

68

SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

including 5 local endemics, of which 2 are classified as vulnerable; 4 species are classified as endangered and 3 as vulnerable SPECIES OF
LEMURS
including 2 local
endemics, 1
classified as critically
endangered and 1
as endangered; 3
other species are
classified as critically
endangered (among
which Indri indri
- Babakoto), 4 as
endangered (among
which the nocturnal
lemur Aye-aye) and 7

Area: 372,470 ha

Geolocation: Provinces od Antsiranana, Mahajanga and Toamasina; Regions of Analanjirofo, Sava and Sofia; Districts of Andapa, Antalaha, Befandriana-Nord, Mandritsara and Maroantsetra

International label: Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA), Priority Area for Plant Conservation (PAPC), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site

Start of FAPBM financings: 2011

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The Makira Natural Park, by virtue of its geographical position, ensures the connectivity of Eastern Madagascar rain forests to the sub-humid forests of Northern Madagascar. It is very rich in specific diversity of fauna and flora, and the rate of endemism is one of the highest in Madagascar. The Makira Natural Park is home to the largest block of intact lowland and medium altitude moist evergreen forests in Madagascar.

There are **2 lemurs** whose geographical distribution is restricted to this part of the island (Marojejy - Makira - Masoala): **Propithecus** candidus and **Varecia** rubra.



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SPECIES OF BIRDS

of which **5** are classified as endangered (among which the Madagascar serpent eagle or Firasabe and the Madagascar grebe) and **8** vulnerable (among which the Madagascar pratincole)



SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS

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



SPECIES OF BATS

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



720

SPECIES OF PLANTS

including: 591
endemic to
Madagascar (83%)
among which 2
species are classified
as endangered and
3 as vulnerable;
16 local endemics
(2%) including 3
critically endangered
and 1 vulnerable
palm species and 3
other flora species
endangered



as vulnerable

60 SPECIES OF REPTILES

including 3 local endemics among which 1 chameleon species classified as endangered; 1 other chameleon species of genus Brookesia is also classified as endangered and 4 other reptile species are classified as Vulnerable



24

SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS

of which **3** are classified as vulnerable

2020 date



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS

Lowland moist evergreen forest, medium altitude moist evergreen forest, crater, dense network of rivers and waterfalls.

Particularity: existence of several sacred sites related to the request for blessing «fomba» and places of «joro» rituals.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Wildlife hunting and poaching, small-scale mining, temporary camps, human intrusion with permanent camps, slash-and-burn agriculture, illegal logging, collection of

non-timber forest products, bush fires, lack of a formal land tenure system, poor law enforcement, invasive species.

ECONOMIC VALUE

The park is a large reservoir of water for the region: irrigation water for the crop perimeters and drinking water in the numerous water bodies.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES' INITIATIVES

Makira Natural Park covers 5 Districts. **The green** belt, a subject of management transfers to local associations, is currently effective. The park manager. WCS, is working closely with these associations

for the preservation of the park's forest cover and for the implementation

of development activities (tourism, cash crop farming). The patrols working with WCS agents come from these local communities.

70,202 inhabitants or 13.657 households are directly benefiting from the ecosystem services provided by the protected area.



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND **RESULTS**

The FAPBM's support to Makira Natural Park began in 2011. The total amount of grants to date is MGA 1,987,655,606.

The FAPBM's financial support contributes to the implementation of conservation activities (participatory ecological monitoring, patrols, conservation infrastructure, etc.), support for the development of IGAs and agricultural sectors, and payroll and operating costs. It should be noted that these FAPBM contributions affect only a few sectors of the natural park which is one of the largest protected areas in Madagascar.

The results obtained are conclusive and the conservation state of targets has been stable for several years in the natural park, despite the very great pressure on the park's precious woods.











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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).