# LAMBOKELY the Village of Resilience

CAN NOT BE SOLD

https://ph.news.yahoo.com/1-4-million-modagascar-food-111916797.html?guccounter=1&guce\_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cu229vZ2xlLmZyLw&guce\_referrer\_sig=AOAAAChl3MbF3QCRpmx6MA-FS8udzdK7r3H8N1Krfax\_krAraB55fdVxVdaiY6r0f8IAH1aIBW7Z5hvixxQOQ5xxKIVutLXqiIX2TIOr5L1BIH0yhKxFap0r8x1AIvZBpnJi-Bi-5Wl9RJ9qi6xjq0d8pv0V8neiMdem1zdC2TX0qQXI

Story for children written by *Catherine Rhiat* inspired by the true story of *Frédéric Roland Tahina (co-author)* 

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Discovery of the fauna and flora of Madagascar

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Association pour la Sauvegarde des Lémuriens de Madagascar





https://www.aslm-lemuriens.org



During his sleep, a benevolent spirit from the forest visited him.

He asks her to go urgently to his friend Bendray who lives in Lambokely, a small village located in the center-west of Madagascar.





To get to Lambokely, Tahina takes a bush taxi.



The journey is painful, the roads are bumpy, the heat is oppressive and a landscape of desolation presents itself to his eyes.





## After long hours on the road, the village of Lambokely is in sight.

Tahina marvels at the sight of the baobab forest.





## On arrival, he is greeted by Bendray.







picture taken by Tahina Roland Frédér

Both are passionate about these giants which seem to have their roots in the sky and they decide to go visit them.

### The closer they get, the more Tahina realizes that what he thought was a forest is not.

Only the trunks of imposing baobabs rise towards the sky.

At their feet, there is only dry land.

Tahina is upset.



picture taken by Tahina Roland Frédéri



### They see a start of fire a little further and run to put it out before it does a lot of damage.

By uniting their efforts, they get there quickly.





## Bendray tells him that these fires are frequent now and that less than 10 years ago, these baobabs reigned over a large dry forest.





He tells her that at that time, the forest was home to many unique animals in the world, including lemurs.

Verreaux's sifaka,

Madame Berthe's mouse lemur,

red-tailed lemur,

western phaner,

southern rufousfronted eulemur

Paniala



He points out that since then, lemurs and other animals endemic to the region have become rare.

flat tailed turtle,

giant jumping rat,

https://fr.wikipedia.o. g/wiki/Pyxis\_planicau da

ttps://www.mondedesmammifere

pin-striped mongoose,

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/M angouste %C3%A0\_dix\_raies

furcifer labordi chameleon,

https://www.madcham.de/fr/fur cifer-labordi/

coua de Coquerel





Global warming in southern Madagascar contributes to this situation.



### Populations suffer from drought and flee the famine by emigrating to other regions.



ttps://www.ipreunion.com/actualites-reunion/reportage/2020/10/06/huit-enfantsnt-perdu-la-vie-secheresse-et-famine-le-sud-de-madagascar-dans-une-situation-trescritique,125450.html



https://www.nouvelobs.com/planete/20210709.OBS46301/rec hauffement-climatique-covid-19-contexte-politique-amadagascar-une-famine-dramatique-a-plusieurs-facteurs.html

## Many people have settled here. They are so numerous that the village of Lambokely was born.





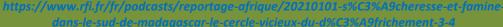
ittps://www.mg.undp.org/content/madagascar/fr/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/06/22/mettre-en-uvre-un-plan-de-rel vement-et-r-silience-face-la-s-cheresse-dans-le-grand-sud-de-madagascar.html//gsc.tab=0

The population is growing and so are the needs.

The consequence is very strong deforestation.











The situation has become catastrophic.

The villagers are hungry because after a few years, a scorched earth no longer allows farming.

Some even consider migrating again to another region.





Tahina and Bendray are now walking among the baobabs.

These giants marked by the stigmata of the fires overhang a devastated ground.





Tahina feels good by their side.

He has the feeling to be in a natural cathedral so much the imposing trunks of the baobabs are reminiscent of columns that connect the earth and the sky.

He is sad about what is happening to these giants and he thinks about how to save them.





## Passing near a big baobab tree, Tahina feels the presence of the beneficent spirit of the forest blowing at them:

" We the baobabs,
we withstood
the successive fires
thanks to
our waterlogged trunks.



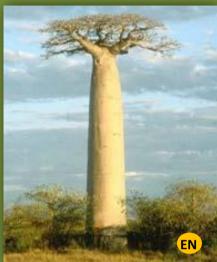
https://www.jadore-voyager.com/tsitakakantsa-le-plus-grand-baobab-de-madagascar#.YSa7WHngqUi



We are 8 baobab families in the world and 6 of us have chosen to grow only in Madagascar.

