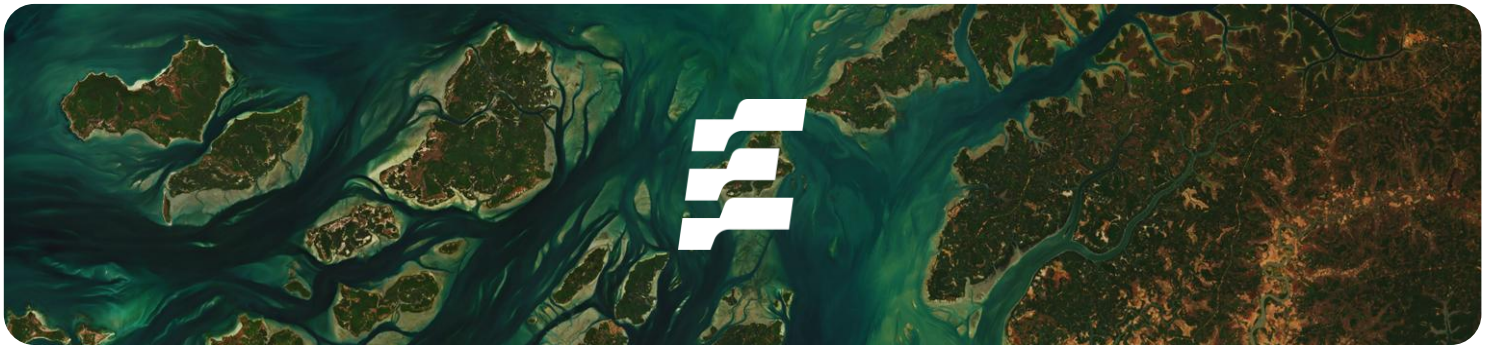


Publication Date:
30/06/2025

Methodology:
M000

Version:
V0.9

Contact:
Ecosystem Restoration Standard
25 Rue de Frémicourt
75015 Paris, FRANCE
info@ers.org

REPORT

Manjarisoa Semi-Annual Report 2025

SUMMARY

This document reports all activities carried out by the ForestCalling during the year 2025 (January-June) and its respective achievements. It serves as a channel to track the Project's progress and communicate it to the general public.

DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared by ForestCalling.

Table of *Contents*

General *Information*

Project Name	Manjarisoa
Project ID (Registry identification)	ERS1001
Project Location	Toamasina, North Eastern Madagascar (18°27'47.1"S 49°06'43.9"E)
Methodology	M000 - Methodology for Reforestation V0.9
Date of Issue	June 2025
Reporting Period	January - June 2025
Project Developer	ForestCalling
Project Start Date	August 1st, 2022
Project Duration - Crediting Period	August 1st, 2022 July 31st, 2052

Project *Overview*

1. Implementation Status

Outcomes	Key metrics	Aggregated progress in Project lifetime	Section
Habitat rehabilitation (300 ha) for the conservation of local endangered and endemic species	Hectares restored	2023 – 120 ha 2024 – 3 ha 2025 – 125 ha	*Ecosystem Recovery*
Species reintroduction	Individuals reintroduced	The site is protected and promotes the expansion of natural habitat areas.	*Ecosystem Recovery*
Local employment	# of jobs created and # of workers employed	2023 - 40 2024 – 4 2025 - 34	*Livelihoods*
Plant 194,484 trees with 151,781 trees successfully planted.	# of seedlings planted	**Number of trees in the nursery**: 204,000 **Number of trees planted 2023-2024**: 67,329 **Number of trees planted 2025 :** 79,965 **TOTAL living trees**: 147,294	*Ecosystem Recovery*
Build a 1.5 ha long nursery	Progress towards nursery construction	Tree Nursury Contructed	*Ecosystem Recovery*

2. Project Deviations

Please report any deviations from the intended Project scope.

2.1. Intervention deviations

During the first half of 2025, the ERS1001 project received formal approval from ERS to implement two methodological deviations from the originally-envisaged Reforestation Quantification approach. Both deviations were carefully evaluated and granted on June 13, 2025.

- **Deviation #1 – Uncertainty Propagation Method**
  The project replaced the classical uncertainty propagation technique mandated under ERS M000 with the Monte Carlo method defined in ERS M001 (Quantification Methodology for Terrestrial Forest Restoration). Monte Carlo simulation provides a more statistically robust estimate of GHG emission uncertainties, yielding tighter confidence bounds and greater overall accuracy in our carbon stock assessments.
- **Deviation #2 – Value of Removals Unit (VRU) Accounting**
  Under the original M000 protocol, VRU issuance relied on comparing carbon stock against the previous monitoring cycle, a process that risked duplicated measurements. ERS approved our use of an updated VRU accounting method—comparing current carbon stock directly to the baseline stock (t_0) with corrective adjustments for prior issuances. This modification streamlines reporting, avoids redundancy, and delivers a more consistent estimate of net removals for this monitoring period.

All other aspects of the project scope—including planting operations, guard patrols, and community engagement—were carried out in strict accordance with the approved Project Design Document. These two deviations had no material impact on our field implementation and were adopted one month ahead of schedule, supporting the integrity and transparency of our semi–annual reporting.

