


**Summer Field School [Online] on
 MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Ms. Elmira Sharbafi <i>PhD Candidate</i> Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources Association of Young Conservationists (Damoun) Tehran, Iran Tel: +989113756709 Email: elmirasharbafi@gmail.com</p>
Highest Education	PhD Candidate in Environmental Sciences
Personal Statement	<p>I graduated with a BSc in Natural Resources, with a focus on environmental science. I did my BSc thesis on "ecology and population dynamic of Persian gazelle in Mirzabayloo plain, Golestan National Park. Also, I did my MSc thesis on "Food habits of Persian leopard in different habitats of Golestan National Park". Since 2019 I was accepted as PhD student in Environmental Sciences in Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources and have started my thesis on human-carnivores conflict in Iran.</p> <p>Since 2007 I have been cooperating with Iranian Cheetah Society (ICS) and participated in several projects such as "Status assessment of Eurasian lynx in Anguran protected Area" and "Capacity building of Local Communities to Conserve Persian Leopard in Caucasus Eco-Region, Iran". Meanwhile, I was assisting Association of Young Conservationist (Damoun), an environmental non-profit, in wetland conservation project in western Iran supported by Iranian Wetland Conservation Project (IWCP), and Conservation improvement of Sabzkoh Protected Area by public participation in Chaharmahal Baxtiari Provinc-Zagros and cooperated in preparing GEF SGP Country Program Strategy (CPS) for OP6 and Strategic Support to CCAs (Community Conserved Areas) in Iran in the Framework of GSI supported by Small Grant Program (SGP) UNDP.</p>

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	<p>In addition, I served as a wildlife expert in preparing management plans in several protected areas in Iran. Furthermore, I was a member of project future 4 leopards as lab investigator to analyze leopards' food habits. I hope this course will help me to be better specialist especially as human-carnivore conflict resolution facilitator and would give me more information on mountain ecosystems conservation regarding to different aspects and related complexities.</p>
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	<i>A Review on Human-Carnivores Conflict in Mountainous Ecosystems of Iran</i>
Keywords	Human-wildlife conflict; Carnivore conservation; Public attitude; Socio-economic; Interdisciplinary approach
Abstract (100-300 words)	<p>Human-large carnivores' conflict is increasing in many world regions due to depletion of wild-prey and expansion of human use in wildlife habitats. To mitigate negative impacts of carnivores on human properties, a series of studies have suggested programs such as compensation payments and awareness raising. Changing socio-economic conditions in Iran for four decades, have been changed local people livelihood trends that altered human-carnivore coexistence. Therefore, different groups of stakeholders like wildlife protectionist groups, wildlife managers and NGOs become involved although however, it is unclear how the research community here conduct different factors to examine human-carnivore relations.</p> <p>With literature review and content analysis we perused the current studies of human-large carnivores' conflict in Iran with emphasize on three species Persian leopard (<i>Panthera pardus tulliana</i>, synonym = <i>P.p. saxicolor</i>), grey wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) and Syrian brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>) to characterize the research on human-carnivores' relations according to (1) temporal and geographical distribution (2) ecology, (3) social actors and (4) management actions. With preliminary review of 30 relevant papers in Iran, we found the most studies has been allocated to the Persian leopard in</p>

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	north of the country. Moreover, despite this conflict, these interactions have received very little attention and assessment of public attitudes and perceptions towards the conflict and participatory management actions. Through this analysis, we reveal the underlying biases and key knowledge gaps in human-carnivore relations research in Iran to outline a road map and future research priorities of interdisciplinary socio-psycho-ecological approaches.
More Information (weblinks)	https://ir.linkedin.com/pub/elmira-sharbafi/4b/468/109 www.researchgate.net/profile/Elmira_Sharbafi