Are corridors good for tigers *Panthera tigris* but bad for people? An assessment of the Khata corridor in Iowland Nepal

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 1 Household survey and interview questions to investigate people's perceptions of tigers *Panthera tigris* and tiger conservation in the Khata corridor linking Bardia National Park in Nepal and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in India.

1. Household survey

A. General info	ormation					
1. Name of resp	pondent:					
2. Age and sex:						
3. Address:						
Ward:	Village:	VDC:	District	: GPS	S Location	:
4. Education:						
Illiterate pre-pr	imary Pri	mary See	condary	Higher second	lary U	Iniversity
5. Land owned:	With	irrigation:		Without irriga	tion:	
6. Livestock ho	lding					
Cattle/oxen:	Buffalo:	Goats/she	ep:	Boar:	Poultry:	Other:
7. Sources of in	come for live	elihood supp	oort (%)			
Crop: (specify)	Lives	tock:		Employment/	labour:	Other:

8. Has your family suffered any casualties as a result of attacks by tigers or leopards in last 10 years? If yes, please provide information:

From tiger

	Place (GPS)	Month/Year	Sex and age of victim
Injury			
Death			

From leopard

	Place (GPS)	Month/Year	Sex and age of victim
Injury			
Death			

9. Where do you go to collect resources?

	Wood	Fuel	Fodder	Grass	Livestock	Other
		wood			grazing	
National park						
Buffer zone community						
forest						
Community forest						
National forest						
Marginal land						
Own land						
Other						

B. Attitude and tolerance towards losses to tigers and leopards

- 10. Do you like tigers and leopards?
- Yes (conserve) No (eradicate)
- 11. If yes, why do you like them?
- (a) Beautiful species (b) Threatened species (c) Maintains ecosystem
- (d) Religious reasons (e) Revenue from tourism
- 12. If no, why don't you like them?
- (a) Kill livestock (b) Attack people

13. Do you like tigers and leopards to be present in the corridor or community forest?

Yes No

14. I support tiger and leopard conservation even if a family member has been killed or injured in an attack.

- (a) Agree (b) Neutral (c) Disagree
- 15. I support tiger and leopard conservation even if my livestock are killed.
- (a) Agree (b) Neutral (c) Disagree

C. Local people's knowledge of tiger and leopard ecology

- 16. Why do tigers and leopards come out of the forest?
- (a) Insufficient prey in forest (b) They prefer livestock
- (c) Insufficient space to live (d) Don't know

17. How has number of prey species of tigers and leopards changed in the past 5 years?

	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t know
Chital				
Bandel				
Laguna				
Nilghodi				

18. Have sightings of tigers and leopards increased or decreased in the past 5 years?

	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t know
Tiger				
Leopard				

19. When do tigers and leopards come out of the forest?

(a) At night (b) In the evening (c) At mid-day (d) In th	nt (b) In the evening	(c) At mid-day	(d) In the morning
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20. Where do attacks by tigers and leopards on people occur more frequently?

- (a) Inside the park (b) Border of national park and buffer zone
- (c) Buffer zone community forest (d) Village (e) Community forest (f) National forest

D. Conflict management

21. Why are tigers and leopards being killed?

- (a) Retaliation (b) Trade of body parts
- (c) To minimize risk of attacks on livestock and people
- 22. How can we minimize human-tiger and human-leopard conflict?
- (a) Conservation education (b) Monitoring and alarming (c) Compensation for loss
- (d) Protection of livestock
- 23. How can you support tiger and leopard conservation?
- E. Livestock depredation
- 24. Where do you graze your livestock?
- (a) National park (b) Buffer zone community forest/Community forest
- (c) National forest (d) Private land (d) Stall feeding
- 25. Grazing system
- (a) Grazing without herder (b) Grazing with herder

26. Is the livestock shed predation-proof against tigers and leopards?

Yes No

27. Livestock loss by predation in the past 3 years

	Tiger			Leopard		
	Number	When	Where	Number	When	Where
Cow						
Buffalo						
Goat						
Boar						
Poultry						
Other						

F. Compensation

28. Are you getting any compensation for these losses?

Yes No

29. Are you satisfied with the amount of compensation?

Yes No

2. Questionnaire for user committee members

1. Name of respondent:

2. Age and sex:

3. Address: Ward: Village: VDC: District:

4. Name of user committee/group:

5. Education:

Illiterate pre-primary Primary Secondary Higher secondary University

6. Have you heard of any human casualties or loss of livestock as a result of attacks by Bengal tigers or leopards?

Position:

Yes No

7. Have you seen or heard of tigers or leopards being poisoned by livestock carcasses?

Yes No

8. If yes, when and where?

9. Why do tigers and leopards kill livestock? Please rank:

(a) Livestock graze in tiger and leopard habitat

(b) Excessive poaching of tiger and leopard prey species

(c) Tigers and leopards like to eat livestock

(d) Lack of availability of wild prey species

(e) Other (specify)

10. Why are people killed by tigers and leopards? Please rank:

(a) People enter tiger and leopard habitat to collect forest products

(b) Excessive hunting of the species' prey base

(c) Tigers and leopards like the taste of human flesh once they have tasted it

(d) Old tigers and leopards cannot prey on wild prey species

(e) Other (specify)

11. Are there provisions for compensation by the Buffer Zone Management Committee and Khata Coordination Committee against losses to tigers and leopards?

