

ANNEXES

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Annexe 1
Terms of Reference

TERMS OF REFERENCE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

AMPASINDAVA BLOCK SEISMIC SURVEY
ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDY
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY

AMPASINDAVA BLOCK

ExxonMobil Exploration & Production (Northern Madagascar) Limited
EMEPNML

February 29, 2008

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I. CONTEXT

This section will identify the following:

- Promoter: ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Northern Madagascar Limited (EMEPNML): name, address, legal representatives, legal registration, contact
- The Block and Survey Area: coordinates, brief history of oil exploration in the block & surrounding area
- Summary presentation of the planned seismic activity, environmental baseline study and bathymetric survey
- Objectives of the seismic project, environmental baseline study and bathymetric survey
- Preliminary activity schedule: start date, duration

II. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION

This section will put the project in context of oil operations in Madagascar, and more specifically with the operations of EMEPNML in the block, and will justify the project with respect to environmental aspects: choice of the block for the studies, selections of the technologies utilized and timing.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference (TOR) fixes the framework of the contents and extent of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with respect to planned exploration activity in the Ampasindava Block and in the area affected by these activities. The purpose of this document is two-fold:

1. The Environmental Administration will have a reference document that will provide them with the necessary warranty of the EIA's quality and completeness with respect to the environmental and socio-economic management of the project, identification and mitigation of risks, viability of the project, and the information required.
2. The TOR will provide a framework wherein EMEPNML will be able to integrate the environmental and socio-economic dimensions of the Ampasindava Block exploration project area with respect to its seismic survey, Environmental Baseline Study (EBS) and the bathymetric survey.

The TOR includes issues EMEPNML has identified as potential environmental and socio-economic issues related to EMEPNML's planned offshore exploration activities. ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Northern Madagascar Limited expects the Office National pour l'Environnement (ONE) to suggest which interested persons or entities, public or private, may comment on the contents and scope of the Terms of Reference. Further, EMEPNML will discuss with ONE the extent of any external review of the final EIA which may be required.

Throughout this EIA process, EMEPNML may engage contractors or consult relevant government entities, commercial fishing organizations or non-governmental organizations to assist EMEPNML in the development, writing and finalization of the EIA.

IV. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The proposed seismic and Environmental Baseline Study - EBS - project will require an Environmental Impact Assessment subject to the following prescriptions:

- Completion of an environmental impact study
- The obtaining of an environmental permit after the favorable evaluation of the EIA
- The delivery of the Environmental Management Plan for the project made up of the environmental specifications of the project.

EMEPNML as operator will address the following:

- review of the relevant legal framework for the project
- description of the project including a summary of the seismic equipment, bathymetry equipment and EBS materials utilized in the project and additional operations (port activities, etc) that may occur during the project
- analysis of the environmental components affected or potentially affected by the project
- prospective analysis of the possible effects of the project on these environmental systems
- analysis of alternatives
- analysis of the risks of operations to the identified environmental components
- development of mitigation and corrective measurements to be implemented
- elaboration of the environmental management plan which will include the scientific, technical, socio-economic, and material measures to be undertaken to limit the negative impacts of the project on the environment

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section will consist of a summary of laws, regulations, treaties, agreements, and corporate policies relevant to environmental aspects of the seismic, bathymetric and EBS project. This Section will be written with reference to the Charter of the Environment, the MECIE Decree, the Petroleum Code and the Production Sharing Contract. It will include but not be limited to consideration of the following:

- all legal texts, treaties and regulations (national and international) relevant to environmental aspects of the project
- all requirements of upstream activities: the applicable rules and regulations for seismic activities will be inventoried and evaluated to determine regulatory compliance needs.
- the contract signed between the Madagascar government and ExxonMobil governing operations: Production Sharing Contract (PSC)
- ExxonMobil Corporate Safety Health and Environment Policies

These texts will be evaluated to assess their application to the seismic and EBS activities and to determine the necessary measures required for compliance.

