



SYSTEM OF MADAGASCAR'S PROTECTED AREAS (SAPM) IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNANCE



Allier conservation
de la biodiversité
et développement économique
et social

Système des Aires Protégées de Madagascar

RAMANANTSOA Seheny

*Head Service of Creation and managed of
terrestrial protected areas*

Direction of Terrestrial Protected Areas/
General Direction of Forest/ Ministry of
Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forest

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HISTORY OF SAPM



Durban Vision
(September 2003):

- Triple the surface of protected areas in Madagascar: 1.7 to 6 million hectares

Sydney's
Engagement
(November 2014):

- Obtaining the status of permanent creation of protected areas by 15 May 2015
- Tripling the number of marine protected areas





FRAMING OF THE SAPM



- Madagascar was ratified CBD objective and the Millennium Development Goal : 10 to 12 % of the land in conservation site
- Order Interministerial No. 52004 / MEEFT / APR / MEM on the establishment, organization and functioning of the commission SAPM of 20 December 2010
- Creation of environmental cells at the sectoral ministries
- Law n ° 2015-005 of February 26, 2015 recasting of AREAS MANAGEMENT CODE PROTECTED
 - ✓ Order temporary protection
 - ✓ Decrees of final creation on Protected Areas
 - ✓ Decree Enforcement of the law COAP
 - ✓ Order management delegation Approval of the DINA (customary laws)
- Development of SAPM tools (guide of creation, guide of EIA, guide of governance , guide of public consultation, guide of PAG ...)





DEFINITION OF SYSTEM OF MADAGASCAR'S PROTECTED AREAS (SAPM)



- A system of protected areas is a representative set of protected areas includes:
 - ❑ all major habitats
 - ❑ wide enough habitat capable of sustaining viable populations of flora and fauna
 - ❑ well- connected habitats , to allow genetic exchange necessary for the stability of species





OBJECTIVES SAPM



- Keep all of the unique biodiversity of Madagascar , particularly ecosystems , species and genetic variation;
- Showcase the natural and cultural heritage , education and recreation of citizens and visitors;
- Enhance biodiversity through research;
- Maintain ecological services and sustainable use of natural resources for poverty reduction and development;
- Promote ecotourism ;
- Equitably distribute the benefits from natural resources;
- Contribute to social and economic development in general through the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

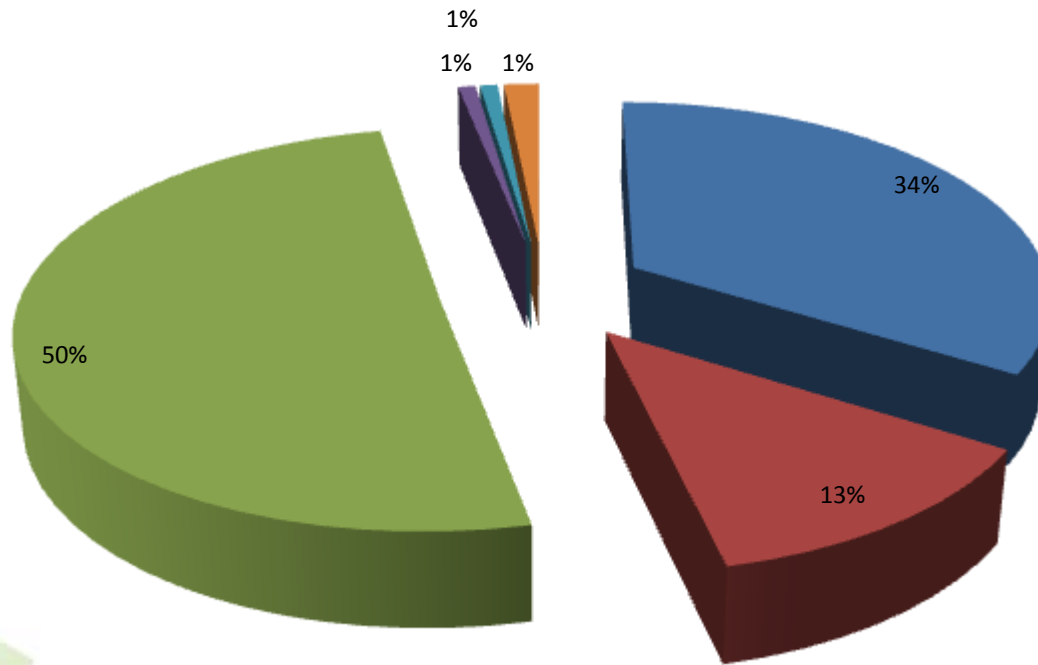




Number of PA



■ MNP: 43 ■ MEEMF: 16 ■ NGOs: 64
 ■ Temporary PA: 1 ■ PA in creation: 1 ■ Private PA: 2

