

**HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT IN SHUKLA PHANTA NATIONAL  
PARK (A Case study of Piperiya, Bankatti And Nimbhukheda wards of  
Bheemdatta Municipality, Kanchanpur District, Nepal)**



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Submitted To

Central Department of Zoology  
Institute of Science and Technology  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu  
Nepal

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the work presented in this thesis has been done by myself, and has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree. All sources of information have been specifically acknowledged by referenced to the author(s) or institution(s)

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This is to recommend that the thesis entitled **“Human-wildlife Conflict in Shukla Phanta National Park (A case study of Piperiya, Bankatti and Nimbhukheda wards of Bheemdatta Municipality, Kanchanpur District, Nepal)”** has been carried out by Mr Krishna Nand Pant for the partial fulfilment of Master’s Degree of Science in Zoology with special paper “Ecology and Environment”. This is his original work and has been carried out under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, this thesis work has not been submitted for any other degree in any institutions.

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### LETTER OF APPROVAL

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This thesis work submitted by Mr. Krishna Nand Pant entitled “**Human-wildlife Conflict in Shukla Phanta National Park (A case study of Piperiya, Bankatti and Nimbhukheda wards of Bheemdatta Municipality, Kanchanpur District, Nepal)**” has been accepted as a partial fulfilment for the requirements of Master’s Degree of Science in Zoology with special paper "Ecology and Environment".

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
BNP	Bardiya National Park
CDZ	Central Department of Zoology
CNP	Chitwan National Park
DNPWC	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation
et al	and others
GCA	Gaurishankar Conservation Area
GON	Government of Nepal
HHs	Household Survey
HMG	His Majesty's Government
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IUCN	International Union for Conservation on Nature
Kg	Kilogram
KTWR	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve
MCA	Manaslu Conservation Area
NRs	Nepali Rupees
PAs	Protected Area
PPP	Park People Program
ShNP	Shivapuri National Park
SNP	Sagarmatha National Park
SNP	Shuklaphata National park
SNP	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
TU	Tribhuvan University
US\$	United States Dollars
WHO	World Health Organization

## ABSTRACT

The success of conserving biological resources in protected areas depends on the extent of support, positive attitudes and perceptions of local people towards their establishments. Crop yield losses and livestock depredation were the major problems observed in most wards of Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve. The study aimed at exploring the human-wildlife conflict in terms of crop damage, livestock depredation, human casualties, it assessed the wildlife conservation perception and tolerance level of the local people to losses caused by the wild animals and management of human-wildlife conflict. The present study was conducted in Piperiya, Bhankatti and Nimbhukheda wards of bufferzone around the SNP. . The survey was done in 160 households by questionnaire method from Jan. 2016 to Jan. 2017.

The total value of crop yield losses due to wildlife damage for Wards located in the study area is about NRs. 17,55,365(16104.24US\$) during one year period. Comparatively, Piperiya (ward no.13) were most destructed than Bankatti and Nimbhukheda. The paddy and wheat crops were suffered maximum damage contributed to the total loss. Major wildlife agents responsible for crop damage were wild boar Elephant, spotted deer as followed by Jackal and hares. The average livestock holding 95.6% of per household. The total value of livestock losses at prevailing market rates is about NRs.8,3000 (7614.67US\$) in the study area annually. Five people were injured in wild animals attacked among them one person was killed by wild boar and four person were wounded by Elephant during this year. The perception relative to wildlife conservation was negative and people could tolerate the loss of livestock to some extent but not human loss or casualties. The main animals for livestock were leopard, Jackal, and for human casualties animal responsible were wild boar and Elephant. Park animals visit crop land due to inadequate amount of food in the protected area, tastes of agricultural crops, lack of good and effective barriers. Park is affected by allowing the feral cattle and domesticated buffalo inside the reserve, herb and grass collection and fishing. Threatening, electric fencing, making thorny dog watching and keeping cow heads are preventing methods used by local people and those are partially effective. Construction of trenches, maintenance of barbed wire fence, promotion of agro-forestry, fair and quick disbursement of compensation for losses and community Forestry programme, habitat conservation and change in crop plantation was recommended only an alternative that would mitigate this conflict.

Key words: SNP, Crop damage, Livestock depredation, Human casualties  
Compensation scheme