



WWF

REPORT

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ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2015-2016

PROJECT SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATE VITAL EMPLOYMENT (PROJECT SERVE), DARJEELING
A JOINT INITIATIVE OF PROJEKTWERKSTATT TEEKAMPAGNE-GERMANY AND WWF-INDIA

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Table of Contents

1. Foreword.....	5
2. Area Profile.....	6
3. Introduction.....	9
4. Project Vision, Goals and Objectives.....	11
5. Project Activities.....	13
Goal 1- Conserve key species, wildlife habitats and priority wetlands.....	13
Goal 2- Build climate resilient communities through appropriate livelihood interventions.....	18
Goal 3- Greening young minds to build a future constituency for conservation.....	19

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Foreword

“Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better. Try not to become a man of success, but rather try to become a man of value. The true sign of intelligence is not knowledge but imagination.” -Albert Einstein

In 1992, we started our reforestation project in Darjeeling. It is still at the core of our activities but no longer the only one. As our project grew, it enabled us to tackle other issues as well – be it catchment of valuable rainwater, awareness programs for school children, eco-tourism or teaching the methods of apiary.

Since well over twenty years, the practical organisation of our sustainability project “Safe the Environment and Regenerate Vital Employment” lies in the capable hands of the local team of WWF-India. A lot has been accomplished but there still is a lot to be done. Let us take Albert Einstein’s statement as an encouragement: We shall not cease to imagine in which ways we can preserve the beauty of Darjeeling as well as making it a place that offers a livelihood for the local people.

I am looking forward to continue our wonderful project and thank our committed staff.

Please enjoy learning about our project’s activities of 2015 and 2016.

Prof. Dr. Günter Faltn
Founder of Projektwerkstatt GmbH/Teekampagne



Area Profile

Location:

Darjeeling, West Bengal

Total Area of the District:

3134.74 Sq Km.

Geographical Location:

27° 16' 05" and N 26° 27' 10" North Latitude and 88° 53' 00" and E 87° 59' 30" East Longitude.

Altitudinal Variations:

130- 3660 meters

Physical Features:

Surrounded by Sikkim state in the North and countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh in the west, north-east and south-east respectively. Darjeeling Hills are divided into two by the deep gorges of the river Teesta. To the east of it, lie the Kalimpong Hill, with mountain peaks rising to over 2000m. Rivers radiate in all directions from the hills and flow into Teesta. Tiger Hill is a tourist spot and the following spurs radiate from it in all directions- Darjeeling ridge to the North, Takdah spur to the east, Dowhill ridge to the South and Ghoom ridge to the west.

Forest Types and Cover:

Terai, Tropical, Subtropical, Lower Temperate, Upper Temperate and Sub Alpine. 38% Forest Cover.

Tea Gardens:

87 registered tea gardens.

Protected Areas:

Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary, Singalila National Park, Neora Valley National Park and Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary.

Some Key Species Present:

Tiger, Asian Elephant, Red Panda, Asiatic Black Bear, Chinese Pangolin, Clouded Leopard, Hornbills, Pheasants, Himalayan Newt, Rhododendrons, Oaks, Orchids etc.



Introduction

Project SERVE (Save the Environment and Regenerate Vital Employment) was initiated in 1992 and was entrusted to WWF-India for its implementation in 1996 with the support of Projektwerkstatt Teekampagne, Germany. Now Darjeeling Office, along with Sikkim is part of WWF- India's Khangchendzonga Landscape Programme.

Under this project, activities such as ecological reforestation projects in degraded areas, check soil erosion and landslides, protect water catchment areas, supporting community members with employment opportunities. The Project has also been involved in the promoting alternative livelihood options for forest fringe communities, and has had strong focus on education and awareness, particularly with schools and students.

The Darjeeling landscape, famous for its high quality tea, is part of the Himalayan biodiversity hotspot. The region bestowed with a unique assemblage of flora and fauna also has diverse cultures represented by communities that live in close proximity to forest areas. Increasing population with high development needs has led to loss and fragmentation of habitats as well as a deepening water crisis across the landscape. Further, a growing tourism industry that has been largely unmanaged has also meant further degradation and escalated waste accumulation. WWF- India works in Darjeeling through Project SERVE to address some of these issues through strong community involvement and in collaboration with other partners.



