



# KIRINDY MITE NATIONAL PARK

**Category:** Kirindy Mité National Park, Category II

**Manager:** Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

**Area:** 156,350 ha

**Geolocation:** Toliara Province of Menabe Region; Districts of Manja and Morondava

**International label:** Biosphere Reserve, Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA), RAMSAR site (Ambondro and Sirave Lakes Complex)

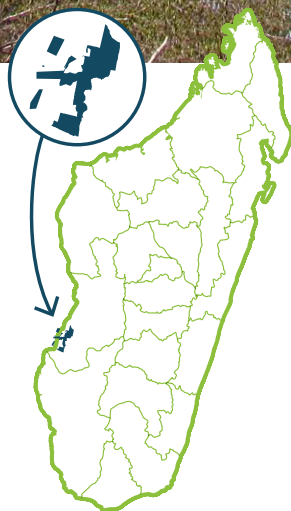
**Start of FAPBM financings:** 2007

## FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Kirindy Mité National Park is a UNESCO MAB (Man And Biosphere) site. It is a center of important local endemism and diversity thanks to the presence of southern and western Madagascar biotopes.

The national park presents several types of ecosystems: **dry deciduous forests, savannas, mangroves, rupicolous forests, lakes and coastal dunes.**

We find **98% of the species of the *Bombacaceae* family with 3 species of baobab: *Andasonia grandidieri*, *Andasonia rubrostipa* and *Andasonia za*.**



**3**

**SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS**  
including **1** classified as endangered and **1** vulnerable (fossa)



**8**

**SPECIES OF LEMURS**  
**2** of which are classified as critically endangered (including Sifaka), **3** as endangered (including Maki), and **2** vulnerable



**13**

**SPECIES OF BATS**  
including **2** classified as vulnerable (i.e : the Madagascar flying fox)



**6**

**SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS**



**31**

**SPECIES OF REPTILES**  
including **2** species (including **1** chameleon) classified as vulnerable



**132**

**SPECIES OF BIRDS**  
including **1** classified as critically endangered (namely the Madagascar fish eagle or ankoay), **4** endangered and **4** vulnerable (including the Malagasy Pratincole)



**57**

**SPECIES OF PLANTS**  
including **48** endemic to Madagascar (**83%**) among which **1** classified as endangered



**10**

**SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS**



## PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

### LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Mangroves, brackish flats, littoral forest, dry deciduous forest, dense dry forest, secondary or degraded forests, secondary thickets, secondary grasslands and pastures, coral reefs, islets, phanerogam grasslands, brackish lakes, savannas.

**Particularity:** Existence of sacred sites: traditional places of worship, tombs in the mangroves.

### PRESSURES AND THREATS



Wildfires for arable land expansion, renewal of pasture and covering the tracks of stolen zebu, collection of secondary forest products, slash-and-burn farming, illegal logging of forest trees, hunting, poaching of sea turtles, invasive plants, use of poison for fishing.



### ECONOMIC VALUE

Sea fishing is the main activity of the local population.



### LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

As with all protected areas managed by MNP, Kirindy Mité National Park is managed in a **collaborative co-management** manner 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)**.

**85,261** inhabitants are directly benefiting from the ecosystem services provided by the protected area.



### FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM support for Kirindy Mité National Park began with the establishment of the German government's Sinking Fund **in 2007**.

The greatest threat to the natural habitats of the national park is fire. Many hectares are burned every year in the park, especially in the surrounding savannah.



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).