



ANTONGIL CONSERVATION



Sustainable conservation of an isolated primary forest in eastern Madagascar



The NGO: our team

Mission: Antongil Conservation, a Malagasy NGO created in 1999, works to protect the forest and biodiversity by sustainably managing the Farankaraina forest (1,600 ha), raising awareness of the importance of nature among the inhabitants and setting up local development actions to improve the living conditions of human communities.

Malagasy team of 13 people

General coordinator: Thorel Alexis
 Administration & accounting: Elisé Sambo
 Education: Gaga Zafindalana + Alexina
 Ecotourism: Shonia INDRIRANA
 Farankaraina manager: Bertin

Forest guards: Bera, Tobe, Bezaka, Linoh
 Guardian in Makira: Salomon
 Piroguier: Novel
 Cleaning lady for ecotourism: Yvette



The NGO: our partners

Europe :

BIOPARC de Doué la Fontaine (our representative) (Fr) and its Fund Bioparc Conservation, Zoo de Champrepus (Fr), Association Kibouj (Fr), Association des Ecosystèmes fragiles, Parc Animalier d'Auvergne (Fr), Spaycific'zoo (Fr), EAZA Lemur TAG.

Madagascar :

Malagasy Ministry of Environment and Forests, Analanjirifo Region, Malagasy local authorities, School District of the region, Madagascar National Parks, WCS Masoala, GERP (Malagasy group for primates' study), Ministry of Health



Our area of activity

Northeast of the island – Antongil bay

- Maroantsetra district
- Protected Farankaraina forest and its neighbouring villages
- Bush villages along the Antanambalena River



The Farankaraina forest is an island of forest surrounded for the most part by rice fields and the sea. Ten villages surround it. It is located between the Masoala National Park and the large protected area of Makira. Only 18 km from the town of Maroantsetra, it is easily accessible on foot, by bicycle, by motorbike as well as by rowing or motorised dugout canoes and motorised boats by sea. It represents a total area of 1,634 ha and has a very rich biodiversity, just like the neighbouring protected areas.



Classification of the forest:

This forest was first managed by the Malagasy Ministry of the Environment and Forests, which declared it a classified forest in 1961. In 2006, the same Ministry entrusted us with its management. Since we obtained the management of the site, we carry out actions of protection of the biodiversity in the forest and development near the villages. We have defined 4 types of zones to allow the inhabitants to benefit from its resources while respecting it, and to present its beauty to Malagasy and foreigners.

Characteristics

- Coastal tropical rainforest
- Altitude between 0 and 400 m
- High ambient humidity (80%)
- Average temperature of 25 °



Emblematic species:

White-fronted brown lemur (*Eulemur albifrons*) EN
 Aye-Aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) EN
 Greater dwarf lemur (*Cheirogaleus major*) DD
 Eastern woolly lemur (*Avahi laniger*) EN
 Oriental mouse lemur (*Microcebus sp.*) EN
 Eastern fork-marked lemur (*Phaner furcifer*) VU
 Northern bamboo lemur (*Hapalemur occidentalis*) VU
 Red-ruffed lemur (*Varecia rubra*) CR / Reintroduced
 Fosa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*) VU
 Fanalouc (*Eupleres goudotii goudotii*) NT
 Small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*)

Ring-tailed mongoose (*Galidia elegans elegans*) LC
 Helmet vanga (*Euryceros prevostii*) VU
 Madagascar crested ibis (*Lophotibis cristata*) NT
 Madagascar serpent-eagle (*Eutriorchis astur*) EN
 Blue coua (*Coua caerulea*) LC

Our actions: environmental education

RAISING AWARENESS OF NATURE PROTECTION AMONG THE POPULATION

Awareness raising - Animation - Supervision on environmental protection

Antongil Conservation was originally created to promote education. After 21 years of existence, we are still focused on improving environmental communication strategies within our area of action.

In this environmental education action, our main goals in 2021 are:

- To share information about the importance of the environment, especially about "the forest and the animals that live in it, the water and the sea, as well as Man".
- Make governmental and non-governmental institutions responsible for forest conservation.
- Educate children to love nature.

To achieve these goals the staff of Antongil Conservation has set up adequate strategies according to the categories of people targeted by this action. These strategies are as follows

- Awareness raising among villagers + Workshops and meetings
- Animations in the village "tomato frog" located in Maroantsetra ville.
- Weekly broadcast in a private radio station FM 96.6.

