

The goal of the project is to reduce poaching and trafficking of endangered wildlife in Madagascar.

Implementation partners: TRAFFIC, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Cops Without Borders/Flics Sans Frontières, DLA Piper.

Institutional partners: Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Ministry of Public Safety, State Secretariat in charge of the Gendarmerie, Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy.

State of progress:

### Monitoring of court cases

- Since the start of the project (October 2020), in an effort led by the TRAFFIC team, more than 100 illegal wildlife trade court cases have been monitored in real time in the six provinces of the country. The monitoring included the different stages of the proceedings, from the seizure of the goods to the court decision. This was accompanied by an effort to raise awareness among judicial police officers, judges and prosecutors, with a focus on promoting applicable laws and existing best practices;
- An analysis report (*Etude de l'application des lois sur le commerce d'espèces sauvages à Madagascar* – Study of the enforcement of wildlife trade legislation in Madagascar) was produced by TRAFFIC on the basis of 21 court cases monitored between April 2021 and March 2022. The report identifies the trends, challenges and best practices in the fight against illegal wildlife trade;
- A visualization, mapping and analysis tool (named 'Court Case Tracker' or CCT) was developed by TRAFFIC to aggregate and filter data on closed court cases. The tool allows relevant ministries to identify trends, generate reports and collect information from closed cases to adapt enforcement strategies and inform new investigations or prosecutions. Discussions on this app are under way at the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

### Capacity building

- The project partners (TRAFFIC, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and Cops Without Borders/Flics Sans Frontières) provided training to 77 judicial police officers in basic police techniques (level 1) to fight illegal wildlife trade, and 79% of participants showed improvement in their knowledge at the end of the training.
- 38 judicial police officers who had undergone the level 1 training received a course on advanced police techniques (level 2) to fight illegal wildlife trade, and 100% showed improvement in their knowledge at the end of the training.
- According to the participants, the skills acquired through the training allowed them to conduct two wildlife seizures:
  - o Seizure 1: 36 live tortoises of the species *Astrochelys radiata* (CITES Appendix I) were seized on 13 July 2022 at the port of Mahajanga.
  - o Seizure 2: 6 dead lemurs of the species *Cheirogaleus major* (CITES Appendix I) were seized on 11 August 2022 in Vohémar.
- In the framework of a mentoring programme and at the request of the judicial police officers themselves, three investigations unrelated to the abovementioned seizures were conducted by Police Without Borders/Flics Sans Frontières after the training.
- TRAFFIC delivered six short awareness-raising sessions to 200 enforcement officials stationed in the regions of Menabe and Atsimo Andrefana.
- The project partners (TRAFFIC, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and Cops Without Borders/Flics Sans Frontières) are currently supporting the *Centre National de Formation des Techniciens Forestiers* (National Forest Ranger Training Centre) in the development of a training module on the fight against illegal wildlife trade.

- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust trained 34 community patrollers and supported over 2,000 patrols in Baie de Baly National Park.
- The project partners (TRAFFIC, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and DLA Piper) organized three awareness-raising workshops aimed at judges and prosecutors from all the jurisdictions of the country in close collaboration with the *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature et des Greffes*. 75 prosecutors and judges received awareness training on the legislation and procedures related to the repression of illegal wildlife trade.
- TRAFFIC has developed a compilation of legal texts on the fight against illegal wildlife trade of which 200 copies have been distributed to those primarily responsible for law enforcement, judges and prosecutors throughout the country.

#### Governance

- The Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the project partners (TRAFFIC, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and DLA Piper), is currently assessing the different points of CITES legislation in Madagascar to identify options for legislative reform to strengthen the governance of wildlife trade.

### IV.3. SIDA-Voices for Diversity project (2020 – 2024)

The goal of the project is to improve governance and sustainability of the community management of natural resources in Madagascar.

