

SPECIES OF **BATS**

including 1 classified as vulnerable, namely the Madagascar flying fox



SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

including 2 classified as critically endangered and 3 as vulnerable



PLANTS

including: 288 endemic to 4 species of palms are classified as critically species of flora (including **3** palms) 2 vulnerable / 11 of which 6 species (including 4 palm trees) are classified as critically endemic species from Madagascar classified



SPECIES OF LEMURS

including **2** local endemics, of which 1 is classified as critically endangered and the other one vulnerable: 2 other species are also critically endangered, 1 species is classified as endangered, namely the nocturnal lemur Aye-aye and **1** vulnerable species



SPECIES OF

Madagascar (74%): endangered, 6 other are endangered and local endemic (3%), endangered / 1 nonas critically endangered



SPECIES OF **REPTILES**

including 1 chameleon species classified as vulnerable



SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Start of FAPBM financings: 2014

Geolocation: Province of

Area (KBA)

Fianarantsoa; Region of Atsimo

Atsinanana; District of Farafangana

International label: Key Biodiversity

Vegetation consists mainly of lowland moist evergreen forests. There are 7 species of lemurs, including the Eulemur cinereiceps, which is endemic to this region, up to the Agnalazaha Reserve.

72 birds species have been listed, the most emblematic of which are the Leptosomus discolor and the Madagascar Rail (Rallus madagascariensis). Manombo Reserve is also known for its richness in snail species. There are 52 species of snails, most of which are endemic.



SPECIES OF BIRDS

including 1 classified as vulnerable (the Madagascar Rail)



SPECIES OF **CARNIVORANS**

including 2 classified as vulnerable, namely the fossa and the Malagasy civet



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS

Lowland moist evergreen forest, littoral forest (one of the last vestiges in Madagascar), herbaceous marshes, swamp forest, moist secondary forests and

thickets, bamboo thickets, secondary grasslands.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Uncontrolled fires, collection of secondary forest products for consumption or sale, logging for construction and commercial purposes, hunting, expansion of hamlets and small villages close to the forest, invasive species.

ECONOMIC VALUE

The protected area serves as **a water** cycle regulator; rivers flowing through the forest feed 300 ha of rice fields. The protected area also provides water supply to the town of Farafangana.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

Like with all protected areas managed by MNP, Manombo Special Reserve management is a collaborative co-management type 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).





FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND **RESULTS**

FAPBM's support for Manombo Special Reserve started in 2014 for salary costs and some operating costs.

Although the conservation status of the Special

Reserve in general is still unstable, it has improved over the latest years, since 2017. The most important form of current pressure on the reserve's natural resources is the colonization of invasive plants within the protected area













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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).