- **Raising awareness in the villages around the Farankaraina forest and in other villages.**

Antongil Conservation raises awareness about environmental protection in Antongil Bay. Each year, the person in charge of education in the bush, Gaga and Tobe travel to each village around Farankaraina with equipment (generator, microphone, speaker, television screen, DVD player and documentary films). Novel, on the other hand, travels with a motorised boat.

These village awareness-raising missions serve as a permanent link between Antongil and the local population so that the villagers do not think that the Antongil team is the forest police.

The aim of this awareness-raising action is to permanently educate the villagers about the protection and management of the forest.

Name of the village	Facilitator	Problem in the village	Theme developed
Andranofotsy	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	Zoning, illegal logging	Encouraging villagers to reforest, importance of the forest, action of the NGO in the village (the various donations and development activities Income Generating Activities (IGA)
Ambodivohangy Andranofotsy	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	Illegal cutting and sale of firewood	Reforestation, climate change
Ambnodibaro	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	Illegal cutting and sale of planks and square timber by woodcutters	Role of Base Communities (COBAs), reforestation, climate change
Ampampana	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	Massive mining of stone to make gravel and tarmac	Soil erosion, silting of the rice field and the river
Ambohimoko	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	Massive mining of stone to make gravel and tarmac Pollution of the stream running through the village by pooping in the water	Importance of water on health, water cycle, soil erosion.
Takoly	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	Gateway to gold and gemstone mining.	Importance of the forest, explanation of the damage caused by mining (water pollution, erosion)
Anjomo, Antsanofia, Navana	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	Illegal occupation of land in the forest, forest clearance.	Role of Base Communities (COBAs), Explanation of classified forest status
Anteviala, Ambodivoanio Ankazomandroko, Antsagambato, Ampafatra	Gaga, Novel, Tobe	The villages that put the most pressure on the Farankaraina forest	Importance of the forest, Explanation of classified forest status

These awareness-raising missions to the villagers take place twice a year in each village around the Farankaraina forest.

The awareness-raising workshop is done in a public place and often in the late afternoon when people have returned from their fields. The workshop starts with the gathering of the villagers, after which the village elders open the awareness raising with a short speech, then the facilitator explains the theme he has chosen to the public. At the end of each awareness-raising session, the facilitator shows a documentary film on the environment (e.g.: En terre inconnue, Madagascar îles rouge...). This film allows the villagers to learn about the way of life of animals in the forest. At the end of each awareness session, Gagà prepares questions and answers for the women and children. This question allows her to know or measure the level of understanding of the themes discussed during the awareness raising.

Just before the film screening there is an exchange between the villagers and receives the villagers' issues. The following table shows the major problems encountered in the villages:

Name of the village	Problem	Solution provided by the NGO
Andranofotsy, Navana	Ignorance of the zoning of the classified forest by the NGO and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Taking responsibility for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Ambohomoko	Rice field irrigation dam	Programme pour l'année 2022
Takoly, Antsanofia, Anjomo	Public toilets	See with the NGO formed by MEDAIR

- **Activities**

Every year the person in charge, Gagà, together with Alexina, Sambo Elisé and sometimes Shonia, do weekly animations in a local radio station in Maroantsetra. This program is made to have a wider listening range covering the whole region of the Antongil bay on the awareness of protection and management of the forest. The topics are chosen with the whole Antongil team on Monday in the weekly meeting of the NGO before the Wednesday broadcast. The programme is broadcast at 7pm, the time when the radio is most listened to, in the form of exchanges and questionnaires between the radio journalist and the Antongil Conservation team.

Type of radio broadcast	Frequency
Radio talent show	02 (on the occasion of World Environment Day).
Weekly radio programme	54

- **Environmental club management:**

We continue to supervise and monitor the activities of the environmental clubs that we set up in 2013 (LMT Club at Maroantsetra high school).

We supervise these clubs with the aim of having a permanent interlocutor between the students and their parents in terms of adult education for environmental protection. In another way, the environmental clubs are active representatives of environmental protection within their schools.

In order to achieve this goal, the NGO orients the activities of the environmental clubs in positive arguments for nature protection.

To accomplish this task Alexina holds regular meetings with the clubs and organises activities in the Frog Tomato Village.

