CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

Proposals submitted pursuant to Resolution on Ranching

MADAGASCAR

Introduction

The number of crocodiles decreased considerably in the world as a result of excessive hunting during the 50s and 60s. This is particularly true in a number of West African countries and in Madagascar where crocodiles are presently facing extinction because of the rapid growth of the human population and increasing settlement in the territory.

Malagasy authorities are aware or this, particularly following 3 on-site studies and missions undertaken in October 1987 by Mr. O. Behra, in June 1988 by Mr. O. Behra and Dr. Jonathan Hutton, the latter being the coordinator of the CITES Crocodile Project for East Africa, and in September 1988 by Mr. O. Behra. These missions provided basic data to begin a crocodile management program in Madagascar.

For this reason, CITES of Madagascar, an administration body, initiated the project called "Crocodile Breeding Development Project" with the technical assistance of the UNDP and the FAO. The project lasted three years, from 1989 to 1991.

Some ten operators became interested in breeding crocodiles. In the end, however, only two breeders (the Reptel and Voay companies) actually began to gather crocodile eggs in the country for egg incubation and two other breeders (Croco Ranch at Betsiriry and Croco Ranch II at Benasandratra) began capturing newly hatched crocodiles to feed crocodiles.

This crocodile breeding development program was set up with the help of data from aerial inventories taken in 1988, 1989 and continued in 1990. The 1990 inventory was aimed at finding other rivers and lakes with sufficiently large crocodile populations.

Two areas were prospected:

a)The Ankavandra Region

The Ankavandra Region: the Manambolo and Manambolomaly rivers and the lakes adjacent to these rivers. The aerial inventory of the area was drawn up in July and August 1990. An on-sight mission was carried out within the framework of the Crocodile Breeding Development Project to study the region's crocodile egg potential. The region was shown to be interesting in terms of crocodile egg production, all the more so since the rural population was quite receptive to the searching out of nests and since reproducing crocs are still present in great numbers in the area.

b)The Besalampy Region

The aerial inventory of the region was drawn up in September 1990. The local population was then taught to find crocodile nests and research methodology was popularized for the villagers of Andaka, whose main area of prospecting was along Lakes Tsimamao, Ampanano, Maintimaso, Amparihy and the shores of the Sambao River and its tributaries, and the villagers of Ambalarano and the peasants close to Lake Marovoaibe (lat. 16°56'07"S, long. 44°37'43" E) who prospected along the Maningoza River, that is at the height of the village of Ambalantany all the way to the site of Antafofo.

The Besalampy Region was chosen as a pilot zone for the production of crocodile eggs, on one hand because of the presence of a good sized crocodile population, and on the other because the gathering of crocodile eggs could help to halt the intensive hunting carried out in the region. Indeed, since 1990, crocodile egg gathering has been undertaken with the willing cooperation of the rural population of the area. Gathering was carried out in quite acceptable conditions and the quota provided by the administration body CITES of Madagascar following the breeder's request was always met. The area is thus particularly interesting as much for the breeders as for the rural population because of the possibility of the species to reproduce in its natural habitat, because of the money brought in to the local populations every year by the gathering of eggs and because of the effective implication of the population in the process of conservation of the crocodile's natural habitat.

It is therefore necessary to draw up an inventory of crocodile nests in the Besalampy Region to grasp the present impact of crocodile egg gathering on the situation and evolution of the wild crocodile population in the region.

A.Proposal

Maintaining the population of *Crocodylus niloticus* of Madagascar in Appendix II.

On one hand, this proposal is presented within the framework of Resolution Conf. 3-15 on breeding on a ranch. The information presented in this section comes from the rural population of the whole Besalampy Region and was cross-checked with data from aerial inventories carried out in Madagascar in 1988, 1989 and 1990 and inventories taken during the training of local populations of the regions for the gathering of crocodile eggs to develop crocodile breeding in Madagascar.

On the other hand, the 6 egg gathering operations in the region provided the information required to justify the setting up of new crocodile farms and the extension of those already there. This information added to the results of the inventory of crocodile eggs taken in 1996 provides a better understanding of the distribution and the evolution of the population of wild crocodiles in Northwest Madagascar.

Information gathering methodology

For the gathering of biological data and data on crocodile nests in the Besalampy Region, three methods were used according to circumstances given the investigative means and the time available.

a)Survey with questionnaire

This method was acceptable for the inventory of nests and for research on the distribution of crocodiles. The people surveyed were those who could have come into contact with crocodiles and crocodile nests because of their professional activities. These were tobacco farmers working along the shores of the Maningoza and Sambao rivers or near the lakes; there were also hunters, boatmen and fishermen.

The main questions asked were the following:

-Are people interested in gathering crocodile eggs?
-If so, is the gathering organized?
-Is protection sought only for breeding stock or for all crocodiles?
-What is the attitude of the rural populations towards crocodiles?
-Are crocodiles being hunted?
-Are people trying to save crocodiles?
-Is the crocodile population increasing or decreasing in rivers or lakes?
-What are the hopes of the population for crocodile management in the future?
-Where are crocodile nests found?
-Where are crocodile nests no longer found?
-Are there many crocodiles in the region now or are they in the process of disappearing?

It should be noted that a sociological survey was done in 1992, three years after the first gathering in the Besalampy Region in order to assess the first reactions of the rural population regarding egg gathering for the development of crocodile breeding. The reactions varied from one area to another:

-positive reaction from peasants working along the Maningoza, Bemarivo and Marotondro rivers. They found this economically interesting and were prepared for the second year of gathering. Because of the money obtained through the gathering, women and children could buy clothes, mattresses and kitchen utensils.

-hesitant reaction from certain peasants who still hunt wild crocodiles for part of the year and also participate in egg gathering.

b)Direct observation

Direct observations are made while the nests are being counted. Sometimes this is hindered by vegetation along the rivers which makes it hard to pass silently and produces bad visibility. It is hard to observe the breeding animals guarding the nest, crocodiles out of the water during the morning to regulate their body temperature or crocodiles raising their heads out of the water in the afternoon.

c)Direct counting of nests

Direct counting of nests is done in cooperation with those among the rural population who search for nests. The number obtained by the counting will be completed by the information obtained during the surveys.

Eggs are laid from early September to the third week of October in the Besalampy Region. Crocodiles begin to mount the laying site towards the end of August.

Nests were counted on two visits to the site:

-the first counting was in mid-September.

-the second counting around mid-October was to gain as accurate an estimate as possible of the actual number of nests in the inventoried nesting zones.

It should be noted that the counting was done in cooperation with the peasants who are in the habit of looking for crocodile nests as much as possible with people with many years experience looking for nests in the region to be inventoried.

B.Proponent

Republic of Madagascar.

C.Supporting Statement

1.Taxonomy

1.1Class:Reptilia

1.2Order:Crocodylia

1.3Family:Crocodylidae

1.4Species:*Crocodylus niloticus* (Laurenti, 1768)

1.5Scientific synonyms:-

1.6Common names:English:Nile Crocodile
French:Crocodile du Nil

Spanish:Cocodrilo del Nilo
Malagasy:Voay (small sized specimen)
mamba (large sized specimen)

1.7Code numbers:A.306.002.001 006

2.Biological Parameters

2.1Distribution

The Besalampy Region is in the extreme western portion of Madagascar in a zone relatively enclosed because access by road is not always easy even in the dry season (2 days drive in a 4X4 from Katsepy to Besalampy in 1990 compared to 5 days for the same drive in the same conditions in 1995). The villages found there are around and close to the rivers. They are little hamlets which are moved along the sides of the lakes for rice growing towards the end of the rainy season.

Hunting and human pressure exerted on their natural habitat have not eliminated the crocodiles.

The six consecutive egg gathering operations (1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995) and the crocodile egg gathering supported by the inventory of nests undertaken in 1996 in the Besalampy Region confirm the presence of the Nile crocodile in the water systems: rivers and lakes (see the map of the inventoried zone).

Crocodiles are still found in the following bodies of water:

-The Maningoza and its tributaries
-The Sambao and its tributaries
-The Marotrondro and its tributaries
-The Bemarivo and its tributaries
-The Hafay
-The Ampandrana and the Maningozamaty

and in the following lakes:

-Marovoaikely
-Marovoaibe
-Ankiliholiho
-Befandraria
-Ampanihy
-Sotria
-Ankiliolio
-Sahapy
-Ampandra

and in the Tsimamao and Maintimaso ponds.

During the rainy season, the crocodiles follow the floodwaters and are sometimes found in rivers and seasonal rivers, in particular in the following:

-Begogo
-Antsorobalala
-Betsotaky
-Amborometroka
-Mokarana
-Betombotomboky
-Manarihena
-Mangotroka
-Anjanambo

It should be noted that the two special reserves are in the Besalampy Region: the SRs of Bemarivo and of Maningoza. The forest stands in these special reserves have been largely destroyed and what is left is increasingly fragmented by bush fires and human pressure. An investment program was apparently begun towards 1995 in the Maningoza Reserve and towards 1993 in the Bemarivo Special Reserve.

2.2Habitat availability

Observations made during the inventory of crocodile nests show clearly that the Nile crocodile still finds refuge in the overall Besalampy Region: in the various habitats with water all year round, and during the rainy season in the seasonal rivers and lakes.

During the dry season, the crocodiles are concentrated in the Maningoza, Sambao, Marotondro, Bemarivo and Hafay rivers and in lakes Marovoaibe, Marovoaikely, Ankiliolio, Ankiliholiho and Befandraria and in the ponds of Maintimaso with water deep enough for an adult croc to remain submerged (roughly one meter).

The practice of burning is a threat for the crocodile population. Repeated wild fires in the region have caused progressive sand silting in the rivers and the lakes. During the inventory, it was noted that sites had moved because of sand silting in certain areas of the river. For instance, it was noted that the egg laying sites on the Maningoza River had moved elsewhere because of sand silting on the river bed. There is a danger of losing a large part of the crocodiles' natural habitats. To give another example, every year an important area of the surface of Lake Marovoaibe is lost because of sand silting:

-the crocodiles lose their habitat,

-the peasants lose part of their rice paddy.

Those fires also damage the eggs by heating the soil or the sand under the nests. The rural population involved in the gathering of crocodile eggs strive to protect the laying sites from the fires. To this end, as regards the forestry service, the peasants would like to become the legal operators of these zones and have the laying sites as their own "property". These sites would be managed by the village communities within the framework of the management of their soil, including the management of fires and of wandering zebus.

The economic advantages that the peasants have found in the gathering of crocodile eggs have brought about a better involvement of the rural population in the protection or more exactly the conservation of the crocodile's natural habitats which still exist in the Besalampy Region. Breeders now pay the peasant who does the gathering 1500 to 2000 FMG for a crocodile egg. The price was 1000 FMG in 1990.

2.3Population status

The inventory of crocodile nests taken in 1996 makes it possible to prove the wide distribution of crocodiles in the permanent bodies of water. This wide distribution makes it difficult to estimate the crocodile population in the Besalampy Region. According to observations made during surveys and the data on egg gathering, the main part of the crocodile population is concentrated in the permanent rivers and lakes during the dry season and some are also found in the seasonal lakes and rivers. During rice planting, the peasants sometimes encounter young crocodiles in the lakes. In the seasonal rivers, they always see adult crocodiles. Breeding stock are concentrated in the deeper parts of the rivers, from 1.5 m and more in depth, and the shores of lakes and rivers are the laying sites. Such is the case in the following:

The Maningoza and its tributaries
The Sambao and its tributaries
The Marotondro
The Hafay
The Bemarivo
The Amparihy lakes

The Ankiliolio lakes

2.4Tendencies of mature crocodiles

The data on nests gathered from 1990 to 1996 and that of the inventory of nests in September and October 1996 indicate tendencies among the crocodile population in this gathering zone:

-the number of eggs gathered each year (see tables 2-3-4-5-6-7-8) in the Besalampy Region during the seven consecutive years of gathering is considerably lower than what the zone could produce. The number gathered during each operation is determined by the capacity of the farm and by the quota it requested from the Waters and Forests Branch. No breeder is willing to invest in an extension to his farm for fear of not being able to export Malagasy crocodile hides because there is a quota on their exportation.

-data on the gathering and on the inventory of the nests in September and October 1996 do not provide information on the crocodile population of the region but concentrate instead on breeding animals.

From 1990 to 1996, the number of eggs gathered in the Besalampy Region was between 2200 and 5000. The breeder always has good egg gathering condition:

-The peasants do not have to travel far to meet the operator's needs;

-To gather 2200 to 5000 eggs, the gatherer spends about fifteen days in the Besalampy Region between setting up the gathering process and sending the eggs by small plane to Antananarivo where the farm is located;

-The peasants always provide good eggs to the breeders and sometimes labour in difficult circumstances to keep the eggs in good condition: carrying the eggs over 20 kilometres in a case with sand.

-The peasants protect the natural habitats, that is the laying sites, from bush fires and wandering zebus during the laying period.

Each year, the discovery of new laying sites due to young breeding animals considerably reduced the deterioration of the natural habitats in the gathering zones situated along the Maningoza, Bemarivo, Marotondro and on the shores of lakes Ankiliholiho and Ankiliono.

