



Traditional and modern uses of mangrove forest along northwest coast of Madagascar: towards a sustainable management

Dabe Rakotonavalona, Eddy Renoux, Julien Noel

► To cite this version:

Dabe Rakotonavalona, Eddy Renoux, Julien Noel. Traditional and modern uses of mangrove forest along northwest coast of Madagascar: towards a sustainable management. WIOMSA Scientific Symposium, 6th edition, Aug 2009, saint denis, Réunion. hal-02421285

HAL Id: hal-02421285

<https://hal.science/hal-02421285>

Submitted on 8 Jan 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Traditional and modern uses of mangrove along northwest coast of Madagascar : towards a sustainable management

Dabe RAKOTONALONA*, Eddy RENOUX**, Julien NOEL**

*University of Antananarivo, Madagascar // ** University of Nantes, France, URM 6554 CNRS LETG - Géolittomer

spatial context

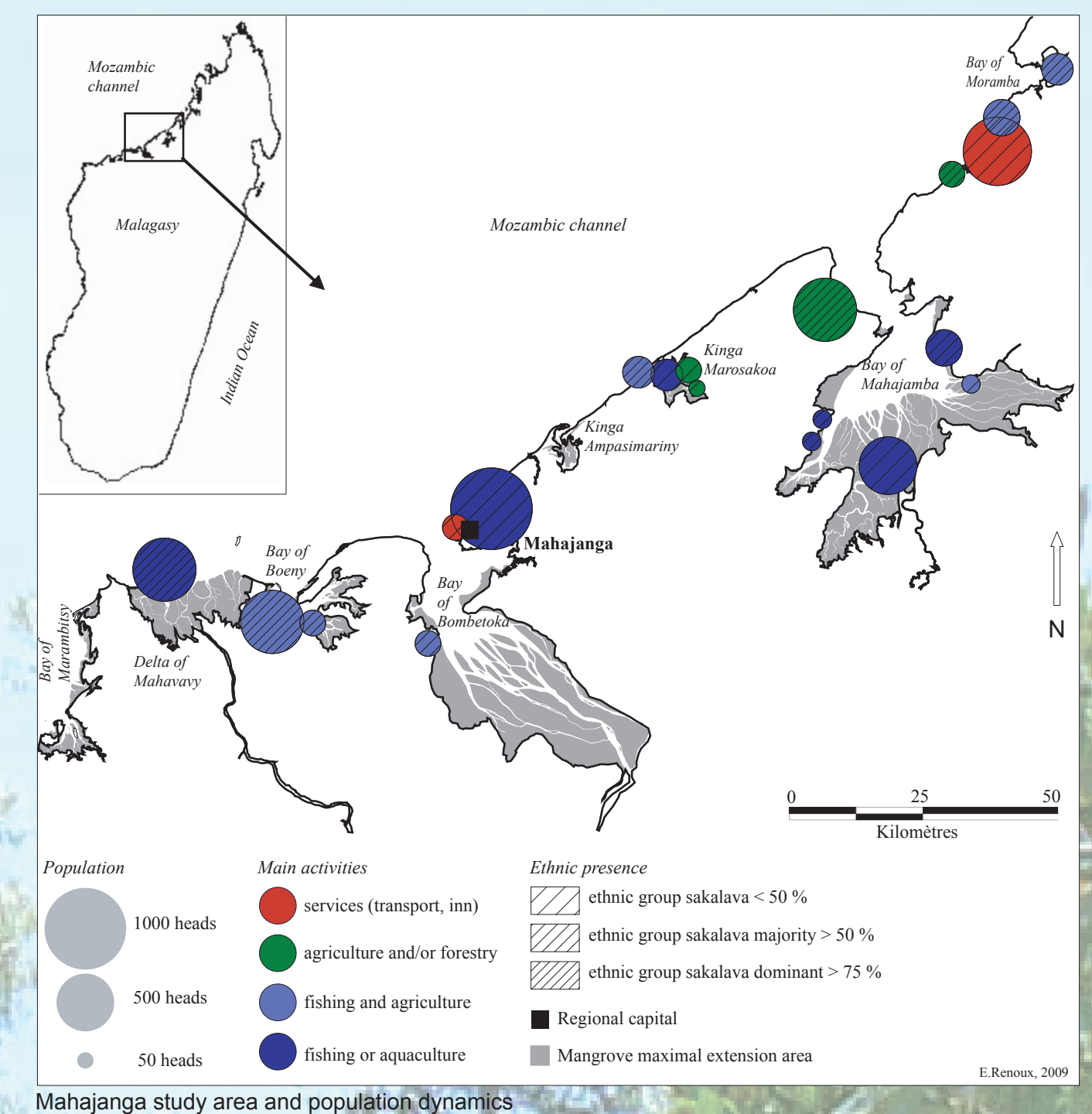
Mangrove occurs along subtropical and tropical coastlines. Next to the habitat function (nourriceries, spawning areas), this dynamic ecosystem at land-sea interface also provide forest and aquatic products and values to people.

