



**A final report on
Project Oratsimba
Prepared for
SmartFish/FAO
Activities from June 2013 – March 2014**



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1. Acronyms used in this report

ACP – Azafady Conservation Programme [Ongoing Azafady initiative based in Ste Luce, providing support to Project Oratsimba]

AROPA – Projet d'Appui au Renforcement des Organisations Professionnelles et aux Services Agricoles [IFAD funded livelihood project]

BV – Blue Ventures [NGO based in Toliara]

COBA – Comité de Base [Fokontany level forest management committee]

DRPRH – Direction Régionale de Pêche et du Resource Halieutique (Taolagnaro) [Regional office of the national Ministry of Fisheries]

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN [international NGO]

FIMPIA – Fikambanana Mpitantana Ala [Protected Area level forest management committee]

GOLDS – Groupement des Operateur de Langouste Du Sud [trade group representing the commercial interests of lobster buyers in the area, primarily *Martin Pêcheur* and *Madapêche*]

IEC – Information, Education and Communication

IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development [specialised UN agency]

IHSM – Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines [Specialised marine university, based in Toliara]

IUCN – International Union for the Conservation of Nature

LMMA – Locally Managed Marine Area

MoU – Memorandum of Understanding

MPA – Marine Protected Area

NGO – Non-Governmental Agency

PIC – Pole Intégré Croissance [local economic growth project funded by the World Bank]

PSDR – Programme Sociale de Développement Rurale [World Bank funded livelihood project, primarily focusing on opportunities created through mining and tourism]

QMM – QIT Madagascar Minerals [mining operation within the project area: a subsidiary of the *Rio Tinto* mining company, 20% owned by the state]

QUANGO – Quasi-Autonomous NGO [An independent NGO that receives its funding from a state]

Ste Luce – Sainte Luce [fishing village and site of Project Oratsimba]

UN – the United Nations

URL – Unité de Recherche Langoustière [local QUANGO responsible for research on lobsters]

VNTZ – Voluntary No Take Zone [protected marine area set up as a result of Project Oratsimba]

2. Executive Summary

The lobster fisheries of Ste Luce, an isolated and impoverished village in the southeast of Madagascar, provide 10% of the island's annual catch of spiny lobster. Despite increasing numbers of fishers and traps, lobster catch has been falling for several years, suggesting that the industry is unsustainable. The pilot phase of Azafady's Project Oratsimba, funded by SmartFish/FAO, ran from June 2013 to March 2014 and aimed to encourage sustainable practices in lobster management and to explore alternative livelihood options for the fishers of Ste Luce. Through the establishment of a VNTZ and updates to the *dina*, or traditional fishing rules, the pilot phase of Project Oratsimba established a LMMA in Ste Luce and a committee of local fishers to patrol the area and enforce the new *dina*. This report aims to provide a global view of lobster management in Ste Luce through further background on the local context and an outline of all project activities since June 2013, particularly those since the last interim report in December. The report also details lessons learnt and provides suggestions for possible future phases of the project.

3. Background to Project Oratsimba

3.1 Local and national context

With 92% of the population living on less than \$2 a day, Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world (World Bank, 2013) and ranks 151/187 in the UNDP 2012 Human Development Index. The majority of the population work in subsistence fishing and agriculture in isolated rural communities, depending directly on natural resources for their livelihoods. Rapidly expanding populations – increasing at a rate of approximately 3% per year (World Bank, 2013) – combined with decreasing access to marine and terrestrial resources have rendered traditional livelihoods inadequate, but populations lack the information, training and necessary inputs to implement alternatives and unsustainable practices such as over-fishing remain common. The country is considered one of the three most vulnerable in the world to the effects of climate change (along with Bangladesh and India) as a result of the effects of natural disasters, chronic poverty, overdependence on natural resources and a lack of capacity to adapt to these factors (Maplecroft, 2010).

Within the Anosy region in the southeast of the country, problems of poverty and environmental degradation are seen in their most extreme form. The Antanosy people are among the poorest in Madagascar, suffering some of the highest rates of rural illiteracy (73%, INSTAT, 2010) and child labour (45%, INSTAT, 2010) along with the lowest rates of school attendance (< 50%, UNESCO, 2012) and a household agricultural income 25% below the national average (INSTAT, 2010). The small and impoverished coastal village of Ste Luce (population 2,407) situated 50 km northeast of Fort Dauphin is for the most part typical of the region, with its inhabitants depending on natural marine and forest resources to survive.

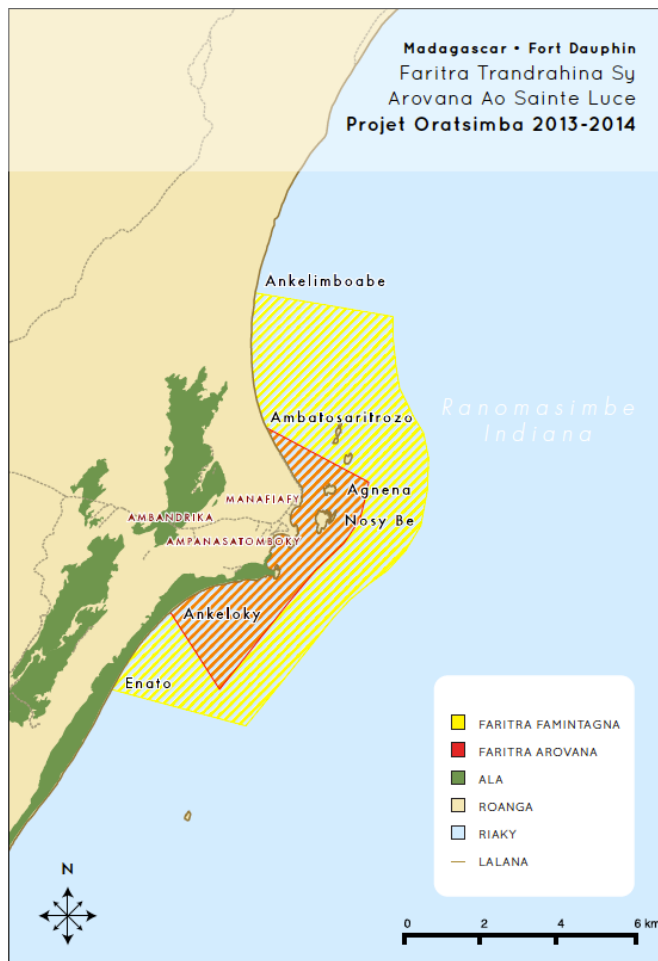
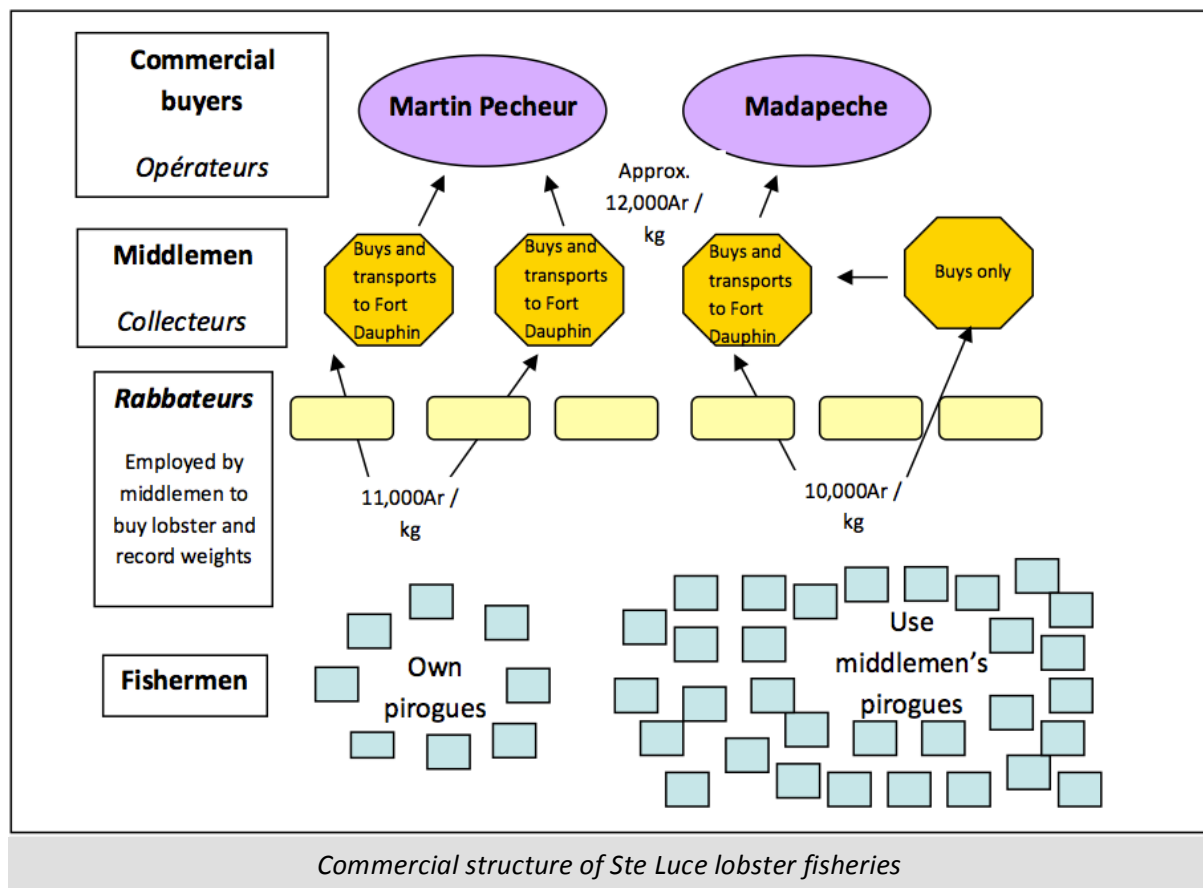


Figure 01: Azafady map of the Sainte Luce fishing zone (in yellow) and the VNTZ (in red). See section 4.7.

However, Ste Luce and its surroundings are home to a large proportion of the island's lobster industry. Nearly 50% of Madagascar's annual national spiny lobster catch is landed on the 150 km stretch of coastline between Sandraviny and Fort Dauphin each year – and Ste Luce is the single most important lobster fishing village in the region (Sabatini et al., 2007). Historical data provided by the Unité de Recherche Langoustière (URL) – which accords with earlier research in the region by Azafady – suggests that fishers living in the hamlets which make up Ste Luce catch approximately 18 tonnes of spiny lobster each year, 10% of the national total. These lobsters overwhelmingly belong to the species *Panulirus homarus* and *Panulirus japonicus*.

