



Madagascar

Stream 6: Enhancing the diversity and quality of governance of protected areas

Protected Area governance in Madagascar: equity in process and in sharing of costs and benefits

***Friday 14th November 2014
13:30 pm***



Governance type	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared governance			C. Private governance			D. Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities	
	Federal or national ministry or agency in charge	Sub-national ministry or agency in charge	Government-delegated management (e.g. to an NGO)	Transboundary governance	Collaborative governance (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint governance (pluralist governing body)	Conserved areas established and run by individual landowners	...by non-profit organizations (e.g. NGOs, universities)	...by for-profit organizations (e.g. corporate landowners)	Indigenous people's conserved areas and territories-established and run by indigenous peoples	Community conserved areas and territories-established and run by local communities
I - Strict Nature Reserve					✓						
II - National Park		✓			✓	✓					
III - Natural Monument	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
IV - Special Reserve		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
V- Protected Landscape/Seascape					✓	✓					✓
VI- Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓

Challenges of equitable governance

- How to ensure that legitimacy, equity, transparency and accountability appear in all decision-making processes?
- How to enable local communities to participate fully in the governance of AP?
- How to strengthen existing traditional structures to support the conservation of biodiversity?
- What mechanisms need to be established to secure the right balance of power among all stakeholders?



Engage local communities to the creation and management of the Protected Areas

- Awareness-raising and communication on the System of Protected Areas;
- Local consultations: setting limits, internal zoning, regulation of resource use and governance structure ;
- Consideration of traditional structures and traditional rules of management if they exist;



GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Decision making/Supervision

- Single entity: Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forest (MEEF) or delegated manager
- Multiparty: protected area manager, representative of the MEEF at regional level , **management committee**, donor

Orientation

- Board of Directors
- Orientation and monitoring committee: Regions, representative of the MEEF at regional level , decentralized technical services, **federation of community associations**, CSO

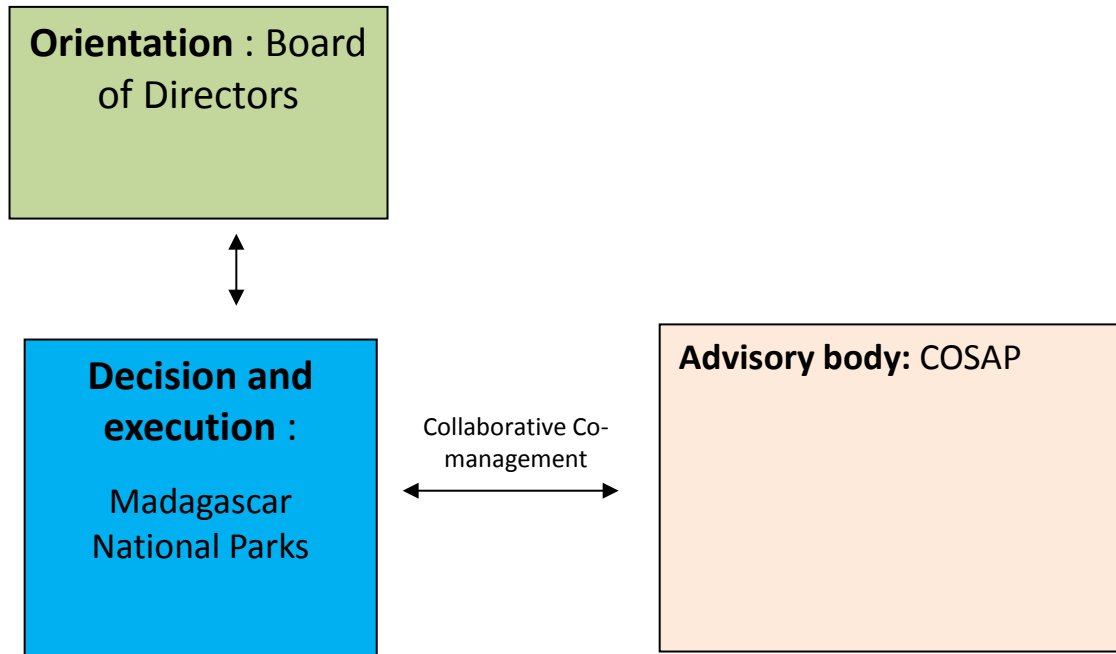
Advisory

- COSAP (MNP): **local park committee**, decentralized technical services, economic operator, donor