Communication and technical discussions with governmental officials and regulators will be pursued in order to promote a better understanding of the seismic, bathymetric and EBS project and for ExxonMobil to gain a better understanding of the content, evaluation and requirements of environmental laws and regulations.

VI. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The General Description of the seismic, bathymetric and EBS Project will provide the details necessary for the identification of elements of environmental risk and the evaluation of their impact on the environment. It will provide a description of the project activities as well as discuss the equipment and materials to be used in the project, supplies to be used, waste management, project discharges, safety and health and the integration of the project into the local environment. It will include discussion of the:

- Project Location and Timing
- The seismic survey Program
- The bathymetric survey: multi beam bathymetry and side scan sonar program
- The Environmental Baseline Study - EBS – Program

The Seismic Survey Program

This section will include discussion of the following:

- Seismic survey objectives
- The Survey vessel and escort vessel (if used)
- The Survey equipment: description of the air guns, the streamer and the support facilities
- A description of seismic methods and underwater noise in terms of sound level and propagation, sound frequency, background sound levels

The Multi-beam Bathymetry and Side Scan Sonar Program

This section will include discussion of the following:

- Bathymetric survey objectives
- Acquisition equipment, survey methods, survey area and acquisition techniques.
- A description of the underwater noise in terms of sound level and propagation, sound frequency, background sound levels

The Environmental Baseline Study – EBS Program

- EBS Objectives
- EBS method
 - Vessel operations and navigation
 - Water column sampling
 - Sediment sample collection
 - Sample tracking, storage and shipping

VII. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The EIA consists of a study in advance of the potential impact of a given activity on the environment. It will put into effect all the scientific knowledge to predict the impacts and to bring them to a level acceptable to ensure the protection of the environment, within the limits of the best available technologies at economically viable costs. Reasonable alternatives, if any, to the proposed action will be analyzed early in the process to avoid foreclosing opportunities for environmental protection or enhancement. It is noteworthy that there is no method for surveying deep marine geology which is more accurate, time efficient or has fewer environmental impacts than the use of a towed air gun array and hydrophones contained in a long streamer. Therefore, alternatives to the seismic and EBS programs do not exist. The acquisition techniques utilized in the bathymetric survey are believed to be the safest available to achieve the project objectives.

VIII. DESCRIPTION OF RELEVANT COMPONENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AT THE PROJECT SITE (THE BLOCK) AND PORT ACTIVITIES

This section will describe the present status of the relevant environmental components within the block and its surroundings. Sites of potential operations will be shown on a map to help determine the area of influence. Direct and indirect influence areas will be determined. Existing environmental studies will be used as reference in order to determine any changes that may be potentially attributable to seismic, bathymetric survey and EBS activities.

The area of influence will be defined at three levels:

- national
- regional (NW Madagascar)
- local

All relevant environmental components (physical, chemical, biological, and social-economic) will be described. The description will be done in order to understand the interaction between the proposed seismic survey, bathymetric survey and EBS programs with relevant environmental components.

1) Natural environment

Describe the physical, chemical, and biological component of the project area of influence and how the environment would be affected by the operations.

a) Physical and Chemical Environment

The marine study area will be characterized with respect to climate, air and seawater temperature, air quality, background noise, wind, precipitation, tropical storms and thunderstorms, bathymetry, surface and submarine currents, tides, swells and waves. The definition of the initial status of sea sediments, the marine sea floor environment, and the water column are one project objective, which will be used in future environmental studies.

b) Biological components

The principal zones and components of the offshore and coastal biological ecosystem will be analyzed. The offshore pelagic zones, the near shore neritic zone, and where applicable shallow water marine coastal system will be addressed separately.

Any conservation, protected, or sensitive areas and endemic species in the block will be identified. Biologic analysis will include review of existing data.