Lobster are caught by small teams of fishers using handmade lobster traps

and are landed at two natural harbours from traditional wooden *pirogues*, or canoes. The pirogues are often owned by middlemen known as *collecteurs*, whose local *rabbateurs* purchase lobster directly from the fishers on the beach at set prices. The *collecteurs* transport it to Fort Dauphin before *opérateurs*, chiefly the companies Martin Pêcheur and Madapêche, export to Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Japan. In an area of extreme poverty such as Anosy, it is little wonder that lobster fishing is a core income generating activity for more than 80% of Sainte Luce's local population (Sabatini et al., 2007) and that the number of fishers has exploded from just 10 in 1950 to well over 600 at present (Azafady, 2008). The pressure to catch lobster and the increasing numbers of fishers, including immigrants from outside the area, means that many fishers no longer respect the *dina*, or traditional rules of the fishing ground, which forbids the use of modern fishing equipment such as spearguns or fine mesh nets.



While Madagascar's pre-coup government rapidly increased the number of terrestrial protected areas, progress towards protecting the island's marine resources and biodiversity has been slower. A number of temporary and permanent Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have been set up over the past decade, but they are under-policed and their coverage does not approach the minimum of 20% - 30% coastline protection recognised as necessary to maintain ecosystem resilience (IUCN, 2005). Furthermore, none exist in the southeast of the country. In recent years, over-fishing, illegal practices and increasingly unpredictable weather patterns have started to render Ste Luce's lobster industry and its associated livelihoods unsustainable. In addition, demands on forest resources for fishing equipment such as lobster traps and paddles has placed even more pressure on the area's already highly degraded but biologically important littoral forest fragments. Despite increasing numbers of fishers working in the region, qualitative evidence and local perception both suggest that the long-term trend is for smaller annual lobster catches indicative of a shrinking lobster population, with the total annual catch approximately halving between 1995 and 2005. While it is hard to accurately predict in the absence of directly-observed population data, it has been suggested that Ste Luce's lobster population is at imminent risk of collapse (Sabatini et al., 2007).

3.2 Overview of activities

The pilot phase of Project Oratsimba was implemented in Ste Luce in June 2013, with the goal of supporting sustainable local management of the lobster fishing industry and averting further degradation to lobster populations through the creation of a Locally-Managed Marine Area (LMMA) around Ste Luce. The project involved the following activities:

- Establishment of the Riaky ('Sea') Committee to represent the community of Ste Luce in all matters pertaining to local marine resources and to develop and enforce an updated dina
- Regular meetings of a Steering Committee involving local and national stakeholders including Azafady, Groupement des Operateur de Langouste Du Sud (GOLDS), URL, the President of the Union de Pêcheur Ste Luce, the Director of Direction Régionale de Pêche et du Resource Halieutique (Taolagnaro) (DRPRH) and a researcher from the Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines (IHSM)
- A visit by a representative selection of Ste Luce fishers and ONG Azafady staff to Blue Ventures' (BV) Velondriake octopus management scheme in Toliara
- Support to the Riaky Committee and community in establishing a Voluntary No Take Zone (VNTZ)
- Support to the Riaky Committee to promote adherence to the national law regarding the closed season for lobster and the release of undersized lobsters or gravid females.
- Mapping of the Ste Luce fishing area, agreement on the location of the VNTZ and marking of the VNTZ with buoys
- Coordination with URL to collect data on lobster populations and catch size / nature in the Ste Luce fishing area, both at the outset of the project as a baseline and at later stages, to evaluate the effect of the VNTZ
- Work with the community to identify alternative livelihood activities which could be undertaken year-round and/or during the annual closed season for lobster.

Additionally, Project Oratsimba has involved:

- Production of a video to explain and celebrate the project activities
- Monitoring and evaluation activities and communication with the community regarding the aims and progress of the project

4. Project Activities

4.1. Establishment of the Riaky Committee

While the project as originally envisaged involved Azafady providing support to pre-existing fishers' groups, it became clear at the outset of the project that these groups existed more as legal entities than as functioning community bodies. Set up in the early 2000's to claim funding from the World Bank's Programme Sociale de Développement Rural (PSDR), none had been active in the previous decade and all were made up of residents from just one of the three hamlets that form Ste Luce. Instead of attempting to revive these dormant groups, in July 2013 Azafady supported the community to set up the Riaky Committee – a 15-strong committee of local fishers. Five fishers were nominated from each of the three hamlets, to ensure that it was representative of the entire community. The committee's primary responsibility has been to develop, implement and enforce a new dina governing acceptable lobster fishing.

While the Riaky Committee has been successful in developing the new dina, along with fishing area mapping and buoy placement (see sections 4.4. and 4.7.) enforcement of the dina has proved to be more of a challenge. Compensation for the committee's time spent patrolling was not budgeted as a part of the project and without compensation or a dedicated pirogue, the committee has reported feeling ill-equipped and unsupported to conduct this activity. The lack of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials (see section 4.6.) has also contributed to the committee's low morale and perceived lack of support. Without formal enforcement powers until the dina is legally ratified (see section 4.4.) the committee rely on community recognition of their authority, which would be increased by 'official' garments such as T-shirts and caps (which is how the closely analogous Comité de Base (COBA) forest police identify themselves). Members have spoken of feeling embarrassed by their lack of authority and threatened by a minority of Ste Luce residents who disapprove of the new dina.

Unfortunately, whether or not funding is awarded by SmartFish for a further phase of Project Oratsimba, a funding hiatus following the completion of this phase of the project is inevitable as funding is not in place for immediate follow-on. Therefore, DRPRH has agreed to take on responsibility for the Riaky Committee and the committee is to be rebranded as the 'Sea Brigade'. Although the Riaky Committee / Sea Brigade will receive half of any fines paid for infraction of the dina once it is legally ratified, this could be some time in the future and – even once the dina is formally in place – this income is not likely to sustain the committee indefinitely. Therefore, DRPRH will apply to the mining company QIT Madagascar Minerals (QMM) for funding towards compensation to the Sea Brigade for enforcing the dina and supporting DRPRH locally.

Fortunately, despite morale issues due to the lack of IEC materials and the uncertainty over the future of the committee, the members still seem motivated by the project and have recently taken the initiative in producing an action plan and a timetable detailing times and regions for members to patrol, indicating commitment to continuing their work beyond this phase of the initiative.

4.2. Steering Committee meetings

The Steering Committee aims to bring together stakeholders involved in the lobster fisheries at Ste Luce to promote Project Oratsimba, gain stakeholder buy-in and to elicit suggestions for improvements to the project or possible future activities.

While the committee was supposed to meet on a monthly basis, in reality this proved to be impractical due to scheduling constraints of key stakeholders (particularly with presidential elections taking place in late 2013). Instead, four meetings took place over the course of the project: one in each of July, October and December 2013 and a fourth in February 2014.

Steering Committee minutes for July were sent independently as a first report. Steering Committee minutes for October were included with December's interim report and the minutes for the Steering Committee in December and February can be found in Appendices 1 and 2.

4.3. BV cross-visit to Toliara



Azafady staff on the BV cross-visit

In mid-July 2013, a three day cross visit to the Velondriake Project took place. Azafady staff and four fishers from Ste Luce visited BV's octopus management project to share experiences and to learn from a LMMA project that successfully marries sustainable community management of marine resources with alternative livelihood provision. Azafady staff gained insight into the factors that made the project a success and the fishers were inspired by the example of a sustainably managed yet

profitable fishing ground.

A complete report on the visit was included with September's interim report.

4.4. Development of Dina

The new Ste Luce dina has been developed by the Riaky Committee through a traditional process of *kabary* (community discussion). The previous dina contained several outdated articles and, lacking any legal basis, put Ste Luce fishers at a disadvantage because outsiders

were free to ignore it while fishing in the Ste Luce fishing area. Since July 2013, Azafady has been supporting the Riaky Committee to develop an updated dina, taking into account the newly-created VNTZ, removing unnecessary provisions from the previous dina and re-emphasising the national law (see section 4.5.). Azafady has also supported the committee in ratifying the updated dina, both at the community level within Ste Luce and more widely on a formal, legal basis.

In early September, a draft dina prepared by the Riaky Committee was discussed with over 100 members of the community, including the *Chef Fokontany* (Head of the Village). The resulting 26 article dina, signed by the Chef Fokontany, was sent to DRPRH and from there to the Anosy regional tribunal. The regional tribunal returned the dina along with suggestions to bring it closer into line with national law and a second community meeting was held in late October, to discuss and ratify the revised dina, now 45 articles in length. This meeting was attended by approximately 400 local fishers, along with representatives from Azafady, SmartFish, GOLDS and DRPRH. Some provisions were controversial, particularly those relating to national laws that were previously unknown in Ste Luce: banning the use of mosquito nets in river fishing (a subsistence activity typically carried out by women but which is actually illegal) and a minimum lobster size of 20 cm, rather than the well-known previous minimum of 18 cm (articles 12 and 13). Nevertheless, the dina was passed and is now awaiting the signature of the Mayor of Mahatalaky (head of Mahatalaky Rural Commune, in which Ste Luce is located) before it proceeds to DRPRH and the Anosy regional tribunal for a second time, after which it will be signed again locally in Ste Luce, Mahatalaky, Fort Dauphin and by the local *gendarmerie* (military police).

Following the opening of the lobster season, at the culmination of the first end-of-project meeting a ceremony was held to strengthen community adherence to the dina (see section 4.10.).

Minutes of October's community meeting in which the revised dina was discussed can be found in December's interim report and a full copy of the updated dina (in Malagasy) can be found in Appendix 3.

4.5. Reinforcing National Law

National law dictates both the size and nature of lobsters that may be legally caught, and the time of year that lobster fishing may take place. Enforcing the law is a challenge, with little state infrastructure in place to catch and punish offenders and compelling financial incentives for fishers to flout the law.