In Madagascar, near to Mozambic channel, northwest mangroves cover about 70 % of the national area. Previously abandoned, they are now coveted by many stakeholders, to combine traditional and modern practices, disclosing like this their multifunctional spaces.

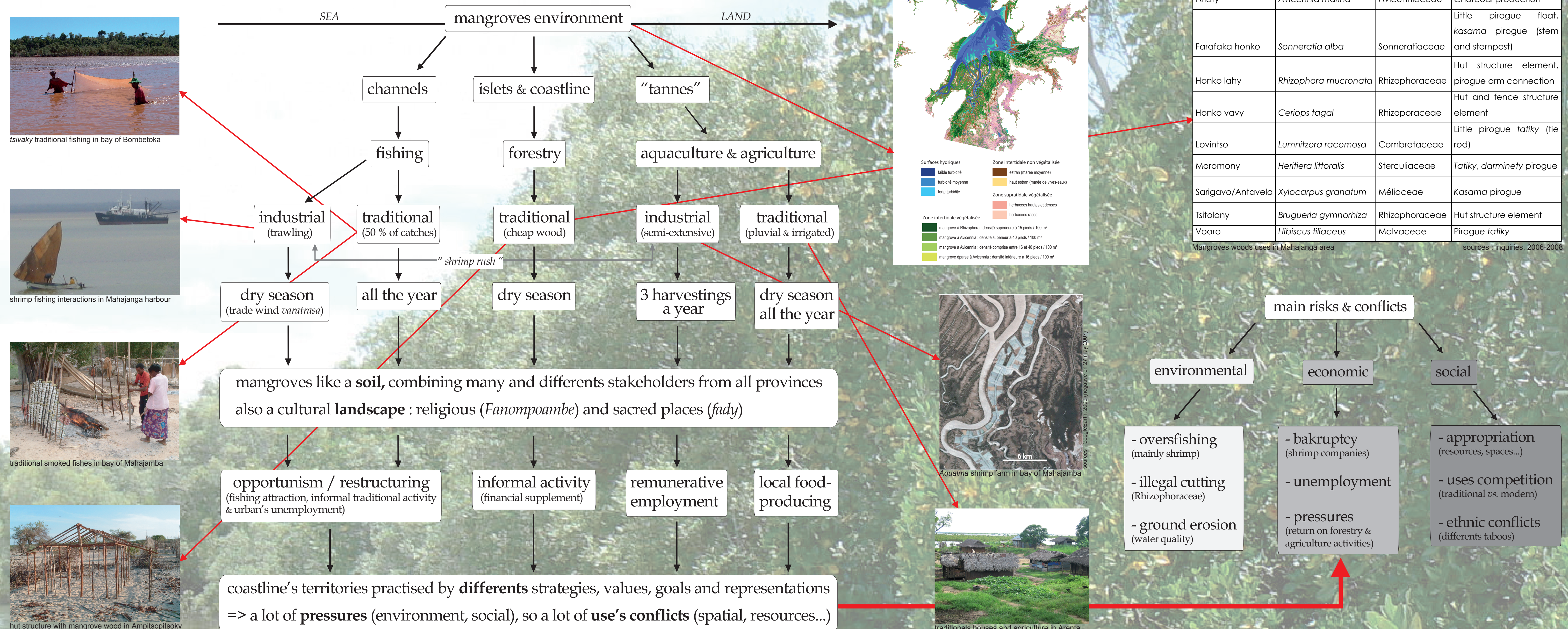
To grasp these stakes, our methodological approach leans on a very representative study area, *Mahajanga province*. In this area, near to **396 inquiries** were realized close to differents

stakeholders divided in 18 villages along this coast. The aim is to list the differents uses, representations and local knowledges combined in a lot of activities (agricultural, forestry, pastoral, fishing). Moreover, while autochthonous population are traditionally part of *Sakalava* ethnic group, these inquiries show an increasing ethnic mixing (for example, near to 25 % of *Tsimihety*), seasonal works' migrations, urban exodus (industrial unemployment), etc.

