Eden Reforestation Projects 2022 General Planting Sites



Nepal Reforestation Project

Nepal is a diverse nation with magnificent snow-capped mountains to the north, hot tropical plains to the south, dramatic and varied landscapes, and spectacular wildlife. Chitwan National Park alone hosts more than 700 species of wildlife, including leopards and the elusive Bengal tiger. It is also home to various cultures united by their close relationship with nature that have remained insulated from much of the socioeconomic development enjoyed in urban regions. Yet, they are subject to more significant environmental hazards, perpetuating high levels of inequality. Eden Reforestation Projects (Eden) began its Nepal Reforestation Project in 2014 to help improve local livelihoods and restore forests in areas of critical importance. The planting sites are located around Community Forests from the mountainous Nawalparasi District to the lowland alluvial plains in the Terai Region and around Chitwan National Park to develop a buffer zone around this national biodiversity treasure. Women empowerment is a core principle and goal for Eden in Nepal. In a country where gender inequality is pervasive, Eden has cultivated a project where the local leadership team is composed entirely of women. Planting and nursery management teams have a women majority.



Pokhara Planting Site Coordinates: 28°10′33.83″N, 83°59′55.52″E Site Description

In 2019, Eden launched a new reforestation site in the Kaski District in Pokhara in central Nepal. The project consists of several planting sites within the city limits covering approximately 431 hectares. The project aims to support local communities and bring back the forest in this scenic high-elevation city that is the gateway to the Great Himalaya Range.

The Kaski District occupies 2017 sq km, of which 41% is covered with forest, and harbors the richest biodiversity in Nepal. The elevation ranges from 450m (1,476 ft) to towering Himalayan mountains reaching 8,091m (26,545 ft). It is the region with one of the highest precipitation rates in the country (about 3,350 mm/year) and a seasonal climate with summer temperatures averaging between 25-35 °C (77-95 °F) and winter temperatures ranging from - 2-15 °C (28-59 °F). From January to June each year, Eden's Nepal team establishes large native tree nurseries in preparation for planting during the wet monsoon season from June to August. During the planting season, Eden employs thousands of local people to rapidly plant native tree species that grow well in a temperate monsoon climate, such as Pinus patula, Rhododendron arboreum, and Cryptomeria japonica.

The city of Pokhara has a population of 402,995 people and is the second largest city in Nepal in terms of population after Kathmandu. It is a major tourist destination both for domestic and international tourists, mainly for adventure tourism and mountaineers seeking to explore the Great Himalaya Range. It is also known as the "City of Lakes" because of the nine lakes found in its valley. These lakes and their abundant wetlands have been designated as internationally significant because they host a wide variety of globally-threatened migratory birds and mammals.

Lape Planting Site Coordinates: 27°46′14.03″N, 84° 5′33.87″E Site Description

The Lape planting site comprises 145 hectares of degraded tropical and subtropical forest in the Nawalpur District of Nepal. Nawalpur District's landscape is diverse, ranging from the lowland Terai plains to peaks over 1500 meters in the Churia Hills. The Churia Hills are a transition zone from the lowland Terai plains to the Himalayas. The nearby villages of Bhadaure, Ruchang, and Naram are home to approximately 400 people, most of whom belong to the indigenous Magar, Gurung, and Chhetri ethnic groups and whose traditional livelihood is livestock farming. The Churia Hills are a working landscape composed of tropical and subtropical forests interspersed with traditional terraced agriculture. The primary drivers of deforestation in this area are landslides on hillslopes, illegal logging for external markets, and over-dependency on fuelwood.



Mozambique Reforestation Project

In response to the large-scale loss of mangroves in Mozambique, Eden initiated the Maputo Bay Reforestation Initiative with a vision to bring back the vitality of the forests that fringe the rivers and coastline of Maputo Bay in southern Mozambique. The project supports local communities to plant and manage mangrove forests, offers long-term employment and livelihood improvements to local communities, and protects the critical biodiversity that relies on mangrove forests to survive. Eden's program began in October 2018 with the Katembe and Madjuva planting sites near Maputo. Since then, operations have grown to include several new mangrove sites and seven terrestrial sites, as well as expansion into the central region of the country in Beira. Eden's work in Mozambique helps protect coastal communities from environmental disasters, improve fisheries, remove carbon from the atmosphere, and increase biodiversity while also addressing the urgent need for poverty alleviation and women's empowerment.



