



2023

Annual report



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A Message from the Team!

Madagascar, a land of unparalleled biodiversity, boasts an array of endemic plants and animals found nowhere else on Earth. Yet, this unique ecosystem is not just a haven for wildlife; it also sustains over 30 million people who call the island home. IMPACT Madagascar was conceived with the understanding that protecting the wildlife of Madagascar necessitates the active involvement of the communities that share this extraordinary landscape.

Since our inception in 2014, our focus has been on ecological conservation through community development. By introducing sustainable farming methods, we create income streams for local residents while actively engaging villages in monitoring and preserving nearby forests and habitats. Collaboration with government agencies has allowed us to establish protected areas and conduct vital ecological research across Madagascar.

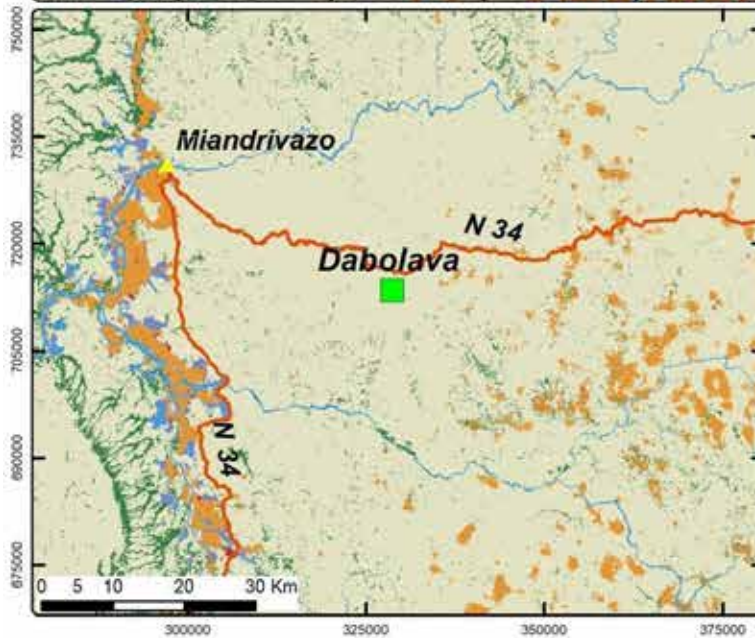
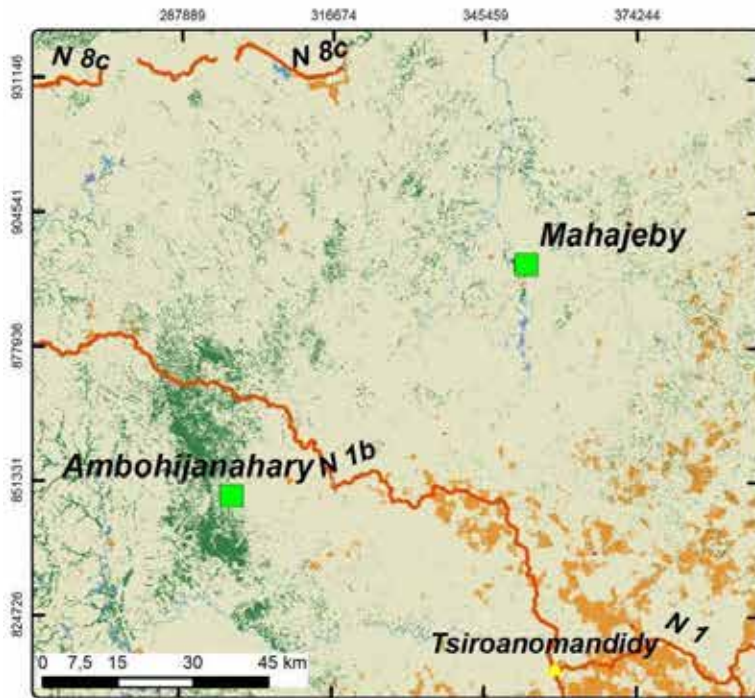
Our distinctive approach underscores the significance of preserving forest ecosystems while addressing the needs of the communities reliant on them.



A crowned sifaka, one of our flagship species

In the past year, we have achieved remarkable milestones, made possible by your support. This impact report will highlight those great achievements. As we look ahead, your continued support will enable us to carry forward this invaluable work into 2024 and beyond. Together, we can make a lasting impact on the conservation of Madagascar's rich biodiversity and the well-being of its people.

