



BALY BAY NATIONAL PARK



Category: Baly Bay National Park, Category II

Manager: Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

Area: 57,418 ha

Geolocation: Province of Mahajanga; Region of Boeny; District of Soalala

International label: Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site, Important Bird Area (IBA)

Start of FAPBM financings: 2014

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The Baly Bay National Park is of critical importance for the in situ conservation of the critically endangered **Angonoka turtle** (*Astrochelys yniphora*).

The vegetation is composed of **dry semi-deciduous forests, Tsingy, mangroves and wooded savannah.**

There are **7 species of lemurs including the *Propithecus deckenii*, 5 species of reptiles and 1 species of amphibians.** The avifauna is represented by **112 species with 55 species of water birds.**



112

SPECIES OF BIRDS

including **1** classified as critically endangered (the Madagascar fish eagle or ankoay), **4** as endangered (among which the Madagascar grebe) and **2** as vulnerable (including the Madagascar Pratincole)



7

SPECIES OF LEMURS

including **1** classified as critically endangered and **3** as vulnerable



2

SPECIES OF BATS

including **1** classified as vulnerable, namely the Madagascar flying fox



1

SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS



5

SPECIES OF REPTILES

including **1** local endemic critically endangered turtle (the Angonoka) and **1** species of gecko classified as endangered



35

SPECIES OF PLANTS

including **26** species endemic to Madagascar (**74%**), among which **3** are classified as endangered and **1** vulnerable



3

SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS

of which **2** are classified as vulnerable, among which the Fossa



2

SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Dry semi-deciduous forest, degraded or secondary forest, secondary thickets, secondary grasslands, swamps and peat bogs, mangroves, aquatic environment.

Particularity: The Protected Area is home to monuments and sacred «doany» sites: the first mosque in the region, a site with tombs of former missionaries, tombs of Sakalava kings, «Lavohazo»: a place where *sohihy* is used to build the coffins of deceased kings, the *Rangan-Dolo* festival site: a festival related to the cleaning of royal tombs.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Bush fires, illegal trafficking of *Astrochelys yniphora*, hunting, selective logging in forests and mangroves, collection of non-timber forest products, zebu grazing in the forest.



ECONOMIC VALUE

The park is a **water reservoir for rice cultivation and a reservoir of fishery resources** that allow the population to benefit from them as sources of income.

The **raphia area** subject to specifications (CUA) provides raw materials for the population, whose sale of the products is a source of income.

24,000 inhabitants are directly benefiting from the ecosystem services provided by the protected area.



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM's support for Baly Bay National park regarding salary costs and some **operating costs started in 2014**. It is important to note that the Baly Bay National Park has benefited on several occasions from the **Emergency Fund (FIS) to secure the Angonoka turtle**.

This emblematic species of the national park is still under strong pressure currently, although illegal trafficking seems to have calmed down over the latest months.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

Like all protected areas managed by MNP, Baly Bay National Park management is a **collaborative co-management** with the participation of local community members in conservation and development activities.

They are brought together in **CLPs (Local Park Committees)** and **COSAPs (Protected Areas Steering and Support Committees)**.



www.fapbm.org

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).