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CLOSE-OUT REPORT

Ankilahila Dry Deciduous, Madagascar

Project Period

JANUARY 2023 – DECEMBER 2024

Summary

Eden: People+Planet (formerly Eden Reforestaton Projects) is proud of the progress made while we were active at the Ankilahila Dry Deciduous planting site. In June 2023, Eden partnered with Tree.com.au (Formula Digital Pty Ltd) to fund 225,022 trees. As of this report:

1. Eden has planted 235,022 trees. Additional trees were planted using Eden reserve funds to meet the restoration needs of the site.
2. Eden employed an average of 34 full-time staff and 35 part-time staff per month at this site.
3. Your support enabled the team to work 21 working days per month for full-time staff and eight working days per month for part-time staff.

Ankilahila Dry Deciduous Quick Stats*

Forest Type	Coordinates*	Min. Planting Density	Plantable area
Dry Deciduous	15°34'3.17"S, 46°33'11.36"E	2,500 trees/hectare	414 hectares

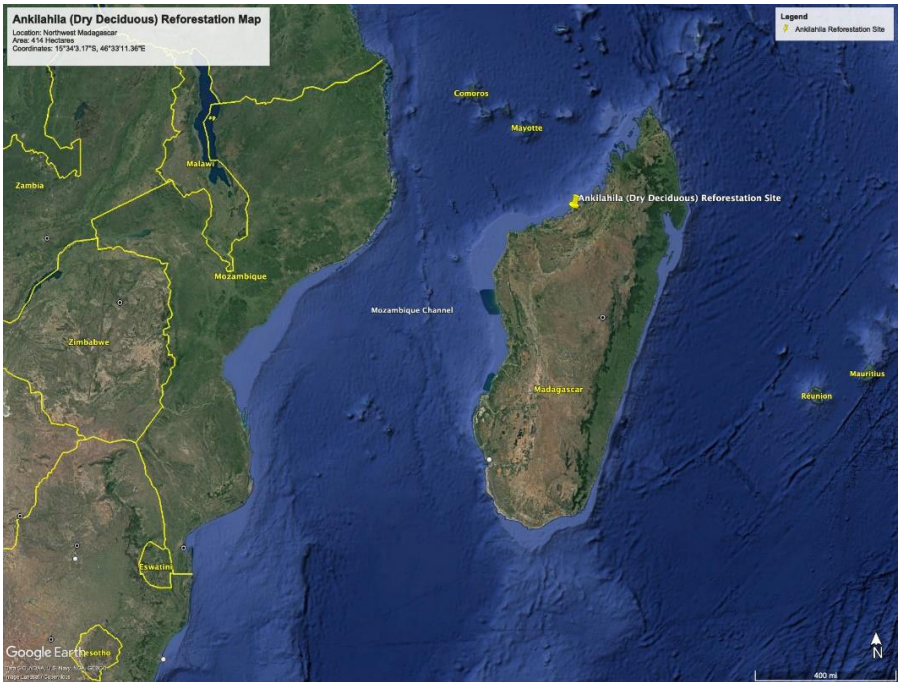
*See Appendix B for site description

Trees Planted Per Year

JANUARY 2023 – DECEMBER 2024

2023	2024
225,022	10,000

Site Maps



Socioeconomic Impacts

With generous support from Tree.com.au (Formula Digital Pty Ltd), the Ankilahila Dry Deciduous reforestation site has significantly impacted local livelihoods.

With a steady income, the local communities could put savings aside, invest in their households, start micro-enterprises to diversify their income opportunities, and provide healthcare and everyday needs for their families.

Additional significant socioeconomic impacts included improved diets and health due to purchasing nutritious food and increasing education as families could afford to send their children to school.

Environmental Impacts

- By providing a habitat for many plant and animal species, Eden's nurseries have assisted in protecting biodiversity through reforestation in community forests.
- Numerous native tree species have been planted, assisting in the restoration of damaged ecosystems and fostering ecological connection.
- Forest nurseries have aided in soil conservation by reducing soil erosion and enhancing soil quality.

What's Next?

Eden has reached the sponsored number of trees at the Ankilahila Dry Deciduous planting site. Ultimately, the goal is that many of these trees will mature, producing their own seeds, and helping the forest return to a point of natural equilibrium.

