Introduction

- Human–wildlife conflict refers to the interaction between wild animals and people and the resultant negative impact on people or their resources, or wild animals or their habitat.
- It occurs when growing human populations overlap with established wildlife territory, creating reduction of resources or life to some people and/or wild animals.
History

- Human–wildlife conflicts have occurred throughout man’s prehistory and recorded history. Amongst the early forms of human-wildlife conflict is the predation of the ancestors of prehistoric man by a number of predators of the Miocene such as saber-toothed cats, leopards, spotted hyenas amongst others.

- The advent of farming and animal husbandry of the Neolithic Revolution increased the scope of conflict between humans and animals.
- The crops and the produce formed an abundant and easily obtained food source for wild animals.
- The livestock attracted predators which found them an easy source to prey on.