Final Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Saurav Lamichhane
Project Title	Human-leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Conflict Evaluation and conservation outreach in and around major conflicted districts of Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal
Application ID	32618-1
Date of this Report	27 June, 2022

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Collect Information on spatial-temporal patterns of Human Leopard Conflict (HLC).				Human-leopard conflict (HLC)data from past 3 years (2017-2020) were compiled from division forest office compensation records and CAMC's records. Based on compiled records of HLC, field visits were carried out and detailed inquiries were done about the incidents. We did questionnaires; a total of 32 (eight deaths and 24 injury cases involving leopard from the project location). Similarly, we did a questionnaire survey of 274 households who lost their livestock from leopard attack. The whole project location was divided in to 4 x 4 km grid. A total of 12 landscape predictors were compiled (Table 2) and analysis was done using two methods: 1. GLMs with binomial distribution (presence of conflicts-1, absence of conflicts-0) and 2. with Poisson distribution (grid wise count of conflict incidences).
Map out HLC hotspots areas.				Leopard livestock predation risk map was prepared using the function Kernel density estimation (KDE) in Arc GIS 10.5.
Understanding perception of local people towards common leopard conservation and HLC.				The questionnaire survey was carried out regarding knowledge of leopard, human-leopard interactions, perception towards leopard conservation, time and month of the attack on humans and livestock and activity during attack with the victims and their family.
Aware local people and school children on leopard conservation and HLC mitigation measures				Students from selected 10 schools from three districts were sensitised and trained about leopard behaviour and leopard handling during encounter and motivated to raise the awareness

				among their families. Two signage hoarding boards were prepared and installed in two different HLC sensitive locations. 200 posters and 200 leaflets were prepared and distributed to the local people of the project area.

2. Describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a). Community sensitization and awareness

Altogether, eight schools were selected from three districts covering more than 500 students. Students were sensitised and trained about leopard behaviour and leopard handling during encounter and motivated to raise the awareness among their families. They were also provided with information about dos and don'ts during the encounter and ecological importance of leopard. We also disseminate information about wildlife relief guidelines provided by the government to the students.

Similarly, two signage hoarding boards were prepared and installed in two different HLC sensitive locations (Kaski district, near Pokhara zoological society and Lamjung districts, near Bujhung Conservation offices). Also, we distributed hoarding boards in two different schools (Bidya Jyoti Secondary School, Sundarbajar, Lamjung and Shree Amarsidha Namuna Secondary School, Begnas, Pokhara, Nepal) so that they could install them on their school premise. In hoarding board, we included the information about dos and don'ts during the encounter, site-specific techniques and tips to escape leopard attack. We also provide the information on the hoarding board of relief guidelines that the government provides in case of leopard attacks on humans or livestock.

Beside this, we also distributed the awareness materials such as posters and leaflets on leopard conservation prepared in Nepali language to the local people and herders. Now, local people, including the herders, know about the compensation scheme provided by the governments in cases of leopard attack on humans or livestock.

Figure 1 (Left) Installation of Hoarding board at HLC sites, (Right) Distribution of hoarding board to school committee

Figure 2 Some glimpses of conservation awareness program to school children

b). Information collected on spatial-temporal pattern of HLC and map out hotspot's areas:

HLC is a widespread problem in most protected areas of Nepal. Limited research focused on conflict of single species and conducted a study that focused on livestock predation by common leopard.

To understand the nature and extent of HLC, data were compiled from division forest office compensation records and Conservation Area Management Committee (CAMC) records. Altogether, we visited three division forest offices (Myagdi, Kaski, and Lamjung) and four conservation unit offices (Lwang, Ghandruk, Sikles, and Bujhung) in the project location. Due to lack of proper documentation of the data in most of the offices, we could only manage to collect the data from past 3 years (2017-2020). The data was categorised into two types: a) attacks on humans (death and injury); and b) livestock depredation by leopards. Based on compiled records of HLC, field visits were carried out and detailed inquiries done about the incidents. We did investigate a total of 32 events (eight deaths and 24 injury cases by leopard from the project location). Similarly, we did a questionnaire survey of 274 households from three districts, who lost their livestock form leopard attack.

