

Category:

National Park, Category II

Manager:

Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

Area:

22,227 ha

Geolocation:

Province of Mahajanga; Region of Boeny; District of Soalala

International label:

Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The National Park of Namoroka is constituted by a massif of lapiezed limestones or «Tsingy» essentially forested in its northern half, and by a landscape of meadows and secondary pastures in the southern half. The floristic species that are met there are known to have morphological characteristics of particular adaptation. From the fauna point of view, the park shelters an important fauna of bats, with the highest specific diversity among all the protected areas, thanks to the presence of numerous caves.



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SPECIES OF BIRDS

3 of which are endangered (e.g. the Madagascar grebe) and 2 of which are vulnerable (e.g. the common falcon)



SPECIES OF LEMURS

2 of which are critically endangered (e.g., von der Decken's sifaka), **2** endangered (e.g., the ave-ave nocturnal lemur) and 3 vulnerable (e.g., the northern giant microcebe)



SPECIES OF PLANTS

including 364 endemic to Madagascar, of which

2 are endangered and 4 vulnerable: 15 local endemics among which 3 are critically endangered and 3 endangered



including 3 vulnerable species (e.g. the Madagascar flying fox)



SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS



SPECIES OF REPTILES

including **1** critically endangered, 1 endangered and 1 vulnerable



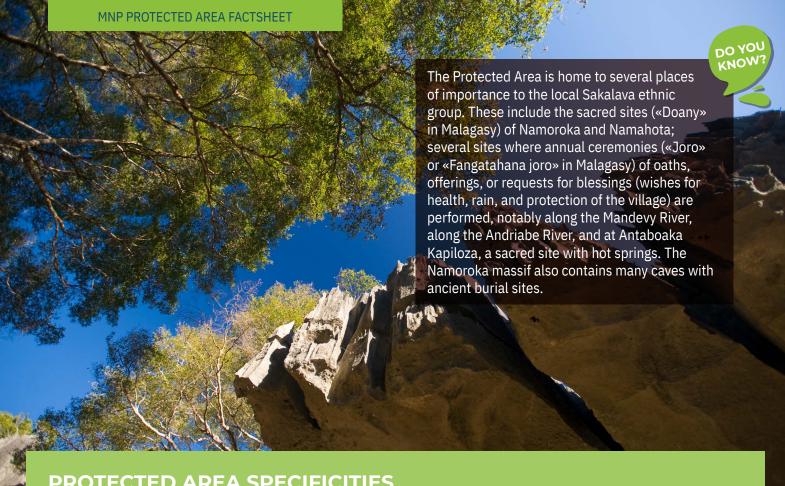
SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS



SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS

including 1 vulnerable (the Fosa)

2021 data



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Tsingy, dense dry forest on limestone plateau, dense semi-deciduous forest, swamp forest, rock forest, secondary meadows and pastures.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Bush fires associated with the traditional practice of cattle rearing, illegal logging.

ECONOMIC VALUE

The park constitutes a water reservoir

that feeds the Kapiloza and Mandevy rivers, which provide water to the plains that enter the three existing communes in Soalala District (Soalala, Andranomavo and Ambohipaky) and discharge into the Mozambique Channel. The disappearance of the Park would deprive the District of Soalala of its **hydrographic network:** this would make it arid and without economic interest.

8,687 inhabitants

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

management of the Baie de Baly - Namoroka Management unit is a collaborative co-management, with the participation of local community members in **conservation and development activities**. They are grouped in the CLPs (Local Park Committees) and COSAPs (Protected Areas for Steering and Support Committees).

FAPBM'S EFFORTS

Financial support from FAPBM to the National Park of Namoroka started in 2021. For protected areas managed by MNP, this funding covers the salary and part of the management unit's of operating costs.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES **INITIATIVES**

Like all protected areas managed by MNP, the











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