

ANNUAL REPORT

2025

Community Based Red Panda Conservation in Nepal

Submitted By

Himali Conservation Forum
Phungling-7, Taplejung

Submitted To

Red Panda Network
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Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal



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About Organization

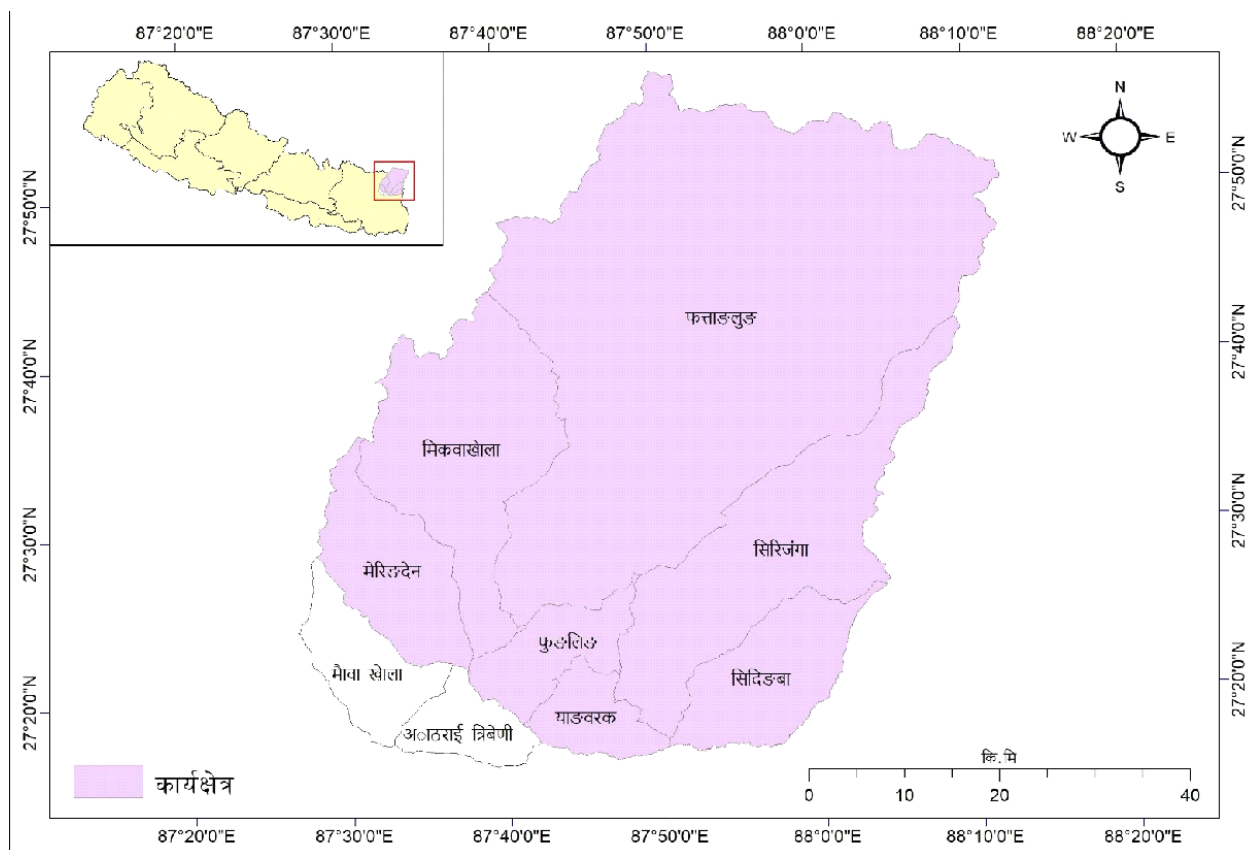
Himali Conservation Forum (HCF), Taplejung, was established on 30 November 2005 A.D (15 Mangsir 2062 B.S) as a local non-governmental organization committed to biodiversity conservation and community development in eastern Nepal. The organization's main office is located in Phaktanglung Rural Municipality–6, Lelep, Taplejung, while its Project Management Office operates from Phungling Municipality–07, Taplejung.

Since 2010, HCF has been working as a local implementing partner of Red Panda Network (RPN) under the flagship initiative titled “Community-Based Red Panda Conservation in Nepal.” Through this long-term partnership, HCF has been actively engaged in conservation planning, research and monitoring, education and outreach, habitat management, and sustainable livelihood support. Currently, HCF's program interventions cover six Rural Municipalities and one Municipality within Taplejung District, focusing on red panda landscapes and adjoining human settlements.

HCF emphasizes a community-led and locally owned conservation approach, integrating scientific knowledge with indigenous practices to ensure sustainable natural resource management while improving local livelihoods.

The key goals of Himali Conservation Forum include:

1. To improve the livelihoods of marginalized, indigenous, and underprivileged communities through sustainable management of socio-economic and natural resources.
2. To establish a strong foundation for forest and wildlife research, monitoring, and documentation, with special focus on threatened species and critical habitats.
3. To implement community development and livelihood enhancement programs that foster positive attitudes toward conservation.
4. To promote efficient and sustainable utilization of local natural resources, contributing to the development of a self-reliant society.
5. To raise awareness on the conservation of nature, natural resources, and wildlife through education, outreach, and community engagement.



- i. Map showing working area of HCF in Taplejung district

Project Achievements

1. RESEARCH & MONITORING

1.2 Baseline survey on red panda habitat distribution and ecology

1.2.1 Study on distribution and habitat use of red panda in the TMJ area (Tinjure, Jaljale & Milke)

- Total 39 transect lines and 73 sampling plots were established.
- Red Panda signs were encountered in elevation ranges between 3000-3600 m in the study area.
- Total 23 groups of droppings were recorded in Taplejung and Sankhuwasabha. Most of the droppings were found in trees.
- No signs were observed in Terhathum.
- Total 18 species of trees were recorded in the study area during the time of field work.
- The dominant tree in all three districts was Rhododendron arboreum.

- Disturbances factors observed were:

- ✓ Cattle trail
- ✓ Hydropower poles
- ✓ Forest product extraction
- ✓ Bamboo die-off
- ✓ Rural Road



ii. Researcher taking GPs Coordinate and Vegetation data on Monitoring Sheet

1.2.2 Presence/Absence survey of Red Panda in TMJ complex (Therathum area only)

A presence–absence survey of red panda was conducted in the Tinjure–Milke–Jalale (TMJ) Complex of eastern Nepal to assess their occurrence and habitat characteristics in the region. The survey aimed to provide updated information on red panda distribution and habitat use, contributing to ongoing conservation efforts in one of Nepal’s most important biodiversity corridors.

A total of 57 grids, each measuring 1×1 km, were surveyed across the TMJ Complex in Terathum district. Presence–absence surveys were completed in all selected grids, and detailed habitat and vegetation data were recorded systematically. No direct sightings or confirmed signs of red panda presence were documented during the survey period. However, several grids contained highly suitable red panda habitat, characterized by appropriate vegetation structure and species composition. Despite this suitability, many of these habitats were found to be fragmented and affected by intensive grazing pressure and localized logging activities, which may influence red panda presence and movement.

Camera traps were installed in potential high-priority sites identified during field assessments to increase the likelihood of detecting red panda activity. All survey locations were georeferenced, producing a complete dataset of habitat conditions, human disturbances, and monitoring efforts. This output provides a comprehensive overview of current habitat status and highlights the need for focused conservation and habitat restoration initiatives within the TMJ landscape.

Table. 1 List of Individuals involved in this field.

