



Tree.com.au

Annual report

Eden Reforestation Projects

Ruchang, Nepal | One year update

Project period

June 2023 – May 2024

Summary

Eden Reforestation Projects (Eden) is excited to report on one year of progress at the Ruchang planting site. In June 2023, Eden partnered with Tree.com.au to plant 10,000 seedlings. As of this report:

- Eden has planted 10,100 trees.
- Eden employs an average of 25 people per month at this site.
- Your support has enabled the team to work 23 working days per person per month.

Ruchang quick stats*

Forest type	Coordinates*	Estimated / target planting density	Plantable area
Subtropical forest	27°48'17.70"N 84°1'17.36"E	2,500 trees/hectare	52 hectares

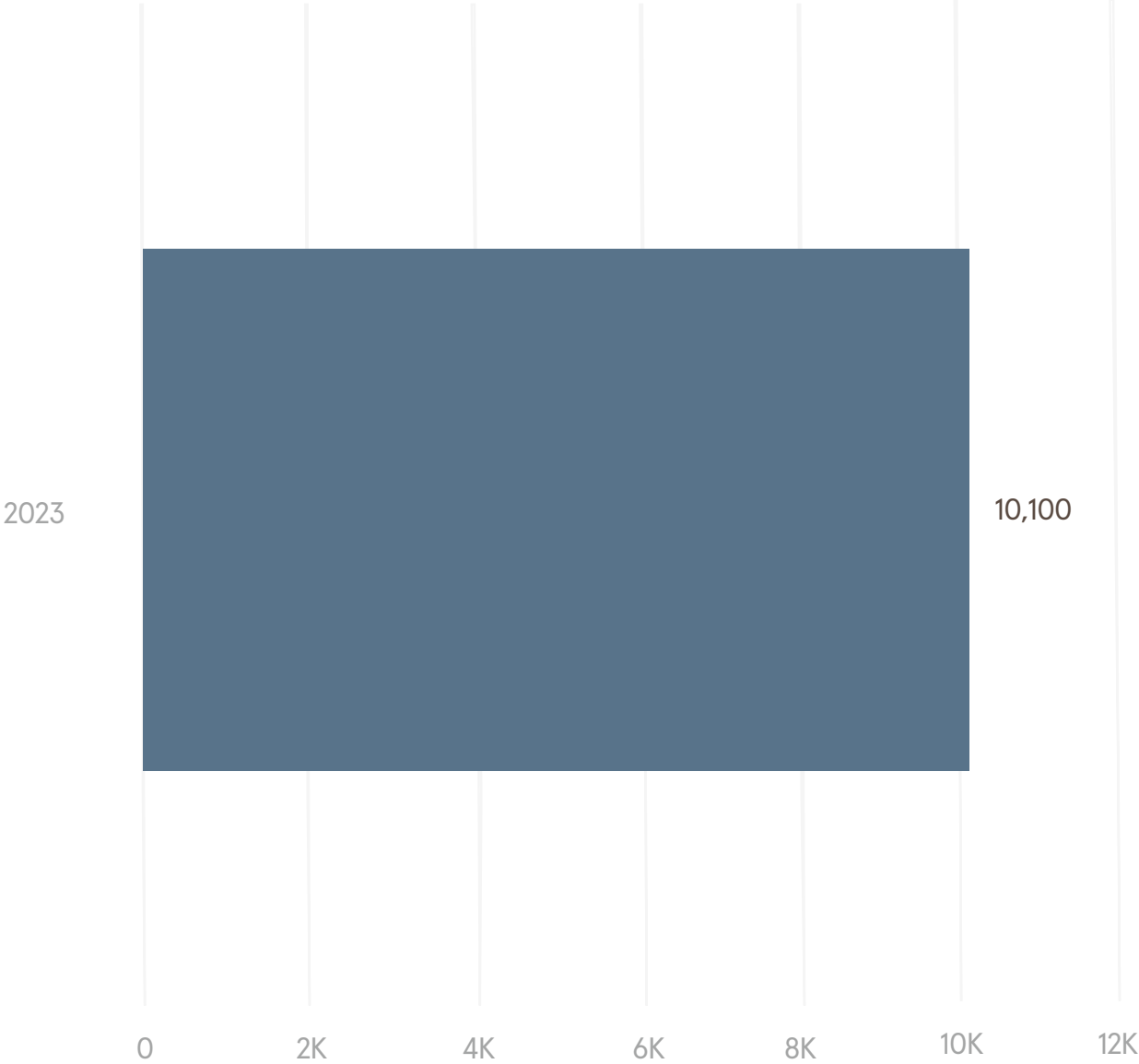
*See Appendix B for site description

*Confidential information that may not be disclosed outside of Eden and the intended party and may not be duplicated, used, disclosed, in whole or in part, for any purpose other than to evaluate this report.