Djabissa Planting Site Coordinates: 26°9′46.71″S, 32°24′5.36″E Site Description

The Djabissa mangrove reforestation site is located south of Mozambigue's capital city, Maputo, along a large channel that leads to Maputo Bay. Before the project started, the mangrove forests found in this area were severely impacted by deforestation and forest degradation from charcoal production and wood collection for cooking, construction, and other purposes. Eden now partners with the local community to reforest this massive mangrove estuary. Eden's employees actively plant native mangrove species such as Avicennia marina, Rhizophora mucronata, Ceriops tagal, and Bruguiera gymnorrhiza to restore the estuary. More than 1.4 million mangrove trees have been planted, and operations continue to expand in Mozambique.

Nhanvengo Planting Site Coordinates: 19°24′18.55″S, 34°44′55.45″E Site Description

The Nhanvengo site is situated in the Dondo District of Sofala in central Mozambique. The climate in this district is transitional from tropical rainforest to hot steppe. During the Mozambican Civil War between 1977–1990, most of the country experienced passive conservation because rural areas were difficult to access and many were forced to flee the country. The deforestation rate increased along with development when the war ended. Industries took off, including the forestry sector, on both a large scale (logging) and small scale (fuelwood collection, charcoal production). In addition to political and economic pressures, the district is also subject to cyclones. These storms bring heavy rains, flooding, soil erosion, and remove forest canopy. This begins a vicious cycle-storms worsen deforestation, and deforested areas suffer more flooding, soil erosion, and deforestation during storms. These cyclones also have disastrous effects on local agriculture which reduces food security and income. Eden intervenes in the cycle of environmental damage by partnering with local communities to reforest the area through dignified employment.



Madagascar Reforestation Project

Deforestation has long been an issue for Madagascar. It is one of the world's top biodiversity conservation priorities because of its high concentration of endemic species and severe habitat loss rates. In the coastal zone, mangrove deforestation destabilizes the coastline, which increases the vulnerability of coastal communities to storms and other weather events that are becoming more frequent and intense due to human-induced climate change. In upland dry deciduous forests, deforestation threatens one of the world's rarest and most diverse forest systems. In response to the large-scale loss of mangroves and upland forests in Madagascar, Eden initiated the Madagascar Reforestation Project in 2007 and has now successfully planted more than 747 million mangrove and dry deciduous trees. Eden works collaboratively with different communities and has full support from national, local, and tribal governments to reforest large areas of mangrove and dry deciduous forests along the coast and inland areas. Eden provides training and financial support to the local community to collect mangrove propagules and strategically plant millions of trees in coastal mangrove systems and upland dry deciduous forests that have been heavily degraded or deforested.



Antsanitia Mangrove Planting Site

Coordinates: 15°37′15.47″S, 46°26′22.70″E Site Description

Antsanitia is a vital mangrove estuary that needs long-term protection and restoration. The project site is located along the northwest coast of Madagascar, 15 miles north of the regional capital of Mahajanga.

The project area has a deep-water mangrove estuary that opens to the sea and is surrounded by large swaths of mangrove forest. The estuary is a vital fish nursery for the surrounding ocean and barrier reefs and is an important fishing ground for local Malagasy. It is abundant in giant barracuda, mangrove snapper, jacks, trevally, grouper, stingrays, and various other types of fish. It is also an essential fishery for shrimp, crab, and shellfish and provides habitat to different birds.

Charcoal producers and tree poachers have targeted the mangrove channel and forest beyond. Over the last ten years, these threats have had a tremendous impact on the mangrove forest, and it is dwindling quickly. Eden's employees actively plant native mangrove species such as Avicennia marina, Rhizophora mucronata, Ceriops tagal, and Bruguiera gymnorrhiza to restore the estuary.

Both the government and local Malagasy communities are opposed to charcoal production and illegal wood harvesting, and they support the long-term conservation and restoration of these sites. As a result of Eden's reforestation activities, they are empowered to protect what remains of the old-growth mangrove forest and plant areas that have been illegally cleared. So far, Eden has planted more than 5.7 million trees at this site.