S.N.	Name	Position	Contact
1	Roshan Pokhrel	Field Officer	9848097488
2	Wangchu Bhutia	Coordinator	9842670017
3	Phurba Sherpa	Research Assistant	9749475606
4	Lakpa Sherpa	Local Assistant	9860202228
5	Chetan Sherpa	Local Assistant	9745254266
6	Kasang Bhote	Local Assistant	9765962466
7	lawang Sherpa	Local Assistant	9766578176



- i. Researcher taking vegetation data on Red Panda Habitat

1.23 Study in habitat restoration initiative

- One permanent 10 m × 10 m monitoring plot successfully established within a red panda habitat restoration site.
- Baseline data recorded for 26 planted seedlings representing four native forest species.
- Initial survival assessment conducted, providing reference data for future monitoring.
- GPS coordinates of the plot documented for long-term tracking and repeat assessments.

Table i. Tagged Sapling Details

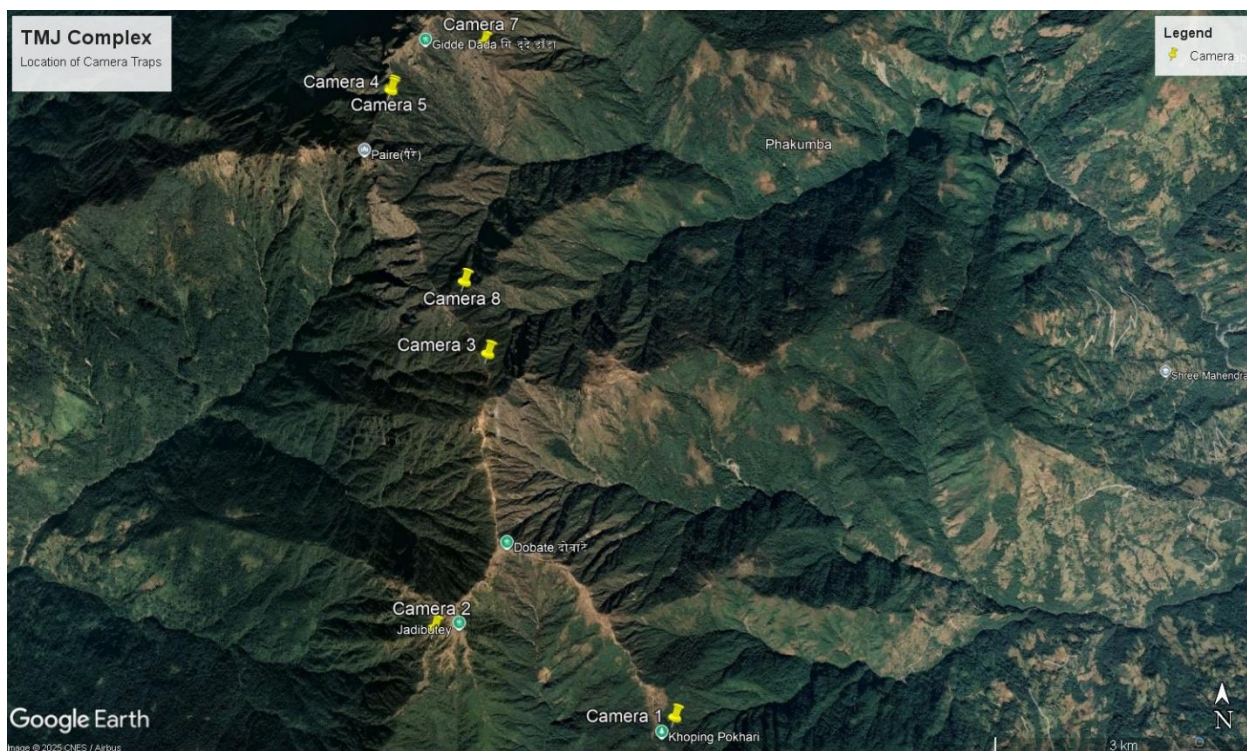
S.N	Sapling ID	Sapling Condition	Species Local Name	Height (cm)	Root Collor Diameter (RCD)(mm)	Planted Year
1	T.PS.A.A1	Live	Guras	20	2.41	2025
2	T.PS.A.A2	Live	Guras	25	3.14	2025
3	T.PS.A.A3	Live	Guras	43	6.24	2025
4	T.PS.A.A4	Dead	Guras	40	4.32	2025
5	T.PS.A.A5	Live	Guras	22	3.12	2025
6	T.PS.A.A6	Live	Guras	40	3.3	2025
7	T.PS.A.A7	Live	Guras	34	4.19	2025
8	T.PS.A.A8	Live	Guras	18	2.95	2025
9	T.PS.A.A9	Live	Guras	18	1.32	2025
10	T.PS.A.A10	Live	Guras	26	1.91	2025
11	T.PS.A.A11	Live	Guras	23	0.93	2025
12	T.PS.A.A12	Live	Guras	25	2.21	2025
13	T.PS.A.A13	Live	Guras	15	1.58	2025
14	T.PS.A.A14	Live	Guras	20	2.88	2025
15	T.PS.A.A15	Live	Dhupi	25	0.98	2025
16	T.PS.A.A16	Live	Chimal	21	1.07	2025
17	T.PS.A.A17	Live	Chiimla	20	1.48	2025
18	T.PS.A.A18	Live	Guras	17	2.89	2025
19	T.PS.A.A19	Live	Dhupi	20	0.73	2025
20	T.PS.A.A20	Live	Guras	28	2.93	2025
21	T.PS.A.A21	Live	Guras	15	1.37	2025
22	T.PS.A.A22	Live	Lauth Salla	28	1.2	2025
23	T.PS.A.A23	Live	Guras	17	1.14	2025
24	T.PS.A.A24	Live	Guras	40	4.82	2025
25	T.PS.A.A25	Live	Guras	25	2.77	2025
26	T.PS.A.A26	Live	Guras	17	2.97	2025



- ii. Establishment of Monitoring Block at Pathivara Simbu CF

1.02 Camera trapping works

- Camera traps installed and monitored at multiple strategic locations in a known poaching-prone area.
- Wildlife presence documented, including repeated detection of a leopard.
- Poaching activity successfully recorded during the third monitoring visit.
- Human and livestock movement patterns (yaks and local people) documented.



- i. Location of installed camera traps in TMJ area

1.5 Regular monitoring of red panda and its habitat

A total of 24 trained Forest Guardians (FGs) were mobilized to conduct systematic field monitoring across 13 designated blocks, covering 11 Community Forests (CFs) and 2 National Forests (NFs) within six Rural Municipalities and one Municipality for 4 times this year in 2025. The monitoring focused on documenting both direct and indirect evidence of red pandas, including droppings, footprints, feeding signs, scratch marks, resting sites, and opportunistic sightings. In addition, Forest Guardians assessed key habitat parameters such as bamboo availability, forest structure, canopy cover, and signs of human disturbance including grazing, fuelwood collection, trail expansion, and other anthropogenic pressures.

