

Area: 1,880 ha

Geolocation: Province of Toamasina; Region of Alaotra-Mangoro; District of Moramanga

International label: Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA) (with the Mantadia National Park and the Analamazaotra Special Reserve)

Start of FAPBM financings: 2015

NAMING

The forest of Maromizaha is called the « dragon tree rainforest » because of the presence of an iconic species of the *Liliacea* family, *Dracaena reflexa*, also known as « dragon tree ».

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The climax of Maromizaha is the dense rainforest type. The protected area shelters 3 types of natural habitats: the primary forest, the secondary forest and the savoka or forest in regeneration after the slash-and-burn practice. The vegetation belongs to different phytogeographic types: wind flora, the eastern eco-floristic zone of lowland and medium altitude, and the rainforest.



SPECIES OF BIRDS

of which **5** are classified as vulnerable



SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS

of which **4** are classified as vulnerable, including the fossa and the Malagasy civet



SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

of which **4** are classified as endangered and **2** as vulnerable



SPECIES OF BATS

of which **1** is vulnerable



SPECIES OF PLANTS

distributed in **13** families including **23** endemic to Madagascar **(88%)**

SPECIES OF LEMURS

of which 3
are classified
as critically
endangered
(among which indri
indri - babakoto),
2 endangered
(among which the
nocturnal lemur
Aye-aye) and 7
vulnerable



SPECIES OF REPTILES

of which **1** is at risk and **1** is vulnerable



SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS

Dense evergreen rainforest at medium altitude, secondary forests and thickets, caves.

Particularity: a granite mining zone has been delineated in the PA zoning, with municipal and environmental authorization and specifications.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Slash-and-burn agriculture, logging of precious woods and palm hearts, hunting, making tree fern pots, charcoal making activity.

ECONOMIC VALUE

Located on the edge of the RN2, near the parks of Andasibe and Analamazaotra, the Maromizaha Reserve presents the **same touristic** attractions. However, it remains to promote these attractions and the tourist infrastructures within the Reserve (circuits and camping sites). The Maromizaha Reserve has been the subject of

2,653 inhabitants are directly benefiting from the ecosystem services provided by the protected area.

several national and international reports.

The **beekeeping sector** has been starting to take a larger scale since 2017, as well as fish farming whose products are sold on the Moramanga and Antananarivo markets.

The collection of **medicinal plants** also contributes a significant share of household income.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

The authors of the patrolling and surveillance actions are from local communities, organized in associations. These are the **Polisin'ala**.

At the same time, these local associations are the beneficiaries of development activities such as beekeeping, fish farming, rice cultivation, ...



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM support for Maromizaha began in 2015. The total amount of grants to date is MGA 899,500,944.

It became a **Zero Fires site in 2019.** The main pressures on Maromizaha's natural resources are slash-and-burn agriculture, clearing activities, charcoal making, hunting and mining. All these pressures are more or less controlled at present in the Reserve, thus reinforcing the good conservation state of the protected area.















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).