Akalamboro Planting Site Coordinates: 16°12′34.48″S, 44°59′26.88″E Site Description

This restoration area is located on a lowland mangrove forest along the Akalamboro Estuary surrounding the Akalamboro community in northwest Madagascar. The northern edge of this estuary is part of the Baie de Baly National Park. Before starting the project, the mangrove forests found in this area were severely impacted by deforestation and forest degradation from charcoal production and wood collection for cooking, construction, and other purposes.

The mangrove forest is unique in that it is a deep-water canal that meets up with an extensive, freshwater river system. This makes it a vital nursery for numerous fish species, abundant Nile crocodile (Crocodylus niloticus), and multiple bird species, including the endangered Madagascar sacred ibis (Threskiornis bernieri). It provides habitat for the critically-endangered giant sawfish (Pristis pristis), once prolific in these estuaries. The mangrove forest runs adjacent to a fragmented dry deciduous forest with many healthy patches. The grey mouse lemur (Microcebus murinus) is commonly seen at night and during the day. Van der Decken's sifakas (Propithecus deckenii) are regularly seen jumping through the mangrove and dry deciduous forests.

With the help of our sponsors and the active participation from the Akalamboro community, Eden began a mangrove reforestation and forest protection project to bring back the forest's vitality in this area. The project supports local communities to plant and manage mangrove forests on community land surrounding the village, offers long-term employment to local

forest protection project to bring back the forest's vitality in this area. The project supports local communities to plant and manage mangrove forests on community

important estuary.

land surrounding the village, offers longterm employment to local communities and livelihood improvements while protecting the critical biodiversity that relies on mangrove forests to survive. Eden's Malagasy employees actively plant native mangrove species such

communities and livelihood improvements

while protecting the critical biodiversity that

relies on mangrove forests to survive. Eden's

mangrove species such as Avicennia marina,

So far, Eden has planted more than 8 million trees at this site and continues to expand.

Coordinates: 16°16'17.09"S, 44°26'47.66"E

Madagascar's farthest western point near Cape

surrounding the Vilamatsa community. Before

Vilamatsa Planting Site

Vilamatsa restoration area is located on

St. Andre and is a lowland mangrove forest

this project began, the mangrove forests found in this area were severely impacted by

deforestation and forest degradation from

charcoal production and wood collection for

This community was eager to be a part of our

mangrove reforestation initiative in Madagascar

for years because of the success of the nearby

Mahabana Estuary. Now that they have joined

Eden, the Vilamatsa community is a trusted

With the help of our sponsors and the active

participation from the Vilamatsa community, Eden began a mangrove reforestation and

and committed partner in the long-term

reforestation and protection of this

cooking, construction, and other purposes.

Site Description

Rhizophora mucronata, Ceriops tagal, and Bruguiera gymnorrhiza to restore the estuary.

Malagasy employees actively plant native

as Avicennia marina, Rhizophora mucronata, Ceriops tagal, and Bruguiera gymnorrhiza to restore the estuary. So far, Eden has planted more than 11 million trees at this site and continues to expand.

Mangaroa/Besely Planting Site Coordinates: 15°52′21.03″S, 46°30′32.33″E Site Description

The Besely Dry Deciduous project lies between Route 4 National Road (RN4) and the Betsiboka River Estuary, 10 miles due east from the coast in northwest Madagascar. The site was initially identified in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment in 2013, and since then, Eden Madagascar has dramatically expanded the planting work.

This site was once covered with flourishing dry deciduous forest harboring many endemic species, including eight lemur species. Madagascar's dry deciduous forests are one of the world's richest and most unique dry forests with over 800 tree species, many of which are endemic to the island nation. Unfortunately, dry deciduous forests are also severely threatened and in need of active restoration and protection. Like many other sites in the surrounding landscape, this site was almost completely converted to grasslands by fire, uncontrolled grazing, and slash-and-burn agriculture when Eden began its reforestation work.

With our sponsors' help and active participation from the local community, Eden Madagascar began a reforestation project to bring back the forest's vitality in this area. The planting teams use a planting palette of over 60 different species (including pioneer, baobab, and agroforestry species) and diverse planting methods to restore areas that had been deforested or degraded. The long-term goal is to restore the entire site and expand reforestation efforts along the RN4 corridor.