Year	Club name	Boys	Girls	Mean age
2021	Club LMT (High School Miaro Tontoloainana)	26	36	15 ans

The Clubs help us with reforestation in the Farankaraina forest and also with the planting of fruit trees in the school compounds. The period of this planting is between the 1st of May and the 5th of June and before the school holidays. During the celebration of the Lemur Festival, the clubs serve as hosts and hostesses for the festival guests.

- **Occasional activities on the basis of international events**

→ **World Environment Day / 5 June 2021**

Nous avons, sous forme de radio-crochets, proposé des jeux de question-réponse aux enfants, basés sur la connaissance des activités de l'ONG. Ce jeu nous a permis de nous rendre compte de la popularité de nos actions et du niveau de connaissance des enfants sur la Journée Mondiale de l'Environnement. Nous avons été très satisfaits du retour positif des enfants aussi bien sur notre activité que sur la connaissance de base sur la nature. Durant cette journée nous avons aussi participé à une exposition sur les stands organisés par le Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts.

→ **Participation in World Water Day and World Children's Day** by running a stand on the NGO's activities and awareness-raising workshops.

- **Awareness-raising missions to schools** in accordance with an agreement obtained with the region's educational authorities (classroom activities and nature outings)

The school animation and nature outings are done with the aim of strengthening the students' knowledge of the environment they live in. This year, we have received several requests from schools to organise nature outings. Alexina's interventions are very much appreciated by the schools' directors.

Types of outreach	Frequencies
Animation at school	56 (from PPS to high school)
Nature outings	08

PPS : Public Primary School

- **Outdoor exhibition of 10 awareness panels on the tomato frog in Maroantsetra:**

In addition to the signs, we put up last year in the town of Maroantsetra, this year we have added 10 more signs in visible locations at the entrance to the urban canals of Maroantsetra. These signs carry educational messages to prevent people from persecuting frogs. We also put on these signs that tomato frogs cannot be sold and that their habitat should be taken care of.

- **Action with educational games in public primary schools:**

As in the colleges, Antongil Conservation is involved in the primary schools in the town of Maroantsetra. In our district, there is little or no entertainment for children, and grandparents no longer tell stories to their grandchildren before the evening meal, which is the ideal time for children to fall asleep thinking about stories. This method of education is called "Sekoly amorom-patana" and is traditional in Madagascar.

Therefore Antongil, thanks to Alexina, intervenes in the school to play educational games for the pupils. The games are chosen by the person in charge according to the age of the children.

Example of a game:

The facilitator gives a family of plants, trees, animals, etc. The pupils are divided into groups or teams. The game consists of recognising the family to which the animal or plant genus belongs that the facilitator will show them in nature or in a photo. This game allows the intelligence of each group or pupil to be measured according to the speed of their answer, whether it is true or false.

Example :

- Family Lemuridae: *Varecia rubra*, *Eulemur fulvus*, *Haplemur griseus*, *Varecia variegata*
- Famille Graminae: Rice, Sugar cane, Corn, Bamboo,
- Famille Rutaceae: Orange, Lemon, Grapefruit, Tangerine

- **Nature outings:**

This is an outing initiated by the environmental education officers of Antongil Conservation. The aim is to take environmental clubs or schoolchildren out of their classes. For Antongil Conservation, this nature outing is often done in the Farankaraina Tropical Park just before the Easter and summer holidays. On this trip Antongil participates in the travel (purchase of fuel) and part of the food (purchase of broths), the rice is paid for by the clubs or the pupils.

Once on site, the clubs are divided into groups to facilitate the organisation of tasks. The facilitator and the hostess with their pre-established schedule from the office start giving tasks to each group.

In the morning one group does the cooking while the other groups clean the beach. In the afternoon all the groups discover the forest and the fauna of the Farankaraina forest. During this walk, the students or clubs will note down the different things they have seen in order to discuss them with the leaders during the hour of exchange between the students and the animator. During this hour of discussion, the leader will take the opportunity to explain the importance of preserving nature.

This nature outing ends at the beach during the night with a campfire animated by songs and guitar.

Our conservation actions

MANAGING AND MAINTAINING THE FARANKARAINA FOREST

- **Management of the Farankaraina forest**

Since 2006 Antongil Conservation has been managing the Farankaraina forest which is located 15 km from Maroantsetra. This agreement was made between the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Antongil Conservation. We have devoted this time to the rational and sustainable management of this forest. In 2021, as every year, Antongil Conservation is still looking for more suitable methods to manage this forest.

