

International policy has sought to emphasize and strengthen the link between the conservation of natural ecosystems and human development. Furthermore, international conservation organizations have broadened their objectives beyond nature-based goals to recognize the contribution of conservation interventions in sustaining ecosystem services upon which human populations are dependent. While many indices have been developed to measure various human well-being domains, the strength of evidence to support the effects, both positive and negative, of conservation interventions on human well-being, is still unclear.



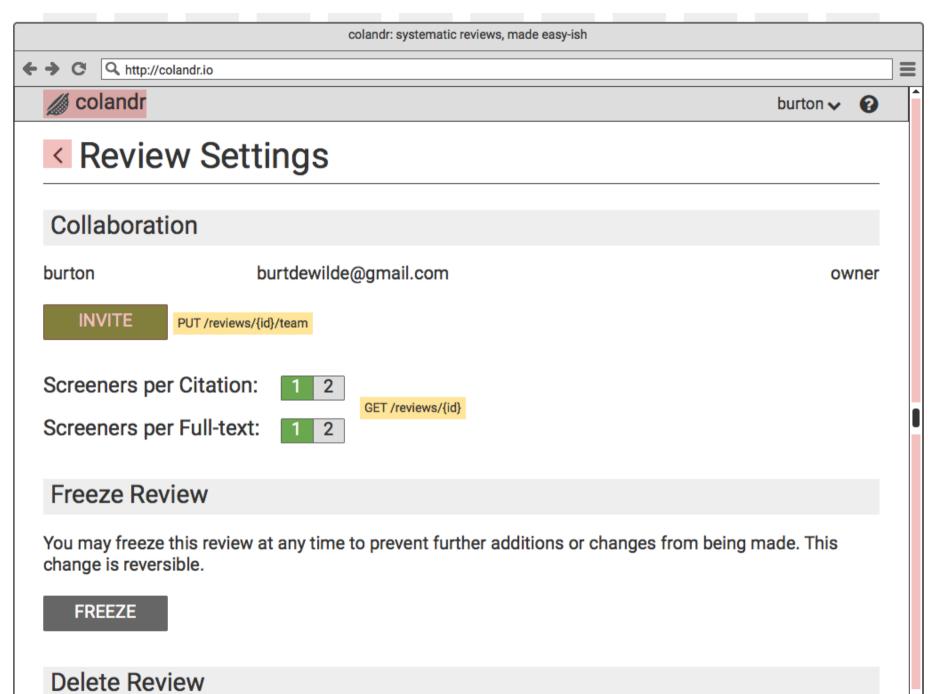
Collaboration

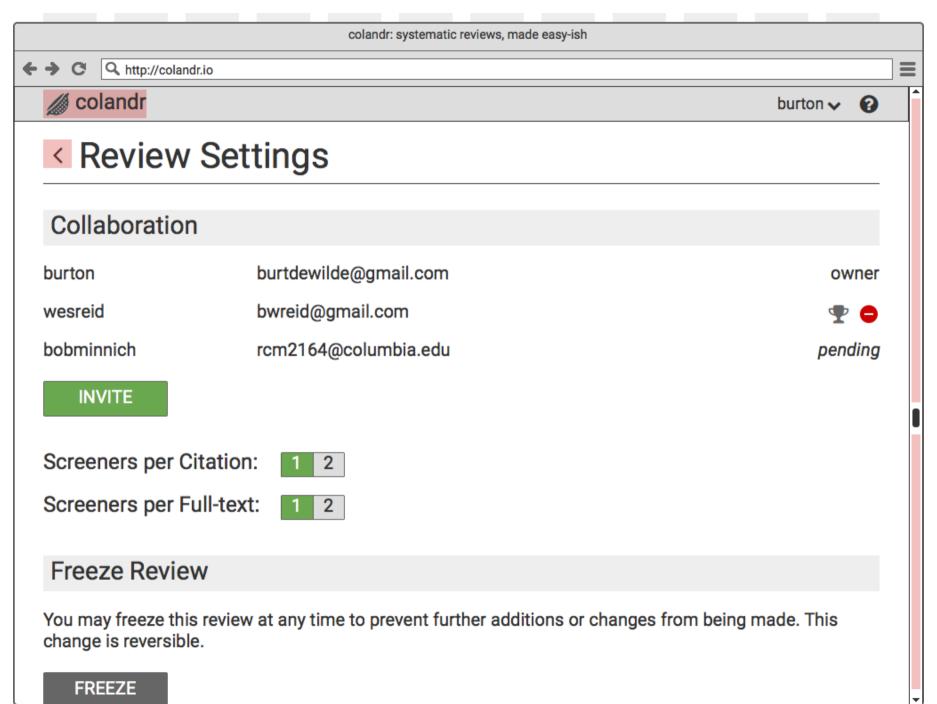
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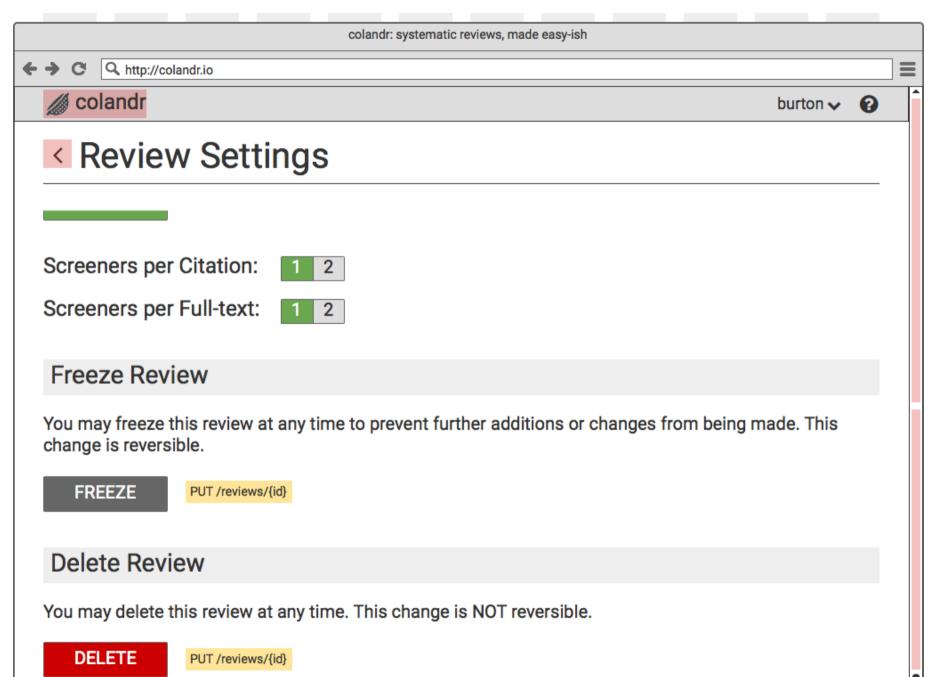
burtdewilde@gmail.com

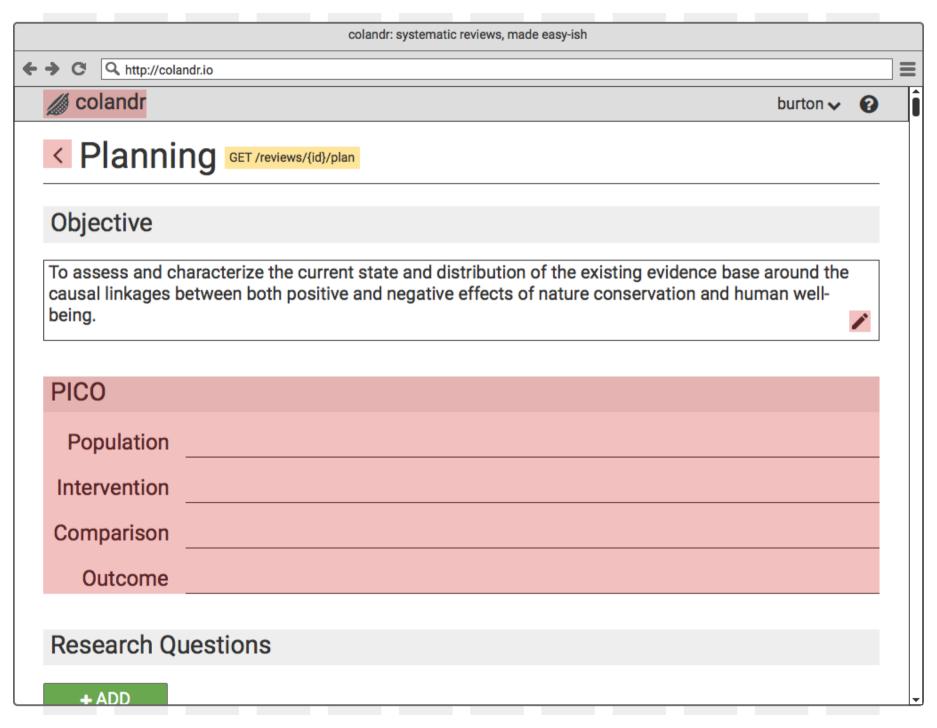
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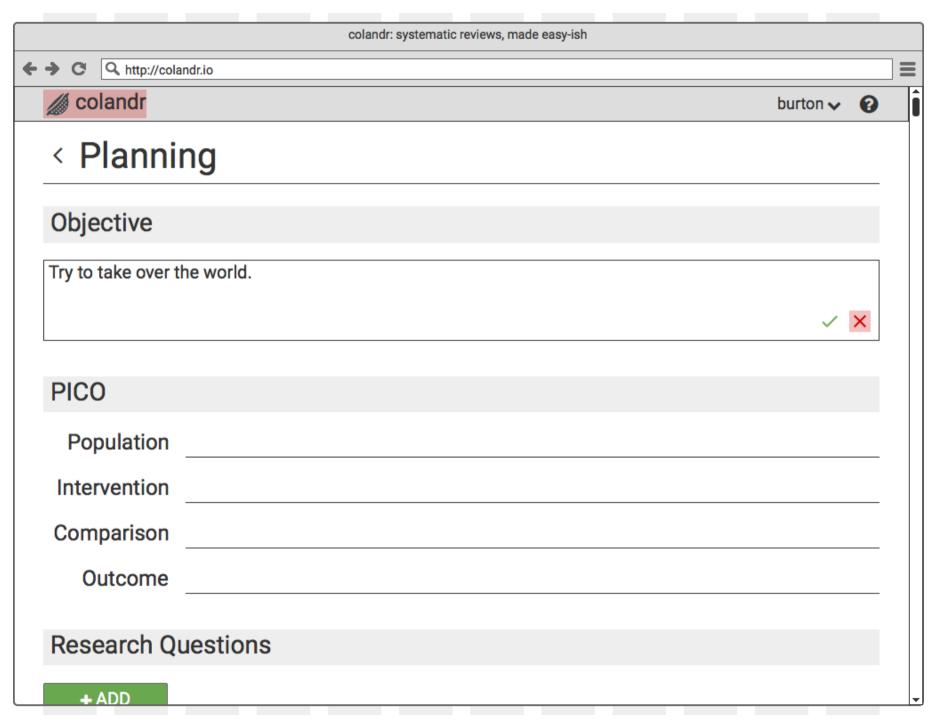
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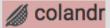






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Planning

Objective

To assess and characterize the current state and distribution of the existing evidence base around the causal linkages between both positive and negative effects of nature conservation and human wellbeing.