Our intervention sites

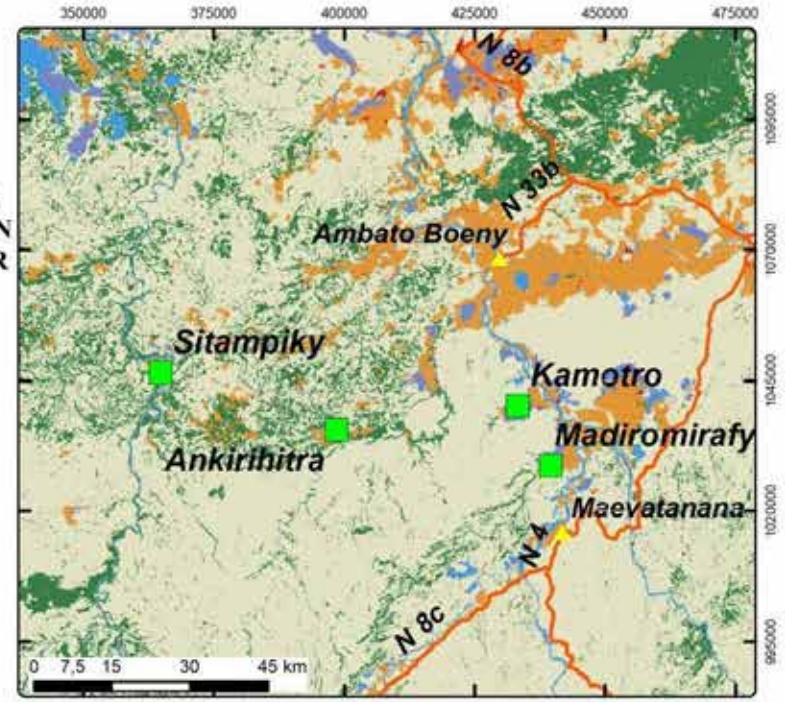


IMPACT
MADAGASCAR

**CARTE DE LOCALISATION
DES SITES D'INTERVENTION
ONG IMPACT MADAGASCAR**



Coordinate System: laborde madagasikara
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Datum: International 1924
Units: Meter
ESRI LULC 2022-2023
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An improved community engagement for conservation in Ankirihitra!

A crowned sifaka in Ankirihitra forests



The Ankirihitra site is located in the north-western part of the island, in the Ambato Boeny district and Boeny region. IMPACT Madagascar works in close collaboration with two local communities to ensure biodiversity conservation. One of the special features of this site is the presence of *Propithecus coronatus* (crowned sifaka) and *Eulemur mongoz* (mongoose lemur), both classified as Critically Endangered by the IUCN Red List, still in its natural habitat. Thanks to its biological richness and its role in maintaining ecosystem services in the region, the area is part of a process already underway to create a new protected area.



48,083

seedlings were planted by



1,405

villagers over a total area of

24.50^{ha}
on site



Compared with the 2021-2022 production year, the number of seedlings produced has increased by 47.89%. 12 km of firebreaks have been established. The area burnt and the number of fires have been considerably reduced by 47.16%.

The re-vegetated area has doubled compared with the 2021-2022 reforestation year, reducing the bare

surface within the Ankirihitra conservation site; and creating possibility of forest connection.

A total of 66,100 seedlings

have been produced at nurseries for the next reforestation and restoration campaign.

In terms of ecological monitoring

A total of
1,555
lemurs were counted,
including



208

patrols were carried out by patrol guides over a total area of

6,564^{ha}

897

individuals of crowned sifaka from **194 groups**

552

individuals of brown lemurs (*Eulemur rufus*) from **97 groups**

106

individuals of mongoose lemur from **42 groups**

4 awareness-raising sessions, attended by 1,200 people, were held at the site to encourage local communities to participate in tree planting and forest restoration. An environmental education program in school was performed with 65 students.



Reforestation with local communities

The VOI VOAVONJY Ankirihitra natural resource management transfer was renewed in September for another 10 years.

316 beneficiaries received technical support and agricultural materials at the Ankirihitra site during the 2023 campaign for the beekeeping, irrigated rice and vegetable cultivation programs. They cultivated around 7 ha of land and achieved **a 47% improvement in production with rice cultivation, and 11% with vegetable crops.** 8L of honey was collected this year. **Their incomes have also risen, by around 30% with vegetable crops.**

Overall, the production has improved, increasing food availability for the beneficiaries. Their incomes have also risen, enabling them to meet their daily needs and engage in other income-generating activities.

Thanks to the various supports, community participation in conservation activities such as reforestation has increased. Improved techniques have reduced the use of slash-and-burn cultivation, thus reducing the number of fires observed.



Signing the Natural Resource management contract with local communities



Rice production by a beneficiary who has received support

Following the cyclones at the beginning of the year, subsidies to support the communities daily needs were donated to 750 households.



An aplocheilid killifish native to freshwater in northern Madagascar



Baobab trees from Madirovalo forests

Important sites within our New Protected Area : Sitampiky and Madirovalo

The Sitampiky and Madirovalo sites, located in the Ambato Boeny district, Boeny region, are part of the new Protected Area Madiromirafy-Ankirihitra currently being created. They are rich in biodiversity, both in terms of forest and aquatic ecosystems, as well as flora and fauna. The fauna includes species such as the critically endangered Madagascar fish eagle, the Madagascar big-headed turtle and other endemic species. In terms of

flora, there are ebony woods, *Dalbergia peltieri*, and many other interesting species.

A survey was carried out in 9 forests spread over 7 Fokontany in the two communes. 13 patrol guides were set up and trained, to carry out a survey in 1,000 ha of forest. This activity enabled us to understand the ecological status of these conservation sites and to make management decisions.

A total of

42

lemurs were monitored,
including

22

brown lemurs
(*Eulemur rufus*)
from **6 groups**

16

crowned sifaka
from **3 groups**

4

mongoose lemurs
from **2 groups**



Rice cultivation by a farmer beneficiary

In terms of development, a socio-economic study has been carried out. The communities' main activities are agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing. Irrigation problems, lack of control over pests and diseases, the use of traditional techniques, the practice of slash-and-burn farming and taboos are the main factors holding back farmers in their livelihood activities. Development activities will be implemented in these zones from 2024, taking into account the socio-economic results from the survey.

Logging, animal trapping and fires were the main pressures observed on the resources of both sites.

In Sitampiky, 4 groups with 13 individuals of *Eulemur rufus* were spotted

Protected Ecosystem welcomes back Critically Endangered Species to Madiromirafy Site!

Groundnut production by a beneficiary in Madiromirafy



The Madiromirafy site, located in the Maevatanana district of the Betsiboka region, is one of the IMPACT Madagascar NGO's intervention sites in northwest Madagascar. Together with the local community, the organization manages a complex aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem that is home to a wide range of biodiversity, including endemic and critically endangered fauna such as crowned sifaka, Madagascar fish eagle, Madagascar big-headed turtle and Damba cichlid fish (*Paretroplus maculatus*). The site hosts an important population of crowned sifaka with 162 individuals in 25 groups.



