

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



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Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE COUNTRY-BASED REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN MADAGASCAR

The attached report has been submitted by the Management Authority of Madagascar.

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INTRODUCTION

Madagascar has been a Party to CITES since 1975, and has acted as a pilot country in the country-based review of significant trade. In order to improve the implementation of CITES in Madagascar, a coordination workshop was organized in May 2003. Following this workshop, an action plan was drawn up, with five main thrusts: national policy; legislation; the scientific contribution to the decision-making process concerning the harvesting of and trade in wild species; the operational procedures for controlling trade in wild species, from harvesting to export; and lastly the implementation of controls.

The table appended to this document summarizes the varying amounts of progress achieved in the implementation of the CITES action plan in Madagascar, while the present report describes certain activities in greater detail.

1. NATIONAL POLICY

1.1 Cost-benefit analysis of the trade in wild species

The cost-benefit analysis had to be postponed, in the light of the scale of the study, entailing as it does covering all of the species concerned, and thereby impacting the cost.

However, the Management Authority is aware of the importance of this study, and has submitted it for financing by the Joint Donors' Committee, which is the partner of the third phase of Madagascar's Environmental Programme, and to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

This study will make it possible not only to compare the costs and benefits to the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests, and Tourism in the trade in wild fauna and flora, and thereby to refine the legislation relating to taxes on harvesting and exporting, but also, in line with the Madagascar Action Plan and the national strategy for management of biodiversity, to give some indications as to how benefits may be returned to the local communities. It is to that end that the following points have been inserted into the terms of reference proposed by the Secretariat:

The recommendations (5b) shall include:

- i) the proposal to amend the rate of fees on international trade in species, if needed, in line with the result of the study. The rate of the rebates will also need to be proposed at every stage of transactions relating to species.
- ii) a price guide for each species or at least each group of species, based on the price at the international level and the fees to be paid at the national level.

The project "Evaluation of the national policy on the trade in wild species in Madagascar in support of CITES" has already provided us with some partial results of that cost-benefit analysis.

1.2 Preparation of a code of conduct

Law No. 90.033 (1990) on the environmental charter, and the national strategy for management of biodiversity (2002) govern all of the legal instruments on biodiversity (including CITES). In order to refine the national policy on trade in species of wild fauna and flora, a list of requirements has been drawn up. This list details the obligations on the operators concerned, and it can be modified in the future in line with the results of the cost-benefit analysis.

2. LEGISLATION

2.1 to 2.4 Drafting of legislative instruments concerning trade in species

At the end of 2004, the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests initiated a study, financed by the French Cooperation Agency (*Coopération française*) and WWF, to bring together the various regulatory provisions which had been made in the past to implement CITES and to remedy the shortcomings in the legislation. Consequently, the following instruments were promulgated:

- Law 2005-018 on international trade in species of wild fauna and flora (which defines the documents and procedures related to international trade in accordance with CITES, enhances the protection of non-CITES wild fauna and flora, defines precisely the infringements of the rules of international trade and establishes deterrent penalties for offenders). The law was written on the basis of the CITES model law, and in line with the recommendations of the Secretariat. Naturally, it was made to suit the national context, in particular by the creation of a fourth annex covering all the non-CITES species. Special measures and provisions are set up for this group of species, such as the requirement for an export authorization, having the same function as the CITES permits.
- Decree 2006-097 laying down the procedures for application of the law on international trade in species of wild fauna and flora (which defines the respective responsibilities of the Management Authority and other authorities, and the relationship between them).
- Decree 2006-098 publishing the revised CITES Appendices.

Other instruments are still undergoing administrative procedures before being submitted to the competent authorities:

- Order on the hunting and harvesting seasons.
- Decree classifying species of wild fauna (revision of the former decree, in accordance with the CITES Appendices and the IUCN classification, and taking account of the most recent information available on the status of Malagasy species). This list is currently being reviewed by the Scientific Authorities before being submitted to the Government Council.
- Decree amending the procedures for application of order 60-126 of 3 October 1960 establishing the rules on hunting, fishing and the protection of fauna.