Figure 3 Glimpse of questionnaire Survey carried out in project location

Table 1 Characteristics of Victims attacks by common leopard between 2017-2020 in three districts (Myagdi, Lamjung, and Kaski

Variables	Variables components	Death	Injury
Age	>15	4	5
	15-24	1	7
	25-44	0	5
	45-64	2	4
	64+	1	3

Education	Illiterate Literate Primary Secondary or above	4 2 1 1	8 6 4 6
Sex	Male Female	6 2	14 10
Caste/ethnicity	BCT (Brahmin, Chhetri, and Thakuri) Janjati (Ethnic communities of hills) Dalit (under-privileged cast)	2 4 2	6 12 6

Predation on livestock by common leopard is also a major problem in hilly areas of Nepal. In this project we analysed different habitat metrics to know the role of different landscape predictors for predicting livestock predation by leopards. We divided the whole project location in to 4 x 4 km grid. We compiled 12 landscape predictors (Table 2). We ran GLMs with binomial distribution (presence of conflicts-1, absence of conflicts-0) and also with Poisson distribution (grid wise count of conflict incidences). At the end, we also prepared leopard livestock predation risk map using the function Kernel density estimation (KDE) in Arc GIS 10.5.

Table 2 Major predictor variables considered for spatial analysis in the project sites

Types of variables	**Predictor variable**	**Abbreviation**	**Unit**	**Range**	**Source**
Habitat Variables	Area of agricultural land Area of bare ground Area of forests Area of grassland Area of shrub land Distance to protected area	AAL ABG AF AGL ASL DPA	m^2 m^2 m^2 m2 m^2 meter (m)	0-3177300 0-12706300 0-15947900 0-2214600 0-15072200 0-42554.9	(ESRI, 2020)
Water	Area of water bodies River length	AWB RL	m^2 meter (m)	0-2974900 0-14483.10	(DFRS Nepal, 2020)
Human Influence and Infrastructure	Built-up Area Length of road	BA LR	m^2 meter (m)	0-14301000 0-107248.5	OCHA Nepal, 2017
Topography	Slope Elevation		(◦) meter (m)	2.15-51.9 415.1-7420.4	DFRS Nepal, 2020

Table 3 GLM model with binomial structure

Variables	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Z value**	**Pr(>|z|)**
(Intercept)	-2.162e+00	1.027e+00	-2.106	0.035242 *
LR	-1.006e-07	9.766e-06	-0.010	0.991783
RA	9.775e-05	5.523e-05	1.770	0.076765.
Slope	-6.446e-02	3.027e-02	-2.130	0.033181 *
DP	-3.669e-05	1.831e-05	-2.003	0.045170 *
Elevation	8.964e-05	2.133e-04	0.420	0.674329
AF	1.993e-07	5.697e-08	3.498	0.000468 ***
AGL	-9.500e-07	1.363e-06	-0.697	0.485675
AAL	7.143e-07	2.991e-07	2.389	0.016912 *
ASL	6.178e-08	6.898e-08	0.896	0.370471
BA	2.587e-07	1.107e-07	2.337	0.019440 *
ABG	-4.861e-07	4.898e-07	-0.992	0.320977
AWB	2.127e-07	6.359e-07	0.334	0.738021

Table 4 GLM model with Poisson structure

Variables	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Z value**	**Pr(>|z|)**
(Intercept)	-1.699e+00	6.071e-01	-2.799	0.005124 **
LR	7.461e-06	4.541e-06	1.643	0.100403
RA	4.223e-05	2.360e-05	1.789	0.073588.
Slope	-1.663e-02	1.364e-02	-1.219	0.222662
DP	-4.211e-05	1.034e-05	-4.071	4.68e-05 ***
Elevation	-4.158e-05	1.139e-04	-0.365	0.715113
AF	1.436e-07	3.056e-08	4.698	2.62e-06 ***
AGL	1.509e-07	5.067e-07	0.298	0.765896
AAL	3.446e-07	1.010e-07	3.413	0.000643 ***
ASL	3.324e-08	3.751e-08	0.886	0.375491
BA	1.229e-07	4.444e-08	2.766	0.005672 **
ABG	-6.164e-07	3.298e-07	-1.869	0.061647.
AWB	1.192e-07	1.894e-07	0.629	0.529195

This study is the first study from Annapurna Conservation Area where spatial extent of livestock predation by leopard is reported. Results shows that forest areas, agricultural lands and built-up areas areas are positively associated with livestock predation while slope and distance to protected areas are negatively associated with the livestock predation. Probability of livestock depredation by common leopard increased with the decrease in slope and distance from protected areas.