A woman benefiting from support, drying her produce



Juvenile western cattle egret found in Madiromirafy



618

patrols were carried out by the 16 patrollers at the site this year, on a surface area of



Illegal logging, charcoal burning, the presence of fishermen and illegal fishing gear, fire and shoreline development were the biggest threats identified this year.

Pressure on the conservation area was found to be low.



Cyclones earlier this year destroyed homes and crops, notably rain-fed rice and groundnuts. Livestock died. As a result, communities went through a long lean period, deepening their poverty. Food subsidies were granted, benefiting 600 farmers.



Madiromirafy children planting trees

3 awareness-raising sessions on the reforestation program, the planting of phragmites along the riverbank, fishery resources, and the closing of the fishing season were held, attended by 650 people.

1,060^{ha}
of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

As for ecological restoration



62,250

seedlings were planted by



434

people participants and patrol guides over a total area of

12.50^{ha}
on site



Women and communities were motivated to take part in the activities.



82,095

seedlings have been produced in nurseries



14^{KM}

firebreaks have been built to protect the Mandrava forests and the reforestation zone from wildfire.

As for wetlands



7,000

small fishes were restocked in the Anjiakely lake to restore this ecosystem.

193 appropriate fishing gears were distributed to fishermen, to improve their standard of living by offering new equipment, but also to reduce the number of non-regulation fishing gears used on the site. One pair of the Madagascar fish eagle is currently breeding in Lake Anjiakely and has been monitored.

This year, the presence of the Malagasy pond heron and the Madagascar big headed turtle at Lake Anjikely and Tsiamidivola was recorded, indicating the ecosystem becoming undisturbed.



Thanks to the improved pest control and agricultural techniques. A large proportion of this was sold, from 40 to 90%, resulting in an increased revenue from 12 to 28% compared with the previous year, and even by 100% with groundnut crops.

The livelihood activities continued supporting 317 farmers at the Madiromirafy site in poultry farming, maize, groundnut and market gardening. As a result, a total of 245 poultry were obtained.

An average production at the household level improved by

22%
with peanut
crops



25%
with maize
crops

82%
with vegetable
crops



Corn production by a beneficiary in Madiromirafy

This situation enabled 7 beneficiaries to buy zebus, while others used their earnings to finance household expenses, their farms, access to healthcare, the construction and/or renovation of their homes.

In terms of community health

 **600**

people benefited from community health support through HOVERAID's Medical Mission Safari project this year in the Mangabe commune and surrounding area. They benefited from general medicine, ultrasound, ophthalmology, dentistry, and surgery. Eight villages were targeted.

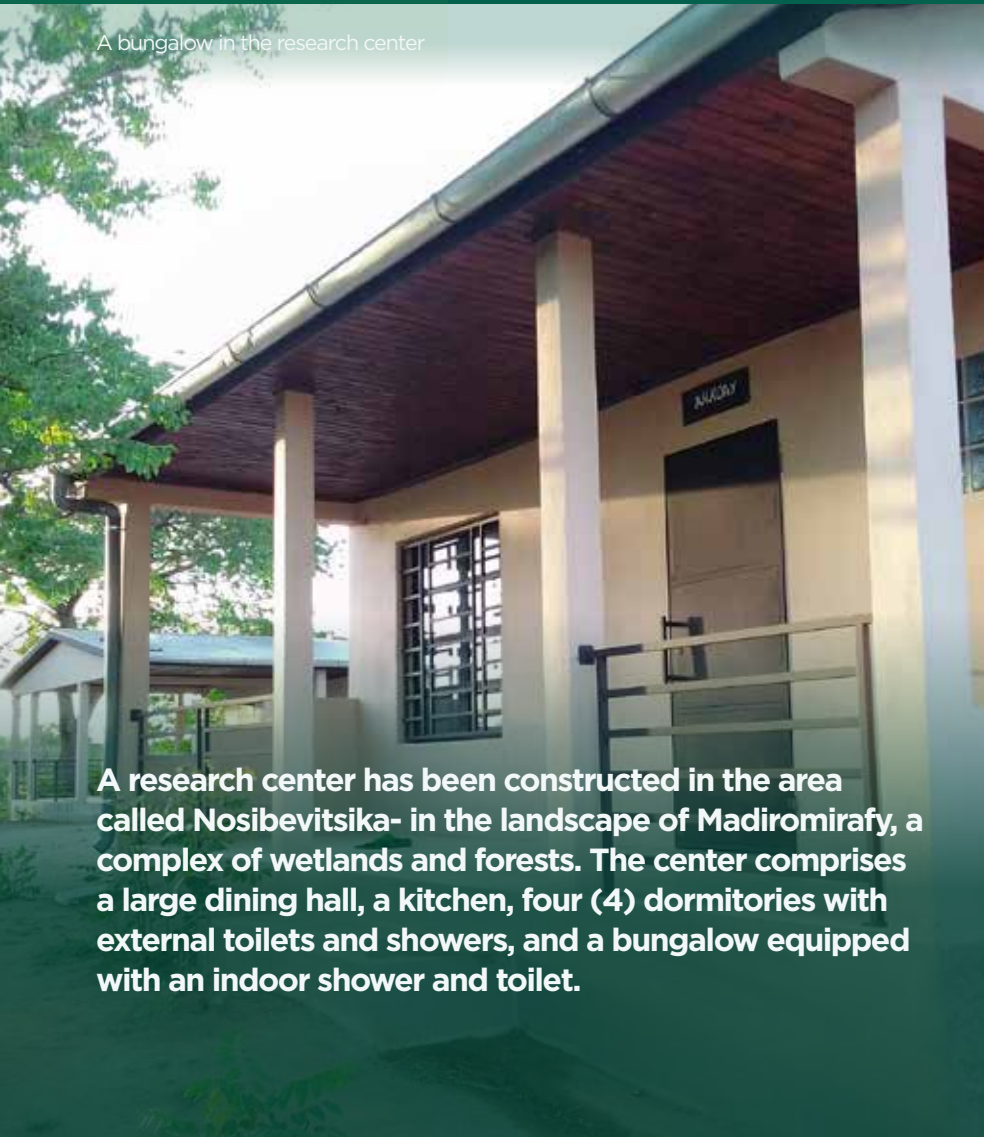


Health care to local communities

A New research and visitor center in Madiromirafy !