Potential biological components to be covered include:

- Near shore habitats and communities (flora and fauna)
- Benthic fauna
- Marine fauna : Cetaceans, Dugong, Sea turtles, Sharks, Whale Sharks, Sawfish, Rays, Chimeras, and Coelacanth
- Fish and fisheries
- Seabirds
- Marine mammals and reptiles

Species abundance, diversity, migration and seasonality will be examined. To complete this biological section, offshore and coastal environments will be summarized in terms of oceanographic aspects and biological aspects. Species of conservation importance will be identified.

2) Social environment

This section will give a general description of the population existing along the coast, adjacent to the study area. As these coastal communities must rely on marine activities, such as fishing, tourism, fish farms, this section will cover the potential interaction of the seismic, bathymetric survey and EBS program on local communities' marine activities. Main economic activities in the study area and social infrastructure will be described as well.

IX. RISKS ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION MEASURES

Following the review of project and local environment descriptions, and taking into account issues that may be raised during public inquiries, the hazards and risk and associated foreseeable potential environmental impacts of the seismic, bathymetric survey and EBS activities will be identified then characterized. The assessment will define the safety and mitigation measures to be taken during the project and emphasize the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan.

Potential risks and the associated relative impacts and probabilities will be addressed and analyzed within the study area for each phase of the seismic, bathymetric survey and EBS project. The potential impacts will be discussed under two scenarios: routine operations and non-routine events.

X. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Direct, indirect and residual impacts will be identified for each operation phase. It will consist in describing the nature of environment changes, either positive or negative, due to the operations.

The impact assessment process will consider different criteria which are

- ecosystem and amenity criteria,
- environmental performance and management criteria (from which routine and non-routine events will be distinguished)

The effects of each phase of the seismic, bathymetric survey and EBS project on environmental components will be described in terms of impacts on the physical / chemical, biological, and social environment. Potential impacts could result from such activities as:

- Physical presence of seismic vessel, chase vessel (if utilized) and scientific data acquisition equipment
- Air emissions
- Noise and vibrations
- Discharges to water
- Solid waste

Each identified impact will be characterized based on intensity in time and in space. Any identified positive impacts would be maximized. Each identified negative impact, considered being significant or major will be prevented or mitigated.

XI. PREVENTIVE AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES DETERMINATION

Preventative and mitigation measures will be implemented according to the following strategy:

1. Avoid or eliminate the impact occurrence
2. Mitigate or limit the impact and characterize the residual impact

Each mitigation measure will be classified depending of the affected environmental component and the effectiveness of the proposed measure. Each measure will be described with its implementation approach. Safe operations will be ensured through several processes designed to identify and mitigate risks before each operation. Corrective measurements will be realistic, economically viable and technically feasible.

XII. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be included in the EIA. This plan will include all mitigation measures related to the significant impacts raised during the preceding steps. It will define the roles and responsibilities, timing for implementation of programs, and frequency for ongoing activities.

The EMP will identify feasible and cost effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels. It will also include operational procedures needed to avoid environmental risks during routine daily

operations and maintenance, as well as emergency and contingency plans in case of non-routine incidents, where applicable. The EMP will clearly state EMEPNML and the contractor's commitment and policy to integrate environmental management into its operations. Corrective measure implementation should come with effective participation of affected communities, government entities and interested organizations.

The Environmental Management Plan (**EMP**) will include:

- Environmental policy of the company;
- Requirements for ensuring that responses to potential impacts are made effectively and an implementation plan for mitigation measures that must be carried out as part of the project;
- Monitoring program to measure impacts arising out of the survey and EBS activities and the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures will be included; Communication program: 1) schedule, interested / concerned parties (fishing communities, ship owners, tourism operators, ...2) format (meetings , presentations, reports...), 3) responsibility (to determine the message and its objectives) will be incorporated as well.

XIII. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

XIV. ANNEXES

Documents, considered pertinent to the seismic and EBS operations and referenced in the EIA will be inserted as Annexes.