2.2. Project expansion

The project **did not expand its geographical scope in 2025**. However, discussions are ongoing to secure additional funding that may allow for future expansion into surrounding degraded areas. The focus remains on stabilizing the existing 300-hectare conservation site and addressing degradation in nearby regions.

2.3. Timeline adjustments

Thanks to favorable weather windows and streamlined operations, the planting and field-work phases were completed ahead of schedule. The key timeline adjustments are as follows:

- **Advanced Planting Completion**
  The original forecast—based on the 2024 year-end projection—called for planting to conclude in July 2025. We accelerated field mobilization and nursery dispatch processes such that all zones were fully planted by **15 June 2025**, effectively moving the completion milestone one month earlier than planned.
- **Revised Phasing of Monitoring & Maintenance**
  With the planting phase closed out in mid-June, the post-planting monitoring and maintenance activities (survival surveys, gap-filling, and irrigation adjustments) have likewise been advanced. Survival checks that were scheduled to begin in August have been rescheduled to start in **late June**, ensuring that any underperforming plots can be addressed before the peak dry-season stress period.

Ecosystem *Recovery*

1. Restoration Plan Monitoring

Objective: Installing a nursery on site

Intervention	Intervention activity planned	Performed? (Y/N) If "no", add justification.	Indicator	Progress recorded in this monitoring period
Nursery construction finalisation	Irrigation channels layout	Y	Progress towards construction of the nursery	-Irrigation channels were constructed in 2023. -In 2024 and 2025, maintenance of the irrigation channels was carried out to ensure proper functioning, with

				additional repairs as needed throughout the period.
	Bamboo roofs installed in the cultivating strips	Y		Bamboo roofs were installed in the cultivating strips in 2023. In 2024 and 2025, due to the growth of the trees (ranging from 40 cm to 1 meter), they were removed.
	General maintenance of the nursery (cleaning, weeding, drainage channels clearing)	Y		The nursery was maintained: weeding, cleaning, and maintenance of the irrigation channels.
Seedlings maintenance	Seedlings potting and transplanting	Y	Seedlings grown	**Seedlings Potting and Transplanting** • The trees were **already potted by the end of 2023**. • **Some trees were transplanted** due to their increasing size in the nursery.
	General seedling maintenance (watering, weeding, pruning, disinfection, fertilisation)	Y		
	Monitoring seedlings (monitoring young plants and survival rate)	Y		

Objective: Reforestation and habitat rehabilitation of 300 ha

Intervention	Intervention activity planned	Performed? (Y/N) If "no", add justification.	Indicator	Progress recorded in this monitoring period
Ground preparation	Cleaning and fern clearing	Y	Progress towards construction of the nursery	Cleaning operations resumed on selected zones as part of the resumed restoration plan. Preparations conducted ahead of resumed large-scale planting.
	Hole making	Y		
Grounding	Direct planting (new zones as per 2025 plan		# of seedlings planted	Full-scale planting resumed in 2025; nursery inventory used to allocate seedlings by zone.

2. Planting & Seedlings monitoring

Routine Health Inspections

- Weekly visual checks were logged in each monthly planting report to verify seedling vigor, spot pest or disease issues, and confirm irrigation performance .
- Monthly surveys at fixed sampling points recorded survival and average growth .

Mortality Tracking & Gap-Filling

- Each report notes gap-filling rounds at the end of the month—February through June—to replace missing or underperforming seedlings .

