

Grow For It

CLOSE-OUT REPORT

Ankazomenavony-Antsaboka, Madagascar



Project Period

JULY 2023 – DECEMBER 2024



Summary

Eden: People+Planet (formerly Eden Reforestation Projects) is proud of the progress made while we were active at the Ankazomenavony-Antsaboka planting site. In July 2023, Eden partnered with Grow For It to plant 500,000 trees. As of this report:

1. Eden has planted 500,000 trees.
2. Eden employed an average of two full-time and 12 part-time staff at this site.
3. Your support enabled the team to work 21 working days per full-time staff, and 16 working days per part-time staff per month.

Ankazomenavony-Antsaboka Quick Stats*

Forest Type	Coordinates*	Min. Planting Density	Plantable area
Mangrove	15°37'14.10"S, 46°26'17.81"E	20,000 trees/hectare	357 hectares

*See Appendix B for site description

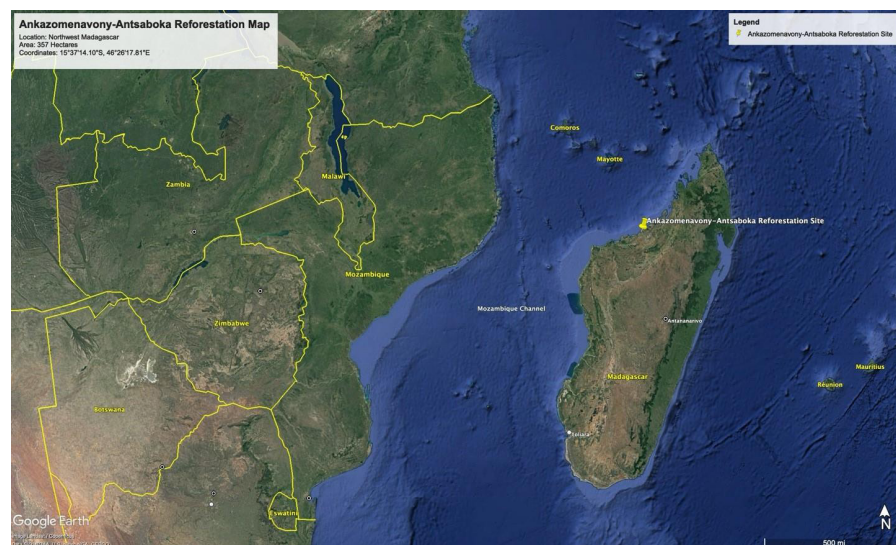
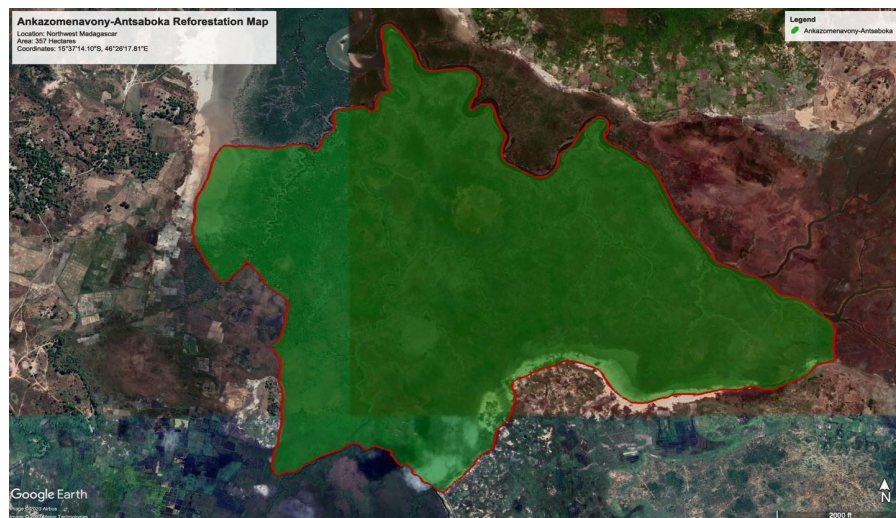
*Confidential information that may not be disclosed outside of Eden and the intended party and may not be duplicated, used, disclosed, in whole or in part, for any purpose other than to evaluate this report.