XV. THE REPORT

At the end of the study, an EIA related to the seismic survey and EBS in the Ampasindava block will be available. The EIA will be in compliance with minimum requirements and format defined in laws and regulations in force in Madagascar and as directed by ONE.

Annexe 2

LISTE DES ESPECES DEMERSALES COMMERCIALES DE L'IRP

(International Pelagic Resource)

Espèces démersales commerciales originaires du Nord Ouest de Madagascar: source IRP, 2000

	English Name	Scientific Name	Average Size
1	Slipper Lobster	<i>Scyllardies aequinoctialis</i>	Large
2	Cuttle fish (Rainbow)	<i>Sepia sp.</i>	2-3 pieces/kg
3	Squid	<i>Alloteuthis media</i>	
4	Squid Mixed	-	
5	Banded Scad	<i>Alepes djebaba</i>	8 pieces/kg
6	Grouper	<i>Epinephelus russeli</i>	3-5 kg/piece
7	Halibut	-	
8	White Snapper	-	
9	Ruby Snapper	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	2-20 kg/piece
10	Mangrove Red Snapper	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	3-4 kg/piece
11	Red Emperor (Emperor Snapper)	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	3-5 kg/piece
12	Red Snapper	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	3-4 kg/piece
13	Red Seabream	<i>Argyrops spinifer</i>	5 pieces/kg
14	Barracuda	Family Sphyraenidae	5-7 kg/piece
15	Dorab (sic)	-	
16	Grey Emperor	Family Lethrinidae	1-2 pieces/kg
17	Grunter	-	
18	Leather Jacket	-	1-3 kg/piece
19	Longtail Trevally (Indian threadfish)	<i>Alectis indicus</i>	3-5 pieces/kg
20	Silver Seabream (Picnic seabream)	<i>Acanthopagrus berda</i>	1-3 kg/piece
21	Sixband Trevally (snubnose pompano)	<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	
22	Spanish Mackerel, Spotted	<i>Scomberomorus pluralineatus</i>	3-7 kg/piece
23	Spanish Mackerel, Striped	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	4-6 kg/piece
24	Small Spotted Grunter	<i>Pomadasys opercularis</i>	1-3 kg/piece
25	Sweet lips	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	3-4 kg/piece
26	Trevally	Carangoidae russeli	4-7 kg/piece
27	Yellow fin /skipjack	<i>Thunnus albacares / Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	4-12 kg/piece
28	Black-banded Kingfish (Jack)	-	2 pieces/kg
29	Large Head Hair tail	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	2 pieces/kg
30	Moon fish	<i>Brosme brosme</i>	
31	Parrot fish	Family scaridae	1-2 pieces/kg
32	Pomfret (Black)	<i>Parastromateas niger</i>	2-2 pieces/kg
33	Queen fish	<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>	1-2 pieces/kg
34	Ray Shark	-	4-20 pieces/kg
35	Sea bream	<i>Chrysophrys auratus</i>	
36	Shark	<i>Hydrolagus novaezealandiae</i>	5 kg/piece
37	Trigger fish (Mambo)	-	1 kg/piece
38	Cobia	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	3-4 kg/piece
39	File fish [long nosed]	<i>Monacanthidae oxymonacanthus longirostris</i>	2 pieces/kg
40	Goat Fish	-	4-8 pieces/kg
41	Hardtail scad (African scad)	<i>Trachurus delagua</i>	8 pieces/kg
42	Indian Mackerel	<i>Rastelliger kanagurta</i>	8-10 pieces/kg
43	Jack Trevally (Si-jim)	<i>Carangoides chrysophrys</i>	
44	Kang-kai	-	
45	Lizard fish	<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	2-3 pieces/kg
46	Longnose Pike	-	