Research undertaken around Fort Dauphin on behalf of QMM in 2005 suggested that few undersized lobsters (< 18 cm at the time that the research was published) are taken by local fishers and, of those, the majority were slightly smaller than the minimum size (Sylvester, 2005). However, Project Oratsimba's recent baseline study in Ste Luce painted a different

picture. Despite the official ‘catch and release’ policy for unsuitable individuals and an updated minimum size of 20 cm, undersized lobsters as small as 11 cm are frequently being sold to rabbateurs and collecteurs without challenge from either the opérateurs that ultimately buy the lobsters and export them, or from state regulatory bodies. In addition, verbal reports suggest that gravid females may often have their eggs removed and replaced with sand before they are sold on.



A child removes eggs from a gravid female, in a photograph taken in Ste Luce in 2011, prior to the beginning of Project Oratsimba

While Project Oratsimba’s baseline study of Ste Luce fishers showed broad support for the idea of a closed season to allow lobster populations time to recover, community perception was that the current closure period is at the wrong time of year. Prior to 2004, the closed season ran from January to March. Since 2004, the closed season has run from October to December. This change has proved unpopular in Ste Luce, as the previous closure period corresponded to cyclone season, when fishing is more dangerous and fishing opportunities are naturally fewer. Additionally, many fishers believe that the previous closure period corresponded better to the peak in number of gravid females than the current, earlier closure period. It was anticipated that data collection by URL would firmly establish the ideal closed season, but unfortunately this research did not take place (see section 4.8.).

The new dina aims to support and reinforce national law. The dina explicitly does not contradict or supersede national law (article 9). Within the dina, national prohibitions on fishing with fine nets (article 12) and taking undersized lobsters or gravid females are

repeated (article 13), and the national closed season for lobster is reiterated (article 1) in addition to the much longer closed season of the VNTZ (article 23).

In future, assuming that they are provided with adequate support (see section 4.1.) the Riaky Committee will monitor the fishing zone and report violations of both the dina and the law to the appropriate authorities.

4.6. IEC materials and awareness raising

To raise awareness of both the revised dina and the national law, and to support the community in respecting them, SmartFish agreed to provide IEC materials designed by Azafady and SmartFish which visually detail the new dina and re-emphasise the provisions of the law. These included T-shirts and caps with a variety of slogans which would be given to the Riaky Committee and other key individuals in Ste Luce; posters and leaflets displaying the entire dina, to be distributed in Ste Luce; waterproof vinyl stickers with individual articles of the dina that can be stuck to buoys, pirogues, etc; and two large posters to be displayed at the two pirogue launching sites, each of which will show a map of the fishing zone and VNTZ (see sections 3.1. and 4.7.) as well as the entire dina. However, at the time of writing these materials have still not been made available to Azafady, despite the pilot phase of the project coming to an end. As a result, aside from community meetings to discuss the dina, the only promotion given to the new rules so far has been a series of 20 awareness-raising radio broadcasts on two local radio stations based in Fort Dauphin which residents of Ste Luce are known to follow. Some confusion over the new dina rules is already present in the community, implying that the sooner that the IEC materials are available to prevent the spread of misinformation, the better. However, as there is still no date for the delivery of these materials, these will now be distributed outside of the project timeframe – causing difficulties not only in terms of community motivation and understanding of the dina, but also in terms of the lack of budget available for delivering this activity.

4.7. Mapping and marking of the VNTZ

In October, URL secured the use of a boat to map the Ste Luce fishing area and the proposed VNTZ. A week of bad weather forced URL to abandon the attempt and ultimately members of the Riaky Committee along with Azafady staff and volunteers used the boat and Azafady's GPS equipment to map both areas later in the month. A media specialist at Azafady subsequently interpreted the GPS data to produce the finished map (see section 3.1.). The map was displayed to fishers and discussed at the major sea dina meeting in October and, having been ratified by the community along with the dina, the map was subsequently used in the design of the IEC posters which will eventually be displayed at the pirogue launching sites (see section 4.6.).

In addition to the VNTZ mapping, 150 buoys were produced by Azafady volunteers in November to visually mark out the area in the sea. Each buoy is constructed from a concrete base that acts as an anchor, attached by rope to a plastic jerry can, which floats on the surface. The buoys are anticipated to last at least one year and their design means that components can be replaced locally and at relatively low cost.



Azafady's Pioneer volunteers pour concrete to produce anchors for buoys

The number of buoys constructed was sufficient to mark the perimeter of the VNTZ every 200 m, although since the Riaky Committee started placement in December, buoys have been placed every 350 m – approximately the distance that a fisher in a pirogue can see in average weather conditions. The Riaky Committee intends to use the surplus to replace buoys that become unmoored (this has happened a number of times already, although it is not clear yet whether this is due to bad weather or to sabotage) and to mark the borders of the whole of the Ste Luce fishing area to deter fishers from neighbouring areas who are subject to different *dinas* from entering.

In late January 2014, the first project closure meeting took place (see section 4.10.). At the end of the meeting, a short ceremony was held to reinforce community acceptance of the *dina* and to avert any bad luck resulting from the placement of buoys marking the VNTZ, which may be considered *fady* (inauspicious) in Malagasy culture.

4.8. Data collection and URL



A recently-landed pirogue with its lobster catch

According to the July 2013 MoU signed between URL and Azafady, URL's *ankateurs* (researchers) were to conduct sub-aqua surveys of lobster populations through dive quadrats and transects in the VNTZ, as well as producing data on catches including species, size and sex of lobsters caught in the general fishing zone. These activities were projected to take 60 days in August

and September 2013 and were to form the quantitative baseline by which the project's effect on lobster populations could be judged. Meanwhile, Azafady would conduct socioeconomic research with local fishers. However, URL were unable to source equipment such as boats or diving gear and could not perform any dive transects, reporting that their budget was not large enough to deliver adequate data. As Azafady was not in a position to provide funding beyond that agreed in the MoU, the planned dive transects did not take place. The catch data that URL eventually delivered was late, pertained to a shorter time

period than that agreed and had major omissions, including an absence of data on lobster length or sex. Much of the data supplied seemed to contradict Azafady's knowledge of the situation on the ground in Ste Luce, derived through the continuous presence of Azafady staff in the village for over a decade. After follow-up by Smartfish and Azafady, URL supplied supplementary data including length and sex of lobsters caught, but this supplementary data was still felt to be insufficiently rigorous.

URL also supplied their own historical and demographic data for Ste Luce, along with historical data collected by DRPRH, both of which aligned much more closely with Azafady's observations. In addition, they provided a scientifically rigorous but outdated report on the general state of the aquatic ecosystem around Fort Dauphin conducted by IHSM in 2002 with funding from FAO. While the IHSM report is excellent, the report is now twelve years out of date and is not specific enough to use as a baseline, either in its geographic focus or in its interest in lobsters, which are not identified by species but categorised along with crabs as 'crustaceans'. Furthermore, the data in the report comes from dive transects which – with the only quantitative data likely to be available for the foreseeable future coming from catch data – does not lend itself to comparison with any data likely to be produced by the project.

One explanation of URL's inability to comply with the project's MoU is that government funding ceased in September and the unit has been unable to pay staff salaries from October onwards. As a further result of lack of funding, URL have been unable to carry out fieldwork during the closed season, despite planning to conduct catch and release studies of lobster populations which may have influenced the timing of the closed season and provided data on the effect of the VNTZ. While funding will apparently be resumed in April, the Director of URL is a political appointee and it may be that the new government will replace him and possibly all of his existing team. Limited funding means that the unit may even be closed outright. In 2014, URL is scheduled to continue project activities in Itapera with Pole Intégré Croissance (PIC) and to conduct a trial lobster breeding box programme in Ste Luce and Ambovombe with GOLDS, funded through Projet d'Appui au Renforcement des Organisations Professionnelles et aux Services Agricoles (AROPA). It remains to be seen whether or not URL will be in a position to take part in any of these initiatives.

Regardless of the reasons for URL's performance, the lack of reliable baseline data means that the pilot phase of the project cannot be judged quantitatively in any meaningful way. This is disappointing as even if dive transects can take place in 2014, later studies of the effect of the VNTZ and the new dina will not have any detailed data gathered prior to their existence for comparison.

December's interim report elaborates on the issues with URL's data collection and contains a summary of both URL's data and the 2002 IHSM report in its appendices.

4.9. Alternative Livelihoods

While the pilot phase of Project Oratsimba has not involved provision of any alternative livelihoods to fishers, alternative livelihoods are a key part of BV's Velondriake project – which reduces pressure on octopus populations in part through reduced reliance on octopus fishing – and are a historically acknowledged need in Ste Luce, where a national closed season leaves lobster fishers with severely constrained income for a quarter of each year. Previous Azafady livelihood initiatives in Ste Luce have included Stitch Sainte Luce, a project now in its second phase that provides embroidery training and materials to local women and sells the products to international visitors to the region. Therefore, during the pilot phase of Project Oratsimba, Azafady conducted socioeconomic research aiming to identify appropriate alternative livelihood activities for fishers during the lobster closed season and/or year-round, which could be implemented in future phases of the project.

Informal socioeconomic research undertaken as part of Project Oratsimba included conversations with the Riaky Committee, the Steering Committee and other stakeholders such as Manoa Enterprise, a social enterprise involved in aquaculture. Other avenues of informal feedback included Azafady's ACP and Stitch programme, Azafady's Local Agent and interviews which took place during the filming of the Oratsimba video (see section 4.10.).

For more structured analysis, eighteen household surveys were carried out and a number of focus groups took place throughout the duration of the project.

An initial round of focus groups was carried out by an Azafady field agent in early December 2013. Adapted from a resource developed by an Azafady community specialist, each focus group used the same format and questions to explore community perceptions of livelihoods in the broadest possible manner and to encourage



Residents of Ste Luce take part in an alternative livelihood focus group

discussion around any form of potentially viable livelihood activity with a range of community members. Four such groups were conducted initially: with the Riaky Committee, a group of fishers, a group of women, and with representatives of official community associations within Ste Luce (fishers, women and youth).

At the suggestion of the steering group, a second round of focus groups took place in February 2014, focusing specifically on livelihoods associated with the sea and marine

resources. The rationale behind this was that the sea is a better and more sustainable resource than either agriculture (although almost all households engage in subsistence farming, the land around Ste Luce is sandy and infertile), or the local forests (which are dwindling and already under unsustainable pressure as a result of projected mining by QMM and increasing local need for firewood and timber). The first of these focus groups took place with local opinion leaders involved in fishing, including the Chef Fokontany, village dignitaries and the teachers at the local school (who fish in order to supplement their small and irregular teaching salaries). The second involved representatives of COBA and FIMPIA and the President of the Union de Pêcheur Ste Luce.

