The Dina or the social convention, for the community management of the marine resources: what factors of success and / or failure?

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The Antongil Bay, Madagascar, constitutes an important landscape region for marine and coastal biodiversity due to the existence of multiple specific ecosystems and habitats but also one of the main protein sources for the local population. Despite this wealth, anthropogenic pressures are continuing to develop on marine resources, particularly fisheries, due to selective shark fishing, the use of beach seines and the transformation of mangroves into rice fields and other destructive techniques. Faced with the gradual decline in the yield of the fishery, since 2009, the 27 Locally Managed Marine Ares (LMMA) of Antongil Bay have taken the initiative to develop community management of the fishery by establishing closed areas Fisheries and by regulating the exploitation (method and material) in time and space, by introducing responsible fishing, which the Village Control and Supervision Committees take charge of the monitoring and surveillance mission Illegal materials and technology. The Dina, or social convention, which is one of the bases of the regulation despite its shortcomings, has reduced the pressures generated by the no respect of the rules and the infractions committed. Viewing the successes of these dinas in several LMMAs, a DINABE or social convention for the whole Bay has been initiated to reinforce the lacunae of the dina village and to touch all the coastal villages not only the 27 LMMAs. This dinabe is still in the process of being approved by the competent authorities. The success of the Dina varies from one site to another and often depends on several factors: local socio-political, geographical... Uncontrollable by the communities that is the subject of this presentation.