



# THE HARMONIOUS LANDSCAPE OF MANDROZO

**Category:** Protected harmonious landscape of Mandrozo, Category V

**Manager:** The Peregrine Fund (TPF)

**Area:** 15,145 ha

**Geolocation:** Province of Mahajanga; Region of Melaky; District of Maintirano

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

**Start of FAPBM financings:** 2015

## NAMING

**Ankirijanaomby** used to be the name of Mandrozo. The place was occupied by Sakalava descendants. Later, an Antemoro tribe from South East Madagascar came to colonize the place. The god said that Queen «Ndrenihilia» could not stay in **Ankirijanaomby** unless a virgin girl was sacrificed. One of the Queen's servants called «Volamindry or Hova» volunteered. After her sacrifice, the river immediately followed the rope and kept on collecting in the large valley of **Ankirijanaomby**. From then on, the descendants of the Queen could bathe there undisturbed, («mandro» in the Malagasy language). From that moment on, the lake was called Mandrozo until today.

## FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The Mandrozo wetland, listed as a **RAMSAR site in 2012** thanks to its importance in biodiversity and ecosystem services, obtained its final protection status in 2015.

The presence of at least 5 endangered **bird species** confirms its conservation importance. Mandrozo's ecosystems consist of Lake Mandrozo, **swamps, dry forest fragments, palm forests and savannah**.



**2**

### SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS

including 1 classified as vulnerable (the fossa)



**2**

### SPECIES OF LEMURS

including 1 classified as critically endangered and 1 vulnerable



**11**

### SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS



**13**

### SPECIES OF BATS

including 1 classified as vulnerable, namely the Madagascar flying fox



**36**

### SPECIES OF REPTILES

including 1 species of freshwater turtle classified as critically endangered (the rere), and 2 species classified as endangered