With regard to the legislation on flora, the Plants Scientific Committee has already met to divide up the studies on the species among the different specialists whose task will be to distribute the plant species into categories based on the threats facing them.

2.5 Terms of reference for the Scientific Authorities

The Scientific Authorities have been in existence from a legal point of view since March 2003 (ministerial order currently being revised pursuant to the law and the new decree referred to above) and have been fully operational since February 2004. It may be recalled that there are in fact two scientific authorities: the Scientific Authority for Animals represented by the Department of Animal Biology at the University of Antananarivo, and the Scientific Authority for Plants represented by the Department of Plant Biology, also at the University of Antananarivo. Each authority comprises renowned scientists from university or scientific institutions.

3. SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION

3.1 and 3.2 Establishment of a transparent quota-setting methodology

All of the experts from each fauna subgroup (insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) met in April 2006 to establish an objective methodology for setting quotas. This methodology establishes formulae based on various parameters: range, habitat, fragmentation, abundance, density, population size, and so on. It will shortly be available on the CITES Madagascar website. The data used are drawn

from the results of field work by each group in Madagascar. The formulae obtained will be improved or adjusted in the future in the light of new field studies.

Prudent quotas are applied for the groups for which the data are unavailable or inadequate.

This quota-setting methodology, established in 2006, is still valid at present, no change having been made to it. However, it is not yet up on the CITES Madagascar website because the site will be undergoing maintenance for the foreseeable future.

3.3 Studies on species

The existing scientific data relating to the biodiversity of Madagascar are far from adequate. The studies on fauna and flora taxonomy undertaken in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will shortly be accessible on the CITES Madagascar website.

With regard to fauna, the data relating to freshwater fish, amphibians, reptiles, lemurs and other mammals were brought together at the workshop on the Conservation Assessment Management Plan (CAMP) for the fauna of Madagascar in May 2001. Subsequently, in October 2004, upon the release of the *Global Amphibians Assessment*, and in March 2005, upon the release of the *Global Mammals Assessment*, the IUCN data covering amphibians and mammals were updated (data available on the Web).

Studies financed by Conservation International are currently in progress on *Scaphiophryne marmorata*, *S. pustulosa* and *Dyscophus guineti*.

In cooperation with the Amphibian Specialist Group (ASG) and all of its partners both in Madagascar and elsewhere, a workshop dealing with *A Conservation Strategy for the Amphibians of Madagascar* (ACSAM) was held in Antananarivo in September 2006. This strategy has given rise to an action plan defining the major lines of activity set forth in the "Vision Sahona Gasy". This action plan is intended as a working tool providing reference and guidance in the execution of activities or tasks to ensure the conservation of the amphibians of Madagascar.

In cooperation with the World Conservation Union (IUCN), a workshop to confirm the conservation status and to draw up a conservation plan was held in Antananarivo in January 2008, with support from the Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group (TFTSG).

The action plan for the management of crocodiles in Madagascar (2007-2010) has been officially in operation since September 2007, following a round table of all the actors concerned.

The studies on *Scaphiophryne marmorata*, *S. pustulosa* and *Dyscophus guineti*, financed by Conservation International (CI), started in January 2007 and are not yet completed. Some time will be required to gather and amplify all the data, given the relatively short active period of these animals. However, some results are already extant and can be consulted at CI.

With regard to flora, a workshop to validate the summary document on plants in trade was also organized in January 2005, with the objective of drawing up a proposal for amendment and creating a priority list relating to the species needing particular study.