These methods include: patrols, maintenance activities, reforestation, and encouraging villagers to participate in the management of the forest.

1. **Patrol**

Patrolling the Farankaraina Forest is a daily activity for our park officers. This year the agents patrol the forest almost twice a week. Below is a summary table of our patrol activities:

Types of Patrols	Frequencies
Classic patrols in the forest station	126
Complex patrols in the classified forest	64 (Monitoring of red ruffed lemurs in the protected forest)
Patrols by Navana COBAs	12
Patrols carried out by the COBAs of Andranofotsy	08
Joint missions with our agents, the gendarmes and the agents of the Environment and Forest of Maroantsetra	04

The aim of these patrols is to identify areas of major or minor pressure in the forest related to human activities and to monitor the distribution areas of lemurs.

NB: We remind you that red ruffed lemurs and white-fronted lemurs are sympatric and their ranges are almost the same.

The results: we noticed pressures in the forest such as human settlement by growing crops under the forest (vanilla, cloves, banana, bamboo).

In addition, in the area of Andranofotsy and Navana we noticed illegal cutting and clearing.

Pressure in the forest	Responsible for the pressure
Illegal cutting of 80 trees	Farmers from Ambodibaro, Andranofotsy, Antsanofia, Anjomo
Clearing of 5 ha	Farmer from Andranofotsy
Clearing of 4 ha	Farmer from Navana
Clearing of 3 ha	Farmer from Navana

2. **Maintain forest management**

The management of the forest is done in a complementary way between the COBAs and the Antongil Conservation team. On the one hand, the NGO looks for technical means and on the other hand, the COBAs do the practical work. Despite the conflict between the COBA of Andranofotsy and the NGO Antongil Conservation, we were still able to do the training and exchange with the COBA of Navana.

Technique found by the NGO	COBA practice
Training in patrol techniques	Application of the technique
Training in forestry legislation	Application of training
Limit of delivery of cutting permits	Application in the specification

HEALTH, MONITORING OF BIODIVERSITY

- **Faunistic and floristic inventories of the Farankaraina forest**

The 6-park staff monitor the animals and the health of the forest in the tourist site on a daily basis. Year after year the health of the forest improves and this correlates with the increase in the number of animals as demonstrated by the birth of the red ruffed lemurs. A sign that the forest is in good health is the presence of Prevost's Euryceros (*Euryceros prevostii*), a bird species much appreciated by ornithologists. This year our park staff spotted this species in the Farankaraina forest. We also noticed several dead streams in previous years that are now common again. As far as animals are concerned, every year there are births of different species of animals: birds, mammals, and reptiles.

At present we can say that the animals have become more and more visible in the Farankaraina forest.

Many people request our conservation work because the humidity in the forest is now the same as it was 10 years ago and the lemurs are crossing the RN5 road, the road that separates the classified forest from the forest station.

En 2021 nous avons remarqué quelques naissances d'animaux :

Species	IUCN Status	Number of births observed (ecotourism area)
Ring-tailed Mongoose (<i>Galidia elegans elegans</i>)	LC Préoccupation mineure	4
Aye-aye (<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>)	EN En danger	3
Sambirano Lesser Bamboo Lemur (<i>Hapalemur occidentalis</i>)	VU Vulnérable	4
White-fronted Lemur (<i>Eulemur fulvus albifrons</i>)	VU Vulnérable	23
Red ruffed lemur (<i>Varecia variegata rubra</i>)	EN En danger	3

Aye-Aye: density increases in areas where aye-eyes are known, more individuals on the same tree, easier observation.

Many young observed directly with their mothers in white-fronted lemurs. Also Sambirano Lesser Bamboo Lemur pups.

- **Red ruffed lemurs**

For a long time, in order to return the Farankaraina forest to its original state, the NGO Antongil Conservation has been thinking about a "red ruffed lemurs' reintroduction or translocation" project. This year, following the second translocation in 2019 of three red ruffed lemurs, we are very happy to have seen the birth of three baby red ruffed lemurs, meaning that the project has had a positive outcome.