Project Vision, Goals and Objectives

Khangchendzonga Conservation Landscape has a vision that ensures conservation of its cultural and natural heritage by adopting measures that enable sustainable development.

For this period, WWF- India focused on the following goals and objectives to fulfill the vision of the landscape.

Goal 1:

Conserve key species, wildlife habitats and priority wetlands.

Objective 1.1- Understanding distribution and status of key species

Objective 1.2- Develop pilot strategies and propose policies for mitigating Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

Objective 1.3- Enhance ecosystem services in Darjeeling hills

Goal 2:

Build climate resilient communities through appropriate livelihood interventions

Objective 2.1- Develop a community based conservation and livelihood strategy for villages around key conservation areas and tea gardens in Darjeeling district

Objective 2.2- Strengthen and scale up spring shed restoration in critical areas in the landscape

Objective 2.3- Develop climate resilient agriculture strategies for priority areas in Darjeeling

Goal 3:

Greening young minds to build a future constituency for conservation.

Objective 3.1.- Promote zero waste strategies with various stakeholder groups in Darjeeling

Objective 3.2- Raise awareness through direct actions, events, and campaign with school children and other stakeholders.



Project Activities

Goal 1: Conserve key species, wildlife habitats & priority wetlands.

Objective 1.1 **Develop pilot strategies** **and propose policies for** **mitigating Human Wildlife** **Conflict (HWC)**

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) has emerged as the most challenging conservation issue in the past few years and forest fringe communities across the landscape have reported an alarming rise in conflict incidences. National and state level policies on HWC are mostly focused on larger mammals like elephants and tigers and conflict caused by smaller mammals finds very little space in these policies.



In this regard, a study aimed at highlighting the extent of human wildlife conflict in Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalaya was initiated with partner organization Darjeeling Ladenla Road Prerna (DLR Prerna). A review of existing policies of the two states and recommendations on the same is also envisaged as part of the project. The study

has covered the fringe communities of 3 of the most important protected areas- Neora Valley National Park, Singalila National Park and Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary. The report shall be shared with all relevant stakeholders in Sikkim and West Bengal.

Although, agriculture is one of the main occupations of the local communities in Darjeeling, they are slowly reducing their agricultural practices or changing their crops due to crop depredation and crop raiding.

Along with initiating work on human wildlife conflict at policy level, WWF- India also supported DLR Prerna to pilot strategies around Singalila National Park through bio-fencing measures to manage conflict. Five villages namely Samanden, Namla, Bich Gaon, Dara Gaon and Gurdum located along the fringe of Singalila National Park were identified where DLR Prerna had previously worked, for expanding the bio fence initiative

Species like Asaray (*Viburnum sp.*), Chutro Kara (*Berberis sp.*), Phaledo (*Erythrina sp.*), Narkat (*Arundo donax*), Gurpis (*Leucosceptrum canum*) etc. are planted along with existing

wire fence installed by the West Bengal Forest Department. These plants grow up providing a natural barrier against the wild animals. Bio-fence plants besides preventing wild animal from entering agricultural fields, provides fodder, and conserve the soil. Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) was also introduced as one of the species as it provides additional livelihood options.

These plants provide a long term and sustainable solution against wild animals while wire or bamboo fences need to be maintained or replaced over a period of time. The villagers are already appreciating these live fences and have urged to expand the work to other areas.

Objective 1.2 **Enhance ecosystem services** **in Darjeeling hills**

Reforestation in degraded areas, water catchment, and wasteland with the plantation of indigenous plant species is a major activity under Project SERVE. In 2015, a total of 20 hectares of area with 5 hectares each at

Chatakpur Railway, Lebong Cantonment, Lanku Valley and Naya Busty were covered under the plantation project. In 2016, the area for plantation at Lebong Cantonment, a catchment area and wasteland, was further expanded to 5 hectares. More than 60,000 indigenous tree saplings were planted in newly created plantation sites in two years.