PICO

Population Human populations, including individuals, households, communities or nation states in

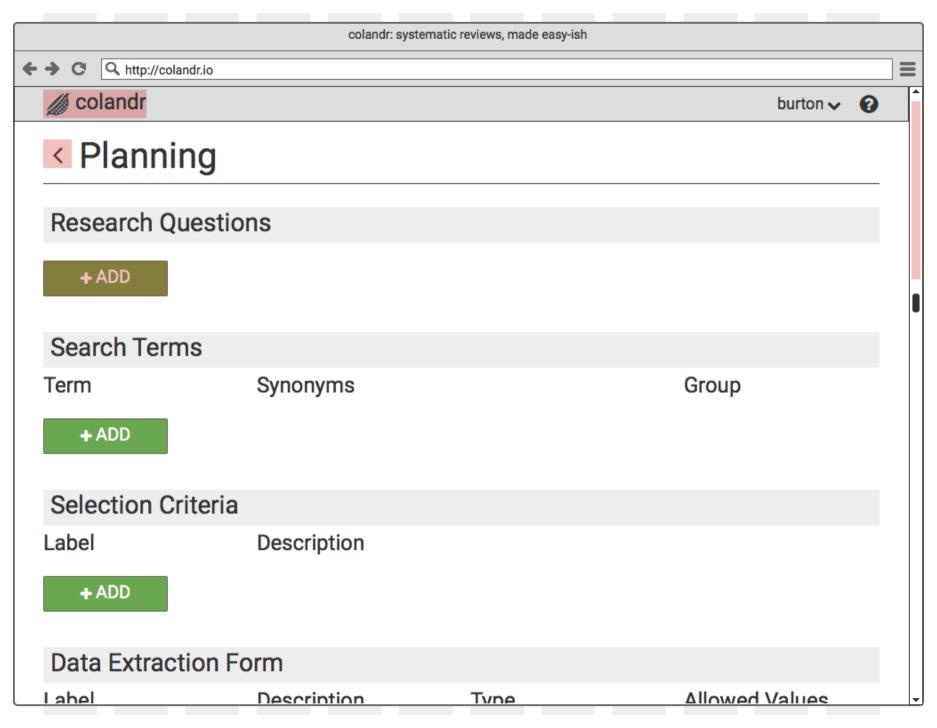
Intervention Adoption or implementation of nature conservation interventions

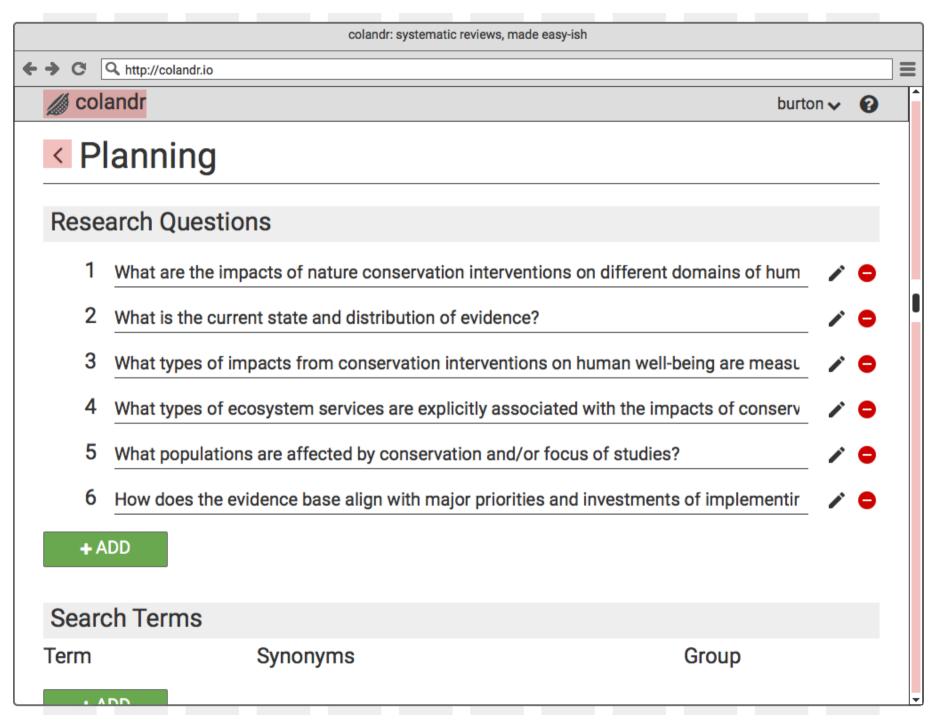
Comparison No use of nature conservation interventions either between sites or groups, or over time

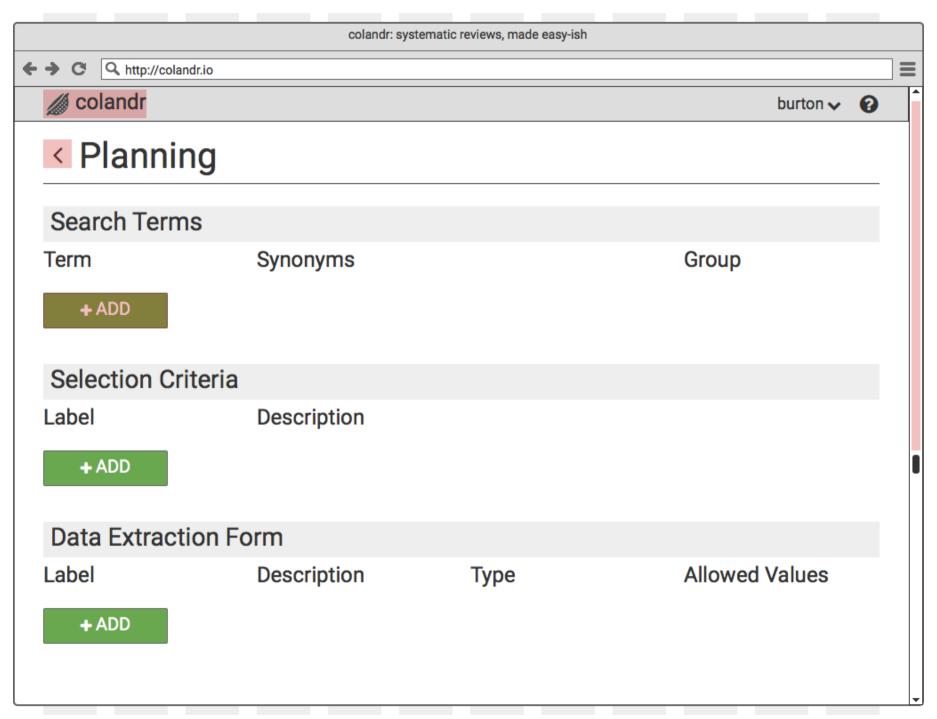
Outcome Positive or negative effects on the multi-dimensional well-being status of human popula