TO ADVANCE ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND ECOTOURISM IN MADAGASCAR

A bungalow in the research center



A research center has been constructed in the area called Nosibevitsika- in the landscape of Madiromirafy, a complex of wetlands and forests. The center comprises a large dining hall, a kitchen, four (4) dormitories with external toilets and showers, and a bungalow equipped with an indoor shower and toilet.



The common house (for dining and meetings) of the research center

The facility is planned to accommodate (i) volunteers, researchers, or students, both Malagasy and foreign, engaging in research activities focused on ecosystems/habitats, species, and communities that are most in need of assistance; (ii) visitors and tourists that are interested in supporting biodiversity conservation and community work, particularly those fascinated by aquatic ecosystems, gallery forests and large savannah in the middle of nowhere. This research and visitor center serves to advance ecological research and conservation efforts.

Supported by

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THE ELLEN DEGENERES WILDLIFE FUND

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A critical wetland ecosystem of Kamotro site

A rufous brown lemur found in Kamotro forest



The Kamotro site, commune Mangabe, district Maevatanana is one of the new sites managed by the organization with the local communities since this year 2023. It is characterized by complex terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, the best known of which is the 740-hectare Kamotro lake.



A crowned sifaka found in Kamotro forest

They are home to species such as the fish eagle, the damba cichlid fish, the Madagascar big headed-turtle, the crowned sifaka and the brown lemurs, which require conservation and restoration activities. This site also falls within the area covered by the new Ankirihitra-Madiromirafy protected area currently being created.

The community-based conservation program through the VOI SOANAVELA was formalized this year. The management committees have been trained and are now familiar with their roles and responsibilities. The surface area covers a total area of 5,480 ha.



Officials signing the natural resource management contract



32

patrols were carried out by the 12 patrol guides in 2023.

in a total of
223^{ha}

Two (2) groups of the Madagascar Fish eagle, 28 individuals of crowned Sifaka - in 5 groups and 20 brown lemurs from 2 groups were monitored.

An inventory of the Madagascar big-headed turtle, *Erhymnochelys madagascariensis* in three rivers in the managed area revealed the presence of at least 20 individuals.

The socio-economic study revealed that the villagers' economic activities are mainly focused on fishing, agriculture, livestock breeding, charcoal production and other activities such as grocery and rice production.

Support for rain-fed rice cultivation has been granted to the communities to kick-start livelihood development activities at the site, for which 219 farmers have benefited from training and received seeds.

Sustainable livelihoods for Conservation in Mahajeby Site

The Mahajeby village



The Mahajeby site is located in the Bongolava region, in the Fenoarivobe district. It features fragments of gallery forests that are home to several species of flora and fauna. Threatened species are found in these forests, including the crowned sifaka and are being conserved.



79,578
seedlings were planted in the restoration and reforestation zones



769
people participants over

22.77ha

of bare areas and private plots were restored and reforested

The local population is massively involved in all conservation activities. 4 km of firebreaks have been built, reducing fire hazards on the edges of intervention forest fragments.

62,550
seedlings were produced at the Mahajeby nursery.



699

patrols were carried out by the 10 patrol guides in 2023.

in a total of 2,982^{ha}



87 individuals of crowned sifaka from 17 groups were monitored.

With regard to wetlands, preliminary data on the restoration of Lake Miangavy were obtained. The lake is heavily invaded by invasive *Poaceae species*. Its eutrophication rate is high. Local communities have started to manage and restore the lake: 14 patrol guides have been trained by the relevant regional services. They are now operational to monitor and control the lakes in Mahajeby.



Patrol guides working in the region



Threats recorded include illegal logging, human tracks, cattle roaming in the conservation zone, charcoal-making, uncontrolled fires and other pressures. Two (2) offenders were apprehended. The local authorities and all villagers are now aware of the importance of the patrollers' roles.

12 villages were informed through campaign awareness on bushfire control, forestry legislation, wild animal hunting, reforestation, and VOI integration, reaching 1,200 participants.



Young participating in tree planting



A Mahajeby beneficiary watching over his vegetable crops

With rice cultivation, most of the harvest was consumed during the hunger period. This program helped beneficiaries to meet their needs during these periods. On the other hand, more than 80% of the vegetables produced this year were sold, and the revenue financed the beneficiaries' daily expenses, other income-generating activities, healthcare, and children's schooling.

With regards to the community development activities, technical and material support were provided to villagers' market gardens and rainfed rice production, for which **406 farmers benefited**.



A beneficiary tending his rainfed rice crops

This year, a beneficiary farmer of the market gardening program was able to buy 3 tons of paddy from the sale of vegetables to prepare for the next rice-growing season. He testified that he could no longer do without this activity now, whereas before it was an alternative activity.