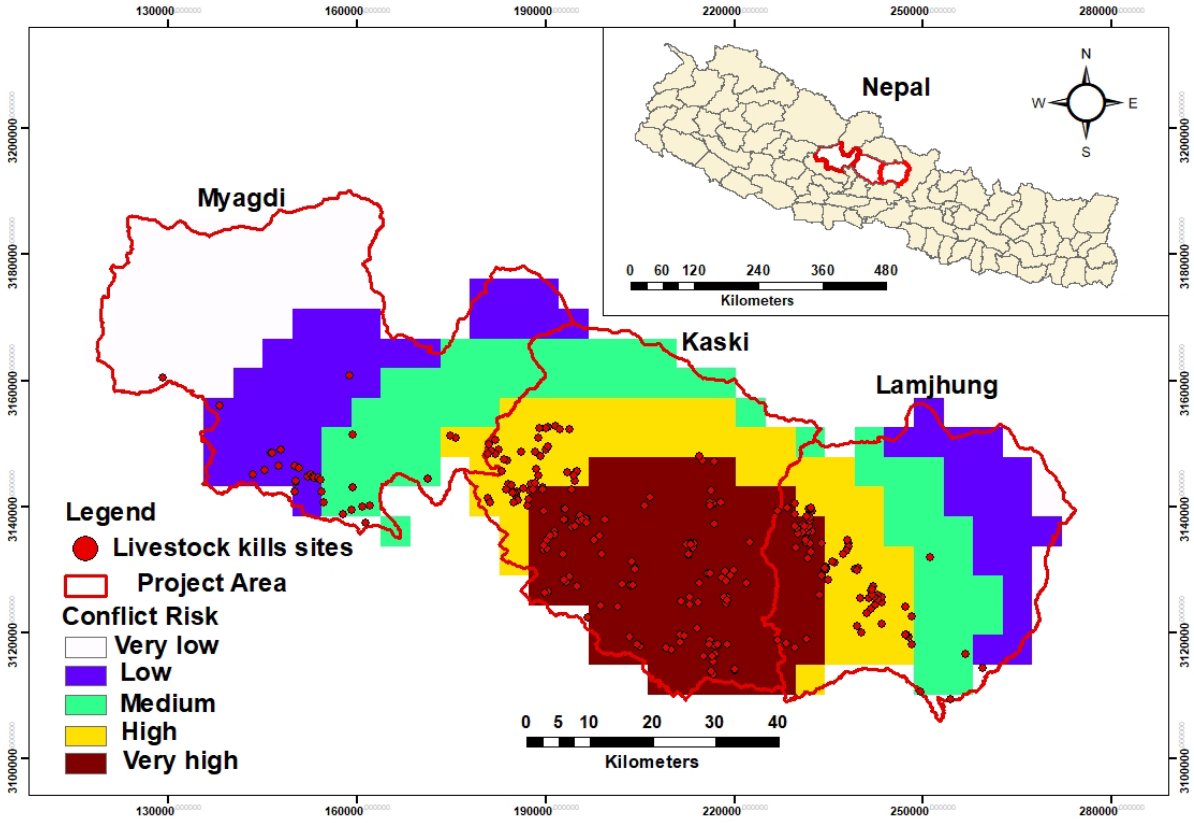


Figure 4 Leopard livestock predation risk map

c). Finding dissemination workshop and final results of the project distribution to concerned offices:

We conducted two workshops to disseminate the final results of the projects. Beside this, we also distributed the results of the project to division forest offices and conservation unit offices situated in three districts (Myagdi, Lamjung and Kaski). The first workshop was conducted in Kaski districts at the office of Pokhara Zoological Park and the second workshop was conducted at Bujhung conservation unit office.

