

# DESTINATION

KECHANA TO KANCHANJUNGHHA



**KOSHI PROVINCE**  
TOURISM YEAR 2082





### **Kachankawal**

Kachankawal Pillar (Kechana) located in Ward No. 4 of Kachankawal Rural Municipality in southern Jhapa is the lowest point in Nepal. From a tourism perspective, the Kachankawal Pillar is significant and lies at an elevation of 58 meters above sea level. This pillar is situated approximately 22 kilometers from Bhadrapur.

### **Kichakbadh**

Kichakbadh, associated with a legend from the Mahabharata era, lies within Wards 3 and 4 of Bhadrapur Municipality. It can serve as a base point for a religious trekking route connecting the southern region of Jhapa to Pathivara in the northern region of Taplejung. Kichakbadh is located 10 kilometers from Bhadrapur.



### **Jamunkhadi Wetland Area**

Jamunkhadi Wetland and Tourist Area is located in Ward Nos. 1 and 2 (Dandagau) of Kanakai Municipality. It lies about one kilometer north of the East-West Highway and approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Surunga Bazaar. Around one thousand domestic and international tourists visit daily for activities such as boating, observing wild animals, and enjoying picnics.

### **Satakshidham**

Satakshidham is an important religious and tourist site located in Ward No. 11 of Shivasatakshi Municipality in Jhapa. There is a religious belief that the wishes of devotees who visit Satakshidham are fulfilled. It is situated about 13 kilometers northwest of Surunga Bazaar.





## Arjundhara Jaleshwardham

Arjundhara Jaleshwardham in Jhapa, known as the Pashupatinath of the East, is located about 5 kilometers north of Birtamod Bazaar. According to legend from the Mahabharata era, during the Pandavas' 12 years of exile and 1 year of incognito stay, the Kauravas seized thousands of King Virat's cows and took them to Guwahati, India. It is believed that Arjuna drew water at Arjundhara Dham to feed the cows.

## Krishnathumki

Krishnathumki, located in Mechinagar Municipality-1, is believed to be where Lord Krishna herded cows during the Mahabharata era. Known for its six hillocks offering views of Nepal and India, it attracts tourists and pilgrims from both countries. Visitors come to see the hoofprints of Krishna's cows, believed to date back to the Dwapar Yug. Situated 17 kilometers north of Kakarbhitta, at the confluence of the Mechi and Siddhi rivers, it is a sacred site for Hindus, Kiratis, and Buddhists.

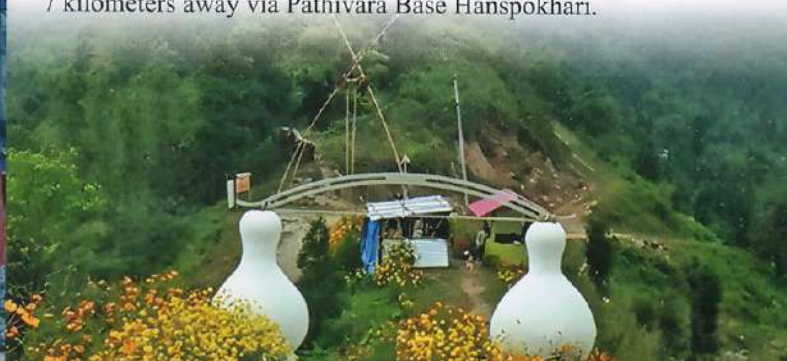


## Sano Pathibhara

The Sano Pathibhara Devi temple, located in Rong Rural Municipality-3 of Ilam, is also known as Kanchi Pathibhara. The temple sees a daily influx of devotees who visit for worship and blessings. It is situated about 800 meters uphill from Kutidanda. Considered significant both religiously and as a tourist destination, the temple lies at an elevation of 1,840 meters above sea level.

## Kirat Park Chisapani

Kirat Park in Chisapani (Rong Rural Municipality-5) has recently become a major attraction for tourists. Developing as a new tourist destination in Chisapani, Kirat Park reflects the natural beauty and Kirat civilization. With structures that showcase the history of Kirat culture and a lush green environment, the park is expected to contribute to the promotion of religious and cultural tourism. Multiple routes lead to the park. From Jhapa, it can be reached via the eastern Shantinagar Gauda route, about four kilometers from the Barne section of the Mechi Highway. Similarly, from Ilam, the park lies approximately 6 to 7 kilometers away via Pathivara Base Hanspokhari.