Over the years, Eden has collaborated with residents to enhance their understanding of the importance of the trees planted at the site. As Eden's involvement concludes, the surrounding communities will assume responsibility for these trees.

Eden is grateful for your support of this project in Madagascar. Your contributions helped not only to complete this site but work towards reforesting some of the 4 million hectares that the Madagascar government has committed to restoring by 2030 as part of the AFR100 initiative.

Thank you for helping achieve large-scale restoration and community development.

Appendix A. Progress Photos

PHOTO ALBUM

January 10, 2024, 7:34 AM, GMT +3:00, Madagascar.

January 10, 2024, 2:43 PM, GMT +3:00, Madagascar.

January 10, 2024, 2:52 PM, GMT +3:00, Madagascar.

Appendix B. Site Description

OPENFORESTS LINK

The Ankilahila Dry Deciduous Planting Site in northwestern Madagascar is located at the mouth of the Mahamavo Rivier, about 70 road kilometers northeast of the port city of Mahajanga, and consists of dry deciduous forests interspersed with palm savanna. Restoration and protection of this area will link the dry deciduous forests with the estuary's mangrove ecosystem, creating a green belt that encompasses a variety of different natural habitats.

The Ankilahila area is critical for protecting and restoring many Madagascar-endemic plants and animals. The Coqueral's Sifaka (*Propithecus coquereli*), for example, was once common in this area but is now threatened with extinction due to habitat destruction. The fossa, the island's largest predator, has been observed in the area on rare occasions.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species lists *Cryptoprocta ferox* (fossa) as vulnerable. Many birds' species nest and roost in Ankilahila's dry deciduous forest ecosystem. In this area, the Madagascar Ibis (*Lophotibis cristata*) and the Van Dam's Vanga (*Xenopirostris damii*), both endemic to Madagascar and listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List, have been spotted. This forest is also home to the endemic Malagasy Giant Chameleon (*Furcifer oustaleti*).

The population of Ankilahila is estimated at about 450 people, most of whom belong to the Sakalava and Tsimihety tribes. Ankilahila is a rural community in Mahajanga district II in the Boeny region. Many residents make a living from subsistence farming, while others are engaged in handicrafts. Some of the residents work as charcoal sellers.

Forests are cleared in the region to make way for agricultural activities, urban expansion, infrastructure development, and charcoal production. This destroys plant and animal habitats, threatening vital ecosystem services and the livelihoods of residents.

Eden facilitated ecosystem restoration and community development in the region through nature-based solutions, working directly with communities, mitigating climate change, and empowering them to restore their natural environment.

Appendix C. Species Planted

Terminalia mantaly [Mantaly]	A small to medium-sized tree that typically grows between 10 and 20 m tall. This species is native to Madagascar and thrives in the seasonally dry tropical environment. Terminalia mantaly is recognized for its deciduous or evergreen foliage and beautifully layered branches. The tree is harvested from the wild for local medicinal uses, dyes and tannins. Due to its rapid growth and ability to provide shade, organizations like Eden frequently utilize this tree species in large quantities for reforestation initiatives.	
Stereospermum euphorioides [Mangarahara]	Native to Madagascar, this is a medium-sized tree that can reach heights of around 10 m. It thrives in the seasonally dry tropical habitat, particularly in forested savannahs, making it an excellent candidate for reforestation in the dry deciduous ecosystems of northwestern Madagascar. It blooms between November and January, displaying stunning, slender, cylindrical tube-shaped flowers with white petals. The seed pods of this tree are brown. Stereospermum euphorioides holds significant cultural value, it is highly regarded for its superb wood and medicinal characteristics, including its traditional use in treating malaria.	
Harungana madagascarienesis [Harongana]	The Harongana is a small, bushy tree that usually ranges from 4 m to 7 m in height, but sometimes it can grow up to 25 m. The branches stem out from a cylindrical trunk. Its crown appears to be a golden-green color. The tree can be immediately identified by its almost fluorescent orange latex from strips that were peeled off from the stem. The orange latex discharges when leaves are snapped off or branches are broken.	

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Thank you for your support.