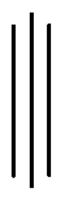
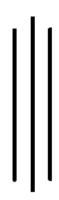
Human Wildlife Conflict in Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve: A Case Study of Beldandi VDC, Kanchanpur District, Nepal



A Thesis Submitted to
Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Master Degree of Art (M.A.)

In Rural Development



Submitted by
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Recommendation letter

The thesis entitled Human-Wildlife Conflict in Shukalphanta Wildlife Reserve: A

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The thesis entitled **Human-wildlife Conflict in Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve: A**Case Study of Beldandi VDC, Kanchanpur District, Nepal submitted by Nabin

Chandra Bhatt in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Master's Degree

(M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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Declaration

I here declare that the thesis entitles Human-Wildlife Conflict in Shuklaphanta

Wildlife Reserve: A Case Study of Beldandi VDC, Kanchanpur District, Nepal

submitted to the Central Department if Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is

entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my

supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed

from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis

have not been presented of submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or

for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been

published in any form before.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to express my gratitude to respected sir Mr. Prajwal Man Pradhan for accepting to be my supervisor and for his continuous guidance, constructive analysis, and constant encouragement.

I am very thankful to respected sir Mr. Madhab Prasad Bhusal by whom I am inspired for this study and he is my ideal teacher and I pray for his soul rest in peace.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma, Department head, Central Department of Rural Development, T.U. for his continuous guidance, and constant encouragement throughout this work. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the all respected sir who teaches me and staff of Central Department of the Rural Development.

In addition, I would like to thank my brother's both Kishor Chandra Bhatt and Tarun Bhatt who has journeyed with me and helped during field work. I highly appreciate the co-operation of local people extended during the field survey. I sincerely sympathize with those who suffered damage.

Finally, I would like to special thank my family members Mom, Dad, Sisters, Brother, Wife, my relatives and friends for their continuous support, love and faith. All my life you have had a hand in making me the person am today.

Nabin Chandra Bhatt

ABSTRACT

Many of the park areas in the developing countries are surrounded by the agricultural lands. The people living in and around such national parks have interacted with them in a multifarious ways. Human-wildlife conflict is defined as any event in which animals injure, destroy or damage human life or property including destruction of crops and are killed, injured, captured or otherwise harmed as a result in both humans and animals suffer from the interaction with each other. An increase in human population from hill migrant and gradual forest encroachment for agricultural land have made the situation worse in the lowland and the illegal extraction of forest resources make further escalation for park people conflict

Everywhere in the buffer zone areas there are conflicts between human and wildlife. This conflict is not in now day's it also in past. In the conflict between human and wildlife consequences many damages in both sides as crop, livestock, physical properties, human etc damaged or killed by wildlife and wildlife also injured or killed by human beings. Deforestation may also cause of conflict between human and wildlife.

So here thesis entitled Human-Wildlife Conflict in Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve: A Case Study of Beldandi VDC, Kanchanpur District, Nepal tries to access various aspects of human- wildlife conflict in the buffer zone area Beldandi of Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve. The main objective of this study were to identification of conflicted wildlife's in the study area, major causes of conflict, value of damages and measures of minimizing conflicts adopted by the local people.

For this study the researcher applied descriptive and exploratory research methodology. The Wards of Beldandi VDC were selected which are nearer to the

Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve. Questionnaire surveys and interviews were conducted for primary data were collected during January September 2015 to March 2016. Data were analyzed using Ms Excel 2007.

Ward of Beldandi VDC 7, 8 and 9 respectively were the areas with higher wildlife damage. Crop raiding by wildlife was higher as compared to physical property damage, livestock killing, and human injuries. Frequency of Wild Boar, Chital and Nilgai visiting to cropland was significantly high. Altogether there were five pest species including Wild boar, Chital, elephant, monkey, nilgai and three livestock predators including tiger leopard and jackal. Among the pest species wild boar and chital were the most frequent crop raiders in each ward of the VDC. Food deficiency, lack of fencing, increase in wildlife populations and deforestation were the major causes of conflict.

The survey of 60 households showed that there was a total economic loss of Rs.6, 76,240 per annum. Paddy and Wheat damage accounted the highest among the crops. Crop loss within sites was not significantly different. Measures adopted by the local people are focusing light, night watching, making cloths statue at field and by producing different sounds to mitigate the human wildlife conflict. Human-wildlife conflict still exists in buffer zone areas.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB Asian Development Bank

BNP Bardia National Park

BZUC Buffer Zone User Committee

CBS Central Bureau of Statistics

CM Conflict Management

CNP Chitwan National Park

DNPWC Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

HH Households

HWC Human Wildlife Conflict

IUCN International Union of Nature Conservation

KCA Kanchenjunga Conservation Area

KM Kilo-meter

KTWR Koshi-Tappu Wildlife Reserve

MS Micro-soft

NP National Park

NR Natural Resource

NRM Natural Resource Management

PWR Parsa Wildlife Reserve

SBZUC Shuklaphanta Buffer Zone User Committee

SWR Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve

TOR Term of Reference

TU Tribhuvan University

VDC Village Development Committee

WR Wildlife Reserve

WWF World Wildlife Fund