



ZAHAMENA NATIONAL PARK



Category: Zahamena National Park, Category II

Manager: Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

Area: 64,935 ha

Geolocation: Toamasina Province; Analanjirifo, Alaotra-Mangoro, Atsinanana Regions; Ambatondrazaka - Toamasina II - Vavatenina Districts

International label: UNESCO World Heritage (as “Ala Atsinanana” serial property), Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA)

Start of FAPBM financings: 2014

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Zahamena National Park is part of the serial world heritage site of the **Atsinanana Rainforests**. It is home to an exceptional biodiversity made up of mainly two major ecosystems: terrestrial ecosystem dominated by **moist evergreen forests and an aquatic ecosystem consisting of a very dense network of rivers and swampy formations**. There is a wide range of habitats associated with an exceptional bird diversity (over 95% of species characteristic of the ecoregion), and a high reptile diversity.



11
SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS



27
SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS
including **1** classified as vulnerable



1,218
SPECIES OF PLANTS
of which: **912** endemic to Madagascar (**76%**): **3** species are classified as critically endangered, **11** species (including **9** palm trees) are endangered and **6** other flora species are vulnerable / **12** local endemics (**1%**) including **2** palm trees species classified as critically endangered and **1** other flora species classified as vulnerable



10
SPECIES OF BATS
of which **3** are classified as vulnerable, including the Madagascar flying fox



14
SPECIES OF LEMURS
among which **4** are classified as critically endangered (including the *indri indri* or babakoto), **4** endangered (including the nocturnal lemur Aye-aye) and **6** vulnerable



30
SPECIES OF REPTILES
among which **4** are classified as endangered (including **3** chameleon species) and **1** chameleon species classified as vulnerable



111
SPECIES OF BIRDS
among which **5** are classified as endangered (including the Madagascar serpent eagle or Firasabe and the Madagascar grebe) and **9** vulnerable



7
SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS
of which **5** are classified as vulnerable, including the fossa and the Malagasy civet



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Lowland moist evergreen forest, medium altitude moist evergreen forest, marshes, degraded or secondary forest.

Particularity: existence of several sacred sites “doany” (shrines) where different rites “joro” or “tromba” take place.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Selective commercial logging, collection of non-timber forest products, hunting, commercial mining, slash-and-burn mobile agriculture.



ECONOMIC VALUE

The National Park provides **protection and water supply for the river systems** that drain the great valleys of Alaotra and the plains around Toamasina.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

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

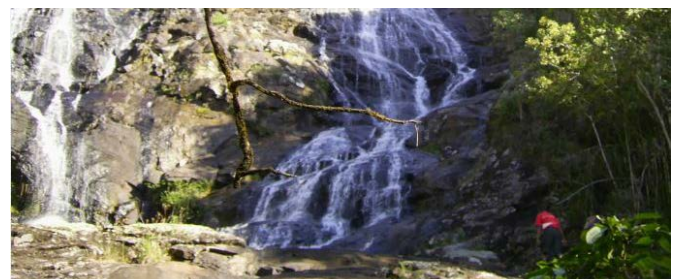
47,049 inhabitants are directly benefiting from the ecosystem services provided by the protected area.



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM's support for Zahamena National Park started **in 2014 for salary costs and some operating costs.**

The conservation status of the main conservation targets is generally good for Zahamena National Park. However, pressures on selective cutting for precious wood persist in the region.



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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).