Table ii: Table showing Red panda sign during QI quarter monitoring

S.N.	Name of CF/NF	Block No.	Transect	Sign	No. of occurrence
1	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	1	Foraging marks	1
2	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	1	Pellets	1
3	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	2	Pellets	2
4	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	2	Pellets	2
5	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	3	Foraging marks	3
6	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	3	Pellets	3
7	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	4	Pellets	4
8	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	4	Foraging marks	4
10	Sunpati CF	TM6	1	Pellets	3
11	Sunpati CF	TM6	2	Foraging marks	9
12	Sunpati CF	TM6	4	Foot prints	1
13	Manabhara CF	TM18	2	Pellets	3

14	Himali Jadibuti CF	TM17	1	Pellets	8
15	Sayapatri Pokhari CF	TM8	4	Foot print	1
16	Utiseni NF	TM16	1	Pellets	4
17	Utiseni NF	TM16	4	Pellets	1
17	Mechi Danda CF	TM11	1	Forazing marks	7
18	Mechi Danda CF	TM11	2	Forazing marks	6
19	Mechi Danda CF	TM11	3	Forazing marks	5
20	Dadheli NF	TM19	4	Pellets	2

Table ii: Table showing Red panda sign during QII monitoring

S.N.	Community Forest	Block No.	Transect No.	Indirect signs	No. of Occurrence
1	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	1	forazing marks	1
2	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	1	Pellets	1
3	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	2	Forazing marks	2
4	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	2	Pellets	2
5	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	3	Forazing marks	3
6	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	3	Pellets	3
7	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM2	4	Forazing marks	4
8	Sunpati CF	TM6	1	Pellets	3
9	Sunpati CF	TM6	2	Forazing marks	9
10	Sunpati CF	TM6	4	Foot prints	1
11	Manabhara CF	TM18	1	Pellets	3
12	Sayapatri Pokhari CF	TM8	4	Forazing marks	1
13	Sayapatri Pokhari CF	TM8	4	Foot prints	1
14	Utiseni National Forest	TM16	1	Forazing marks	4
15	Utiseni National Forest	TM16	4	Pellets	1
16	Mechi Danda CF	TM11	1	Forazing marks	7
17	Tintle CF	TM20	1	Pellets	4
18	Tintle CF	TM21	3	Pellets	6

Table iv : Table showing Red panda sign during QIII quarter monitoring

S.N.	Community Forest	Block No.	Transect No.	Indirect signs	No. of Occurrence
1	Tintale CF	TM 20	1	Pellets	1
2	Tintale CF	TM 20	2	Pellets	1
3	Tintale CF	TM 20	3	Pellets	1
4	Tintale CF	TM 20	4	Pellets	1

S.N.	Community Forest	Block No.	Transect No.	Indirect signs	No. of Occurrence
1	Tintale CF	TM 20	2	Pellets	1
2	Tintale CF	TM 20	3	Pellets	3
3	Tintale CF	TM 20	4	Pellets	2
4	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM 2	1	Pellets	1
5	Ekchana Kholme CF	TM 3	2	Pellets	3
6	Mechi Dadha CF	TM 11	1	Pellets	1
7	Mechi Dadha CF	TM 11	3	Pellets	1
8	Manabhara CF	TM 18	1	Pellets	1
9	Sunpati CF	TM 6	1	Pellets	1
10	Sunpati CF	TM 6	2	Pellets	1
11	Sudhap Khola CF	TM 3	3	Pellets	2



i. FG recording data during regular monitoring

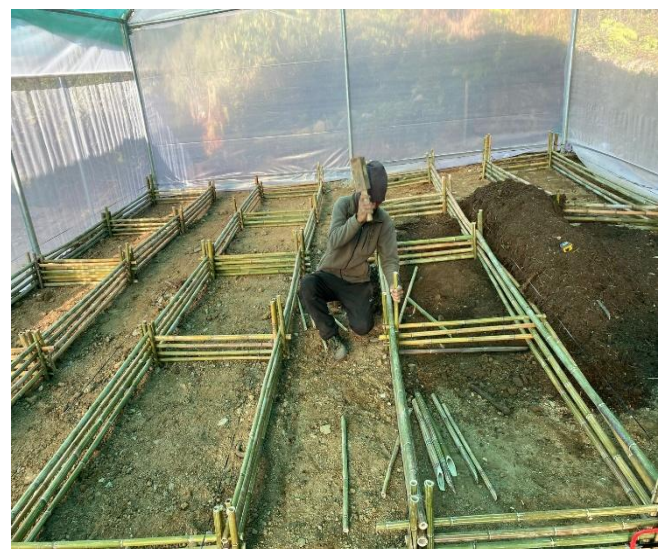
3.01.1 Water supplies for nursery

A natural spring source located in Mayam Patale Community Forest, Phungling Municipality-10, Phurumbu was identified as a suitable water source. Following site assessment, a pipeline of approximately 2,800 meters was installed to convey water from the spring (muhan) to the nursery site. A water storage tank measuring $6 \times 3 \times 4$ feet was constructed near the source to regulate water flow and ensure storage during dry periods. The activity was jointly implemented by HCF staff, CFUG members, the nursery caretaker, and a local technician, ensuring technical quality and local ownership. The system was designed primarily for seedling irrigation, while also supporting general nursery maintenance needs. Regular supervision was conducted during installation to ensure proper alignment, leakage prevention, and functionality.



3.01.2 Green House/Shade house construction

Greenhouse and shade house construction was completed on 28 December 2025 at three nursery sites: Suketar, Deurali, and Bhalugaude. Prior to construction, site assessments were conducted by the HCF technical team in coordination with CFUG members and nursery caretakers to identify suitable locations, layout requirements, and structural needs. At Suketar Nursery, one shade house and two greenhouses were constructed. Each structure measured 19 meters × 6 meters, providing adequate space for systematic nursery management. Inside the structures, 52 raised bed frames (each measuring 9 ft × 3 ft with a height of 6 inches) were constructed using locally available bamboo materials. Both polyhouses and shade houses were designed to allow controlled sunlight penetration while protecting seedlings from harsh weather. At Deurali Nursery, one shade house and one greenhouse were constructed with the same structural dimensions and bed-frame design as Suketar, ensuring uniform nursery standards across sites. At Bhalugaude Nursery, where a nursery was already operational, two additional greenhouses were constructed to upgrade existing facilities and increase seedling production capacity. The same design standards, materials, and bed dimensions were maintained to ensure consistency. All construction activities were carried out with the direct involvement of HCF staff, CFUG representatives, nursery caretakers, and local technicians. Bamboo was primarily used as the main construction material, ensuring cost-effectiveness and local resource utilization. The greenhouses and shade houses are mainly used for seed germination, seedling growth, and irrigation management, particularly during critical growth stages.



i. Tunnel construction and Bed preparation at nursery

1.09 Anti-Poaching Patrolling

Anti-poaching patrolling was carried out in two phases during 2025 as part of the Community-Based Red Panda Conservation Program in Taplejung District. The activities were implemented across a total of seven Rural Municipalities and one Municipality, including Sirijungha, Mikwakhola, Phaktalung, Phungling Municipality, Mauwa Khola, Ikhabu, and Pathivara–Yangwarak. The patrolling targeted key red panda habitats within Community Forests (CFs) and National Forests (NFs) with known vulnerability to poaching and illegal activities.

Across both sessions, a total of 32 trained Forest Guardians and 8 local volunteers were mobilized. Patrolling was conducted on foot between 8:00 AM and 6:00 PM, following predefined routes based on habitat suitability and historical threat records. Prior coordination and approval were obtained from respective Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and forest authorities to ensure smooth implementation. Standardized anti-poaching and habitat monitoring datasheets were used to record observations, including habitat condition, forest disturbances, presence of traps, and GPS coordinates.

In total, approximately 137.5 km of forest areas were patrolled, covering 8 Community Forests and 1 National Forest, with a cumulative field effort of 221 hours and 81 man-days. During the monitoring, 10 traps were recorded in total—four old traps in Utiseni National Forest and Tiltale Community Forest, and six traps in areas such as Sikaicha, Samtung, and Mamakhe. Although no direct cases of wildlife capture or active poaching incidents were detected, the presence of empty traps and signs of illegal activities indicated ongoing poaching pressure in selected areas.