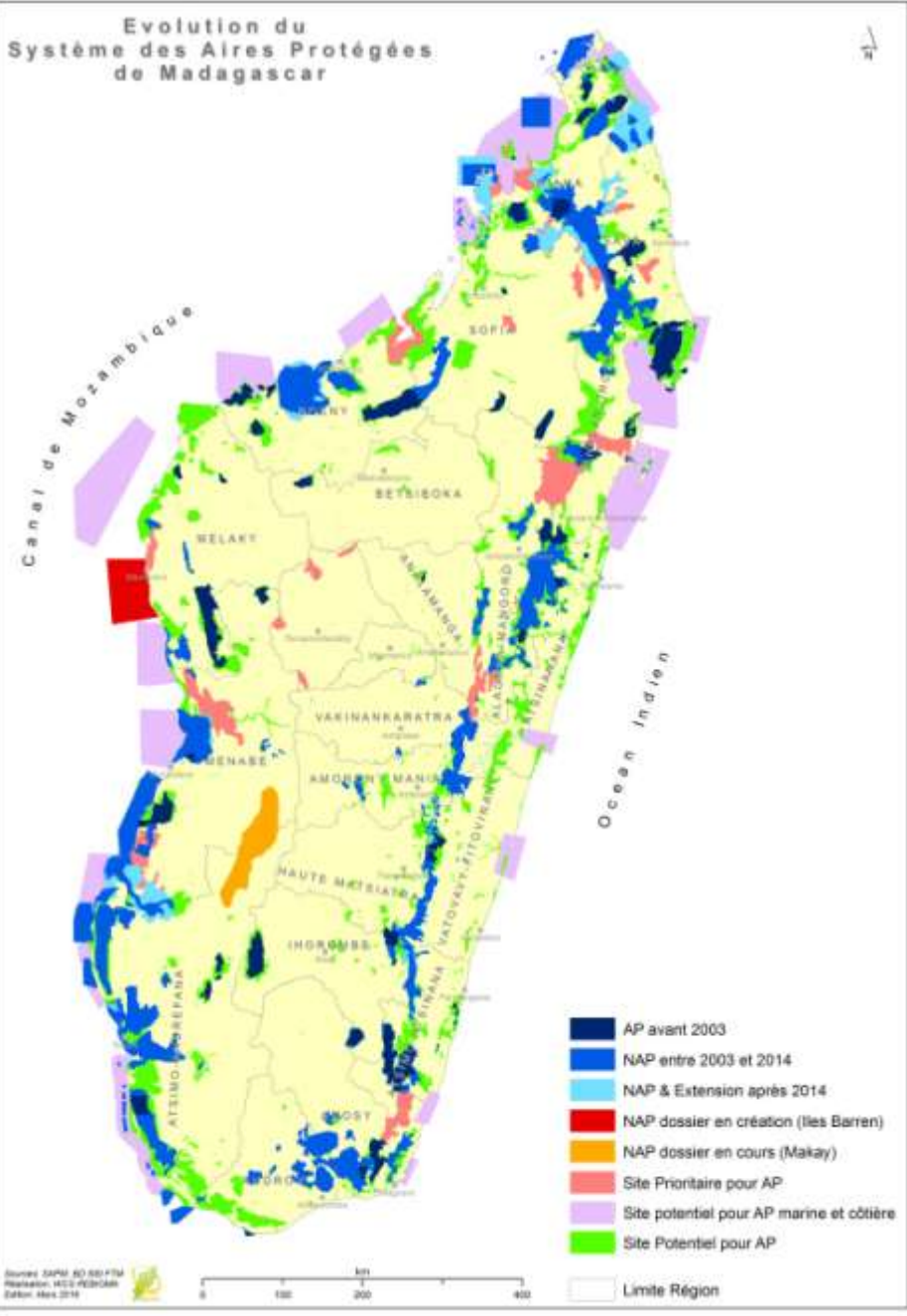




Mars 2009 Source: SAGP/ AFD/ WWF/ Madagascar Conservation



Evolution du Système des Aires Protégées de Madagascar

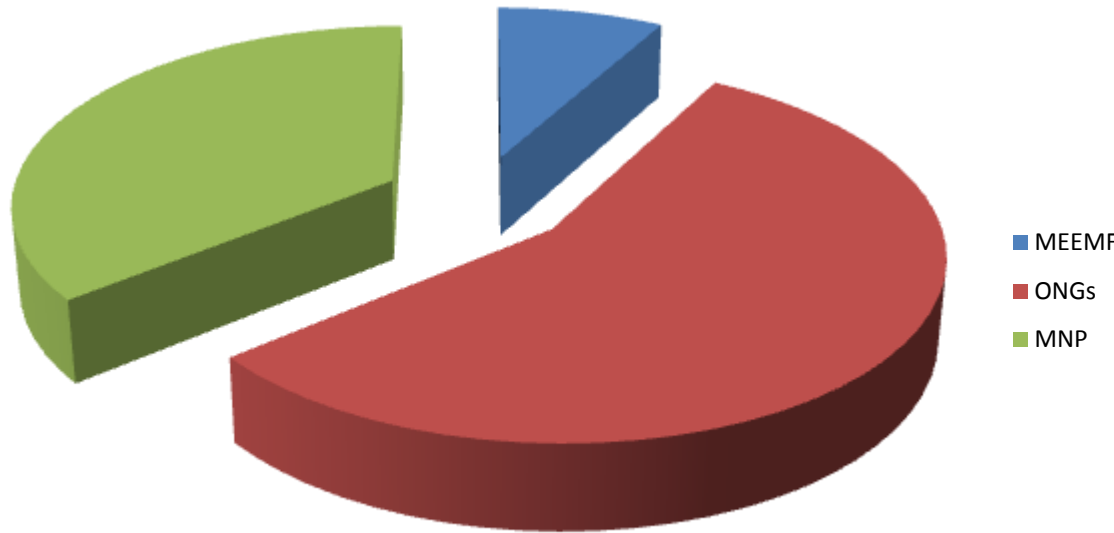


Source: SAGP/ AFD/ WWF/ Madagascar, WCS/ PREDAM
Edition: Mars 2015





PA's Surface



PA	Surface (ha)	%
TPA	6 365 614,49	10,84
MPA	720 582,62	1,22
PA	7 086 197,11	12,06



2010 International Year of Biodiversity



Protected Area before 2003



Governance type	Governance by government
	Governance of protected areas governed by public bodies
Management category	
<u>I</u> : Strict Nature Reserve (RNI)	2
<u>II</u> : National Park or Natural Park (PN)	25
<u>IV</u> : Special Reserve (RS)	20

Number: 47

Surface: 1,6 million ha

The IUCN Protected Area Matrix

Governance type	A. Governance by government			B. Shared governance		C. Private governance	D. Governance by local communities
Management category	Governance of protected areas governed by public bodies	Ministry responsible for Protected Areas	Delegation by the Ministry in charge of protected areas management of one or more protected areas to public entities	Joint governance	Collaborative governance	Conserved areas established and run by individual landowners	Conserved areas and territories established and run by local communities
I: Strict Nature Reserve (RNI)	2						
II: National Park or Natural Park (PN)	27				1		
III: Natural Monument (MONAT)					2		
IV: Special Reserve (RS)	14	7			2		
V: Protected Landscape Harmonious (PHP)		1			40		1
VI: Natural Resource Reserve (RRN)				1	17		

•The categories of APs 08 of the 16 APs managed by the MEEMF are still to be defined as well as conserved areas and managed by individual owner (private) : Salary Bay, Takarindaona



RESPONSABILITY CHARTER



Actors	Mandate