Execution

- Single entity: delegated manager, management committee
- Multiparty: delegated manager, **manager of the local management unit**, **federation of community associations**

CO- MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE – Madagascar National Parks



Advisory body (COSAP):

- to co-manage with MNP through the collaborative governance
- to ensure that the interests of the PA and its surrounding populations are taken into account in local, regional and national development planning and advocacy

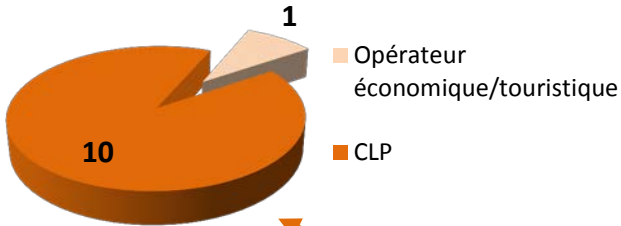
Members of the advisory body

Protected Area Level

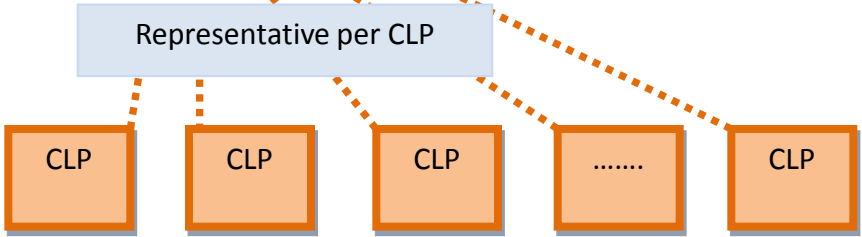
Composition of COSAP
(15 full members)