Thirty-nine species were identified as priorities for an urgent study in the field. From that number, the following species were studied in 2005: *Aloe descoingii*, *Aloe ibitiensis*, *Aponogeton capuronii*, *Commiphora simplicifolia*, *Cyphostemma elephantopus*, *Cyphostemma laza*, *Cyphostemma montagnacii*, *Dypsis decaryi*, *Dypsis saintelucei*, *Euphorbia beharensis*, *Euphorbia itremensis*, *Euphorbia kondoi*, *Euphorbia croizatii*, *Euphorbia quartziticola*, *Euphorbia razafindratsirae*, *Euphorbia sakarahensis*, *Euphorbia waringiae*, *Operculicarya decaryi*, *Operculicarya hyphaenoides*, *Operculicarya pachypus*, *Pachypodium brevicaula*, *Pachypodium rosulatum* var. *densiflorum*, *Pachypodium rosulatum* var. *eburneum* and *Ravenea rivularis*.

In 2006, the following species were studied: *Aloe suzannae*, *Commiphora monstrosa*, *Euphorbia capsaitemariensis*, *Euphorbia horombensis*, *Euphorbia itampoloensis*, *Pachypodium horombense*, *Uncarina*

stellulifera, *Zygosicyos pubescens*, *Zygosicyos tripartitus*, *Aponogeton boivinianus*, *Aponogeton longiplumulosus*, *Euphorbia ankarensis*, *Euphorbia guillauminiana*, *Euphorbia labatii* and *Euphorbia pachypodioides*.

For 2007, research proposals were submitted to Conservation International, covering the following species: *Cymbidiella pardalina*, *Gastrorchis humblotii* var. *schlechteri*, *Gastrorchis peyrotii*, *Gastrorchis lutea*, *Eulophiella roempleriana*, *Grammangis ellisii*, *Voanioala gerardii*, *Satranala deculssivae*, *Euphorbia subapoda*, *Euphorbia rossi*, *Euphorbia hedytoides*, *Euphorbia subpeltatophylla*, *Euphorbia hoffstateri*, *Aponogeton fenestralis* and *Aponogeton henkelianus*.

3.4 Establishment of a permanent secretariat

The permanent secretariat for fauna and flora, established in January 2005, continues to function. Its tasks include: compilation of information on species, communication and secretariat functions, primarily the provision of assistance to the Scientific Authorities. A monthly activity report is provided to the Management Authority.

3.5 Database and website

The website www.cites-madagascar.gov.mg has the function of bringing together all the data available on the species of Madagascar, species management, trade, legislation, and also the opinions of the Scientific Authorities. The site is currently undergoing maintenance. For the present, the members of the permanent secretariat are capturing the data in Excel, for subsequent export to the site. They will also update the site as more data become available. Further, communications have been sent to a large number of institutions, requesting permission to make use of the data which they hold. It is also intended that a team of Malagasy and international scientists, endorsed by the Scientific Authorities, will be able to have access to such data online, in order to add the data concerning their own studies.

The site is currently hosted and financed by the Ministry of Water and Forests, the Environment, and Tourism.

4. MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL PROCEDURES

4.1 Action plan follow-up mechanism

Since the preparation of the action plan in 2003, several national and international institutions are supporting the Management Authority and the Scientific Authorities in its implementation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the observatory for the forestry sector, WWF, the French Cooperation Agency, USAID through the Jariala project, Conservation International, the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Durrell Wildlife and Conservation Trust).

A ministerial order is being drafted to regulate the activities of this *ad hoc* committee, so that it can truly become a formal mechanism for follow-up of the action plan.

4.2, 4.4, 4.7, 4.9 and 4.11 Mechanisms for tracking and control of permits, harvesting and stocks

These activities are financed by USAID's Jariala project, and have been entrusted to consultants.

The lists of requirements for farming, holding and breeding centres have been signed by the operators concerned. Periodic follow-up and close cooperation among the operators are needed, and have been put in place.

4.3 Procedures manual

The procedures manual on management of Madagascar's wild fauna and flora was finalized in January 2006. It lists the formalities to be complied with in order to harvest, transport, possess or export specimens of wild species. The annexes contain samples of the administrative documents to be completed in each scenario. The manual will be a very useful tool, not only for the operators but also for the forestry agents responsible for managing the wild species, both in Antananarivo and throughout the

country. The first part of the procedures manual can already be used by anyone wishing to learn about the management of Madagascar's wild fauna and flora.