A summary of the results of the first round of focus groups can be found in December's interim report. Notes on the outcome of the second round of focus groups can be found in the 'Lessons Learnt' section of this report (see section 5.5.) and a full summary of the results of the second round of focus groups can be found in Appendix 4.

4.10. Video production, monitoring and evaluation and end-of-project activities



An Azafady media specialist records footage at one of the landing sites in Ste Luce

Since September, Azafady has been filming milestones in the project to produce a film that documents and celebrates Project Oratsimba. This has also involved several interviews with key figures including members of the Steering Committee, members of the Riaky Committee, two rabbateurs, members of Azafady's Stitch project and participants at community meetings, providing insights into their views on the successes and challenges involved. A storyboard for this film can be found in December's interim report.

In addition to these useful insights, Azafady's Project Development team has undertaken monitoring and evaluation activities throughout the project. Over the course of the project, as it became clear that URL's quantitative data was not sufficient to

form a coherent baseline, the Project Development team shifted its focus to Azafady's socioeconomic work, liaising with staff and volunteers to gather data on the livelihoods and perceptions of fishers and their households.

While a single end-of-project meeting in the form of a ‘large village meeting’ or ‘one day workshop’ was planned at the project outset, delays in sourcing IEC materials led to the decision to hold two separate meetings. During the first, held in late January, feedback on the dina was sought, provoking a lively discussion involving local fishers. Progress made throughout the project was celebrated and dignitaries including Director DRPRH, the Vice-Mayor of Mahatalaky and Chef Fokontany all publically declared their commitment to upholding the dina. At the end of the meeting, a short traditional ceremony was held to mark the completion of the extended dina, consolidate the authority of the Riaky Committee to enforce the dina and seek ancestral benefaction for the placement of buoys, which might otherwise be considered fady. This ceremony involved the sacrifice of a zebu (Malagasy cow) which, in the Malagasy context, is recognised to strengthen community buy-in and increase compliance with a dina in the absence of effective state enforcement (Westerman, 2013). A summary of this meeting can be found in Appendix 5.

The second meeting is scheduled to take place with the arrival of the IEC materials. Experience suggests that this will be a major event in the village and it would be inappropriate to declare the end of the pilot project before this point. At the time of writing the IEC materials have not been received and so the second meeting has not yet taken place. Since the meeting will therefore occur outside of the project timeframe, lack of any budget to fund this event means that a smaller meeting will have to suffice.

5. Lessons learnt and recommendations for future phases

5.1 BV cross-visit to Toliara

The BV cross-visit was extremely valuable, both for the fishers involved (who became ambassadors for Project Oratsimba within Ste Luce, having seen the positive effects of a successful LMMA elsewhere) and for the Azafady staff who participated. BV’s project had anticipated and overcome many of the challenges involved in the development of a sustainable fishery, including the importance of legally binding but community produced dinas, proper *fomba* (etiquette) when dealing with Malagasy



Azafady and BV staff in Toliara

communities, the establishment of VNTZs and the role of sustainable alternative livelihood activities. As well as the immediate lessons learnt by the participants, which were shared widely with staff following the visit, the wider lesson that the visit provided was the importance of consulting with other NGOs working in the same project areas and geographic areas to share learning and best practice.

5.2. Stakeholder communication and coordination

Both communication and coordination with stakeholders was challenging during the project, particularly at later stages following the release of the second tranche of funding. Overall, the wide distribution of key roles in the project meant that failure on the part of any one individual partner caused delays for all the other partners and threatened the project's success, outside of the control of Azafady. Furthermore, much of Azafady's resources were spent trying to coordinate different parties with varying levels of investment in the success of the project, when in some cases it may have been quicker and more efficient to deal with partners with whom Azafady already had an established working relationship, or for Azafady to have completed activities directly.

5.2.1. Steering Committee meetings

Coordination of the Steering Committee was extremely challenging. While the meetings were essential to communicate activities, achievements and challenges – as well to share ideas and ensure buy-in from stakeholders – the monthly meetings were frequently delayed and cancelled due to the absence of key stakeholders, especially the Director of DRPRH, whose work schedule often precluded attendance, partly due to upcoming local and presidential elections. However, prior commitments were only part of the issue, as a number of attendees requested perdiems for their participation that had not originally been budgeted for. Following internal and external discussion, it was decided to offer perdiems for later meetings and from this point committee members became more willing to attend and more participative in general, perhaps due to the offer of financial compensation being taken as a gesture of goodwill.

5.2.2. Implementing partners

Azafady's principal partners in the pilot phase of Project Oratsimba were URL and SmartFish. Both needed to deliver critical materials: in the case of URL, baseline data on lobster populations and in the case of SmartFish and their printers, IEC material for distribution within Ste Luce. For different reasons, the deliverables in both cases were late, causing issues on the ground. This structure of distributed responsibility proved unwieldy, with disproportionate resources spent chasing up partners and with little accountability of partners – whether URL, or a printing business in Antananarivo – to the project beneficiaries in Ste Luce.

5.3. Data collection

Highlighting the risks involved with outsourcing key project activities to other partners, URL's performance in collecting data caused concern throughout the project. While this was not necessarily due to factors within URL's control (see section 4.8.), it is also possible that the attraction of significant funding to a chronically under-resourced body caused URL to overlook the practicalities of what it was agreeing to in the MoU. Whatever the cause, the

unfortunate result has been the absence of a scientific baseline by which the project's objectives can be judged.

The absence of any diving activities was a particular issue, as catch data – while useful and suggestive – lacks the reliability of direct observation of lobster populations on the seafloor. Increasing catch sizes could imply either increasing lobster populations (more lobsters available to be caught) or decreasing lobster populations (with more efficient trapping resulting in fewer individuals in the wild). Nevertheless, had the catch data supplied by URL been consistent, comprehensive and reliable, it could have been used as a reasonable scientific baseline, subject to certain caveats. Although Azafady were eventually provided with supplementary datasets that completed and expanded URL's initial report, the data required a great deal of manipulation and analysis to render it useful. Furthermore, none of the data collected by the URL ankateurs was specific to the VNTZ and no data was collected during the lobster closure period in Sainte Luce. Overall, lack of data prevents any useful comparison of lobster populations during and after the closure period and renders it impossible to scientifically judge the effectiveness of the VNTZ, except in the most indirect and general terms. Any future phases of the project will need to rely heavily on the socioeconomic baseline gathered by Azafady at the beginning of the project.



Azafady staff and the Riaky Committee prepare to launch a motorboat to map the VNTZ and fishing area

URL's inability to deliver baseline data was partly due to constraints on the local availability of diving equipment and a boat with a motor. While a suitable boat was found for the mapping of the VNTZ and fishing area (activities which were completed by Azafady and the Riaky Committee for reasons of time, once URL withdrew due to bad weather) no boat was available for the

marking of the VNTZ. This process had to be completed by the Riaky Committee in pirogues, a time-consuming and laborious task that took several months.

Any further stages of the project will require careful planning to avoid issues of this nature. Access to a motorboat during key activities is essential and – if URL closes due to lack of government funding – the project may require a completely different approach involving a new partner, or no partner at all.

5.4. Community participation

Awareness of declining lobster catch is high in and around Ste Luce. From the beginning of Project Oratsimba in June, the project has benefited from excellent levels of support from local fishers and from wider community buy-in.

Community meetings and activities by Azafady and the Riaky Committee have further raised awareness of the project at community level. However, with repeated delays in the receipt of IEC materials, awareness raising may not have been as effective as it could have been. A number of issues could be attributed in part to the absence of IEC materials, particularly during and immediately after the lobster closing season. These include reports of continued illegal activity and suspected damage to some of the VNTZ buoys. These issues may have been prevented had there been more visible advertisement of the new dina articles and maps of the fishing area and VNTZ around Sainte Luce. Azafady Conservation Programme (ACP) volunteers and Azafady's local Project Agent have heard community members discussing the new dina, with many individuals confused as to what it stipulates. Lack of IEC materials has also delayed the ending of the project's pilot phase, as it is inappropriate to formally close the project prior to a large-scale distribution of posters, stickers and clothing to a small and impoverished community – actions that will inevitably be perceived by the community as a major, tangible part of the project.



Fishers take part in an Azafady-organised community meeting

Timely distribution of the IEC materials would also have avoided potentially serious conflict with the Riaky Committee, who are a lynchpin of the project. In addition to feeling under-resourced in terms of compensation and equipment, committee members repeatedly

complained of the lack of an appropriate ‘uniform’ in the form of promised T-shirts and caps to differentiate the members from other fishers. In the absence of a boat or a budget for compensation, the use of IEC materials would have been a cost-effective way to maintain the goodwill and morale of the committee.

Project Oratsimba has reinforced learning from many of Azafady’s projects: working at the community level often requires the involvement of a locally elected committee in environments with little social capital – in which case, trust and good faith on both sides is critical. The Riaky Committee’s role has been to keep open communication with the fishing community in Sainte Luce and to assist in resolving any lobster- or dina-related issues at a local level. The committee also communicates regularly with Azafady’s Project Agent for Ste Luce. For the purposes of clarity, community recognition and to manage expectations, both Azafady and the committee may have benefited from a written description of their role and responsibilities, along with the drafting of an informal MoU.

The community meetings held by Azafady were attended by a significant proportion of the fishing community and fishing industry representatives and were a highly successful component of the project activities. Given that these meetings served to communicate the project activities and discuss the essential changes in lobster management, particularly the elaboration and ratification of the dina, additional meetings of this type may have been beneficial. However, it is important to note the practical challenges involved in coordinating the meetings and the loss of income for fishers attending the meetings, both of which may have limited the number of these events that could have realistically taken place. Overall, the community meetings were extremely helpful in ensuring good communication with the community and increasing motivation, and future project phases would benefit from regular meetings of this type – scheduled and budgeted for appropriately, given the aforementioned constraints.

5.5 Alternative livelihoods

While it was not appropriate to begin alternative livelihood activities during the pilot phase of Project Oratsimba, focus groups and other community engagement that took place succeeded in generating several potential livelihood activities for Ste Luce that could be implemented in future phases.

