NATURAL RESOURCE RESERVE OF THE MAROJEJY-SARATANANA FOREST ORRIDOR (NORTH COMATSA)

Category: Natural Resource Reserve,

Category VI (North)

Manager: World Wide Fund for Nature Madagascar Country Office

(WWF MDCO)

Area: 237, 883 ha

Geolocation: Province of Antsiranana; Regions of Sava, Sofia and Diana; Districts of Andapa, Bealanana, and Befandriana Nord

International label: Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Plant Area

Start of FAPBM grants: 2023



SPECIES OF LEMURS

including 1 critically endangered (Silky Sifaka), 1 endangered (Aye-aye), 3 vulnerable (e.g. Red-bellied lemur)



SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS

including **3** vulnerable



SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

including 1 endangered, 4 vulnerable, 4 local endemic species among which

1 endangered and 1 vulnerable



SPECIES OF PLANTS

including 809 endemic to Madagascar: 2 endangered and 6 local endemic species including 2 critically endangered and 2 endangered



SPECIES OF REPTILES

including 1 endangered, 1 vulnerable and 1 local endemic chameleon species



SPECIES OF CARNIVORANS vulnerable

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The name of the New Protected Area (NPA) comes from its role as a forest corridor linking the Tsaratanana Natural Resource Reserve, the Marojejy National Park, and the Anjanaharibe Sud Special

Reserve.

NAMING

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

COMATSA is essentially covered continuously by the Midaltitude moistevergreen forest. In its northern part, the flora includes several elements common in rainforests as well as numerous species restricted to the northern mountain ranges and local endemic species. This area has a great richness in fauna: 4 locally endemic amphibians species are recorded here with other species whose distribution is restricted. The site is also rich in chameleons and small mammals.



PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Mid-altitude dense evergreen rainforest, mountain ericoid thickets, rocky vegetation, secondary grasslands and pastures, mosaic of culture, secondary forests and thickets, grassy marshes and peatbogs.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Deforestation, fires, selective logging, collection of forest products, hunting, mining exploitation.



ECONOMIC VALUE

Hydrological source feeding the basins of the region; protection of hydrographic networks irrigating the large rice-growing area of the Andapa basin. It also plays an important role in regulating the climate of the region.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES INITIATIVES

The manager works jointly with the Community of Base (COBA) in the implementation of activities carried out in the New Protected Area (NPA). These local communities are strongly involved, notably through their participation in conservation activities: polisin'ala, for example, ensure patrols and surveillance in their respective areas. The COBA benefit from support, training, and capacity building to enable them to acquire the technical, institutional, and organizational capacities required for good natural resource management.



FAPBM'S EFFORTS AND RESULTS

The funding ensures the implementation of conservation activities (patrols and monitoring, ecological monitoring and restoration, Information-Education-Communication - IEC, etc.), support for local communities and management structures, and covers part of the salary and operating costs of the management unit.

















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