



# RANOMAFANA NATIONAL PARK

**Category:** Ranomafana National Park, Category II

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

**Area:** 43,550 ha

**Geolocation:** Province of Fianarantsoa; Regions of Haute Matsiatra and Vatovavy Fitovinany; Districts of Ambohimahaso - Fianarantsoa II - Ifanadiana

**International label:** UNESCO World Heritage Site (as an «Atsinanana Moist Forests» serial property), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site, Important Bird Area (IBA)

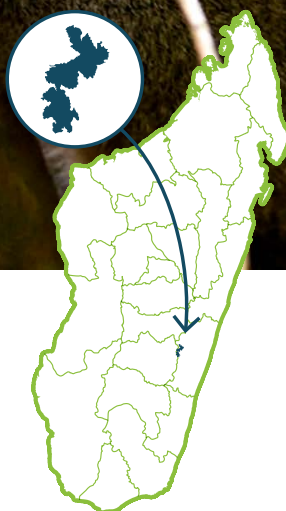
**Start of FAPBM financings:** 2013

## FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Ranomafana National Park is part of the Atsinanana Rainforests serial World Heritage Site. It is covered with **natural vegetation of lowland and medium altitude moist evergreen forest, bamboo forest, and swamps.**

There is a forest corridor between Ranomafana National Park and Andringitra National Park.

There are 14 species of lemurs listed in the national park. Research on lemurs is continuing there thanks to the ValBio Center, a research center dedicated to primates and their natural habitats. Flagship species include *Varecia variegata*, *Haplemur aureus* and *Prolemur simus*. **There are also 94 species of amphibians and 124 species of birds.** Flora is made up of many species of woody plants and over **80 species of orchids.**



**14**

### SPECIES OF BATS

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



**6**

### SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS

of which **4** are classified as vulnerable, including the fossa and the Malagasy civet



**94**

### SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

including **11** local endemics, of which **7** are classified as endangered and **3** as vulnerable, **5** other species are also endangered and **7** are vulnerable



**14**

### SPECIES OF LEMURS

including **1** local endemic classified as vulnerable, **4** critically endangered (i.e: *Varecia variegata*, *Haplemur aureus*, *Prolemur simus*), **3** endangered (among which the nocturnal lemur Aye-aye) and **5** vulnerable



**32**

### SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS

including **1** classified as vulnerable



**51**

### SPECIES OF REPTILES

including **2** local endemics, **2** chameleon species classified as endangered and **6** other reptiles species listed as vulnerable



**124**

### SPECIES OF BIRDS

including **5** classified as endangered (among which the Madagascar serpent eagle or Firasabe, the Madagascar marsh-harrier, the Madagascar grebe) and **10** vulnerable (among which the Malagasy pratincole)



**938**

### SPECIES OF PLANTS

including: **705** endemic to Madagascar (**77%**): **1** palm species classified as critically endangered, **9** species (including **7** palms) classified as endangered and **2** vulnerable / **17** local endemics (**2%**) including **1** classified as critically endangered and **1** palm species classified as vulnerable



## PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

### LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Marshes and peat bogs, bamboo thickets, medium altitude moist evergreen forest, secondary formation, lakes and river.

**Particularity:** existence of thermal spring.

### PRESSURES AND THREATS



Slash-and-burn agriculture, bush fires, mining, grazing, selective logging of precious woods and timber, secondary forest product collection, invasive species, local population growth, insecurity.



### ECONOMIC VALUE

It is one of the national parks **most visited by tourists** in the network of MNP-managed protected areas. This provides an income **opportunity for households through guiding, handicraft agricultural product sales, hotels and restaurants, ...**

For years, the spa has been attracting both national and foreign visitors.

Rivers provide a **source of drinking water and allow rice field irrigation for the riverside communities.**

The Park is home to and protects the **Namorona River's water reservoir**, which is vital to the proper functioning of JIRAMA hydroelectric plant.

**118,974**

**inhabitants**

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



### LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

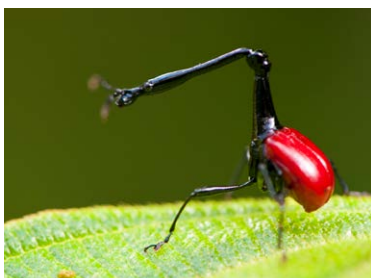
Like all MNP-managed protected areas, Ranomafana National Park is managed in a **collaborative** way, with local community member involvement in conservation and development activities. They are brought together in **CLPs (Local Park Committees) and COSAPs (Protected Areas Steering and Support Committees).**



### FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

FAPBM's support for Ranomafana National Park started **in 2013, in salary costs and some operating expenses.**

Despite continuing pressures such as land clearing and gold mining within the park, **the conservation state for the main conservation targets is quite high.** The park's biological integrity is maintained due to significant ecological restoration efforts.



[www.fapbm.org](http://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).