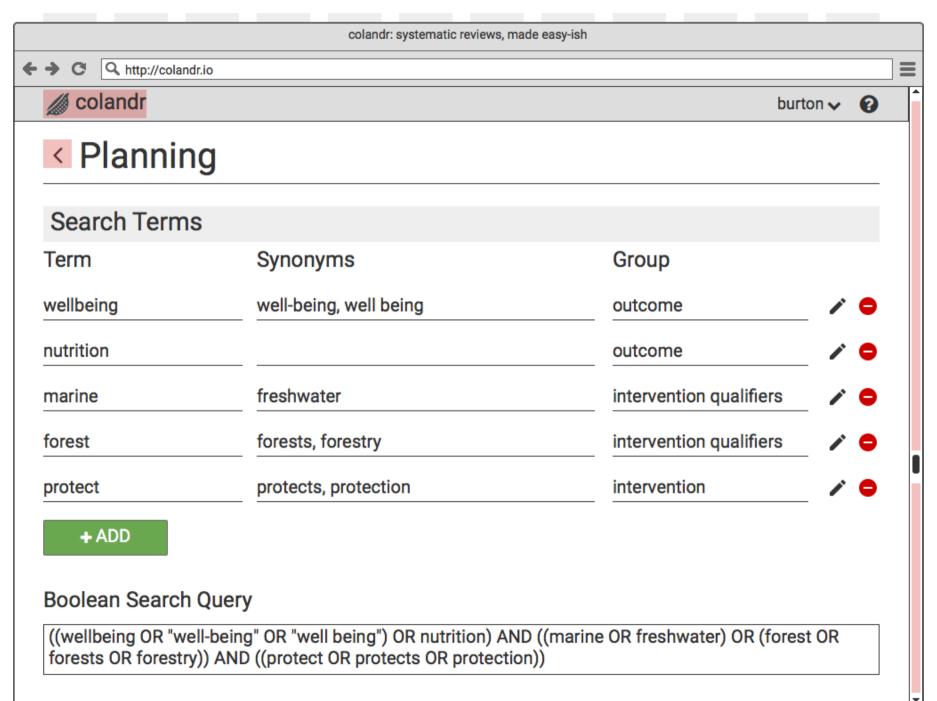
Research Questions

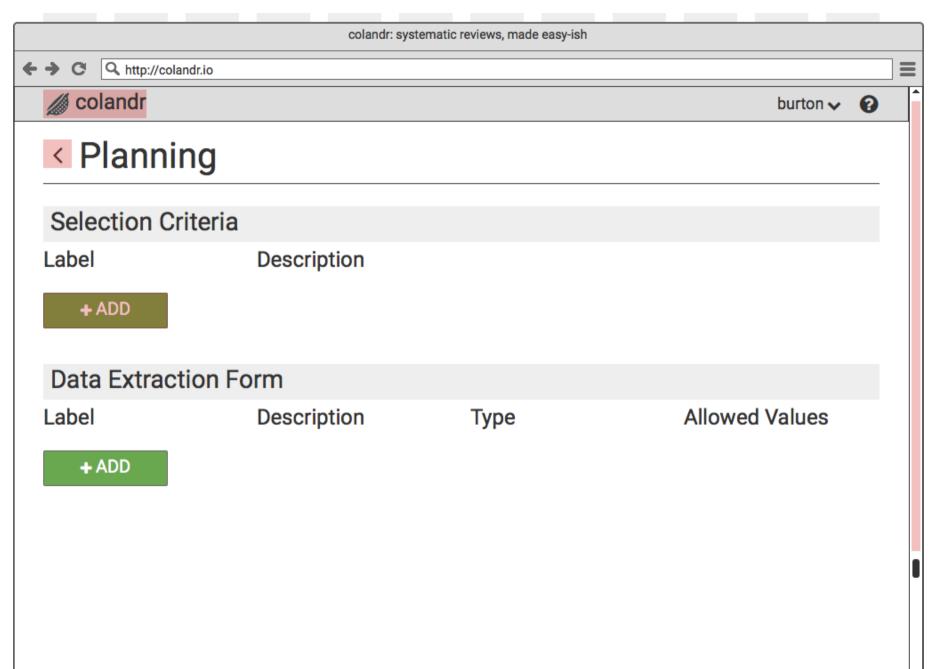


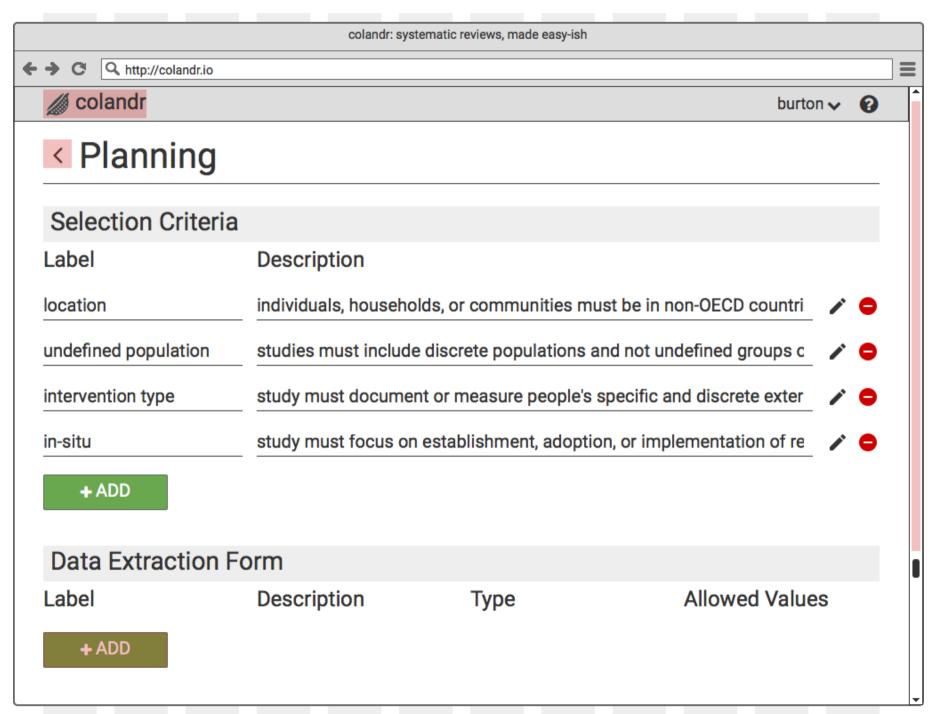


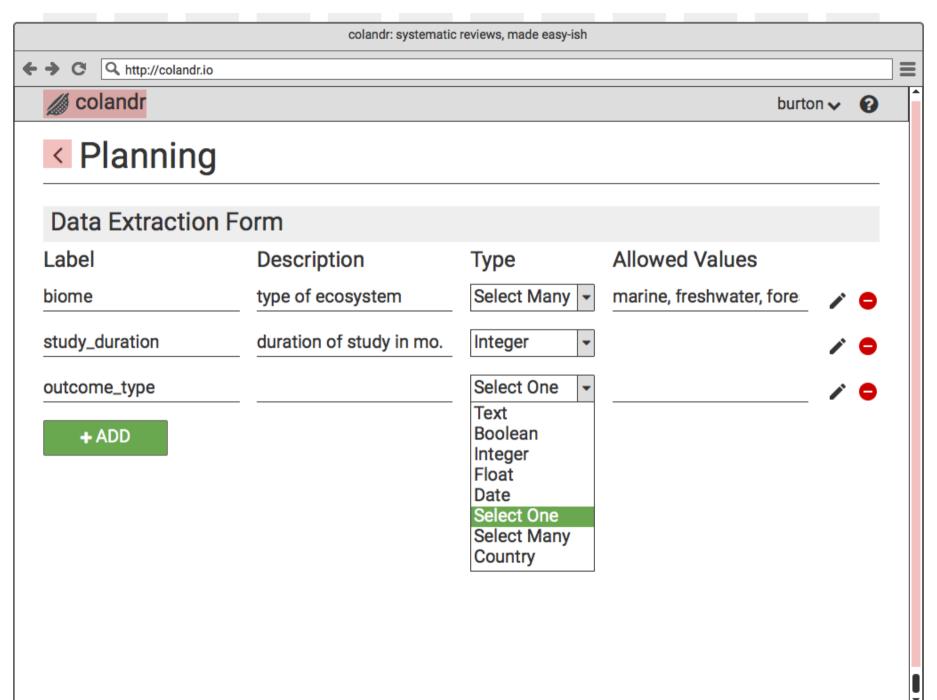


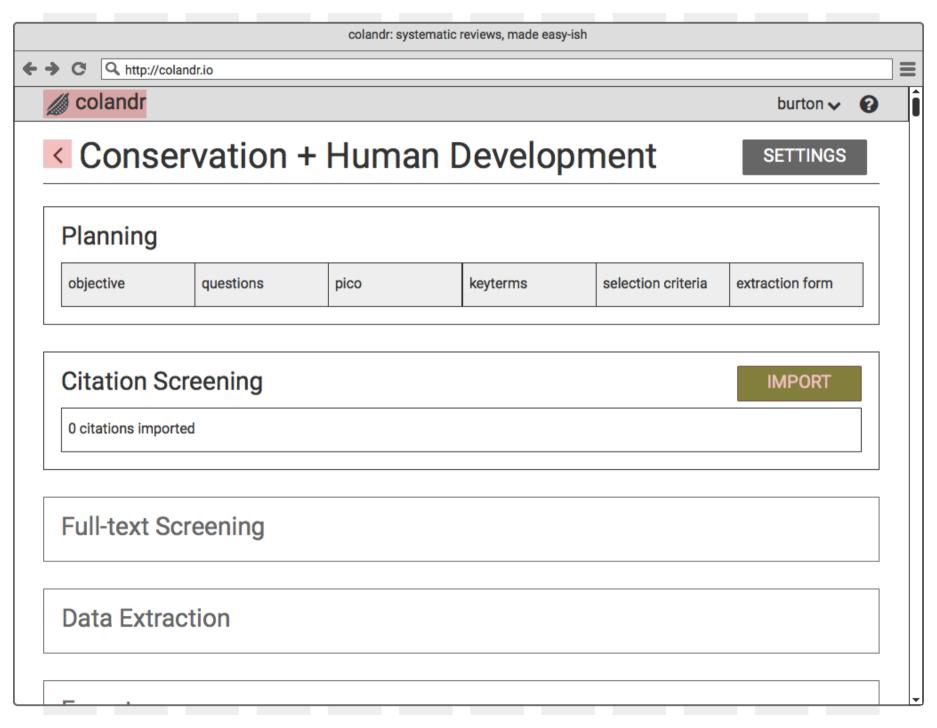


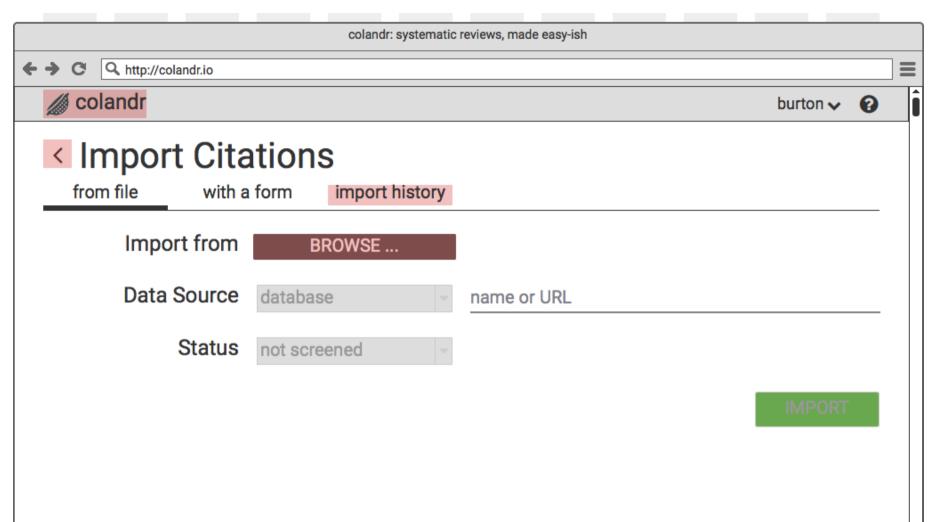


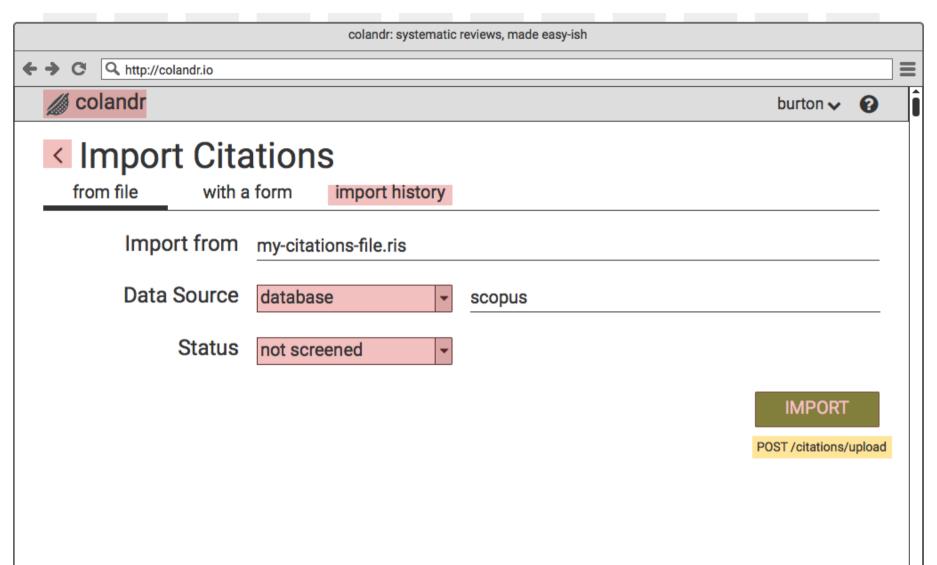


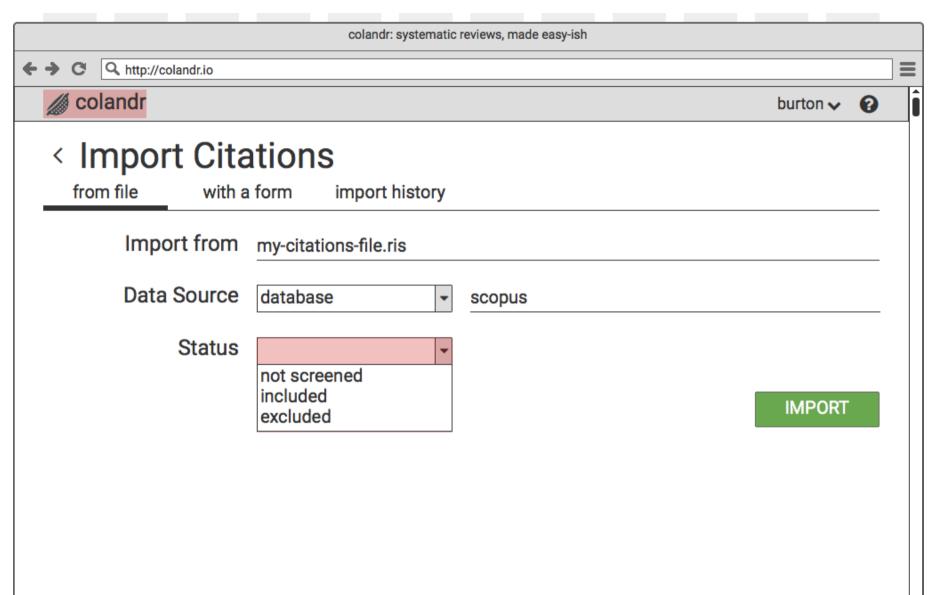


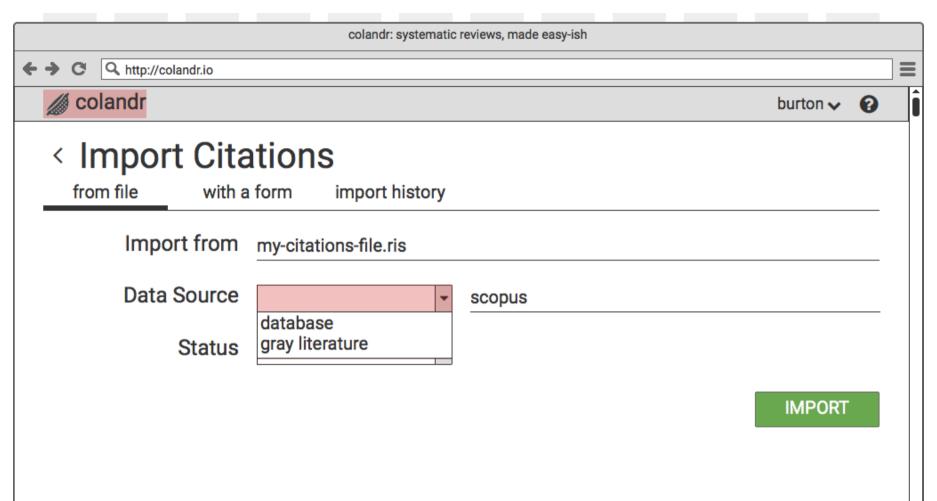


