

Geolocation: Province of Mahajanga; Region of Sofia; Districts Ambania and Analalava

International label: Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site. Biosphere Reserve, Important Bird Area (IBA), RAMSAR site: Sahamalaza humid areas, Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)

Start of FAPBM financings: 2019

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Sahamalaza National Park was Madagascar's first marine and coastal park created within the framework of the SAPM.

The park belongs to the Northern marine and coastal ecoregion including 3 large ecosystems: marine with coral reefs, dry semi-deciduous forests and mangroves.

Five IUCN Red-List bird species are found in these natural habitats: Haliaeetus vociferoides, Threskiornis bernieri, Ardea humbloti, Ardeola idae and the Lophotibis cristata.



SPECIES OF BIRDS

including 1 classified as critically endangered (Madagascar Ffsh eagle or ankoay) and 2 classified as endangered



SPECIES OF **CARNIVORANS**

among which 2 classified as vulnerable, including the fossa





SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

among which 2 local endemics, **1** being classified as critically endangered and 1 as endangered: 1 is also classified as endangered



SPECIES OF BATS among which 2 classified as vulnerable. including the Madagascar flying fox

SPECIES OF LEMURS

among which **2** classified as critically endangered, 2 nocturnal lemurs classified endangered (including the Ayeave) and 3 classified as vulnerable



+220

WOODY **SPECIES**

including 1 species endemic to Madagascar classified as endangered and 2 others classified as vulnerable (including 1 belonging to the endemic family of the Sarcolaenaceae)



SPECIES OF REPTILES

including **1** local endemic classified as critically endangered, 1 chameleon species (of the Brookesia genus) classified as endangered and 5 other reptile species classified as vulnerable

PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Moist semi-deciduous forest (transition between the dry deciduous forest and the moist evergreen forest of the Sambirano domain), rupicolous forest, raffia swamp forest, mangrove, dry littoral thicket, secondary forest, secondary

thicket, secondary grassland, coral reef and seagrass areas.

Particularity: Presence of sacred places subject to taboos « fady ». within and around the PA. According to local traditions, it is prohibited to exploit marine and forest resources in certain places.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Uncontrolled fires, clearing for agricultural expansion, land occupation by villages extension, mangrove timber logging.

ECONOMIC VALUE

The park is a water tower for rice growing on the vast plains of this region of Sofia.

The presence of fisheries resources such as crabs, fish, shrimp, holothurians, etc. is a potential source of income for the population in addition to consumption.

103,963 inhabitants

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

Opportunity to generate additional income through ecotourism.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' **INITIATIVES**

Like all protected areas managed by MNP, the management of Sahamalaza National Park is a collaborative co-management with the participation of local communities in conservation and development activities. They are brought together in CLPs (Local **Park Committees) and COSAPs (Protected Areas** Steering and Support Committees).



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND **RESULTS**

FAPBM's support for Sahamalaza National Park started in 2019 for salary costs and some operating costs.

The biggest threat to the natural resources of this national park is land clearing for agriculture and fires. The conservation status of natural habitats is quite fragile on account of these pressures.



Ialiaetus vociferoides











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).