### **Karsong Trail**

To boost domestic tourism, a 29-kilometer trekking route called the ‘Karsong (Sunakhari) Trail’ has been built, connecting Bahundangi in Jhapa to Pathivara Hanspokhari in Ilam. Named in the Lepcha language to honor the local Lepcha community, the trail promotes tourism in Ilam’s Rong Rural Municipality. It spans elevations from 400 to 1,800 meters above sea level.

### **Mangsebung**

Mangsebung, located in Wards 3 and 5 of Mangsebung Rural Municipality, is known as a vegetarian village. In the Yakthung Limbu language, ‘Mang’ means deity and ‘Sebung’ means chosen place- thus, it is believed to be a place chosen by the gods.

According to locals, the number of people following the Kirat religion has been increasing in recent times. Followers of this faith place three bamboo poles with red and white flags in front of their homes. Additionally, a flag bearing the symbol of the sun is also displayed.”



### **Kanyam**

Kanyam is one of the major tourist destinations in eastern Nepal. Known for its scenic tea gardens, Kanyam attracts large numbers of both domestic and international tourists. It is also a popular picnic spot. For tourists, Kanyam offers services such as picnic areas, viewpoints, and horse riding. Taking photos in the tea gardens and horseback riding are among the main attractions for visitors.

### **Shree Antu**

Along with sunrise viewing, the unique culture of the east-facing Lepcha community, Antu Pond, lush green tea gardens, and an improved lifestyle through cash crops are the main attractions of Shree Antu. Located at an elevation of 7,637 feet, Antu can be reached in about 45 minutes by traveling approximately 15 kilometers from Fikkal on the Mechi Highway.



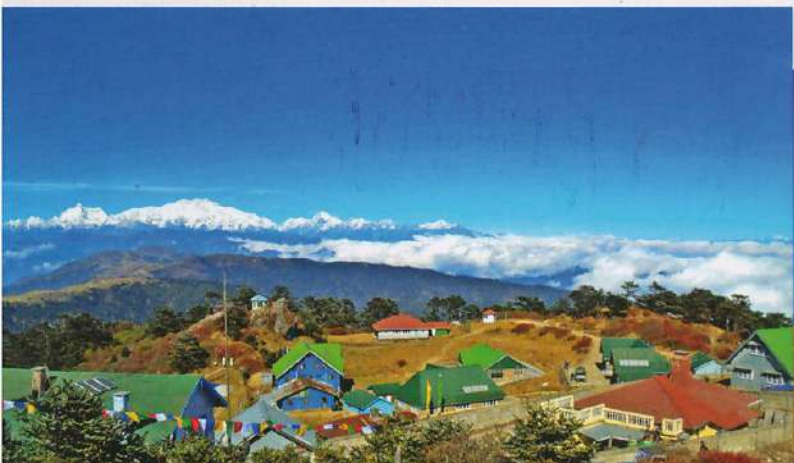


### **Mai Pokhari**

Mai Pokhari is located 13 kilometers north of Ilam Bazaar. It is home to rare native species such as salamanders, mosses, tree frogs, and lizards, as well as more than 300 species of birds. Situated at an elevation of 2,121 meters, Mai Pokhari is listed as a Ramsar site. With a two-hectare water body and a total area of 12 hectares, it is considered ecologically sensitive in terms of biodiversity.

### **Sandakpur**

Mai Pokhari is located 13 kilometers north of Ilam Bazaar. It is home to rare native species such as salamanders, mosses, tree frogs, and lizards, as well as more than 300 species of birds. Situated at an elevation of 2,121 meters, Mai Pokhari is listed as a Ramsar site. With a two-hectare water body and a total area of 12 hectares, it is considered ecologically sensitive in terms of biodiversity.

