



THE ANKARAFANTSIKA NATIONAL PARK

Category: Ankarafantsika National Park, Category II

Manager: Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

Area: 136,513 ha

Geolocation: Province of Mahajanga; Region of Boeny; Districts of Ambato-Boeny and Marovoay

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

Start of FAPBM financings: 2007

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The Ankarafantsika National Park is home to three types of ecosystems: **dry deciduous forests, wooded savannahs and lake environments.**

It is indeed known for its lakes which are refuges of the *Haliaeetus vociferoides* (Malagasy fish eagle)

Lemurs are represented by 8 species, of which the *Propithecus coquereli* and the *Eulemur mongoz*.

There are more than **520 species of woody plants**, of which **6 are local endemic**.



127
SPECIES OF BIRDS

of which **1** is classified as critically endangered (Madagascar fish eagle or ankoay), **7** endangered (including Malagasy Harrier and Madagascar grebe) and **2** vulnerable (including Malagasy pratincole)



13

SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

of which **1** is critically endangered and **1** is vulnerable



11

SPECIES OF BATS

of which **3** are classified as vulnerable, including the Madagascar flying fox



520

SPECIES OF PLANTS

of which: **352** endemic to Madagascar (**71%**): **2** species are classified as critically endangered, **3** endangered and **7** vulnerable ; **6** local endemic (**1%**)



3

SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS

among which **2** are classified as vulnerable, including the fossa



8

SPECIES OF LEMURS

of which **2** are classified as critically endangered, **1** endangered and **4** vulnerable



64

SPECIES OF REPTILES

including: **5** local endemic species, among which **3** classified as endangered ; **1** critically endangered turtle species, **3** other endangered species and **5** vulnerable



11

SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS

of which **1** local endemic is classified as endangered

PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Dry deciduous Forest, rupicolous forest, dry thicket, swamp forest, “Raphières”, forest-savannah transition formation, secondary grasslands and pastures, lakes.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Bush fires, clearing for new cropland, collection of non-timber forest products, illegal trees cutting, coal production, mining, invasive plants in lakes, hunting, human occupation.



ECONOMIC VALUE

The park regulates the **water cycle that irrigates the rice plains of Marovoay, one of Madagascar's rice granaries and the peripheral areas up to Soalala and Besalampy.**

It is an accessible national park with many tourist attractions. These are additional revenue opportunities for communities through ecotourism.

110,000
inhabitants

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



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM support for Ankarafantsika National Park began in 2007 with the establishment of the German Government's Sinking Fund.

The Ankarafantsika National Park received **Emergency Fund (FIS) several times from FAPBM to fight against fires and clearings caused by waves of immigrants in the park.**

The conservation status of conservation targets is being weakened by these pressures.



Dicrocoelus guineti



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

Like all protected areas managed by MNP, the management of Ankarafantsika National Park 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).**



fapbm



www.fapbm.org

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).