The patrolling strengthened coordination among Forest Guardians, local communities, CFUGs, and forest authorities, improved habitat surveillance, and generated spatial data to support future enforcement, targeted patrolling, and conservation planning for red panda habitats in Taplejung District.

Table i: Table showing the list of community forests where anti-poaching patrolling had conducted (1st Session)

S.N.	Name of CF/NF	Address	Date
1	Sunpati CF	Sirijungha RM-3, Sikaicha	2,3 June-2025 (18,19 Ashad-2082)
2	Manabhara CF	Mikwakhola RM-4, Thunglung	24 May-2025 (10 Jestha-2082)
3	Mechi Dhada CF	Phaktalung RM-3, Lingkhem	23 April-2025 (Baishak10-2082)
4	Phurumbu Kharka CF	Phungling M-10, Phurumbu	5,6 June-2025 (22,23 Jestha-2082)
5	Utiseni NF	Ikhabu-4, Sunsabu	17 May-2025 (3 Jestha-2082)
6	Tintale CF	Mauwakhola-6, Samtong	14,15,16 May-2025 (31 Baishak-2 Jestha-2082)
7	Sudap Khola CF	Sirijungha RM-6, Mamangkhe	13,14 May-2025 (30,31 Baishak-2082)
8	Sayapatri CF	Pathivara Yangwarak RM-3, Tiringe	28,29 May-2025 (14,15 Jestha- 2082)
9	Himali Jatibuti CF	Mikwa Khola-6, Phapung	7,8 June-2025 (24,25 Jestha-2082)
10	Ekchana Kholme CF	Sirijungha RM-7, Khebang	6,7 May- 2025 (23,24 Baishak-2025)

Table ii. GPS Coordinates of Location where trap was found (1st Session)

Community Forest	GPS Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Targeted Species
	N	E		
Utiseni NF, Ikhabu-4	27.52316	87.73391	2593	Kalij pheasant
Tintale CF, Mauwa Khola-6, Samtong	27.4374	87.4586	3358	Deer (Rato Mirga)
	27.44594	87.46259	3554	Deer (Rato Mirga)

	27.45108	87.46434	3597	Deer (Rato Mirga)
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Table iii: Table showing the list of community forests where anti-poaching patrolling had conducted (2nd Session)

S.N.	Name of CF/NF	Address	Date
1	Sunpati CF	Sirijungha RM-3, Sikaicha	22,23 and 24 Oct-2025 (5,6 and 7 Kartik-2082)
2	Manabhara CF	Mikwakhola RM-4, Thunglung	4 and 5 Nov-2025 (18 and 19 Kartik-2082)
3	Phurumbu Kharka CF	Phungling M-10, Phurumbu	4 Nov-2025 (18 Kartik-2082)
4	Tintale CF	Mauwakhola-6, Samtong	4 and 5 Nov-2025 (18 and 19 Kartik-2082)
5	Sudap Khola CF	Sirijungha RM-6, Mamangkhe	13 and 14 Nov-2025 (27 and 28 Kartik-2082)
6	Ekchana Kholme CF	Sirijungha RM-7, Khebang	8 Nov- 2025 (22 Kartik-2025)

Table iv. GPS Coordinates of Location where trap was found

Community Forest	GPS Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Targeted Species
	N	E		
Sunpati CF, Sirijungha RM-3, Sikaicha	27.41433	87.79253	2472	Trap for munal was found
	27.42217	87.80008	2716	Trap for kaliy was found
Tintale CF, Mauwa Khola-6, Samtong	27.41305	87.4787	2741	Trap for Bear
	27.41713	87.46279	3052	Trap for deer species
Sudhap Khola CF, Sirijungha RM-6, Mamangkhe	27.40224	87.82169	2789	Trap for Bear
	27.41876	87.81891	2774	Trap was found

2. EDUCATION & OUTREACH



2.1 Deuda Festival: Kanchenjunga festival support

The Kanchenjunga region is globally significant for its rich biodiversity, cultural heritage, and mountain ecosystems. It forms an important landscape for red panda conservation while also serving as a major destination for eco-tourism and mountaineering. In 2025, the 70th Anniversary of the First Ascent of Mount Kanchenjunga (K70) was celebrated through a series of cultural, conservation, and tourism-promotion events organized by the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council (KCAMC). Recognizing the importance of integrating conservation awareness with cultural and tourism-based initiatives, the Red Panda Network (RPN) extended financial support to the Kanchenjunga Festival through Himali Conservation Forum (HCF). Although RPN did not directly organize or implement the event, the support contributed to strengthening community-led conservation awareness, promoting sustainable tourism, and highlighting the ecological importance of the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, which overlaps with key red panda habitats. The festival included cultural programs, traditional Deuda performances, sports activities, public interactions, and conservation messaging, creating a platform to connect biodiversity conservation with local livelihoods and cultural identity.

Red Panda Network provided financial support of NPR 100,000 to the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council (KCAMC) to support the organization of the Kanchenjunga Festival (K70). The funding was provided as a grant support, with the responsibility for planning, coordination, and implementation resting entirely with KCAMC. The supported activities included cultural performances (such as Deuda and traditional dances), sports and community events, awareness programs, public interactions, and festival logistics. These activities were conducted over multiple days in the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, particularly in Lelep, Fakthanglung Rural Municipality, Taplejung District. HCF maintained a supportive role by coordinating with KCAMC, reviewing progress updates, and receiving documentation and reports related to the use of funds and festival outcomes.





- i. Celebration of 70th Anniversary of the First Ascent of Mount Kangchenjunga (K70)

2.2 Publication of Red panda wall bulletin

Creative contributions were collected from 72 students from 5 Eco-club member schools across Taplejung district. Students wrote stories, essays, poems, and created drawings based on red panda and biodiversity themes. These materials were published in wall bulletins at respective schools. Teachers coordinated collection and facilitation.

A total of 72 creative works (drawings, poems, stories, and essays) were submitted by 72 students (44 girls and 28 boys).

Contributions were displayed on the wall bulletins of each participating school.

Poems and art materials were compiled and stored at the HCF office.

5 teachers (4 male, 1 female) were actively involved in facilitating the activity across 5 schools.



हाम्रो हाँस, हाम्रो वातावरण

हामी सबै बिग्रीभमा हाँसे दुःखी हुन्छ
वातावरण सुदृढ भएर हाँसे खुसी हुन्छ
हामी सबै ठूलो हिउँद सफा गर्न लागौं
सबै समय पिएर चिन्ता भोग्छौन थालौं

सफा सबै वातावरण हाम्रो ठूलो धन
प्रकृतिको ठोक्ले स्याभिमानी भन
जहाँ छ हाँसे त्यही हाँसे लाभ
वातावरण सफा भएर दुःखहल भएछ

जहाँ भिने ठूलो जङ्गल लुक्छ भिने भन
जोगाउँदा माथि हुन्छ जङ्गल हाम्रो धन
देउशालीको चिसो चिसो हावा पानी
अरु कुरा गज्जो भिने हुन्छ स्याभिमानी



नाम: शिमी लिम्बू

कक्षा : (८)

श्री महेन्द्र आशास्त्र विद्यालय

ii. Display of art work by eco club students

2.4 Red Panda conservation scholarship

The Red Panda Conservation Scholarship distribution was carried out from 1 to 10 September 2025 (16–25 Bhadra 2082) across 11 Red Panda Eco-club schools in Taplejung district. A total of 66 students from Eco-club schools and 24 children/siblings of Forest Guardians (FGs) were selected as scholarship recipients. The selection of students was conducted in close coordination with school administrations and teachers, who recommended deserving candidates based on a set of criteria. These included:

- ✓ Academic performance and excellence
- ✓ Regularity in attendance
- ✓ Personal sanitation and hygiene
- ✓ Discipline and classroom behavior
- ✓ Socio-economic background, prioritizing underprivileged students

Scholarships were distributed at the respective schools during short events organized jointly by Himali Conservation Forum (HCF), teachers, and Red Panda Eco-clubs. During the handover, students also participated in awareness sessions on red panda conservation, reinforcing the link between education and biodiversity protection.