4.5 Combating corruption

A partnership agreement was signed between BIANCO (Anti-Corruption Independent Office) and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (the CITES Management Authority) in mid-February 2006.

In the action plan for 2006-2007 drawn up under that agreement, the matter of management of wild fauna and flora is given particular emphasis. Meetings are planned with the aim of defining clearly the various activities to be undertaken in connection with CITES.

4.6 and 4.10 Quota allocation system

Distribution among the relevant operators is still a problem to be addressed. Indeed while there are currently 17 operators among whom the quota has to be shared, it is not possible to do so uniformly since not all of them have equivalent capabilities.

In order to deal with these problems, the Management Authority and the Scientific Authority for Animals decided to carry out a technical assessment of each operator's reception infrastructures before the annual distribution of the quotas. The quotas are then distributed among the operators, on the basis of the results of the evaluation of the centres. The table of items to be evaluated at the breeding centres has been defined on the basis of criteria both from the Scientific Authority and from the Management Authority. These criteria may be adjusted over time.

4.8 Placing the exporters' association on a formal footing

There is currently a grouping of exporters, with around 15 members. It has rules of procedure, and the articles of the association have been approved by all the members.

5. COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

5.1 and 5.2 Training activities and consultation meetings

Between June 2006 and December 2007, several training activities on CITES procedures in general and on national procedures for management of species have taken place, not only in Antananarivo but also elsewhere in the country. The following table gives the schedule of those activities:

Region	Dates of the training activity	Location of the training activity
Antananarivo	18 and 19 December 2007	Hôtel Astauria in Antanimena
Fianarantsoa Ranomafana	24 and 25 January 2007	Hôtel du Phare
Mahajanga	6 and 7 December 2006	Centre Valbio
Antsiranana	21 and 22 August 2006	Hôtel Le Colbert
Toliara	3 and 4 August 2006	Hôtel Le Palétuvier
Taolagnaro	31 July and 1 August 2006	Hôtel Panorama
Toamasina	15 and 16 June 2006	Royal Hôtel
Antananarivo	12 and 13 June 2006	CNEAGR (Agricultural Training Centre) Nanisana

The persons who received this training belonged to the following institutions and/or groupings: the regional Water and Forests offices (CIREEFs/DIREEFs), the justice system, the police, the Customs service, the gendarmerie, economic operators, the forestry service, NGOs and local institutions, the indigenous communities. It may also be noted that 15 journalists from various media in Antananarivo (written press, television and radio) belonging to the association of journalists specializing in the

environment (*Association des Journalistes en Environnement*) also attended this training activity, on 18 and 19 December 2007.

In all areas, evaluation tests were carried out shortly after each training activity. The recommendations which were made frequently were as follows:

- Make the training longer;
- Give more exercises on identification of species; and
- Strengthen and diversify the training so that participants can become familiar with the differing terminology relating to the environment, nature and biodiversity.

A further evaluation, after a certain time during which participants apply the knowledge they have acquired, will probably be necessary in order to determine the usefulness and effectiveness of these training activities.

A training session for journalists on the Convention, funded by WWF, was held in Antananarivo on 18 and 19 December 2007.

5.3 Production and distribution of material for identification of the species most in trade

Madagascar has produced in the current year various documents enabling users to identify the species most in trade. These documents will act as a training tool (see section 5.2).

Among these species, those most commonly exported (belonging to the genera *Uroplatus*, *Phelsuma*, *Mantella*, *Discophus*, *Scaphiophryne*, *Pachypodium* and *Aloe*) were selected to be the subject of identification sheets.