Focus groups in particular gave insight into community perceptions and local desires, which could inform livelihood strategies. While later focus groups were themed around livelihood activities involving the sea and the river, it was notable that during open discussion stage of these events, participants gave many suggestions related to agriculture and infrastructure in Ste Luce, particularly related to road access, irrigation, fertiliser and the introduction of cash crops, echoing participants in earlier focus groups. A number of focus groups participants suggested carpentry training for fishers, to enable them to build their own pirogues and gain independence from collecteurs.

The eight activities identified by participants in the later focus groups all involved the catching of wild fish and shellfish. This may be because fishers are naturally inclined to imagine more ambitious types of fishing – most of the eight activities required better equipment than that possessed by the fishers at present and it is arguable that the activities would not be any more sustainable than the current lobster industry. For example, one of the eight suggested possibilities was shrimp fishing from the river, a livelihood activity that previously existed in Ste Luce before overfishing with mosquito nets caused the local shrimp population to collapse. Possibilities that were not considered during the focus groups include the trapping of eels in the river (suggested during informal discussions with Manoa Enterprise) or any form of aquaculture. Aquaculture could involve the farming of lobsters, oysters, mussels, sea cucumbers and seaweed, all of which are native to the Ste Luce region. The latter two are profitably farmed as a part of BV's Velondriake project, although video interviews revealed that sea cucumber farming has previously been attempted in Ste Luce with unfortunate results, leaving the community cynical about the product – and perhaps the approach as well.



Alternatives to lobster fishing are not necessarily more sustainable

While suggestions by fishers that they be compensated for releasing gravid females directly into the VNTZ are unfortunately unlikely to be practical, a lobster nursery could provide longterm sustainability to the industry and an appropriate commercial buyer for gravid females. Discussion of this option with a lobster industry expert and with a representative of Martin Pêcheur suggests that while the capital costs involved in launching the initiative would be high, this option could be the most constructive way to ensure the long term sustainability of lobster harvesting in Ste Luce.

Some participants suggested the formation of formal associations and groups to develop livelihood initiatives, but many observed that with low levels of social capital within Ste Luce, a better approach to livelihoods might involve work with individuals and households, to reduce the possibility of corruption or misappropriation endangering project outcomes.

A key lesson with any livelihood intervention, according to the experiences of both Azafady and BV, is the need for long-term support and investment until the activity is truly self-sustaining. Any livelihood activity introduced in future phases of Project Oratsimba will need to be both economically and environmentally sustainable and must have adequate long-term support.

5.6 Specific recommendations for future phases of Project Oratsimba

5.6.1. Shared learning

During future phases of Project Oratsimba, coordinating and sharing learning with other NGOs will improve activity planning and avoid pitfalls. As noted in December's interim report, PIC is currently running a project in Itapera, a village south of Ste Luce, which involves similar activities (including a VNTZ) and a partnership with URL. It may be worth discussing learning and future plans with PIC to develop strategy. If PIC intends to expand their project and has better access to resources than Azafady, it may even be worth considering whether Ste Luce would benefit from Project Oratsimba being incorporated into PIC's project.

5.6.2. Dedicated coordinator

Project Oratsimba has been a complicated, multi-faceted project involving significant coordination challenges even during its relatively small-scale pilot phase. For future phases to be successful – whether focusing on Ste Luce, or scaled up to other areas – recruitment of a dedicated project coordinator in addition to Azafady's Local Agent will be essential to ensure that all parties are coordinated adequately and that objectives are met within project timescales.

5.6.3. Considered and clearly defined roles

A number of issues arose during the course of the pilot phase relating to roles, responsibilities, timescales and compensation to partners. In future, all partners – Azafady, the Steering Committee, the Riaky Committee, SmartFish and URL – should have clearly predefined roles, preferably backed up with MoUs, dictating activities, outputs, timetables and levels of compensation, including perdiems. While this would not have been a panacea for all of the issues encountered in the pilot phase – URL and Azafady had an MoU in place, for example – this would have helped to manage many expectations related to deliverables and reduce the amount of time spent negotiating with partners during the project. This suggestion implies considerable forethought regarding the roles of the various partners involved in the project and, at that point, it would also be worth considering the benefits and hazards associated with devolving project-critical activities to partners that may lack investment and accountability in the success of the project.

5.6.4. Informal channels for dispute resolution

One possible way to improve the communication between stakeholders and Azafady would be to hold more preliminary meetings and informal discussions with all members of the Steering Committee at each of their offices in Fort Dauphin. These meetings would serve to resolve any issues early on and encourage more effective committee meetings by allowing members to each air any grievances and offer feedback on the planned project activities in advance.

5.6.5 Capacity building

As this report has made clear, the unsatisfactory performance of URL has caused difficulties throughout the project. During future phases, Azafady's experience as a capacity-building organisation should be utilised in relationships with government partners and QUANGOs, operating under the assumption that support and capacity building will be necessary from the outset, given the ongoing lack of state capacity in Madagascar. In this way, unrealistic expectations can be avoided and the practices and resilience of partners such as URL can be improved.

5.6.6. Access to motorboat and dive equipment

For a marine-based project involving planned activities such as dive transects, GPS mapping, distribution of buoys and patrolling of fishing areas, a boat with a motor is prerequisite. All future phases of the project should budget for temporary or permanent access to a boat. If dive studies of the seafloor are to take place, it may be worth recruiting staff or volunteers from abroad with suitable training and equipment, or coordinating with another NGO in the area with access to qualified staff and equipment.

5.6.7. Community involvement

Many of the successes of the pilot phase are due to the exceptional degree to which the community engaged with the project. The dina, for example, could not have been developed so comprehensively without the input of a wide cross-section of Ste Luce society. Furthermore, without this level of involvement, the updated dina would not have been respected to the extent that it has been. With the hiatus in funding to support the Riaky Committee and fishers of Ste Luce, the risk is that motivation will decrease and difficulties inspiring the community during future activities, if the community associates the project with a lack of support and reliability. Future phases of Project Oratsimba should aim to maintain continuity of funding and should include a high level of community involvement and engagement through regularly scheduled community meetings.

6. Conclusions

Several challenges were encountered during the pilot phase of Project Oratsimba, notably the lack of a scientific baseline from URL and lack of IEC materials for distribution to the community. Despite these setbacks, in many other respects the pilot phase has been a success. A VNTZ has been agreed by the community, mapped and marked with buoys. An updated dina has been developed, ratified by the community and is awaiting formal approval to cement its legal status. Research into alternative livelihoods for the fishers of Ste Luce has provided a number of promising findings which could inform future phases and lessons have been learnt project-wide. Levels of participation throughout the project have been high, with outstanding community engagement. In particular, the Riaky Committee, established at the project outset, have put significant effort into discharging every aspect of their role and it seems that the committee will continue to patrol the VNTZ and enforce the dina with the support of DRPRH.

Lobster management in Ste Luce is challenging, with few formal structures in place to prevent illegal activity and maintain sustainability. The Malagasy state does not at present have the capacity to effectively enforce national law, leaving enforcement in the hands of impoverished fishermen and commercially-minded lobster buyers, neither of whom have short-term incentives to maintain sustainable lobster stocks. Appealing to shared benefit and sacrifice is not always persuasive in a society with little social capital – therefore, enforcement of community norms requires careful consideration of incentives, both individual and community-wide, along with respect for the Malagasy concepts of fomba and fady. Building the independence and resilience of Ste Luce will also require alternative livelihood strategies, which are urgently needed to reduce pressure on lobster populations and provide fishers and their dependents with a stable source of income year-round.

APPENDIX 1: Minutes of the Steering Committee for the Sainte Luce Lobster Fisheries Project

Date: 16th December 2013.

Location: Azafady Office

Attendees: Three Azafady staff, Two URL representatives, Mr Rabenevanana Manwai (IHSM/URL)

Apologies: GOLDS, Director of DRPRH, President de l'Union des Pêcheur of Ste Luce.

Introduction

The meeting was facilitated and opened by Mr Ellis, Head of Environment and Conservation, ONG Azafady. Mr Manwai of IHSM was invited to attend the meeting to share his experience on marine resource management. The Azafady Local Agent for Ste Luce explained achievements to date and much of the meeting was spent discussing alternative livelihoods for fishers.

Marine resource management

Mr Manwai observed that from his experience locally and internationally, alternative livelihoods for fishers should focus around the sea. Mr Manwai suggested that implementing a captive lobster nursery in the vicinity of Ste Luce would benefit fishers. Mr Manwai speculated that fishers would find it hard to adapt to terrestrial livelihood activities and would not be inclined to try them. Mr Manwai suggested various other possible alternatives such as eel farming and noted that all non-lobster activities will require negotiation with exporters.

Dina and VNTZ

It was agreed that Azafady and the Riaky Committee, supported by local fishers, will place buoys around the VNTZ before the opening of lobster season in January. Mr Ellis updated the committee on the progress of dina ratification, explaining that the dina is complete and has been approved by DRPRH and is now with the Mayor of Mahatalaky for his signature. The Mayor will deliver a communal decree to approve the VNTZ on his authority and will send the dina to tribunal in Fort Dauphin for final ratification.

Material for lobster traps

The committee discussed alternative and more sustainable materials for lobster trap construction. The committee suggested bamboo fibre as an option. Based on experience in the region, URL technician Mr Nambole pointed out that fishers dislike bamboo because it is sharp.

Activities from December onwards

- Further alternative livelihood identification
- Reinforcement of the dina in Ste Luce
- Training of the Riaky Committee and work towards official status
- Interviews and filming
- Translation of the dina into two languages and one dialect
- Radio awareness and education regarding the VNTZ
- Further research on lobster populations

APPENDIX 2: Minutes of Steering Committee meeting For Project Oratsimba

Date: 12th February 2014

Location: DRPRH, Libanona, Fort Dauphin

Attendees: URL, AZAFADY, Director of DRPRH

Apologies: GOLDS, President de l'Union des Pêcheur of Ste Luce.

Introduction

The meeting was facilitated and opened by Mr Ellis, Head of Environment and Conservation, ONG Azafady. Mr Ellis provided a recap of project activities to date, especially those conducted since the last Steering Committee meeting in December. Much of the meeting was spent discussing challenges for the future and ways in which the members of the committee could ensure the project's sustainability.

Riaky Committee

The participants agreed that the committee needs to become financially independent and able to operate autonomously as soon as possible. One funding mechanism under discussion was the provision within the dina that the Riaky Committee receives half of all fines levied.

Riaky Committee to be supported by DRPRH

DRPRH announced that they will take control of the Riaky Committee at the close of the project, to ensure continued funding and instruction. The committee will continue to enforce the dina and report and infractions to DRPRH. DRPRH anticipates that they will approach local stakeholders to seek financial support, particularly QMM.