Plantations that were done from 2013 to 2015 at Chatakpur, Phoobsering, Nayabusty, Lanku Valley and Lebong Cantonment were also maintained by cleaning of weeds, and adding new saplings.

Between 2015 and 2016, about 18,475 tree saplings were distributed for free to religious organizations, educational institutes, NGOs, CBOs, tea estates, and the state forest department during environmental programmes and events. All saplings for plantation and for distribution were procured from community based nurseries maintained by Project SERVE.

Project SERVE also supports tea gardens by providing shade tree saplings which also fertilizes the soil, provide fruits and shelter to the avifauna, maintains oxygen-carbon dioxide balance and checks for soil erosion. In recent years, the tea gardens have been maintaining their own nurseries to cater to their plantation requirements. In 2015-2016, a total of 3500 shade tree saplings of *Albizia sp* and *Melia azederach* were supplied to Selimbong Tea Estate and Seeyok Tea from Project SERVE nurseries.

Annexure 1- Details of Block Forest Plantation 2015-16



Promoting sustainable waste management practices in protected areas

Singalila is home to the flagship species, red panda, along with other enigmatic species of flora and fauna. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Darjeeling. However, increasing footfall in the park has brought with it negative impacts such as waste accumulation. Littering and irresponsible dumping by the trekkers, tourists as well as hotels and eateries had led to huge accumulation of plastic bottles and glass bottles. With around 100 volunteers onboard, a clean-up campaign with the active help and support of the Wildlife and Territorial Division of the Forest Department, Society for Highlanders Guides and Porters, North Point College, India-hikes, ATREE, Tourism Department, Dhotray Nature Guides' Association, Real Rimbick Society, Land Rovers' Association, Sashstra Seema Bal (SSB), Sirikhola Social Organisation and Welfare Society and ECOSS was organized on 3rd and 4th December, 2016. The objective of the clean up campaign was to get all Park stakeholders on board to advocate for a sustainable waste management system for Singalila National Park.



After a two-day cleanliness drive, approximately two hundred large sacks of waste were recovered from the area and brought down to Maneybhanjyang using vehicles. These were then segregated by the volunteers into recyclable items such as pet bottles, glass bottles, metal discards, cardboard items, and reusable items such as plastic wrappers and the ultimate discards. An alarming amount of electronic waste consisting of CFL bulbs and tube lights was also found irresponsibly dumped in the same place. The segregation exercise was mainly to drive home the point that a lot of what we discard in our waste can actually be recycled or reused or even sold. The campaign ended with a meeting to share experiences and discuss next steps of the clean-up drive with the participation of all organizations involved in the campaign at the Forest Interpretation Center at Maneybhanjyang

Plantation during 17th Karmapa Birthday:

To raise awareness on the importance of tree plantation and protection of the forest, the 31st birthday of His Holiness, the 17th Karmapa, Ogyen Trinley Dorje was celebrated by planting 5000 saplings by the monks of Bokar Ngedhon Choekhorling, Mirik around the monastery area. The programme was organized by Shambhala Charitable Trust, Mirik on 26th June 2016 where WWF-India, Darjeeling provided the saplings



Adopt a Tree Campaign:

This campaign initiated by Projektwerkstatt Teekampagne, Germany is being implemented by WWF-India, Darjeeling Field Office to create awareness amongst tea buyers towards the environment and support Project SERVE. About 1000 local tree saplings were adopted by the donors who supported with 15 Euros each per tree saplings that includes preparation of plant site, actual planting, maintenance, sign-board etc. A total of 250 tree sapling each was planted at four tea gardens of Darjeeling Organic Tea Estate (Pvt. Ltd) namely Chongthang Tea Estate, Sepoydhura Tea Estate, Nagari Tea Estate and Moondakothi Tea Estate. A display board with the name of the donors who adopted the saplings were placed in the respective tea estate.



Goal 2: Build climate resilient communities and ecosystems in the vulnerable areas of Darjeeling.

