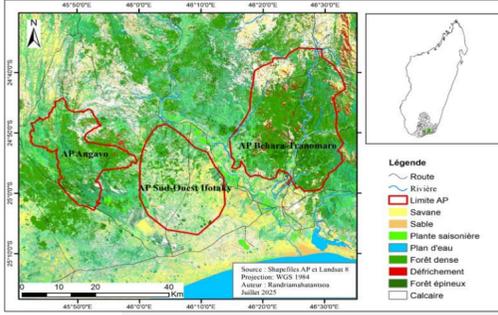


MADAGASCAR



# Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar – GEF 7



Astrochelys radiata (Radiated tortoise)



Pyxis arachnoides (Spider tortoise)



Propithecus verreauxi (Verreaux's Sifaka)



Lemur catta (Ring-tailed Lemur)

## Key Results and Lessons

### Cultural and economical conditions

- Traditional Antandroy and Antanosy cultural heritage
- Poverty
- IGA before Conservation

### Communities involvement and awareness-raising program

- At key location: Madagascar International Airport
- More than 5000 people involved through Community-based Management Transfer (Local level)
- 2317 IGA beneficiaries
- At local level: Awareness program with communities
- Villagers as Volunteers: 363 villagers volunteers
- Villagers as local patrollers

### Government commitment and law enforcement

- National Strategy – Corruption 2025- 2030
- National Strategy – IWT
- Conservation strategy specifically for Tortoise – Elaboration – with CITES Madagascar
- Capacity building – Judiciaries Police
- Control and Patrol
- PA Management – Management delegation MEDD

**RATIFICATION DE LA LOI CITES**

Les tortues sont reconnues comme des animaux sauvages et protégés par la loi à Madagascar, interdisant leur capture, leur détention ou leur vente (Ordonnance 60-126 et Décret 2006-400)

Les communautés rurales jouent un rôle essentiel et peuvent établir des règles locales pour la conservation durable des ressources naturelles, y compris les tortues (Loi 96-025, Art. 2, Loi 2001-004, Art. 2, décret 2000-027)

La loi prévoit des sanctions spécifiques contre les infractions environnementales, comme le braconnage des tortues (Ordonnance 60-128 sur la répression des infractions liées à la nature)

Les lois malgaches protègent les tortues contre toute forme d'exploitation, y compris dans les projets d'investissement (Décret 2025-080, Art. 147)

D'autres lois complètent cette protection, notamment la loi CITES (2005-019) sur le commerce international des espèces de la loi COAP (2015-005) sur les aires protégées.

### Partnership

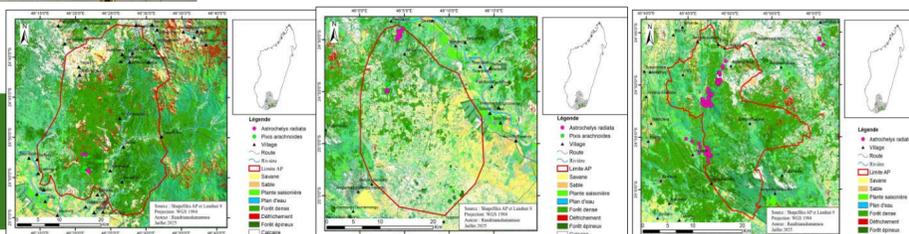
- Local: Partners, NGOs, University
- National: Stakeholders led by the Ministry
- International: UNCTAD, CITES, TRAFFIC, Turtle Survival Alliance
- GWP network
- National and local Media

### Current Challenges and Opportunities, lessons and reflections

- Communities involvement – Vital
- Tradition and behavior change
- Awareness raising vs conscientisation, a big challenge
- Gender: Lack of Women committment at local level
- IGA before Conservation
- Trend of IWT and case in decrease 2024 - 2025
- For expecting results: Synchronised Actions
- Limited use of AI and new technologies

### Biodiversity

- Small Area of distribution, CR or EN species
- Extention of Areas of intervention (3 to 4 AP and one community area)
- Conservation strategy specifically for Tortoise
- Better understanding of biodiversity especially the iconic species
- Cotrol and Patrol



## Highlights: Wall of messages and signatures collected to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade in Madagascar



### Impacts - one awareness raising session

- Travellers +20 000 persons
- Visitors - Exposition: +10 000 persons
- Surveys – Answers : +200
- Messages and signatures : +200
- Interviews (audio/vidéo) : +100
- Childs – Kids (ateliers) : +75
- Photo competitions participants : +75
- Users of photobooths : +1 000