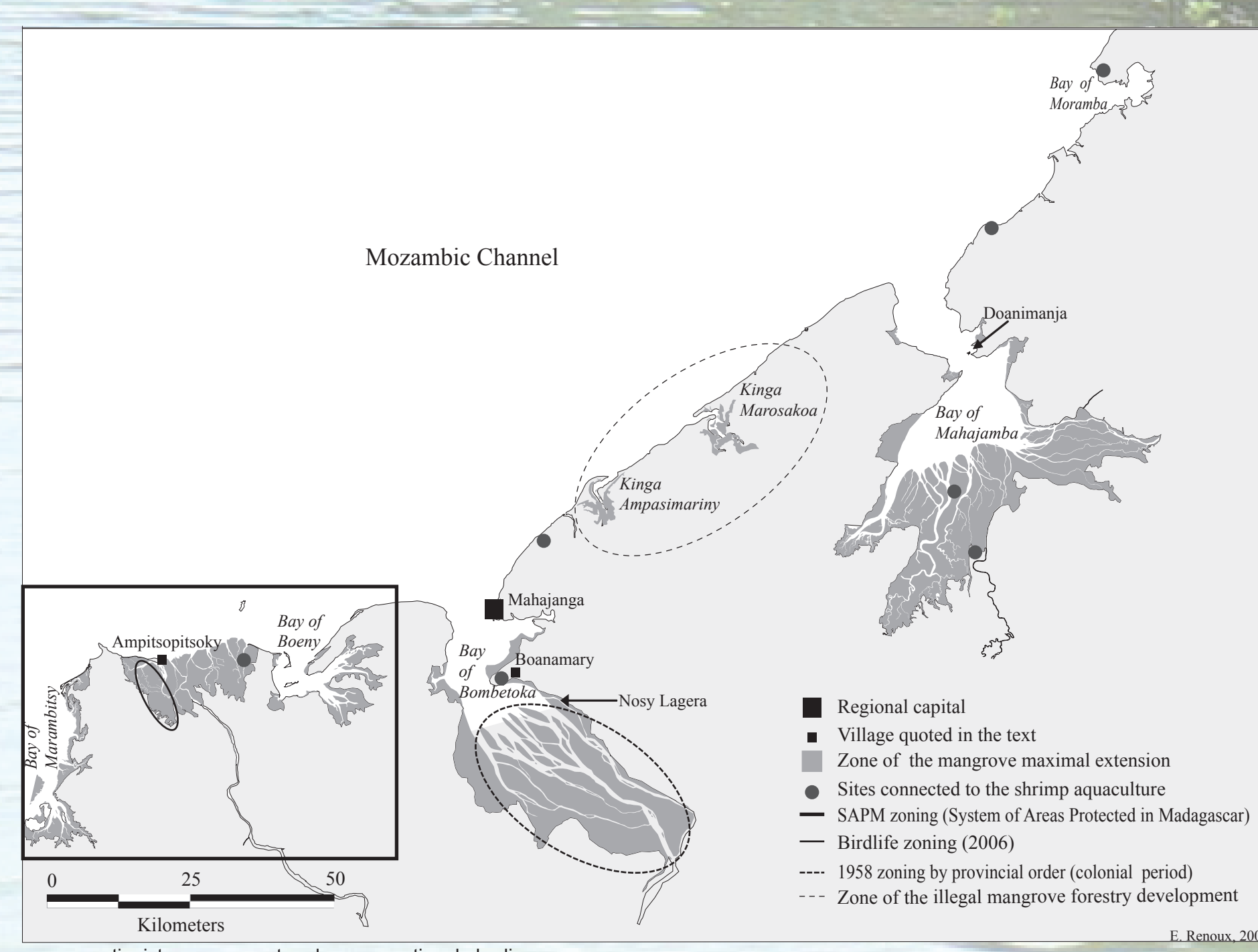
To add differents opportunist strategies, all of these evolutions incur many environmental and social pressures, risks and conflicts, which imply especial management modality based on the **spatial dynamics' mangroves**.



A - a building and using social space



B - a sustainable territory management



- Face to a conservationist management - encourage by environmental NGOs (Birdlife International, WWF) and international institutions (World Bank and IMF) - mangroves need rather a **territorial concerted planning** (community-based).

- A multidisciplinary approach based on the **mangroves "geodiversity"** permit all of stakeholders (State, firms, local community, NGOs, backers) to reconcile biodiversity conservation, economic valorisation and patrimonial viability.