Objective 2.1

Develop a community based conservation and livelihood strategy for villages around key conservation areas and tea gardens in Darjeeling district



Nursery raising:

Project SERVE has established nurseries for indigenous tree species for project plantation sites. Necessary equipment like agro nets, silpaulin, water pipes, bamboos, polypots, and seeds are provided to the nursery owners and after the saplings are ready they are planted at the project site. Nursery owners have also been benefiting from this initiative. For the year 2015-16, a total of 97,875 saplings of indigenous tree species including shade tree were procured from these project nursery owners and planted at project sites and were distributed for free.

Vermicomposting:

Vermicomposting, a process of making organic compost using earthworms has been introduced under the project. The compost contains water soluble nutrients, and is an excellent nutrient rich organic fertilizer

and soil conditioner. With the objective of spreading awareness against the harmful use of chemical fertilizers, Project SERVE has set up three units at Batasia Ecological Garden, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park and Lebung village. These composting units will be used for educating visitors on making compost out of biodegradable waste and using it in flower beds, vegetable gardens and agriculture field.

Annexure 2- Details of nurseries of project SERVE and saplings supplied on 2015-16

Annexure 3- Lists of tree saplings raised at project nurseries during 2015-16

Goal 3: Greening young minds to build a future constituency for conservation

Objective 3.1 Promote Zero Waste strategies with various stakeholder groups in Darjeeling.

Waste especially non-biodegradable is emerging as one of the grave threats to the environment, all landing up in landfills or oceans. A major shift to plastics by the packaging industry and changing consumption scenario has led to a huge accumulation of waste, which is further

aggravated in the mountain regions that have limited land.

The Khangchendzonga Landscape of WWF-India along with partners and stakeholders under the banner of Zero Waste Himalaya aims to reach out to the public to minimize unnecessary plastic in our lives such as plastic bags, styrofoam products and single use plastic items. The zero waste movement also advocates for leading sustainable lifestyles by choosing environment friendly options that is healthier for the individuals and for the planet as large.

On 3rd July 2015, in collaboration with Change Group and DLR Prerna, International Plastic Bag Free Day was observed at Lebung with the objective of making people aware of the environmental impact of plastic bags and urge the masses to reduce it.

With this in view, following programmes were organized in Sikkim and Darjeeling in 2016-





International Plastic Bag Free Day:

On 3rd July, Zero Waste Himalaya, Darjeeling which is an initiative of WWF-India, Friends of Trees Forum, NEPA, DLR Prerna submitted a petition to the Vice Chairperson, Mirik Municipality for a ban on one-time use of plastic bags at Mirik. An awareness campaign was organized few days ahead after which the petition was backed by signatures of various schools, civil societies, faith based organizations, and NGOs supporting the cause of banning and saying “NO” to one time use plastic carry bags. Mirik Municipality as a result of the campaign banned one-time use items and declared Mirik Baywasaya Bhawan a no-litter area.

Let’s talk Trash:

A short film contest was organized for participants of Sikkim and Darjeeling with the theme of “Towards Zero Waste Sikkim/ Darjeeling - Your Voice Your Actions” by WWF-India and Rural Management and Development Department (RMDD), Government of Sikkim in collaboration with Zero Waste Himalaya Group and Sikkim Express. The competition invited entries for a 3 minute film competition in Nepali or English that promoted positive behavioral change in responsibly managing waste. A total of 19 films were submitted of which 16 were from Sikkim and 3 from Darjeeling. 11 films were then selected for the final screening on 28th of September 2016 at Janta Bhawan, Gangtok. Tashi Norden Lepcha’s film titled ‘Saving Mother’ was declared the winner of the contest, the second prize was offered to Advait Shrestha for his film ‘Pockets over Plastic’ and ‘To the Place Where it Belongs’, a



film made by Bishal Subba from Darjeeling won the third place. Cash prizes of Rs 25000/-, Rs 15000/-, and Rs 10000/- were presented to the winners. The winning films were also screened at the state level programme on Gandhi Jayanti attended by the Hon’ble Governor and Hon’ble Chief Minister of the State on October 2, 2016.