**35**

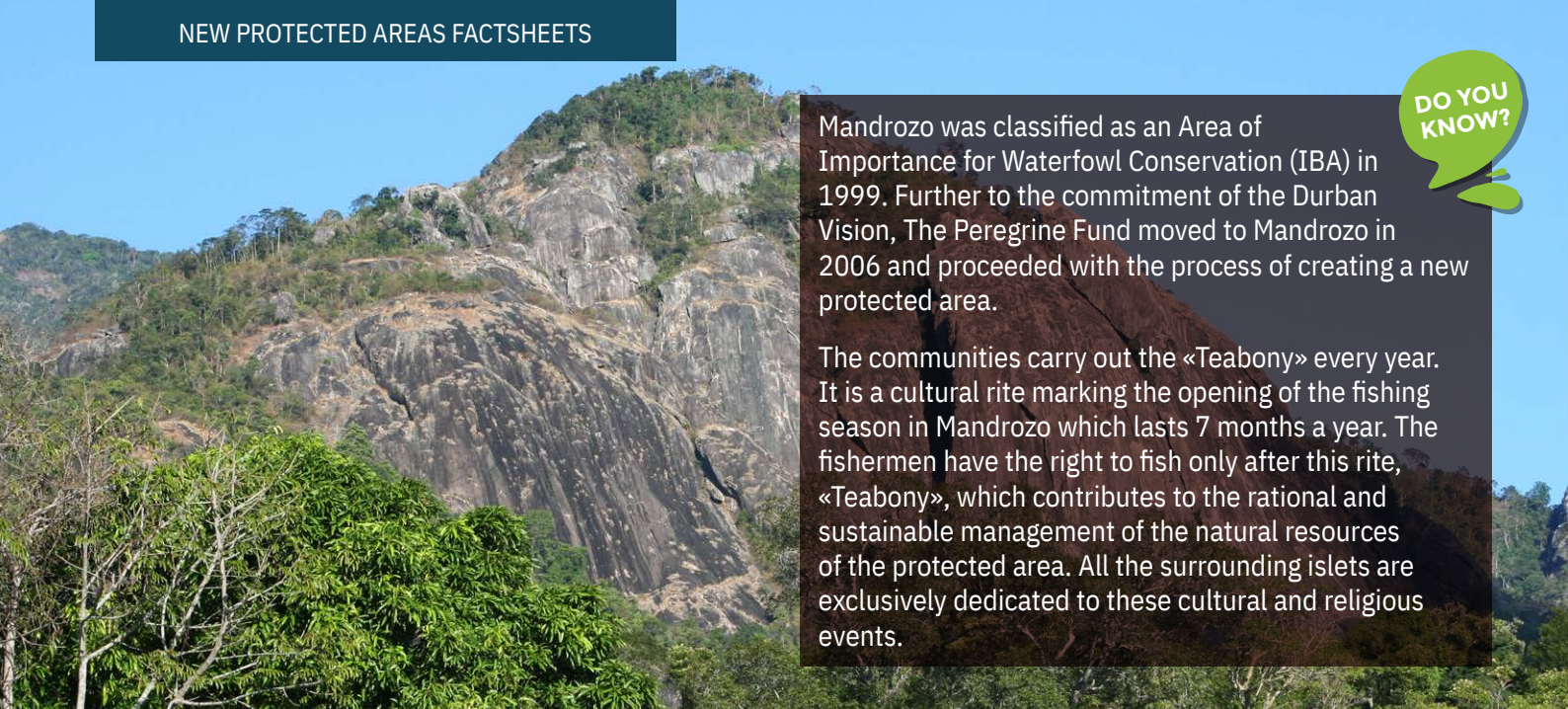
### SPECIES OF PLANTS

including 19 endemic to Madagascar (54%)



**4**

### SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS



Mandrozo was classified as an Area of Importance for Waterfowl Conservation (IBA) in 1999. Further to the commitment of the Durban Vision, The Peregrine Fund moved to Mandrozo in 2006 and proceeded with the process of creating a new protected area.

The communities carry out the «Teabony» every year. It is a cultural rite marking the opening of the fishing season in Mandrozo which lasts 7 months a year. The fishermen have the right to fish only after this rite, «Teabony», which contributes to the rational and sustainable management of the natural resources of the protected area. All the surrounding islets are exclusively dedicated to these cultural and religious events.

## PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

### LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Lake, marshes, dry deciduous forest on a system of old stabilized dunes, swamps, mosaic of dry deciduous forests and secondary grasslands.

### PRESSURES AND THREATS



Slash-and-burn agriculture, bushfires for arable land expansion, renewal of pasture and covering the tracks of stolen zebu, illegal logging and timber harvesting, destructive collection of forest products, hunting.



### ECONOMIC VALUE

Lake Mandrozo attracts **many fishermen, 75% of whom stay in the area during the fishing season only (7 months/year)**. Fishing contributes to generate an important household income. The annual production of fish from the lake can reach **400 tons of fresh fish (2018-19)**.

The lake is a permanent source of water for agriculture.

**16,128 inhabitants or 3,197 households** are directly benefiting from the ecosystem services provided by the protected area.



### FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM support to Mandrozo NAP began in **2015**. The total amount of grants to date is **MGA 972,261,187**.

**The results are conclusive in view of the conservation status of the protected area's conservation targets**, despite pressures such as clearing practices for cultivation, selective clearing, use of non-standard fishing nets, etc.

The Manager closed Mandrozo Lake to all operations for 2 years in 2008-09 due to overfishing and the drying up of the lake. Since the implementation of rational management and **the strengthening of Teabony, the annual production of fishing has doubled and can reach 400 tons of fresh fish per year.**



### LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

**3 local associations (ZAMAMI, FIVOMA, and FIMITOVE)** from the 3 rural communes federate in a **management platform called FILONGOA Mandrozo**. It is the **partner of The Peregrine Fund (TPF)** in the management of the protected area and the implementation of conservation and development activities.