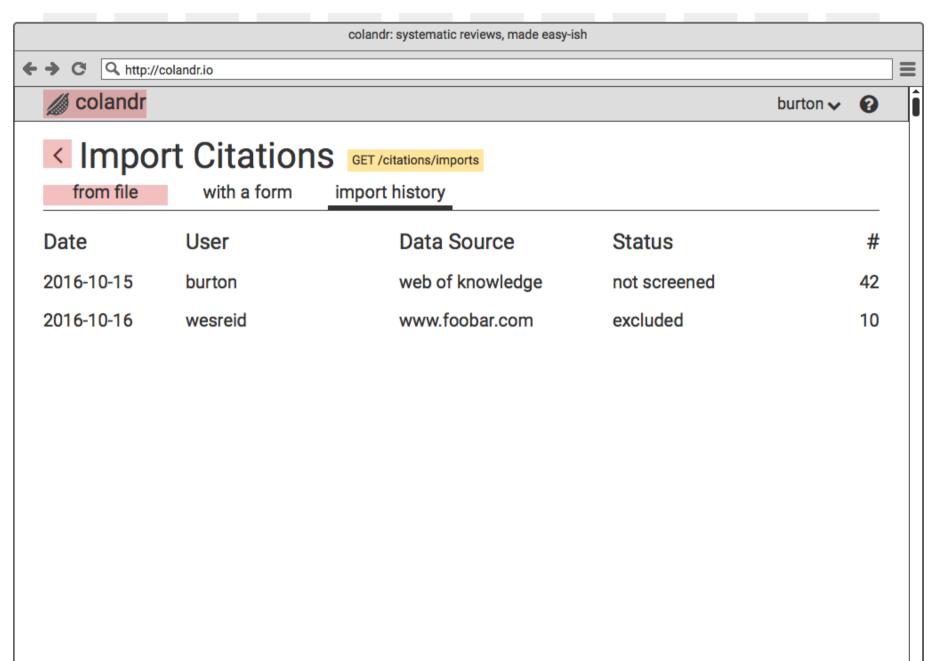


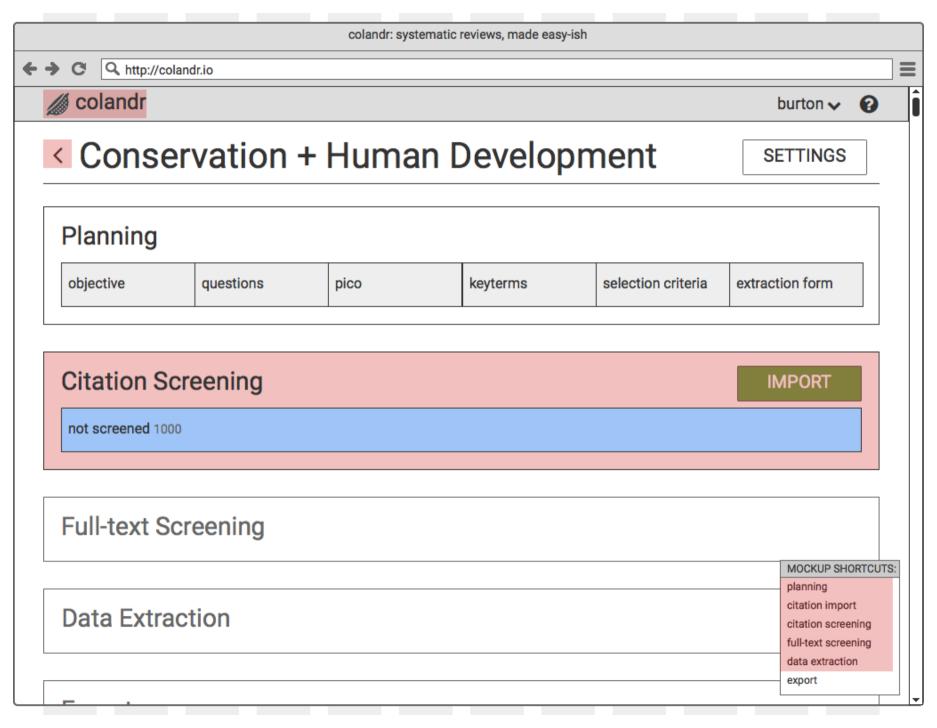


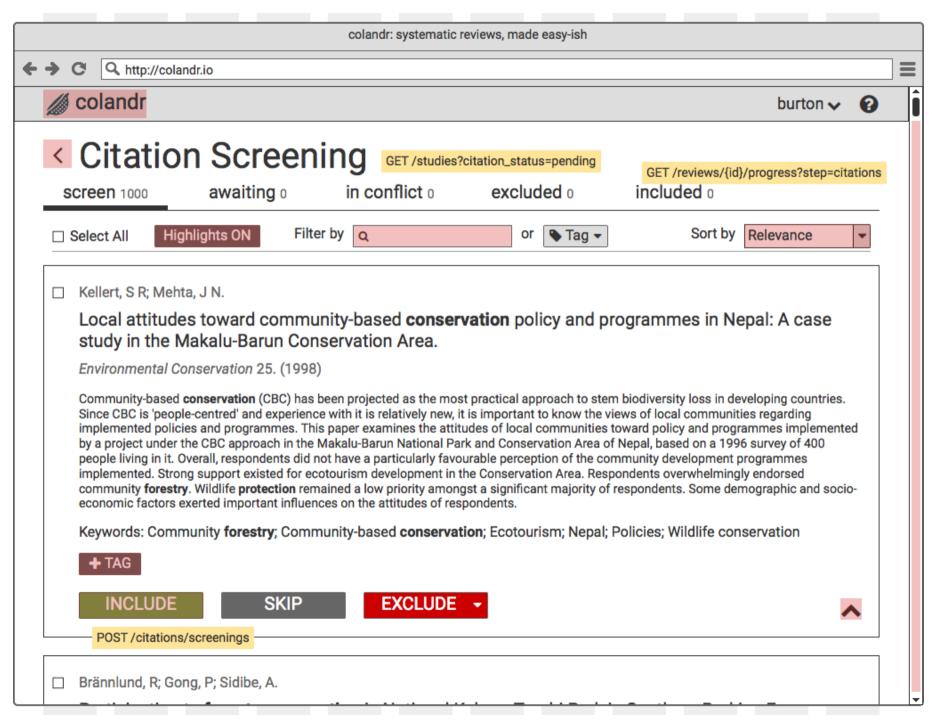


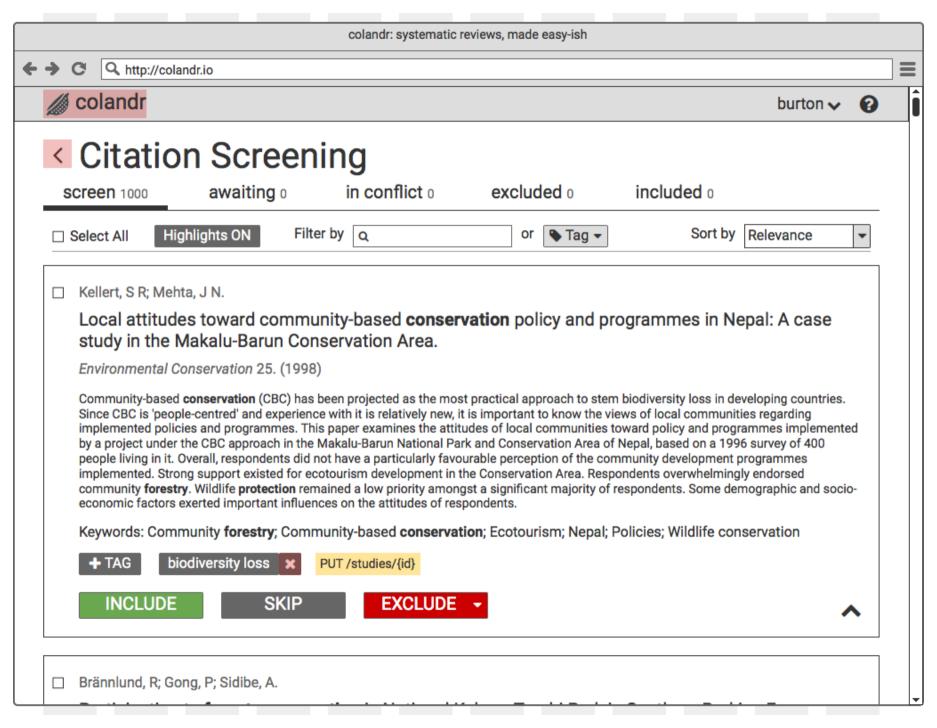


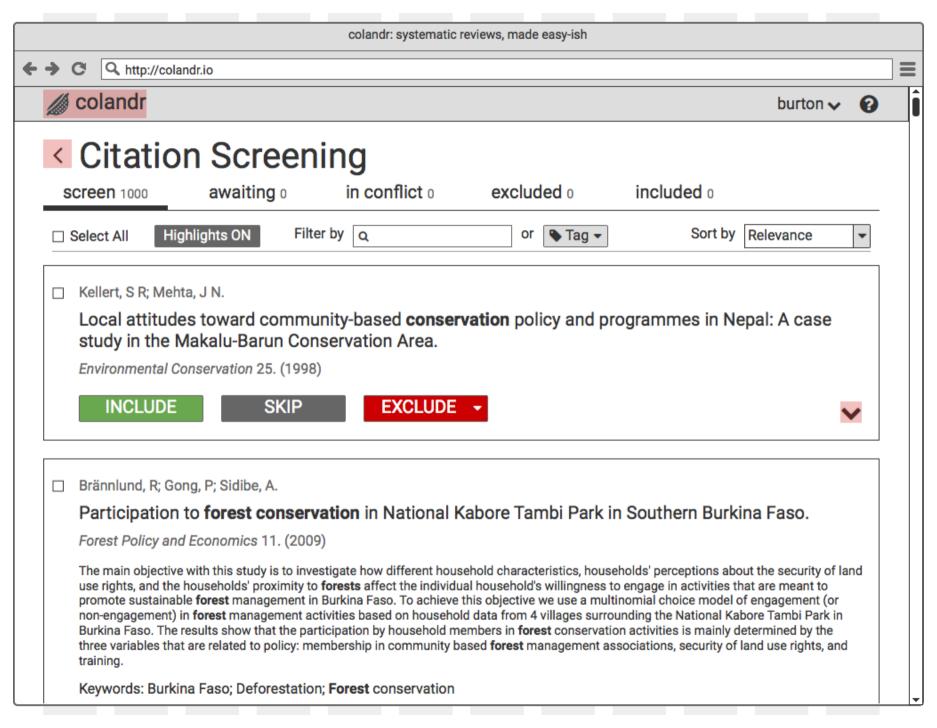


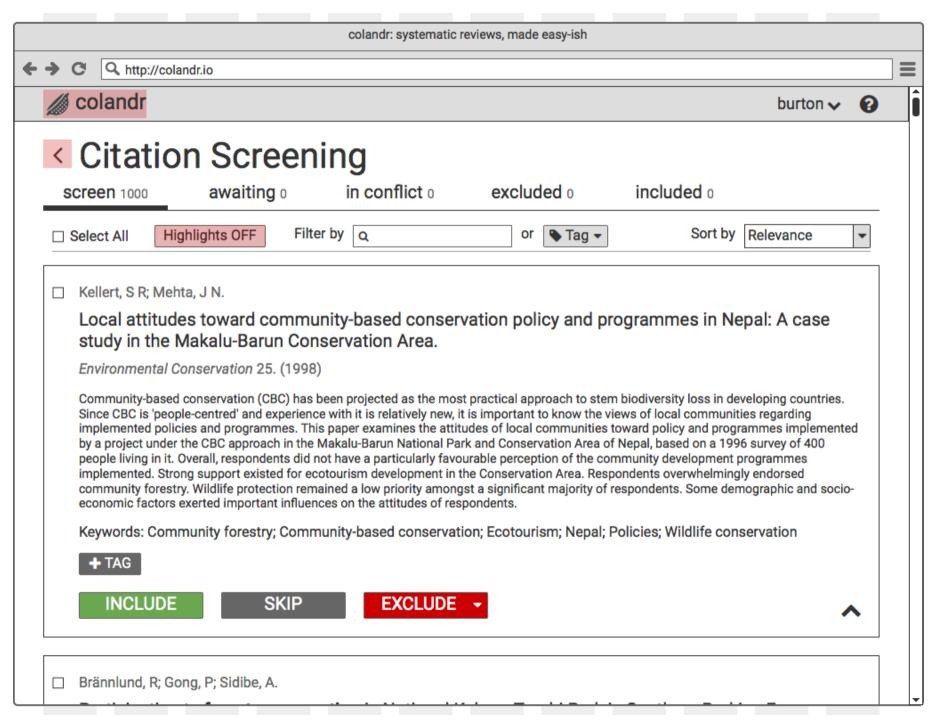


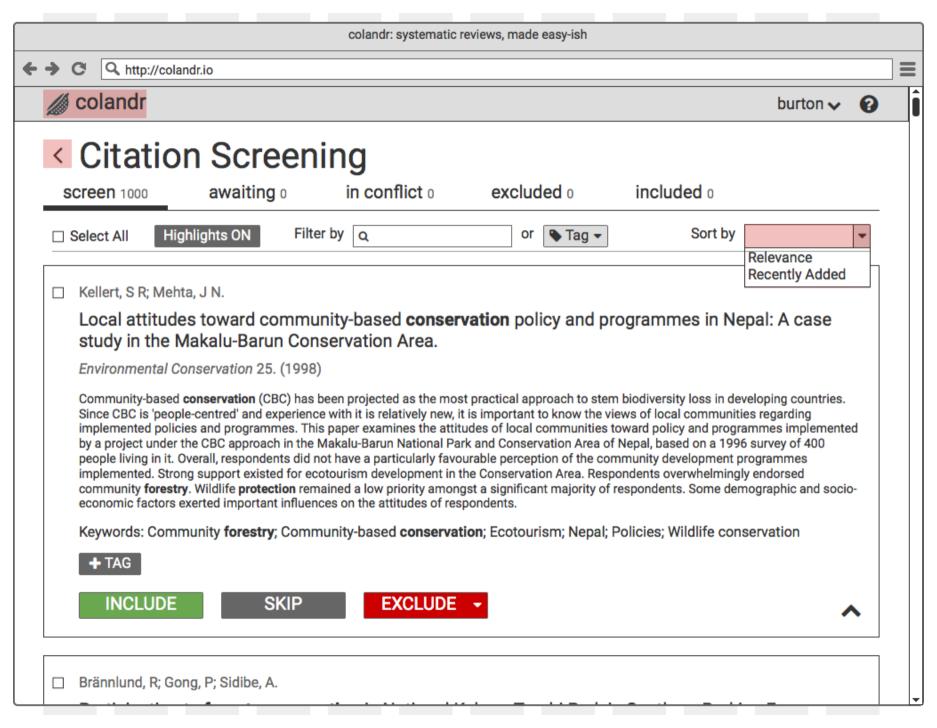


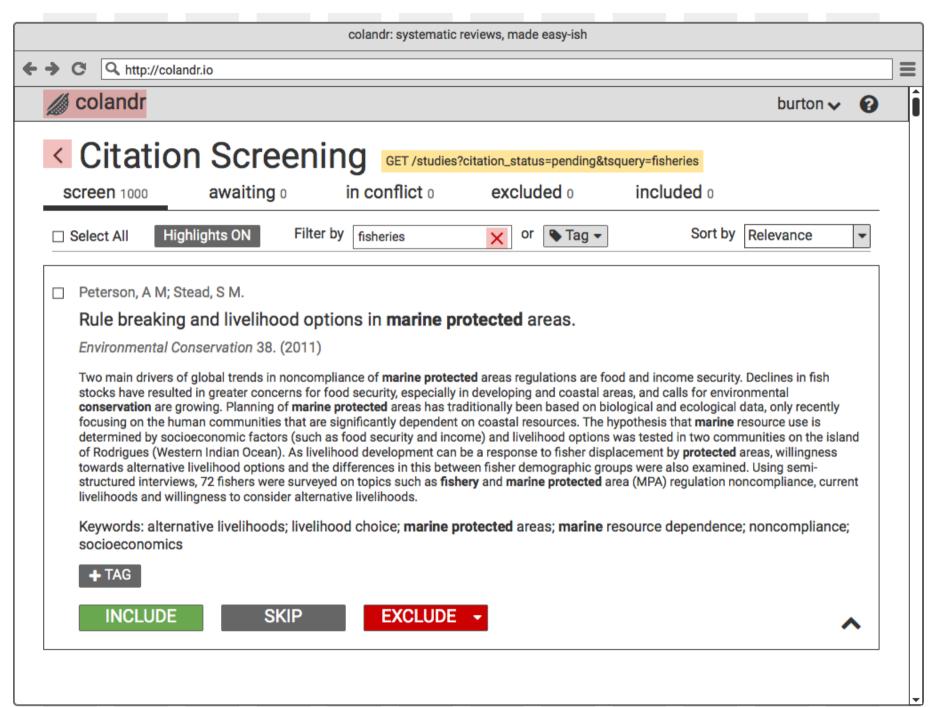


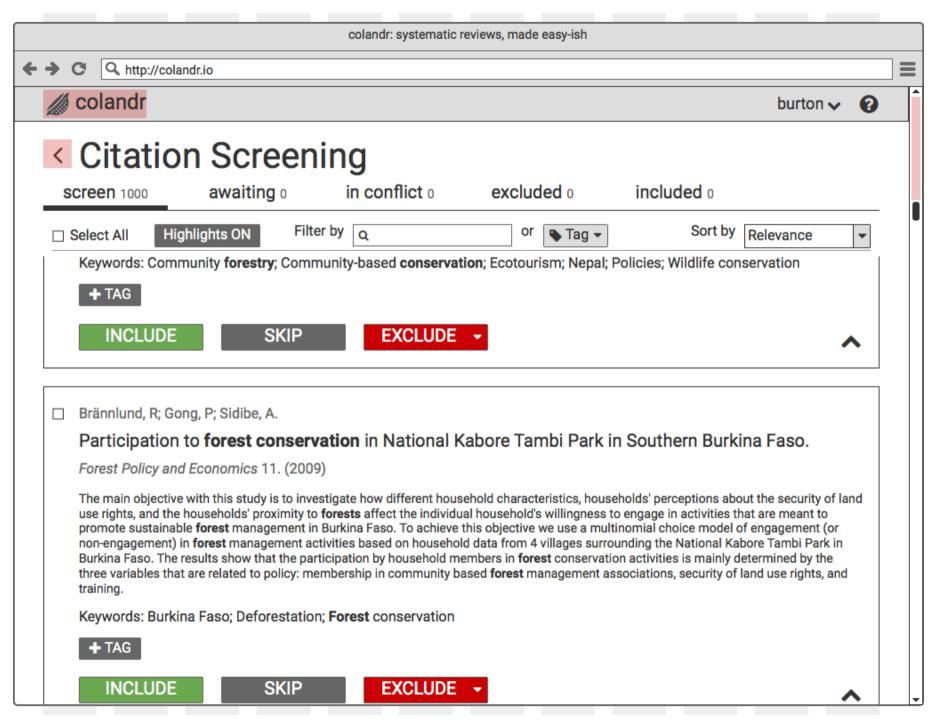