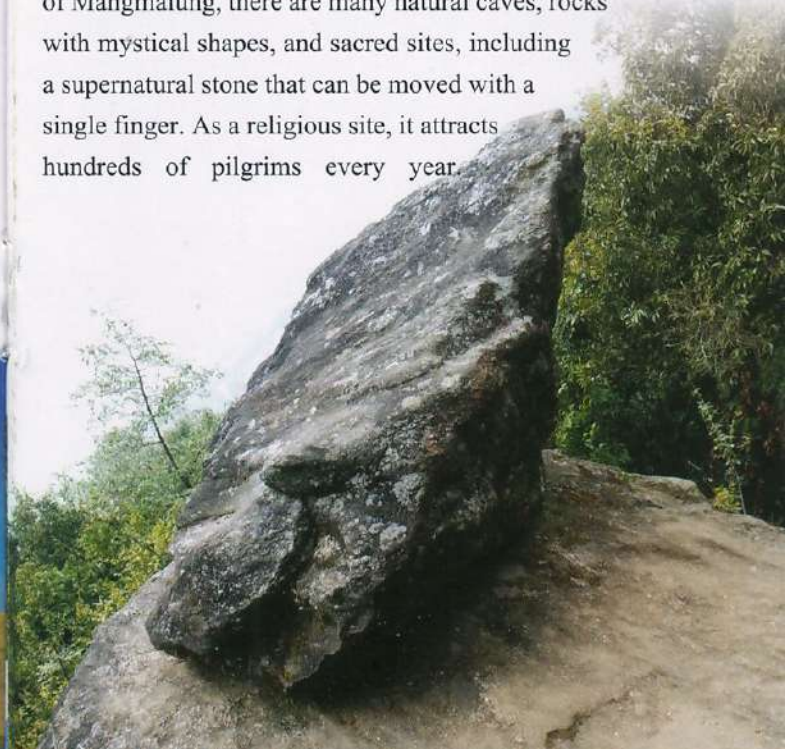


### **Siddhithumka**

Siddhithumka lies 20 kilometers west of Ilam Bazaar, the district headquarters. It is a top location for observing sunrise, sunset, Himalayan ranges, and the plains of the Terai. Historical sites like the Khandrung Cave, Panchami Bazaar, and Ajambari Hill are also of touristic importance. One can also reach Siddhithumka via Birtamod in Jhapa through Maijogmai Municipality and Belase.

### **Mangmalung**

Situated in Mangsebung Rural Municipality of Ilam, Mangmalung is an excellent tourist destination and a center of religious faith. In the lush, naturally beautiful forest area of Mangmalung, there are many natural caves, rocks with mystical shapes, and sacred sites, including a supernatural stone that can be moved with a single finger. As a religious site, it attracts hundreds of pilgrims every year.





## Panitar

Panitar, located in Deumai Municipality of Ilam district, has seen a growing number of visitors. It lies 25 kilometers west of the district headquarters. The scenic hilly landscapes, lush carpet-like tea gardens, breathtaking sunrise views, warm hospitality through homestays, and the taste of local cuisine give Panitar its unique identity. It can also be reached from Birtamod in Jhapa by traveling approximately 50 kilometers via Mai Municipality.

## Patenagi

Patenagi, 40 km from Ilam Bazaar, links several villages across Ilam and Panchthar districts, including Chamaita, Maipokhari, Pauwasartap, and Ranitaar. It offers breathtaking views of Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga, sunrises, and the Koshi Province landscape. Rich in hills, wildlife, flowers, and medicinal herbs, Patenagi also provides access to nearby attractions like Kuhivhir and Nagdunga. Historically, it was a key route to upper Panchthar and Taplejung before the Mechi Highway and now serves as a starting point for treks to Sandakpur.



## Mahaguru Phalgunanda's Mausoleum

Labrekuti/Silauti, located on the border of Phidim Municipality and Phalgunanda Rural Municipality in Panchthar district, is known as the meditation site, place of work, and final resting place (samadhi) of National Luminary Mahaguru Phalgunanda. It is also recognized as a sacred site for the Limbu community. Spanning an area of around 3,000 ropanis, Labrekuti/Silauti is known for its peaceful and scenic environment.

## Sehonamlang

Sehonamlang is situated at an elevation of 2,300 meters above sea level. Located in Phalgunanda Rural Municipality, it is considered an important Mundhumi (spiritual) site. The area, which has been prioritized for development by the rural municipality, is naturally beautiful. Its forests, high hills, caves, and rock shelters hold significant value. It is believed that Mahaguru Phalgunanda also visited this place. According to local folklore, a woman named Faksaara Tigejongna became pregnant after drinking water from a rock, which is considered sacred.





### **Aagejung Monastery**

Aagejung Monastery is located in Lasune of Phalelung Rural Municipality-1, Panchthar. It was established in 2015 B.S. (1958 A.D.) by Lama Dorje Langthyol and is considered the oldest monastery in Koshi Province. Until 2042 B.S. (1985 A.D.), Lama Dorje Langthyol managed the monastery personally. Later, a Monastery Conservation Committee was formed, and the monastery has been operated under its supervision. Recently, arrangements have been made for the government to manage it.

### **Kummayak Kussayak**

Kummayak Kussayak refers to the sacred site of Singha Siddha located in Yasok of Panchthar. It is a center of faith for the Kirat community. According to the Limbu Mundhum, this religious site is associated with the origin story of the goddess Yuma Sammam. It is one of the most sacred religious and historical sites in eastern Nepal.