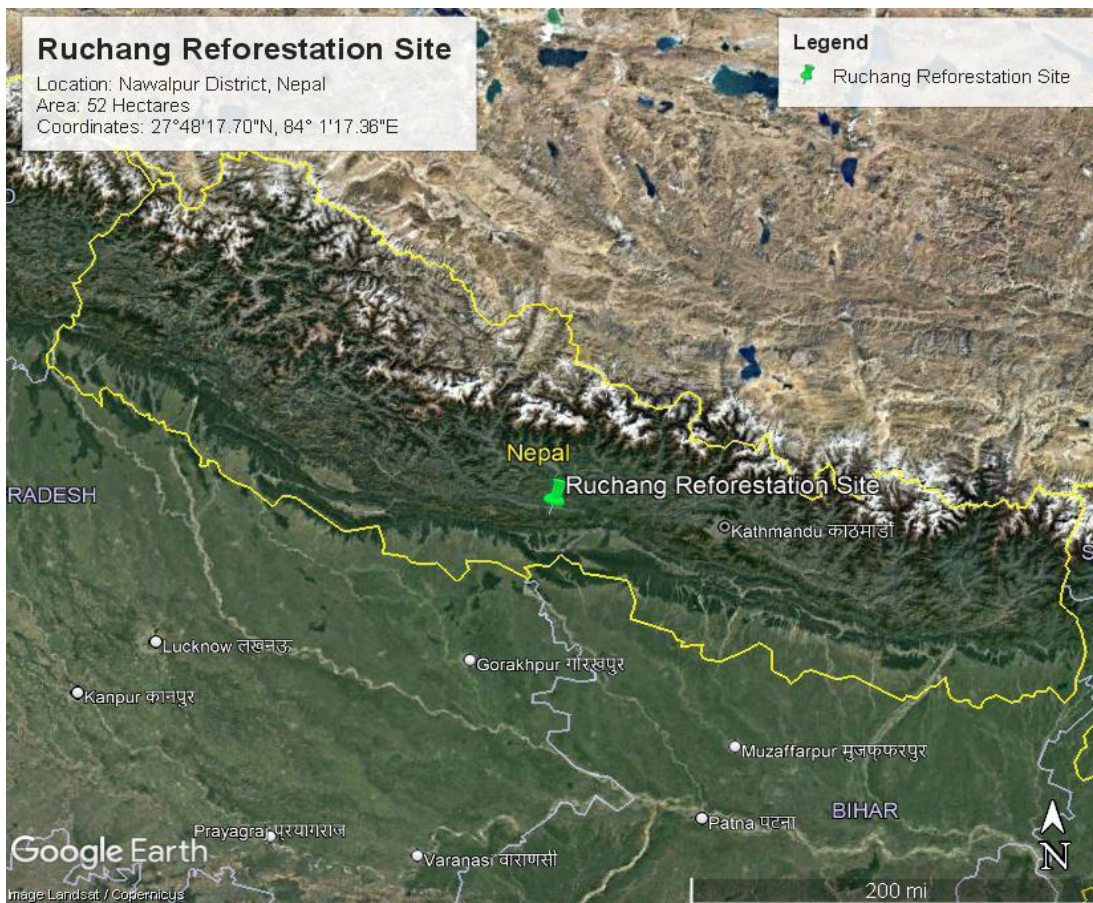