Composition of Civil Society

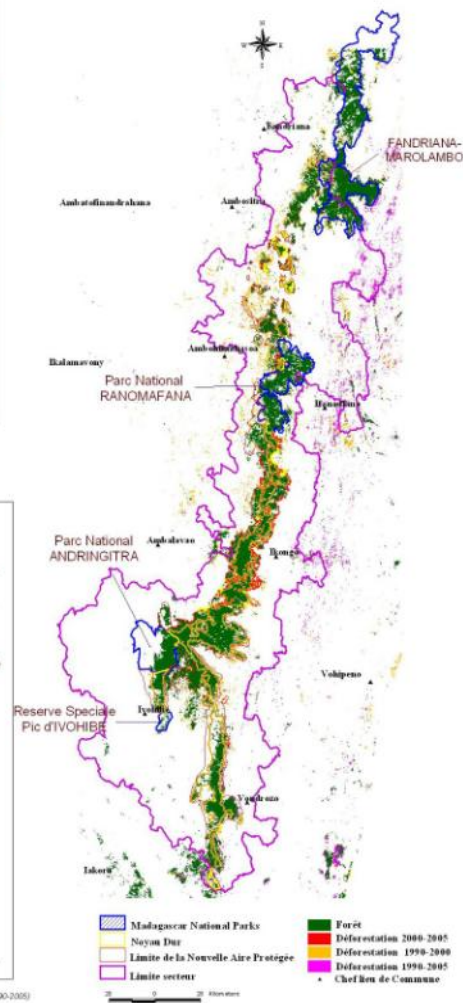
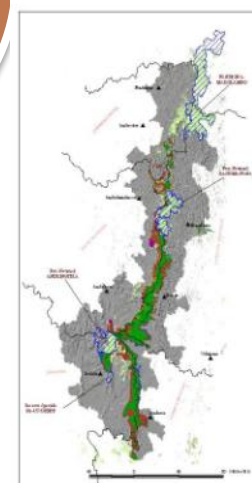
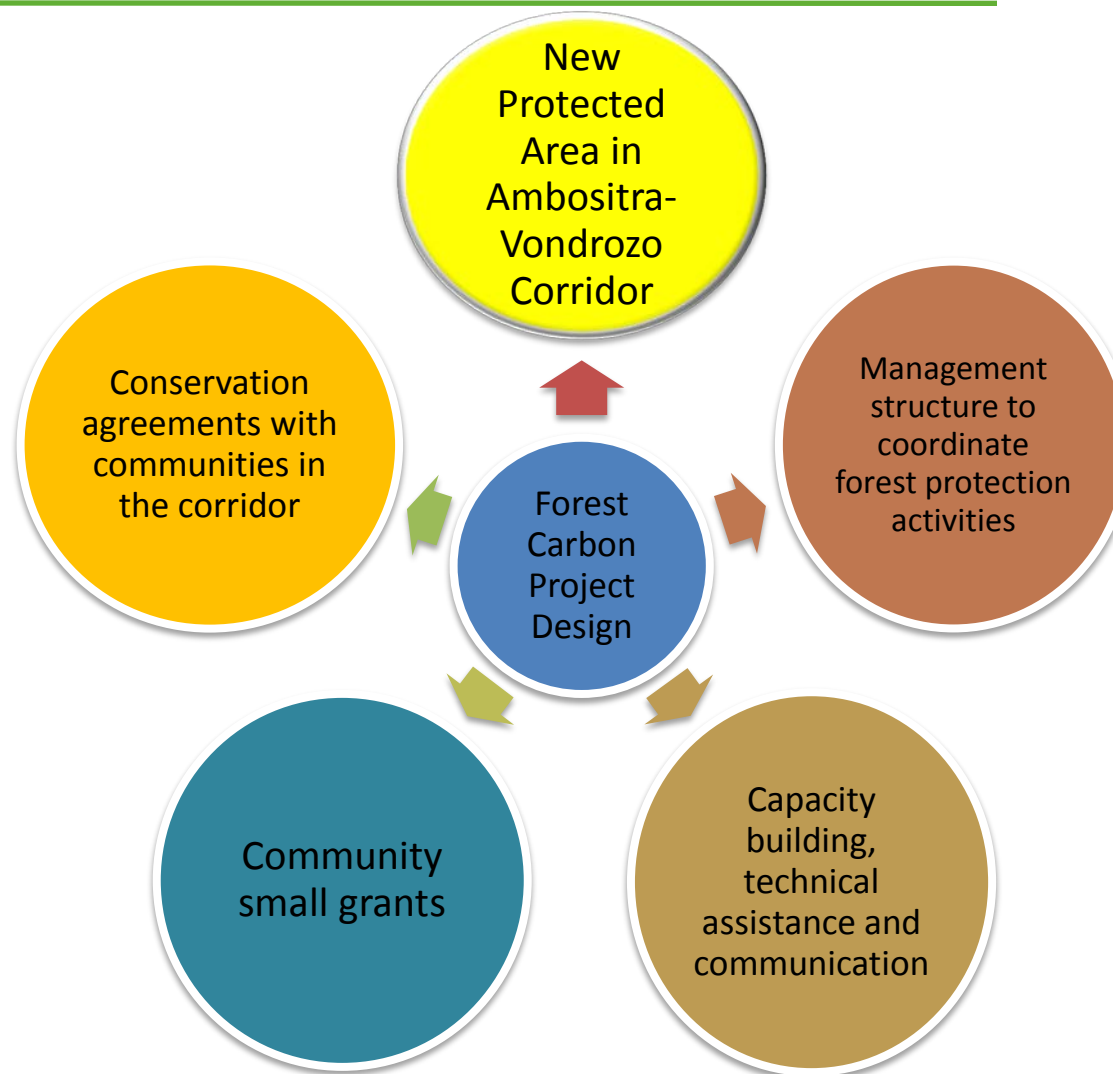