Continued support to the LMMA and VNTZ

Mr Ellis observed that in the absence of continued funding, although Azafady will no longer financially support the committee, it may be possible for some natural resource management activities to continue as a part of other Azafady projects, such as Project Miaro. URL and DRPRH indicated that they would continue to support any continuing project activities in this eventuality.

Upcoming challenges

The committee then discussed upcoming challenges. These challenges largely relate to the fact that – at least in the short term - funding for the project is coming to an end. Mr Ellis noted that the Riaky Committee is not yet ready to take over total responsibility for the management of the VNTZ and committee members agreed that the Riaky Committee will need support from DRPRH. All enforcement of the dina should be backed by the DRPRH, who should intervene if necessary.

Compensation to the Riaky Committee

The Riaky Committee have asked that they be compensated for each patrol undertaken, as it reduces the amount of time that they have available to perform their normal livelihood activities. The Steering Committee members saw this as reasonable, given the Riaky Committee's commitment to the security of the VNTZ.

Continued support to Ste Luce community

The committee discussed other aspects of the project that could continue, given sufficient support. The discussion concluded all participants agreeing that on the need for a motorboat for

the Riaky Committee, along with financial training and capacity building to enable the Riaky Committee to produce a budget for their activity and approach local funders.

Alternative Livelihoods

The committee then discussed the results of the most recent focus group and considered each livelihood in detail. There was broad support for the idea of marine-based activities, as suggested during the previous committee meeting in December, which many in attendance had missed due to other commitments.

Shrimp

Committee members observed that buyers do not consider the quality of shrimp in Ste Luce to be high. The size of the shrimp is unconventional and Ste Luce cannot produce a quantity that is competitive with other areas. Promoting this sector would require a high level of investment and technical support.

Squid and octopus fishing

The waters around Ste Luce are rich in squid and octopus but local fishers do not have any experience in exploitation of this resource. The URL technician suggested that the fishers could be trained to hunt and trap squids and claimed that the practice could generate significant income for fishers.

Mussel farming

Mussels have various uses in Ste Luce. Along with consuming them directly, fishers use mussels as lobster bait and even spend money to buy them from other villages. It was suggested that aquaculture of mussels could differentiate Ste Luce from other villages in the region. Farming mussels is not challenging but technical training to fishers would be necessary.

Oyster

Ste Luce has a healthy reef that is rich in oysters. DRPRH highlighted that represents a valuable livelihood opportunity. The law does not prohibit any form of oyster exploitation and he would encourage fishers to consider this activity.

Coconut palm plantation

Unrelated to the sea, participants discussed this as a short-term, midterm and long-term opportunity for Ste Luce, pointing out that there is a market for coconut. It was observed that Ste Luce would need to invest in good quality stock to ensure consistent sales in the future.

Agriculture and animal husbandry

The committee discussed the opportunities within small-scale agricultural projects and the rearing of chicken and ducks. However, the committee did not consider these to be viable long-term livelihood options for Ste Luce.

Second end-of-project meeting

The meeting closed Mr Ellis outlined plans for the second and final end-of-project community meeting, to be held upon receipt of the IEC materials from SmartFish.

APPENDIX 3: DINAM-POKONOLONA MIFEHY NY RANOMASINA AO MIN'NY FOKONTANY MANAFIAFY (Sainte Luce), KAOMININA AMBANIVOHitry MAHATALAKY, DISTRICT TAOLAGNARO

-FARITRA ANOSY-

TOKO I: TANJONA ANKAPOBENY: Fitantanana maharitra sy mahomby izay andraisan'ny fokonolona anjara feno amin'ireo Harena An-dranomasina sy Faritra Arovana ho an'ny Langouste.

TOKO II: FAMARITANA:

Andininy faha 01:

Araka ireo didy aman-dalàna manodidina ny DINA, lalàna mankatò ary manaiky azy ho isan'ny lalàna velona:

- Lalàna famaizana (code penal: article 472 andalana faha 7 sy faha 8).
- Lalàna laharana faha 94-008 mifehy ny fandaminana sy anjara asan'ireo vondrom-bahoaka itsinjaram-pahefana.

- Lalàna laharana faha 96-025 tamin'ny 30 Septambra 1996 mikasika ny fitantanana ifotony ireo loharanon-karena voajanahary azo havaozina; andininy faha 49 hatramin'ny 53.
- Lalàna laharana faha 2001-004 manankery amin'ny fametrahana ny Komity Mpanatanteraka ny DINA eny ifotony izay hany rafitra mampiantra ny DINA.
- Didim-panjakana laharana faha 2005-012 tamin'ny 03 Martsa 2004 mikasika ny fandaminana sy ny anjara andraikitry ny Fokontany.
- Hitsivolana laharana faha 1993-022, tamin'ny 04 May 1993 mikasika ny fitsipika mifehy ny fanjonoana sy fiompiana anaty rano
- Didim-panjakana laharana 1994-112 tamin'ny 18 Febroary 1994 mikasika ny fandaminana ankapobeny ny fanjonoana andranomasina
- Didim-panjakana laharana 2003-1119, tamin'ny tamin'ny 02 Desambra 2003 mikasika ny fitsipika sy ny fotoana fitrandrahana ny «Langouste» na Orantsimba.

Andininy faha 02:

Ny rano sy ny harena voajanahary ao anatin'ny fananan'ny Fanjakana noho izany izy dia mijanona ho fananam-panjakana hatrany. Ireo fe-petra ampiasaina dia tsy maintsy mifanaraka amin'ny lalam-panjakana mifehy ny rano sy ny harena ao anatin'ny (ohatra fampiasana fitaovam-panjonoana). Toy izany koa ny fanaovana asa fikarohana dia ekena fa tsy maintsy mahazo fahazoan-dalana avy amin'ny tompon'andraikitry ny Fiadidiana ny Jono sy ny Harena Anaty Rano sy ny Biraon'ny Komity Mpitantana. Raha misy tsy fanarahana izany dia iharan'ny Vonodina.

Andininy faha 03:

Araka ny fivoriana ny Fokonolona sy ny Komity Mpampihatra ny DINA nifanesy tany amin'ny tanana telo dia Ambandrika, Ampanasatomboka, Manafiafy momba ny fitantanana momba ny fametrahana Faritra Arovana sy fitantanana "Langouste" na ireo karazan'orana ao amin'ny faridranomasin'ny Manafiafy tamin'ireto daty ireto:

- Folo Jolay telo ambinifolo sy roa arivo (10 - 07 - 2013),
- Efatra ambinifolo n'ny volana Jolay telo ambinifolo sy roa arivo (14 - 07 - 2013),

- Sivy ambinifolo Aogositra telo ambinifolo sy roa arivo (09 - 08 - 2013),
- Telo ambinifolo Aogositra telo ambinifolo sy roa arivo (13 - 08 -2013)
- Telo Septambra telo ambinifolo sy roa arivo (03 - 09 - 2013)
- Ny andron'ny iraka ambitelompolo Oktobra telo ambinifolo sy roa arivo (31 Oktobra 2013) teto amin'ny Fokontany Manafiafy (Sainte Luce), Kaominina Ambanivohitry Mahatalaky, izay notarihin'ny Sefo Fokontany, ireo Komity Mpamolavola ny DINA ary natrehin'ny.
- Talem-paritry ny Jono sy ny Harena Anaty Rano, eto amin'ny Faritra Anosy
- Ireo Ray aman-dreny be an-tanana
- Ny teknisiana, mpandrindra sy mpanentana ao amin'ny tetik'asa Oratsimba, ONG Azafady - URL
- sy ireo Mpiara-miombon'antoka ara-barotra mpividy sy mpanondrana vokatry "Langouste" dia:

Niarahan'ny fokonolona nankatò ny DINA rehefa avy novolavolain'ireo vahoaka isan-tanana nanomboka avy ao Manafiafy, Ampanasatomboka ary Ambandrika ka narindran'ny Komity Mpamolavola sy Mpampihantra ny DINA nandritra ny fifampidinihina ary niadiana hevitra teo anatrehin'ny Talem-paritry ny Jono sy ny harena anaty rano eto amin'ny Faritra Anosy .

Toy izao ny mombamomba ireo DINA voavolavola:

TOKO III: ZAVA-KENDRENA:

Andininy faha 04:

Natsangana ity DINA ity mba:

- Hanamafisana ny fitantanana maharitra ireo harena voajanahary an-dranomasina
- Ho fanatsarana ny faripeanian'ireo mpanjono ao amin'ny Fokontany
- Hampiharana ny Paikadim-pitantanana sy ireo Drafitr'asa mifanaraka amin'ny Laharampahamehana mba hisian'ny tombontsoa ho an'ny tsirairay, ny tokan-trano ary ny fokonolona eto Sainte Luce amin'ny alalan'ny hifehezana ny fitantanana, fampiasana ary fiarovana ny toerana ho tantanina sy harovana ary trandrahina ary ireo harena ao anatin'ny.
- Hanamafisana ny fitantanana ny Faritra Arovana An-dranomasina

TOKO IV: NY VOAKASIKY NY DINA:

Andininy faha 05:

Natao ifampifehezan'ny Fokonolona eto anatin'ny faritry Sainte Luce ity DINA ity izay ahitana tanana telo (3), Manafiafy, Ampanasatomboka ary Ambandrika noho izany dia azo ampiharina amin'ny tsirairay izay monina sy mivahiny ao.

Andininy faha 06:

Ny olona avy ivelan'ny faritry Sainte Luce na avy lavitra na akaiky dia iharan'ity dina ity ary tsy maintsy manaraka ireo fepetra napetraka ato anatin'ity DINA.

Andininy faha 07:

Ny mpivahiny rehetra hanao asa an-dranomasina dia tsy maintsy miseho ka mampahafantatra ny mombamomba azy sy ny tokatrano hivahiniany ao amin'ny Chef de Quartier n'ny Sainte Luce sy amin'ny Komity Mpitantana ny ranomasina.

Andininy faha 08:

Raha misy hadisoana na fandikana ity DINA ity ataon'ny mpivahiny nefa tsy nandalo tao amin'ny fokontany izy dia iharan'ny Vonodia mitovy aminy izay tompon-tany mampiantrano io vahiny io.