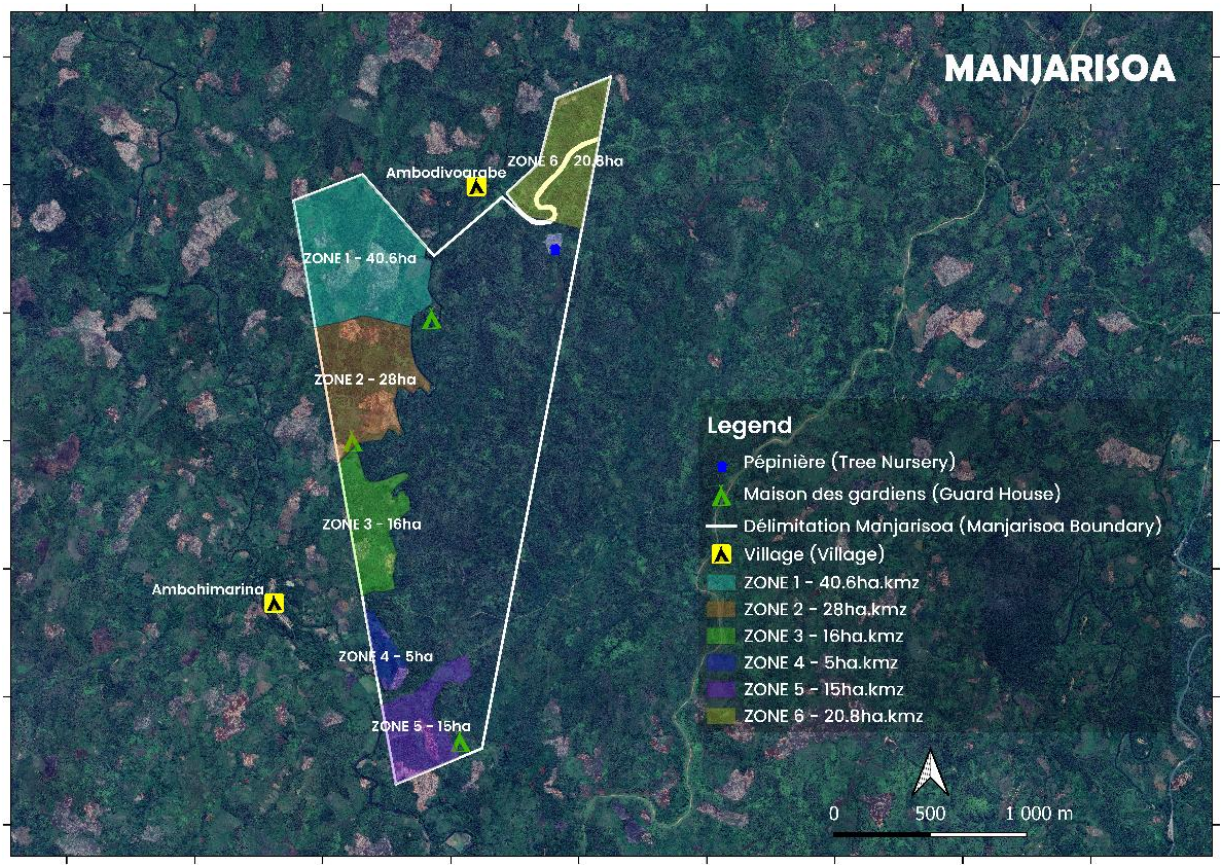
Irrigation & Soil Moisture Management

- Manual irrigation logs and spot soil-moisture checks are detailed in the April and May nursery sections, ensuring no water stress in dry spells .

Adaptive Layout Adjustments

- Mid-month notes describe minor tweaks to row spacing and micro-site grouping based on slope and soil texture observations .

Planting zone Map



Monthly Planting Report by Species and Zone

ZONE	Area (ha) Planted 2025	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Apr. 2025	May 2025	Jun. 2025	TOTAL 2025
ZONE 1 (40.6ha)	**40.93**		**3 795**	**18 805**	**1 680**	**2 000**	**0**	**26 280**
ARAMY	*4.59*		*425*	*2 109*	*188*	*224*	*0*	*2 946*
HARONGANA	*26.01*		*2 413*	*11 949*	*1 068*	*1 270*	*0*	*16 700*
MANTALY	*1.46*		*134*	*673*	*60*	*72*	*0*	*939*
VINTANANONA	*4.46*		*414*	*2 049*	*183*	*218*	*0*	*2 864*
TAVOLO	*2.48*		*230*	*1 142*	*102*	*121*	*0*	*1 595*
ROTRA	*1.93*		*179*	*883*	*79*	*95*	*0*	*1 236*
ZONE 2 (28ha)	**27.98**		**0**	**0**	**17 961**	**0**	**0**	**17 961**
ARAMY	*3.14*		*0*	*0*	*2 014*	*0*	*0*	*2 014*
HARONGANA	*17.78*		*0*	*0*	*11 415*	*0*	*0*	*11 415*
MANTALY	*1.00*		*0*	*0*	*643*	*0*	*0*	*643*
VINTANANONA	*3.05*		*0*	*0*	*1 958*	*0*	*0*	*1 958*
TAVOLO	*1.70*		*0*	*0*	*1 091*	*0*	*0*	*1 091*
ROTRA	*1.31*		*0*	*0*	*840*	*0*	*0*	*840*
ZONE 3 (16ha)	**16.02**		**0**	**0**	**4 972**	**5 315**	**0**	**10 287**
ARAMY	*1.80*		*0*	*0*	*557*	*598*	*0*	*1 155*
HARONGANA	*10.18*		*0*	*0*	*3 161*	*3 377*	*0*	*6 538*
MANTALY	*0.57*		*0*	*0*	*178*	*190*	*0*	*368*
VINTANANONA	*1.75*		*0*	*0*	*542*	*580*	*0*	*1 122*
TAVOLO	*0.97*		*0*	*0*	*302*	*322*	*0*	*624*
ROTRA	*0.75*		*0*	*0*	*232*	*248*	*0*	*480*
ZONE 4 (5ha)	**4.98**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**3 200**	**0**	**3 200**
ARAMY	*0.56*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*360*	*0*	*360*
HARONGANA	*3.17*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*2 033*	*0*	*2 033*
MANTALY	*0.18*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*115*	*0*	*115*
VINTANANONA	*0.54*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*348*	*0*	*348*
TAVOLO	*0.30*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*194*	*0*	*194*
ROTRA	*0.23*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*150*	*0*	*150*
ZONE 5 (15ha)	**15.04**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**7 856**	**1 800**	**9 656**
ARAMY	*1.69*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*880*	*202*	*1 082*
HARONGANA	*9.56*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*4 993*	*1 144*	*6 137*
MANTALY	*0.54*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*281*	*65*	*346*
VINTANANONA	*1.64*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*857*	*196*	*1 053*
TAVOLO	*0.92*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*479*	*109*	*588*
ROTRA	*0.70*		*0*	*0*	*0*	*366*	*84*	*450*
ZONE 6 (20ha)	**19.60**		**5 718**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6 863**	**12 581**
ARAMY	*2.16*		*640*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*749*	*1 389*
HARONGANA	*12.51*		*3 636*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4 398*	*8 034*
MANTALY	*0.64*		*202*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*207*	*409*
VINTANANONA	*2.16*		*624*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*761*	*1 385*
TAVOLO	*1.15*		*346*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*393*	*739*
ROTRA	*0.97*		*270*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*355*	*625*
TOTAL	**124.56**		**9 513**	**18 805**	**24 613**	**18 371**	**8 663**	**79 965**