- Services Techniques Déconcentrés
- (Elus/ Autorités)
- Partenaires techniques et financiers



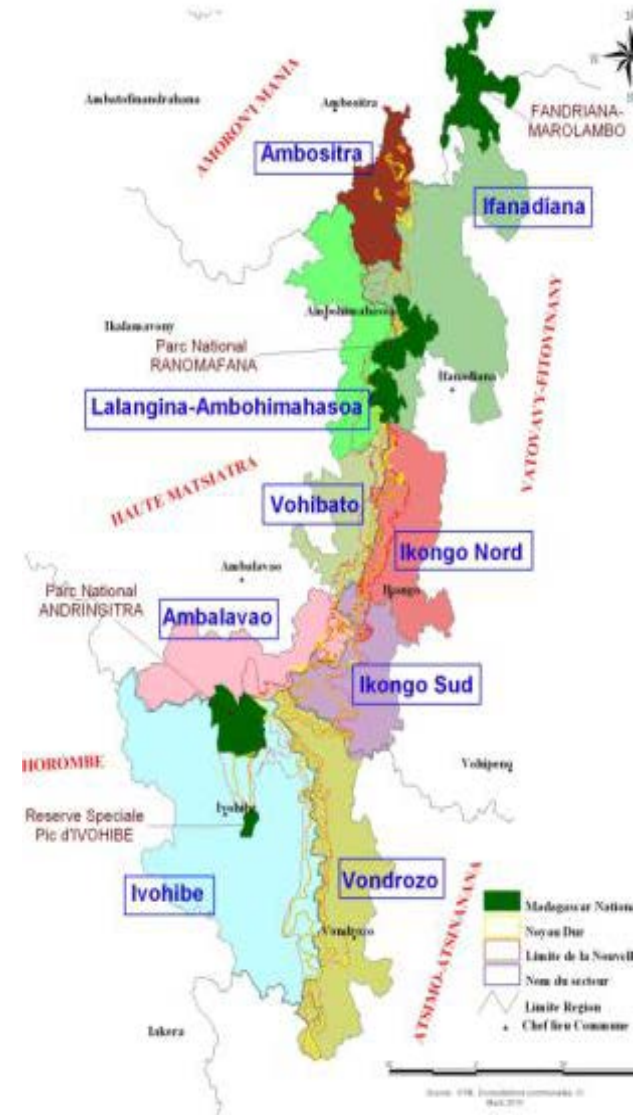
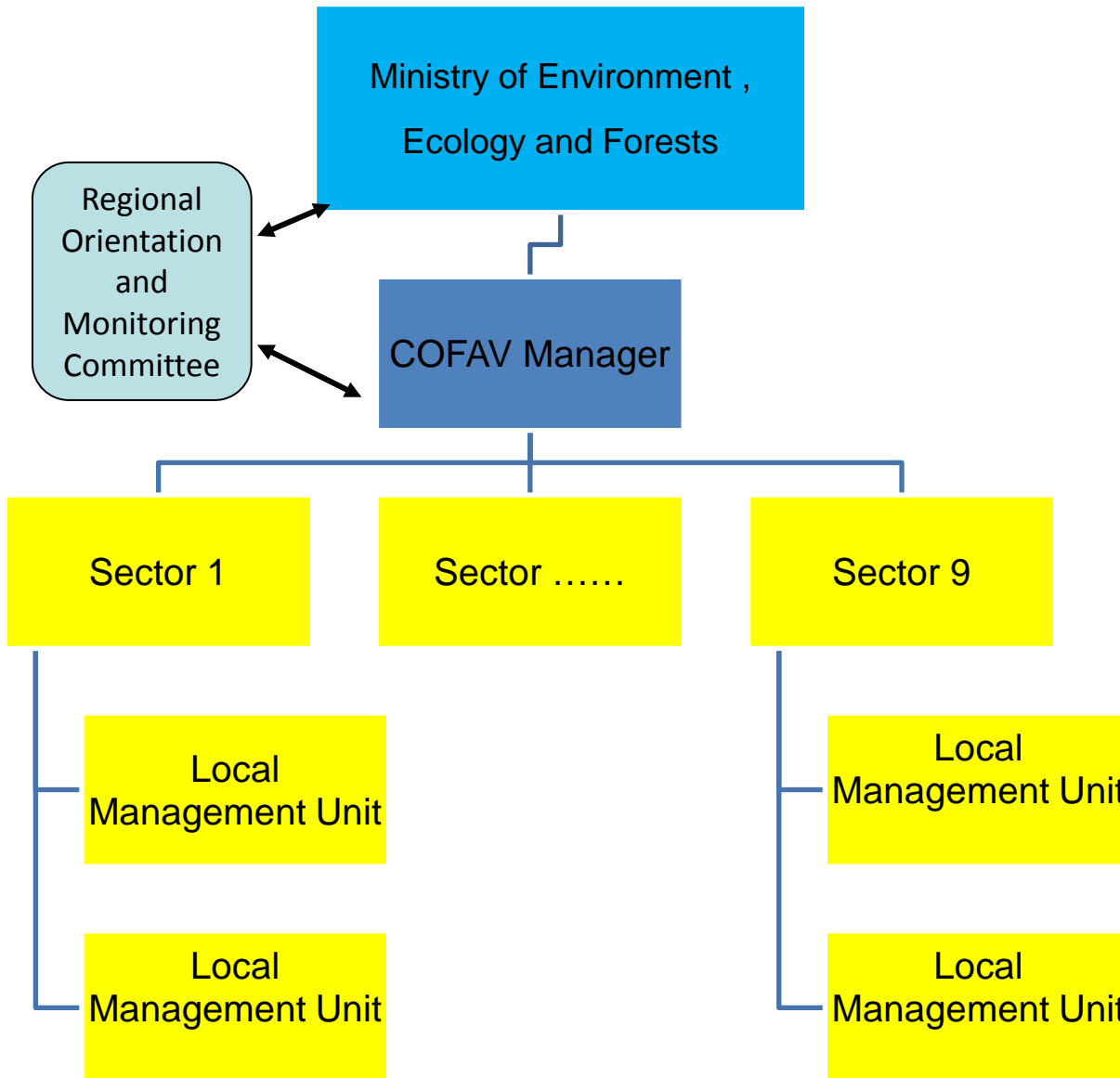
Neighbourhood
Fokontany per PA or
groups of villages

Strategy for reducing deforestation in COFAV



Source: PFM, Consultations communales, CCM (Inventaire 1990-2005) Mars 2010

Co-Management governance structure



ANALALAVA FOREST : STRUCTURES DE GOUVERNANCE



Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests	
Orientation and Monitoring Committee (COE)	
co-gestionnaire Community (Velonala)	co-gestionnaire ONG (MBG)



Economic activities **managed by groups of members**: fish farmers, cooks, bee-keepers....

Natural resources managed by members working as employees : forest rangers, nurserymen, local guides, educators



Local rules applied by elected representatives :
CODINA

A percentage of incomes paid into the **account of Velonala** → contribution to financial autonomy



Lessons learned

- Respect of the IUCN principles of good governance: long process and expensive cost
- Need of long-term capacity building for community
- Clear understanding of roles and responsibilities of various bodies within the governance structure
- Importance of demonstrate to local population the socio-economic benefits of managing protected areas
- Need to define a clear mechanism for the equitable sharing of benefits
- Need for intense communication on the concept of the SAPM , the new categories and the implications of shared governance



Madagascar

Presented by Michele
ANDRIANARISATA

Director, Conservation Strategies

www.conservation.org



Madagascar



Misaotra
Thank you
Merci
Gracias

