Project Update: August 2017

1.   Social Survey:

We consulted local park authorities, stakeholders, and members of Buffer Zone User Groups and village leaders to select 10 village settlements for data collection. Group discussions with the villagers, meetings with authorities were conducted for selecting the 10 major villages with highest number of human-wildlife conflict cases.

2.   Field Survey:

GPS locations of the sites where elephants, tiger, rhinoceros and leopard caused the human casualty (either Injured or killed) within the village, in and around the national park we also collected data from the eight villages among the selected 10 villages. GPS locations from two VDCs are yet to be collected as the cases were many in number. Details on the time, location of the conflict incident, including the age, sex and address of the person suffered with the incident and the species causing incident were also noted. Now, we are extracting ecological, anthropogenic and environmental co-variates of the conflict locations using GIS tools to map the

Collecting GPS locations of the incident sites

conflict risk maps, which we want to pilot as a tool to mitigate human-wildlife conflict.

3.   Outreach Campaigns

We also organised an awareness rally and school teaching programmes in schools in buffer zone area adjoin the Bardiya National Park. In addition to the teaching programme we also organised a drawing competition in Shree Jagdamba Higher Secondary School. Students from grade 7-10 participated and crafted their drawings on the topic of HWC. The objective of this activity was educate students about the importance of survival of these animals for our existence.

Students participating in awareness rally

Left: With students of Jagdamba Higher Secondary School. Right: School teaching program.