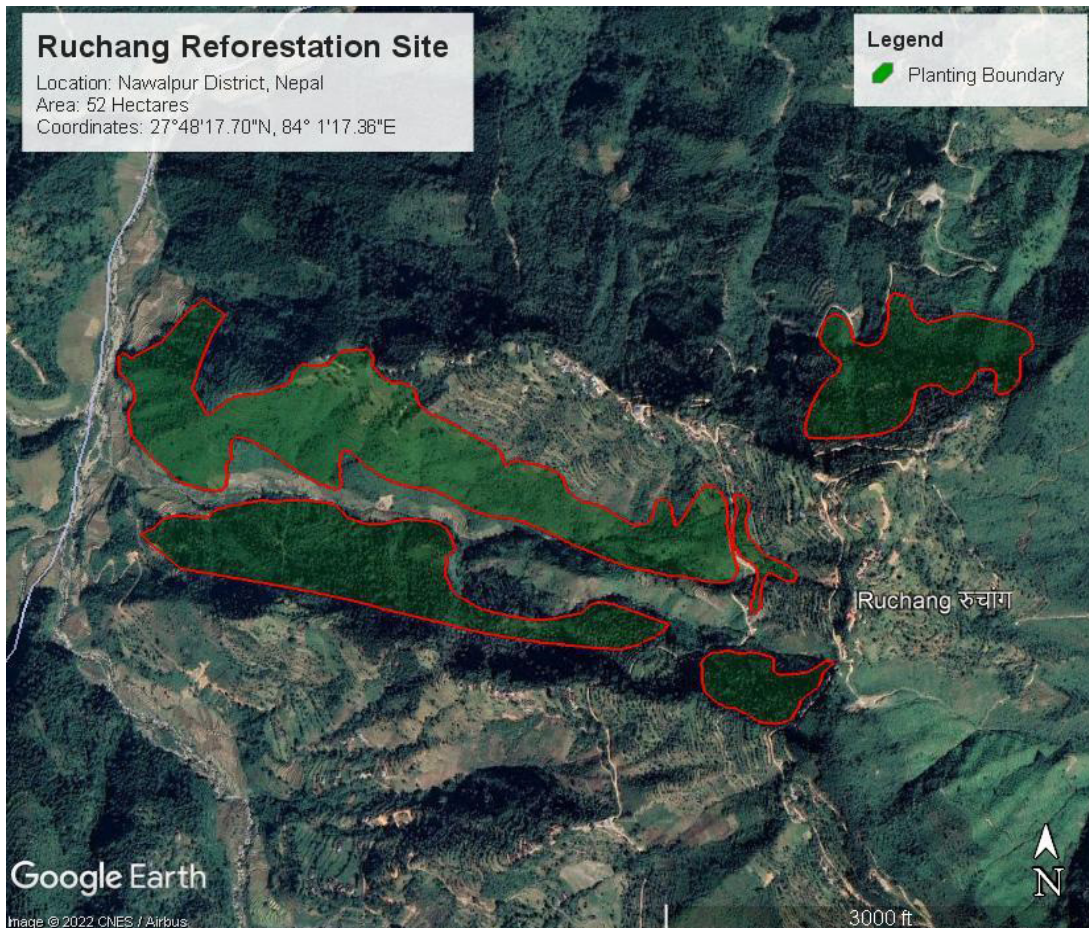