47	Mang (<i>sic</i>)	-	
48	Mixed fish	-	
49	Pony fish	<i>Leloganthidae russeli</i>	1-2 pieces/kg
50	Porgy (<i>sic</i>)	-	
51	Rockethead	-	
52	Round Weperfish	-	-
53	Sai-Lai (<i>sic</i>)	-	
54	Shark [H L] (Snaggletooth)	<i>Hemispristis eongatus</i>	
55	Soldier fish	<i>Hoplostethus mediterraneus</i>	
56	Spotted sickle fish	<i>Family drepaninae</i>	1-2 kg/piece
57	Sweet big eye (Big eye scad)	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	3-6 pieces/kg
58	White-spot shovel-nosed ray	-	7-15 kg/piece
59	Wolf Herring	<i>Family Chirocentridae</i>	

Annexe 3

LA CONSULTATION PUBLIQUE

Consultation Publique conduite à Antananarivo et à Mahajanga dans le cadre de la réalisation de :
L'ETUDE D'IMPACT ENVIRONNEMENTAL RELATIVE A L'ACQUISITION SISMIQUE, LA
RECONNAISSANCE BATHYMETRIQUE ET L'ETUDE ENVIRONNEMENTALE DE BASE DANS LE BLOC
OFFSHORE AMPASINDAVA

ExxonMobil Exploration & Production Northern Madagascar Limited - EMEP(NM) L.

Date	Lieu	Entités consultées	Thème / objet
2 Avril 2008	Direction Générale de la Pêche MAEP	Directeur Général de la Pêche	Présentation du projet de reconnaissance sismique et bathymétrique, et les échantillonnages du fond marin Sensibilité/ Enjeu économique du secteur pêche pendant les opérations de reconnaissance et cohabitation des activités
2 Avril 2008	Centre de Surveillance de la Pêche	Directeur du centre	Présentation du projet de reconnaissance sismique et bathymétrique, et les échantillonnages du fond marin Possibilité de coopération pour le suivi et monitoring des activités de pêche en mer et plan de communication
31 Mars 2008	Bureaux de WCS	WCS	Présentation du projet de reconnaissance sismique et bathymétrique, et les échantillonnages du fond marin Les enjeux environnementaux du milieu marin et côtier de la zone d'étude Approche d'observation des mammifères marins
13 Février, 2008	Bureaux de APMF Antananarivo	La Direction Générale	Avancement de la recherche et sélection de site pour base à terre Les spécifications techniques des ports candidats
18 Jan, 2008	Bureaux de SECREN Diego	La Direction de SECREN	Reconnaissance de sites SECREN Spécifications techniques des installations de SECREN en vue activités de support logistique
17 Jan, 2008	Base navale de Diego	Commandement de la base	Reconnaissance de sites Spécifications techniques des installations disponibles à la base navale de Diego en

Date	Lieu	Entités consultées	Thème / objet
			vue activités de support logistique
	Bureaux de CMDM	La Direction	Reconnaissance de sites Spécifications techniques des installations disponibles en vue activités de support logistique: stockage et gestion de déchets
	Bureaux de ASECNA aéroport	Commandement de l'aéroport	Reconnaissance de sites Spécifications techniques des installations disponibles en vue activités de support logistique: stockage et gestion de déchets
7 Dec, 2007	OLEP office	OLEP Management	Stratégie relative a l'utilisation de dispersants
26 Nov, 2007	Bureau District Mitsinjo	Consultation Publique	Présentation du Projet et discussions sur les préoccupations des communautés locales relatives au Projet
23 Nov, 2007	Bureau District Analalava	Consultation Publique	Présentation du Projet et discussions sur les préoccupations des communautés locales relatives au Projet
22 Nov, 2007	Antsohihy hôtel	Secrétaire Général de la Région de Sofia	Présentation du Projet et les stratégies de ExxonMobil dans l'exploration
21 Nov, 2007	Salle de Conférence de la Banque centrale Mahajanga	Autorités locales de la Région de Boeny	Présentation du Projet et discussions sur les préoccupations des communautés locales par rapport au Projet
25 Sept, 2007	Bureau de la Direction de Zahamotel Amborovy	La Direction de Zahamotel	Présentation du Projet et discussions sur les préoccupations des opérateurs touristiques par rapport au Projet d'exploration