Figure 5 (A) Meeting conducted at Kaski DFO, (B)Meeting with the staff of Bujhung conservation unit regarding the project findings.

Figure 6 Workshop to the local communities in collaboration with Pokhara Zoological Park

3. Explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

Conflicts between humans and common leopard have been a major challenge, especially in mid-hills of Nepal. Every year, mass killing of livestock by leopard causes major economic losses to the local people and herders. One of the major activities of our project is to do questionnaire survey with the victims. During the questionnaire survey, some people reacted positively, and some people reacted indecently. Some victims also show us high level of aggression.

While finding out the reason for victim's aggression, we came to know that sometimes researchers went to their area for interview and they assured them that they would come again with monetary compensation, but never returned. Similarly, there were lots of visitors visiting their house and asking the same question about the incidents made them irritated as well as opened their forgotten memory again. These are some unforeseen difficulties for us to accomplish our study. They also told that the compensation process from the government to the victims is cumbersome. Victims are not able to get the amount on time due to administrative hurdles. Therefore, the accuracy and rapidness of verification of damages, transparent and swift payment mechanism from government body is necessary. Beside this, due to the project leader's knowledge of working in remote areas, no other unforeseen difficulties were faced.

4. Describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project.

We followed a participatory approach so that different local stakeholders were involved throughout the execution of the project. During the questionnaire survey, and finding the victims houses, we had help from field level forest officials. We also had help from local herders of the villages as a field guides during the questionnaire survey. They were provided with certain number of allowances for helping as a guide during questionnaire survey.

Similarly, about 500 students were sensitised and trained about leopard behaviour and leopard handling during the encounter. In the finding dissemination workshop, there is also participation of community forest user groups and conservation area management committee members. They were happy and made a positive response about the project work and also encourage us to bring more conservation awareness programme in the project area. We have been greatly thanked by the villagers that we visited.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Of course, I have planned to continue study regarding common leopard ecology (diet analysis and habitat occupancy) along with conservation awareness and conflict mitigation program specially focused to local herders of the Annapurna Conservation Area.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

We already conducted two workshops to disseminate the final results of the projects. Beside this, we also distributed the results of the project to division forest offices and conservation unit offices situated in three districts (Myagdi, Lamjung and Kaski). Apart from this, hard copy of this report will also be distributed to Department of forest (DOF) and Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC).

We are also currently preparing manuscripts to be published in a peer reviewed journal mainly on the topic 'Understanding drivers of human-leopard conflicts in an around Annapurna Conservation Area.' Beside this, if there is any workshop meeting and conferences about HLC, we will be there to share our results with all the interested people.

7. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Common leopards are highly opportunistic animals that commonly consume domestic prey when they are available. There is no comprehensive study on the status, habitat occupancy, diet composition from the project location. Moreover, strengthening the capacity of local herders (who are mostly affected groups due to human-leopard conflicts) through different conservation workshop, awareness education and incentives measures is necessary in the project area. So, the important next steps are as follows:

1. Completing the manuscript and submit it to the peer reviewed journal.

2. Plan and develop project proposal to conduct study on diet composition, habitat occupancy and awareness programme (specially focused to local herders) from the project location.

3. Discuss with government bodies in working towards development of HLC mitigation and management plan.

8. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, the logo of The Rufford Foundation was used in most of the activities related to this project. In all the educational material (poster, leaflet, hoarding board, during the talks, workshop and results dissemination activities) produced during the project has the RF logo on the front.

9. Provide a full list of all the members of your team and their role in the project.

Below are the details of the people who directly involved in my project:

Tank Rawal- M.Sc. in natural resource management from Kathmandu Forestry College. Major role: Conflict data collection and questionnaire survey, conservation outreach program, helping in finding dissemination workshop and data analysis.

Sandhya Dhakal: Studying M.Sc. in General forestry at Agriculture and Forestry University. Major role: School education, questionnaire preparation and data analysis.

