



Eden:
People+
Planet

Tree.com.au (Formula Digital Pty Ltd)

ANNUAL REPORT

True Village (Antanamarina Dry
Deciduous), Madagascar | One Year Update



Project Period

FEBRUARY 2023 – AUGUST 2024



Summary

Eden: People+Planet (formerly Eden Reforestation Projects) is excited to report on one year of progress at the True Village (Anatanamarina Dry Deciduous) planting site. In February 2023, Eden partnered with Tree.com.au (Formula Digital Pty Ltd) to plant 252,600 trees. As of this report:

1. Eden has planted 252,600 trees.
2. Eden has employed an average of 46 full-time and eight part-time staff per month at this site.
3. Your support has enabled the team to work 21 working days per month for full-time staff and three days per month for part-time staff.

True Village Quick Stats*

Forest Type	Coordinates*	Min. Planting Density	Plantable area
Dry Deciduous	15°33'9.29"S, 46°51'18.29"E	2,500 trees/hectare	2,412 hectares

*See Appendix B for site description

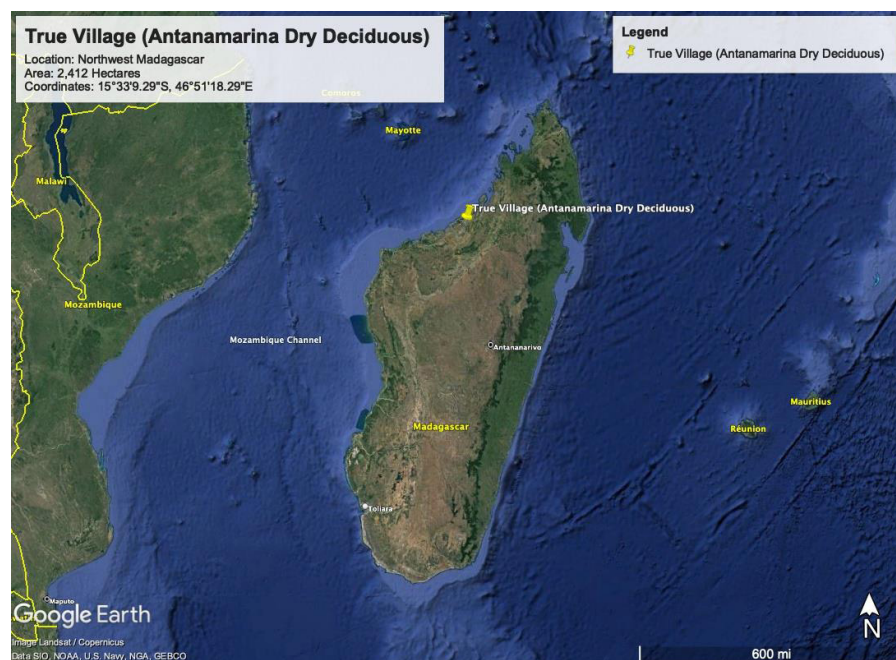
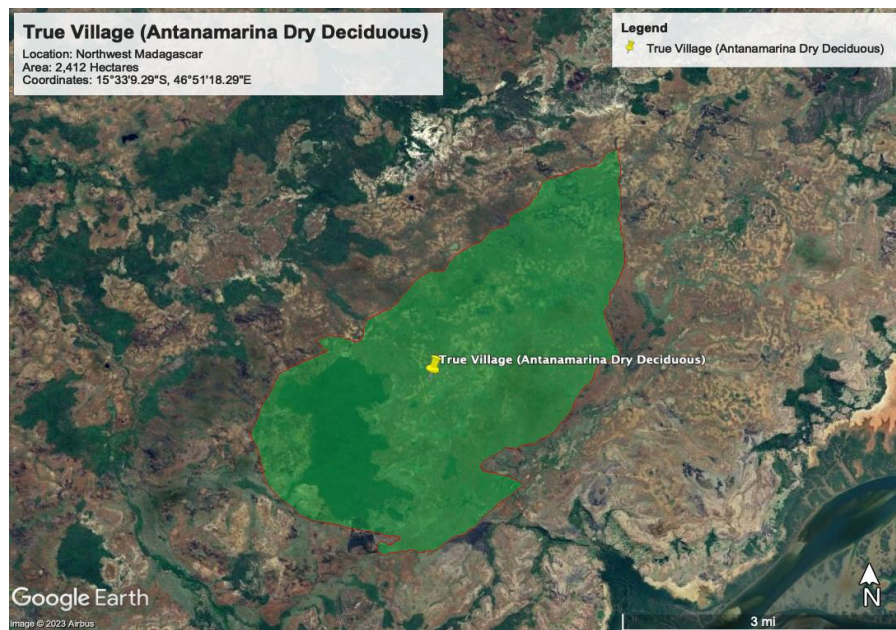
*Confidential information that may not be disclosed outside of Eden and the intended party and may not be duplicated, used, disclosed, in whole or in part, for any purpose other than to evaluate this report.