This method ensured that the scholarship reached the most deserving students, while also integrating conservation awareness into the educational support process.

Table i: Table showing the list of schools where Red panda conservation scholarship was distributed;

S.N.	Name of Schools	Date
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1	Shree Saraswati Chyaribuk Secondary School, Phaktalung RM- 6, Lelep	4 September 2025 (19 Bhadra 2082)
2	Shree Saraswati Secondary School, Phaktalung RM- 5, Tapethok	3 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
3	Shree Siwa Higher Secondary School, Phaktalung RM- 3, Lingkhim, Siwa	5 September 2025 (20 Bhadra 2082)
4	Shree Mahendra Primary School, Phaktalung RM- 3, Linkhim	5 September 2025 (20 Bhadra 2082)
5	Shree Mayam Secondary School, Phungling M-10, Phurumbu	3 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
6	Shree Kanchanjunga Higher School, Sirijunga RM- 8, Yamphudin	1 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
7	Shree Laxmi Secondary School, Sirijunga RM- 6, Mamankhe	2 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
8	Shree Sudap Basic School, Sirijungha RM- 6, Mamankhe	8 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
9	Shree Laxmi Basic School, Sirijungha- 3, Sikaicha	9 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
10	Shree Saraswati Basic School, Phungling M- 11, Phawakhola	10 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
11	Shree Siddha Kumari Primary School, Tiringe	7 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)

- A total of 66 students (34 female and 32 male) from 11 Red Panda Eco-club schools received the Red Panda Conservation Scholarship.
- The scholarship was also provided to 24 children/siblings of Forest Guardians (10 female and 12 male), recognizing the contribution of Forest Guardians in red panda conservation.
- Altogether, 90 beneficiaries (students and Forest Guardian's children/siblings) were supported through the scholarship program.
- Each Forest Guardian's child/sibling received a certificate, NRs. 3000 cash for clothing, one water bottle, and one tiffin box worth NRs 2000.
- Each Eco-club school student was provided with a Red Panda logo-printed school bag, a certificate, one water bottle, and one tiffin box worth NRs 2000, and stationery items worth NRs. 1000.

The scholarship distribution not only provided direct educational and financial support but also strengthened the linkage between conservation awareness and community engagement, ensuring long-term support for red panda conservation through youth involvement.





iii. Distribution of Red Panda Conservation Scholarship in Eco-Club Schools

2.7 Celebration of International Red Panda Day (IRPD)

International Red Panda Day (IRPD) was celebrated on 20 September 2025 with the financial support of the Red Panda Network (RPN) and facilitation of the Himali Conservation Forum (HCF). The event was observed in collaboration with 11 eco-club schools across Taplejung district, aiming to raise awareness among students and local communities about red panda conservation. A total of 201 students (F=105, M=96) actively participated in various activities organized by their schools, including quiz contests, art and essay competitions, speech sessions, and awareness rallies.

Different programs were organized across 11 schools in Taplejung district from 10 September 2025 (25 Bhadra 2082) to 20 September 2025 (4 Asoj 2082) to celebrate International Red Panda Day (IRPD). A total of 201 students (105 girls and 96 boys) from 10 eco-club schools actively participated in various activities, with the support of 98 teachers (45 female and 53 male) who helped facilitate the events. The programs included a variety of interactive and educational activities, all focused on raising awareness about red pandas and promoting environmental conservation. The activities aimed to engage students in learning about the ecological significance of red pandas, the threats they face, and ways to contribute to their protection. Below is the list of activities performed in the 11 participating schools.

Table i : Table showing the list of Eco Club Schools and activity performed

S.N.	Name of Schools	Activities performed	Celebration Date
1	Shree Saraswati Chyaribuk secondary School, Lelep	Quiz and Red panda Conservation based speech	18 September 2025 (2 Asoj 2082)
2	Shree Saraswati Higher School, Tapethok	Poem	17 September 2025 (1 Asoj 2082)
3	Shree Siwa Higher Secondary School, Lingkhim	Poem and Essay	15 September 2025 (30 Bhadra 2082)
4	Shree Mahendra Primary School, Linkhim	Poem Competition	16 September 2025 (31 Bhadra 2082)
5	Shree Mayam Secondary School, Phurumbu	Poem Competition	3 September 2025 (18 Bhadra 2082)
6	Shree Kanchanjunga Higher School, Yamphudin	Essay Writing	17 September 2025 (1 Asoj 2082)
7	Shree Saraswati Basic School, Fawakhola	Poem and Drawing	10 September 2025 (25 Bhadra 2082)
8	Shree Siddha Kumari Primary School, Tiringe	Drawing Competition	17 September 2025 (1 Asoj 2082)
9	Shree Laxmi Basic School, Sikaicha	Poem Competition	17 September 2025 (41 Asoj 2082)
10	Shree Laxmi Secondary School, Mamankhe	drawing Competition	14 September 2025 (19 Bhadra 2082)
11	Shree Sudap Basic School, Mamankhe	Poem Competition	18 September 2025 (2 Asoj 2082)

Table ii: Table showing the list of students participated in IRPD celebration and teacher's list

S.N.	Name of Schools	Total Number of students		Total number of teachers	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Shree Saraswati Chyaribuk secondary School, Lelep	11	8	5	6
2	Shree Siwa Higher Secondary School, Lingkhim	9	13	4	7
3	Shree Saraswati Higher School, Tapethok				
4	Shree Mahendra Primary School, Linkhim	12	9	5	4
5	Shree Mayam Secondary School, Phurumbu	10	13	6	8
6	Shree Kanchanjunga Higher School, Yamphudin	16	19	6	8
7	Shree Saraswati Basic School, Fawakhola	15	11	4	7
8	Shree Siddha Kumari Primary School, Tiringe	4	2	2	3
9	Shree Laxmi Basic School, Sikaicha	16	9	7	3

10	Shree Laxmi Secondary School, Mamankhe	4	9	2	5
11	Shree Sudap Basic School, Mamankhe	8	3	4	2
	Total	105	96	45	53





- iv. Poem Competition during IRPD related to environment and red panda conservation

3. HABITAT MANAGEMENT

3.01 Establish Forest Conservation Nurseries

3.09 Plantation in habitat restoration sites

As part of the habitat restoration initiative under the Community-Based Red Panda Conservation Program, plantation activities were conducted across key red panda habitats in Taplejung district. This activity was financially supported by the Red Panda Network (RPN) and technically facilitated by the Himali Conservation Forum (HCF). The plantation efforts focused on restoring degraded forest patches and enhancing the ecological integrity of the red panda habitat in Pathivara-Simbu Community Forest, Phwakhola area.

Plantation activities were conducted between 5th to 9th June 2025 (22-26 Jestha, 2082) in Pathivara-Simbu CF. A total of 2,057 saplings of various native species including Gurans (*Rhododendron* spp.), Chimal, Dhup, Timur, Loth Salla, and Gopichinde were planted. The species were selected for their ecological and conservation significance.

Activities involved:

- Site selection and preparation
- Sapling transportation and planting
- Fence repair and nursery support

- Daily mobilization of planters

A total of 140 man-days were recorded across the 5 planting days. The team included both male (139) and female (1) participants from the local community, coordinated by HCF field staff.