Trees planted per year

June 2023 - May 2024



Site maps



Socioeconomic impacts

With generous support from Tree.com.au, the Ruchang reforestation site has significantly impacted local livelihoods.

- Projects at this site have created a total of 849 working days since June 2023.
- Since the local communities manage and govern the community woods, they are actively involved in the decision-making processes, facilitating local leadership development and empowerment.
- Nurseries have aided environmental conservation efforts by providing tree seedlings for reforestation programs in the community forests. This has helped restore degraded land and promote sustainable land management practices, which can improve the area's ecological status.
- The reforestation programs will provide multiple benefits for local communities by providing food, fuel, and timber for the local community, as well as provide environmental benefits such as erosion control and soil conservation.

With steady income, the local community can put savings aside, invest in their households, start micro-enterprises to diversify their income opportunities, and provide healthcare and everyday needs for their families. Additional significant socioeconomic impacts include improved diets and health due to purchasing nutritious food and increasing education as families can afford to send their children to school.



What's next?

Eden has reached the sponsored number of trees at Ruchang site. Ultimately, the goal is that many of these trees will mature, producing their own seeds, and helping the forest return to a point of natural equilibrium.

Eden is grateful for your support of this project in Nepal.

Thank you for helping achieve large-scale restoration and community development.



Appendix A. Progress [photos](#)



Caption: Okhar seedling in Ruchang, Nawalpur plantation area.

Timestamp: September 12, 2023, 7:54 am

Location: 27°48'24.91"N 84°1'48.29"E



Caption: Tejpat seedling in Ruchang, Nawalpur plantation area.

Timestamp: August 10, 2023, 7:04 am

Location: 27°48'29.41"N 84°1'40.29"E



Caption: Tanki seedling in Ruchang, Nawalpur.

Timestamp: August 17, 2023, 4:01 pm

Location: 27°48'24.91"N 84°1'48.29"E

Appendix B. Site description




Located in the Nawalpur District of south-central Nepal, the Ruchang planting site comprises 570 hectares of subtropical forest. Nawalpur District's landscape is diverse, ranging from the lowland Terai plains to peaks over 1,500 meters in the Churia Hills. The Churia Hills are a transition zone from the lowland Terai plains to the Himalayas.

The nearby villages of Ruchang and Naram are home to approximately 500 people, most of whom belong to the indigenous Magar, Gurung, and Chhetri ethnic groups and whose traditional livelihood is subsistence farming. The Churia Hills are a working landscape composed of subtropical forests interspersed with traditional terraced agriculture.

Healthy and bio-diverse forests are crucial to the survival of the region's terraced agricultural system, preventing soil erosion on slopes, improving soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, and increasing water recharge in wells and springs. In addition to forest's agricultural and ecological benefits, local community members gather fuel wood, livestock fodder, and medicinal and edible plants to support their households.



Appendix C. Species planted

Species	Description	Photo
<p><i>Cinnamomum tamala</i></p> <p>English name: Indian Bay leaf</p> <p>Local name: Tejpat</p>	<p><i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> is native species of Nepal. It is commonly known as Cinnamon leaf or Indian bay leaf, is a moderate sized evergreen tree found in the forests and farmlands in the Chure and Mid-Hill. In Nepal, it is distributed from west to east at an elevation of 450-2000 m. Farmers of different middle hills districts of Nepal have been planting, protecting and harvesting this plant. In areas with marketing facilities, local people sell raw or processed cinnamon products including leaf and bark for cash income to fulfill their household needs in several mountainous districts. In Nepal mostly dried or fresh leaves are consumed as spices. Similarly, leaves, stem bark and root bark are used as ingredients in preparing medicine, perfumes, soap, and toothpaste etc. It has been used in traditional medicines as astringent, stimulant and carminative.</p>	 <p>Eden Reforestation Projects</p>
<p><i>Juglans regia</i></p> <p>English: Walnut</p> <p>Local Name: Okhar</p>	<p><i>Juglans regia</i> is a deciduous tree that grows up to 25-35 m height and 2 m diameter. It can live up to 100-200 years. Its leaves have a scent similar to shoes polish. It is usually grown in pure stands or as an individual tree rather than within mixed woodland. It is light demanding species and distributed naturally at elevation from 1200-3000 m throughout Nepal. Local walnut of Nepal are of two types one is hard-shelled, and other with breakable seed coat. Fruit is a spherical drupe with a green fleshy husk that opens at maturity. It is a source of highly nutritious food. It has a medicinal value such as being a good anti-oxidant, anti-atherogenic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-mutagenic properties. It also has cultural significance in Tihar, a Hindu festival.</p>	 <p>Eden Reforestation Projects</p>
<p><i>Pinus Roxburghii</i></p> <p>English name: Pine</p> <p>Local name: Khote salla</p>	<p><i>Pinus roxburghii</i> is an evergreen and subtropical tree species reaching 30-50 m with a trunk diameter of 100 cm diameter. It lies 400-2300 masl (maximum 2500 masl). The bark is red-brown, thick and deeply fissured at the base of the trunk, thinner and flaky in the upper crown. The leaves are needle-like, in fascicles of three, very slender, 20-35 cm long, and distinctly yellowish green. Chir pine is widely planted for timber in its native area, being one of the most important trees in forestry.</p>	 <p>Latitude: 27.806178 Longitude: 84.027984 Elevation: 1027.15316 m Accuracy: 13.9 m Time: 07-08-2023 13:48</p> <p>Eden Reforestation Projects</p>

Thank you for your
continued support.

Eden
Reforestation
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