Orientation Workshop for Zero Waste Volunteers:

Volunteers play a significant role in the success of a campaign and are the voices that help in delivering and spreading the message of Zero Waste Himalaya’s campaign. In this regard, a 2-day orientation workshop was organized for more than 40 college students of Darjeeling and Sikkim at the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Jorhang, Sikkim on 4th and 5th November, 2016. Topics related to waste and environment, zero waste lifestyle, problems and solutions on waste, relation of junk food, health and waste were discussed.

Zero Waste awareness camp at St. Joseph’s College:

The Zero Waste volunteers from St. Joseph’s College with the support of WWF-India, DLR Prerna and Zero Waste Himalaya organized an awareness camp on 3rd March, 2016 for the students and teachers of the college to raise awareness on waste, its adverse effect to the environment and ways to reduce waste.

Plastic Freedom Challenge:

Zero Waste Himalaya Group celebrated a week long Plastic Freedom Challenge from 8th August to 15th August to mark India’s Independence Day and to reduce use of plastic. During this week, the participants took a pledge to not use plastic items throughout that week. The idea behind the challenge was to avoid plastic or some plastic items for a week. Students from schools like Loreto Convent, Sardaswari Girls School, St. Robert’s School and some forest department officials came forward to take a pledge.

Objective 3.2
Raise awareness through direct actions, events and campaign with school children and other stake holder

Raising awareness amongst school children, members of civil society, and the masses is an important component of the Project SERVE under which the following activities were conducted during 2015-16

Biodiversity Fair for showcasing biodiversity of Sikkim - Darjeeling Himalaya:

On the occasion of International Biodiversity Day, a fair showcasing the biodiversity of Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalayas was organized on 22nd and 23rd May, 2015 at Chowrasta, a popular tourist and public space in collaboration with the Himalayan Society for Nature and Science (HSNS), DLR Prerna, Darjeeling Zoo, National Research Centre for Orchids, Lanku Valley society for Biodiversity Conservation, Change Club, Nature and Environment Protection activists and Zero Waste Himalaya. Students from Kanchenjunga Public School, Municipal Boys' HS School, Riverdale School, Sardaswari HS School, Siksha Sangh HS School, St. Robert's HS School, Sunrise School and St. Joseph's College were part of the occasion. For this event, different stalls with posters depicting the diversity of flora and fauna of the region were displayed for schools students and other visitors. Some of the posters that were displayed highlighted the state's biodiversity, global biodiversity, biodiversity of



Eastern Himalayas, butterflies, pheasants, reptiles and amphibians, pangolin, hornbills, salamander, red panda, snow leopard, black neck crane, high altitude herbivorous, fishes, important tree, orchids, ferns, rhododendron, cobra lily, alpine flowers, mushrooms, wetland and birds, awareness on waste etc. Similarly, display of medicinal plants and installations of agro-biodiversity area were also kept. Other activities including quiz, puzzle solving, craft from waste, painting, and storytelling were also the part of the event.

Bird Watching and Nature Appreciation Camp:

A three days Bird watching and Nature Appreciation camp was organized in collaboration with the Himalayan Society for Nature and Science (HSNS) at Tonglu and Gairibas in the Singalila National Park. The camp was organised from 21st April to 23rd April 2015 and was attended by students and teachers of St. Roberts HS School, Sardaswari Girls HS School, Gyanoday Nikitan, and Kanchanjunga Public School, nature guides from Maneybhanjyang, Dhotrey and Rimbick and members of Change Club, Lebong. The participants on the first day were briefed on medicinal plants, birds, rhododendrons and lichens and field trip was organized inside the national park on the following two days. Different educational games, memory games and other fun activities were also organized to make the camp more interesting. The participants spotted some interesting birds, plants and animals spotted during the field trip, such as Aconitum sp., Swertia sp., Berberis sp., Rhododendrons, Iris, Yellow-billed blue Magpie, Hoary-throated Barwing, Darjeeling woodpecker, Spotted nutcracker, Scarlet minivet, Long-tailed minivet, Hill partridge, Red-tailed Minla, Chestnut-tailed Minla, Himalayan Griffon, Rufous backed Fulvetta, White collared Black Bird, Verditer Flycatcher, Olive Pipet, Green tailed Sunbird, Rufous Gorgeted Flycatcher, Great Barbet, Barking Deer, Yellow Throated Martin, to name a few.