An increase was noted in breeding animals because of conservation activities on the crocodile's natural habitats undertaken by peasants looking for nests.

2.4.1Estimate of the crocodile population in the Besalampy Region:

There is not enough information at this time to determine precisely the dynamics of the crocodile population in the Besalampy Region.

On the other hand, data collected on crocodile egg gathering in the seven years (1990 to 1996) show the evolution of the tendencies of the crocodile population in the region under study.

The inventory of crocodile nests taken in September and October 1996 (see Table 9) showed the real potential for egg production and also the structure of the crocodile population of Besalampy. During gathering operations, the Reptel Company maintained the cooperation established between the rural population and the company regarding crocodile management. This region can produce 270 nests, which is the equivalent of 10,000 eggs within a radius of 100 km, taking the city of Besalampy as the centre (lat. 16°44'40" S, LONG 44°29'26" E; see the map showing the limits of the inventoried zone). Exceptionally in 1996, the Reptel Company gathered some 2000, 3000 and 5000 eggs. There were thus over 7000 eggs left each year to maintain the balance of the wild population. The graphs show the complete picture of the composition of the whole crocodile population of the Besalampy Region, divided into reproduction categories according to the number of eggs per brood. It

is therefore reasonable to compare the tendencies of breeding animals and the tendencies of the population of wild crocodiles.

2.4.2Gathering of crocodile eggs and the crocodile breeding development program in Madagascar

During the six years of gathering, a gathering record (see Annex A) was established for each nest visited in the Besalampy Region. This record contains the following information: river or lake where the nest is, date the nest was found by the peasant, latitude and longitude of the spot if possible, number of eggs in the brood, number of eggs rejected, number of eggs gathered, incubation date, number of eggs hatched, number of dead eggs, etc.

The data on gathering during the seven years it was carried out are presented in tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. They show the data for 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 respectively, with the number of eggs per brood, the number of rejected eggs, the number of eggs gathered and the name of the gathering site.

Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the composition of breeding crocodiles. The graphics of the various categories of breeding animals, established from the tables referred to above, divide the various sizes of breeding animals according to the number of eggs in the brood. The various sizes of mature crocodiles (from 2.6 m to 3.5 m for the total length of the animal) and their capacity to give eggs are all represented in the population (see the maximum and minimum number of eggs in each brood for each year of gathering).

Table 1. Maximum, minimum and average number of eggs in broods during the 7 years of egg gathering in the Besalampy Region.

Year of gathering	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Maximum number of eggs in a brood	57	63	87	65	72	94	74
Minimum number of eggs in a brood	17	10	20	20	8	16	6
Average	36.1	39.2	38.58	40.31	39.83	39.79	37.67
Variance	95.15	160.88	131.09	176.38	156.92	174.81	

Table 1 shows that the crocodile population grew somewhat as soon as the egg gathering program began in 1990 in the region, then stabilized to the present time. This is due to the decrease of intensive hunting in the region and the protection of breeding animals by the peasants.

During the inventory of the nests, the peasants could recognize laying sites which had not been damaged by bush fires or human pressure (tobacco growing in particular); they know that crocodiles will always lay in undamaged habitats and that is one of the main reasons the peasants protect the females in their habitat because they are a renewable resource. It follows that villagers in gathering zones can live very well with the crocodiles; there have never been any crocodile-related accidents reported in the gathering zones.

3.Utilization and trade

Government policy on crocodile management and conservation is based on the premise that the species is not only an important ecological factor for the environment it inhabits with other species but is also a potential source of foreign currency for the country.

3.1Use on the national level

3.1.1Trade within the framework of ranch breeding

National policy on crocodile conservation is aimed at putting in place a rational and sustainable operating system based on ranch breeding. This industry is in line with the national concern for promoting those exports which are a potential source of foreign currency and indispensable to the economic life of the country.

There are presently three breeding centres referred to as ranches properly certified by the administration body in Madagascar. They are the Société REPTEL, the Société CROCORANCHING II and the Société SOCROBE. All the hides treated in these breeding centres referred to as ranches are intended for export for commercial ends, while respecting the export quotas granted to the country by the States Parties at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (at Fort Lauderdale, USA in 1994).

Ranching requires gathering the eggs in the wild and/or capturing the newly hatched crocs.

Egg gathering

Breeders are allowed to gather eggs according to the capacity of their incubators (the Société REPTEL in 1996: 7,800 eggs; the Société CROCORANCHING II in 1996: 3,500 eggs). The Société REPTEL does its egg gathering in September and October at the height of the nesting season in the Besalampy and Tambohorano regions under the supervision of the representatives of the forestry service, while the Société CROCORANCHING II gathers in the Tuléar and Mahajanga regions in September, October and November. According to clauses contained in the book of specifications and to current regulations on hunting, authorizations to gather will only be granted to breeders having technically appropriate infrastructures.

Nest seekers receive from the Société REPTEL, between FMG1,500 and FMG2,000 for each fertilized egg found in a nest they identified. In 1994 and 1995, this represented a sum of FMG5.25 to FMG7 million (@ $1,313 to $1,750 at today's rates) and of FMG4.13 to FMG5.5 million (@ $1,030 to $1,375) respectively into the local economy of Besalampy. The 1996 gathering, as yet incomplete, represents between FMG6.9 and FMG9.18 million (@ $1,720 to $2,295) paid to seekers, a considerable amount in an underprivileged region. Nest seekers receive from the Société CROCORANCHING II a sum between FMG1,500 and FMG2,000 for each fertilized egg.

The collected eggs are carefully placed in crates or coolers containing fine sand and are transported by car or on men's backs from where they were gathered to the airfield and from there to the ranch.

The newly hatched crocs are kept in plastic basins until the umbilical cords have healed. When they are strong enough, they are placed in ponds where they will be raised.

Table 5. Ranch breeding by the Société REPTEL
(source: Waters and Forests Branch)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Eggs collected	1,545	2,616	3,231	3,500	2,750	4,589
Eggs hatched	713	1,950	2,368	3,112	2485	

**Authorized gathering of 6,000 for the 1996 gathering season
Present stock (June 28, 1996) = 5,134 on ranches

Table 6. Ranch breeding by the Société CROCORANCHING II
(source: Waters and Forests Branch)

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Eggs collected	3,878	1,503	1,617	3,500
Eggs hatched	3,415	906	900	

**Authorized gathering for the 1996 gathering season
Present stock (June 5, 1996) = 3,405 on ranches

Gathering of the newly hatched

In 1994 and 1995, the administration body authorized the gathering of newly hatched crocs as follows: for the Société CROCORANCHING II (815 and 967 respectively) and the Société SOCROBE (538 and 322 respectively) and only the Société SOCROBE in 1996 (750 animals).This capturing was authorized only in the Ambilobe Region in 1994 and 1995 (CROCORANCHING II) and in the Tsiribihina River (CROCORANCHING II in 1994-1995 and SOCROBE IN 1994-1996). This capturing was exceptional and was intended to help Malagasy businesses to get started in areas where operators do not have the financial means to instal incubators.

Table 7: Capture of newly hatched by the Société SOCROBE
(source: Waters and Forests Branch)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Capture of newly hatched crocs	163	112	137	538	322	242

**Captures authorized for the 1996 gathering season
Present stock (December 1996) = 242 on ranches

Table 8. Capture of newly hatched by the Société CROCORANCHING II
(source: Waters and Forests Branch)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Capture of newly hatched crocs	455	283	0	815	967	0

3.1.2Trade in the framework of raising on a farm

Presently, there is only one farm in Madagascar where Nile Crocodiles are raised in captivity and that is the farm of the Société REPTEL (established in 1990 with 10 reproductive crocs from the former Delanessan farm and wild specimens). Present reproductive stock has reached 336 animals most of which were raised. The hides of animals raised in captivity are exported and the procedure is the same as for the products of ranches.

Table 9: Raising in captivity at the Société REPTEL
(source: Waters and Forests Branch)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Layings	1,000	1,016	812	1,564	1,357	
Hatchings	821	997	746	1,308	1,171	

Present stock (June 28, 1996) = 1,406 - breeding (336 reproductive crocs)

3.1.3Commercial hunting

Because the crocodile is classified as game (Decree No. 88-243, June 15, 1988) and because the Malagasy craft industry must preserve the jobs it creates, the ministry in charge of the administration of Waters and Forests reauthorised hunting for the local market in 1994, after it had been suspended since 1975. Hunting permits were given to economic operators (5 in 1994, 6 in 1995 and 2 in 1996). The holder of a hunting permit (valid for 3 years) could not go beyond the annual crocodile quota (80 crocodiles per hunter per year). Furthermore, this type of hunting does not allow the killing of an animal with a ventral width of over 45 cm to preserve those of breeding age. Exporting any of the products of such hunts was forbidden. In 1996, following a review of the crocodile management policy, the Waters and Forests Branch decided to no longer issue hunting permits and to take back or suspend those still valid to put an end to commercial hunting until the Department could justify it based on complete biological data.

3.1.4Exceptional hunting (destructive animals)

The Malagasy government policy on exporting crocodiles is aimed at the establishment of a rational and sustainable system of use which will be well perceived by the public. It is therefore important that the operation be managed in a way that does not hinder socio-economic development; it must therefore avoid causing undue risks to humans and to domestic animals. The devastation caused by crocodiles as recently reported to the Waters and Forests Branch is shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Devastation caused by crocodiles
(source: The Waters and Forests District Chief)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
People wounded	9	9	7	8	12
People killed	3	5	-	2	4
Cattle wounded	-	-	11	-	13
Cattle killed	163	115	94	141	188

Provisions are made for the killing of destructive and/or dangerous animals in various texts still in force, for instance:

-section 328 of the Criminal Code
-sections 230 and 231 of Act No. 66-003 of July 2, 1966 on the theory of obligations and
-section 16 of Ordinance No. 60-126 of October 3, 1960, establishing the hunting and wildlife protection plan.

During the eighth and ninth sessions of the Conference of Parties held in Kyoto, Japan and Fort Lauderdale, USA respectively, Madagascar was one of the countries allowed quotas for destructive animals (200 animals per year).

3.2International trade

3.2.1Trade in farmed products

The quotas are imposed on the breeders and all the hides produced by the breeders are exported. With the exception of some products sent as samples, all exports are raw hides. The exporting procedure required by CITES is strictly observed. The details of exports from 1994 to 1996 are joined to this proposal.

Table 11. Recent raw hide exports: 1991-1996
(Source: Waters and Forests Branch)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
Quota	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,300	4,500	5,000
Exports	1,204	1,344	1,813	3,618	2,921	1,785

* including 15 stuffed animals and 1,750 raw hides.

3.2.2Trade in destructive animal products

In order to eliminate progressively all illegal exports of wild crocodile products, the administration body, in close cooperation with the Department of Crafts and Industry, widely distributed the results of the quota of 200 hides of destructive animals among the leathercraft artisans of the Capital. Presently, products made from these hides and labelled according to a system designed locally, are beginning to appear on the local market. Some destructive animals included in the quota are destined for breeding according to the method and the place of capture.

It is important to note that some leathercraft artisans are now beginning to export products from the hides of these destructive animals commercially (to France, La Réunion) while still observing the dictates of CITES (permit from CITES, security stamp and identification by means of local labels). The details regarding these exports will be found in the appendix.

It should also be noted that no living animal was exported (banned by section 25 of Decree No. 96-700 of November 8, 1994).

3.3Illegal trade

Some finished products in crocodile hide (purses, belts, wallets, etc.) are purchased by tourists in markets in the Capital and exported illegally. These are almost all made of hides of illegal origin.

Given this situation, the Waters and Forests Branch has taken the following steps, among others, aimed specifically at reducing poaching:

-strengthening controls over illegal crocodile hunting;
-promoting awareness among people using crocodile hides in their professions (artisans, merchants); and
-controlling the exporting of products without authorization at Ivato Airport.

Although officers of various ministerial departments (Customs, Police, Waters and Forests) have strict controls in place at Ivato International Airport, there is presently illegal trafficking of finished products made of crocodile hides in Mauritius. Items of information have been gathered concerning this trafficking; they indicate that these products were loaded at other airports (Mahajanga, Sainte-Marie and Nosy-Be). Steps have been taken and forestry officers working in those locations have been asked to set up strict controls (see letter in appendix).

4.Conservation and Management

4.1Legal status

4.1.1At the national level

In Decree No. 61-096 of February 16, 1961, the crocodile was classified as a destructive animal; it could therefore be hunted and killed unreservedly. However, since the government opted for non-consumptive utilization of the resource, it was classified as game (Decree No. 88-243 of June 15, 1988). Hunting crocodiles is therefore strictly regulated and may be practised only by those holding commercial licences issued by the Department responsible for Waters and Forests and only for the open season from May 1 to the first Sunday of October. The Waters and Forests Branch issues no more licences and those issued previously have been retrieved.