Annexe 4

Résumé des études préalables :

IMPORTANCE ENVIRONNEMENTALE DU PARC NATIONAL MARIN ET COTIER DES SAHAMALAZA / ILES RADAMA

La création du Parc National Marin et Côtier des Sahamalaza/Iles Radama répond à un certain nombre d'intérêts d'ordre international, national, régional et local.

Echelle internationale

De par la déclaration du Président de la République de Madagascar lors du Congrès Mondial sur les Aires-Protégées tenu à Durban en Septembre 2003, le Parc National Marin et Côtier des Sahamalaza/Iles Radama revêt une importance capitale à l'échelle mondiale ; sa création répond à juste titre aux dispositions des Conventions et Programmes internationaux auxquels Madagascar est partie prenante. Il s'agit, notamment :

- De la Convention sur la Biodiversité, entrée en vigueur en 1993, par laquelle notre pays s'engage à établir un système d'Aires-Protégées et à promouvoir un développement durable autour de ces Aires-Protégées. A cette Convention sur la Biodiversité, s'ajoute le Protocole de Jakarta sur la biodiversité marine et côtière qui encourage les Nations de créer des Aires-Protégées Marines et Côtières
- De la Convention de Ramsar portant sur les zones humides, par laquelle Madagascar est tenue de gérer de façon rationnelle les zones humides prioritaires, telles que les récifs coralliens, les mangroves et les herbiers marins.
- De la Convention des Nations Unies sur la Loi de la mer (UNCLOS), entrée en vigueur en 1994, par laquelle Madagascar s'engage à prendre des mesures adéquates pour protéger les ressources renouvelables sur le plateau continental et la mer contre les pollutions terrestres.

Echelle nationale

Sur le plan national, la création du Parc National Marin et Côtier constitue une mise en œuvre du Plan de Gestion du Réseau National d'Aires-Protégées (PlanGRAP), puisque ce Site fait partie des Sites prioritaires marins et côtiers de Conservation identifiés et intégrés dans ce document de référence pour la gestion du réseau national d'aires-protégées.

Pour la conservation

Il est rappelé que l'intérêt de conservation du Site Sahamalaza/Iles Radama porte essentiellement sur les trois axes suivants :

i. la conservation de la biodiversité de trois types d'écosystèmes prioritaires, à savoir :

- un habitat de forêt littorale sèche semi-caducifoliée, type d'écosystème non encore représenté au niveau du réseau national
- un habitat de mangrove encore intact et comportant les 8 espèces de palétuviers connues à Madagascar, type d'écosystème encore très faiblement représenté au niveau du réseau national
- un habitat et paysage sous marin de récifs coralliens.

ii. la conservation de la diversité d'espèces endémiques, d'espèces rares et/ou menacées

L'étude de faisabilité de la création de ce Site en Aires-Protégées a révélé l'existence des particularités spécifiques suivantes, :

- une espèce de lémurien gravement menacé d'extinction, *le Eulemur macaco flavifrons*
- 16 espèces d'oiseaux endémiques de Madagascar
- 23 espèces d'herpétofaunes endémiques de Madagascar
- une centaine d'espèces floristiques endémiques de la région
- 3 espèces marines endémiques de l'Océan Indien Occidental (*Abudefduf sparoides*, *Pomacentrus sulfurus* et *Pomacentrus trilineatus*)
- plusieurs espèces de tortues marines (*Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Chelonia mydas*...)
- des espèces marines rares, telles que la raie manta (*Manta birostris*), le requin baleine (*Rhinocodon typus*), la baleine à bosse (*Megaptera navaeanglia*)
- plusieurs espèces de dauphins et de requin

iii. la conservation de la biodiversité génétique contre les pressions d'origine anthropique qui portent essentiellement sur :