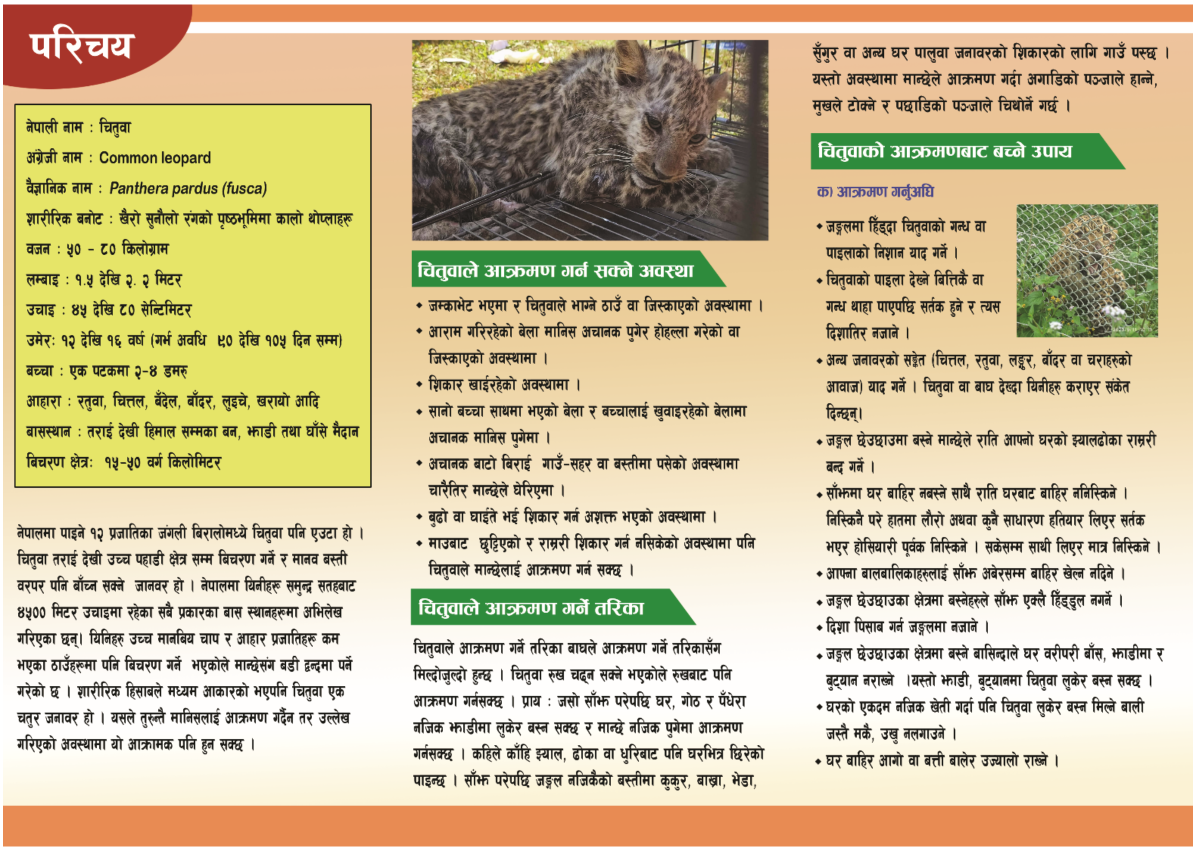
Including our team, Divya Bhattarai helped us in questionnaire preparation and school education; Binay Adhikarii (Manager at Pokhara Zoological Society) helped us in conducting finding dissemination workshop; Bikram Gautam (Ranger at Myagdi districts helped us during questionnaire survey and conservation awareness program; Manoj Subedi helped us during questionnaire survey and school education activities at Lamjhung districts; Hikmat Gurung, Nar bahadur Rai, Nigma lama, Gore Magar (Local herders) helped us during questionnaire survey and conservation awareness program at Sikles, Bujhung, Lwang and Ghandruk.