To implement the secondary recommendation of the Committee on Animals in the context of the Resolution from Conf. 8.9, the government used Decree No. 94-700 of November 8, 1994. That text maintained the crocodile among game animals.

4.1.2At the international level

Madagascar is part of the Convention and the exporting of crocodiles for commercial ends is under the control of CITES of Madagascar, the Waters and Forests Branch. Exporting specimens of the species meets the requirements of CITES, which are as follows::

-marking skins with safety labels bearing the mark of the Society and approved by CITES Secretariat, and
-stamping the CITES permit with the CITES security stamp.

Every file which does not meet the conditions set down by CITES is unacceptable.

As for personal objects, the Administration body allows only those made from the hides of destructive animals.

4.2Management of the species

One of the criteria that a proposal to the Secretariat must meet according to Resolution Conf. 3.15 is that breeding must assist conservation of the local population and, if circumstances permit, contribute to increasing the number of crocodiles in the wild.

Although restocking must be one of the considerations of ranch breeding, the importance of the problem brought on by the dangers that crocodiles represent for human populations and their livestock is so great that it is difficult to allay man's aversion to the animals. At the moment, restocking would be seen by the public as the introduction of potentially destructive animals into regions where there are people and livestock. That is why there is no restocking project at this time.

Before any restocking project in Madagascar, there would have to be an awareness promoting program aimed at the local population. Such activities are planned within the framework of a project for which the Waters and Forests Branch is seeking funding.

4.2.1Monitoring the populations

At the moment, monitoring the population is done from data obtained during the annual egg gathering process.

4.2.2Conservation of the habitat

Madagascar has an Environmental Action Plan (EAP) developed with the support of the World Bank and various financial backers. In Phase I of this plan, provision is made for an important program aimed at the conservation and protection of the biodiversity of Madagascar's ecosystems. This action program covers 45 protected areas for a total of 1.4 million hectares of natural forests spread out all over the country.

In Madagascar, there are three main causes for the destruction of the crocodile's habitat:

-bush fires which dry up the sources of permanent watercourses;
-land clearing which reduce the crocodile's favourite haunts; and
-erosion which transforms drainage basins into bare ground causing the sand silting of lakes, fens and swamps.

The struggle against these scourges is part of the national strategy for conservation and sustainable development adopted by Presidential Decree No. 84-445, among others:

-the establishment of a brigade to eliminate bush fires by informing populations of the ravages of fires;
-the implementation of “integrated development” which consists of avoiding the destruction of zones unfit for rice growing (creation of the Masoala National Park); and
-the protection of drainage basins, one of the major concerns of the Malagasy Government.

It should be noted that Madagascar considered wetlands (fresh water, littoral lagoons, mangroves, etc.) when it set up controls for the introduction of rice growing in order to ban the drying out of large areas which could upset the hydrological balance of the whole area.

4.2.3Management controls

In 1990, the government adopted a management policy which prescribes, among other things, the identification of various zones for crocodile development. This was done through the FAO project for the development of crocodile breeding following ranching criteria. Three zones were identified according to the number and distribution area of crocodiles. They are as follows:

1.the western zone with a high density of crocodile population (22.3% of the Malagasy territory);

2.the central zone with a medium to low density of crocodile population (54.2% of the territory); and

3.the eastern zone with a low concentration of crocodile population (23.5% of the territory).

Every country where Nile Crocodiles live has as a main objective the establishment of a rational and sustainable management program. To this end, there should be two management components:

-the management of the wild animals, and
-the management of the animals raised in captivity.

To secure conservation and management programs for Nile Crocodiles in Madagascar, it is established that rural populations are involved in raising crocodiles on ranches and, because of this, the first gathering session in the Besalampy Region in 1990 provided positive information elements on the possibility of interesting peasants in the development of crocodile breeding. During the operation, whoever located a nest received a reward of about FMG40,000 (26 US dollars) (Bolton, 1990).

Nowadays, nest seekers receive from the breeders between FMG1,500 and FMG2,000 for each fertilized egg found in a nest they discovered. In 1994 and 1995, this represented a total of FMG10,838,000 (@ $2,700 at today’s rates) and FMG9,630,000 (@ $2,400) respectively in the local economy of Besalampy.

4.3Control measures

4.3.1International trade

Ranch-bred crocodiles are destined for export; control of international trade therefore starts with the gathering of eggs in the wild. Breeders must ask the administration body for an egg gathering quota. A payment of FMG150 per egg requested must be made to the National Treasury. After egg gathering, normally in March, breeders must declare the number of hatched specimens to the administration body. The number of crocodiles raised in captivity is also checked by an officer of the administration body. At harvesting time, for the measuring and labelling of the hides (for specimens usually aged between 1 and 2 and a half years) an officer of the administration body must be present. The export file is acceptable only if so indicated in the officers' report on the matter. A security stamp is affixed to the CITES permit. Products destined for export are also controlled by the Customs and Waters and Forests officers working at Ivato International Airport.

4.3.2National trade

Madagascar now has a specific document on crocodiles. It is Decree No. 94-700 of November 8, 1994. The text deals with the issues of hide marketing and use. Commercial hunting came under the authority of the Department responsible for Waters and Forests. The permit was valid for three years with a maximum limit of 80 specimens per year. Officers working in the hunting areas were kept informed by the Waters and Forests Branch. Transportation of the products of the hunt required a pass provided by control officers. The hunter had to declare his catch to the Waters and Forests Branch at the end of the hunting season (which ran from May 1 to the first Sunday of October). Commercial hunting was suspended in 1996.

The hunting of destructive animals is usually carried out following a letter received from the regional forestry office providing details on the case (locality, number of destructive animals, etc.). The Waters and Forests Branch will allow a hunter to go after these destructive animals. The hides of these destructive animals are declared to the Waters and Forests Branch and sold by the hunter to a tannery. Control of the hides of these destructive animals is done by means of a certificate, not a label. The products made from these hides must also have a certificate. Finished products made from these hides may be exported (with a CITES permit).

5.Information on Similar Species

There are no other crocodile species in Madagascar.

6.Other Comments

Looking for crocodile nests is an integral part of production activities of the village communities in the Besalampy Region. One month of work between mid-September and mid-October provides the rural populations interested in gathering crocodile eggs with the opportunity of earning at least the equivalent of half the annual salary of someone earning the minimum wage determined by the Madagascar labour code.

To this end, peasants use the revenue from the gathering of crocodile eggs to meet a certain number of family needs: clothing for all members of the family, purchase of a cart, purchase of paddy rice for resale during weld time, and for others, the purchase of luxury items like cassette radios. Local populations therefore protect crocodiles and their natural habitats as a preparation for the next operation in order to meet future family needs. Thus, during the seven years of gathering (1990-1996), the village communities have always been ready to undertake egg gathering at the beginning of October. Because of the conservation of reproductive crocs, crocodile eggs have become a renewable resource for the rural population.

Criteria to meet under Resolution Conf. 3.15

Conf. 3.15, subsection b. i)

Crocodile breeders must submit to strict controls and this has obvious advantages for conservation. Implementation of the measures specified in the book of specifications governing breeding, according to Decree No. 94-700 on the management of the population of *Crocodylus niloticus* of Madagascar, is the cause of the present increase of the wild population in its natural habitat. A study on restocking, an important element to ensure the increase of crocodiles in the wild, is scheduled in the context of a project for which the Waters and Forests Branch is seeking funding.

The report by forestry agents in the field on the gravity of accidents caused by these animals on human populations and livestock is clear evidence of the increase in the number of crocodiles in the wild.

Conf. 3.15, subsection b ii)

Breeding products agreed to by the administration body and destined for export for commercial ends have the documents required by CITES (permits and stamps) and the hides are correctly identified with CITES security stamps according to Resolution Conf. 9.22 on the characteristics stated in section 26 of Decree No. 94-700.

Conf. 3.15, subsection c. i)

Data obtained during the annual egg gathering in the Besalampy Region shows that the raising of crocodiles on a ranch as practised in the Region has no ill effect on the wild populations.

Conf. 3.15, subsection c. ii)

The success, both biological and economic, of raising crocodiles is almost assured from the moment the production of export products is undertaken.

Conf. 3.15, subsection c. iii)

All crocodiles raised in breeding centres are treated as humanely as possible. Conditions are hygienic and they are well fed. A rapid killing process is favoured to avoid needless stress and pain.

Conf. 3.15, subsection c.iv)

Ranch breeding is aimed at preserving certain zones by favouring them, and even, as long as these zones are well removed from human populations, by increasing the density of the crocodile population (west coast of Madagascar).

Conf. 3.15, subsection c.v)

In Madagascar, crocodile breeders export green salted hide (raw hide). They are in compliance with the usual requirements of CITES already mentioned and conform to the documentation required by the administration body.

Conf. 3.15, subsection c.vi)

Assurance is given that the administration body of Madagascar will control operations as strictly as possible in order to endeavour to meet the criteria established by CITES. The annual reports contain elements of information on the status of the wild population and on breeding performances.

Conclusion

Madagascar fully supports the registration of its population of *Crocodylus niloticus* in Annex II. Ranch breeding of crocodiles also has a positive economic impact because of the revenues generated by egg collecting for peasants living in the collecting areas. The protection of reproductive crocs in those zones has become effective. All told, ranch breeding in Madagascar is the only way to help the wild population of crocodiles because, although people are far from loving them, they nevertheless allow them to live in the country -- except for destructive animals the killing of which is allowed unreservedly by Ordinance No. 60-125 of October 3, 1960.

Crocodile survival is thus generally secure.

Because of this, the administration body asks for the understanding of the Conference and for its support for the proposal on ranch breeding in order to facilitate trade in breeding products. Thus, management will continue to benefit from the support of the political authorities and also from the very necessary support of public opinion and will guarantee the survival of the species in the wild. In a country like Madagascar where the human population is growing, crocodiles will play an increasingly important role in the dynamics of the economy.

ANNEXE I

Données sur la collecte d'oeufs sur la région de Besalampy 1990 à 1996

Tableau présentant les nids collectés en 1990

Nest n°	year	Locality	Nb. eggs.	Nb. coll.	Nb. rej.
A1	1990	Ambilombazaha	49	3	46
A2	1990	Ambilombazaha	28	10	18
B3	1990	Ampitampoha	35	4	31
B4	1990	Ampitampoha	42	2	40
B5	1990	Ampitampoha	30	0	30
C6	1990	Ambohitramboalambo	38	2	36
C8	1990	Ambohitramboalambo	19	18	1
D7	1990	Ambotombolambo	57	55	2
E11	1990	Ampanano	17	15	2
E12	1990	Ampanano	45	43	2
M10	1990	Ambinany	26	25	1
S9	1990	Ambinany	23	22	1
16	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	44	39	5
17	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	35	25	10
18	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	48	47	1
19	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	33	32	1
20	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	45	43	2
21	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	37	37	0
22	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	37	35	2
23	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	44	42	2
24	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	29	28	1
35	1990	Ankonatsa- Andaka	29	29	0
38a	1990	Maintimaso- Andaka	41	41	0
38	1990	Ankonatsa- Andaka	33	30	3
25b	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	45	43	2
25a	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	44	39	5
25	1990	Anosibe-Antafofo	49	47	2
15	1990	Ampanano	32	31	1
13	1990	Ampanano	22	21	1
14	1990	Ampanano	27	20	7
		Mean CL size	36,1		
		Total	1083	V=95,15	
		Max	57	écart-type	12,52
		Min	17		

Nb.eggs = nombre d'oeufs dans la couvée
Nb.coll: nombre d'oeufs collectés par l'éleveur
Nb. nombre d'oeufs rejetés

Tableau présentant les nids collectés en 1991

Nest n°	Year	Locality	Nb. eggs	Nb. coll.	Nb. rej.
1A	1991	Ambinany-Amparihy	10	4	6
2A	1991	Ambinany-Amparihy	12	8	4
3A	1991	Maintimaso	28	20	8
4A	1991	Maintimaso	32	28	4
6A	1991	Tsimenatrankingabe	63	37	26
7A	1991	Tsimenatrankingabe	59	56	3
8A	1991	Tsimenatrankingabe	50	42	8
9A	1991	Andaka-Maningoza	34	30	4
10A	1991	Andaka-Maningoza	40	39	1
20 B	1991	Ambalabanty	38	35	3
17B	1991	Ambalabanty	39	36	3
18B	1991	Ambalabanty	38	36	2
19B	1991	Ambalabanty	44	34	10
21B	1991	Ambalabanty	42	39	3
22B	1991	Ankingabe	44	42	2
23B	1991	Ankingabe	32	26	6
24B	1991	Ankingabe	36	32	4
25B	1991	Ankingabe	49	37	12
26B	1991	Ankingabe	49	32	17
27B	1991	Ankingabe	45	36	9
		Mean CL size	39,2	V=160,86	
				ecart-type	12,68
		Total	784		
		max	63		
		min	10		

Nb.eggs = nombre d'oeufs dans la couvée
Nb.coll: nombre d'oeufs collectés par l'éleveur
Nb. nombre d'oeufs rejetés