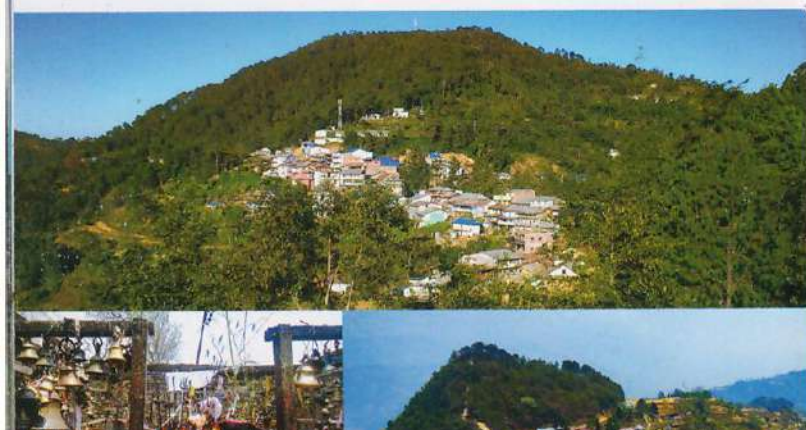


### **Sumhatlung**

Sumhatlung, located near Phidim in Panchthar, is not only a Mundhumi spiritual site but also a historical place associated with the naming of Limbuwan. In the Mundhumi language, it is called 'Sumjiri Sumhatlung.' This site is connected to the Limbu community's largest collective ritual, 'Tangs'ing Takma.' With both spiritual and historical significance, Sumhatlung holds potential to be developed as a center for Mundhumi and historical studies.

### **Sadhutar**

Sadhutar is located at the top of Phidim, the headquarters of Panchthar. It lies in Ithung Takura, Ward No. 8 of the only municipality in Panchthar-Phidim Municipality. Situated at an elevation of over 8,300 feet above sea level, Sadhutar is a model of natural beauty. Its proximity to Phidim Bazaar makes it easily accessible and an attractive tourist destination. It can be reached with a 15 minute walk from Pauwa Bhanjyang along the Mechi Highway.





## Phalot

Phalot, located in the high Himalayan region of Phalelung Rural Municipality in Panchthar, sits at an elevation of 3,500 meters above sea level. The sight of yaks grazing in the vast snow-covered meadows adds to the area's charm and appeal. On clear days, visitors can enjoy stunning views of the sunrise along with majestic Himalayan ranges, including Kanchenjunga, Kumbhakarna, Makalu, and Everest.

## Hilihang Palace

After taking a vehicle from Phidim, the headquarters of Panchthar, along the Mechi Highway toward Taplejung and getting off at Hilihang Chowk in Nagi, it takes about half an hour on foot to reach Hilihang Palace. Considered important from religious, cultural, historical, and touristic perspectives, Hilihang Palace lies at an altitude of approximately 1,900 meters above sea level and spans around 1,300 ropanis of land. From the palace area, one can view scenic sites such as Kanchenjunga, Kumbhakarna Himal, Pathibhara Temple, and various beautiful places across Panchthar, Taplejung, and Tehrathum districts.



## Jor Pokhāri

The two ponds named Singh and Siddha located in Hilihang Rural Municipality are collectively known as Jorpokhari. It is easily accessible due to its location along the Mechi Highway, which connects Birtamod in Jhapa to Ilam, Phidim, and Taplejung. Every year on the 1st of Shrawan, water is brought from the Tamor River about a two-hour journey and offered to Lord Shiva.

## Sukepokhari

As the Koshi Province Government promotes Tourism Year 2082, Sukepokhari is set to become a significant tourist destination. Its high-altitude landscape and unique geographical features are the main attractions. The surrounding area also includes popular sites such as Lokhill, Nagdhunga, Mahadev Cave, and Kuhibhir.





### **Gupteshwar Mahadev**

Located in Yangwarak Rural Municipality of Panchthar, Gupteshwar Mahadev is believed to fulfill devotees' wishes. Pilgrims from the eastern hills believe that visiting Gupteshwar Mahadev brings peace of mind, wealth, and children. It is believed that the deity in the cave appears in the form of a bull-shaped Mahadev (Shiva).

### **Pathibhara**

The famous religious and tourist site, Pathibhara Devi Temple, is located in Taplejung district, about 19 kilometers from the district headquarters, Phungling Bazaar, at an elevation of 3,794 meters above sea level. Due to the religious belief that wishes are fulfilled upon visiting Goddess Pathibhara, hundreds of thousands of devotees visit the temple. Devotees come not only from Nepal but also from India, Bhutan, and other countries.