TOKO V: FE-PETRA MOMBAN'NY FAMPIHARANA NY DINA:

Andininy faha 09:

Ny DINA dia tsy natao hifanipaka amin'ny lalàna velona eto amin'ny tany sy ny firenena, ka noho izany dia tsy misakana ny fampiharana ireo lalàm-panjakana ny fisiany.

Andininy faha 10:

Ny fandikana ity DINA ity dia mitarika ny fampiharana ny sazy voafaritra ao amin'ny "VONODINA", toy ny fanefana na fandoavana onitra ara-bola na omby mifanaraka amin'ny hadiasoana vita.

TOKO VI: DINA AMPIHARINA AMIN'NY FARITRA ITANTANANA KARAZAN'ORANA:

Andininy faha 11:

Manana Velarana folo kilaometatra toradroa (10,2km²), araka ny tapakin'ny fokonolona, ny Faritra Arovana hitantanana ny "Langouste" na ireo karazan'orana izay hita ao amin'ny saritany ka voafaritra toy izao:

Andrefana: Moron-dranomasina

Atsimo: Vaton'ny Ankeloky

Avaratra: Vaton'ny Ambatosaritrozo

Ny faritra andrefana sy ny Antsinanana dia ho faritana amin'ny fitaovana hita maso amin'ny alalan'ny fampiasana fitaovana mitsingevana (Ohatra: Boué sns...) na famantarana voa-janahary tsy miova hita maso (Ohatra: haram-bato, tokon'osy, toeram-panjonoana).

Andininy faha 12:

Tsy azo atao ny mampiasa fitaovana toy ny harato, vovo, masque, basim-pia ao anatin'ny faritra natao hiarovana ireo "karazan'orana" rehetra mandritra ny fotoana ikatonany. Azo atao tsara anefa ny mamintana amin'ny fomba nentim-paharazana ao anatin'io faritra io mandritra ny fotoana rehetra.

Andininy faha 13:

Tsy azo atao ny mihaza sy mitrandraka ireo Langouste manana halavana latsaky ny 20cm na ireo mitondra atody mandritra ny fotoam-panjonoana rehatra.

Andininy faha 14:

Tsy azao atao ny mijiriky na mihiriky amin'ny fari-dranomasina arovana sy ireo faritra noferan'ny fokonolona tsy azo anaovana izany izay hita amin'ny faritra fampiasa andavanandro.

Andininy faha 15:

Tsy azo atao ny mampiasa ny fitaovana ankoatry ny "vovo" ao anatin'ny faritra voatokana ho an'ny fitrandrahana Langouste mandritra ny fotoana ivohàn'ny faritra arovana ato amin'ny faritry Sainte Luce.

Andininy faha 16:

Tsy azo atao ny mampiasa na mametraka harato amin'ny toerana natokana ho an'ny mpaminta. Ny fandikana izany dia mitarika fanasaziana sy figejana ny fitaovana nampiasaina sy ny vokatra azo.

Andininy faha 17:

Tsy azo atao ny mandeha mamintana amin'ny alina (magnalina/tora-sotro) raha tsy mampandre sy miseho amin'ireo komity ao an-tanana misy azy ka nahazo alalana hanao izany mba hanarahana maso ny fitaovana ampiasaina mandritra ny famintanana. Ity andininy ity dia ampiharina ihany koa amin'ny fari-dranomasina hafa ivelan'ny Faritra Arovana (Vatoharan'ny Enato atsimo ary Ankilimboabe avaratra).

Andininy faha 18:

Raha misy kosa olona mahita ny fandikana io DINA io ka voaporofa nefa tsy mampandre na mampahalala an'ireo Komity Mpampihantra ny DINA dia midika ho mpiray tsikombakomba, ka iharan'ny Vonodina mitovy izy.

TOKO VII: FANDOAVANA NY VONODINA:

Andininy faha 19:

Ny Komity Mpampihatra ny DINA no tompon'andraikitra voalohany amin'ny fanapahakevitra ny tokony hampiharana na tsia ny DINA.

Andininy faha 20:

Ny fe-potoana andoavana ny Vonodina dia roa (02) andro, ka rehefa tsy vita amin'io fe-potoana io, ny raharaha dia miakatra amin'ny ambaratonga ambony. Ankinina amin'ny Komity tanteraka anefa ny fanampaha-kevitra ny amin'ity farany.

Andininy faha 21:

Raha misy olona mahatratra olona mandika DINA ka manao tatitra izany miaraka amin'ny porofo mazava tsara ary voamarina dia mahazo ny antsasaky (50%) ny Vonodina izy aorian'ny fanonerana izany.

TOKO VIII: SAZY AMPIHARINA ARAKY NY HADISOANA ATAO

Andininy faha 22:

HADISOANA VOAPOROFO	SAZY NA VONODINA AMPIHARINA
Mampiasa harato, vovo, masque amin'ny toerana arovana	Ar 100,000 / isan'olona + Omby iray (01), alainy ny fitaovana ka giazana any amin'ny fokontany ny vokatra koa dia amidy hampiasaina eo amin'ny fokontany ihany koa.
Mihiriky, mampiasa basim-pia amin'ny toerana arovana	Ar 100,000 / isan'olona + Omby iray (01), alainy ny fitaovana ka giazana any amin'ny fokontany ny vokatra koa dia amidy hampiasaina eo amin'ny fokontany ihany koa.
Maminta alina na tora-sotro (nefa tsy nahazo alalana avy amin'ny komity)	Ar 50,000 isan'olona, alaina ny fitaovana ka giazana any amin'ny fokontany, ny vokatra koa dia amidy hampiasaina eo amin'ny fokontany ihany koa.
Mitrandraka Langouste ao anaty toerana arovana mandritra ny vanim-potoana hikatonany	Ar 100,000 isan'olona + Omby iray + miampy figejana ireo fitaovana rehetra, ka giazana any amin'ny fokontany, ny vokatra koa dia amidy hampiasaina eo amin'ny fokontany ihany koa.

Fanamarihana: ny omby aloha amin'ny Vonodina dia vonoina eo anatrehan'ny fokonolona mba ho fanadiovana ny ranomasina sy anatra ho an'ny hafa. Ny vokatra dia amidy ary ho ampiasaina eo amin'ny Fokontany ny vola azo aminy fa ireo fitaovana nogeazana kosa dia miankina amin'ny fifampiraharahana ny mety hamerenana azy indray amin'ny tompony.

TOKO IX: FEPETRA AMIN'NY FARITRA AROVANA LANGOUSTE:**Andininy faha 23:**

Akatona manomboka ny 01 Oktobra hatramin'ny faha 31 Jolay ny Faritra Arovana. Noho izany dia mivoha manomboka ny 01 Aogositra hatramin'ny 30 Septambra isaky ny taona diavina io faritra io.

TOKO X: FANATANTERAHANA NY VONODINA

Andininy faha 24:

Roa (02) andro aorian'ny fanapahakevitry ny Komity Mpampihantra DINA ny fe-potoana farany handoavana ny Vonodina. Ny komity anefa no tompon'andraikitra farany amin'ny fandraisana fanapahan-kevitra na fifampiraharahana, ka atao mitovy ny lanjan'ny fampiharana ho an'ny olona rehetra fa tsy anavahana na iza na iza.

Andininy faha 25:

Ny tsy fandoavana ny Vonodina dia miafara amin'ny fampiakarana ny raharaha eny anivon'ny Ambaratongam-pahefana ara-panjakana nankatoa sy izay andalovan'ity DINA ity.

TOKO XI: IREO KOMITY MPANATANTERAKA NY DINA SY ANDRAIKINY

Andininy faha 26:

Miisa dimy ambinifolo (15) ny isan'ny mpikambana ao amin'ny Komity Mpanatanteraka ny DINA izay voafidy avy isaky ny tanana dia Ambandrika, Ampanasatomboka ary Manafiafy araka izao tabilao izao:

ANARAN'NY KOMITY	ANDRAIKITRA	TANANA
MAKA Andreas	FILOHA	Ambandrika
MAKA Alphin	FILOHA LEFITRA	Ampanasatomboka
SAMBO Bruno	MPITANTSORATRA	Manafiafy
DAMY Augustin	MPITANTSORATRA	Manafiafy
MIHA RETABASON Constant	MPITAMBOLA	Manafiafy

RAMANDRISOA Jean Roger	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ambandrika
SAMBO Gaston	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ambandrika
GUILLAUME	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ambandrika
SOJA Tsimiala	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ambandrika
ALPHONSE	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ampanasatomboka
LAHA Bertholy	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ampanasatomboka
MAURICE	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ampanasatomboka
DODOLY	MPANOLOTSAINA	Ampanasatomboka
FULGENCE	MPANOLOTSAINA	Manafiafy
MIHA Randria	MPANOLOTSAINA	Manafiafy

Andininy faha 27:

Ny firafitry ny Biraon'ny Komity Mpanatanteraka dia ahitana Filoha (1), Filoha Lefitra (1), Mpitambola (1), Mpitan-tsoratra (2). Ny sisa dia voatendry ho Mpanolotsaina avokoa.

1. Ny asan'ny Komity Mpanatanteraka ny DINA

Andininy faha 28:

Ny Komity Mpanatanteraka ny DINA dia rafitra napetraky ny lalàna laharana faha 2001-004 hanatanteraka ny DINA

Andininy faha 29:

Ny Komity dia ahitana Filoha sy Filoha lefitra mba handrindra sy hitantana ny komity

Andininy faha 30:

Mandray ny fitarainana ny filohan'io Komity io ary mandrakitra izany fitarainana izany an-tsoratra

2. Fandinihana raharaha eo anivon'ny Komity

Andininy faha 31:

Ny Filoha no mampiantso ny mpikambana rehetra raha misy fitarainana tonga ao amin'ny Komity

Andininy faha 32:

Ny Komity no mandray fanapaha-kevitra momba ny fitarainana voaray

Andininy faha 33:

Raha misy fahaserotana tsy ahafahana mandray fanapaha-kevitra dia azon'ny komity mampiakatra ny raharaha eny anivon'ny Fitsarana mahakasika ny ady heloka na ady madio

Andininy faha 34:

Tsy maintsy atrehan'ny olona izay enjehina sy ny mpanenjika ny raharaha mandritra ny fanadihadiana sy fitsarana eo anivon'ny Komity Mpanatanteraka sy Mpampihantra ny DINA.