State of progress:

#### Governance and the fight against corruption

- Introduction of the CITES electronic permit system (e-CITES): with the technical support of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, in cooperation with TRAFFIC, is considering the establishment of e-CITES in Madagascar. A feasibility study of the introduction of the CITES electronic permit system has been conducted. Discussions are under way with the CITES Secretariat on the approaches for the possible establishment of e-CITES in Madagascar. It is up to the Government to make the decision on its implementation. However, a project document for the establishment of the e-CITES system in Madagascar is available. Implementation is planned under the GEF7 project entitled “Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar”.
- Ethical guidelines have been developed for all officials involved in the fight against illegal wildlife trade to strengthen the fight against corruption associated with illegal trade of Malagasy wildlife and to promote ethical behaviour among law enforcement bodies and officials. These guidelines have been developed by the *Comité pour la Sauvegarde de l’Intégrité* (Committee for the Safeguarding of Integrity; CSI) in partnership with the MEDD and TRAFFIC. The aim of the guidelines is to ensure the integrity, honesty and professionalism of all players at all times in the performance of their duties. They also aim to improve the working relations between the different players to ensure better coordination and synergy in their actions to protect the endemic species of Madagascar against all types of trafficking. So far, 200 enforcement officials stationed in the regions of Menabe et Atsimo Andrefana have received awareness training on the ethical guidelines and their use.

#### Capacity building

- Assessment of the capacity needs of enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors to determine the necessary contents and adapted training materials. Through a questionnaire developed on the basis of the ICCWC Indicator Framework, 95 officials from all the agencies involved in enforcement of legislation on wildlife trade stationed in sensitive areas for IWT were interviewed. The recommendations resulting from this analysis are used to inform the contents of the training modules for these officials and

future initiatives aimed at enhancing the capacities of enforcement officials in the fight against IWT.

#### IV.4. Cross-border cooperation

Several initiatives have been implemented to strengthen cross-border cooperation and the participation of Madagascar under the LEMUR-CWC and SIDA-Voices for Diversity projects:

- Promotion of SADC TWIX (Southern Africa Development Community - Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange): a database of information about seizures carried out in several African countries – a tool used for investigation and international cooperation – is available.
- 35 enforcement officials of the south-west Indian Ocean (i.e., Comoros, France (Reunion), Madagascar, Maurice, Seychelles) and partner countries (i.e., Tanzania, Kenya, Djibouti) received training and awareness-raising sessions by TRAFFIC on the use of SADC-TWIX and the importance of cross-border cooperation in the fight against illegal wildlife trade, in close cooperation with the Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).
- A regional cooperation framework on the fight against illegal wildlife trade in the south-west Indian Ocean was defined and adopted at that meeting. After the workshop, the Council of Ministers of the COI agreed to strengthen regional coordination in the fight against illegal wildlife trade.
- Workshops aimed at increasing the participation of the enforcement bodies of Madagascar in the SADC-TWIX regional information exchange network have been organized in cooperation with TRAFFIC;
- Study on the dynamics of wildlife trade between Madagascar and Southeast Asia (SEA). An analysis document prepared by TRAFFIC comprehensively explores the scope and dynamics of legal and illegal wildlife trade between Madagascar and SEA, including traded species and specimens and enforcement measures. Results and recommendations from this study have been shared by TRAFFIC to raise awareness among governmental authorities in Southeast Asia and guide future initiatives aimed at improving the regulation of trade in Malagasy species, specifically involving SEA.

#### V. MANAGEMENT OF STOCKPILES OF PRECIOUS WOODS

##### Stockpiles of precious woods seized in Madagascar

Through the ITTO project, a system for the traceability, control and inventory of stockpiles of seized wood is being developed in the two regions of Menabe and Boeny; the aim is to use it at the national level until the end of 2023. The inventory will make it possible later to estimate of the total cost of the stockpile inventory for the purpose of requesting greater funding from CITES and relevant donors to make progress regarding paragraph a) of Decision 19.71.

The Government has no intention of exporting 'officially controlled' stockpiles and is only considering using them on a domestic level, specifically for building infrastructures, restoring public buildings (e.g., museums, material for schools) and for use by artisans. These stockpiles will therefore be used to produce handicrafts with a view to selling them later to international tourists.

Madagascar will refer to the Standing Committee after completion of the process to manage and use the 'officially controlled' stockpiles on a domestic level to report its outcomes.

**Table 8: Summary of the stockpiles of palisander, rosewood and ebony**

Stocks and stockpiles	ESTIMATED VOLUME	UPCOMING ACTIVITIES
Officially controlled' stockpiles or 'stockpiles of seized wood' comprising rosewood and ebony (included in the	3,200 m <sup>3</sup>	Inventorying and marking under the ITTO Project

Stocks and stockpiles	ESTIMATED VOLUME	UPCOMING ACTIVITIES
Business Plan)		
Stockpiles of seized palisander (not included in the Business Plan)	1,606 m3	Inventorying and marking under the ITTO Project

## VI. PROSPECTS

Interagency coordination mechanism: the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is planning to establish a coordination mechanism regarding the fight against illegal wildlife trade (IWT). In this regard, several guidance documents have been developed by TRAFFIC and the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust:

- An assessment report of the interministerial coordination mechanisms established in Madagascar in the past;
- A map of the institutional players and their respective responsibilities in the fight against IWT;
- An analysis of the best practices and coordination mechanisms established by other countries (e.g., Uganda, Namibia).