Tableau 4

Tableau présentant les nids collectés en 1992

Nest n°	Year	Locality	Nb.eggs	Nb. coll	Nb. rej
B1	1992	Antsirasirakely	48	47	1
B2	1992	Ambilombazaha	28	26	2
B3	1992	Ambilombazaha	48	47	1
B4	1992	Ambato	43	41	2
B5	1992	Ambato	38	36	2
B6	1992	Ambato	36	35	1
B7	1992	Ambato	35	31	4
B8	1992	Ambato	61	54	7
B9	1992	Andaka	32	26	6
B10	1992	Namakia	41	30	11
B11	1992	Andaka	63	59	4
B12	1992	Namakia	34	33	1
B13	1992	Namakia	28	22	6
B14	1992	Namakia	31	18	13
B15	1992	Ampitampoho	87	73	14
B16	1992	Ampitampoho	41	38	3
B&è	1992	Ampitampoho	39	27	12
B18	1992	Ambilombazaha	38	35	3
B19	1992	Ampitampoho	40	22	18
B20	1992	Antafofo	44	44	0
B21	1992	Antafofo	31	27	4
B22	1992	Antafofo	31	26	5
B23	1992	Antafofo	50	44	6
B24	1992	Antafofo	56	41	15
B25	1992	Antafofo	45	39	6
B26	1992	Antafofo	48	47	1
B27	1992	Antafofo	50	50	0
B28	1992	Antafofo	28	25	3
B29	1992	Antafofo	41	38	3
B30	1992	Antafofo	50	48	2
B31	1992	Antafofo	33	31	2
B32	1992	Antafofo	37	35	2
B33	1992	Antafofo	36	33	3
B34	1992	Antafofo	40	36	4
B35	1992	Antafofo	31	27	4
B36	1992	Ambohipisaka	57	54	3
B37	1992	Antanimandoso	25	21	4
B38	1992	Antanimandoso	32	26	6
B39	1992	Antanimandoso	31	8	23
B40	1992	Antanimandoso	43	39	4
B41	1992	Antanimandoso	24	23	1
B42	1992	Ankingabe	36	35	1
B43	1992	Ankingabe	64	29	35
B44	1992	Ankingabe	27	24	3
B45	1992	Ankingabe	32	23	9

Tableau 4

B46	1992	Ankingabe	31	25	6
B47	1992	Ambinany	28	27	1
B48	1992	Ambinany	47	23	24
B49	1992	Ambatobe	56	48	8
B50	1992	Ambatobe	30	21	9
B51	1992	Ambatobe	33	33	0
B52	1992	Ambatobe	35	35	0
B53	1992	Ambatobe	31	4	27
B54	1992	Ambatobe	20	6	14
B56	1992	Sambao	21	7	14
B57	1992	Ambatobe	30	26	4
B58	1992	Ambatobe	41	41	
B59	1992	Ambinany	30	27	3
B60	1992	Ampanano	27	25	2
B61	1992	Ampanano	34	26	8
B62	1992	Ampanano	44	38	6
B63	1992	Ampanano	36	34	2
B64	1992	Maintimaso	37	35	2
B65	1992	Maintimaso	31	27	4
B66	1992	Ambilombazaha	49	43	6
B67	1992	Ambilombazaha	34	33	1
B68	1992	Ambilombazaha	31	11	20
B69	1992	Ambilombazaha	35	33	2
		Mean CL size	38,588		
		Total	2624	V=131,09	
				ecart-type	11,44
		max	87		
		min	20		

Nb.eggs = nombre d'oeufs dans la couvée
Nb.coll: nombre d'oeufs collectés par l'éleveur
Nb. nombre d'oeufs rejetés

Tableau présentant les nids collectés en 1993

Nest n°	year	Locality	Nb. eggs	Nb.collec.	Nb rej.
B1	1993	Ambilombazaha	56	54	2
B3	1993	Ambilombazaha	43	40	3
B5	1993	Ambilombazaha	44	41	3
B7	1993	Ambilombazaha	51	41	10
B9	1993	Ambilombazaha	60	55	5
B11	1993	Ampitampoho	42	38	4
B13	1993	Ampitampoho	22	20	2
B14	1993	Ampitampoho	40	38	2
B2	1993	Ambilombazaha	41	39	2
B4	1993	Ambilombazaha	22	20	2
B6	1993	Ambilombazaha	52	50	2
B8	1993	Ambilombazaha	36	26	10
B10	1993	Ambilombazaha	29	27	2
B12	1993	Maningoza	25	21	4
B15	1993	Ampitampoho	21	13	8
B16	1993	Ampitampoho	58	52	6
B17	1993	Antafofo	40	36	4
B20	1993	Antafofo	20	9	11
B18	1993	Antafofo	24	18	6
B19	1993	Antafofo	22	17	5
B21	1993	Antafofo	30	20	10
B22	1993	Antafofo	11	8	3
B23	1993	Antafofo	43	42	1
B24	1993	Antafofo	65	62	3
B25	1993	Antafofo	28	25	3
B26	1993	Antafofo	40	32	8
B27	1993	Antafofo	30	13	17
B28	1993	Antafofo	32	28	4
B29	1993	Antafofo	55	52	3
B30	1993	Antafofo	61	58	3
B31	1993	Antafofo	49	46	3
B32	1993	Antafofo	28	23	5
B33	1993	Antafofo	31	48	3
B34	1993	Antafofo	27	24	3
B35	1993	Antafofo	33	13	20
B36	1993	Antafofo	34	32	2
B37	1993	Antafofo	50	46	4
B38	1993	Antafofo	36	25	11
B39	1993	Antafofo	52	49	3
B40	1993	Antafofo	50	48	2
B41	1993	Andrompezo	60	59	1
B42	1993	Ambilombazaha	33	31	2
B43	1993	Ambilombazaha	37	30	7
B44	1993	Ambilombazaha	59	58	1
B45	1993	Ambilombazaha	54	52	2

Tableau 6

Tableau présentant les nids collectés en 1994

Nest n°	Year	Locality	Nb. eggs	Nb. collec	Nb rej
1	1994	Ambilombazaha	24	17	7
2	1994	Ambilombazaha	45	39	6
3	1994	Ambilombazaha	50	47	3
4	1994	Ambilombazaha	31	27	4
5	1994	Ambilombazaha	44	42	2
6	1994	Ambilombazaha	59	58	1
7	1994	Maningoza maty	39	37	2
8	1994	Maningoza maty	46	41	5
9	1994	Anosinjia	41	41	0
10	1994	Anosinjia	34	30	4
11	1994	Anosinjia	22	22	0
12	1994	Anosinjia	42	38	4
13	1994	Anosinjia	26	24	2
35	1994	Ankingabe	38	36	2
15	1994	Antafofo	40	39	1
16	1994	Antafofo	36	31	5
17	1994	Antafofo	37	33	4
18	1994	Antafofo	58	55	3
19	1994	Antafofo	21	9	12
20	1994	Antafofo	33	30	3
21	1994	Ambilombazaha	44	42	2
22	1994	Ambilombazaha	23	21	2
23	1994	Ambilombazaha	40	38	2
24	1994	Ambilombazaha	42	38	4
25	1994	Ambilombazaha	27	24	3
26	1994	Ambilombazaha	41	32	9
27	1994	Ambilombazaha	41	32	9
28	1994	Ambilombazaha	35	31	4
29	1994	Ampitampoho	41	35	6
30	1994	Ampitampoho	50	47	3
31	1994	Ampitampoho	43	38	5
32	1994	Ampitampoho	41	37	4
33	1994	Ampitampoho	44	41	3
34	1994	Ankingabe	40	37	3
36	1994	Ankingabe	65	61	4
37	1994	Ankingabe	54	50	4
56	1994	Ampitampoho	52	46	6
38	1994	Ankingabe	37	33	4
39	1994	Ankingabe	57	54	3
54	1994	Ampitampoho	30	23	7
55	1994	Ampitampoho	44	37	7
40	1994	Andaka	33	17	16
41	1994	Andaka	44	38	6
53	1994	Ampitampoho	19	9	10
52	1994	Ampitampoho	43	39	4

Tableau 6

42	1994	Andaka	54	47	7
51	1994	Ampitampoho	26	21	5
50	1994	Ampitampoho	63	57	6
44	1994	Ampitampoho	44	39	5
45	1994	Ampitampoho	64	54	10
49	1994	Ampitampoho	50	43	7
48	1994	Ampitampoho	22	18	4
46	1994	Ampitampoho	17	12	5
47	1994	Ampitampoho	67	60	7
48	1994	Ampitampoho	22	18	4
49	1994	Ampitampoho	50	43	7
50	1994	Ampitampoho	63	57	6
51	1994	Ampitampoho	26	21	5
53	1994	Ampitampoho	19	9	10
52	1994	Ampitampoho	43	39	4
54	1994	Ampitampoho	30	23	7
55	1994	Ampitampoho	44	37	7
56	1994	Ampitampoho	52	46	6
61	1994	Antafofo	36	33	3
62	1994	Antafofo	41	34	7
63	1994	Antafofo	29	27	2
64	1994	Antafofo	32	18	14
65	1994	Antafofo	56	54	2
66	1994	Antafofo			0
67	1994	Antafofo	58	57	1
68	1994	Antafofo	40	32	8
69	1994	Antafofo	50	42	8
70	1994	Antafofo	28	18	10
71	1994	Antafofo	24	21	3
72	1994	Antafofo	54	51	3
73	1994	Antafofo	72	66	6
74	1994	Antafofo	34	26	8
75	1994	Antafofo	48	46	2
76	1994	Antafofo	49	43	6
77	1994	Antafofo	33	27	6
78	1994	Antafofo	31	29	2
79	1994	Antafofo	53	51	2
80	1994	Ankiliolio	33	29	4
81	1994	Ankiliolio	37	36	1
82	1994	Marozory	46	41	5
83	1994	Maningoza	41	30	11
84	1994	Maningoza	39	36	3
85	1994	Maningoza	36	34	2
86	1994	Maningoza	43	40	3
87	1994	Maningoza	31	26	5
88	1994	Maningoza	30	25	5
89	1994	Maningoza	44	38	6
90	1994	Maningoza	43	40	3

Tableau 6

91	1994	Maningoza	49	42	7
92	1994	Maningoza	40	16	24
93	1994	Maningoza	37	34	3
94	1994	Tselokoreky	52	49	3
95	1994	Tselokoreky	36	35	1
96	1994	Tselokoreky	57	51	6
97	1994	Tselokoreky	40	37	3
98	1994	Tselokoreky	29	21	8
99	1994	Tselokoreky	50	48	2
100	1994	Tselokoreky	51	24	27
101	1994	Tselokoreky	29	27	2
102	1994	Marotondro	27	26	1
103	1994	Marotondro	41	8	33
104	1994	Maintimaso	43	40	3
105	1994	Maintimaso	34	34	0
106	1994	Maintimaso	47	47	0
107	1994	Andaka	26	20	6
108	1994	Andaka	51	47	4
109	1994	Marotana	40	35	5
110	1994	Marotana	38	37	1
120	1994	Bemarivo	38	37	1
121	1994	Bemarivo	47	44	3
122	1994	Bemarivo	53	53	0
123	1994	Bemarivo	46	44	2
124	1994	Bemarivo	45	41	4
125	1994	Bemarivo	48	45	3
127	1994	Bemarivo	27	25	2
126	1994	Bemarivo	49	49	0
128	1994	Bemarivo	8	6	2
129	1994	Marotondro	43	37	6
130	1994	Ambatobe	39	37	2
131	1994	Ambatobe	30	22	8

Tableau 6

132	1994	Maintimaso	22	22	0
133	1994	Maintimaso	23	21	2
136	1994	Ambatoandro	53	51	2
137	1994	Ambatoandro	30	18	12
134	1994	Ambatoandro	29	25	4
135	1994	Ambatoandro	28	23	5
138	1994	Ambatoandro	29	9	20
139	1994	Antanimavo	53	51	2
140	1994	Antanimavo	53	52	1
160	1994	Andakana	30	28	2
161	1994	Andakana	34	32	2
		Mean CL size	39,83	V=156,92	
		Total	5417	ecart-type	12,52
		max	72		
		min	8		

Nb.eggs = nombre d'oeufs dans la couvée
Nb.coll: nombre d'oeufs collectés par l'éleveur
Nb. nombre d'oeufs rejetés