January 2025:

Wildfire Incident

- Started in early January at the forest edge (plantation zones 6)
- Extinguished by ~9 PM with help from incoming rain, the guard's team, and local territorial guards

Patrols & Inspections

- Regular joint patrols with Ambalananonda territorial guards (route mapped)
- Inspections by the village chief's representative and M. Randriananona confirmed no further damage

Post-Fire Follow-Up

- Full forest sweep revealed no additional hotspots
- Detailed planning begun for site recovery and replanting

Site Preparations & Infrastructure

- Nursery improvements: clearing and repair of irrigation canals
- Camp layout: team housing, equipment hangar, and proposed construction of sanitation facilities

Replanting Plan

- Approx. 80 000 saplings in stock; ~50 000 to be prioritized for planting starting in early February

February 2025:

Planting Operations

- **Nursery Completion:** Finalized site layout, cleared and marked access paths, repaired irrigation by early February.
- **Field Work:** Began planting on February 11 in Zone 6 (20 ha); operations continued all month, subdividing Zone 6 into five manageable plots.
- **Organization & Follow-Up:** Dedicated guard(s) remained at the nursery to oversee seedling dispatch and quality control.
- **Planting Density:** Adjusted to ~600 saplings/ha for optimal survival; next phases will extend into Zones 1–5 as crews and weather permit.

Guarding & Surveillance

- **Regular Patrols:** Maintained three rounds per week across all five patrol zones (8–12 h per patrol).
- **Weather Challenges:** Frequent afternoon-and-night rains; occasional sunny midday breaks; schedules adapted accordingly.
- **Human Activity Checks:**
    - No fresh intrusions or illegal land use detected.
    - Old rice-field traces noted in Zones 3 & 5, with no active cultivation.

Community Outreach & Ecological Notes

- **Awareness Session:** On February 22, held a village meeting in Ambohimarina with **territorial guards** and local leaders to review protection rules and planting schedule.
- **Nursery Health:** Seedlings remained healthy with negligible mortality; acclimating well to local conditions.
- **Wildlife Observations:** Occasional sightings of lemurs and migratory birds near planting edges; continuous guard presence ensured minimal disturbance.

Overall: Nursery and site preparations were successfully wrapped up, planting commenced smoothly in Zone 6, patrols stayed consistent despite rainy weather, and community engagement was strengthened to safeguard the reforestation effort.

March 2025:

Planting Operations

- **Zone 1 Focus:** All four weeks dedicated to planting in Zone 1 (≈ 40 ha). Crews steadily transplanted nursery stock into cleared parcels.
- **Nursery Dispatch:** Seedlings handed off daily; nursery staff maintained watering, weeding and bed repairs to keep saplings healthy.
- **Workforce & Rhythm:** Teams planted up to 4 800 – 5 200 trees per week, working 7–8 h/day; shifts adjusted on rainy afternoons.
- **Next Steps:** Zones 2 – 6 to be opened for planting starting in April; final nursery inventory and planting tables to be compiled separately.

Guarding & Surveillance

- **Patrol Cadence:** Four rounds per week across the five patrol zones, 8–10 h each, covering morning and late-afternoon shifts.
- **Weather Adaptations:** Rain showers most afternoons; guards shifted some rounds to mid-day when skies cleared.
- **Territorial Guard Support:** Two territorial guards from Ambalanondava joined the plantation team on 26 March for a joint inspection of sapling density and plot boundaries.

Community Outreach & Ecological Notes

- **Local Engagement:** Informal meetings held with nursery workers and village representatives to reinforce planting targets and boundary rules.
- **Seedling Health:** Mortality remained negligible; young trees showed strong establishment in Zone 1 soils.
- **Wildlife & Vegetation:** Continued sightings of endemic bird species at the plantation edges; no illegal clearing or cultivation observed.

Overall: March operations ran smoothly—Zone 1 planting progressed on schedule, nursery maintenance kept pace with demand, patrols remained vigilant despite rain, and collaboration with territorial guards bolstered site security in preparation for the April expansion. A detailed breakdown of weekly transplant volumes will follow in the accompanying tables.

