

IUCN World Parks Congress Sydney 2014

Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions

Paradigm Shift from Consultation, Participation or Management Transfer to Community Governance: Lessons Learned and Way Forward

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Recognising ICCAs in Madagascar

Appropriate

- Resilient and locally recognised governance body of the territory rooted in the culture and socioeconomic wellbeing of the community called *fokonolona*
- The fokonolona is composed by the "citizens" of a territory (civil society), however it is endowed by a governance vocation

Damaging

 Imposing a management structure of an ecosystem reporting to a technical Administration and not to the fokonolona

Recognising ICCAs in Madagascar

Appropriate

- Consideration of the territory with all its ecosystems and resources (human, biological and minerals)
- Conciliation of the different interests of the major and minor socio-cultural and economic groups through the governance body for an equitable sharing of the benefits from territory resources

Damaging

 Separating the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems from the wellbeing of the community

Supporting ICCAs in Madagascar

Appropriate

- Support to the community to set up a vision and goals for consecutive generations
- Research and support to the communication of the communities' conservation, management and governance good impacts and practices (e.g effective traditional bylaw or dina) for their own pride

Damaging

Denying the knowledge and capacity of the local communities, proning that they are only source of pressures, making them mindeddependent, ashamed of their culture and personnality without a negotiation capacity

> LA STRATEGIE ET PLAN D'ACTION pour la gouvernance et la gestion des ressources naturelles pour le bien-être des générations présentes et futures au niveau du Fokonolona

Tambazotran'ny Fokonolona Mitantana ny Harena Voajanahary

Supporting ICCAs in Madagascar

Appropriate

- Reinforcement of the rights and responsibilities of the governance bodies and the community managers in the exercise of their roles (empowerment)
- Seeking from the beginning of any support or collaboration the institutional, organisational, wellbeing and financial autonomy of the community

Damaging

- Substituting the community by a third party (NGOs, Technical administration...) until they are considered apt or ready after decennies of formation
- Lessening the power of the communities by replacing it by consultation, participation or co-management with high powered party

Way Forward

Who

Network of local communities caring for natural resources



 NGOs and civil society in support to the recognition of local communities rights and responsibility

What

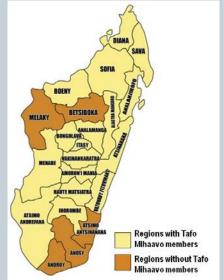
- Peer-to peer learning and exchange at local, national and international levels
- Communication of ICCAs' good impacts and practices
- Lobbying for the recognition and conservation of the local communities' and indigenous peoples rights and responsibilities and ICCAs

Way Forward

Who

What

Administration



- Revision / reinforcement of all texts recognising the rights and responsibilities of the fokonolona (constitution, 1973 laws on role of the fokonolona)
- Adoption / Revision of the code of protected areas recognising deversification of PA governance, the law MECIE on compatibility of investment and environment and the process of public consultation, the law on management transfer to local communities

Way Forward

Who

What

Supporting agencies

- Support to research and communication on good impacts and practices
- Support to local communities' empowerment
- Support to innovative way of financing or support to investment in order to get a minimum of communities'autonomy in conservation and well being activities