

Table 5.2: Livestock Depredation - Suggested Action Guidelines

	Policy level	Community level
Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish livestock depredation monitoring methods for all predators • Establish systematic database for storing records of depredation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify depredation problems and hotspots • Determine appropriate strategies for alleviating conflict. Options include community-managed insurance – compensation scheme, improved livestock husbandry and guarding practices, predator-proofing corrals or livestock pens • Usually, a combination of initiatives is more effective in such conflict management than stand-alone measures. • Identify sources for necessary human resources – materials (community / government / NGOs) • Establish community management structure • Integrate with income generation schemes like wildlife tourism, cottage industry or trophy hunting to provide sustainable revenue stream
Stakeholders:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA Authorities • Wildlife departments • Local government • Livestock or Veterinary department • Agricultural research and training institutions • National planning agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock herders/owners • Village livestock association • NGOs, rural aid organizations
Potential Pitfalls:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost and long term sustainability of resources required to construct or maintain predator proof pens • Difficult to separate scavenging from actual predation • Guard dog breeding programs need rigorous management or their use may be culturally inappropriate (e.g. northern Pakistan) • Livestock insurance usually requires external seed funding & technical assistance over medium to long-term • Logistic difficulties and delays validating claims, especially if payment is made under government managed scheme • Insurance- compensation schemes do not address root causes of depredation (e.g., poor guarding, grazing in prime snow leopard habitat, depletion of natural prey base) • Lack of sufficient labor (at household or community-level) to guard vulnerable livestock 	

<p>Monitoring Protocols/Success Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Numbers of animals lost to predators (as opposed to other sources of mortality like disease)• Number of incidences of depredation (within enclosures and on open range, seasonal pattern)• Number of predators killed in retribution for livestock losses
<p>Education/Public Awareness:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publicize best practice examples of livestock depredation reduction strategies among policy makers and communities with similar concerns