Development of a national database: to better coordinate the actions of enforcement bodies in the fight against IWT, it is important to develop a national database on criminal records of CITES offences, as this would make it possible to better target investigations and prosecutions. Considering this, the MEDD is planning the following under the GEF-7 project:

- acquiring criminal intelligence analysis software specific for CITES offences;
- consider the creation of a central unit for combating illegal wildlife trade (*Unité centrale de lutte contre le trafic des espèces sauvages*) in Antananarivo and a competent regional unit for the regions of Androy and Atsimo Andrefana in partnership with WWF.

(French only / únicamente en francés / seulement en français)

Ébènes (*Diospyros* spp.), palissandres et bois de rose (*Dalbergia* spp.) populations de Madagascar  
 RAPPORT DE MADAGASCAR

**2018: ETAT DE 43 NOUVEAUX DOSSIERS SUR DES INFRACTIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES (rapport CITES – SC 70 Doc 25.5.1.)**

REGION	Nombre de dossiers reçus	Nombre de personnes déférées	Nombre de prévenus sous MD	Nombre de dossiers jugés	Nombre de prévenus condamnés	Nombre de prévenus relaxés	Nombre de dossiers en cours	Nombre de dossiers objet d'ordonnance de renvoi
ANALAMANGA	3	2	2	0	0	0	3	0
VAKINANKARATRA	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
BOENY	5	24	1	1	4	0	4	0
VATOVAVY FITOVINANY	5	12	9	1	1	0	4	2
MENABE	18	25	19	17	15	7	1	0
ATSIMO ANDREFANA	6	15	15	2	4	0	4	0
SOFIA	5	7	6	1	1	0	4	0
TOTAL	43	89	52	22	25	7	21	2



Ébènes (*Diospyros* spp.), palissandres et bois de rose (*Dalbergia* spp.) populations de Madagascar  
 RAPPORT DE MADAGASCAR

STATISTIQUES DES INFRACTIONS FORESTIERES RELATIVES AUX ESPECES LISTEES DANS LES ANNEXES DE LA CITES (2019 – 2022)

PALISSANDRE SAISIS 2019

REGION	Nombre de produits saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire
Androy	0	0	
Anosy	0	0	
Atsimo Antsinanana	0	0	
Alaotra mangoro DREDD	12	2	3 à 12 mois d'emprisonnement + amende + dommage/intérêts
Moramanga CIREF	31	3	TAJ
Boeny Betsiboka	0	0	
Bongolava Itasy	0	0	
Amoron'I mania	0	0	
Analamanga	0	0	
Analanjirifo	40	1	ND
Atsinanana	57	2	TAJ
Atsimo Andrefana	8541	5	2 ans sursitaires
DIANA	152	2	ND
Haute matsiatra	22	1	TAJ
Ihorombe	70	auteur inconnu	
Menabe	0	0	
Melaky	114	5	TAJ
SAVA	0	0	
Vakinankaratra	323	6	2 mois d'emprisonnement ferme
V7V	0	0	
Sofia	658	8	ND
TOTAL	10020	32	

PALISSANDRE SAISIS 2020

REGION	Nombre de produits saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire
Androy	0	0	
Anosy	65	auteur inconnu	
Atsimo Antsinanana	0	0	
Alaotra mangoro DREDD	55	8	MD
Moramanga CIREF	26	2	ND
Boeny Betsiboka	148	14	MD
Bongolava Itasy	0	0	
Amoron'I mania	25	3	ND
Analamanga	281	1	ND
Analanjirofo	34	4	ND
Atsinanana	25	2	ND
Atsimo Andrefana	0	0	
DIANA	0	0	
Haute matsiatra	0	0	
Ihorombe	0	0	
Menabe	36	4	1 MD et 3 emprisonnements fermes de 2 mois
Melaky	247	3	1 Relaxé et 2 emprisonnements fermes de 2 ans
SAVA	0	0	
Vakinankaratra	0	0	
V7V	6	2	MD
Sofia	133	4	ND
TOTAL	1081	47	