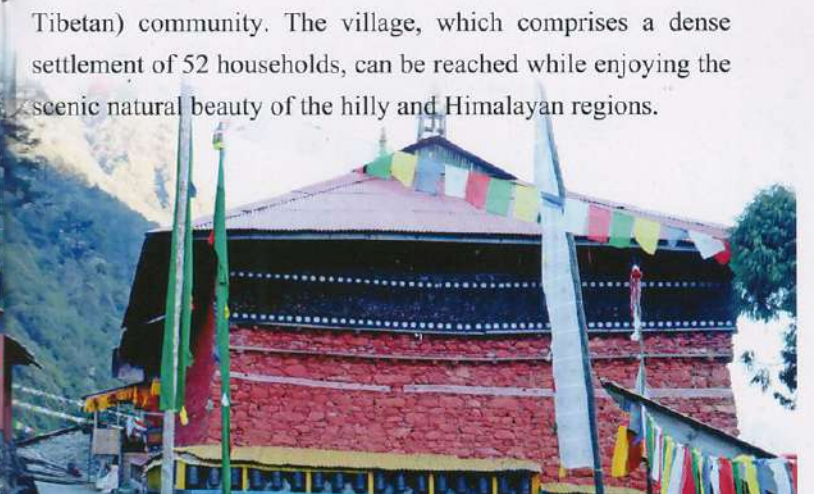


### **Singjema Lake**

The Singje Lake in Taplejung is gradually being developed as a tourist destination, representing a unique blend of natural beauty and religious faith. It is located in Faktanglung Rural Municipality-7, in the Olangchung Gola area. The lake is about a one-day walk from the Olangchung Gola settlement and lies at an altitude of 4,700 meters above sea level.

### **Dikichhyoling Monastery**

Dikichhyoling Monastery is located in the Himalayan village of Olangchung Gola, which shares a border with Tibet, China. This historic monastery houses religious scriptures that are about a hundred years old, ancient statues of Buddha, and an eternal lamp. Due to its religious and historical significance, Buddhist devotees from within the country and abroad visit this monastery. Situated at an altitude of approximately 3,200 meters, Olangchung Gola is inhabited exclusively by the Bhote (ethnic Tibetan) community. The village, which comprises a dense settlement of 52 households, can be reached while enjoying the scenic natural beauty of the hilly and Himalayan regions.





## Kumbhakarna

The Kumbhakarna Mountain, named after its unique shape, is located in Faktanglung Rural Municipality, Taplejung district. This mountain attracts devotees from various places, including Taplejung, Panchthar, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, as well as from countries like Hong Kong and the UK, who come for religious worship. It lies near the Khambachen area of Ward No. 6 in Faktanglung, and the name of the rural municipality itself is derived from the Kirati people who named it.

## Kanchanjungha Conservation Area

The Kanchanjungha Conservation Area begins from Lingkhim Thiwa in ward no. 3 of Faktanglung Rural Municipality. From the district headquarters Phungling, one can drive via Tapethok to Handrung, located next to the Rani Bridge over the Tamor River. According to a population survey, the area is home to 1,648 Himalayan blue sheep (naur), both male and female.



## Timbung Pokhari

Timbung Pokhari is a culturally and religiously significant site located on the border of Sidingwa Rural Municipality of Taplejung and Yangwarak Rural Municipality of Panchthar. Situated at an altitude of 4,481 meters, the lake measures 466 meters in length and 145 meters in width. It attracts many visitors, especially on the occasions of Nag Panchami and Janai Purnima. There are two different routes to reach the lake one from Panchthar and another from Taplejung.

## Phungphunge Waterfall

Located in Samban, Ward No. 4 of Mikwakhola Rural Municipality in Taplejung, Phungphunge Waterfall is a beautiful and captivating natural site that continuously draws tourists. The waterfall can be reached after traveling about 20 kilometers on a gravel road from the district headquarters. It is also accessible by footpath, providing an adventurous route for visitors.





## **Kanchanjungha**

Kanchanjungha is the second highest peak in Nepal and the third highest in the world after Mount Everest. The main mountain range of Kanchanjungha comprises five peaks, the tallest being "Kanchanjungha Main." Until 1852, Kanchanjungha was considered the highest mountain in the world. However, the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India led by British surveyor George Everest revealed that Mount Everest is 262 meters (860 feet) taller than Kanchanjungha.



**Ministry of Tourism, Forest  
and Environment**

Koshi Province Tourism Year 2082 Secretariat