Stipulated by article 3 of the Malagasy law n° 94-005 of 26 January 1994, the State of Madagascar promotes the politic of decentralization until the local level, in objective to search mobilization and integration of the population on development actions: "...the population is the responsible for its development by defining and realizing all actions to undertake..."

The marine fisheries play important role on the Vezo (nomadic fishers and one of the eighteen Malagasy ethnical groups) fishers economy, because it contribute on the growth of their economy and the actions against poverty and food insufficiency in the South-West part of Madagascar (Toliara)

Traditional fisheries predominates the maritime coastal activities of the South-West region of Madagascar. In fact, fishery constitutes the major destination of boats (90% for fishery; 2% for transport and 7% for joint use)\(^1\).

Diverse legislatives dispositions and laws distinctively regulate marine resources management applied on traditional fisheries level in Madagascar. These laws promulgated for insuring sustainable management and lasting exploitation of fisheries resources for their sustainability until the generation future.

The fishery legislations and Malagasy law enforces obligations, prohibitions and norms as well sanctions related to fisheries. Therefore, 75% of Malagasy population still leaves on rural communities, the fishery management thereby regulate commonly by social convention on communities. Only on the South-West coast, the coastal communities have twenty eight (28) social conventions called locally “Dina” with one (01) convention especially for marine turtles and with regional character.

The social convention « Dina » establishes through process typically Malagasy, elaborated from traditional rules and management, led by the Dean or Chief of the communities, normalized by Malagasy State's law via legal homologation of the convention provisions within the Tribunal that set it as legal instrument on the same range of local legislations. The “‘Dina’” convention includes the principles and the concept of good ocean governance on local level. It met the goals of the sustainable development; And, this legal instrument become locally use and judge efficient on term of coastal resource management indeed for the most vulnerable. Although some of them suffer of legitimate authority abuse and rare case of social exclusion.

\(^1\) Source: Field investigation data of Rosine KAZY, (Mai 2014 – January 2015).
Reference