April 2025:

Planting Operations

- **Nursery Maintenance:** Continued weekly weeding and bed repairs; dispatched seedlings daily for field work.
- **Field Work:**
  - **Week 1 (Apr 1–7):** Planted in Zone 2 only.
  - **Week 2 (Apr 8–14):** Completed second round in Zone 2.
  - **Week 3 (Apr 15–21):** Opened Zone 1 while finishing Zone 2.
  - **Week 4 (Apr 22–28):** Launched planting in Zones 1, 2 & 6 (20 ha).
- **Organization & Follow-Up:** Nursery guard remained on-site for dispatch quality checks; field crews held daily briefings to plan next zone.

- **Planting Density:** Maintained ~600 saplings/ha; detailed weekly species-by-zone counts will be presented in accompanying tables.

Guarding & Surveillance

- **Regular Patrols:** Three patrols per week in each of the five zones, averaging 8–10 h each.
- **Weather Challenges:** Sunny around midday, with afternoon downpours extending into the night; schedules flexed to maximize dry-weather coverage.
- **Human Activity Checks:**
    - **Weeks 1–3:** No intrusions or illegal land use detected.
    - **Week 4:** Guards found fresh cut-tree fragments at Point 4 (Zone 3); no perpetrators on-site, so patrol frequency on Zone 3 was stepped up through month-end.
- **Security Coordination:** Continued joint rounds with communal and territorial guards to reinforce perimeter monitoring.

Community Outreach & Ecological Notes

- **Local Cooperation:** Ongoing liaison with municipal leaders and territorial guards to align patrol routes and planting schedules.
- **Seasonal Transition:** Noted cooler morning lows signaling approach of dry season; no adverse effects on sapling survival or wildlife activity yet.
- **Wildlife Observations:** Routine sightings of lemurs and migratory birds around planting edges; guards logged all observations for biodiversity monitoring.
- **Ecological Follow-Up:** Soil moisture and seedling health checks conducted mid-month, confirming strong establishment in Zones 1–2.

Overall:

April's planting advanced smoothly from Zone 2 into Zones 1 and 6, supported by robust nursery operations and adaptive scheduling to navigate shifting weather patterns. Patrol teams maintained consistent surveillance, quickly responding to a minor tree-cutting incident late in the month. Community partnerships remain solid, and the project is primed to roll out Zone 3 planting starting in May. Detailed planting tables by species and zone will accompany this summary.

May 2025:

Planting Operations

- **Nursery Maintenance:** Ongoing weeding, bed preparation and health checks to keep seedlings vigorous.
- **Field Work:**
    - **Zones 1–3:** Planting phases in these zones are now fully completed.

    - **Zones 4 & 5:** As of **15 May**, crews have begun planting in Zone 4 (5 ha) and Zone 5 (15 ha).
- **Logistics & Coordination:**
    - Daily briefings to assign teams by zone and adjust for afternoon showers.
    - Nursery guard performing final sorting and dispatch to field teams.
- **Next Steps:** Prepare access lines and mark planting points in Zones 2 and 6 for the coming month.

Guarding & Surveillance

- **Patrol Schedule:** Three weekly patrols in each of the five zones, adapting start times to avoid midday rains.
- **Weather Adaptation:** Increased early-morning rounds as afternoon showers intensified; night inspections unchanged.
- **Incidents:** No fresh intrusions or illegal activities recorded. Minor stump-cut traces from late April were revisited and cleared.

Community Outreach & Ecological Notes

- **Village Engagement:** Two sensitization sessions on 29–30 April with local gendarmes at Ambohimarina strengthened collaboration.
- **Seasonal Observations:** Cooler mornings as dry season begins; sapling survival remains high.
- **Wildlife & Vegetation:** Frequent lemur and bird sightings near planting edges; undergrowth recovering well around new plots.

Overall:
May saw completion of planting in Zones 1–3 and the launch, from 15 May, of Zones 4 and 5. Nursery operations, planting teams and patrols adapted smoothly to weather changes, while community engagement remained strong—positioning the project for the next phases in June.

June 2025:

1. Planting Operations

- **Zones 5 & 6 Completion:**
  - **Week 1 (1–7 June):** Finished planting in **Zone 5** (15 ha) and began intensive work in **Zone 6** (20.8 ha).

    - **Week 2 (8–15 June):** Continued Zone 6 planting, wrapping up by mid-month.
- **Nursery Status:** With field demands met, the nursery stock has been almost fully depleted—beds now being cleared and prepared for next season.
- **Field Logistics:**
    - Teams rotated between Zones 5 and 6 to maintain even progress.
    - Daily site briefings adjusted to morning rains; afternoon sessions reserved for marking and bed prep in Zones 1–4.
- **Next Steps:** No further planting until rainy-season seedlings are ready—focus shifting to maintenance and gap-filling in Zones 1–4.

2. Guarding & Surveillance

- **Patrol Routine:** Three patrols per week in each of the five core zones (1–5), with consistent coverage despite cooler mornings.
- **Weather Adaptation:** Morning dew and occasional afternoon showers prompted earlier starts and extended evening checks.
- **Incidents:** No intrusions or illegal activity noted; all boundary posts and signage remained intact and well-monitored.

3. Community Outreach & Ecological Notes

- **Village Liaison:** Continued informal talks at Ambodivoarabe, reinforcing community respect for the newly planted areas.
- **Wildlife Recovery:**
    - Notable return of small mammals and birds in Zones 5–6, likely drawn by fresh understory growth.
    - Soil moisture from recent rains appears to support natural regeneration around plot edges.
- **Vegetation Health:** Natural coppicing and groundcover regeneration observed across all planting zones—signs of improving ecosystem resilience.