Earth Hour:

Organized by global offices of WWF Earth Hour is an annual event where individuals switch off their lights for an hour in a symbolic display of solidarity aiming at tackling climate change. Earth Hour began as a lights-off event in Sydney, Australia in 2007. Since then it has grown to engage more than 7000 cities and towns worldwide and the one-hour event continues to remain the key driver of the now global movement. This year, on 19th March 2016, in collaboration with Change Group, Lebong, Earth Hour was celebrated at Chowrasta where residents and shopkeepers in the area were encouraged to switch off the lights from 8:30 to 9:30 pm. An appeal was also made to the Tourism Secretary to switch off the Projection TV at Chowrasta for an hour.



Mirik Lake clean-up and World Water Day:

Mirik Lake, one of the wetlands in Darjeeling, is a significant source of drinking water, a nesting site for the Himalayan Newt, a habitat for Black Tailed Crake and a tourist hotspot which has been an important livelihood source for the community. However, due to anthropogenic pressure, the condition of the lake is deteriorating day by day. WWF- India as part of Zero Waste Himalaya Group held few meetings by inviting important stakeholders to find long term solution for the conservation of the lake. A Mirik Lake clean-up programme was organized on 19th March 2016, involving various NGO's, CBO's, government organizations, schools and other stakeholders. On 22nd March 2016, the International World Water Day was celebrated at Mirik Lake side garden.

Displays featuring importance of Mirik Lake, biodiversity, painting competition, Zero Waste exhibition along with making crafts from waste, composting methods from kitchen waste, street play, and signature campaign for reducing waste around the lake was installed for school students and general public.



Nature Appreciation Camp:

A three- day Nature Appreciation Camp was organized at Bungkulung, Mirik in collaboration with the Himalayan Society for Nature and Science (HSNS) from 11th-13th May 2016. Students of Thurbo HS School, Rabindranath HS School, Kanchanjunga Public School, Gyanoday Nikitan, Sardaswari Girls HS School, Siksha Sangh HS School and St. Robert's HS School were part of the camp . The main objective of the camp was to educate and raise awareness amongst students and teachers on the rich flora and fauna of the region to help build their interest in the conservation of biodiversity.



Poster Competition at Mirik:

WWF-India in collaboration with government partners, CBOs and NGOs have been constantly working for the conservation of the Mirik Lake. A poster competition was organized for different schools in and around Mirik on 9th Sept 2016 in collaboration with the Mirik Municipality, GTA Tourism and Zero Waste Himalaya. The themes for the poster competition were- 1) Towards clean and green Mirik and 2) Vanishing wildlife treasures of Mirik. Six students (3 for each theme) from the schools were invited for the competition.

The Posters were judged on the criteria of interesting slogan and message. The winning entries of the competition were displayed in public places in Mirik to raise awareness on the issues.



Teacher's Camp at Kitam:

A nature Camp for teachers from Sikkim and Darjeeling was organized at Kitam Bird Sanctuary in south Sikkim from 29th to 31st July, 2016. The objective of this programme was to share ideas on biodiversity, waste, climate change and water and ways to take it forward at their respective schools. The 25 teachers who have been actively participating on the environment and education related programmes of WWF-India from different schools were invited.



Celebrating Van Mahotsav:

On 14th July 2016, Van Mahotsav or Forest Day was celebrated at Darjeeling and the Adopt a Tree campaign of WWF-India's Environment programme was organized at Chowrasta in collaboration with Darjeeling Forest Division. About 100 tree saplings were freely distributed to the general public on the occasion. The programme was inaugurated by the Honorable Member of Legislative Assembly, Mr. Amar Lama. A tree plantation programme was also organized by Darjeeling Forest Division at the campus of Ramakrishna Mission Nivedita Educational and Cultural Centre, which saw the participation of local samajas, schools, NGOs, and religious organizations.

