

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



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Recommendation letter

The thesis entitled **Human-Wildlife Conflict in Shukalphanta Wildlife Reserve: A Case Study of Beldandi VDC, Kanchanpur District, Nepal** has been prepared by **Nabin Chandra Bhatt** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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Approval Letter

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 of 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 or 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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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