These identification sheets have already been completed and distributed to forestry agents (CIREEF/DIREEF), Customs officers, the national police, the national gendarmerie, the Scientific Authorities and the Management Authority, both in Antananarivo and elsewhere in the country. Evaluations will need to be carried out to determine whether the identification problems have been solved.

Financing has been secured from Conservation International for the production of identification manuals covering 100 species of orchids.

5.4 CD-ROM on CITES (legislation, procedures, roles of the Scientific Authorities and Management Authority)

With assistance from the French Cooperation Agency and the Wildlife Conservation Society, CD-ROMs have been produced and distributed.

At each training activity that is carried out, CD-ROMs on CITES are distributed to all the participants. Follow-up and evaluation at all levels will be needed to determine how effectively their content is being applied.

5.5 Participation in CITES international meetings

In 2003 the Malagasy authorities, taking the view that participation in the various CITES sessions is essential if the situation in the country is to be properly understood in the CITES world, decided to send at least one representative to each meeting of the Committees and the Conference of the Parties.

6. SECURING LONG-TERM FINANCING

Trade in wild species in Madagascar brings a significant sum into the National Forestry Fund. Negotiations are currently ongoing with the appropriate financial specialist at the Ministry to make it possible for the department responsible for CITES to use a part of that money to finance activities relating to the action plan.

CITES ACTION PLAN FOR THE REFORM OF TRADE IN WILD SPECIES IN MADAGASCAR

REPORT ON PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

February 2008

Actions	Actors	Potential financial partners	Dates	Milestones	Progress indicators
1. NATIONAL POLICY					
1.1. Analysis of the ratio between costs and benefits of trade in wild species (comparison with the benefits related to ecotourism, cost of managing biodiversity). Using the results of this analysis to inform the policy framework and propose a strategy for the long-term survival of the trade.	MEWFT, CITES-MG Committee, SA	FAO –Joint Committee	Launch of the study: July 2006	- TOR drafted - Financing secured - Study report	OK TOR submitted to FAO NYS Revision of the TOR and estimate
1.2. Preparation of a code of conduct for trade in wild species in line with existing national policy documents relating to biodiversity and the environment	MEWFT, NGOs		Start-up September 2005	- Code of conduct/list of requirements	OK The list of requirements has been signed by the operators. A more detailed code can be drawn up in the future on the basis of the results of the CBA.
2. LEGISLATION					
2.1. Drafting of the law on international trade in species of wild fauna and flora; drafting of its implementing decree	MEWFT, CITES-MG Committee, SA, legal consultant	AFD, WWF	2005 parliamentary session	- Drafting of the TOR - Recruitment of the consultant - Internal preparatory meetings - Validation workshops - Submission to the CITES Secretariat - Submission to the Government Council - Submission to Parliament - Adoption of the law	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK

Actions	Actors	Potential financial partners	Dates	Milestones	Progress indicators
2.2. Updating of the legislation on fauna: classification of species (vermin, protected, game); hunting seasons for the various species; creation of permits for harvesting; revision of the fines	MEWFT, CITES-MG Committee, SA, legal consultant	AFD, WWF	Government Council, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of the TOR - Recruitment of the consultant - Internal preparatory meetings - Validation workshops - Submission to the Government Council - Approval of the instruments 	<p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>IP</p>
2.3. Revision of the legislation on flora	MEWFT, SA		2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of the TOR - Internal preparatory meetings - Validation workshops - Submission to the higher authorities - Approval of the instruments 	<p>IP</p> <p>IP</p> <p>NYS</p> <p>NYS</p> <p>NYS</p>
2.4. Drafting of regulations on the export of non-CITES wild species	MEWFT, CITES-MG Committee, SA, legal consultant	AFD, WWF	2005 parliamentary session	New law: any export of non-CITES species is subject to an exit authorization	OK
2.5. Establishment of terms of reference for the Scientific Authority	SA, MA	No financing required	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of an <i>ad hoc</i> CITES committee - Meetings to determine the SA - Drafting of the order setting the roles and responsibilities of the SAs 	<p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p>
3. SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION					
3.1. Transparent system for quota-setting by functional species	SA	WWF, MBG (animals) and CI (plants)	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodology for animals defined - Methodology for plants defined 	<p>OK (new methodology defined in April 2006)</p> <p>OK (in December 2006)</p>