Table I. List of Species and total count of Sapling Planted

S.N	Species	Scientific name	Total No. of Sapling Planted
1	Guras	<i>Rhododendron Spp.</i>	1020
2	Dhupi	<i>Juniperus indica</i>	200
3	lauth salla	<i>Taxus walliichiana</i>	600
4	Gopichinde		20
5	Timur	<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i>	10
6	Chimal	<i>Rhododendron barbatum</i>	200
		Total	2050

- 2,057 saplings of 6+ native species were successfully planted across designated restoration blocks in Pathivara-Simbu CF (0.98 ha.)
- 142 man-days of community participation were mobilized (approx. 5 planting days).
- Multiple species such as Gurans (1027), Chimal (200), Dhup (200), Lauth salla (600), Timur (10) and Gopichinde (20) were included for ecosystem diversity.
- Plantation activities enhanced local engagement and awareness of red panda habitat needs.

For protection of Plantation area around 75 Bhakarīs were installed covering nearly 235m of perimeter.



i. Site Preparation and Sapling Transportation for Plantation



ii. Fencing work being done for Protection of Planted species

3.12 Restoration and construction of wildlife waterholes

As part of Habitat Management initiatives under the Community-based Red Panda Conservation Program, the Restoration and Construction of Wildlife Water Holes was successfully implemented in 2025 with financial support from the Red Panda Network (RPN) and technical facilitation by the Himali Conservation Forum (HCF). As a result of increasing dry spells and water scarcity due to climate change, the construction of artificial water sources has become essential for sustaining biodiversity. Five new wildlife water holes were constructed in key habitats across Taplejung district, benefiting both wildlife and nearby livestock.

The process began with the identification of suitable barren or degraded land close to forested wildlife corridors. This was done through close coordination with Community Forest User Group (CFUG) members, Forest Guardians (FGs), and local communities. After final site selection, excavation work was carried out using manual labor. Each water hole was constructed with a square base of 4.57 meters length and 1 meter depth, ensuring a water storage capacity of approximately 20,250 liters per pound.

Table i. The construction details and total manpower involved

S.N.	Location	Associated CF/NF	Date	Mandays	Pipe Used (in Meters)
1	Faktanglung RM- 4, Ikhabu (Sunsabu)	Utiseni NF	24-27 June 2025 (10-13 Ashad 2082)	15	
2	Mauwakhola RM-6 , samtong (Sano Majap)	Tintale CF	30 June- 2 July 2025 (16-18 Ashad 2082)	15	
3	Srijungha RM-3, Sikaicha	Private Land	29 June-3 July, 2025 (15-19, Ashad, 2082)	15	170

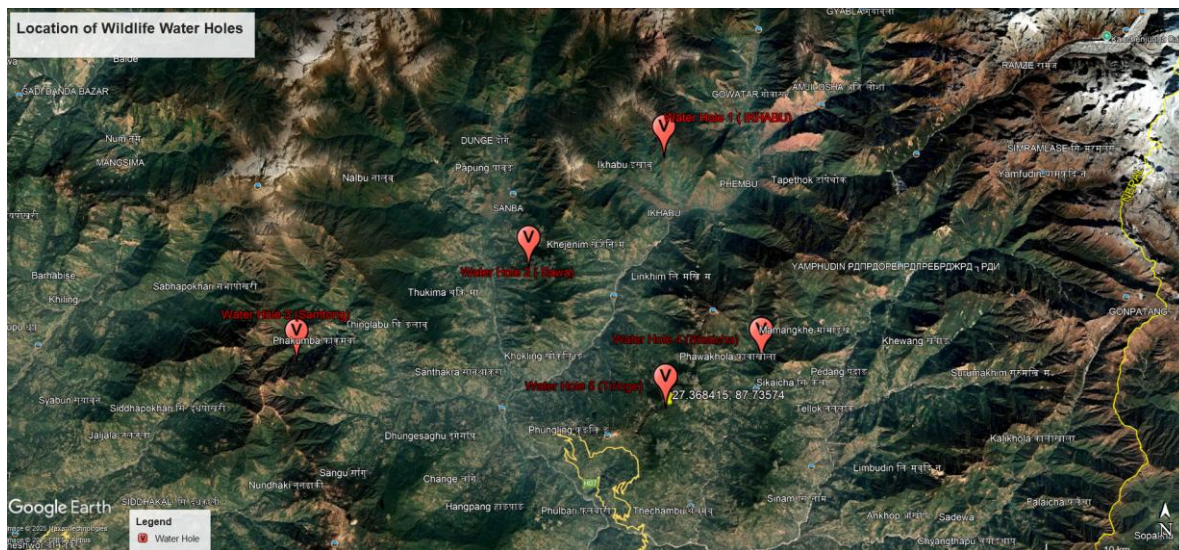
4	Pathivara-Yangwarak RM-3, Tiringe	Yamarbung CF	4-5 July, 2025 (20-21 Ashad, 2082)	15	190
5	Mikwakhola RM-4 , Sanwa (Thalang)	Manabhara CF	25-27 June 2025 (11-13 Ashad 2082)	15	

Table II: Table showing the list of locations of water holes with its GPS Coordinates

S.N.	Location	GPS Coordinates		Elevation (m)
1	Faktanglung RM- 4, Ikhabu (Sunsabu)	27.52370	87.73459	2581
2	Mauwakhola RM-6 , samtong (Sano Majap)	27.45512	87.64003	2405
3	Srijungha RM-3, Sikaicha	27.39721	87.80296	2224
4	Pathivara-Yangwarak RM-3, Tiringe	27. 368415	87.73574	2403
5	Mikwakhola RM-4 , Sanwa (Thalang)	27.39740	87.47838	2593

Wildlife water holes were constructed of both length and breadth 15 feet (4.57m) and depth of 1m. The water storage capacity of each water hole is 20,250 liters.

- Five water holes were constructed each in villages named Ikhabu, Samtong, Sanwa, Tiringe and Sikaicha.
- The total number of man days involved in constructing all wildlife water holes are 75.
- A square shaped water hole was constructed of length 4.57m and depth 1m with water storage capacity of 20,250 liters.





- i. Workers clicking photo during waterhole construction at Mikwakhola RM-4, Manabhara CF

3.14 Dog vaccination campaign (anti-rabies)

The dog vaccination campaign was carried out from 7 to 13 September 2025 (21–27 Bhadra 2082) in Phungling Municipality, Sirijunga Rural Municipality, and Pathibhara Yangworak Rural Municipality, with the support of the District Livestock Office. A total of 371 vaccinations were administered, including 331 dogs (182 male and 149 female) and 40 cats (18 male and 22 female). Alongside the anti-rabies vaccination, anti-worm medicines and vitamins were distributed to improve the health of domestic and community animals. At each location, veterinarians and Veterinary Junior Technical Assistants (VJTAs) assisted in administering anti-rabies vaccines, anti-worm medicines, and vitamins. Prior to vaccination, animals were identified, registered, and assessed, with key details such as age, sex, and ownership recorded.