10. Any other comments?

I would like to thank The Rufford Foundation for all the support to conduct this project. Through this project, a new dimension for the common leopard conservation and HLC mitigation and conservation awareness programme has commenced. We will continue working on both ecological and conservation awareness of the common leopard, so that the species are kept safe in their habitats and co-existence between human and leopard can be promoted. I am also thankful to DNPWC and DOF for providing permission letter to conduct this research.

The project was affected by the COVID pandemic. Due to complete lockdown in the country, the project time increased by 6 months. However, the grants were actively utilised as per the proposed activities.

Figure 4 Sample of Poster



परिचय

नेपाली नाम : चितुवा
अंग्रेजी नाम : Common leopard
वैज्ञानिक नाम : *Panthera pardus (fusca)*
शारीरिक बनोट : खैरो सुनौलो रंगको पृष्ठभूमिमा कालो थोप्लाहरू
वजन : ५० - ८० किलोग्राम
लम्बाइ : १.५ देखि २. २ मिटर
उचाइ : ४५ देखि ८० सेन्टिमिटर
उमेर: १२ देखि १६ वर्ष (गर्भ अवधि ९० देखि १०५ दिन सम्म)
बच्चा : एक पटकमा २-४ डमरु
आहारा : रतुवा, चित्तल, बँदेल, बाँदर, लुइचे, खरायो आदि
बासस्थान : तराई देखी हिमाल सम्मका बन, झाडी तथा घाँसे मैदान
बिचरण क्षेत्र: १५-५० वर्ग किलोमिटर

नेपालमा पाइने १२ प्रजातिका जंगली बिरालोमध्ये चितुवा पनि एउटा हो । चितुवा तराई देखी उच्च पहाडी क्षेत्र सम्म बिचरण गर्ने र मानव बस्ती वरपर पनि बाँच्न सक्ने जानवर हो । नेपालमा यिनीहरू समुन्द्र सतहबाट ४५00 मिटर उचाइमा रहेका सबै प्रकारका बास स्थानहरूमा अभिलेख गरिएका छन्। यिनिहरु उच्च मानविय चाप र आहार प्रजातिहरू कम भएका ठाउँहरूमा पनि बिचरण गर्ने भएकोले मान्छेसंग बडी द्वन्दमा पर्ने गरेको छ । शारीरिक हिसाबले मध्यम आकारको भएपनि चितुवा एक चतुर जनावर हो । यसले तुरुन्तै मानिसलाई आक्रमण गर्दैन तर उल्लेख गरिएको अवस्थामा यो आक्रामक पनि हुन सक्छ ।

चितुवाले आक्रमण गर्न सक्ने अवस्था

- जम्काभेट भएमा र चितुवाले भाग्ने ठाउँ वा जिस्काएको अवस्थामा ।
- आराम गरिरहेको बेला मानिस अचानक पुगेर होहल्ला गरेको वा जिस्काएको अवस्थामा ।
- शिकार खाईरहेको अवस्थामा ।
- सानो बच्चा साथमा भएको बेला र बच्चालाई खुवाइरहेको बेलामा अचानक मानिस पुगेमा ।
- अचानक बाटो बिराई गाउँ-सहर वा बस्तीमा पसेको अवस्थामा चारैतिर मान्छेले घेरिएमा ।
- बुढो वा घाईते भई शिकार गर्न अशक्त भएको अवस्थामा ।
- माउबाट छुट्टिएको र राम्ररी शिकार गर्न नसिकेको अवस्थामा पनि चितुवाले मान्छेलाई आक्रमण गर्न सक्छ ।

चितुवाले आक्रमण गर्ने तरिका

चितुवाले आक्रमण गर्ने तरिका बाघले आक्रमण गर्ने तरिकासँग मिल्दोजुल्दो हुन्छ । चितुवा रुख चढ्न सक्ने भएकोले रुखबाट पनि आक्रमण गर्नसक्छ । प्राय : जसो साँझ परेपछि घर, गोठ र पँधेरा नजिक झाडीमा लुकेर बस्न सक्छ र मान्छे नजिक पुगेमा आक्रमण गर्नसक्छ । कहिले काँहि झ्याल, ढोका वा धुरिबाट पनि घरभित्र छिरेको पाइन्छ । साँझ परेपछि जङ्गल नजिकैको बस्तीमा कुकुर, बाख्रा, भेडा, सुँगुर वा अन्य घर पालुवा जनावरको शिकारको लागि गाउँ पस्छ । यस्तो अवस्थामा मान्छेले आक्रमण गर्दा अगाडिको पञ्जाले हान्ने, मुखले टोक्ने र पछाडिको पञ्जाले चिथोर्ने गर्छ ।