Tableau présentant les nids collectés en 1995

Nest n°	Year	Locality	Nb. eggs	Nb collec..	Nb. rej
B1	1995	Maningoza- Ambato	50	47	3
B2	1995	Maningoza- Ambato	37	35	2
B3	1995	Maningoza	53	49	4
B4	1995	Maningoza	45	44	1
B5	1995	Maningoza- Andaka	50	49	1
B6	1995	Maningoza- Andaka	31	26	5
B7	1995	Maningoza- Andaka	48	41	7
B8	1995	Maningoza- Andaka	45	37	8
B9	1995	Maningoza- Andaka	32	15	17
B10	1995	Maningoza	32	29	3
B11	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	22	15	7
B12	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	40	38	2
B13	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	58	53	5
B14	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	31	27	4
B15	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	41	39	2
B16	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	47	32	15
B17	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	25	24	1
B18	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	19	11	8
B21	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	25	24	1
B22	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	37	34	3
B23	1995	Antafofo	36	25	11
B24	1995	Antafofo	34	33	1
B25	1995	Antafofo	26	23	3
B26	1995	Antafofo	31	27	4
B27	1995	Antafofo	34	25	9
B28	1995	Antafofo	27	26	1
B29	1995	Antafofo	45	35	10
B30	1995	Antafofo	40	39	1
B31	1995	Antafofo	23	11	12
B32	1995	Antafofo	34	31	3
B33	1995	Salakoraka	39	37	2
B34	1995	Ambaniana	49	48	1
B35	1995	Maningoza	48	47	1
B36	1995	Maningoza	31	30	1
B37	1995	Maningoza	40	38	2
B38	1995	Maningoza	27	26	1
B39	1995	Antafofo	28	23	5
B78	1995	Antafofo	40	37	3
B19	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	45	41	4
B40	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	47	42	5
B41	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	43	42	1
B42	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	24	22	2
B43	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	44	42	2
B44	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	45	41	4
B45	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	37	35	2

B46	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	40	37	3
B47	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	43	41	2
B48	1995	Maningoza-Ampitampoha	34	32	2
B49	1995	Maningoza-Ambilombazaha	25	20	5
B50	1995	Maningoza-Ambilombazaha	62	56	6
B51	1995	Maningoza-Ambilombazaha	46	44	2
B52	1995	Maningoza maty	45	23	22
B53	1995		20	14	6
B54	1995	Maningoza maty	30	29	1
B55	1995	Maningoza maty	46	42	4
B56	1995	Maningoza maty	42	37	5
B57	1995	Maningoza	55	47	8
B58	1995	Maningoza	26	23	3
B70	1995	Antafofo	35	34	1
B71	1995	Antafofo	23	9	14
B20	1995	Maningoza	33	30	3
B72	1995	Antafofo	32	28	4
B73	1995	Antafofo	44	44	0
B74	1995	Antafofo	24	18	6
B75	1995	Antafofo	36	35	1
B76	1995	Ambato	71	69	2
B77	1995	Ambato	36	34	2
B78	1995	Andranomaitso	63	62	1
B79	1995	Ankiliolio	33	32	1
B80 E	1995	Ambato	43	42	1
B81 E	1995	Antevamena	38	37	1
B82 E	1995	Maningoza maty	46	38	8
B59	1995	Maningoza	45	23	22
B80	1995	Maningoza	56	45	11
B81	1995	Maningoza	58	57	1
B82	1995	Maningoza	42	38	4
B83	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	48	36	12
B84	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	17	13	4
B85	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	43	43	0
B86	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	47	46	1
B87	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	50	49	1
B88	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	33	30	3
B89	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	46	43	3
B90	1995	Maningoza-Tsiazohena	16	13	3
B91	1995	Maningoza	53	51	2
B92	1995	Maningoza	29	27	2
B93	1995	Maningoza	48	46	2
B94	1995	Maningoza-Ambalabanty	55	54	1
B95	1995	Maningoza-Ambalabanty	40	38	2
B96	1995	Maningoza-Ambalabanty	46	40	6
B97	1995	Maningoza-Ambalabanty	40	39	1
B98	1995	Marovoaikely	41	37	4
B79 R	1995	Antafofo	28	26	2

Tableau 8

Tableau présentant les nids collectés en 1996

Nest n°	Year	Locality	Nb. eggs	Nb. coll.	Nb. rej.
B1	1996	Ambato	61	56	5
B2	1996	Ambato	39	36	3
B3	1996	Andaka	31	29	2
B4	1996	Ampitampoha	34	32	2
B5	1996	Ampitampoha	47	42	5
B6	1996	Ampitampoha	29	29	0
B7	1996	Ampitampoha	6	3	3
B8	1996	Ampitampoha	52	51	1
B9	1996	Ampitampoha	39	36	3
B11	1996	Ampitampoha	45	42	3
B12	1996	Ampitampoha	37	36	1
B13	1996	Maningoza maty	43	40	3
B14	1996	Maningoza maty	51	48	3
15	1996	Maningoza maty	35	32	3
16	1996	Maningoza maty	22	14	8
B17	1996	Maningoza maty	13	10	3
B18	1996	Maningoza maty	42	35	7
B19	1996	Maningoza maty	41	38	3
B20	1996	Maningoza maty	12	8	4
B21	1996	Maningoza maty	51	32	19
B22	1996	Maningoza maty	29	22	7
B23	1996	Maningoza maty	46	44	2
B24	1996	Maningoza maty	61	60	1
B25	1996	Maningoza maty	42	32	10
B26	1996	Maningoza maty	15	12	3
B27	1996	Maningoza maty	30	29	1
B28	1996	Maningoza maty	30	27	3
B29	1996	Andasibe	50	46	4
B30	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	32		
B31	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	46		
B32	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	26		
B33	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	40		
B34	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	25		
B35	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	28		
B36	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	30		
B37	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	17		
B38	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	25		
B39	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	22		
B40	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	33		
B41	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	22		
B42	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	33		
B43	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	27		
B44	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	27		
B45	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	28		
B46	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	43		

Tableau 8

B47	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	32		
B48	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	38		
B49	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	29		
B50	1996	Maningoza-Ankingabe	61		
B67	1996	Marotondro	51		
B68	1996	Marotondro	42		
B69	1996	Marotondro	35		
B70	1996	Marotondro	13		
B71	1996	Marotondro	42		
B72	1996	Marotondro	22		
B73	1996	Marotondro	40		
B74	1996	Marotondro	44		
51	1996	Ampitampoha	35	32	3
B52	1996	Ampitampoha	25	22	3
B53	1996	Ampitampoha	38	36	2
B54	1996	Ampitampoha	44	39	5
B55	1996	Ampitampoha	44	43	1
B56	1996	Ampitampoha	51	49	2
B57	1996	Ambakivao	47	47	0
B58	1996	Ambakivao	23	21	2
B59	1996	Ambakivao	46	45	1
B60	1996	Ambakivao	19	15	4
B61	1996	Ambakivao	34	32	2
B62	1996	Ambakivao	37	31	6
63	1996	Ambakivao	37	37	0
64	1996	Maningoza maty	29	28	1
65	1996	Maningoza maty	39	37	2
B66	1996	Maningoza maty	59	56	3
B100	1996	Antafofo	37	36	1
B101	1996	Antafofo	40	39	1
B102	1996	Antafofo	32	31	1
B103	1996	Ankiliholiho	33	29	4
B104	1996	Antafofo	43	41	2
B105	1996	Antafofo	39	37	2
B106	1996	Antafofo	42	39	3
B107	1996	Antafofo	35	33	2
108	1996	Antafofo	28	27	1
109	1996	Antafofo	33	27	6
110	1996	Antafofo	29	23	6
111	1996	Antafofo	32	14	18
112	1996	Antafofo	27	21	6
113	1996	Antafofo	25	7	18
B114	1996	Antafofo	36	29	7
B115	1996	Antafofo	67	64	3
B116	1996	Antafofo	37	32	5
B117	1996	Antafofo	32	30	2
B118	1996	Antafofo-Rova	37	31	6
B119	1996	Antafofo	57	55	2

Tableau 8

B120	1996	Antafofo	42	39	3
B121	1996	Antafofo	42	39	3
B122	1996	Antafofo	42	40	2
B123	1996	Antafofo	32	29	3
B124	1996	Antafofo	31	28	3
B125	1996	Antafofo-Ambalarano	45	42	3
126	1996	Ambalarano	42	38	5
B127	1996	Ambalarano-Maningoza	33	31	2
128	1996	Ambalarano	33	30	3
B129	1996	Ambalarano	33	27	6
B130	1996	Ambalarano	27	25	2
B131	1996	Ambalarano	51	48	3
B132	1996	Ambalarano	39	31	8
B133	1996	Ambalarano	26	21	5
B134	1996	Ampoza	52	47	5
B135	1996	Ampoza	37	27	10
B136	1996	Ampoza	63	57	6
B137	1996	Ampoza	28	25	3
B138	1996	Ampoza	57	51	6
B139	1996	Ampoza	38	34	4
B140	1996	Ampoza	53	47	6
B141	1996	Ampoza	58	57	1
B142	1996	Ampoza	44	39	5
B143	1996	Ampoza	74	67	7
B144	1996	Ampoza	68	61	7
B145	1996	Ampoza	49	33	16
B146	1996	Ampoza	36	33	3
B147	1996	Ampoza	53	48	5
B148	1996	Ampoza	34	34	0
		Mean Cl size	37,672		
		Total	4596		
		max	74		
		min	6		

Nb.eggs = nombre d'oeufs dans la couvée
Nb.coll: nombre d'oeufs collectés par l'éleveur
Nb. nombre d'oeufs rejetés

ANNEXE II

Données detaillées sur les éleveurs

ELEVAGE EN RANCH DE CROCODILES DE LA SOCIETE SOCROBE

Gérant	:	Monsieur RAKOTONDRAMBOLA
Année d'établissement	:	Novembre 1990
Lieu d'implantation	:	Miandrivazo - Toliary
Espèce elévée en captivité	:	*Crocodylus niloticus*
Capture de nouveaux-nés	:	
1994	:	538
1995	:	322
1996	:	220
Cheptel actuel	:	
Stock actuel	:	242 repartis comme suit
		17 animaux de plus d'un an
		225 animaux moins d'un an
Système de marquage	:	CITES/MG/Nil/SCB/R

Agrément définitif :
Décision n° 283-MEF/DEF/SEFLFB/FFE/CROCO du 27/02/93

ELEVAGE EN RANCH DE CROCODILES DE LA SOCIETE

CROCORANCING II

Gérant	:	Madame Ralimanana Aline
Année d'établissement	:	Septembre 1990
Lieu d'implantation	:	Benasandratra-Antananarivo
Espèce élevée	:	*Crocodylus niloticus*
Collecte d'oeufs	:	
1994	:	1.503
1995	:	1.617
1995	:	3.500
Naissance	:	
1994	:	906
1995	:	900
1996	:	en cours
Capture de nouveaux-nés	:	
1994	:	815
1995	:	967
1996	:	0
Cheptel actuel	:	
Animaux plus d'un an	:	2651
Nouveaux-nés	:	en cours d'éclosion
Système de marquage	:	CITES/MG/NIL/CR II
Agrément définitif	:	
Décision	:	n° 710-MEF/DEF/SPN/FFE/CROCO du 6/3/92

ELEVAGE EN RANCH DE LA SOCIETE REPTEL

Gérant	:	Monsieur Daniel BESSAGUET
Année d'établissement	:	Février 1990
Lieud'Implantation	:	Ivato - Antananarivo
Espèce élevée	:	*Crocodylus niloticus*
Collecte d'oeufs	:	
1994	:	
1995	:	
1996	:	7800
Naissance	:	
1994	:	3112
1995	:	2485
1996	:	en cours
Cheptel actuel	:	
1994	:	2155
1995	:	2979
1996	:	éclosion en cours
Système de marquage	:	CITES/MG/Nil/RP/R
Agrément définitif	:	

Décision n° 686-MEF/DEF/SPN/FFE/CROCO DU 5/3/92

ELEVAGE EN FERME DE CROCODILES DE LA SOCIETE REPTEL

GERANT : Monsieur Daniel BESSAGUET
Année d'établissement : février 1990
Lieud'implantation : à Ivato-Antananarivo
Espèce élevée : *Crocodylus niloticus*
Origine du cheptel : Ferme de Delanessan

Production en oeufs de la ferme :

1994	1564
1995	1357
1996	en cours

Naissance :

1994	1308
1995	1171
1996	en cours

Cheptel actuel

336 reproducteurs
84 animaux en stock (Naissance1994)
986 animaux en stock (naissance 1995)
Soit 1586 animaux en stock.

