



Eden:
People+
Planet

Tree.com.au

CLOSE-OUT REPORT

Miadana, Madagascar



Project Period

FEBRUARY 2023 – DECEMBER 2024



Summary

Eden: People+Planet (formerly Eden Reforestation Projects) is proud of the progress made while we were active at the Miadana planting site. In June 2023, Tree.com.au. (Formula Digital Pty Ltd) partnered with Eden to fund 12,200 trees. These trees were planted in February 2023. As of this report:

1. Eden has planted 12,200 trees.
2. Eden employed an average of 30 people per month at this site.
3. Your support enabled the team to work 21 working days per person per month.

Miadana Quick Stats*

Forest Type	Coordinates*	Min. Planting Density	Plantable area
Dry Deciduous	15°35'4.04"S, 46°33'47.45"E	2,500 trees/hectare	1,350 hectares

*See Appendix B for site description

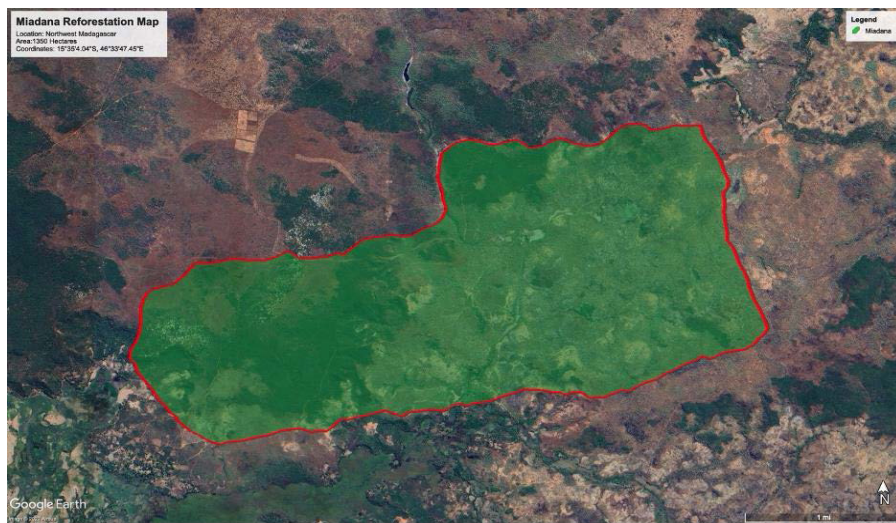
*Confidential information that may not be disclosed outside of Eden and the intended party and may not be duplicated, used, disclosed, in whole or in part, for any purpose other than to evaluate this report.

Trees Planted Per Year

FEBRUARY 2023 – DECEMBER 2024

2023	2024
12,200	0

Site Maps



Socioeconomic Impacts



With generous support from Tree.com.au (Formula Digital Pty Ltd, the Miadana 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 Miadana 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



May 23, 2024, 10:13 AM, GMT +3:00, Madagascar.



February 8, 2023, 9:59 AM, GMT +3:00, Madagascar.



December 21, 2023, 10:48 AM, GMT +3:00, Madagascar.

Appendix B. Site Description

[OPENFORESTS LINK](#)



The dry deciduous forest and palm savanna that make up the Miadana Dry Deciduous Planting Site in northwest Madagascar are situated close to the Mahamavo Rivier estuary, about 25 kilometers northeast of the port city of Mahajanga. Restoring and protecting this area will create a green belt that includes various natural habitats, connecting the dry deciduous forests with the estuary's mangrove ecosystem. Western Madagascar's forests are dense, dry, and deciduous, meaning they lose their leaves seasonally. Dry deciduous forests are recognized for their high concentration of endemic plant and animal species.

The Miadana site is crucial for protecting and restoring many plants and animals only found in Madagascar. The Coquerel's sifaka (*Propithecus coquereli*) was once plentiful in this region but is now endangered due to habitat destruction. The fossa, the largest predator on the island, has been observed in this region on rare occasions. The fossa, *Cryptoprocta ferox*, is vulnerable on the The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.

Many bird species make nests and roost in the dry deciduous forest ecosystem of Miadana. Among them are the Madagascar Ibis (*Lophotibis cristata*) and Van Dam's Vanga (*Xenopirostris damii*), both of which are endemic to Madagascar and listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List. The Malagasy Giant Chameleon (*Furcifer oustaleti*), which is native to Madagascar, also finds protection in this forested area.

Ankilahila, a rural community in Mahajanga District II in the Boeny region, is the closest settlement to the Miadana site. Its population is estimated to be around 450 people, most of whom are Sakalava and Tsimihety tribe members. Many residents rely on subsistence farming, while others work in handicrafts. Some are charcoal vendors.

Across the region, forests are cleared for agricultural use, urban growth, infrastructural development, and charcoal manufacture. Deforestation damages valuable habitats for indigenous plant and animal species, jeopardizing ecosystem services and local livelihoods.

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

Appendix C. Species Planted

Terminalia mantaly

[Mantaly]

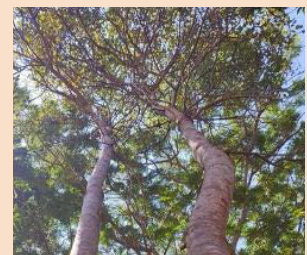
Commonly referred to as the Madagascar almond, this a small to medium-sized tree that may reach heights of 10 to 20 m. It is native to Madagascar and flourishes in a seasonally dry tropical habitat. This species is valued for its deciduous or evergreen leaves, erect stem, and neatly layered branches,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



Stereospermum euphorioides

[Mangarahara]

The species, endemic to Madagascar, is a medium to large tree typically reaching a height of 10 to 15 m, but it can grow up to 30 m under optimal conditions. The tree is highly esteemed for its exceptional wood quality and medicinal properties. Local communities use the leaves to treat asthma, while the bark treats fever, jaundice, and stomach aches. With plentiful seed sources, a high germination success rate, and the ability to thrive even in poor soil, it boasts a high propagation success rate, making it an excellent choice for reforestation efforts. Furthermore, it demonstrates relative resilience to fire, which can sometimes threaten the dry deciduous environment.



Tamarindus indica

[Tamarind/Madiro]

The tamarind tree is native to tropical Africa and Madagascar, although it grows throughout the tropics. It is a beautiful tree that can reach a height of 30 m, with 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, often used in snacks, curries, and pickles. The sticky, acidic pulp collected from the sausage-shaped fruits has been a staple diet for centuries. Tamarind wood has a variety of uses, including lumber, fuel, and charcoal. Furthermore, the species is grown for medicinal, dye, and decorative applications.



Thank you for
your support.