World Environment Day:

In collaboration with Singtom All Churches Youth Fellowship, WWF-India, celebrate the World Environment Day (WED) on 5th June 2016 wherein awareness posters on illegal wildlife trade were put on display at shops across Darjeeling. Besides tree plantation, the programme also included awareness activities on the theme of World Environment , 'Zero Tolerance for the Illegal Wildlife Trade' where the locals were informed on Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and cases of illegal wildlife crime reported in Darjeeling.



World Pangolin Day:

Celebrated on every third Saturday of February, the World Pangolin Day was observed on February 18, 2017, by WWF-India. An awareness programme was organised at the Pokhriabong Bazar Community hall in collaboration with Riverdale, TRAFFIC-India, Forest Deptt, tea gardens and Zero Waste Himalayas. According to a report by TRAFFIC, "More than one million pangolins were illegally traded globally between 2000 and 2014", the species is the most illegally trafficked mammals on earth. Pokhriabong and its adjoining areas is home to the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*). The Chinese Pangolin is locally hunted for superstitious belief, for neutralizing the effects of poison, for meat and could also be illegally poached- some of the reasons behind heavy decline of its population in and around Pokhriabong, in the last 10 years (Annesha 2010). It is categorized as a critically endangered species on the IUCN red list and is protected under Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Maintaining the Batasia Eco-Garden:

The Batasia Eco- Garden one of the tourist spots in Darjeeling is maintained by Project SERVE. A small area showcasing local medicinal plants has been created to create awareness of these plants and its importance. A vermicomposting pit has also been constructed that provide manure to the plants planted in the garden.



Annexures

1. Details of Block Forest Plantation 2015- 2016

SL.NO	Plantation Site	Area in Hec	Year of Plantation	Total seedling Planted	Remark
1	Chatakpur Railway Siding	5	2015	12600	New creation
2	Chatakpur Railway Siding	5	2014	2450	Maintance
3	Chatakpur Railway Siding	10	2013	1200	Maintance
4	Phoopsering	5	2014	2200	Maintance
5	Phoopsering	5	2013	1550	Maintance
6	Naya busty	5	2015	13500	New creation
7	Naya busty	5	2014	2750	Maintance
8	Naya busty	5	2013	1450	Maintance
9	Lanku	5	2015	12900	New creation
10	Lanku	5	2014	3400	Maintance
11	Lanku	5	2013	1300	Maintance
12	Lebong Cantonment	5	2015	11400	New creation
13	Lebong Cantonment	5	2016	9700	New creation
14	Selimbong Tea Estate		2015	3000	Shade tree
15	Singla Tea Estate		2015	700	Free
16	Art of living		2015	300	Free
17	Singtom All Churches youth Fellowship		2016	800	Free
18	Mount Hermom School		2016	700	Free
19	Seeyok Tea Estate		2016	500	Free
20	Nagari Tea Estate		2016	250	Free
21	Chongthong Tea Estate		2016	300	Free
22	Sepoydhura Tea Estate		2016	250	Free
23	Mundakhoti Tea Estate		2016	550	Free

SL.NO	Plantation Site	Area in Hec	Year of Plantation	Total seedling Planted	Remark
24	Bokar Monastery, Mirik		2016	5000	Free
25	Friends for Tree, Mirik		2016	125	Free
26	Teesta Valley Tea Estate		2016	2000	Free
27	Dipsikha Manch Samaj, Teesta Valley		2016	2000	Free
28	Goethals Siding Youth Club		2016	500	Free
29	Mr. PD Lama, Singell Tea Estate		2016	300	Free
30	Nature and Environment Protection Activists		2016	50	Free
31	Darjeeling Forest Division		2016	1000	Free
32	Van mahatutsav Darjeeling		2016	100	Free
33	Phoolbari Gram Sudhar Sammelan		2016	1000	Free
34	BSMI		2016	1000	Free
35	FPC, Chattakpur Bear, Bagora Range, Dilaram		2016	1000	Free
36	Art of Living		2016	50	Free
Grand Total				97875	

