

Project Update: August 2018

Social Survey:

After having collected all the cases of human casualties by elephant, tiger and rhino inside the park area and also in the buffer zone of Bardia National Park we have successfully conducted household survey in 450 households. Altogether 10 human settlements (villages) were surveyed and data regarding human wildlife conflict (e.g., livestock depredation, crop loss, human fatalities) was collected. Data include cases related to livestock depredation by tiger and leopard and crop raiding and house damage by elephant. We have also



Surveyor conducting household survey.

collected data about the compensation received by the villagers from national park authority. Meanwhile we are analyzing complete data to map spatial and temporal patterns of human-wildlife conflict in Bardia National Park.

Data Collection in Khata Corridor:

Khata Corridor is one of our major study site that is a very functional forest in terms of movement of wildlife majorly tiger, rhino, elephant and leopard. Since the corridor is managed by District Forest Office (DFO), Bardiya and not by national park we co-ordinated with DFO to conduct the survey to locate the cases of human casualties and also other cases of wildlife damage. To locate exact spot where animals caused human casualties we used local guides and CBAPUs (Community Based Anti-Poaching Units) from the area itself.



Human casualties inside the forest.

We also conducted Household surveys for collecting data like we did in other human settlements in the buffer zone areas.

Workshop:

We conducted a wildlife photography workshop in Bardia in collaboration with national and local organisations to promote wildlife conservation through photography. A renowned wildlife photographer mentored the whole event. We had local guides and local youths as well as participants from all over

Nepal and India in the event. During the 6-day long workshop all the participants learnt the complex dynamics of forest and its importance. The essence of conserving wildlife for future and the benefits that the locals could enjoy if they conserve the wildlife of their region was taught. Along with it the mentor also taught the fundamentals of wildlife photography and the required ethics and technical knowledge.



The workshop was majorly aimed to motivate young minds in conservation through the medium of photography. Also the local guides were taught the ways to make money through photography so that they are more committed in conservation.

Data Management:

Since a large volume of data has been collected from the field we are now managing the data systematically. The managed data will then after be used for the analysis purposes. The results obtained after the analysis will surely be used to write scientific papers and articles in very near future.