Overall:

June's efforts brought the planting phase to a close in Zones 5 and 6, with nursery operations winding down. Guarding teams maintained vigilant, weather-adapted patrols, and community rapport remained strong. As seedling stocks are now depleted, the project shifts focus to monitoring, maintenance and preparing for the next planting cycle in the lower-elevation zones.

3. Main challenges

Key Challenges Encountered (January – June 2025)

1. **Climate Variability**

   Unpredictable rainfall events - sudden afternoon showers, nighttime drizzles, and morning temperature inversions—frequently disrupted planting windows and extended surveillance hours. We had to adjust our schedules (starting earlier, conducting late patrols) to maintain a steady pace of operations.

2. **Nursery Stock Management**

   Accelerated planting across Zones 3, 5, and 6 rapidly depleted seedling stocks. On multiple occasions, shortages of key species forced the team to redirect planting efforts toward parcels already prepared and to begin setting up new nursery beds by late May.

3. **Coordination of Mobile Teams**

   Conducting three weekly patrols across five rugged, hard-to-reach zones demanded tight logistics for transport and supply. Guards split their rounds between solo and group patrols and maintained constant communication despite limited network coverage.

4. **Phased Completion of Planting Areas**

   As Zones 1, 2, and 3 neared completion, it became critical to shift resources to the remaining areas (Zones 4, 5, and 6) without leaving operational "gaps." This reallocation led to occasional logistical idle time as equipment and teams were redeployed.

5. **Strengthening Community Engagement**

   Our awareness campaigns—conducted alongside local law enforcement - revealed that successful surveillance hinges on community support. Securing buy-in from neighboring villages and preventing unauthorized incursions required more frequent village meetings and information sessions, which sometimes overlapped with planting schedules.

Despite these challenges, our teams' adaptability, rigorous adherence to plans, and close collaboration with both law enforcement and local communities enabled us to meet our objectives for the first half of 2025.

4. Minor modifications

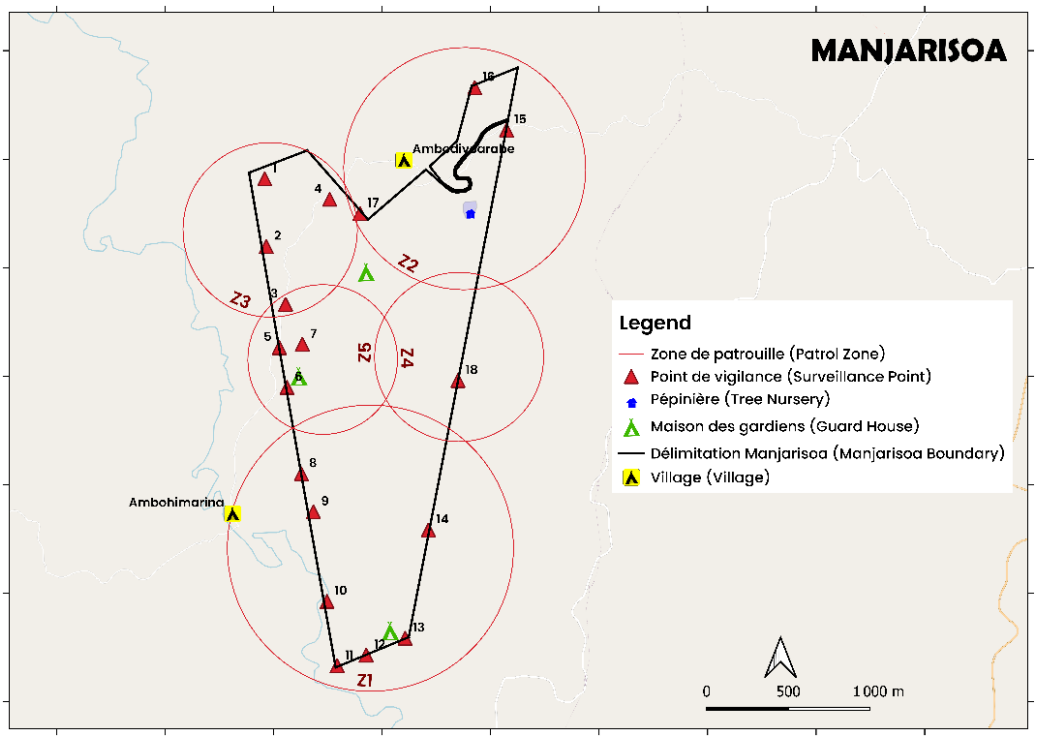
All seedlings were successfully planted by **15 June 2025**, one month ahead of the original forecast (July 2025). We adhered closely to the parcel-by-parcel reforestation schedule, planting **79 965** trees out of the **80 253** originally planned—a minor shortfall of **288** trees. Aside from this negligible variance, the entire operation unfolded as intended, completing the reforestation phase one month in advance.