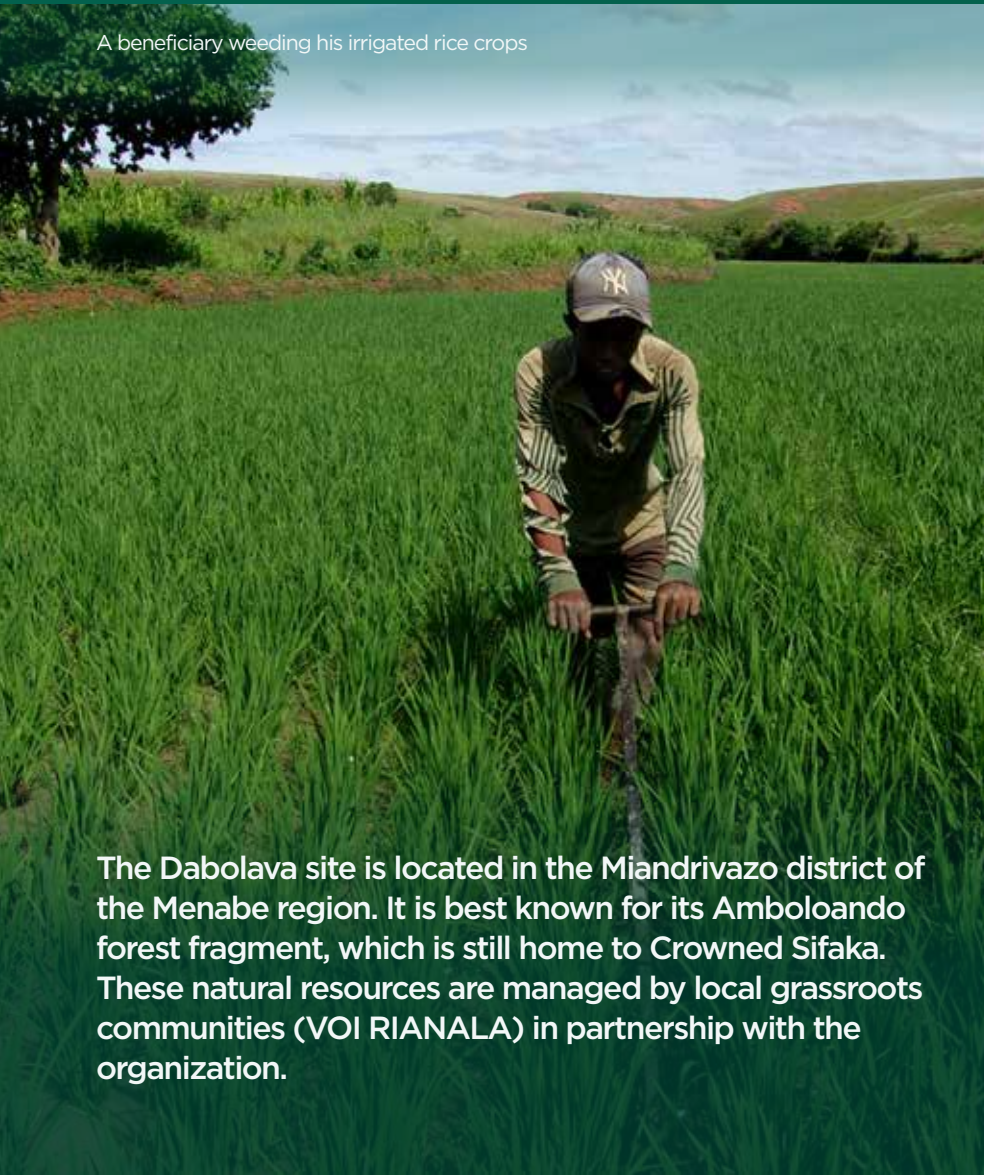
Wetland patrollers receiving their certificate after training

Thanks to the conservation contracts signed with them during the distribution of support, the beneficiaries, who are also VOI members, are aware of and actively participate in conservation activities such as reforestation, building firebreaks, putting out bushfires etc.

The number of VOI members has also increased.

Zero fire in the conservation area for Dabolava site

A beneficiary weeding his irrigated rice crops



The Dabolava site is located in the Miandrivazo district of the Menabe region. It is best known for its Amboloando forest fragment, which is still home to Crowned Sifaka. These natural resources are managed by local grassroots communities (VOI RIANALA) in partnership with the organization.



168

patrols covering a total area of

140^{ha}

were carried out at the Dabolava site.



Four groups with 17 individuals of *Propithecus coronatus* were monitored at the site, including one newborn. Five (5) groups are currently formed on the site.

The main pressures observed are gold mining, wild animal trapping, and fires.



An increase in the number of patrols has been recorded, resulting in a **decrease in threat particularly during the last quarter.**

The renewal of 12 km of firewalls around the reforestation area and the construction of 14 km of firewalls around the conservation area have also contributed directly to the goal of zero fire in the 92 ha conservation area. As a result, the habitat is now stable.





17,500

seedlings were planted on

3.5^{ha}

of the site's restoration and reforestation zone

=

Increasing the reforested area in the conservation zone to

31^{ha}



500

villagers participants



Monitoring of the reforested seedlings revealed a high survival rate of

80.25% > 65.62% in 2022



19,140

seedlings were produced to prepare the next restoration season.



Local communities gathered after a reforestation day

Expanding community conservation to another forest fragment!

A survey was carried out in Betondro during this period with the aim to create community conservation in order to sustain the crowned sifaka population in the Dabolava area. It is an evergreen gallery forest with one group of 9 crowned sifaka including 7 adults and 2 babies.

▲49%
with irrigated rice

▲100%
with vegetables

In terms of community livelihoods, a plague of locusts destroyed villagers' maize and rainfed rice crops at this site at the beginning of the year. Between 20% and 100% of crops were destroyed. As a result, a donation was made to 130 VOI members.