चितुवाको आक्रमणबाट बच्ने उपाय

क) आक्रमण गर्नुअघि

- जङ्गलमा हिँड्दा चितुवाको गन्ध वा पाइलाको निशान याद गर्ने ।
- चितुवाको पाइला देख्ने बित्तिकै वा गन्ध थाहा पाएपछि सर्तक हुने र त्यस दिशातिर नजाने ।
- अन्य जनावरको सङ्केत (चित्तल, रतुवा, लङ्गुर, बाँदर वा चराहरुको आवाज) याद गर्ने । चितुवा वा बाघ देख्दा यिनीहरु कराएर संकेत दिन्छन्।
- जङ्गल छेउछाउमा बस्ने मान्छेले राति आफ्नो घरको झ्यालढोका राम्ररी बन्द गर्ने ।
- साँझमा घर बाहिर नबस्ने साथै राति घरबाट बाहिर ननिस्किने । निस्किनै परे हातमा लौरो अथवा कुनै साधारण हतियार लिएर सर्तक भएर होसियारी पूर्वक निस्किने । सकेसम्म साथी लिएर मात्र निस्किने ।
- आफ्ना बालबालिकाहरुलाई साँझ अबेरसम्म बाहिर खेल्न नदिने ।
- जङ्गल छेउछाउका क्षेत्रमा बस्नेहरुले साँझ एक्लै हिँड्डुल नगर्ने ।
- दिशा पिसाब गर्न जङ्गलमा नजाने ।
- जङ्गल छेउछाउका क्षेत्रमा बस्ने बासिन्दाले घर वरीपरी बाँस, झाडीमा र बुट्यान नराख्ने ।यस्तो झाडी, बुट्यानमा चितुवा लुकेर बस्न सक्छ ।
- घरको एकदम नजिक खेती गर्दा पनि चितुवा लुकेर बस्न मिल्ने बाली जस्तै मकै, उखु नलगाउने ।
- घर बाहिर आगो वा बत्ती बालेर उज्यालो राख्ने ।

Figure 5 Sample of front side of leaflet

ख) आक्रमण गर्ने अवस्थामा

- आत्मरक्षाको लागी आक्रमण गर्नु अघि नै चितुवाले बाघले जसरी गर्जने, कान लपक्क सुताउने, जमिनमा दबेर बस्ने र पुच्छर जोड्ने यताउता हल्लाउने गर्छ ।
- मध्यम आकारको हुने हुँदा यसले हत्तपत्त वयस्क मान्छेलाई आक्रमण गर्दैन तर आइहाल्यो भने हात माथि उठाएर (हातमा झोला वा अन्य सामान भए आझ प्रभावकारी हुन्छ) जोड-जोडले हल्ला गर्ने ।यसो गर्दा मान्छेको आकार अझै ठुलो देखेर चितुवा डराएर भाग्न सक्छ ।
- चितुवाले आफुजति नै भारी शिकार बोकेर रुख सजिलै चढ्न सक्ने तथा रुखमा बाँदर समात्न सक्ने जीव हो । त्यसकारण आक्रमण गर्न आउँदा रुख चढ्नु उपयुक्त हुँदैन ।
- हातमा लौरो छ भने भुँइमा वा रुखमा बजार्दै जोड-जोडले हो-हल्ला गर्ने ।

