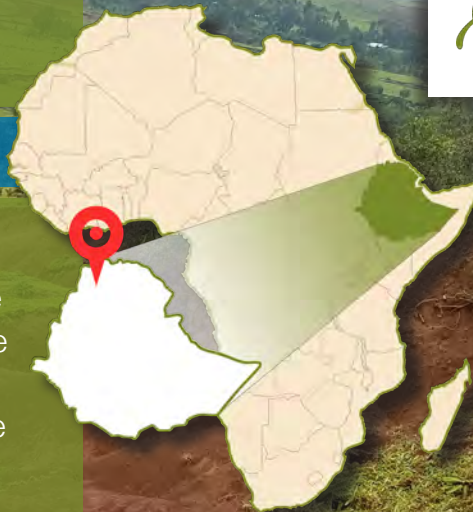


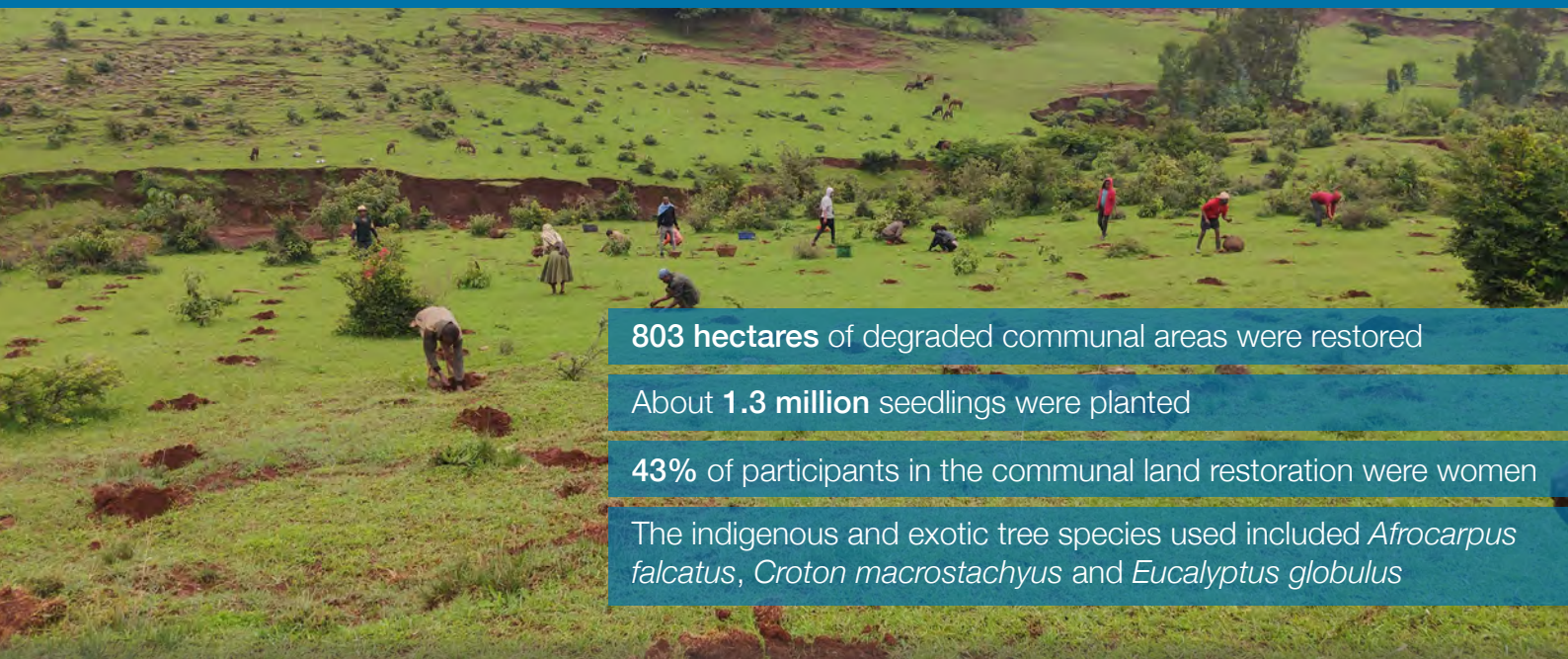
# Machakel, Ethiopia

## Mid-Year Update 2022

The project in Machakel (2017-2021) has now finished its active phase. The overall target of our restoration here was to restore 739 ha of communal lands and ensure the sustainability of the forest areas in the future. By placing 803 ha under restoration (about 1.3 million trees) with the active participation of the local communities, the project achieved 109% of its target!



## Restoration



**803 hectares** of degraded communal areas were restored

About **1.3 million** seedlings were planted

**43%** of participants in the communal land restoration were women

The indigenous and exotic tree species used included *Afrocarpus falcatus*, *Croton macrostachyus* and *Eucalyptus globulus*

## Livelihoods



**15 villages** benefited from the project (about **7290 families**)

**5633 families** were directly involved in the livelihoods schemes

**39%** were engaged in dairy production

**22%** were engaged in beekeeping

**59%** were engaged in agroforestry on their homesteads

Cut and carry grass fodder was harvested from the communal sites for dairy production

# Homestead agroforestry



**412 hectares** of agroforestry were established

**4295 families** took part (11% of them women-headed)

Each family has an average of **360 trees** per family (0.2 ha each)

About 1.1 million trees and shrubs (such as *Rhamnus prinoides*, coffee, avocado, papaya and apple) and multipurpose trees such as *Cordia africana*, *Olea europaea* and *Sesbania sesban*) were planted

# Gully treatment



**38 gullies** were treated to stop soil washing away

**21 small check dams** were constructed over gullies to harvest 2.62m<sup>3</sup> of soil each

## How do we know our restored forests are growing and making an impact?

Every hectare under restoration is mapped with GPS points to generate polygons (areas on a map) that are assigned to sponsors. Permanent monitoring plots are established in our sites and our forestry and science teams conduct surveys to monitor progress of biomass growth, tree density, survival rate and species diversity, among other indicators. Where social impacts are also critical, we measure socio-economic indicators such as the number of individuals or families directly benefiting, people trained, and income generated from forest-friendly livelihood activities.

Please visit our [Why and How](#) webpage for more information.