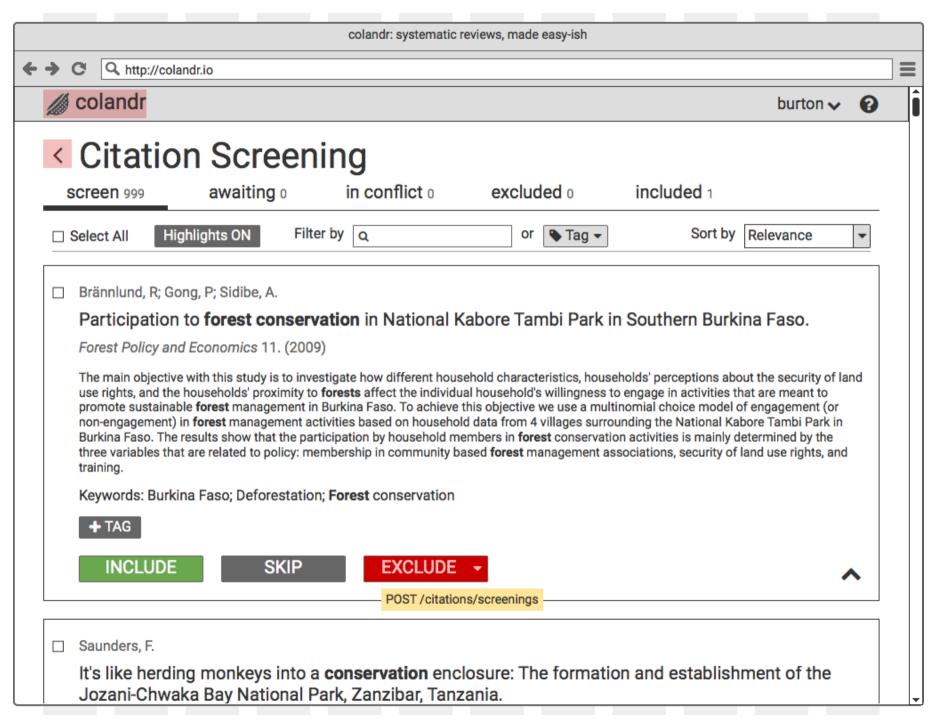


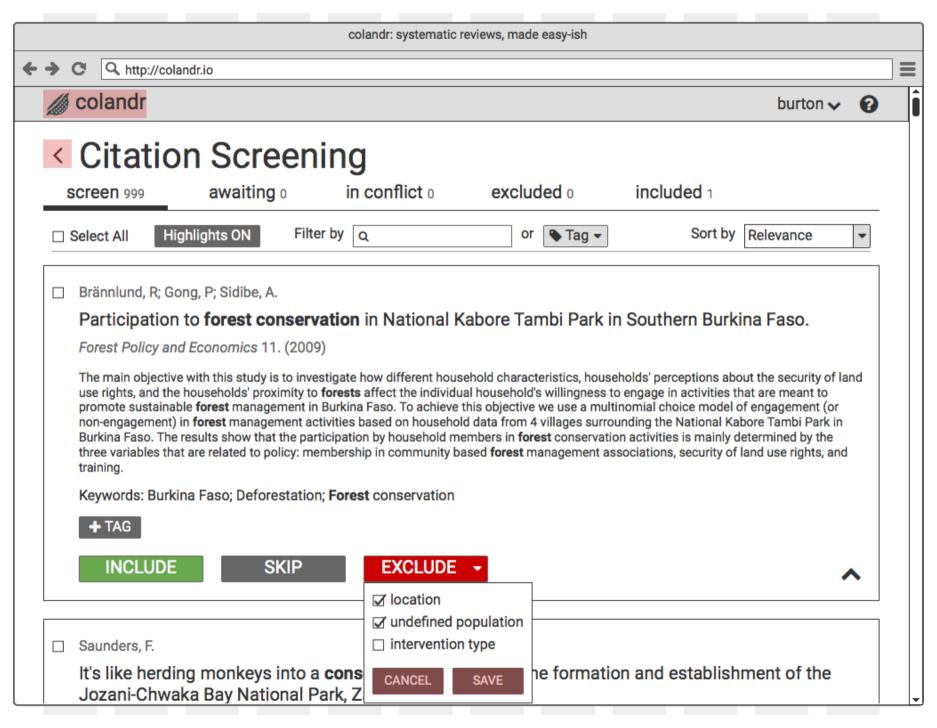


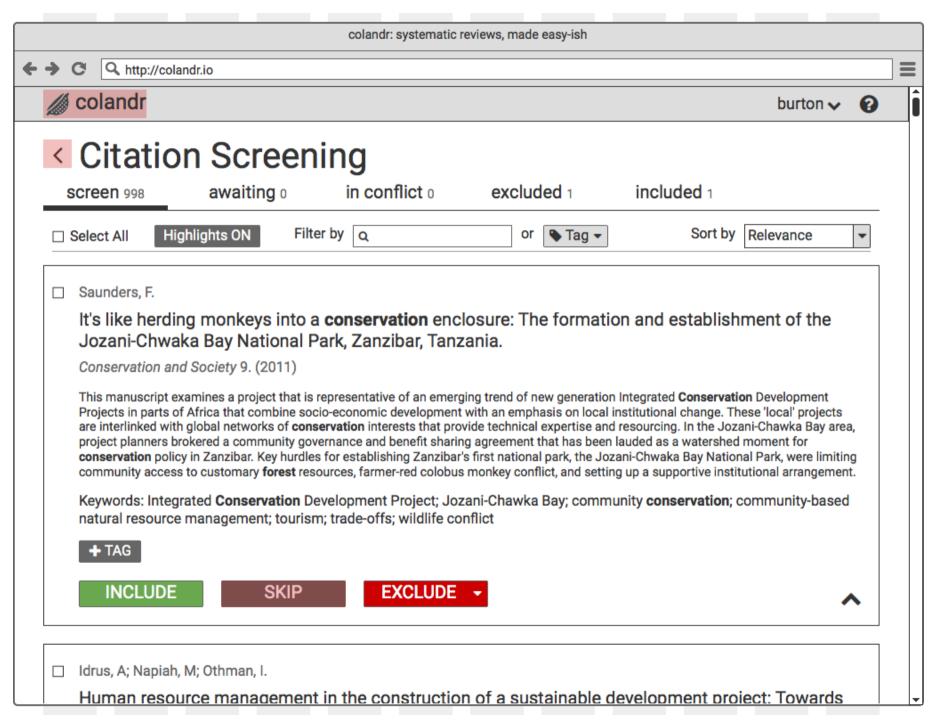


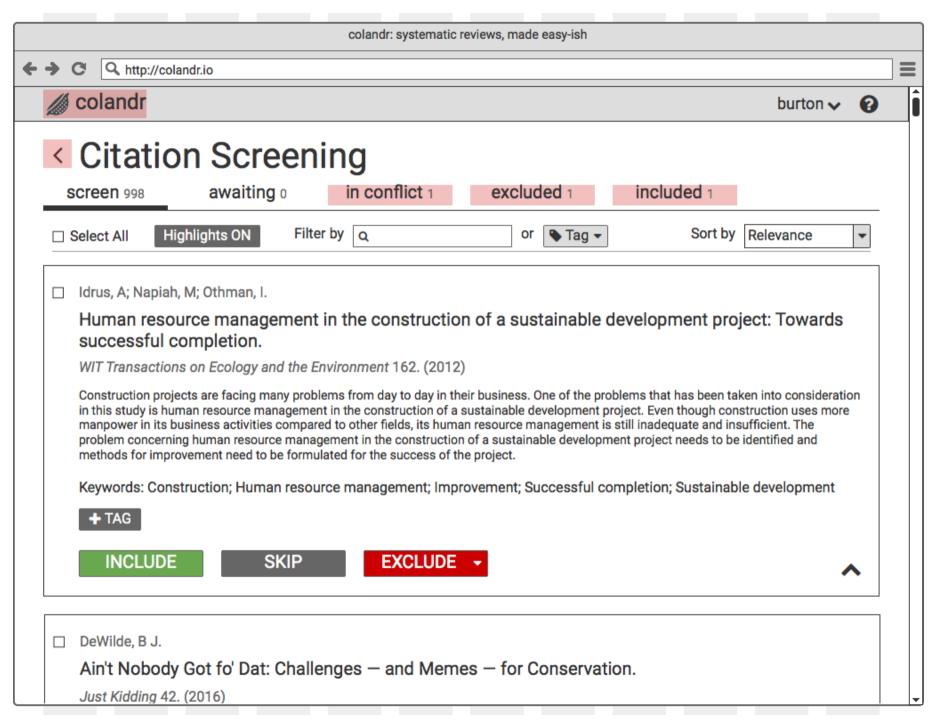


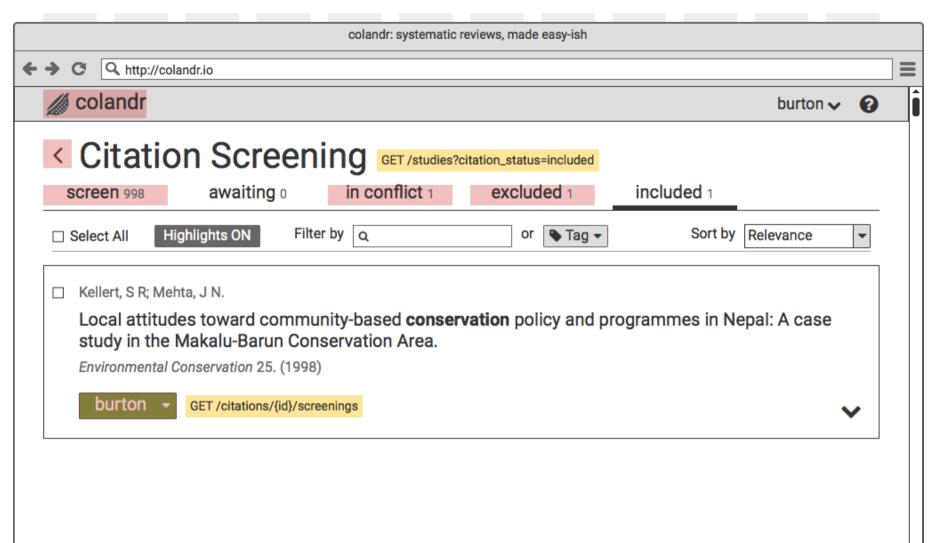


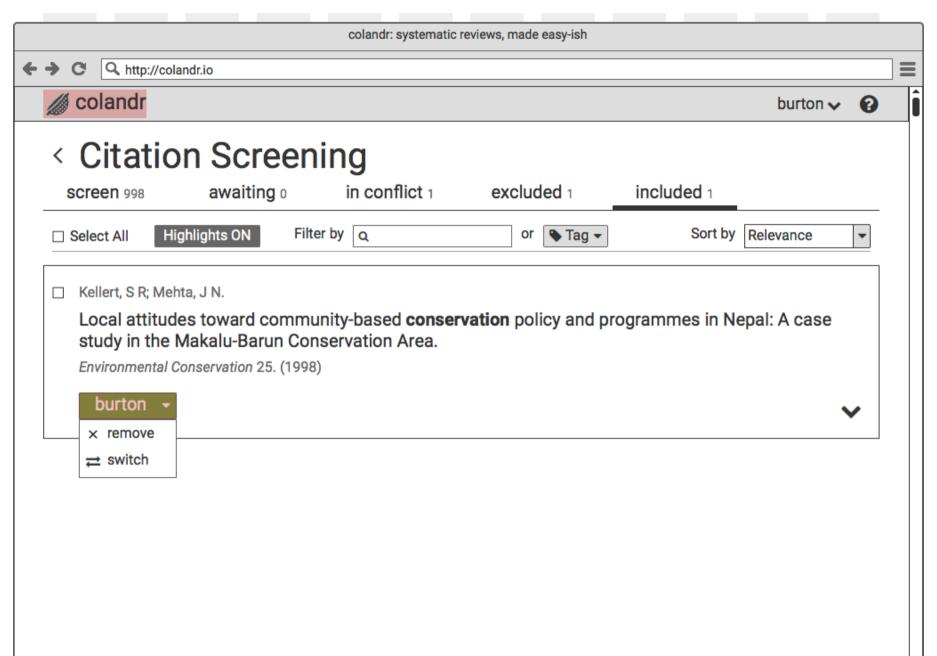


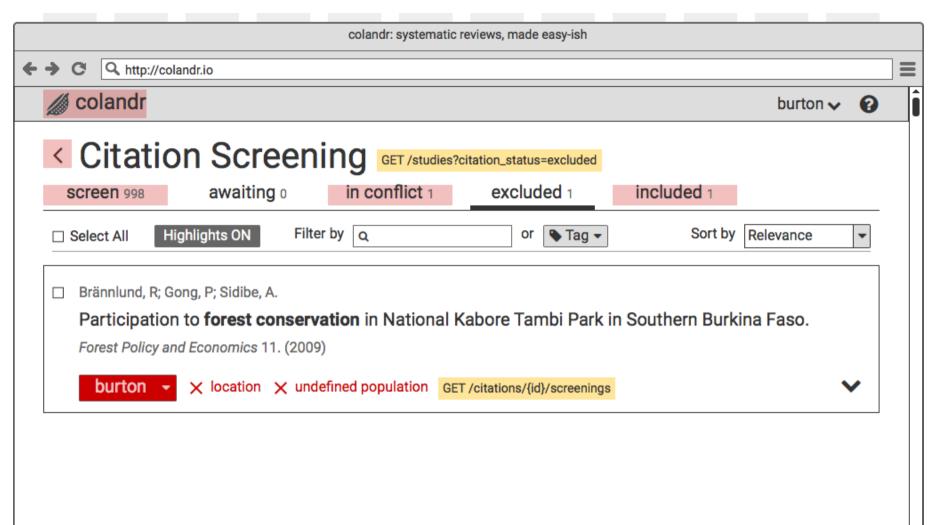


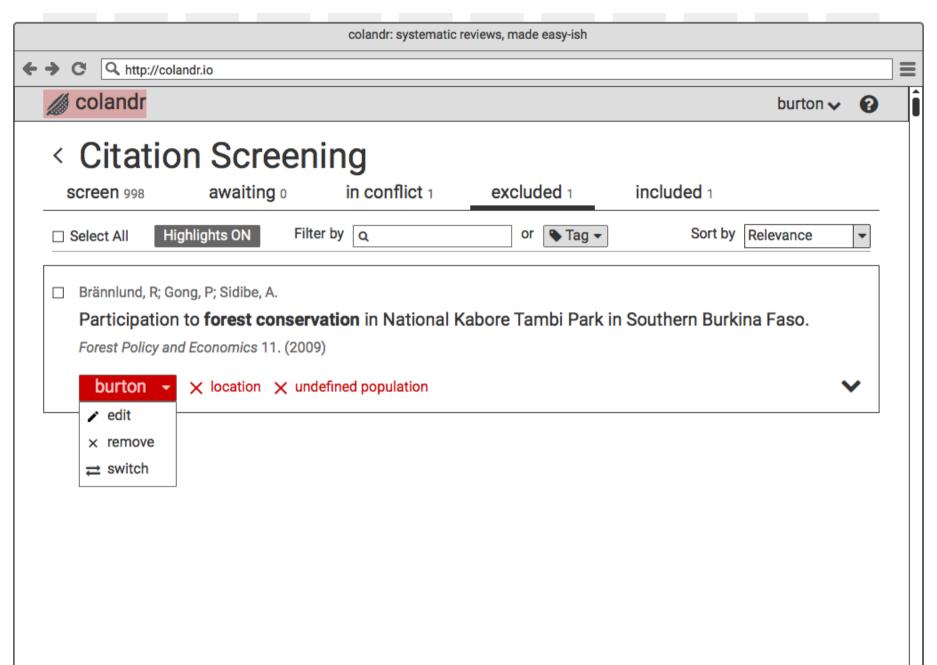


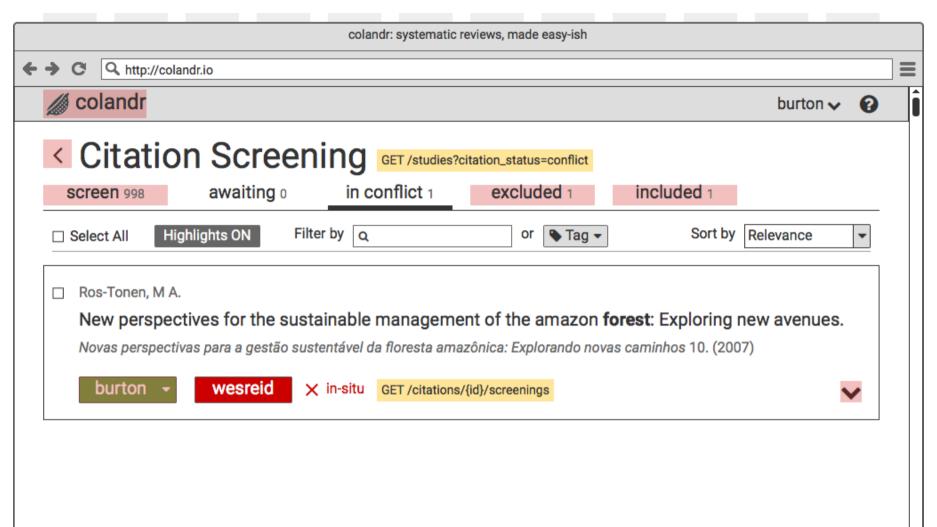


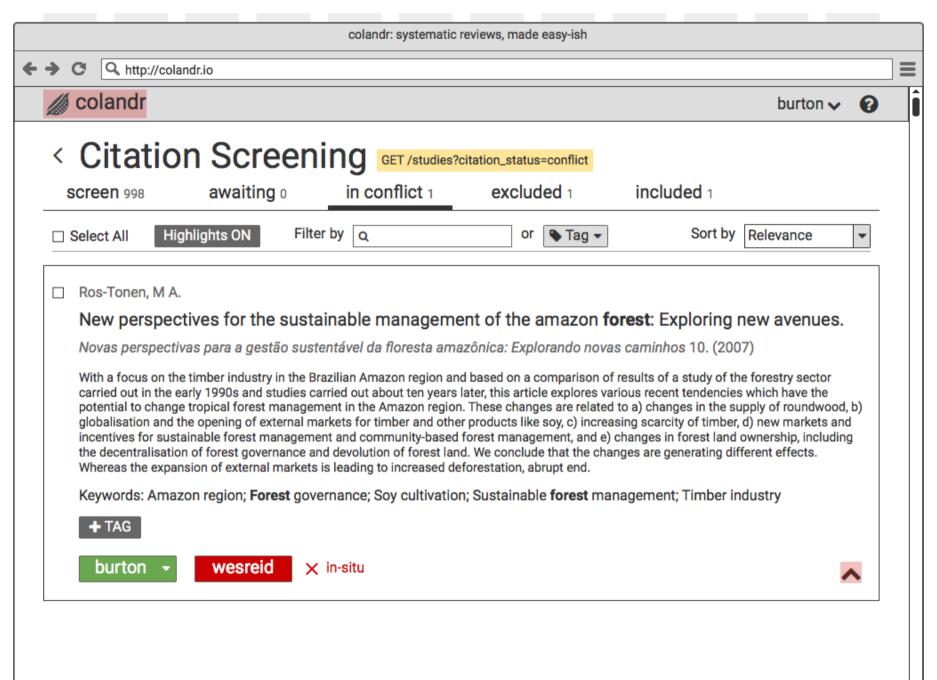