Actions	Actors	Potential financial partners	Dates	Milestones	Progress indicators
3.2. Establishment of harvest and export quotas for CITES and non-CITES species	SA	Plants workshop: CI Animals workshop: WWF	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary workshop reports - Quota by species justified and laid down - Explanatory memorandum written on the quota for each species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OK (animals), OK (plants) - OK (animals), IP (plants) - IP
3.3. Field studies for species traded to a high degree	Universities, scientific research institutions	CI (animals) CI (plants)	2 animal sp/year 8 plant sp/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species to be studied defined - Report completed in the field - Status of the species 	<p>OK (on the basis of study reports, the conservation status of the species and the commercial potential)</p> <p>IP (Animals: end of 2006, Plants: 24 species OK) Plants: Years 2007-2008 IP, seeking financing</p>
3.4. Establishment of the permanent secretariat: follow-up on the action plan, coordination among the various actors, updating of the database, notification to the operators of any new scientific development, assistance to the SAs in the review of the Malagasy species listed in the CITES Appendices and of the quotas allocated, secretariat functions.	MA, SA	Operators (2% of the value of exports)	Beginning of 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 permanent secretariat staff recruited and operational - Financing system found - Monthly activity report from the secretariat staff 	<p>OK</p> <p>OK but tentative</p> <p>OK</p>
3.5. Design of a simple system for information management (database of existing information, organized by species) + online access + training	MA, SA, PS, Animals and Plants Committees	AFD/IFAW	September 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database on the species organized - Scientific data validation committee set up - Website on CITES in Madagascar completed: www.cites-madagascar.gov.mg - Training of the secretariat staff 	<p>OK, needs to be amplified (stat.)</p> <p>NYS</p> <p>OK (change in the site host at the MEWFT + change of address)</p> <p>OK</p>

Actions	Actors	Potential financial partners	Dates	Milestones	Progress indicators
4. MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES					
4.1. Establishment of an action plan follow-up mechanism	MA, CITES Committee	No financing required	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CITES Madagascar Committee established (MA, SA, PS) - Annual action plan progress report to the CITES Secretariat - Minutes of each meeting available 	IP: Drafting of the order establishing the committee OK OK
4.2. Methodology for tracking permits (matching among the authorizations from the Scientific Authorities, the permits granted by the MA, the actual export levels relative to the quotas granted and the entries of Malagasy species into the importing countries)	MEWFT (MA, Inspectorate-general), FSO	Jariala	Dec. 2005 Postponed until 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOR drawn up - Consultant selected - Methodology document on tracking of permits 	OK OK IP
4.3. Updating, validation and distribution of the procedures manual on trade in fauna and flora	MA	AFD/ Jariala	Dec. 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manual updated - Validation meeting - Manual distributed 	OK OK OK
4.4. Design and implementation of a simplified procedure for authorizing exports of CITES and non-CITES specimens	MA, FSO	Jariala	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodology document on tracking of permits - SA-MA-FSO networked 	IP NYS
4.5. Design and implementation of an anti-corruption strategy	MA, FSO, MCU		First meetings: February 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal strategy document on combating corruption - Document identifying the problems - Meetings with the Anti-Corruption Independent Office (BIANCO) 	OK NYS NYS
4.6. Design and implementation of an agreed and transparent quota allocation system	MA-SA	No financing required	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOR written - Quota allocation system designed and implemented 	OK OK but a new and more objective system will have to be implemented