#### Adansonia grandidieri

(Grandidier baobab), called "reniala" or "renala" (meaning "mother of the forest")

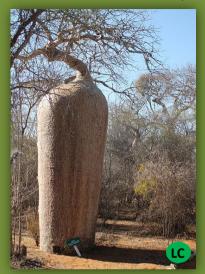


#### Adansonia perrieri

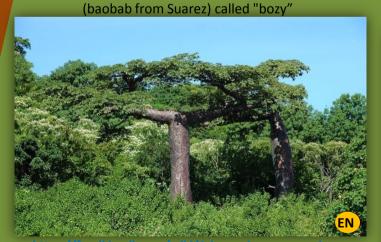
(Perrier baobab) called "bozy"



#### Adansonia rubrostipa (the bottle tree) called "fony"

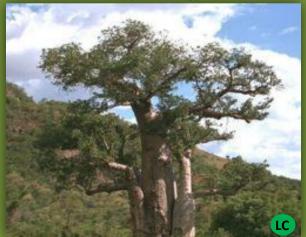


#### Adansonia suarezensis



#### Adansonia za

called "za", "zaha", "bozy be", "bozy" or "ringy"



#### Adansonia madagascariensis



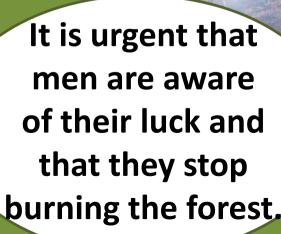






All the animals that live on these lands are endemic animals of Madagascar.

They are found nowhere else on the planet.











The solution is under our feet.

You too, need to be resilient.





Tahina,
you practice agriculture
that respects nature,
an agriculture
that is not based
on slash-and-burn.



You are our last hope!



Tahina knows that the population of Lambokely risks migrating to another region and that they will still practice burning, that this is not a solution.

He understands that trees show people the way to resilience.

His dearest wish is to protect this extraordinary biodiversity while allowing the villagers to have a better future.

He admires the branches of the baobabs for a long time, which make him think of roots.

Then his gaze turns to the ground.





#### He takes a handful of soil and lets it slip through his fingers.



He understands that the "sol-ution" is here.

He then tells Bendray that he is going to show them how to make this land fertile and nurturing through environmentally friendly agriculture.



Bendray is delighted.

The next day,
they get to work.



picture taken by Tahina Roland Frédérii

They plant trees and at their feet vegetables.



picture taken by Tahina Roland Frederic





They pay to avoid the rapid evaporation of water.







## They channel rainwater to irrigate crops.













Few weeks later,
they are
harvesting their first crops
and collect seeds.

To enrich the soil, they use a natural fertilizer: compost obtained from the decomposition of green waste from the garden.







The people of Lambokely have seen these changes.

They found that it is possible to cultivate without practicing burning and did the same.

In a short time, the landscape changes.

The bare and dusty ground gives way to green and nurturing spaces.









Word spreads and now peasants come from all regions to learn how to cultivate while respecting nature.









## They learn that it is possible to make charcoal without burning the forest. It is enough to use vegetable waste resulting from harvests, the skins of fruits, etc...



http://www.nebeday.ora/p/charbon-de-paille.html





ofropreneuriat.net/index.php/quatre-eleves-ingenieurs-senegalais-fabriquent-d

charbon-bio-pour-repondre-aux-problemes-climatiques/decouverte

With these changes,

the villagers live better and in harmony with nature.



With the help of the villagers,
Frédéric and Bendray
created a tree nursery
and they restore the forest
with species
from the region.









## With the restoration of the forest, the emblematic animals of the region are back.



https://pdf.wildearthguardians.org/site/DocServer/FlatTailed\_Tortois



https://www.pinterest.fr/pin/532972937127082635

Paniala







Frédéric always says that children are the adults of tomorrow.

They therefore make them aware of the protection of biodiversity from an early age.

He also created an educational garden to teach children good cultivation techniques in order to eradicate burning.





Tourists from all over the world come to Lambokely, the village of resilience to admire the natural treasures of the region.

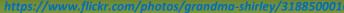
They come to admire the baobabs, these giants who have shown men the way to resilience.





And when Tahina and Bendray
walk among the baobabs,
the benevolent spirit of the forest their breath:
"Thanks to you, Madagascar is no longer a red island
that is draining of its blood, of its land,
but a green island where life abounds".











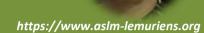
The protection of Madagascar's biodiversity for future generations requires knowledge of Malagasy fauna and flora.

#### **Catherine Rhiat**



Author and president of the association

Association pour la Sauvegarde des Lémuriens de Madagascar



Of the 8 baobab species existing in the world,

Madagascar is home to 6 species. This is exceptional.

These giants are a national treasure and even a treasure for all mankind.

But they are in great danger because of the burning, a method widely used on the island to cultivate.



I was touched by the story of Frédéric Roland Tahina, Founder of



This young graduate in agronomy has embarked on the path of resilience.

He intervenes with the population of Lambokely, coming from the south of Madagascar victim of the global warming raging in the south of Madagascar.

It shows how to practice nature-friendly agriculture which makes it possible to meet the needs of the villagers while saving the dry forest.

I was inspired by his real story to write this story for children.

Storytelling is a tool that can raise children's awareness in a playful way.

Raising children's awareness is essential because
these children are the adults of tomorrow.