Table i: Table showing the date and location of Rabies vaccination

S.N.	Date	M/RM	Location
1	7 September 2025 (21 Bhadra 2082)	Phungling Municipality	From 7 AM-11 AM in Mathlo Fedi, Pathivara area From 1 PM-5 PM in Kafle Pati, Pathivara area.
2	8 September 2024 (22 Bhadra 2081)	Phungling Municipality-11	From 10 AM- 3 PM in Mehel Dhada, Phawakhola From 10 AM- 3 PM in Temewa Ward Office, Phawakhola
3	9 September 2025 (23 Bhadra 2082)	Phungling Municipality-10	From 10 AM-3 PM at Gyanu Bhattarai house, Phurumbu

4	10 September 2024 (24 Bhadra 2081)	Phungling Municipality-10	From 8 AM- 03 PM in Gholfe Mayam Mavi area From 12 PM- 5 PM in Gadi Dhada, Phurumbu
5	11 September 2025 (25 Bhadra 2082)	Phungling Municipality-9	From 10 AM- 3 PM in Gonpa School area, Bungkulung
6	19 September 2025 (30 Bhadra 2082)	Pathivara Yangworak RM- 3	From 10 AM- 4 PM in Tiringe ward office area
7	10 September 2025 (24 Bhadra 2082)	Sirijunga RM- 3	From 10 AM- 4 PM in Bokhim, Sikaicha
8	11 September 2025 (25 Bhadra 2082)	Sirijunga RM- 3	From 10 AM- 4 PM in Kunjari, Sikaicha
9	12 September 2025 (26 Bhadra 2082)	Sirijunga RM- 3	From 10 AM- 4 PM in Sikaicha Ward office area
10	13 September 2025 (267 Bhadra 2082)	Sirijunga RM- 3	From 10 AM- 4 PM in Osey Health office area, Sikaicha



- i. Anti-rabies dog Vaccination program

3.15 Development and revision of community forest operational plans

The renewal of the Operational Plan (OP) for seven Community Forests in Taplejung district followed a systematic process carried out jointly by Himali Conservation Forum (HCF), Division Forest Office (DFO), Forest Guardians (FGs), and Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs). The process began with field-based forest inventory, conducted with the support of FGs, rangers, and CFUG representatives. The inventory assessed the existing condition of each forest, including land topography, vegetation cover and availability of water sources, regeneration status, and overall forest composition. During the inventory, detailed information was collected on tree species, their density, diameter (DBH), height, growth condition, and signs of disease or mortality. Special attention was given to identifying red panda habitat components such as bamboo presence, nesting trees, and potential threats.

Following inventory activities, resource assessment was conducted to document the quantity and quality of forest products such as timber, firewood, fodder, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). This information helped determine sustainable harvesting limits and develop a balanced resource utilization plan. Throughout the OP renewal process, the CF chairpersons and executive members coordinated closely with the DFO, visiting the office multiple times to complete necessary paperwork. They submitted records related to forest product collection, sales, revenue distribution, and past OP compliance. Technical discussions were held with DFO officials to refine management prescriptions, silvicultural operations, forest protection strategies, and conservation priorities.

Additionally, consultation meetings were organized with CFUG members to discuss proposed revisions, gather local insights, and ensure that the updated OP addressed community needs while strengthening wildlife conservation particularly red panda habitat management. Feedback from local users was incorporated before final drafting and approval. Through this collaborative and structured approach, the revised Operational Plans were made more practical, conservation-focused, and aligned with the principles of sustainable forest management.

Table i: Table showing the name and address of the renewed operation plan of CF:

S.N.	Name of CF	Address	Duration	Area (Hectare)	Total HHs
1	Gorujure hattisude CF	Mauwakhola-5, Taplejung	8 years	185.79	45
2	Muighum CF	Phaktanglung-2, Taplejung	8 years	205.6	74
3	Sumelung CF	Maiwakhola-5, Taplejung	8 years	109	62
4	Chaga CF	Meringden-6, Taplejung	8 years	280	59
5	Kiling CF	Mikwakhola-5, Taplejung	8 years	159.56	53
6	Sirebhu CF	Phaktanglung-2, Taplejung	8 years	115.70	51
7	Mahila Laligura CF	Phawakhola-11, Taplejung	8 years	217.8	112

4. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

4.02 Rug weaving training and Support for SME Development

The one-month rug weaving training was conducted at Tokme Dadha Community Forest Hall, Phungling Municipality, Taplejung. A total of ten participants took part in the training, which ran full-time from 10:30 AM to 4:30 PM daily. The sessions were facilitated by resource person Mr. Dawa Phutik Sherpa, an experienced rug weaver, with continuous technical support and supervision from the Himali Conservation Forum (HCF) team. The training covered the installation and operation of weaving equipment such as Dandi (डन्डी), Chhopne (छोप्ने), Scissors (कैंची), Gloves (पञ्जा), Dhuwa (धुवा), Thankti (थक्ती), and Thread handling. Participants were also trained in loom setup, rug design, cutting, and finishing techniques. All necessary materials and equipment were provided by HCF, and after the completion of the training, they were officially handed over to the trained group for continued use and small-scale enterprise development. HCF staff made regular field visits during the training to monitor progress, document activities, and ensure effective learning outcomes. The program concluded with a closing ceremony attended by the Mayor, representatives from the Divisiona Forest, Small and Cottage Industry Office, and local media. During the event, the Mayor appreciated the initiative and expressed commitment to support marketing and promotion of the participants' woven products in the future.

Table i: Table showing list of participants in training

S.N	Name of Participants	Address	Contact Information
1	Lakpa Yangjum Sherpa	Mikwakhola RM-5, Taplejung	9848263970
2	Phupu Doma Sherpa	Phungling M-9, Taplejung	9842743398
3	Sangita Limbu	Miringden RM-6, Taplejung	9842747132
4	Dipa Gurung	Phungling M-5, Taplejung	9862042438
5	Doma Sherpa	Mikwakhola RM-5, Taplejung	9741762980
6	Sarita Rai	Sirijungha RM-8, Taplejung	9862650579
7	Chitrakala Limbu	Phaktanglung RM-4, Taplejung	9769718719
8	Kalpana Gurung	Phungling M-5, Taplejung	9708176218
9	Pratima Tamang	Phungling M-2, Taplejung	9862650556
10	Anita Tamang	Maiwakhola RM-2, Taplejung	9762933963

- Ten participants successfully completed the one-month rug weaving training, gaining practical skills in loom operation, rug design, weaving, cutting, and finishing.
- Installation and full operational setup of weaving equipment (Dandi, Chhopne, Dhuwa, Thankti, scissors, gloves, threads, and loom painting) was completed, enabling participants to continue production independently.

- All weaving tools and materials were officially handed over to the trained group, forming the foundation for establishing a small-scale rug weaving enterprise.
- Participant groups were formed to support collective production, coordination, and future business planning.
- Strong institutional support secured, as the Mayor and officials from DFO and the Small & Cottage Industry Office committed to helping with future marketing and product promotion during the closing ceremony.



- i. Rug weaving program conducted at Phungling municipality

4.03 Beekeeping to improve income of Forest Guardians

Under the beekeeping livelihood support initiative, a total of five modern beehives each were provided to two trained Forest Guardians Mr. Surya Bhattarai (1 November 2025) and Mr. Ram Bhandari (12 November 2025). The activity was implemented with financial support from Red Panda Network and Hertfordshire Zoo, and technical facilitation from Himali Conservation Forum (HCF). Prior to the distribution, coordination was conducted with the selected Forest Guardians to assess site suitability, availability of forage plants, and willingness to manage the beehives responsibly. HCF staff visited the beneficiaries' households and nearby forest areas to support proper placement of beehives, ensuring minimal disturbance to wildlife and suitability for honey production.

Follow-up visits were planned to monitor hive performance, provide technical backstopping, and document lessons learned. The activity was designed to integrate livelihood improvement with conservation responsibilities, encouraging Forest Guardians to continue active engagement in red panda habitat protection while diversifying their income sources.