Table showing the example of the presence of animals in Farankaraina:

Lemurs		Mammals
Diurnal	Nocturnal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White-fronted Lemur (VU) ▪ Sambirano Lesser Bamboo Lemur (VU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aye Aye (EN) ▪ Geoffroy's Dwarf Lemur (<i>Cheirogalus major</i>) ▪ Microcebus ▪ Eastern Woolly Lemur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fosa ▪ Tenrec ▪ Mongoose (LC) ▪ Fanalouc ▪ Small Indian civet

The GERP study lasts for one year and the third translocation will take place from September 2022 (4 individuals).

- **Tomato frog**

This year we have renewed the house at the tomato frog park and we have set up 4 bench shelters for visitors. Ms Alexina invites school children to come to the site every day to see not only the tomato frog but also to study the environment with the Antongil Conservation team. The teachers in charge come to the Antongil office to set up a programme and schedule for the students. The Antongil team will lead the groups in the centre, educating them about the environment in general and the endemic species of the region. The teaching is always about the need to protect biodiversity.

Reminder of translocation of red ruffed lemurs in the Farankaraina forest

For a long time, Antongil Conservation has been thinking about a project to reintroduce or translocate red varix in the Farankaraina forest to complete its restoration work. In collaboration with GERP and financed by several European partners, including Antongil's representative, the Doué la Fontaine Bioparc was able to carry out a feasibility study in 2014, both on the site where the lemurs were located and on the future release site. This step was a necessary prerequisite for the administrative procedures that could validate the research and conservation project by the Malagasy authorities.

In June 2018, the dream of all stakeholders came true: 2 red ruffed lemurs (1 male and 1 female) were translocated from the Amboloso forest to Farankaraina. They were released in August 2018 in their new ecosystem!

In 2019, the 2nd translocation could take place. This time 3 red ruffed lemurs could be brought to the Farankaraina forest: probably 2 males and 1 female. They could also be released in this forest after a two-month adaptation period in November.

Finally, in September 2021, the teams monitoring these 5 red ruffed lemurs found that the 2 females had given birth to 3 young. This is very good news for the species, the forest and the Malagasy communities!

In addition to the local Malagasy partners and institutions, other partners have also supported us in this project:



RESTORATION OF DEGRADED AREAS

The Farankaraina forest has been entrusted to Antongil Conservation since 2006 by the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry. This trust has allowed us to carry out conservation actions. Since 2007 we have been analysing the state of this forest. We then noticed different areas of the forest as follows:

- A healthy forest that we have classified as a conservation zone.
- An area with coffee, clove and vanilla plantations, which we have classified as a zone of blockage of use rights.
- An area that is almost cleared and which we have classified as a rehabilitation zone.

On this last classification we have an obligation to restore this area to its original state. To achieve this objective, we have set up a nursery project to meet our needs for young plants.

With the help of the Nord Pas de Calais region in 2012, Antongil Conservation set up a 30m x 25m tree nursery. This tree nursery generates 5,500 young plants each year, including clove, hintsina, foraha (callophillum), limba, lemon, mantalia, etc.

The production of this year 2021 has allowed us to reforest, in particular an area of about 6 ha in the region of Maroantsetra.

- **Pilot tree nursery**

Each year the pilot tree nursery renews seedlings to be planted during the year or the following year. This nursery is mainly characterised by indigenous trees such as hintsia, mandrorofo, paka, mandravokina and fast-growing trees such as ramy, acacia... As well as cash crops such as clove trees.

Most of the plants produced are used to restore degraded areas. Another part is sold (fruit and cash crops) in order to finance the nursery.

The money generated by this nursery has enabled us to buy 10,000 plastic pots which will be used next year.

Planting for reforestation is done either by members of the NGO or by other partners (schools, youth associations, COBAs). The person in charge of the nursery keeps a careful record of the nursery (plants produced, outings, places of planting) and produces a monthly report.

- **Village tree nurseries**

The village nurseries are dedicated to the needs of the villagers. In 2021, there were 4 functional nurseries.

- **Production and reforestation results**

Targets	Productive nurseries	2021
Reforestation of degraded areas defined in the Farankaraina forest	• Pilot nursery	3 ha
Support for village development through fruit and cash crops in the Farankaraina user rights areas	• Pilot nursery • Village tree nurseries	• School estate around Farankaraina • Sale in Maroantsetra
Supporting the development of villagers by selling the plants they manage.	• Village tree nurseries	Sale in Maroantsetra

During the celebration of World Environment Day and Labour Day (1 May), COBAs, clubs and schoolchildren planted species from our nurseries in schools and on community grounds.