ANNEXE III

Détails sur les exportations

Les tableaux ci-après incluent toutes les exportations effectuées de 1994-1996, dans lecadre des élevages en ranch,farming, et des animaux potentiellement dangereux

tableau des exports;

EXPORTATION DE PRODUIT EN PEAU DE CROCODILE

(crocodylus niloticus)

(ANNEE 94)

I- ELEVAGE EN RANCH

1.1 Peaux vertes

1.1.1- SOCIETE REPTEL

Terme	Imp.	Exp.	Quantité	But	Source	Marquage étiquetage	N° Permis CITES et Timbre	Observations
Peaux	FR	MG	500	T	R	CITES/MG/ 94/Nil/RP 000001 à 500	PC n° 0185 du 11/03/94 Timbre MG 912037	*
id	FR	MG	400	T	R	CITES/ MG/ 94/Nil/ RP 000501 à 900	PC n° 0218 du 23/03/94 Timbre MG 9120252	
id	FR	MG	219	T	R	CITES/ MG/ 94/Nil/ RP 000902 à 1120	PC n° 0478 du 8/03/94 Timbre MG 9120359	
id	FR	MG	450	T	R	CITES/ MG/ 94/Nil/ RP 0001121 à 1570	PC n° 0526 du 21/06/94 Timbre MG 9120335	**
id	FR	MG	450	T	R	CITES/ MG/ 94/Nil/ RP 0001571 à 2020	PC n° 0526 du 21/09/94 Timbre MG 9120491	***
id	FR	MG	500	T	R	CITES/ MG/ 94/Nil/ RP 0002021 à 2521	PC n° 0526 du 4/10/94 Timbre MG 9120335	****
id	FR	MG	479	T	R et F	CITES/ MG/ 94/ Nil/RP 0002521 à 2818	PC n°1129 du 12/12/94 Timbre MG 9120636	

* Peaux vertes achetées à la société VOAY par la société REPTEL

** Une erreur de codification s'est glissé dans le permis, au lieu de R, on a mis W

*** Dont 329 de la société REPTEL et 171 de la société VOAY

tableau des exports;

**** Dont 297 du Ranching et 182 de Farming

1.1.2 SOCIETE CROCORANCHING

Terme	Impo.	Expo.	Quantité	But	Source	Marquage étiquetage	N° Permis CITES et TIMBRE	Observations
Peaux	Singa-pour	MG	50	T	W	CITES/ MG/ NIL/ W 920051 à 920100	n° 174 du 9/03/94 Timbre	*
id	id	MG	450	T	R	CITES/MG/ NIL/CRII 910001 910450	N° 0972 du 3/11/94	**
id	id	MG	120	T	R	CITES/MG/ NIL/SCB 910451 à 910570	N° 0674 du 10/08/94 TIMBRE MG:9120442	***

* Quota d'animaux sauvages , 1992

** Quota 1991

*** Peaux achtées à la Société SOCROBE (quota 1991)

1.2 Articles et dérivés

Terme	Impo.	Expo.	Quantité	But	Source	Marquage étiquetage	N° Permis CITES et TIMBRE	Observations
Articles dérivés	FR	MG	10	P	F		PC n° 392 du 10/05/94 Timbre, MG/ 9120324	*

* Articlesachetés à la société REPTEL: 5 portefeuilles et 5 ceintures

β. EXPORTATIONS DES PRODUITS EN PEAU DE CROCODILE, EFFECTUEES EN 1995

β.1. Exportations à des fins commerciales

β.11. *Produits de ranching*

β.111. Peaux vertes

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Sté REPTEL BP 563 ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	739	T	R	CITES/MG/95/Nil RP 001129 à 00 1867	PC n° 0632 du 4/07/95 Timbre MG 912 0968	
	FR	MG	600	T	R	CITES/MG/95/Nil RP 00 1868 à 00 2467	PC n° 949 du 3/10/95 Timbre MG 912 1110	
	FR	MG	281	T	R	CITES/MG/95/Nil RP 00 2758 à 00 3068	PC n°1222 du 14/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1245	
TOTAL.....			**1620**					

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Sté CROCO- RANCHING II Lot II F 26 Faravohitra ANTANANARIVO	Singa- pour	MG	220	T	R	CITES/MG/Nil/ CR II 95 000002 à 95 000221	PC n° 1060 du 3/11/95 Timbre MG 912 1172	
	Singa- pour	MG	300	T	R	CITES/MG/Nil/ CR II 95 000222 à 95 000521	PC n° 1242 du 18/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1288 remplacé par le PC n°0365 du 15/4/96 Timbre MG 912 1432	*
	Singa- pour	MG	529	T	R	CITES/MG/Nil/ CR II 95 000522 à 95 001050	PC n°1273 du 26/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1268 remplacé par le PC n°0414 du 22/04/96 Timbre MG	**
Total ...			**1049**					

*Le pays importateur a exigé l'annulation du Permis CITES n° 1242 du 18/12/95 en raison de l'erreur commise sur la date limite de sa validité. Ce permis devait être expiré le 18/03/96 au lieu de 18/03/95

**Les difficultés financières dues au rapatriement tardif
Les devises découlant des exportations effectuées antérieurement n'ont pas permis à l'opérateur de livrer les 529 peaux pendant la validité légale du permis initial.

β.111. Peaux vertes

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Sté LA ROSA DEI VENTI Ampasanimalo ANTANANARIVO	Italie	MG	252	T	R	CITES/MG/Nil/SCE 95 000001 à 95 000 252	PC n°0678 du 12/7/95 Timbre	***
TOTAL...			252					

*** Ces peaux ont été achetées à la Société SOCROBE de Miandrivazo

β.112. Articles dérivés

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Mme RASOLO-ARISOA H. Anatihazo ANTANANARIVO	La Réunion	MG	82	T	R*	Etiquettes locales	PC n°0463 du 18/5/95 Timbre MG 912 0890	
	La Réunion	MG	146	T	R	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 731 du 31/7/95 Timbre MG 912 016	
Total ...			228					

* Pour la confection de ces articles, la maroquinière (Mme RASOLOARISOA) a utilisé 123 peaux qu'elle avait achetées à la Société YOAY au titre du quota 1995.
Les étiquettes ont été conçues par la BIODEV.

β.12. *Produits de farming*

β.121. Peaux vertes

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Sté REPTEL BP 563 ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	678	T	F	CITES/MG/Nil/95 RP 000002 à 000 679	PC n° 0016 du 6/1795 Timbre MG 912 0681	
	FR	MG	450	T	F	CITES/MG/Nil/95 RP 000680 à 00 1129	PC n° 266 du 28/3/95 Timbre MG 912 0795	
	FR	MG	319**	T	F	CITES/MG/Nil/95 RP 002468 à 00 2786	PC n°122 du 14/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1245	
TOTAL ...			1447					

**La Société REPTEL a exporté sur le même permis 600 peaux dont 319 de farming et 281 de ranching (cf. tableaux d'exportation de peaux vertes de ranching, β 1.1.1.)

β.112. Articles dérivés

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Sté REPTEL BP 563 ANTANANARIVO	Zambie	MG	229	T	F		PC n° 0203 du 6/3/95 Timbre MG 912 0765	***

***La Société a importé de Zambie (Ferme de Lusaka) 30 peaux pour la confection de ces articles (cf. Importation)

β.13. *Produits d'animaux nuisibles (quota 1995)*

β.131. Produits finis

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Mme RASOLO-ARISOA H. Anatihazo ANTANANARIVO	La Réunion	MG	302	T	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n°1264 du 21/12/95 Timbre MG	
Total...			**302**					

La plupart de ces produits sont de menus articles confectionnés à partir de 20 grosses peaux attribuées à l'opérateur au titre du quota 1995.
Ces articles ont été marqués avec des étiquettes locales signées par le Représentant du Groupe de Spécialistes de crocodile à Madagascar et le Vice-Président du Délégué du Groupe de Spécialistes de crocodiles pour l'Afrique de l'Est)

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Sté PRINCESS ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	78	T	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n°1175 du 5/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1227	

β.2. Exportations à des fins non commerciales

β.21. *Produits de ranching*

β.121. Peaux vertes

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Sté La ROSA DEI VENTI ANTANANARIVO	Corée du Sud	MG	1	Echantillon	R	CITES/MG/Nil/ CR II 95 000 001	PC n° 0964 du 6/10/95 Timbre MG 912 1116	*
CROCO-RANCHING II	Italie	MG	1	Echantillon	R	CITES/MG/95/Nil RP 000 0001	PC n°0055 du 16/1/95 Timbre MG 912 0669	**

* Cette peau a été achetée à la Société CROCORANCHING II
** Cette peau a été achetée à la Société REPTEL

β.22. *Produits de farming*

β.221. Produits finis

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
M. RAKOTO Ramambason Thierry Clark ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	6	P	F		PC n°0675 du 11/7/95 Timbre MG 912 0991	
M. LORGE Jérôme Philippe ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG		P	F		PC n°1226 du 15/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1248	

β.23. *Produits d'animaux nuisibles*

β.231. Produits finis

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
M.RAZANAKOLONA H. ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	4	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n°1175 du 5/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1228	
M. LARUFFA Francesco ANTANANARIVO	Italie	MG	1	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n°1288 du 29/12/95 Timbre MG 912 1275	

β.24. *Produits de chasse commerciale*

β.241. Articles dérivés

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquage et étiquetage	N° Permis CITES (PC) et timbre	Observations
Mme RAKOTO-MALALA ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	3	P	W		Autorisation de sortie n° 001 du 08/9/95	*
M. RAKOTO-MALALA Ambodinimandroseza ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	2	P	W		Autorisation de sortie n° 002 du 08/9/95	
Mlle HARIYOLO-LONIRINA Lalao ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	1	P	W		Autorisation de sortie n° 005 du 09/11/95	
M. ANDRIAMA-NALINA Bruno ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	1	P	W		Autorisation de sortie n° 006 du 09/11/95	
M. RAKOTOARI-TSIFA Soampa-niry ANTANANARIVO	FR	MG	400 cc	P	W		PC n°1077 du 7/11/95 Timbre MG 912 1182	Pour usage médical

* Les autorisations de sortie de ces articles sont délivrées conformément aux dispositions de l'article 24 du Décret n° 94-700 du 8 novembre 1994, relatif à la gestion de la population de Crocodylus niloticus à Madagascar. Ces articles, objets personnels seront rapatriés à l'issue des déplacements temporaires de leurs propriétaires à l'extérieur.

B-EXPORTATION DES PRODUITS EN PEAU DE CROCODILE EFFECTUEES EN 1996

B-1-Exportations à des fins commerciales

B- 1 1 *Produits de ranching*

B- 1 1 1 Animaux empaillés

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
M.Andranjafy Gérard Antananarivo	La Réunion	MG	9	T	Ri		PC n° 0649 du 21/6/96 Timbre MG 912 1552	

B- 1 1 2 Peaux vertes

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
Sté Reptel BP 563 Antananarivo	EU	MG	100	T	R Rep.	CITES/MG/96Nil/R P0000903-0001002	0935 du 23/09/96 Timbre 9121650	
Sté DEI VENTI Antanarivo	Italie	MG	500	T	R Soc.	CITES/MG/Nil/ SCB n°96 .0150/ 960-2000	n° 0792 du 08/08/96 Timbre 9121612	Peaux vendues par Socrobe
Sté CROCORANCHING II Antananarivo	Singapore	MG	260	T	R Cro.co.	CITES/MG/Nil/ CRD n°96000001-96000260	n°844 du 28/08/96 Timbre 9121631	
Sté REPTEL BP 563 Antananarivo	Fr	MG	400	T	R Rep.	CITES/MG/96/Nil/R P 0001003-0001402	n°957 du 26/09/96 Timbre 9121694	
Sté CROCORANCHING II Antananarivo	Singapore	MG	490	t	R Croco.	CITES/MG/Nil/CRII 96000261 - 96000750	n°1092 du 5/11/96 Timbre 9121755	
TOTAl			1750					

B- 12 Produits de Farming

B- 121 Peaux vertes

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Source	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
Sté Reptel	FR	MG	400	T	F	CITES/MG/NIL/96 RP 0000002 à 0000 401	PC n° 327 du 03/4/96 Timbre MG 912 1417	
Sté Reptel	FR	MG	500	T	F	CITES/MG/NIL/96 RP 0000402 à 0000 901	PC n° 669 du 27/6/96 Timbre MG 912 1559	

B-1 2 2 Produits finis

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Sour ce	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
Sté Reptel	FR	MG	10	T	F Rep.	CITES/MG/NIL/96 RP 0000902	PC n° 754 du 24/07/96	1pochette 2 porte livre 1 porte agenda 1 étui lunettes 2 porte carte credit

B-1 3 Produits d'animaux nuisibles

B- 1 3 1 Produits finis

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Sour ce	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
Mme Andrianarisoa AntanSté Reptelanarivo	FR	MG	156	T	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 0262du 19/3/96 Timbre MG 912 1386	
Mme Rasoloarisoa H Antanarivo	La réunion	Mg	393	T	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 0559 du 30/5/96 timbre MG 9121510	
M Andrianjafy Gérard Antanarivo	La Réunion	MG	12	T	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 0650 du 27/6/96 Timbre MG 912 1559	

* Ce sont des produits en stock obtenus à partir des animaux nuisibles attribués au titre du quota 1995

B- 2 Exportations à des fins non commerciales

B- 2 1 Produits de Ranching

B- 2 1 1 Articles dérivés

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Sour ce	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
M Patrick Paulin Antananarivo	FR	MG	1	P	R Socr obe		PC n° 0073du 25/01/96 Timbre MG 912 1305	
MFinoana Henri Antanarivo	Fr	Mg	3	P	R Socr obe		PC n° 0078 du 26/1/96 timbre MG 9121335	
M Felicien WISSELS	Espagne	MG	1	P	R Socr obe		PC n° 953 du 26/09/96	
Mme Géneviève REISDORF Antanarivo	FR	MG	1	P	R Socr obe		PC n° 828du 22/08/96 Timbre MG 912 1629	