Yes No

12. If so, are people satisfied with this compensation?

Yes No

13. If not, why not?

(a).Too little compensation (b) Long process (c) Poor information flow

14. Does the user committee/group involve itself in solving human-tiger and human-leopard conflict?

Yes No

15. Does the National Park or Forest Department Authority coordinate with user committees to reduce such conflict?

Yes No

16. What are the roles of user committees in minimizing the conflict?

17. Please mention other ways to minimize conflict:

3. Questionnaire for nature guides/tourism entrepreneurs

- 1. Name of respondent:
- 2. Age and sex
- 3. Address: Ward: VDC: District:
- 4. Name of hotel or employer:
- 5. Why do tourists visit in homestays in the Khata or Dalla areas? (Rank 1 to 9)

Tiger; Leopard; Rhinoceros; Elephant; Birds; Forest; Dolphins at Kothiyaghat; Culture; Education and research

6. What are the major threats to tigers and leopards?

7. Have sightings of tigers and leopards increased or decreased in the past 5 years?

	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t know
Tiger				
Leopard				

8. Has the number of prey species of tigers and leopards increased or decreased in the past 5 years?

	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t know
Chital				
Wild boar				
Laguna				
Nilgai				

9. What are the causes of decreases/increases in prey species?

10. What role could nature guides play in mitigating human-tiger and human-leopard conflict?

11. How can human-tiger and human-leopard conflict be minimized?

4. Questionnaire for hattisar (elephant stable) staff/mahouts

Name of respondent:

Age and sex

1. Why do tigers and leopards come out of the forest?

- (a) Insufficient prey in forest (b) They prefer to eat livestock
- (c) Insufficient space to live (d) Don't know

2. Has the number of prey species of tigers and leopards increased or decreased in the past 5 years?

	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t know
Chital				
Bandel				
Laguna				
Nilghodi				

3. Livestock loss and human injury as a result of predation in the past 3 years

	By tiger				By leopard	1		
	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t
				know				know
Cow								
Buffalo								
Goat								
Boar								
Poultry								
Human								
injury								
and								
death								
Other								

4. Crop loss and human injury as a result of predation in the past 3 years

	Elephant			Rhinoceros				
	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t know	Increased	Decreased	Similar	Don`t know
Crop raiding								
Property damage								
Human injury and death								

5. Have you heard of any casualties as a result of attacks by tigers or leopards in the past 10 years? If yes, please provide information:

From tiger

	Place (GPS)	Month/Year	Sex and age of victim
Injury			
Death			

From leopard

	Place (GPS)	Month/Year	Sex and age of victim
Injury			
Death			

6. What are the major threats to tigers and leopards?

7. Have sightings of tigers and leopards increased or decreased in the past 5 years?

	Increasing	Decreasing	Similar	Don't know
Tiger				
Leopard				

8. Causes of decrease/increase:

9. What role could hattisars play in mitigating human-tiger and human-leopard conflict?

10. How can human-tiger and human-leopard conflict be minimized?

5. Questionnaire for protected area managers

Name of respondent:

Age and sex:

1. What types of human-tiger and human-leopard conflict occur outside protected areas? Which is a more serious threat for conservation?

2. How are these conflicts mitigated/minimized?

3. How are problem tigers and leopards managed?

4. Can you suggest better ways of minimizing conflict?

5. What measures can be adopted to increase people's tolerance of losses to tigers and leopards? (Rank 0 for least priority and 4 for highest priority):

Conservation education/awareness

Timely monetary compensation against losses

Effective local participation in management and conservation activities

Implement Integrated Conservation and Development Programmes (ICDPs)

Other (specify)

6. Do you have any record of revenge killing of tigers or leopards? Please give details (number, where, when).

7. How can problem tigers and leopards be managed? (You may choose multiple options.)

(a) Kill (b) Send to zoo (c) Capture and release deep in the forest

(d) Translocate to areas with a lower density of tigers and leopards

8. Have you faced any problems in tiger and leopard conservation as a result of human–tiger and human–leopard conflict? Please specify.

9. How can tigers and leopards be conserved in a better way?

Regulation/Activity	Initiated	Comments		
Establishment of community forests	1990s	To involve local community in conservation & management of forests		
Establishment of buffer zone around park	1996	Regulations regarding grazing of livestock & collection of timber & fuelwood in southern buffer zone extending into Khata		
Watch tower & water hole construction	1997/2010	For crop protection & ecotourism		
Regulation of resource collection (mainly firewood & fodder)	1998	Only dead wood & fodder collection allowed in designated areas for short period		
Fencing & trenching	1998	To protect regeneration from cattle & prevent elephants & rhinoceros from entering cultivated land		
Alternative crop production	1998	To reduce crop damage by wild herbivores		
Grazing regulation	1998/2014	Partly regulated since 1998, prohibited in most of the corridor since 2014		
Conservation education programmes	1998/2014	To raise awareness about wildlife conservation among school children & local communities		
Alternative livelihood & income generation activities	1998/2014	Instalment of biogas, & fish, vegetable & pig farming		
Prohibition of timber cutting	2003/2010	Regulated & prohibited since 2003 & further restricted since 2010 when declared as protected forest		
Native tree seedling plantation	2003	To restore the corridor forest		
Compensation	2007	For damage to people, crops, houses, property & livestock		
Community-based anti-poaching units	2008	Mobilization of local youth to control illegal activities in corridor		
Declaration of protected forest	2010	Provided legal basis for forest & wildlife protection		
Ecotourism & homestay in villages	2010	Established with local guides		
Pasture improvement	2010	For wild ungulates & livestock: seeding in designated patches, controlled burning, & uprooting of invasive species (<i>Lantana camara</i>)		
Insurance scheme	2012	Against damage to people, crops & livestock		
Corral construction	2012	For small stock, mainly against leopards		
Stall feeding programme	2014	To reduce free grazing in corridor		

TABLE S1 Regulations and activities initiated to conserve tigers *Panthera tigris* and other large mammals in the Khata corridor in south-western Nepal (Fig. 1).