5. Forecasted Activities for the next cycle

Objective: Reforestation and habitat rehabilitation of 300 ha

Intervention: Direct planting and monitoring of all zones	
Zone(s)	All plantation zones (Z1–Z10)
Timeline	June 2025 – December 2025: Monitoring and site protection period
Activities	In 2025, the planting phase was completed ahead of schedule (by mid-June). The focus for the remainder of the year shifts to monitoring, maintenance, and long-term protection of the planted areas. 1. **Post-Planting Protection and Site Surveillance** • **Implementation of a structured patrol plan** using the Territorial Guard system. • **Installation and maintenance of boundary signage** to prevent unauthorized access. • **Community sensitization** to reduce encroachment pressure and leakage risks. • **Incident tracking** and response in coordination with local authorities. 2. **Monitoring of Seedling Growth and Survival** • **Survival Rate Monitoring**: Measuring height, canopy development, and mortality. • **Root anchoring and soil adaptation** assessment in randomized

	sample plots. • **Pest and Disease Surveillance**: Visual inspections and natural treatment if needed. • **Soil moisture and irrigation control**, especially during the dry season. 3. **Stakeholder Engagement and Local Outreach** • **Follow-up with community leaders** around the site to reinforce awareness. • **Integration of local feedback** into 2026 strategy planning. • **Educational sessions** on sustainable land use and forest protection.
Rationale	Following the successful planting campaign in H1 2025, these activities aim to consolidate ecological gains, avoid re-encroachment, and ensure the survival and growth of young trees.
Risks	As with any reforestation program, several risks could impact success. The key risks in this phase include: 1. **Leakage Risks** 2. **Extreme weather events (drought, fire)** 3. **Community land pressure and unintentional encroachment**



Indicators

- % of seedlings surviving by zone (survival rate)
- Average growth per species (height and DBH metrics)
- # of patrols conducted and incidents reported
- # of community meetings or educational sessions held
- % of signage in place and maintained
- # of zones with confirmed protection and no observed re-encroachment

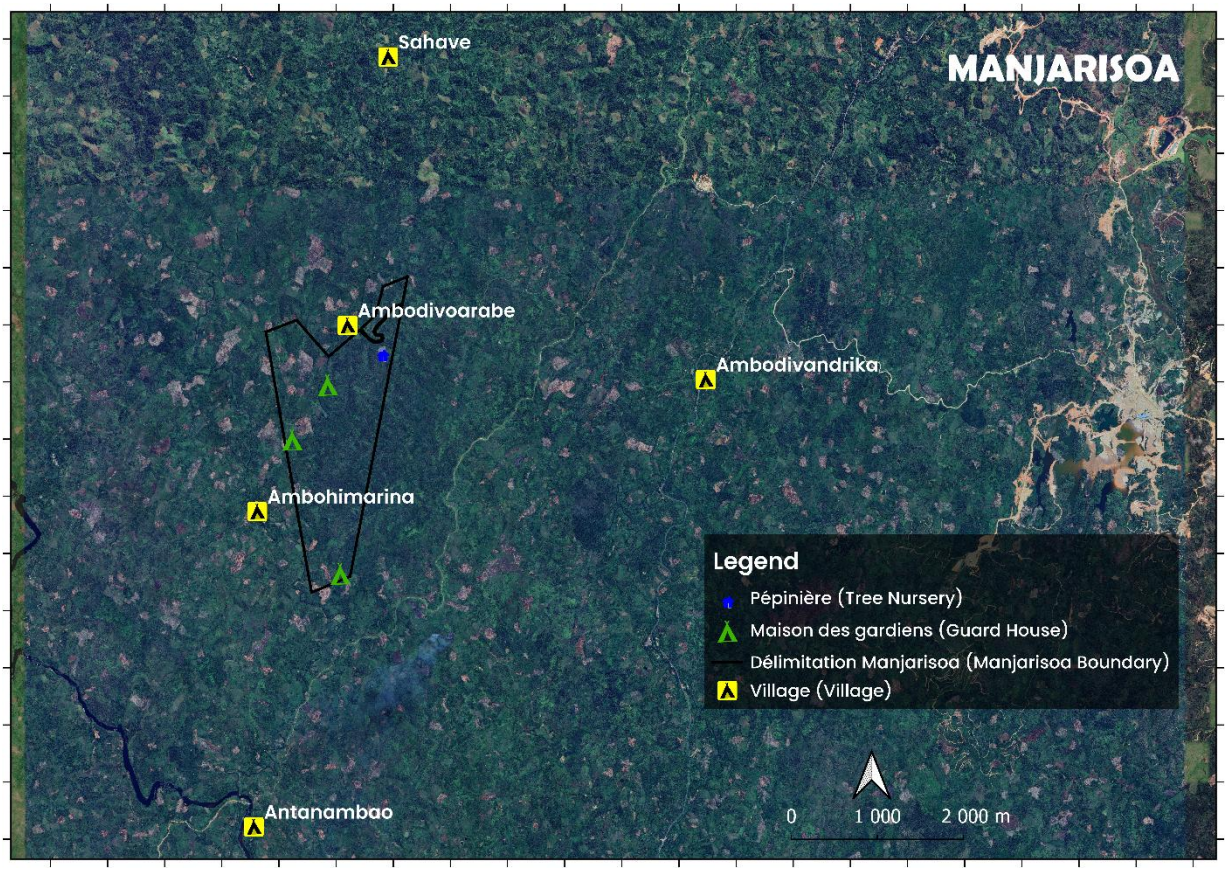
Livelihoods

1. Summary of Activities

The **Manjarisoa reforestation program** actively engages with local communities to ensure sustainable development and long-term benefits for the surrounding villages.