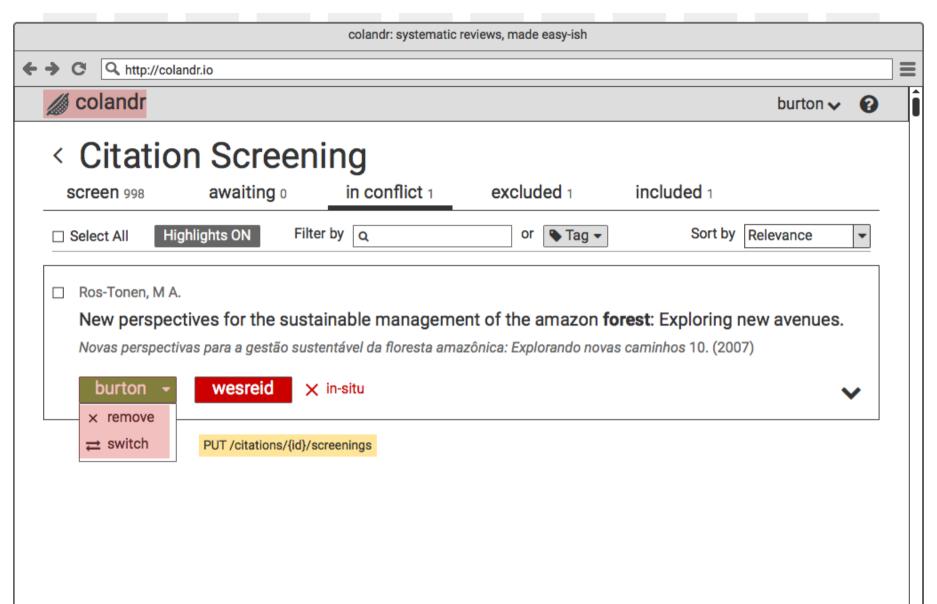


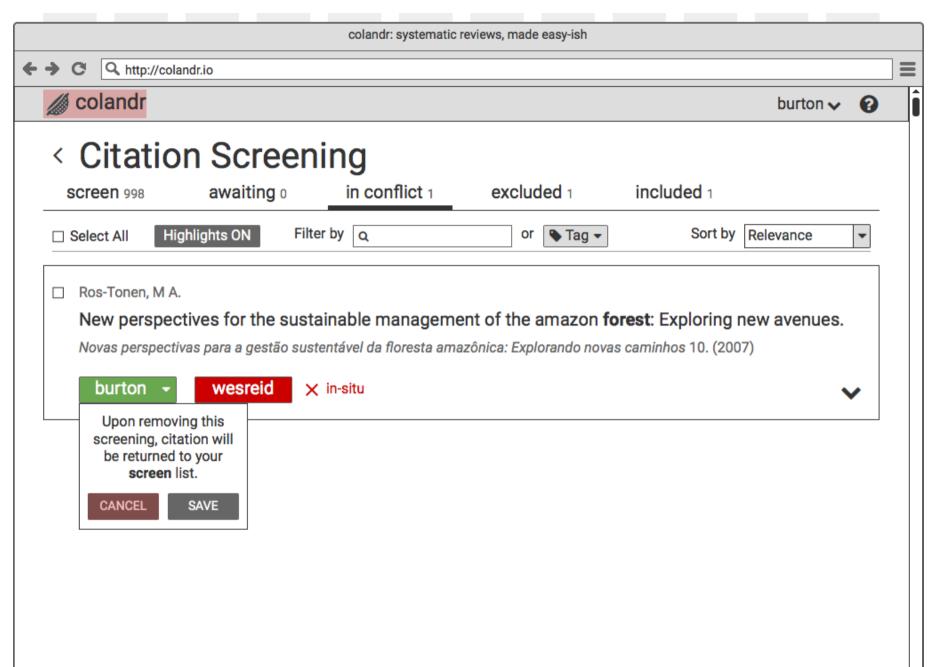


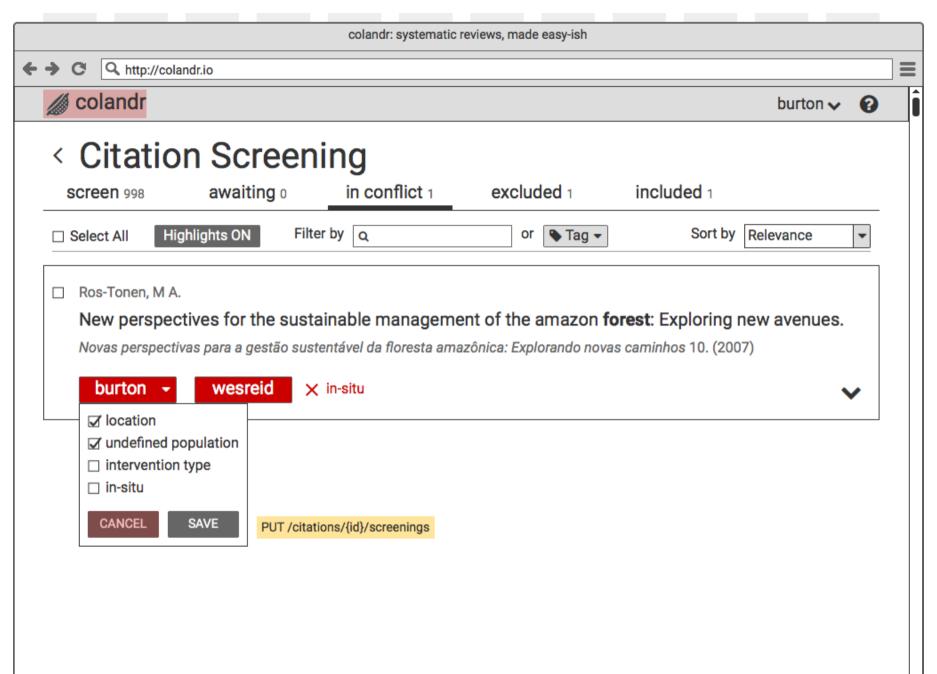


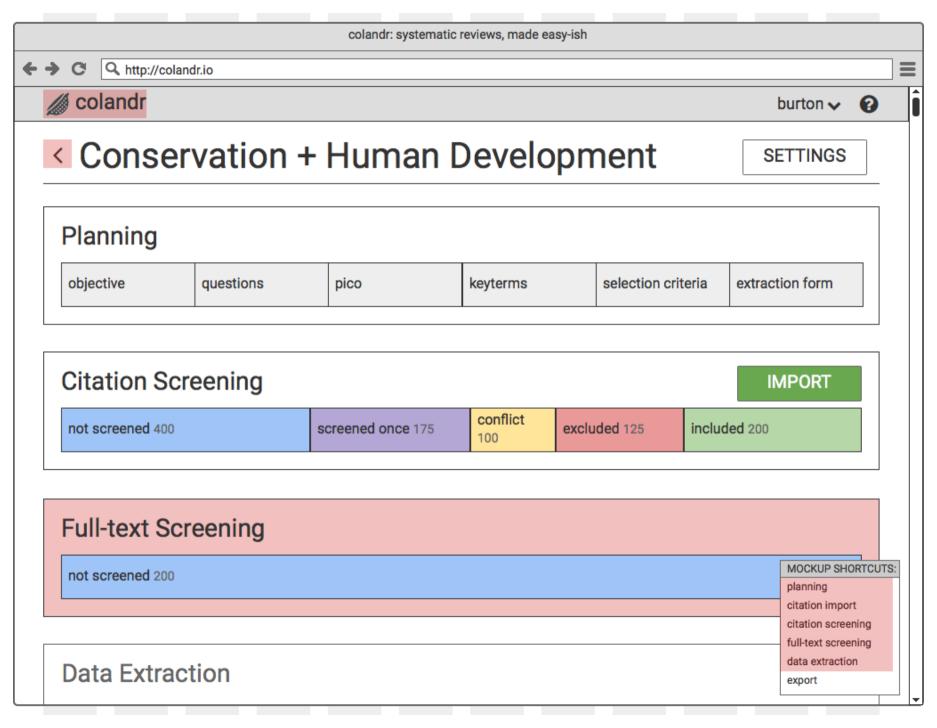


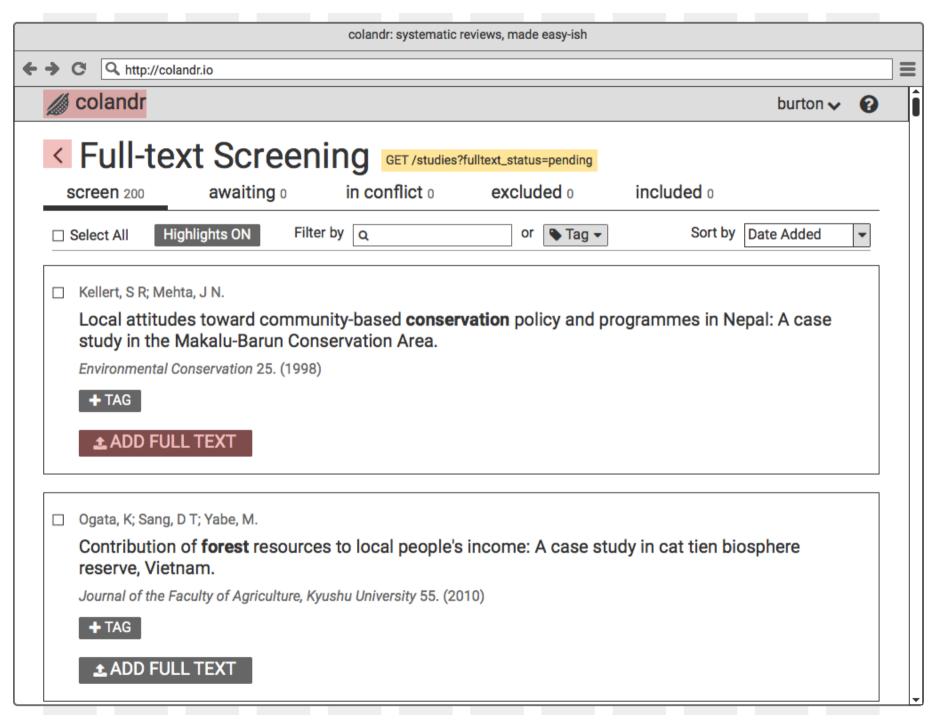


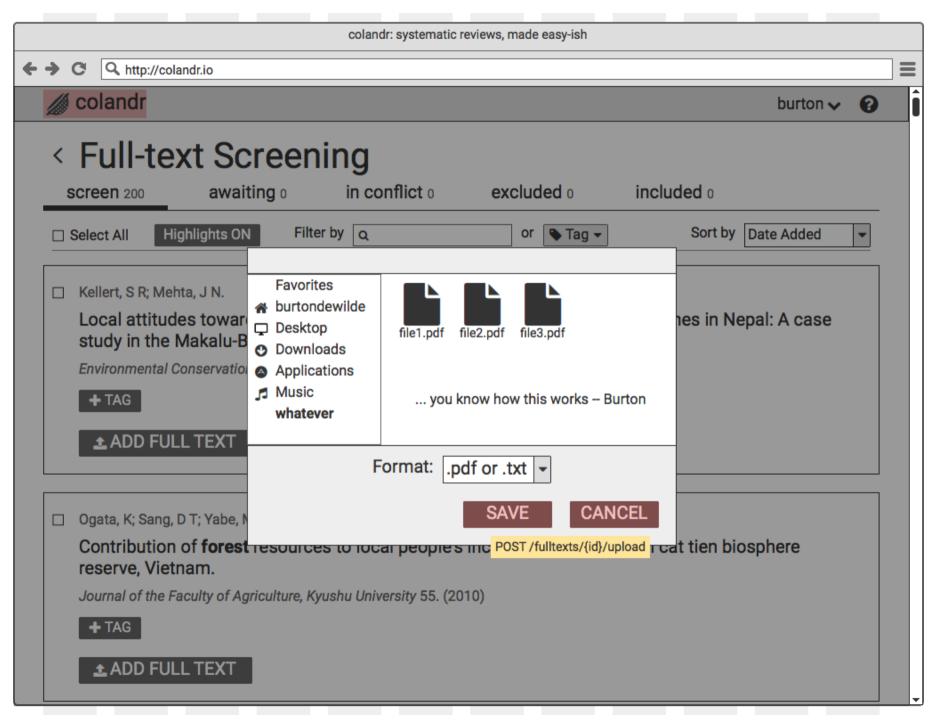














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Local attitudes toward community-based conservation policy and