



THE MANGOKY IHOTRY COMPLEX – CMI

Category: Protected harmonious landscape of Mangoky Ihotry Wetland Complex, Category V

Manager: Asity Madagascar

Area: 426,146 ha

Geolocation: Province of Toliara; Regions of Atsimo Andrefana and Menabe; Districts of Morombe and Manja

International label: Important Bird Area (IBA), Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)

Start of FAPBM financings: 2011

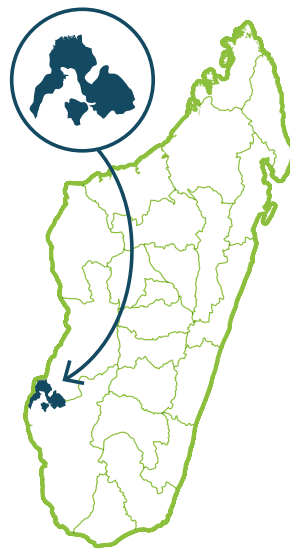
NAMING

The PA constitutes a complex of ecosystems around Lake Ihotry and the Mangoky River Delta.

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

CMI comprises different types of ecosystems typical of this ecoregion of western Madagascar: **dry semi-deciduous forests**, large lakes (Ihotry and satellite lakes), large areas of mangroves and a marine park. This complex also shelters a **baobab forest**.

The fauna and flora are very rich in endemic species, particularly water birds.





143
SPECIES OF BIRDS
of which **5** are classified as endangered (including Madagascar marsh-harrier and Madagascar grebe) and **4** vulnerable



2
SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS
including **1** classified as vulnerable, namely the fossa




4
SPECIES OF BATS
including **2** classified as vulnerable (i.e: the Madagascar flying fox)



172
SPECIES OF PLANTS
including **94** endemic to Madagascar (**57%**) among which **1** species of baobab classified as endangered and **1** rosewood species classified as vulnerable



7
SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS



7
SPECIES OF LEMURS
including **2** classified as critically endangered (i.e: the “sifaka” or jumping lemur), **2** endangered (i.e: the “maki” or ring-tailed lemur) and **2** vulnerables



41
SPECIES OF REPTILES
including **1** tortoise species classified as critically endangered and **5** other species classified as vulnerable (including **2** chameleons)



8
SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Mangoky River (the longest in Madagascar), brackish lake of Ihotry (Madagascar 3rd largest lake) and satellite lakes, dry deciduous forest, dry spiny thicket, mangroves, secondary grasslands and pastures, swamps, marsh-lands.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Bush fires, slash-and-burn agriculture, selective logging, charcoal making, hunting, illegal logging of mangrove wood, overfishing and use of non-regulatory methods (use of net, poison), invasive plants in the aquatic ecosystem, silting, climate change.



ECONOMIC VALUE

Lake Ihotry and the mangroves constitute **a reserve of water resources** for the local people. The coastal and delta communities (Andranopasy, Antongo, Mangolovolo, Ambohibe) practice **fishing as their main income-generating activity**.

The lakes also provide **drinking water supply and groundwater replenishment**.

The development of **basketry from the exploitation of satrana (*Bismarkia spp.*)**, constitutes an additional income for women.

200,000

inhabitants

are directly benefiting from the ecosystem services provided by the protected area.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

The local communities working with the site manager (Asity Association) are organized in associations grouped in a platform (since 2008): **MIARO** or **Mangoky Ihotry Arovana**. This platform is composed of an OPJ section which carries out the verbalizations of infractions and offences in the protected area and the section for the beneficiaries of development activities.

All the activities carried out in the protected area are carried out jointly by **Asity and the MIARO platform as managers**.



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM's support to Asity for the management of the CMI started **in 2011**. The total amount of grants to date is **MGA 2,709,031,426**.

FAPBM financially supports the manager in the implementation of **conservation activities (including patrolling and ecological restorations), and development activities such as the construction of irrigation canals for land cultivation, ... and payroll and operating costs**. It should be noted that CMI is located in an area of high insecurity which hinders the proper implementation of on-site activities. In addition, the management unit based in Morombe is understaffed. However, in spite of the deficiencies in field data observed, **the protected area overall conservation state is stable but remains extremely precarious**.



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Created in 2005, the **Foundation for the Protected Areas and Biodiversity of Madagascar (FAPBM)** is a Malagasy trust fund dedicated to the conservation of Madagascar's biodiversity. It is an innovative and sustainable financing mechanism for Madagascar's Protected Areas System (SAPM).