The communities benefited from conservation program in Vohitrarivo Site

Monitoring the beneficiary's ricefield



The Vohitrarivo site, located in the Tsaratanana CR, Ifanadiana district, Vatovavy region, is known for its large haplemur conservation project. The Helpsimus Association and IMPACT Madagascar are working closely together to conserve this critically endangered greater bamboo lemur and its habitat. Other lemur species, fauna and flora are also found in the managed forests. The site comprises three VOIs: MIARADIA (Vohitrarivo), SAMIVAR (Sahofika) and MANIRISOA (Volotara).



299

patrols were carried out by



51

forest guard in the three communities



on a surface area of **2,636^{ha}** of forest

86,900 seedlings were produced in four (4) nurseries for the next reforestation season.



A nurseryman in Vohitrarivo sowing seeds

34,518 seedlings were planted on 8.94 ha of land in the restoration and reforestation zones and private plots.



With regard to the school canteen in the 5 intervention schools, 89,952 meals were served during the 2022-2023 school year. This has helped to improve school results.



The CEPE exam pass rate has risen considerably, from 23% in 2022 to 71% this year.



The school canteen

The number of communities participating in reforestation projects rose considerably this year, from 620 to 2,064. The number of registered VOI members has also increased.



With regards to the lemur-attack on rice fields, a guarding program was put in place. In the first half of the year, **1,234 rice fields belonging to 187 beneficiaries were guarded against looting by hapalemurs. They cover a total area of 34 ha. Looting of these rice fields fell sharply during the campaign, with only 4% of the rice fields affected, compared with 12% during the previous campaign.** Crops are still being monitored for Semester II.



A greater bamboo lemur from Vohitrarivo



Vegetable crops of a beneficiary

With regard to support for income-generating activities in local communities, 850 farmers benefited this year from the fish farming, irrigated rice, bean cultivation and vegetable production programs. The production improved by 8% for irrigated rice, and by 48% for vegetables. A decrease of 33% and 58% was observed with bean and fish farming respectively.

The construction of irrigation systems in Sahandraza and Ambohipo was completed this year. They benefited more than 40 households. The rice fields, established over a total area of 6.75ha, are now well irrigated and have contributed to improving beneficiaries' production by up to 5-7 T/ha

Ecological surveys of Crowned and Coquerel's Sifaka

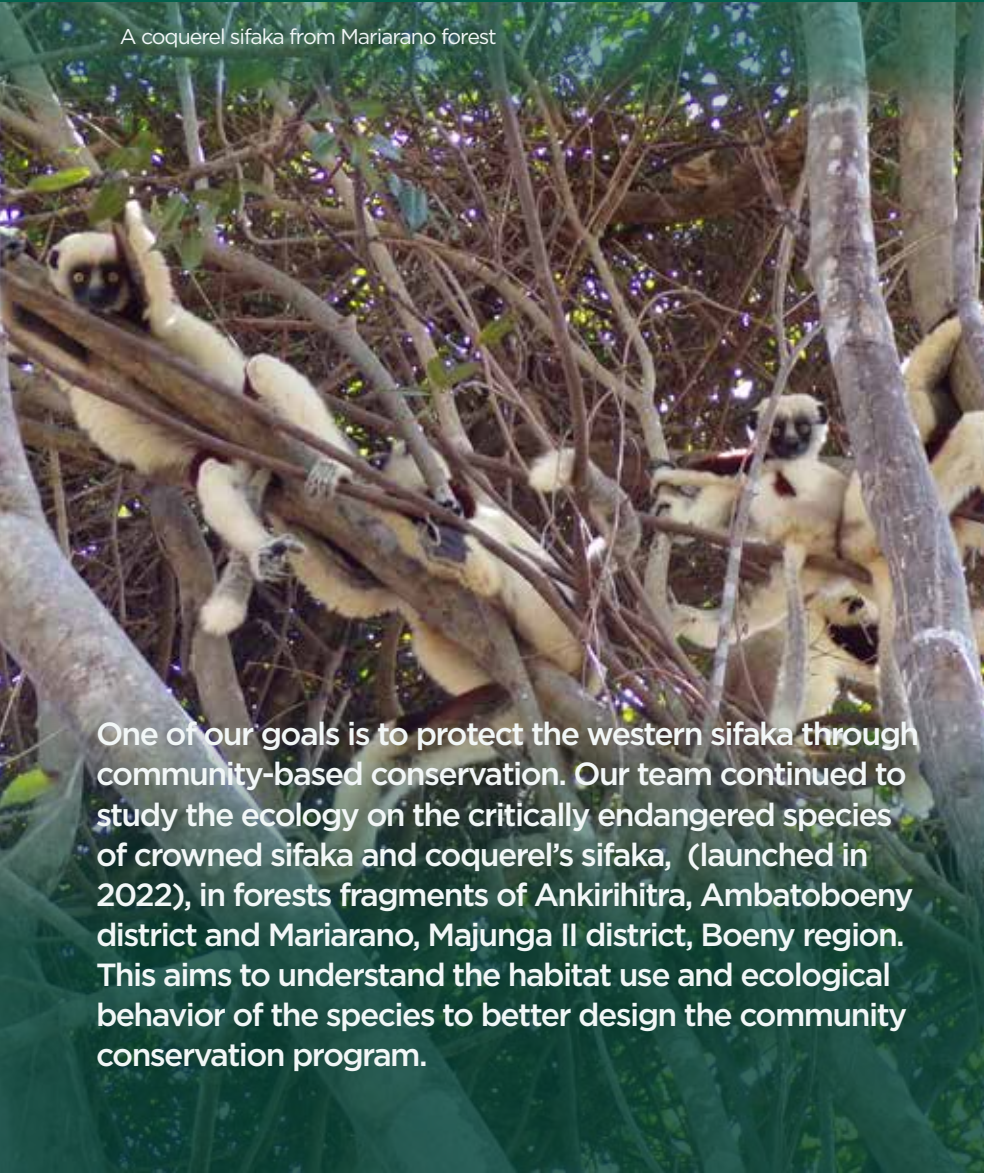
Other mammals were also inventoried such as mongoose lemur, brown lemurs, black lemurs, sportive lemur, Avahi and Tenrec.