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## PALISSANDRE SAISIS 2021

REGION	Nombre de produits saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire
SCCAF	331	5	1 an d'emprisonnement avec sursis et affaire classée par le tribunal après présentation des pièces justificatives
Androy	0	0	
Anosy	4	1	Relaxé
Atsimo Antsinanana	0	0	
Alaotra mangoro DREDD	218	8	MD
Moramanga CIREF	76	1	MD
Boeny Betsiboka	49	8	MD
Bongolava Itasy	0	0	
Amoron'I mania	22	1	ND
Analamanga	0	0	
Analanjirifo	0	0	
Atsinanana	74	1	MD
Atsimo Andrefana	15	5	6 mois d'emprisonnement avec sursis
DIANA	9	2	MD
Haute matsiatra	0	0	
Ihorombe	0	0	
Menabe	0	0	
Melaky	174	4	1 relaxé et 3 emprisonnements fermes d 1 an
SAVA	0	0	
Vakinankaratra	64	4	Emprisonnement
V7V	0	0	
Sofia	15	1	ND
TOTAL	1051	41	

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PALISSANDRE SAISIS 2022

REGION	Nombre de produits saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire
SCCAF	0	0	
Androy	0	0	
Anosy	11	auteur inconnu	
Atsimo Antsinanana	0	0	
Alaotra mangoro DREDD	347	17	MD et 1 an d'emprisonnement ferme
Moramanga CIREF	7	1	ND
Boeny Betsiboka	258	22	MD
Bongolava Itasy	0	0	
Amoron'I mania	0	0	
Analamanga	13	1	ND
Analanjirifo	329	8	MD
Atsinanana	295	1	MD
Atsimo Andrefana	0	0	
DIANA	0	0	
Haute matsiatra	40	3	2 relaxés et 1 emprisonnement ferme de 6 mois
Ihorombe	135	2	MD
Menabe	12	2	Relaxé
Melaky	0	0	
SAVA	60	1	Relaxé
Vakinankaratra	0	0	
V7V	53	4	6 mois d'emprisonnement avec sursis
Sofia	296	14	MD
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1856</b>	<b>78</b>	

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Bois d'ébène saisis 2019-2022					
Année	REGION	Nombre de produits saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire	TOTAL
2020	Vatovavy Fitovinany	14	1	MD	14

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Tortue 2019-2022					
Année	REGION	Nombre d'animaux saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire	TOTAL
2019	Androy	11	4	1 an d'emprisonnement ferme	17
	Ihorombe	6	1	2 ans d'emprisonnement avec sursis	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5</b>		
2020	Boeny Betsiboka	27	2	MD/CJ	471
	Analamanga	114	3	ND	
	Androy	124	12	6 à 14 d'emprisonnement ferme	
	Atsimo Andrefana	144	3	ND	
	Haute Matsiatra	14	1	MD	

	Ihorombe	42	auteur inconnu		
	Melaky	6	2	2 ans d'emprisonnement ferme	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>21</b>		
2021	SCCAF	11	1	MD	230
	Boeny Betsiboka	8	1	ND	
	Anosy	3	1	1 mois d'emprisonnement avec sursis	
	Androy	200	11	1 à 12 mois d'emprisonnement ferme	
	Analamanga	8	1	3 mois d'emprisonnement avec sursis	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>15</b>		
2022	Boeny Betsiboka	37	6	MD	1178
	Androy	879	3	6 mois d'emprisonnement ferme	
	Atsimo Andrefana	142	17	Relaxé et MD	
	Analamanga	10	1	ND	
	Haute Matsiatra	110	4	ND	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>31</b>		

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Pachypodium 2019-2022					
Année	REGION	Nombre de plants saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire	TOTAL
2019	Analamanga	12	2	8 mois d'emprisonnement avec sursis	12
2022	SCCAF	2710	3	En instance recherche du suspect principal	2972 + 20 sacs
	Boeny Betsiboka	262	1	MD	
	Ihorombe	20 sacs	2	6 mois d'emprisonnement avec sursis	

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Euphorbiacea 2019-2022					
Année	REGION	Nombre de plants saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire	TOTAL
2022	SCCAF	300	1	En instance recherche du suspect principal	300

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Lémurien 2019-2022					
Année	REGION	Nombre d'animaux saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire	TOTAL
2020	Atsinanana	5	1	emprisonnement avec sursis	5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1</b>		
2021	Anlanajirofo	2	1	MD	13
	DIANA	11	1	MD	
	SAVA	1	1	Relaxé	