Kenya Reforestation Project

In Kenya, Eden works in the 5,000-hectare protected Kijabe Forest. The Kijabe Forest sits in a complex, dynamic landscape. About 1.5 hours from Kenya's capital, Nairobi, the forest grows on the steep edges of the Great Rift Valley. Once home to herds of buffalo, leopards, and elephants, this forest is an essential home and corridor for wildlife. Animals use this area to move between the Rift Valley's dry floor and the Kenyan highlands' protected, lush forests. As one of Kenya's five nationally-significant water towers, the forest channels water to the surrounding communities and country. Over the past 15 years, the forest has been cleared for charcoal and timber, reducing the number of permanent rivers flowing from eight to one. Additionally, rains have become unreliable, catastrophic landslides have taken lives and damaged important infrastructure, and peoples' livelihood options have suffered. Ask anyone around the forest — the impacts of deforestation are clear. Eden partners with a local forest trust, the Kijabe Forest Trust, regional and national government institutions, and the surrounding agricultural and pastoral communities to restore this crucial forest.



Milihoi/Kichwa cha Nyoka Planting Site

Coordinates: 2°18'0.56"S, 40°43'54.55"E Site Description

The name "Kichwa Cha Nyoka" directly translates to "head of the snake". This site is located within the greater Milihoi channel. The Milihoi channel has mangrove estuaries which are vital to the area's ecologically diverse bird and marine life.

The Milihoi channel is within Lamu county. This area faces a number of challenges, including insufficient social services, very little freshwater, underdeveloped infrastructure, and food insecurity. The channel is near Lamu Town, a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site that has an incredibly rich history. The surrounding areas (including this project site) have a history of trade with countries as far away as India, dating back to the 12th century. The local artisans still make dhows (traditional sailing vessels) by hand.

Historically, mangroves have been an important part of the local economy. They were harvested for dhow construction, export for the tanning industry (ash and bark), and building materials. Mangrove harvesting was banned in 1997, but harvesting continued despite the ban. Recently, legal harvesting has been reinstated (as of 2019). Eden started its project at the Kichwa cha Nyoka/Milihoi site in 2020. This site is a mosaic of heavily degraded areas in need of enrichment planting and healthy mangrove forests. The deforested section is 159 hectares, and there are another 1,000 hectares in need of enrichment planting and protection.



Haiti Reforestation Project

The Haiti Reforestation Project restores tree cover by planting agroforestry systems that protect watersheds and improve food security. The project equips local farmers with the training, tools, and trees needed to design their plots, grow, and care for their trees while increasing their farms' food production and biodiversity. Additionally, Eden began rolling out a large-scale mangrove restoration initiative in 2020 and has planted over 800,000 mangroves in one year, and we continue to expand.

In Haiti, Eden works to change the approach to growing food by introducing agroforestry systems containing a diversity of fruit and nut trees combined with those that provide timber, fuelwood, and habitat values. The program includes training local farmers to effectively cultivate land in highland regions, which responds poorly to intensive agriculture and is best suited for agroforestry applications. By doing so, the Haiti Reforestation Project helps stabilize the land and increase soil fertility and moisture retention, resulting in higher production of fruits and other agriculture products. These products can be sold domestically and internationally to increase household income while bringing back the natural ecological function to a highly-degraded landscape.



Gonaives Agroforestry Planting Site

Coordinates: 19°29'00.3"S, 72°37'29.1"E Site Description

This agroforestry nursery is located in the Belanger community in northern Haiti. Located where the Noir and Massif du Nord Mountain ranges meet the Artibonite Plains of Gonaïves, this region has a dry, neotropical climate with sparse tree cover and rugged topography. Many forests were initially cleared for logging, grazing, and agriculture during the colonial period, with the intensification of unsustainable charcoal production practices accelerating deforestation in recent years. The resulting land degradation has had cascading effects on the environment, agricultural productivity, and local livelihoods. Declining soil fertility and topsoil erosion lower farm productivity and can lead to complete farm failure. With most of the local population engaged in agriculture in some capacity, declining farm productivity has led to a cycle of poverty and food insecurity. With the help of our sponsors and the local community's active participation, Eden began an agroforestry project at this site to provide essential habitat to increase biodiversity, protect and restore soil, improve water quality, and enhance local food security.