For the study targets, the population density of *P. coronatus* varies between 0.47 ind/km² and 1.65 ind/km² (with a total of 560 individuals monitored), while the density of *P. coquereli* is from 0.1 ind/km² to 0.29 ind/km² (404 individuals monitored). The population surveys took place in fragmented, dry, deciduous forests for 21 days at Ankirihitra and 27 days at Mariarano. The vegetation strata were well-defined at both sites, with an open canopy.

2 sifaka groups per site were monitored using focal animal sampling. The results show that resting remains the dominant activity for both species followed by feeding and traveling. Leaves and fruits are the main food sources for both lemur species. The plant species consumed vary according to site and availability: 16 plant species for *P. coronatus* at the Ankirihitra, 24 to 27 species for *P. coquereli* at Mariarano. The sifaka species range from 3 to 10 m in height to carry out their activities. The results will help improve the conservation program for these species in their natural habitat.

A coquerel sifaka from Mariarano forest



One of our goals is to protect the western sifaka through community-based conservation. Our team continued to study the ecology on the critically endangered species of crowned sifaka and coquerel's sifaka, (launched in 2022), in forests fragments of Ankirihitra, Ambatoboeny district and Mariarano, Majunga II district, Boeny region. This aims to understand the habitat use and ecological behavior of the species to better design the community conservation program.



A coquerel sifaka from Mariarano forest



A member of our team collecting data

Red Ruffed lemurs in the Farankaraina Rainforest

A red ruffed lemur from Farankaraina forest



After the successful translocation of 2 groups of red ruffed lemurs in 2018 and 2019, our team continued to monitor the ecological adaptation of the lemurs following the birth of 3 babies in 2022. Behavioral studies of the 2 reintroduced groups of *Varecia rubra* were carried out at the Farankaraina site in the Maroantsetra district for around 10 months this year. According to the results, resting occupies the majority of this species' activities, more than 60%, feeding is in second place with a rate of 20-30%, the remainder being made up of traveling, grooming and other activities such as playing.

Behavioral variation can be observed according to season and food availability. The species prefers to use the middle and upper strata. The home range of the red ruffed lemurs in the Farankaraina rainforest is around 25-26 ha. In terms of feeding behavior, fruit is the staple food of the species, occupying 87.33% of their diet. A total of 21 species of plant are being consumed by the species.



A red ruffed lemur from Farankaraina forest



A member of our team collecting data

Other activities, such as the fauna inventory, were also carried out in this area. 231 lemur individuals divided into six (6) species, 94 individuals of *Lophotibis cristata* or *crested ibis* and Fossa were observed.



Wildlife Ranger Challenge with Tusk Trust



The Sifaka team crossing the finish line of the WRC

Two teams of Mahajebby patrollers, each comprising 4 people, once again took part in the “Wildlife ranger challenge”. During this fourth edition, they took part in four (4) types of challenge:

- The “big ranger quizz challenge”: consisting of answering 40 questions in 20 minutes; the 2 teams, Sifaka and Fosa, were ranked in the top 50 of the 100 teams taking part in June; they answered more than half the questions asked and scored 70,000 and 64,800 points respectively.
- The push-up challenge: the aim was

to do as many push-ups as possible in 2 minutes; team B-Fosa did 112 push-ups and team A-Sifaka 102.

- Sit-up challenge: do as many abdominal exercises as possible in 2 minutes; 207 sit-ups were performed by team B-Fosa and 195 by team A-Sifaka.
- The big marathon: participants had to run 21 km with 22 kg of luggage.



The Teams Sifaka and Fosa who participated in the WRC



With this last challenge, **the A-Sifaka team secured the 7th position, completing the race in a remarkable time of 2 hours, 30 minutes, and 53 seconds, while the B-Fosa team claimed the 9th spot with a time of 2 hours, 32 minutes, and 27 seconds.**

Supported by



Managing The New Protected Area Ankirihitra-Madiromirafy

A member of the local communities sharing what he learned from the Community management contract training



IMPACT Madagascar has received a letter from the Direction Générale de la Gouvernance Environnementale confirming that the organization is the promoter of the New Ankirihitra-Madiromirafy Protected Area. The promulgation of the decree temporarily protecting the area is still pending.

In the meantime, the MIRARI project and Natural Justice provided training on the Community Management Agreement (CMA) to our team and 24 community members from Madiromirafy. This agreement plays an important role in the New Protected Area creation process, as it defines the rights and responsibilities of local stakeholders in the management and implementation of the Environmental and Social Management of Protected Areas. It was found that participants were familiar with the meaning of the CMA, and the definition of rights and obligations. They also mastered the steps to follow to establish the CMA.

Activities aimed at conserving biodiversity, protecting the environment and improving the living standards of riparian communities are still ongoing, as part of the operationalization of the protected area.



Local communities receiving training on natural resource management

Taking over the management of the unique Ambohijanahary Special Reserve!