<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3</b>		
2022	DIANA	1	1	5 ans d'emprisonnement ferme	58
	Ihorombe	6	1	Relaxé	
	SAVA	51	6	2 à 3 ans d'emprisonnement ferme	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>31</b>		

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Furcifer 2019-2022					
Année	REGION	Nombre d'animaux saisis	Nombre de délinquants	Poursuite judiciaire	TOTAL
2020	DIANA	35	5	3 à 24 mois d'emprisonnement ferme	122
2021	SOFIA	87	4	ND	

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Ébènes (*Diospyros* spp.), palissandres et bois de rose (*Dalbergia* spp.) populations de Madagascar  
RAPPORT DE MADAGASCAR

**STATISTIQUE POUR L'EXPLOITATION ILLEGALE D'ESPECES SAUVAGES DE FAUNES ET DE FLORES  
MENACEES D'EXTINCTION ENTRE ANNEES 2017 ET 2022**

- **Ministère de la Sécurité publique - Sources des données : Direction de la Programmation du suivi et d'évaluation (DPSE)**

ANNEE	DESIGNATION	NOMBRE/QUANTITE	SERVICES SAISIS	OBSERVATIONS
2017	Bois de rose	34 rondins	CPSP Mananara Nord	
	Tortue	17	CC Toliara	
	Concombre de mer	100 kg	BRSP Fenerive-Est	
2018	Tortue	509		Statistique global DPSE année 2018
2019	Tortue	117		Statistique global DPSE année 2019
	Dragon de mer	15 kg		Statistique global DPSE année 2019
2020	Bois précieux protégés	71 bois carrés		Statistique global DPSE année 2020
	Bois de rose	87 rondins		Statistique global DPSE année 2020
	Tortue	42		Statistique global DPSE année 2020
2021	Bois palissandre	885 bois carrés		Statistique global DPSE année 2021
	Tortue	18		Statistique global DPSE année 2021
2022	Palissandre	27 unités et 10 planches		Statistique global DPSE année 2022. 02 mis en cause arrêtés
	Grenadine	2,300 tonnes		Statistique global DPSE année 2022
	Tortue	127		Statistique global DPSE année 2022. 02 femmes mis en cause MD et 19 comoriens arrêtés
	MAKI	06		06 cadavres de primates maki saisis

Ébènes (*Diospyros* spp.), palissandres et bois de rose (*Dalbergia* spp.) populations de Madagascar

## RAPPORT DE MADAGASCAR

STATISTIQUES SUR LA LUTTE CONTRE L'EXPLOITATION ET L'EXPORTATION ILLEGALE D'ESPECES SAUVAGES DE FAUNES ET DE FLORES ANNEE 2017 JUSQU'AU 1<sup>er</sup> SEMESTRE 2023 (GENDARMERIE NATIONALE)

Réf. : Lettre N°081-SEG/4-COGAS/DPSE/SSE du 01 Septembre 2023.

**FAUNES**

ANNEES	NOMBRE CAS	ESPECES SAISIES	ARRESTATIONS	TRANSACTIONS (Ar)
2017	7	08 tortues	18	0
2018	5	78 tortues	10	0
2019	14	125 Tortues terrestres – 235 concombres de mer	54	0
2020	15	56 Tortues de mer	15	0
2021	7	492 tortues et 31 caméléons	16	0
2022	4	868 Tortues vivantes-24 Astrochelys radiata-15Tortues terrestres-14 Tortues de mer	9	0
2023 (1 <sup>er</sup> SEM)	2	34 Tortues	4	0
TOTAL	54		126	0

**FLORES**

ANNEES	NOMBRE CAS	ESPECES SAISIES	ARRESTATIONS	TRANSACTIONS (Ar)
2017	5	73 planches Palissandres	9	0
2018	13	80 madriers Palissandres	28	6.000.000
2019	4	100 rondins Palissandres	10	4.000.000
2020	9	60 Palissandres	13	0
2021	1	205 PALISSANDRES	1	0
2022	6	-40 Traverses de 2m en hazobe et vakakoagna -208 madriers de 4m en hazomafana, selibe, sikilihazo, rotsy et bevarahy -252 chevrons de 4m en koropo, taly et rotso. -460 pieds Mangroves – 09-blocs-118 planches-186 chevrons en Ramy et Fanampogna	13	-
2023 1 <sup>er</sup> SEM	4	2287 Fatsiolotse-21 planches Palissandres	12	-
TOTAL	42		86	10.000.000