Trees Planted Per Year

JANUARY 2023 - AUGUST 2024

2023	2024
252,600	0

Site Maps



Socioeconomic Impacts



With generous support from Tree.com.au (Formula Digital Pty Ltd), the True Village (Antanamarina Dry Deciduous) reforestation site has significantly impacted local livelihoods. Projects at this site have created an estimated total of 9,664 workdays since February 2023.

With a steady income, the local communities can 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 include improved diets and health due to purchasing nutritious food and increasing education as families can 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.
- Reforested areas help reduce soil erosion and provide landslide protection for local residents.

What's Next?



Eden has reached the sponsored number of trees at True Village (Antanamarina Dry Deciduous). Ultimately, many of these trees will mature, producing their own seeds, and helping the forest return to a point of natural equilibrium.

Eden is grateful for your continued support of this project in Madagascar. Your contributions help 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



August 27, 2024, 3:34 PM GMT+03:00,
Madagascar.



May 14, 2024, 10:39 AM GMT+03:00,
Madagascar.



August 27, 2024, 3:05 PM GMT+03:00,
Madagascar.

Appendix B. Site Description

[OPENFORESTS LINK](#)



The True Village (Antanamarina Dry Deciduous) site is in northwestern Madagascar, between the rural settlements of Andranoboka and Mariarano in the Boeny region. The project includes extensive dry deciduous forest remnants and degraded areas that must be restored. The remaining forest areas begin a broader greenbelt program extending seven miles east of the project site to the Mariarano Reserve.

The region around the location boasts impressive waterfalls with primary forests in its gorges and an enormous cave system with underground rivers and lovely sunken woods not far away. Deforestation of the area's dry deciduous forest endangers the habitat of numerous Madagascar-endemic species. Coquerel's sifaka (*Propithecus coquereli*), a diurnal, medium-sized lemur unique to this region, is severely endangered, according to the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) Red List. Van Dam's Vanga (*Xenopirostris damii*) is an endemic bird that inhabits primary dry deciduous forests and adjacent vegetation up to 200 meters above sea level. The Malagasy gigantic chameleon, known as Oustalet's chameleon, seeks refuge in this dry deciduous environment. The spectacular *Adansonia madagascariensis* (Madagascar Baobab), flourishes in this region's dry deciduous ecosystem. Eden safeguards a lake in this region that is the unique home for a micro-endemic wolf spider (*Hippasosa ghost*), of which just 30 individuals are known to exist.

Despite local inhabitants' efforts to protect these forests, significant external pressure leads to illegal logging. The area's deforestation negatively impacts ecosystem services, such as flood control and erosion. Restoring the environment is crucial for preserving biodiversity and improving residents' lives.

Eden facilitates the restoration of dry deciduous forest ecosystems by actively planting trees native to these forests. Eden also works directly with local communities and supports their efforts to restore their natural environments.

[BIBLIOGRAPHY](#)

Appendix C. Species Planted

Terminalia mantaly

[Mantaly]

Commonly referred to as the Madagascar almond, this small to medium-sized tree may reach heights of 10 to 20 m. It is native to Madagascar and flourishes in a seasonally dry tropical habitat. This species is valued for its deciduous or evergreen leaves, erect stem, and neatly layered branches. The tree is harvested for local medicinal purposes, dyes, and tannins in the wild. Because of its quick growth and shade-producing abilities, organizations like Eden regularly use this tree species in large numbers for reforestation initiatives.



Tamarindus indica

[Madiro, Tamarind]

The tamarind tree is native to tropical Africa and Madagascar. It is a beautiful tree that can reach a height of 30 m and has a spreading crown up to 12 m in diameter. The blooms have three golden petals with a stunning pattern of scarlet veins. The dark, short-haired, sausage-like fruits have an acidic pulp and are often used in sweet snacks. Tamarind wood has a variety of uses, including lumber, fuel, and charcoal. Furthermore, the species is grown for medicinal, dye, and decorative applications.



Stereospermum euphoroides

[Mangarahara]

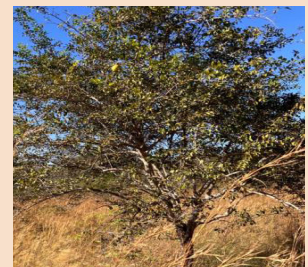
Endemic to Madagascar, this is a medium to large tree typically reaching a height of 10 to 15 m, but it can grow up to 30 m. Flourishing in seasonally dry tropical habitats, it showcases striking, slender, cylindrical tube-shaped flowers with white petals between November and January. The tree's seed pods are brown. The tree is highly esteemed for its exceptional wood quality and medicinal properties. With plentiful seed sources, a high germination success rate, and the ability to thrive even in poor soil, it is an excellent choice for reforestation efforts. Furthermore, it demonstrates relative resilience to fire, which can sometimes threaten the dry deciduous environment.



Strychnos spinosa

[Mokotra]

This is a thorny small tree with a height of up to 9 m. The species is prevalent throughout tropical and southern Africa, as well as the western Indian Ocean, and thrives in seasonally dry tropical biomes. The tree produces sweet-sour green fruits that ripen to a bright yellow color. Eden Madagascar employs these trees to restore ecosystems in Madagascar, where rural communities rely on the fruit for nutrition. Strychnos fruit contains macronutrients, vitamins, and fiber.



Thank you for your
continued support.