COMMISSION SAPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •For the completion of the Durban Vision 2003 through tool design to the implementation of NPAs •Fulfilling its Sydney's Engagement •Troubleshooting the process of the final protection •Validation of PAG at national level
MEEMF : DAPT AND DAMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sovereign function of the State in the management of protected areas and biodiversity
INTERMINISTERIALS COMITEES (UNDER-COMMISSIONS SAPM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Resolving disputes sectoral level in the PA (petroleum , land, mining, fisheries)
COS/COE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Integral part of the institutional structure of PA: consultation structure , guidance and deliberation at the regional level
DREEMF AND ITS BRANCHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sovereign function of the MEEMF in the management of protected areas and biodiversity in the Region and the Districts





RESPONSABILITY CHARTER



Actors	Mandate
OTHER SECTORIALS MINISTRIES	Sovereign function of the State in the management of resources specific to their sectors
OTHER TECHIQUES DECENTRALIZED SERVICES	Integral part of the institutional structure of PA(Member of COE/ COS) , consultation and deliberation structure at regional level
COGES/COGE	Integral part of the institutional structure of PA, has the power to decide on the overall strategy for the implementation of activities and management of the PA
COBAS=VOIS	Local Unit Implementation of activities , it is a local operational structure of a PA or a transfer of management such as mangroves
MANAGER OF THE PROTECTED AREA	NGO manager of a site or see the guide or initiator of a project / program





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