1. Demographic Study and Community Needs Assessment (Appendix.5)
In February 2025, we conducted detailed village surveys in the four communities surrounding the Manjarisoa Forest:

- **Ambodivandrika**
- **Ambohimarina**
- **Antanambao**
- **Sahave**



2. Synthesis of Key Findings Across the Manjarisoa Villages

The community surveys carried out in Ambodivandrika, Ambohimarina, Antanambao, and Sahave reveal a consistent reliance on natural resources for subsistence and income generation, but also highlight differences in access to services, infrastructure, and exposure to environmental degradation. Below is a comparative summary of core indicators:

Village	Population	Households	Health Facility	School	Main Income Sources	Drinking Water	Land Tenure (Certified)
Ambodivandrika	323	62	No (4 km away)	Yes	Salaried jobs, agriculture, small trade	River/springs	~20 households
Ambohimarina	1,305	251	Yes (Health Post)	Yes	Agriculture, salaried jobs, charcoal	River, rainwater	8 households
Antanambao	357	51	No (13 km away)	No	Slash-and-burn rice, cloves, charcoal	River only	Few (ongoing process)
Sahave	1,143	188	No (10 km away)	Yes	Agriculture, charcoal, forest products	River (polluted)	10 households (in process)

Shared Observations:

- **Strong forest dependency**: All villages rely on wood, wild foods, and medicinal plants.
- **Limited access to drinking water**: Most villages rely on rivers or springs with no safe water infrastructure.
- **Traditional governance systems remain active**, often co-existing with state representatives.
- **Widespread use of tavy (slash-and-burn)** practices, even within buffer zones.
- **No village has access to formal public transportation.**

Distinctive Trends:

- **Sahave and Ambohimarina** show higher population densities and economic diversification.
- **Ambodivandrika** is more isolated and less economically connected.
- **Antanambao** faces higher vulnerability due to lack of basic services and high forest pressure.

The findings from the four surveyed communities offer valuable insights into the social and environmental landscape surrounding the Manjarisoa restoration site. Despite variations in size, structure, and access to services, the villages share common challenges that include:

- Overreliance on natural ecosystems for energy, food, and income
- Inadequate access to health, water, and mobility infrastructure
- Increasing demographic pressure and rural-to-urban migration trends
- Vulnerability to biodiversity loss and land degradation

These results will serve as a baseline for future monitoring and adaptive management. They also inform ForestCalling's commitment to **community-centered restoration**, ensuring that local priorities are integrated into program design. Future phases of the project will include participatory development planning, investment in basic services, and continuous consultation with village leadership to foster sustainable, inclusive transformation across the Manjarisoa landscape.

3. Local Employment and Economic Opportunities

- **All employment opportunities** generated by the **Manjarisoa nursery** are **exclusively reserved** for local populations living near the project site.

2. Livelihood Plan Monitoring

Objective	Intervention activity planned	Performed? (Y/N) If "no", add justification.	Indicator	Progress recorded in this monitoring period
Generate local employment	Employ local workers in the Project and provide fair wages	Y	# of workers employed	2023 - 40 2024 – 4 2025 - 34

3. Minor modifications

2025: Full Resumption and Scaling of Operations

Building on the financial stabilization secured at the end of 2024, the year 2025 marked a decisive phase in the Manjarisoa project's implementation. With full funding in place, ForestCalling resumed core activities at scale, including employment generation, reforestation campaigns, and biodiversity conservation.

The nursery reached full production capacity, enabling the planting of thousands of seedlings across previously cleared or degraded areas. Local recruitment intensified, prioritizing community members from neighboring villages, with targeted efforts to balance gender representation across teams. Field patrols were reactivated and expanded to ensure site protection and incident reporting.

Additionally, community engagement was significantly deepened through direct consultation and village-level social assessments. These efforts laid the groundwork for long-term partnerships with local stakeholders and reinforced the project's commitment to inclusive, sustainable restoration.

As the project moves forward, 2025 stands as a year of renewed momentum and structural consolidation - anchoring the ecological and social foundations for the decades ahead.

4. SDG Contributions

SDG	Projected contribution	UN SDG 2030 Target (reference)	SDG Indicator	Progress in the year
	Local community employment and revenue generation	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Total revenue generated to local communities in	**2022 : 61,749 €** **2023: 98,559 €** **2024 : 6,825 €** **2025 : To be determined at year-end**
	Restoration of 300 hectares	Mobilising jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	Amounts provided and mobilised in United States dollars per year	**2022 : 294,103€** **2023: 108,737 €** **2024 : 27,729 €** **2025 : To be determined at year-end**
	Habitat rehabilitation for the conservation of native and endemic species	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods.	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	**300 ha**

Ecosystem Restoration Standard

info@ers.org | www.ers.org