2. Detail of nurseries of Project SERVE and saplings supplied on 2015-2016

SL.NO	Name of Farmer	Nursery site	Saplings supplied on 2015	Saplings supplied on 2016	Remarks
1	Kalpana sherpa	Chatakpur	24200	0	
2	Nima Dorjee Glan	Chatakpur	7250	4000	
3	Rakhi Tamang	Chatakpur	6250	3500	
4	Sumi Sherpa	Paschim forest village	6000	6250	
5	Suren Tamang	Chamong	16000	0	

SL.NO	Name of Farmer	Nursery site	Saplings supplied on 2015	Saplings supplied on 2016	Remarks
6	Bir Bhadur Jogi	Phoopsering	8000	0	
7	Pawan Subba	Bungkulung	3000	500	Shade tree
8	Lochan Rai	Chatakpur	0	12925	
		Grand total	70700	27175	97875

3. List of tree saplings raised at project nurseries during 2015-2016

Sl. No	Local name	Botanical name	Uses/ Purpose
1	Kapasi	<i>Acer Campbelli</i>	Agricultural impliment, fodder, timber, furniture, plywood
2	Putli	<i>Acer Laevigata</i>	Timber, fruit, fodder, agricultural impliment
3	Tata siris	<i>Albizzia Lebbek</i>	Timber, flower, shade tree
4	Seto siris	<i>Albizzia procera</i>	Timber, flower, shade tree
5	Utis	<i>Alnus Nepalensis</i>	Timber, soil conservation
6	Katus	<i>Castonopsis indica</i>	Timber, fruit, Charcoal, agricultural impliment
7	Sinkowlo	<i>Cinnamomum obtusifolium</i>	Timber, fodder, medicine
8	Cupress	<i>Cupressus sp</i>	Timber, furniture
9	Dhupi	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Timber
10	Lal Chandan	<i>Daphniphyllum himalayense</i>	Timber, firewood, furniture, fruits
11	Badrasae	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceaefolius</i>	Timber, fruit, medicine
12	Maya	<i>Eriobotrya Petiolata</i>	Firewood , Fodder
13	Pangra	<i>Entada scandens</i>	Fruit
14	Okhar	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Timbr, furniture, medicine,fruits
15	Lapche Kawlo	<i>Machilus edulis</i>	Timber, fruit, medicine
16	Chiplae Kawlo	<i>Machilus gammieana</i>	Timber,charcoal

Sl. No	Local name	Botanical name	Uses/ Purpose
17	Goge Chap	<i>Magnolia campbellii</i>	Timber, foliage, flower
18	Bogana	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Foliage, pesticide, fruits, shade tree
19	Tetae Chap	<i>Michelia cathcartii</i>	Timber, fodder,furniture
20	Mitae Chap	<i>Michelia exelsa</i>	Timber,furniture, fruits, flower
21	Payoon	<i>Prunus ceracoides</i>	Flower,fruits, fodder
22	Arupatae	<i>Prunus nepaulensis</i>	Timber, furniture, foliage,flower
23	Aru	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruit,
24	Buk	<i>Quercus lamellosa</i>	Timber, furniture,foliage, flower, fodder, fruit, charcoal
25	Phalant	<i>Quercus Lineata</i>	Timber,fodder,fruit, charcoal
26	Adkowlo	<i>Quercus spicata</i>	Timber, firewood, furniture, fruits
27	Lali Guras	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	Firewood,medicine, flower
28	Gagun	<i>Saurauria nepalensis</i>	Fodder, fruit
29	Chilawnae	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Plywood
30	Lapsi	<i>Spondias axillaris</i>	Fruit, firewood,
31	Pipli	<i>Symingtonia populnea</i>	Timber,fodder,foliage,charcoal
32	Kyamuna	<i>Syzygium operculutam</i>	Fruit, firewood, fodder
33	Khapal	<i>Syzygium tetragonum</i>	Fodder,fruit
34	Pani Sajh	<i>Termenelia myriocarpa</i>	Timber, furniture, plywood, fodder,flower
35	Harra	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Charcoal
36	Barra	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	Charcoal, tanning, fruit



 WWF	<p>Why we are here To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p> <hr/> <p>www.wwf.panda.org</p>
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