Ambohijanahary forests

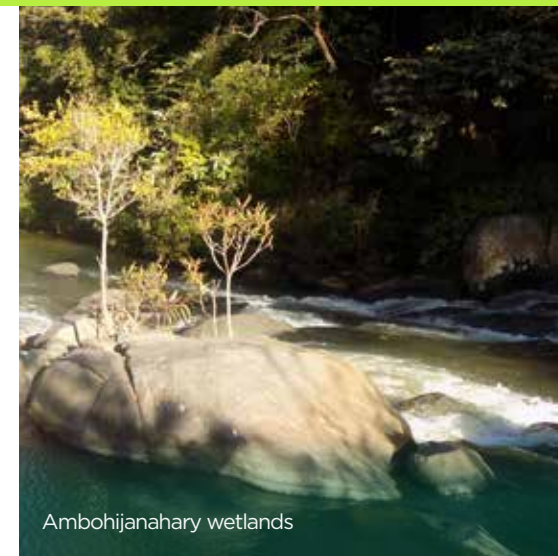


Ambohijanahary forest and wetlands

Following the survey carried out in this Protected Area in 2022, the technical departments (from the regional office of the Ministry of Environment) - DREDD Menabe, DREDD Melaky, DIREDD Itasy-Bongolava - carried out a mission this year to prepare the area for a new promoter to take over the

management and conservation of this unique reserve. This will enable our team to decide on the Management Plan of the special reserve. The three entities have given their approval for IMPACT Madagascar to manage these resources.

The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development issued a management certificate to the IMPACT Madagascar to run the conservation program of the Ambohijanahary Special Reserve. Local communities will be put at the center of the program to ensure the sustainability of conservation work in the area.



Ambohijanahary wetlands

CONSERVATION OUTCOMES

Designation	Unit	2022	2023
Number of patrol days	Patrol days	1 933	2 064
Number of seedlings produced in nurseries	Seedlings	298 754	316 785
Number of saplings planted	Saplings	173 347	241 929
Surface area restored/reforested/planted	Ha	59	72
Number of reforestation participants	People	5 114	5 172
Number of crowned sifaka inventoried	Ind.	408	1 207
Number of brown lemur inventoried	Ind.	88	620
Number of mongoose lemur inventoried	Ind.	16	110
Number of coquerel Sifaka inventoried	Ind.	0	404

2023 Totals Compared With 2022 : Conservation and Communities

COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES

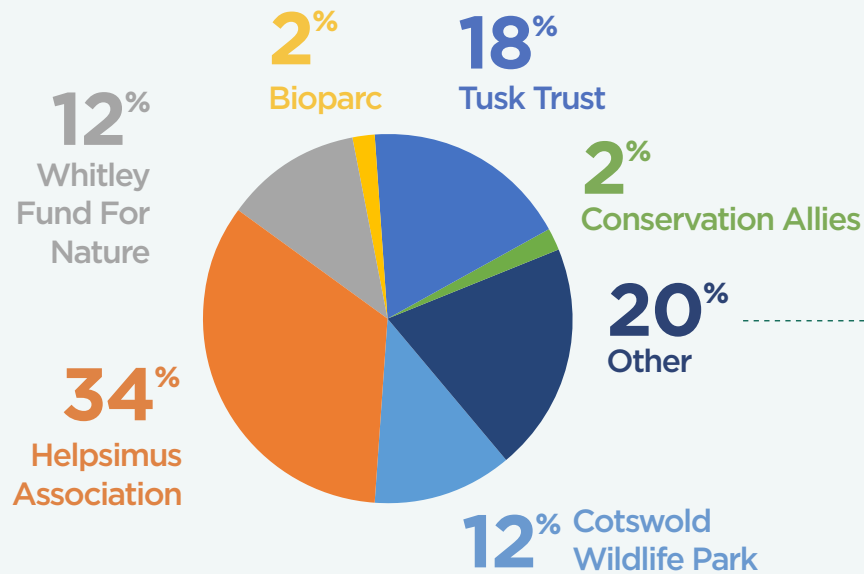
Designation	Unit	2022	2023
Number of beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	2 102	2 219
Quantity of rice produced	Tons	351.83	420
Quantity of corn produced	Tons	89.6	71
Quantity of peanuts produced	Tons	29,38	43
Quantity of Mungo beans produced	Tons	13.6	0
Quantity of dry beans produced	Tons	5	4
Number of poultry consumed and sold	Poultry	2 845	245
Number of fish consumed and sold	Fish	2 734	1144
Quantity of vegetables produced	Tons	135.11	107
Quantity of honey collected	Liters	0	8



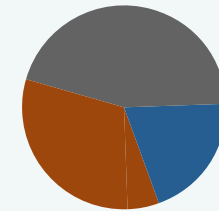
Financial statement

Here below are the stats showing where our funding comes from based on the donors and the percentage of our total received funds

OUR REVENUES & INCOMES



OTHER



9% Re : Wild / The Ellen Fund

4% Paris zoo

7% Various zoos and foundations*

* Tierpark Berlin, Heidelberg Zoo, Apenheul Primate Conservation Trust, Besancon Museum, La Palmyre Zoo, Mulhouse Zoo, Chester Zoo, Kölner Zoo, University of Aberdeen, Rheine Zoo, Cotswold Wildlife Park, Zoo de Lille, Garden Trust and Curraghs Wildlife Park.

ANNUAL EXPENSES

Here below is a table of our annual expenditures



Our donors



CONSERVATION ALLIES
partners for wildlife



Isle of Man Government
Reilys Ellen Vannin



CITADELLE BESANÇON
PATRIMOINE MONDIAL DE L'UNESCO



PARC ZOOLOGIQUE PARIS



ZOO DE LILLE



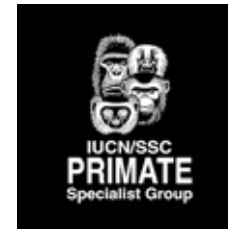
the ellenfund.
THE ELLEN DEGENERES WILDLIFE FUND



ZOO HEIDELBERG



Our partners



the ellenfund.
THE ELLEN DEGENERES WILDLIFE FUND



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