Our actions for local development

NGO SUPPORT ON DEVELOPMENT

- **Micro-dams**

Since our creation, we have always contributed to or taken charge of the entire construction of micro-dams in the villages around the forest, which the State has entrusted to us to manage.

The micro-dam is a water retention system that allows rice fields to be flooded.

In 2021 Antongil Conservation did not build anything new, but was able to organise a follow-up to what we had put in place.

We built two footbridges to make it easier for school children to get to school in the villages of Ambohimoko and Antsanofia.

- **Status of dams built by Antongil Conservation**

Year	Micro-dam (Village)	Current status
2003	Andasibe (Ambinanitelo)	Good condition
2004	Ambodivoangy (Ambinanitelo)	Good condition
2005	Andaparaty (Ambinanitelo)	Good condition
2006	Ambodivoangy (Ambinanitelo)	Good condition
2007	Marovovonana (Ambinanitelo)	Average
2008	Sahatsara (Ambinanitelo)	Average
2011	Antsanifia (Faranakaraina)	Good condition
2012	Anjomo (Farankaraina)	Good condition
2012	Navana	Poor condition
2012	Fampanambo	Good condition
2013	Navana (Ankila)	Good condition

year	Footbridge creation	Current status
2018	Antsanofia	Good condition
2018	Ambohimoko	Good condition

- **Realization during the year 2021**

This year 2021 we have carried out a general rehabilitation of the tomato frog village located in Maroantsetra town. This site is intended for animations, and for the observation of tomato frogs.

In addition to this site, we have also made footbridges, chalets at the edge of the beach inside the ecotourism site of Farankaraina.

Our actions for **eco-tourism**

« TROPICAL PARK OF FARANKARAINA »

This activity mainly concerns the former forestry station (150 ha) of the Farankaraina forest. Ecotourism allows the NGO to discover its activity as well as the richness of the forest's biodiversity to both Malagasy and foreigners. The site is both dedicated to training and tourist discoveries.

This activity generates income for the local farmers in the form of services (transport, guide, porter, ...) and sales of souvenirs and food.

Located only 18 km from Maroantsetra, the ecotourism site of Farankaraina is accessible by sea, river and land (with four river crossings).

The ecotourism site of Farankaraina currently has 10 hiking trails, 5 bungalows equipped with shower and toilet, 3 tent shelters, a large dining room.

Located by the sea, it offers two choices of beach: one in front of the camp and another on the other side of Navana.

- **Tourist information**

- We have a small booklet showing the activity of the NGO and the richness of the Farankaraina forest.
- We have put up signs explaining the trees on the easy trails (ibis, liana, Lucie and Alexis)
- We created three large panels showing the trails, the zoning, and the activities of the NGO.
- We set up a generator to solve the problem of electricity.
- Currently we have a freezer in the dining room to alleviate the problem of stocking food for long-stay tourists.
- Following the renewal and installation of electricity we have decided to change the rates for the visit of the Farankaraina Tropical Park.

DESIGNATION	Previous rate for residents		Previous rate for foreigners		Rate from 2021 for residents		Rate from 2021 for foreigners		
Daytime visit	1000 Ar = 0,23€		10 000 Ar = 2,31€		2000 Ar = 0,46€		30 000 Ar = 6,95€		
Night tour	1000 Ar = 0,23€		5000 Ar = 1,15€		2000 Ar = 0,46€		10 000 Ar = 2,31€		
Bungalow rental	30 000 Ar = 6,95€		50 000 Ar = 11,59€		30 000 Ar = 6,95€		80 000 Ar = 18,55€		
Tent rental	5000 Ar = 1,15€		5000 Ar = 1,15€		5000 Ar = 1,15€		20 000 Ar = 4,63 €		
Motorboat rental by the river	Tarif avant année 2018						Tarif à partir de l'année 2018		
	1 to 4 persons	5 to 10 persons	11 to 15 persons	1 to 4 persons	5 to 10 persons	11 to 15 persons			
	120 000 Ar = 27,84€	160 000 Ar = 37,13€	200 000 Ar = 46,42€	160 000 Ar = 37,13€	200 000 Ar = 46,42€	250 000 Ar = 58,02€			
Rental boat by sea	160 000 Ar = 37,13€	200 000 Ar = 46,42€		200 000 Ar	250 000 Ar = 58,02€				
Waiting for a boat	12 000 Ar = 2,78€			20 000 Ar = 4,63 €					
Meals	Rate before 2018			Rate after 2018					
	Breakfast	Lunch	Diner	Petit déjeuner	Déjeuner	Diner			
	5000 Ar = 1,15€	20 000 Ar = 4,63 €	20 000 Ar = 4,63 €	15 000 Ar = 3,48€	40 000 Ar = 9,28€	40 000 Ar = 9,28€			

NB: To solve the problem of loss and breakage of kitchen utensils, a rental of 20 000 Ar (= 4,63€) for each use is set up for people who want to use the materials of the NGO.