Actions	Actors	Potential financial partners	Dates	Milestones	Progress indicators
4.7. Design and implementation of systems to enable the MA to track and control the harvesting of wild specimens	MA	Jariala	Starting in 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requirement to maintain an up-to-date stock record - Unannounced visits to farming/breeding centres - Methodology document on tracking harvestings 	OK IP IP
4.8. Placing the exporters' association on a formal footing	Exporters	No financing required	August 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure with rules of procedure and president - Placing the association on a legal footing 	OK OK (articles)
4.9. Design of a standardized stock tracking system for each exporter	MA, SP, SA, Exporters' association	Jariala	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stipulation of headings to be included in the stock records - Validation meeting: MA, SA, SP, exporters - Methodology document on stock tracking 	OK OK NYS
4.10. Creation of a set of minimum standards for the various categories of operators	MA	No financing required	2004	List of requirements for the operators	OK
4.11. Creation of a standardized procedure for gathering export data from the Customs (target Tamatave, Ivato)	Customs officials, SA, MA, FSO	Jariala	Starting in 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedure document on data-gathering - Validation workshop 	NYS NYS
5. COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES					
5.1. Organization of annual coordination meetings among the various actors	MA		Every October	Coordination meetings Meeting minutes	NYS NYS

Actions	Actors	Potential financial partners	Dates	Milestones	Progress indicators
5.2. Training activities for all of the relevant departments (DGWF, gendarmerie, Customs, operators, etc.), in the 6 provinces	MA, SA	Jariala, WWF	Start: July 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOR written - Training document written - Training report written 	<p>OK Tana, Fianar, Tolagnaro, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Diégo, Tuléar</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK; training of journalists in Tana</p>
5.3. Production and distribution of identification material on the species most in trade	SA, PS, consultant	AFD, CI, WWF	January 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guide on chameleons - Identification sheets on the species most in trade (<i>Uroplatus</i>, <i>Phelsuma</i>, <i>Mantella</i>, <i>Pachypodium</i>, <i>Aloe</i>) 	<p>OK</p> <p>OK; Guide on orchids: financing secured (CI)</p>
5.4. CD-ROM on CITES (legislation, procedures, roles of the SA and MA)	MA, PS	WCS and AFD	September 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD-ROM made CD-ROM distributed 	<p>OK</p> <p>OK</p>
5.5. Participation in CITES international meetings	MA, SA	NGOs and donors	Financing has to be secured each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malagasy delegation at CoP13 Malagasy delegation at PC15 Malagasy delegation at AC21 Malagasy delegation at PC17 Malagasy delegation at AC23 Malagasy delegation at CoP14 	<p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>IP</p> <p>IP</p> <p>OK</p>
6 - SECURING LONG-TERM FINANCING	MA, CITES Committee	The State	2007	Legislative instrument indicating the budget lines allocated to CITES	NYS

Difficulties encountered that might cause slippage of deadlines

Communication difficulties (no telephone or Internet in the offices of the head of the department responsible for conservation of biodiversity, nor in the offices of the Customs officials, network problems at the SAs).

Personnel shortages at the Management Authority.

There is no source of long-term funding and financial resources have to be sought from donors.

It is difficult to find donors willing to fund long-term activities, such as studies on species or the cost-benefit analysis relating to the trade in wild species.

Progress achieved:

IP = Activity in progress; NYS = Activity not yet started or not undertaken; OK = activity completed

Other abbreviations:

AFD: French Cooperation Agency; CBA: cost-benefit analysis; CI: Conservation International; CITES-MG Committee: CITES Madagascar Committee; DGWF: Directorate-General for Water and Forests; FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; FSO: Forestry sector observatory; IFAW: International Fund for Animal Welfare; Jariala: USAID division working with the Directorate-General for Water and Forests; MA: Management Authority; MA-SA: Management Authority-Scientific Authority; MBG: Missouri Botanical Garden; MCU: mobile control unit; MEWFT: Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests, and Tourism; NGO: non-governmental organization; PS: permanent secretariat; SA: Scientific Authority; TOR: terms of reference; WCS: Wildlife Conservation Society; WWF: World Wide Fund for Nature.