B- 2 2 Produits de farming

B- 2 2 1 Articles dérivés

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Sour ce	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
M Andriamonta J.C Antananarivo	Maurice	MG	4	P	F(R eptel)		PC n° 0432du 29/04/96 Timbre MG 912 1459	4sacs
M Laurent Crouzet Antanarivo	Fr	Mg	1	P	F(R eptel)		PC n° 0590 du 6/6/96 timbre MG 9121529	
MRazafindrakoto	Fr	MG	2	P	F(R eptel)		PC n° 576 du 4/06/96 Timbre MG 912 1520	1 crâne 1 empaillé
M Daniel Malleure Antanarivo	Fr	MG	2	P	F(R eptel)		Pc n°937 du 23/9/96 Timbre MG 9121682	2 animaux empaillés
M Olivier Behra	FR	MG	1	P	F(R eptel)		PC n° 0968du 1/10/96 Timbre MG 912 1760	crâne

B - 2 3 Produits d'animaux nuisibles

Exportateurs	Imp.	Exp.	Qté	But	Sour ce	Marquae et étiquetage	N° permis CITES et timbre	Observation
M Kouken Oi Antananarivo	Chine	MG	60	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 0074du 29/4/96 Timbre MG 912 1336	
M Chiovaro Fracesco Antanarivo	Fr	Mg	1	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 197 du 1/3/96 timbre MG 9121360	
M Antonio Di Marsi Mandroseza Tana	Italie	MG	1	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 0199du 1/3/96 Timbre MG 912 1362	
M Maiorano Sébastien Antanarivo	Italie	MG	2	P	W	Etiquettes locales	Pc n°198 du 1/3/96 Timbre MG 9121361	
	Afrique du Sud	MG	5	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n°295 du 26/3/96 Timbre MG 912 1400	
Mme Razafindrainibe Gilberte Tana	Maurice	MG	2	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 0300 du 27/3/96 Timbre MG 912 401	
M Jean Lou Palmaert Antananarivo	Belgique	MG	9	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 0621 du 17/6/96 Timbre MG 912 1542	
Mme Rafenoarimalala Celestine Tana	FR	MG	2	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n°0580 du 4/1/96 Timbre MG 912 1522	
Mme Michèle Provost	FR	MG	2	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n°0827 du 22/8/96 Timbre MG912 1628	sacs dames
Mlle Andrianarisoa Tantely Antananarivo	FR	MG	2	P	W	Etiquettes locales	PC n° 802du 9/8/96	pochette foure-tout

*Ce sont des produits en stock obtenus à partir des animaux nuisibles attribués au titre de l'année 1995

ANNEXE IV

Fiche de contrôle de la provenance des peaux

La fiche ci-contre établie dans le cadre de l'amélioration de l'exploitation de lapopulation de *Crocodylus niloticus* fait apparaitre le relevé de collecte des peaux obtenues à partir de la chasse commerciale.
Acette fiche est jointe l'autorisation de transport delivré par l'agent forestier de la région dans la quelle avait lieu la chasse.

[illegible]

n°414 - [illegible]/2.02/005
E.66/01

Madame [illegible] Suzanne, Parfumerie, domiciliée au Lot [illegible] Bis, Alasora Ambohi[illegible], est autorisée à transporter quarante et un (41) peaux de crocodile de Vohémar à Antananarivo, par voie terrestre.

Ces peaux proviennent des animaux potentiellement dangereux dans la région dont l'abattage a été effectué par les autorités locales suivant autorisation de chasse n°2119-[illegible] délivrée par [illegible] en date du 4 Juin 1995, délivrée par le Ministère d'Etat, Ministre du Développement Rural et de la Réforme Foncière.

En foi de quoi, la présente autorisation est délivrée à Madame [illegible] Suzanne pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Vohémar, le 30 SEPTEMBRE 1995

CHEF DU CANTONNEMENT DES EAUX ET FORETS

SIDI [illegible]
Agent technique des Eaux et Forêts

NOM de l'Exploitant : [illegible]

Nom et Adresse du Chasseur : -

Référence Autorisation de Chasse Commerciale [illegible]

au 04.05.95

N°	Date ou période de chasse	Lieu de chasse (Côte Est) Lac, Etang ou rivière	Contrôle		COMMERCIALISATION			
			Date	Visa de l'agent	Date	Quantités	Largeur de peau ventral en cm	Nom et ad des achet

ANNEXE V

Contrôle des peaux provenant de l'élevage

Rapport de contrôle de peaux vertes
provenant de l'élévage en ranch de crocodiles
pratiqué par SOCROBE à Miandrivazo

Nous soussignés, RAKOTOMANANA Ely Johns et RABEARISOA Louis Théodore, Représentant de la Direction des Eaux et Forêts et Chef du Cantonnement des Eaux et Forêts de Miandrivazo, certifions avoir procédé à la mensuration et à l'étiquetage des peaux provenant de l'élevage en ranch pratiqué par le SOCROBE à Miandrivazo.

Les mensurations sont les suivantes:

Catégorie	21	22	22,5	23	23,5	24	24,5	25	25,5	26
Nbre de peaux	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	13	4	7
Mensurations totales	21	22	22,5	46	47	168	24,5	325	102	182

Catégorie	26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5	30	31	32
Nbre de peaux	1	14	3	14	2	12	1	3	4	1
Mensurations totales	26,5	378	82,5	392	57	348	29,5	90	124	32

Catégorie	32,5	33	34	35	36	37,5	38	39	41	42,5
Nbre de peaux	2	6	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Mensurations totales	65	198	170	70	72	37,5	38	78	41	42,5

Au total, ont été abattus 120 animaux dont:

- 116 avant la mensuration et l'étiquetage,
- au moment de la mensurations et de l'étique

On a 3376,5 centimètres de mensurations totales.

Les peaux ont été étiquetés de: CITES/MG/NIL/OCB /N°910.551 à 910.570 (

Fait à Miandrivazo le 26 Juillet 1994

Les agents de contrôle

RAKOTOMANANA Ely Johns

RABEARISOA Louis Théodore

/APPORT DE CONTROLE DES PEAUX
PROVENANT DE LA FERME
DE LA SOCIETE
REPTEL

-****-

Nous, soussignés, RAHAJAHARISON Jaspert et RAKOTOMANANA Ely Johns de la Direction des Eaux et Forêts, certifions avoir prouvé à la mensuration et à l'étiquetage des peaux provenant de la Ferme de REPTEL, et destinées à l'exportation.

La mensuration est la suivante :

Catégories	22	23	24	25	+ 30	TOTAL
Nombre des peaux	31	215	107	15	32	400
Mensuration totale	682	4.945	2.568	375	1.120	9.690

Les peaux ont été étiquetées de 0000002 CITES/MG/96 RP à 0000400 CITES/MG/96 RP

/ES AGENTS DE CONTROLE,

Ely Johns

ANNEXE VI

Système de contrôle des peaux obtenues à partir des animaux nuisibles

Dans le but d'effectuer efficacemment le contrôle des peaux obtenues à partir des animaux nuisibles, l'Organe de Gestion CITES de Madagascar a adopté le schéma suivant :

- mandatement d'un chasseur professionnel,
- chasse orientée dans des régions infestées de crocodiles nuisibles et contrôlée par des agents forestiers locaux (cf . autorisation des Eaux et forêts).
- vente obligatoire des peaux aux artisans agréés par l'Organe de Gestion CITES,
- Tannage des peaux au tanneur patenté et mandaté par l'Organe de Gestion CItES,
- Contrôle et étiquetage des articles derivés par Répresentant du Groupe des Spécialistes des Crocodiles et le responsable du service crocodile

TANNAGE DE PEAUX DE CROCODILES

(Animaux nuisibles attribués au titre du quota 1995)

Nom, Prénoms et adresse du tanneur :

Rakotoarison Jean de Dieu Lot IPA 534. Anjazika Tananarive

N°	Nom et adresse de l'artisan	Nbre de peaux à tanner	Référence lettre à D E F	Facture délivrée par le chasseur	Date de dépot	Date de livraison	Emargement	Visa de la Direction des Eaux et Forêts
1	Maroquinerie Andrianarisoa BP. 3660. Antananarivo	20 peaux	Nº 3301/95 Minagri/SG/DCST, Def./SEFLFB/Bidy Croco. Du 05/09/95	Nº 001/95 du 26/09/95	27/09/95	12/10/95		Vérification de 20 peaux mises à tanner effectuée le 29/09/95 par les agents forestiers RAKOTOMANANA Ely
2	FIMPITAMA. Andrasoanga Tananarive	20 peaux	Nº 3359/95. Minagri./SG/ DCST, DEFISEFLEB Bidy Croco. Du 20/09/95	Nº 002/95 du 27/09/95	27/09/95	12/10/95		Vérification de 20 peaux mises à tanner effectuée le 29/09/95 par les agents forestiers RAKOTOMANANA Ely, Jo RAHAJAHARISON Jasina

Mr HASSANY DIN Mohamady
Titulaire de l'autorisation
de chasse exceptionnelle
de crocodiles n°3238-95
MINAGRI/S.G/DRE/CNF/SPLFB/
Biod/Croco du 11.01.95

FACTURE N° 001 /95

DOIT

La Société ANDRIANARISOA
BP 3.660
- ANTANANARIVO -

DESIGNATION	QUANTITE (en cm)	PRIX UNITAIRE	MONTANT
- Peau de Crocodile	45x 20= 900	2.500	2.250.000
		PAYÉ	

ARRETE LA PRESENTE FACTURE A LA SOMME DE :

DEUX MILLIONS DEUX CENT CINQUANTE MILLE FRANCS MALAGASY./

Copie à :

- DEF
"Pour compte-rendu "

Antananarivo, le 26 SEPTEMBRE 1995

HASSANY Bin Mohamady

[illegible] DE VENTE DE PEAUX DE CROCODILE
(Quota 1995)

N°	Noms et adresse des clients	Quantité	N° et Date de la facture	Référence Lettre DEF	Lieu de chasse	Référence Autorisation de Transport	Visa de la Direction des Eaux et Forêts
1	Maroquinerie " ANDRIANARISOA " BP 3660 - ANTANANARIVO 101 -	20 peaux	N° 001/95 du 26/09/95	N°3301/95/MINAGRI/SG/DGST/DEF/SEFLFB/Bin Croco du 14/09/95	VOHEMAR	N° 267-MINAGRI/DEF/202/CD5 E-66-01 du 21/09/95	Livraison des peaux effectué en présence de deux agents forestiers en date du 26/09/95
2	F I M P I T A M A (Association d'Artisans Malgaches) Andravohangy - ANTANANARIVO 101 -	20 peaux	N° 002/95 du 27/09/95	N°3359-95/MINAGRI/SG/DGST/DEF/SEFLFB/Bin/Croco du 26/09/95	VOHEMAR	N° 267-MINAGRI/DEF/202/CD5 E-66-01 du 21/09/95	Livraison des peaux effectué en présence de deux agents forestiers en date du 27/09/95

Antananarivo, le 26 Septembre 1995

Le Fournisseur,

HASSANY Bin Mohamady

RAKOTOMANANA Ely Jean

RAJAHARISON Jaspen

Inspecteur des Eaux et Forêts

Antananarivo, le 27 Septembre 1995

Le Fournisseur,

HASSANY Bin Mohamady

RAKOTOMANANA Ely Jean

RAJAHARISON Jaspen

Inspecteur des Eaux et Forêts

ANNEXE VII

Projet d'arrêté portant création d'un Comité interministériel chargé d'examiner et de superviser l'exploitation des crocodilesà Madagascar.

- Membres :
  - Un représentant du Ministère des Finances et du Budget
  - Un représentant du Ministère de la Promotion Industrielle et de l'Artisanat ;
  - Un représentant du Ministère du Commerce ;
  - Un représentant du Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation ;
  - Un représentant du Ministère des Forces Armées ;
  - Un représentant du Ministère de la Police Nationale ;
  - Un représentant du Ministère de la Recherche Scientifi
  - Un représentant du Ministère des Transports et de la Météorologie
  - Un représentant du Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication
  - Le Directeur des Eaux et Forêts ou son représentant

ARTICLE 3 : Le Comité a pour rôle :

- de cerner les problèmes de tous ordres gravitant autour de l'exploitation du crocodile,
- de veiller à l'application éfficiente et efficace de la réglementation nationale et des résolutions prises au niveau interministériel, se rapportant à la matière,
- d'émettre des voeux,
- de présenter aux autorités responsables et aux instanc internationales de la CITES toutes suggestions sur les programmes d'action, et
- d'élaborer toutes propositions ayant incidence sur les problèmes de sa compétence.

ARTICLE 4 : Le Comité se réunit chaque fois que nécessaire sur convocation de son Président au moins une fois par an.

ARTICLE 5 : Le Comité peut s'adjoindre toute personne physique ou morale ou tout organisme dont il estime la collaboration nécessaire.

Il peut également constituer des commissions pour suivre les divers problèmes (contrôle de chasse, contrôle d'exportation, application des textes...)

./...

REPUBLIQUE DE MADAGASCAR
Patrie - Liberté - Loyauté

Arrêté N° ____ instituant un Comité interministériel chargé d'examiner et de superviser la gestion et l'exploitation des Crocodiles du Nil (Crocodylus niloticus) à Madagascar.