Andininy faha 35:

Raha misy tsy fahafana maika kosa nahazo ilay olona enjehina dia azo atao ihany ny mandinika ny raharaha ary azo ampiharina avokoa ny vonoDINA mifandraika amin'ny heloka vitany amin'ny fandikana ny DINA teo anivon'ny fiaraha-monina na dia tsy eo aza izy ary tsy maintsy tanterahina.

3. Fanatanterahana ny DINA

Andininy faha 36:

Raha toa ka tsy afa-po amin'ny didy navoakan'ny komity mpanatanteraka ny DINA ireo nahazo sazy, dia afaka mitondra ny raharaha eo anivon'ny fitsarana.

Andininy faha 37:

Tsy maintsy manamarina ny fisian'ny didy vonodina navoakan'ny Komity anefa izy mba ho fampiharana ny vonodina.

Andininy faha 38:

Marihina fa rehefa misy fanapahan-kevitra noraisin'ny Komity mpanatanteraka ny DINA dia omena dika mitovy amin'izany avokoa ny ao amin'ny Kominina, Distrika, ny Mpitandro filaminana, ny Fari-piadian'ny Jono sy ny Harena Anaty Rano ary ny Tribonaly.

4. Fandavana ny vonodina

Andininy faha 39:

Raha toa ka misy marina ny fandavana ny fanapahakevitry ny komity mpanatanteraka ny DINA, dia mampilaza ilay olona tsy manatanteraka izany ny tompon'andraikitra ary mampitandrina fa ho tanterahina an-keriny izany fanapahan-kevitra izany.

Andininy faha 40:

Arahina fampilazana eny amin'ny mpitandro ny filaminana, ireo solotenam-panjakana (Kaominina, District) mba hanery ny fanatanterahana izany Vonodina izany.

Andininy faha 41:

Ny fandikana ny DINA dia tsy misakana velively ny fampiharana ny Lalàna famaizana eo amin'ny Fitsarana mahefa raha nisy heloka natao na koa eo amin'ny fangatahana onitra.

TOKO XII: FANAVAOZANA - FANOVANA - FAMPIHARANA

Andininy faha 42:

Azo atao ny manova ny andalana (ampahany na manontolo) na koa manovona ity DINA ity raha toa ka ny fokonolona no mangataka ny hanaovana izany. Tsy maintsy mandalo ny ambaratonga fizahana avy eny ifotony anefa izany mba hampanan-kery azy.

Andininy faha 43:

Atao peta-drindrina, alefa amin'ireo fampielezan-peo (radio) sy ampahafantarina isan-tanana ity DINA ity rehefa mahazo ny fankatoavana avy amin'ny Foibem-paritry Jono sy ny Harena Anaty Rano eto Anosy ary neken'ny Fitsarana amin'ny alalan'ny famoahana didy fampiharana azy.

Andininy faha 44:

Ity DINA ity dia apetaka isaky ny tanana voakasika ao amin'ny Fokontany, Kaominina ary alefa amin'ireo tompon'andraikitra isan-tokony.

Andininy faha 45:

Ity DINA ity dia novolavolaina ary neken'ny fokonolona. Noho izany dia ampiharina ary manankery rehefa vita sonia miaraka amin'ireo atotan-taratasy fanohanana manaraka izay hamafisin'ny Filoham-pokontany sy ireo ambaratonga-pahefana ara-panjakana izay hankatoa azy fa indrindra ny eo anivon'ny Tribonaly.

Natao teto Manafiafy androany faha,

Ny Lehiben'ny Fokontany

TOKO XIII: IREO AMBARATONGA ANDALOVAN'ITY DINA ITY

-Ny Ben'ny Tanana Kaominina Ambanivohitry Mahatalaky

-Ny Lehiben'ny Distrika Taolagnaro

-Ny Talem-paritry ny Jono sy ny Harena Anaty Rano Anosy

-Ny Lehiben'ny Fitsarana na Tribonaly Ambaratonga Voalohany Taolagnaro

-Ny Lehiben'ny Faritra Anosy

APPENDIX 4: Summary of alternative livelihood focus groups

Two alternative livelihood focus groups were carried out in Ste Luce during the second week of February 2014. These groups were asked to consider livelihoods that rely on marine and fishing activities.

Eight potential livelihood activities were identified by the groups.

	Livelihood activity	Materials required
01	Lobster fishing	Vines, rock, string, floats, netting, mussels (as bait), shovels, pirogue paddles, labour, experience, money, health, buyers, suitable clothing

		colleagues
02	Sea fishing	String, sinker, nylon fishing line, pirogue, paddle, bait, labour
03	River fishing	String, sinker, pirogue, paddle, bait, labour
04	River netting	String, floats, nets
05	Sea netting	Pirogue, paddle, string, labour, floats, boats, coconut (as bait)
06	Shark fishing	Fishing line, floats, ropes, pirogue, paddles, labour
07	Shrimps	Sticks, nets, vines, strings, labour, bush leaves
08	Mussels	Shovels, suitable footwear, containers, collecting bags

Discussion and Remarks

More discussion followed, relating to the activities. Participants were encouraged to consider how the resources and materials required for each activity could be categorised.

Activities	Materials	Natural resources	Social	Finance	Individual
Lobster fishing	Pirogue, paddle, container, rope	Vines, lobster, bait	Labour	Buyers (rabbateurs and collecteurs), money	Health, skills, experiences
Sea fishing	Fishing lines, weight (metal), nylon fishing line), paddle, hook	Bait	Labour	Buyers (people from mountain and outside Sainte Luce)	Health, skills, experiences
River fishing	String, weight, pirogue,	Bait	Labour	Buyers (people from mountain	

	paddle,			and outside Sainte Luce)	
River netting	String, floats, nets	Bait	Labour		
Sea netting	Pirogue, paddle, string, floats, boats	Coconut	Labour		
Shark fishing	Fishing line, floats, ropes, motorised pirogue, paddles	Bait	Labour	Buyers (Shark fin, particularly for Chinese exporters)	Health, skills, experiences
Shrimp	Sticks, nets, strings	Vines, leaves	Labour	Buyers	
Mussels	Shovels, footwear, containers, bags	Sea	Labour	Buyers	Skills and experiences

Support for livelihoods

During open discussion, participants mentioned a number of forms of support that they felt would be helpful in widening the range of livelihood options available to Ste Luce residents, including:

- The creation of associations and cooperatives to look at marketing and funding
- Financial training and capacity building
- Training in the use of agricultural techniques, farming materials and fertilisers
- Introduction of new farming techniques
- Better road infrastructure

- Eel and fish farming materials
- An irrigation canal for rice farming
- Marketing materials for high quality local weaving
- Small grants or loans
- Support to access nylon lines and nets
- Support to purchase chickens, to rear for eggs and meat
- Local employment programmes specifically for young people that have left school

Local issues

Participants identified a number of issues that they felt constrained livelihood options in the area. These included:

- Lack of buyers for fish and lobster

In Sainte Luce there is only one main lobster buyer, Martin Pêcheur. This company decides the price that it will pay for lobster and will not negotiate. When selling fish, the fishers have to come back to the beach early in the morning to meet the people from the mountain who buy their products, reducing time spent at sea.

- Access to the forest

Because of the protected status of the littoral forest around Ste Luce, it is managed by a COBA, which limits access to the forest and will only permit limited harvesting for paddles, lobster pots, etc.

- Weather

Bad weather means that fishers cannot work. The fishers feel that the closed season should be changed to later in the year, so that it corresponds to cyclone season. After cyclone season in May there is a peak in catch.

- Gravid females

The fishers do not benefit from the capture of gravid females, as they are obliged to release them. They suggest that there should be buyers for gravid females accidentally tapped by the fishers, who would then release them into the VNTZ.

- VNTZ

While the fishers think of the VNTZ as the equivalent of a 'bank account' that helps them store lobster for the future, they predict very high levels of activity in the VNTZ during the lobster open season. They also note that the VNTZ forces them into deeper, more open sea which requires more effort and more money to buy longer lines and replace lobster pots which are more easily lost. Fishers frequently identified the opportunity to fish for shark from October to March but noted that this would need motorised boats to access deeper water.

- Flouting of dina

Despite the updated dina, fishers were frequently concerned about immigrants ignoring the dina and fishing illegally using nets and spearguns.

APPENDIX 5: Summary of the Sainte Luce Project Oratsimba End-of-Project meeting, 24th January 2014

Attendees:

- Mr Chrisostophe, Regional Director of DRPRH
- Mr Mahalefitra, Regional Vice Director of DRPRH
- Vice Mayor of Mahatalaky Rural Commune
- ONG Azafady delegation
- URL delegation

Prior to the second and final end-of-project meeting at which IEC materials will be distributed and the project formally closed by Azafady, a meeting was held to celebrate all activities completed during the pilot phase. This was attended by approximately 100 local fishers, along with local dignitaries and representatives from DRPRH, Azafady and URL.

During the meeting, the Regional Director of DRPRH recited the approved dina from October's community meeting to reiterate and confirm all 45 articles. The Director also emphasised that DRPRH is fundamentally responsible for implementation of the dina and will respond appropriately in case of any violation of the dina.

The Vice Mayor of Mahatalaky Rural Commune stressed that any violations would also be followed up at commune level, as the dina has been agreed upon by the communities in the wider area and therefore should be respected by all, not just residents of Ste Luce.

The Chef Fokontany highlighted that the soro (sacrifice of zebu) to follow ensured that traditional local customs have been followed - and hence all of the activities of Project Oratsimba, including the ratification of the dina, are in keeping with these customs. The Chef Fokontany also declared that the soro would guarantee that the sea would be cleansed of any previous violations of the dina, before stating that the VNTZ is official and any violation of the dina relating to the VNTZ will be punished.

These statements prompted a discussion among the fishers present regarding prohibited fishing materials, with suggestions that they were being used in the Ste Luce fishing area. The fishers present also accused other fishers who were not present of catching lobster within the VNTZ. The dignitaries at the meeting agreed that the Riaky Committee is responsible for enforcing all articles of the dina within the Ste Luce fishing area, in their capacity as local representatives for Project Oratsimba.

Following the meeting, the soro took place. This was composed of two parts - during the first, offerings of alcohol were left at the local burial site of a king to ask for his sanction to conduct the sacrifice. Next, elders from Ste Luce assisted the sacrifice performer to kill the zebu at a sacred area beside the sea, declaring that the water was cleansed and that the new dina and the VNTZ had received ancestral benediction.