- Five beehives each were successfully distributed to two Forest Guardians (total 10 beehives) as livelihood support.
- Alternative and sustainable income-generating opportunities were introduced for Forest Guardians.
- Reduced dependency on forest resources for income was encouraged among beneficiaries.
- Strengthened motivation of Forest Guardians to continue active involvement in red panda conservation activities.
- Table i: Table showing list of participants in program

S.N	Name of Participants	Address	Position	Contact Information
1	Ms.Amy Heffernan	London, UK	Herdfordshire Zoo,	+447730601259
2	Ms. Emily Phillips	London, UK	Herdfordshire Zoo,	+447896228145
3	Roshan Pokhrel	Phungling, Taplejung	Field officer, HCF	9848097488
4	Surya Bhattarai	Mamakhe, Taplejung	Forest Guardian	9840155440
5	Ram Bhattarai	Mamakhe, Taplejung	Forest Guardian	9762367197



- i. Hand-over of Beehives to FG Mr. Surya Bhattarai and Ram Bahndari

5. COLLABORATION & MONITORING

7.03 DPAC and project sharing workshop at field

During 2025, District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) meetings and project sharing workshops were successfully conducted across multiple Rural Municipalities and one Municipality of Taplejung District as part of the Community-Based Red Panda Conservation Program. These meetings served as an important coordination and learning platform to review program achievements of 2024, share progress and implementation plans for 2025, and gather feedback from local governments, community representatives, and sectoral stakeholders.

The first phase of DPAC meetings and project sharing workshops was organized between 26 May and 11 June 2025 in Maiwakhola RM (Saghu–03), Mikwakhola RM (Sawa–05), Sirijungha RM (Tellok–04), and Mirengden RM (Santhakra–02). A total of 49 participants (44 male and 5 female) attended these events. Individual workshops recorded participation ranging from 9 to 15 participants, including elected representatives, forest officials, teachers, and community leaders. Discussions during this phase focused on reviewing conservation, education, and livelihood activities implemented in 2024 and aligning upcoming interventions with local development priorities.

The second phase was conducted between 20 August and 4 September 2025 in Phungling Municipality, Phaktanglung RM, Sidingwa RM, and Pathivara–Yangwarak RM. These meetings engaged a total of 50 participants (47 male and 3 female), with individual workshops hosting 9 to 17 participants. Similar to the first phase, presentations highlighted project progress, while discussions emphasized anti-poaching efforts, habitat restoration, education initiatives, and sustainable livelihood support. Local governments reaffirmed their commitment to collaborative conservation and emphasized the importance of regular coordination among stakeholders.

Overall, the DPAC meetings and project sharing workshops strengthened institutional linkages between the project team, local governments, and communities. The events enhanced transparency, encouraged shared ownership of conservation actions, and ensured that red panda conservation initiatives were well-aligned with municipal priorities related to livelihoods, education, and sustainable natural resource management.

Location	Local Unit	Date	Total Participants (M/F)
Saghu–03	Maiwakhola RM	26 May 2025 (12 Jestha 2082)	9 (8M, 1F)
Sawa–05	Mikwakhola RM	30 May 2025 (16 Jestha 2082)	11 (11M, 0F)
Tellok–04	Sirijungha RM	1 June 2025 (18 Jestha 2082)	15 (12M, 3F)
Santhakra–02	Mirengden RM	11 June 2025 (29 Jestha 2082)	14 (13M, 1F)
Phungling	Phungling Municipality	4 August 2025 (19 Shrawan 2082)	17 (17M, 0F)
Phaktanglung	Phaktanglung RM	4 September 2025 (19 Bhadra 2082)	12 (12M, 0F)
Sidingwa	Sidingwa RM	20 August 2025 (4 Bhadra 2082)	12 (10M, 2F)
Pathivara–Yangwarak	Pathivara–Yangwarak RM	27 August 2025 (11 Bhadra 2082)	9 (8M, 1F)





- i. DPAC and project sharing workshop conducted at different Municipality and RM

6.08 International Volunteer Program

The two-week volunteering program generated several meaningful outputs across conservation, community engagement, education, and institutional strengthening. The volunteers contributed directly to nursery enhancement, supporting soil preparation, pot filling, and plantation of three *Rhododendron* saplings, which were tagged for long-term monitoring. Their participation in red panda tracking and Sudhap Khola CF monitoring resulted in documented pellet observations, GPS-marked sign points, and photographic evidence that were handed over to HCF to complement the quarterly monitoring database. The beehive handover to FG Surya Bhattarai strengthened ongoing livelihood diversification efforts promoted by RPN. Their involvement with the nettle fiber group added value by highlighting product quality improvement, exposure to international markets, and opportunities for future skill-based collaborations.

A major contribution came through education and outreach, where the volunteers engaged more than 60 students at Shree Laxmi Secondary School. Student artwork was documented, speeches recorded, and the volunteers' interactive presentation enhanced understanding of red panda biology, threats, and global

conservation efforts. This strengthened the eco-club's motivation and reinforced environmental learning within the school.

Institutionally, the volunteers' presentation at the Habre Centre enhanced knowledge sharing between ICON fellows, HCF staff, and local youth. Their field presence improved community–volunteer relationships and amplified local visibility of conservation activities. The Pathivara visit and Ilam field exposure also helped strengthen cultural, ecological, and tourism-related understanding. Overall, the program provided valuable international support, enriched local conservation efforts, generated new educational materials, and strengthened Taplejung's global conservation partnerships.

Table 1. Day-wise Summary of Volunteer Activities (3–14 November 2025)

Day	Date	Location	Activities
1	03-Nov-25	Dubai to Kathmandu	Arrive at Kathmandu.
2	04-Nov-25	Kathmandu-Taplejung	Air travel to Biratnagar. Reach to Taplejung.
3	05-Nov-25	Himalayan Habre Center	Visited around Habre Centre and interacted with ICON fellows and gave presentation on ex-situ red panda conservation.
4	06-Nov-25	Himalayan Habre Center	Went to see the pangolin Habitat in nearby forest. Interacted with Nettle fiber groups, know about product processing and weave some rug with group.
5	07-Nov-25	Phungling-Kaflepati	Trek to Bhalugaude nursery and engaged in soil preparation, polypot filling, and planting 3 guras plant in nearby forest.
6	08-Nov-25	Kaflepati-Pathibhara	Travel to mathillo fedi and went for red panda tracking where we observed some red panda pellets and explored red panda habitat.
7	09-Nov-25	Kaflepati-HHC	Visited pathivara temple and viewed Kanchenjunga range and returned to Habre Centre.
8	10-Nov-25	Phungling to Mamangkhe	Travel from HHC to mamakhe.
9	11-Nov-25	Mamangkhe	Went to sudhap khola CF with FG surya Bhattarai and Ram Bhandari for regular monitoring of Red panda and their habitat where we observed some pellets of red panda and took GPS points.
10	12-Nov-25	Mamakhe	In the morning we visited FG surya Bhattarai House and hand over beehive and also observed the traditional honey harvesting techniques. Later that day we went to our Eco-club School Shree laxmi Secondary school where we red panda arts by students and went to their class to know the teaching technique then interacted with students. Afterwards, we were welcomed by students and

			teachers and some students gave speech on Red panda. Finally amy and emily gave presentation of red panda to students.
11	13-Nov-25	Mamangkhe-Ilam	Travel from mamakhe to Illam. Sightseeing in Illam and visited Chiyabari.
12	14-Nov-25	Kathmandu	Return to kathmandu
13	15-Nov-25	Kathmandu	Explore Kathmandu.
14	16-Nov-25	Return flight to London	



- i. International Guest involving in monitoring, eco club school and plantation work

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