ग) आक्रमण गरीसकेपछि

- साथमा लौरो छ भने जोडले चितुवाको नाकमा प्रहार गर्ने ।
- चितुवाले पछाडीको पञ्जाले पेटतिर चिथोर्न सक्ने हुने हुँदा आफ्नो टाउको र घाँटी जोगाउनुको साथै भुँइमा डल्लो परी खुट्टाले पेटलाइ जोगाउने प्रयास गर्ने ।
- मान्छेले आक्रमण गरेको थाहा पाउने बित्तिकै यो खबर नजिकको गाउँहरुमा पनि यथाशिघ्र पठाउने, साथै वडा कार्यलय, डिभिजन वन कार्यलय, निकुञ्ज, आरक्ष, प्रहरी कार्यालय साथै बन उपभोक्ता समितिलाई खबर गर्ने ।

घ) घाइते भएमा प्राथमिक उपचार

- चितुवाको आक्रमणबाट शरीरको कुनै भागमा रगत बगेको छ भने रोक्ने काम गर्नुहोस् ।
- कुनै अंगभङ्ग भएको छ भने त्यस अंगलाई सुरक्षित राख्नुहोस् ।
- सकेसम्म सवारी साधनमा राखी प्राथमिक उपचार केन्द्र वा नजिकको अस्पताल पुर्याउनुहोस् ।

वन्यजन्तुबाट हुने क्षतिको राहत सहयोग निर्देशिका, २०६९
(तेस्रो संशोधन, २०७५) को प्रवधानहरू

वन्यजन्तुहरु जस्तैः हात्ती, गैंडा, बाघ, भालु, चितुवा, हिउँ चितुवा, ध्वाँसे चितुवा, ब्वाँसो, जंगली कुकुर, अर्ना, मगर गोही, अजिंगर र गौरीगाईबाट देहायको क्षति भएको अवस्थामा निम्न बामोजिम राहत सहयोगको ब्यवस्था रहेको छ । सोको लगी पिडित वा हकवालाले ३५ दिन भित्र सम्बधित निकायमा निवेदन दिनु पर्छ ।

मानवीय क्षति

- समान्य घाईतेलाई रु २0,000 सम्म औषधी उपचार खर्च दिने ।
- सख्त घाईतेलाई रु २,00,000/- र सो भन्दा बढी खर्च लाग्ने भएमा सरकारी अस्पतालमा उपचार गराई सोही अस्पतालको सिफारिसमा सम्पुर्ण उपचार खर्च नेपाल सरकारले बहोर्ने ।
- मानिसको मृत्यु भएमा मृतक को आश्रित परिवारलाई रु १0,00,000/- राहत रकम दिने ।

पशुधनको क्षति (बिमा रकम कटाएर)

- वयस्क भैंसी, गोरु, उन्नत गाई, साँढेको मृत्यु भएमा बढीमा रु ३0,000 सम्म राहत दिने ।
- अन्य पशुवस्तुको मृत्यु भएमा प्रेषित कागजात र सिफारिसका आधारमा बढीमा रु १0,000/- सम्म राहत दिने ।

घर, गोठ, र खाधान्न बाली क्षति

- प्रेषित कागजात र सिफारिसका आधारमा बढीमा रु १0,000/- सम्म राहत दिने ।

राहत रकम प्राप्त गर्न चाहिने कागजातहरु

पिडित/हकवालाको निवेदन, सम्भव भएसम्म मृतक/पिडितको फोटो, मृत्यु दर्ताको प्रमाणपत्र, घटनास्थलको सर्जमिन मुचुल्का, मृत्युको हकमा पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट, प्रहरी प्रतिवेदन, घटना घटेको बन वा मध्यवर्ती उपभोक्ता समिति को सिफारिस, सम्बधित नगर/ गाउँ पालिकाको सिफारिस, नाता प्रमाणित (मृतक को हकमा), उपचार गरेको अस्पताल वा संस्थाको सिफारिस, पशु वा कृषि सेवा सम्वन्धित प्राविधिक को मूल्याङ्कन र जग्गाधनी प्रमाण पुर्जा ।

सन्दर्भ: डिभिजन वन कार्यलय, नवलपुर
राष्ट्रिय प्रकृति संरक्षण कोष, चितवन

चितुवा बाट हुन सक्ने खतरा र जोगिने उपाय

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Figure 6 Sample of back side of Leaflet

Figure 7 Sample of hoarding board

Some photographs from the field


चितुवा बाट हुन सक्ने खतरा