Eden partners with local farmers to plant agroforestry trees such as orange (Citrus sinensis), moringa (Moringa oleifera), mango (Mangifera indica), and cocoa (Theobroma cacao) to expand and diversify food production and improve food security for the local population. So far, Eden has produced more than 150,000 trees at this site and continues to expand.



Brazil Reforestation Project

Encompassing the Amazon rainforest, the Cerrado savanna, and thousands of miles of mangrove coastline, Brazil is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world. These habitats are home to 15-20% of the world's diversity including the blond capuchin monkey, the maned three-toed sloth, and the golden parakeet. Rampant deforestation from cattle ranching, agriculture, and logging threaten these ecosystems and the people who rely on them. Eden began scouting planting locations and recruiting leaders in 2021. Eden is working closely with indigenous groups and local teams to restore forests and create financial opportunities for nearby communities, beginning in the Amazon, Cerrado, and coastal mangrove habitats.



Araribóia Indigenous Territory

Coordinates: 5°15′40.7″S, 46°41′39.6″W Site Description

The Araribóia Indigenous Territory site is found in the State of Maranhão, located in the transitional zone between the Amazon and the Cerrado forests. The native vegetation is classified as Amazonian Forest and is located within the limits of the Legal Amazon biome, home to diverse flora and fauna.

In 2015, a fire was caused by loggers that was considered the largest fire recorded in any indigenous land in Brazil. The Araribóia Indigenous Land, covering 413 thousand hectares, has already had more than 45% of its territory turned to ashes. Maranhão had the 4th highest rate of accumulated deforestation among the Amazon states between 1988 and 2016.

The Araribóia Indigenous Land has a population of 5,317 inhabitants, divided among three people groups: the Awa Guajá (Tupi-Guarani), the Guajá Awá isolated people group, and Guajajara (Tupi-Guarani – Tenetehara). The Guajajaras is one of the largest indigenous groups in Brazil. Due to the implementation of large commercial farms, deforestation, logging and fires have generated great food insecurity in the region. Rampant deforestation has made it challenging to maintain hunting, fishing, and traditional crops, limiting income generation.

By reforesting this degraded area with native tree species, local villagers will protect vulnerable flora and fauna and reduce poverty and food insecurity in the Guajajaras community. The Eden Brazil team plans to plant approximately 1,085,920 trees over two years.



Honduras Reforestation Project

In 2020, we began working with indigenous communities and launching reforestation projects in Honduras. Our Honduras project launched in partnership with La Tigra National Park to produce, plant, and protect forests destroyed by uncontrolled logging. By reforesting this degraded site with native tree species, locals will preserve the site's important watershed and unique biodiversity.



La Muralla (Las Jagüillas) Planting Site

Coordinates: 15°02′05.9″N, 86°44′52.4″W Site Description

The La Muralla 3 (Las Jagüillas) planting site is a new mixed pine/oak/cloud forest site located West of the Municipality of La Unión, Olancho. This area is home to a vital micro watershed known as Las Jagüillas, which provides fresh water to several nearby communities throughout the year. This site is managed by the local office of the Honduran Institute for Forest Conservation and Development (ICF) and a local NGO. Despite having this institutional protection, the watershed has been degraded by an infestation of pine beetles (Dendroctonus frontalis) and humancaused forest fires that can thrive during prolonged dry seasons driven by climate change. The area is also threatened by urban sprawl, unsustainable agricultural practices, cattle grazing, invasive species, and illegal logging.

The city, La Unión, is home to approximately 7,000 people. The community closest to the watershed is called Las Manzanas. Most of the residents of Las Manzanas obtain their income from small-scale agriculture, including coffee, corn, and beans. However, these are stationary crops and are sometimes affected by the lack or excess of rain.

This restoration area is located on the border of La Muralla Wildlife Refuge. There are records of vulnerable species within the upper part of La Muralla, such as the Puma concolor, Penelopina nigra, and Crax rubra. Restoring this degraded site with native tree species will increase the quality and quantity of the water flow of the watershed, substantially improving the interconnectivity of the biological corridor between the La Muralla Wildlife Refuge and Las Jagüillas watershed. By reforesting this degraded area with native tree species, local villagers will protect vulnerable flora and fauna, replenish the Las Jagüillas watershed, and reduce poverty in the Las Manzanas community.

The Eden Honduras team plans to plant approximately 260,000 trees a year for a minimum of 5 years at the La Muralla 3 site.

