Madagascar is the third largest island in the world. With more than 5000 km of coastline, the large island also has a wealth of exceptional terrestrial and marine biodiversity. Following the declaration by the President of Madagascar to triple the area of marine protected areas, in Sydney in 2014, several initiatives are going to identify these potential marine protected areas. We will analyze in this study how the promotion of marine protected areas contributes to the objectives of sustainable development. Madagascar currently has ten marine protected areas but the case of NosyBe's with the marine protected areas of Nosy Tanikely will be considered in this study.

Our methodological approach will be divided into two main parts. In general, we are in the ex-ante position, that is to say, we will proceed with a prospective approach. Of those, the study will be initiated by a theoretical analysis from the literature review and the second an empirical analysis followed by a descent into the field.

Since the data obtained and the surveys carried out, we have noted the emergence of marine protected areas on the system of protected areas in Madagascar. For example, according to the statistics, the marine protected areas Nosy Tanikely holds the first place of the most visited protected areas in Madagascar since 2014.

Marine protected areas are the only awareness and education tool to promote the importance of marine biodiversity at the local level. They protect biodiversity and provide vital benefits. In addition to its ability to sequester carbon, marine protected areas can create jobs. Known to attract and support coastal tourism and recreation, they contribute too to the growth of employment and trade in these sectors at the local, regional and national levels.

Keywords: Marine protected areas, Madagascar, sustainable development, Nosy Tanikely