Trees Planted Per Year

JULY 2023 – DECEMBER 2024

2023	2024
30,698	469,302

Site Maps



Socioeconomic Impacts



With generous support from Grow For It, the Ankazomenavony-Antsaboka 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



- Mangroves provide storm-surge protection for local residents. As trees grow along rivers and coastlines, their roots will anchor into the soil and absorb swells of water during flooding or storm events.
- 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 the Ankazomenavony-Antsaboka 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 29, 2024, 9:02 AM GMT +03:00,
Madagascar.



May 29, 2024, 8:54 AM GMT +03:00,
Madagascar.



May 29, 2024, 9:30 AM GMT +03:00, Madagascar.

Appendix B. Site Description

[OPENFORESTS LINK](#)



The Ankazomenavony-Antsaboka site is located at the Morira River on Madagascar's northwest coast. This river forms a small estuary into the Indian Ocean at the resort and fishing town of Antsanitia, 30 kilometers north of the regional capital of Mahajanga. The project is part of a vital mangrove ecosystem that needs long-term protection and restoration.

Mangrove forests in tropical and subtropical intertidal zones are very productive ecosystems. The mangroves provide ideal breeding grounds for fish, shrimp, and crabs, essential to residents' livelihoods. Fiddler crabs, mangrove crabs (*Scylla serrata*), and mudskippers (*Periophthalmus sp.*) thrive in healthy mangrove forests. It is also a natural habitat for crocodiles. The Morira River region is home to two of Madagascar's most endangered bird species: Bernier's Teal (*Anas bernieri*) and the Malagasy Sacred Ibis (*Threskiornis bernieri*). Typical mangrove species in this area include *Ceriops tagal*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* and *Avicennia marina*. Mangrove forests' dense root network protects coastal areas from storm surges, flooding, and erosion, making them an efficient disaster barrier. The trees operate as natural filters, improving the quality of the water people consume.

The site is located in the Ankazomenavony area, approximately 16.5 kilometers north of Mahajanga. The Antsaboka community contains around 1,200 people, most of whom are from the Sakalava tribe. Most households make a living from agriculture and fishing.

The demand for fuel and construction materials is the leading cause of deforestation in this region. These threats have significantly influenced the mangrove forest over the previous ten years. The loss of ecological regulation and support has disastrous repercussions for animals and livelihoods.

Eden has worked with residents for several years to increase their understanding and involvement in reforestation initiatives, reducing the burden on the forest. Because of conservation efforts, the environment is gradually recovering and resuming its role as a fish nursery and habitat for species such as invertebrates, birds, and other animals.

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

Appendix C. Species Planted

Ceriops tagal

[Spurred Mangrove]

Ceriops tagal is a medium-sized tree growing to a height of 25 m (80 ft) with a trunk diameter of up to 45 cm (18 in). The growth habit is columnar or multi-stemmed, and the tree develops large buttress roots. The radiating anchor roots are sometimes exposed and may loop up in places. The bark is silvery-grey to orangish-brown, smooth with occasional pustular lenticels.



Rhizophora mucronata

[Red Mangrove]

Rhizophora mucronata is a small to medium-sized evergreen tree growing to a height of about 20 to 25 m (66 to 82 ft) on the banks of rivers. On the sea's fringes, 10 or 15 m (33 or 49 ft) is a more typical height. The tallest trees are closest to the water, and shorter trees are further inland. The tree has a large number of aerial stilt roots buttressing the trunk.



Bruguiera gymnorhiza

[Large-leafed Orange Mangrove]

Bruguiera gymnorhiza is a small tree up to 10 m (33 ft) high that belongs to the family Rhizophoraceae. It is found on the seaward side of mangrove swamps, often in the company of *Rhizophora*. Its bark is rough and reddish-brown. The tree develops short prop-roots rather than long stilt-roots.



Thank you for
your support.