- **Tracks**

The Farankaraina Tropical Park is above all famous for the presence of the ayes-eyes, which can be described as the flagship species specific to the park. We have enhanced this presence by creating a trail dedicated especially to visitors who are fanatics of this lemur. This trail is the 10th hiking trail in the park.

- **Maintaining the beach**

The ecotourism site of Farankaraina has two beaches, one of which is at the level of the camp and is about 500 metres long, and the other is in the northern part of the site and is 100 metres long. These two beaches are maintained in different ways:

- The beach at the camp represents the bottom of Antongil Bay, and consequently this beach harbours all the waste washed up by the waves. This waste consists of driftwood and plastics. In order to avoid this waste problem, Antongil Conservation cleans this beach twice a week. The nature clubs visiting the park also ensure that plastics are cleaned from the beach.
- The beach to the north of the tourist site called "Vilongoza beach" is cleaner, so we only do control missions there to monitor it.

- **Trail maintenance**

With five rangers, Antongil Conservation maintains the tracks in the park on a regular basis twice a year. This maintenance can be more frequent during cyclones.

Our rangers, during their control mission, usually clear the paths of fallen tree branches that are blocking traffic.

Visitors 2021

→ Tourism

Farankaraina welcomed mostly Malagasy tourists during 2021. These visitors are registered in the guestbook of Farankaraina Tropical Park. This book is consulted by Shonia on a monthly basis to give improvements to the reception of tourists and to the park.

Visitors related to the work of Antongil Conservation: 119 people

Nationality	Numbers	Designations
Malagasy	101	GERP/ Ministry/ Nature club
Malagasy	03	Ministry of forest
Malagasy	09	Minsitry of Tourism
USA	06	USAID employee

→ Organised nature outings

5 nature outings with school children supervised by our animators

- **NGO partners linked to the tourism activity**

Antongil Conservation collaborates with different partners to run the ecotourism site. Some of these partners work directly: MNP or other tourist guides, hoteliers, mobile cook and porter.

Or indirectly: Tour-Operators, Manga Beach hotel, Flamant rose hotel.

Our actions for health

We did not have any concrete actions for health during the year 2021. Only actions concerning the transport of patients via the ambulance boat financed by KIBOUJ or the Antongil Conservation boat.

Our actions through various exchanges

- Participation of the NGO in several meetings organised by the environmental authorities.
- Filming a story on the reintroduction of the red ruffed lemurs

Perspectives

Our projects continue to evolve and 2022 should be even richer!

Of course, we continue our daily actions: awareness raising, monitoring and management of the Farankaraina forest, relations with the villagers and the authorities, development aid in the heart of the villages...

Let us note some of the actions to be carried out in 2022 :

- Continue the creation of interpretation trails in the forest (small panels to identify trees, animals...).
 - Respond to the need of CSBII Anjahana for their need for a CSBII chief's house with the support of the association KIBOUJ.
 - Maintenance of the paths with the creation of small barriers for the safety of walkers.
 - Organise the 20th edition of the Lemur Festival in the village of Andranofotsy.
 - Continue the monitoring of animals with the primatologists of GERP and organise the third translocation of the red ruffed lemurs
- 3 development projects:
- ➔ Construction of a bridge in Ambodikotry
 - ➔ Construction of a house for doctors in Anjahana
 - ➔ Purchase of school supplies for the schools around the Farankaraina forest

2022:

- Improvement of ecotourism facilities and tools for presentation and promotion of the forest
- Strengthening of educational workshop sheets
- Interventions in schools around Farankaraina
- Work with the chef de cantonnement to strengthen the COBAS
- Reinforced equipment for forestry agents
- Refocusing of awareness and education work (supervision of Gaga and Alexina by Elisé and Thorel).

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