- le palissandre (*Dalbergia sp.*) et le ramy (*Canarium sp.*) pour des besoins domestiques, voire de commercialisation
- les espèces de palétuviers : *Xylocarpus granatum* pour la fabrication de charbon de bois ; les peuplements de *Cerip tagal* à l'aval des bas-fonds et de *Heritiera littoralis*, dans les dépressions de ceinture de terre-ferme, font l'objet de conversion progressive en rizière .
- les crabes de mangrove (*Scylla serrata*) et les crevettes qui font l'objet d'une filière commerciale dirigée par des collecteurs externes et impliquant plus de cinq cent personnes
- les holothuries collectées à des fins commerciales au niveau des récifs coralliens : l'étude de faisabilité révèle qu'en 2000, une petite flotte de six bateaux à moteur, avec des plongeurs en bouteilles est restée, dans la baie de Ramanetaka pendant six mois.
- Les requins, pour les prélèvements d'ailerons, et les tortues de mer qui font l'objet de chasse intense pratiquée par des professionnels.

Pour l'écotourisme

Le Site « Sahamalaza/Iles Radama » présente également des potentialités écotouristiques non négligeables et portant sur les produits suivant :

- i. l'observation de la végétation et de la faune dans les forêts sèches, les forêts de mangroves et les fonds marins.
- ii. Les îles Radama qui présentent des fortes potentialités en terme de tourisme balnéaire (eau claire, plage, cocoteraie et forêts naturelles) et en terme d'ethnotourisme (mode de vie de la population locale, particularités des modes d'exploitation traditionnelle)
- iii. Les voyages en pirogue à voiles, à partir de Nosy-Be
- iv. Les plongées sous-marines : le site de plongée sous-marine de « Greg Wall » est réputé dans l'ouest de l'Océan Indien.

Pour la recherche scientifique

La création du PNMC Sahamalaza / Iles Radama offre l'opportunité d'approfondir les connaissances du milieu biologique, notamment marin et peut constituer une avant-première pour la mise en place de protocoles de suivi écologique de ce type d'écosystème.

Outre la valorisation et la capitalisation des résultats des recherches antérieures (seize travaux de recherche d'envergure internationale et nationale y ont été déjà menés) le PNMC d'Sahamalaza/Iles Radama pourrait être le théâtre de la conduite de Programmes de Recherches cohérents suivant l'approche MAB de l'UNESCO et dont les résultats ne peuvent être que bénéfiques au monde scientifique et au développement de la région.

Echelle locale

L'étude de faisabilité de la Réserve de Biosphère Marine de Sahamalaza/Nosy Radama, effectuée en 2001, fait part de fortes potentialités du Site pour un développement durable sur la base :

- i. d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources ligneuses, à travers des contrats GELOSE des peuplements périphériques dispersés et isolés, l'application de méthodes de gestion participatives et de transfert de gestion des mangroves en dehors des limites des parcelles d'aires-protégées et la mise en œuvre de travaux de reboisement sur les collines savanisées et dénudées
- ii. d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources marines, en limitant l'accès des pêcheurs non résidents à ces ressources, en instaurant des conventions locales (dina) pour réglementer la pêche, en appuyant techniquement les activités de pêche sur la base des expériences acquises par le projet de pêche artisanale de la GTZ à Nosy-Be.
- iii. d'une amélioration de la production agricole afin d'assurer l'alimentation locale par l'intensification de l'agroforesterie et les cultures sur tanety
- iv. d'un renforcement des structures villageoises sur le plan socio-organisationnel, eu égard à la forte motivation des populations locales
- v. d'une amélioration des services sociaux (accès à l'eau potable, accès à l'éducation et à la santé).