- Le Ministre d'Etat, Ministre au Développement Rural et de la Réforme Foncière
- Le Ministre des Finances et du Budget
- Le Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur
- Le Ministre du Transport et de la Météorologie
- Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation
- Le Ministre de la Police Nationale
- Le Ministre des Forces Armées
- Le Ministre de la Promotion Industrielle et de l'Artisanat
- Le Ministre du Commerce
- Le Ministre de la Communication et des Loisirs

- Vu la Constitution du 18 Novembre 1992

- Vu l'Ordonnance N°75-014 du 5 août 1975, portant ratification de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction ou CITES ;

- Vu le Décret n°94-455 du 19 août 1994, abrogeant le Décret n°93-468 du 26 août 1993, n°93-547 du 15 Octobre 1993 et n°93-629 du 13 Octobre 1993, et portant nomination des membres du gouvernement, modifié par le Décret n°95-028 du 11 janvier 1995 ;

- Vu le Décret n°94-700 du 8 novembre 1994, réglementant la gestion du crocodile du Nil à Madagascar.

Sur la proposition du Directeur des Eaux et Forêts,

ARRETENT

ARTICLE PREMIER : Il est institué un Comité interministériel chargé de superviser l'exploitation du crocodile du Nil (Crocodylus niloticus) sur toute l'étendue du territoire.

ARTICLE 2 : Ce Comité est ainsi composé :

- Président
  - Le Ministre chargé de l'Administration des Eaux et Forêts.

./...

REPUBLIQUE DE MADAGASCAR
Patrie - Liberté - Loyauté

Projet d'Arrêté instituant un Comité interministériel chargé d'examiner et de superviser l'exploitation du Crocodile du Nil (Crocodylus niloticus) à Madagascar

NOTE DE PRESENTATION

------oOo-------

La ratification de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction ou CITES, par l'Ordonnance N°75-014 du 5 août 1975 exige que le gouvernement malagasy prenne des mesures appropriées en vue de sa mise en application.

Comme il ressort des principes fondamentaux de cette Convention, certaines espèces animales dont le crocodile doivent faire l'objet d'une réglementation particulièrement stricte afin de rendre efficace le contrôle de l'exploitation orientée vers le commerce des spécimens obtenus à partir de cette espèce, tant au niveau national qu'international.

Ce contrôle dont l'absence constitue une carence de mauvaise gestion aux yeux des Etats Parties à la CITES, a été prévu par le Décret N°94-700 du 8 novembre 1994, réglementant la gestion de la population des crocodiles à Madagascar. Sa bonne exécution sera conditionnée par la cohérence des actions au niveau des autres Départements ministériels qui devront s'atteler à cette immense tâche.

Tel est l'objet du présent projet d'Arrêté que j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à votre signature.

Antananarivo, le

LE DIRECTEUR DES EAUX ET FORETS,

ANNEXE VIII

Mesures prises en vue d'endiguer les exportations illicites.

REPOBLIKAN'i MADAGASIKARA
Tanindrazana-Fahafahana-Fahamarinana

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION GENERALE DES SERVICES TECHNIQUES

DIRECTION DES EAUX ET FORETS

N° 761 -96/MADR/SG/DGST/DEF/SEFLFB/Biod

Antananarivo, le 13 MARS 1996

Le DIRECTEUR DES EAUX ET FORETS,

à

DESTINATAIRE IN FINE
- CIREF Fort-Dauphin
- CIREF Mahajanga
- CEF Sainte Marie
- CEF Nosy- Be

OBJET : - Contrôle des produits de la faune et de la flore dans les Aéroports et ports d'embarquement.-

REFERENCE : - Lettres :
n°429-96/MADR/SG/DGST/DEF/SEFLFB/Biod du 12 Février 1996.-
n°558-96/MADR/SG/DGST/DEF/SEFLFB/Biod du 27 Février 1996.-

En se référant aux lettres sus-référenciées, j'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que le système de contrôle des produits de la faune et de la flore destinés à l'exportation doit être intensifié pour diminuer les trafics illicites.

Les agents forestiers, qui sont chargés du contrôle de conformité des produits de la Biodiversité à but commercial aux aéroports autres qu'à l'Aéroport international d'Ivato, doivent coller sur deux faces de l'emballage du colis à expédier un papier certifiant la conformité de l'expédition par transit suivant modèle ci-joint.

Après chaque embarquement, le Service Provincial doit envoyer à la Direction des Eaux et Forêts le double du dossier d'exportation (Autorisation de Sortie, Permis d'exportation) pour l'établissement du rapport Annuel de la CITES.

Conformément à la Convention de Washington, la délivrance du Permis d'exportation CITES est uniquement de la compétence de la Direction des Eaux et Forêts, Organe de Gestion de la CITES à Madagascar.

DESTINATAIRES
- TOUS SPEF

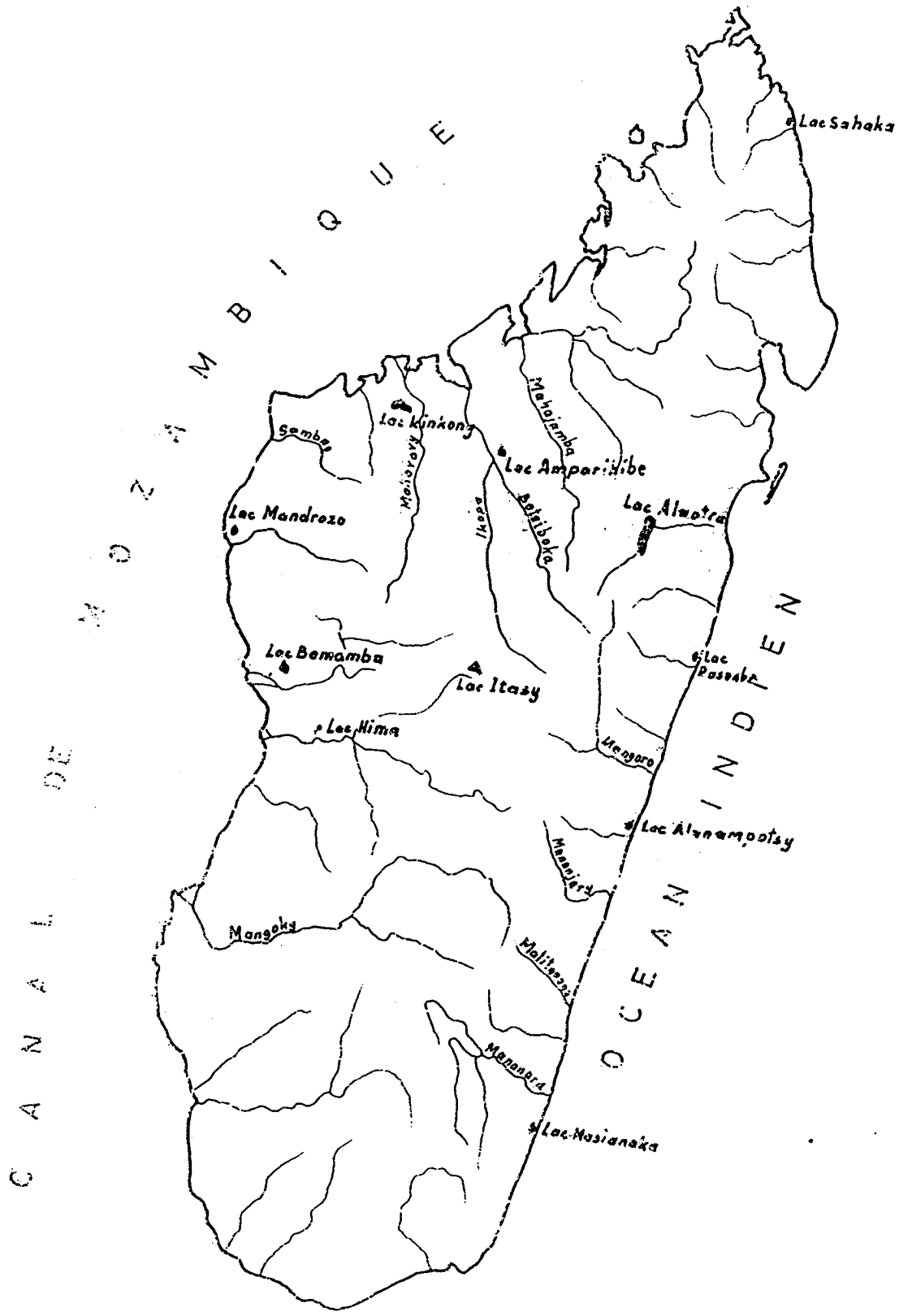
"Pour large diffusion"
- Mr Le Receveur des Douanes à l'Aéroport International d'Ivato
"Pour Information"
- L'Agent forestier chargé du Contrôle à Ivato
"Pour exécution"
- Tout opérateur

"Pour disposition à prendre"

DIRECTION DES EAUX ET FORETS

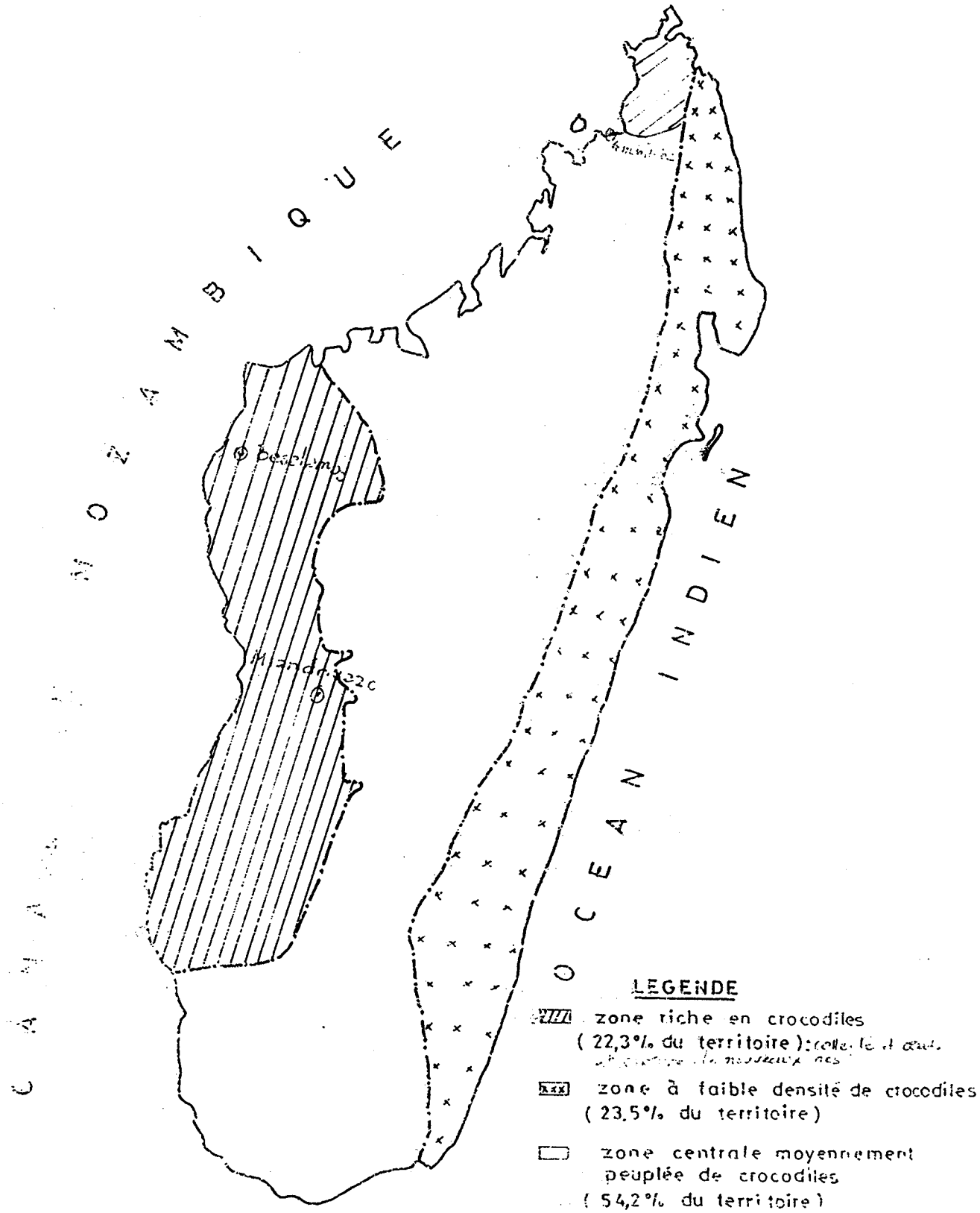
RANDRIANA Henri

REPARTITION DU CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS SUR L'ETENDUE DU TERRITOIRE DE MADAGASCAR



Echelle: 1/7.000.000

TERMINATION DES TYPES D'UNITE ECOLOGIQUE
LA POPULATION DE CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS



Echelle : 1/7.000.000

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