programmes in Nepal: a case study in the Makalu-Barun Conservation Area

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Date submitted: 5 August 1997 Date accepted: 11 September 1998

Summary

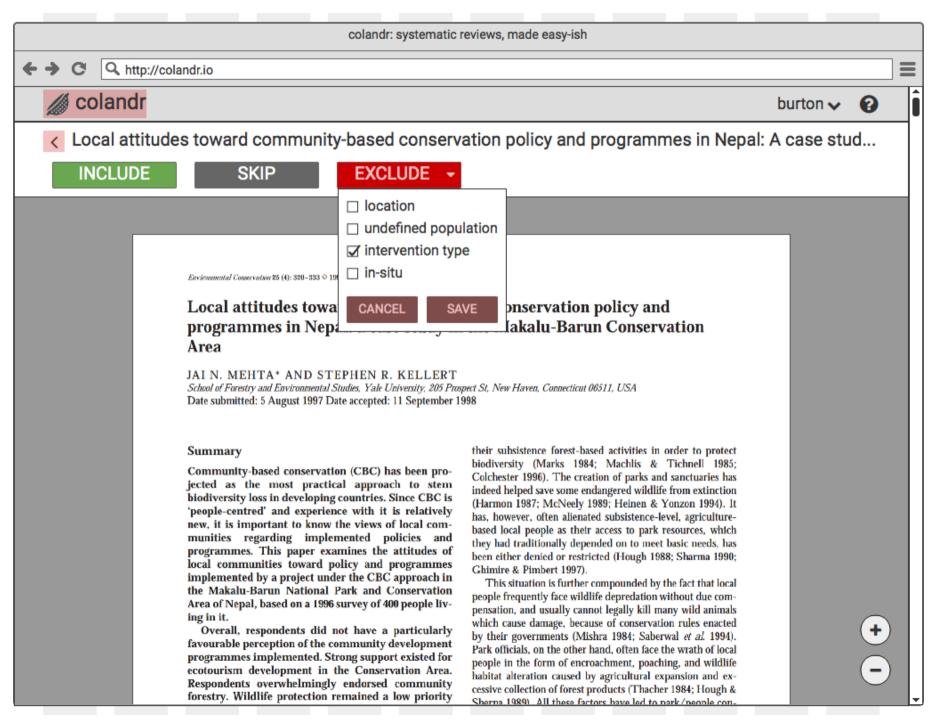
Community-based conservation (CBC) has been projected as the most practical approach to stem biodiversity loss in developing countries. Since CBC is 'people-centred' and experience with it is relatively new, it is important to know the views of local communities regarding implemented policies and programmes. This paper examines the attitudes of local communities toward policy and programmes implemented by a project under the CBC approach in the Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area of Nepal, based on a 1996 survey of 400 people living in it.

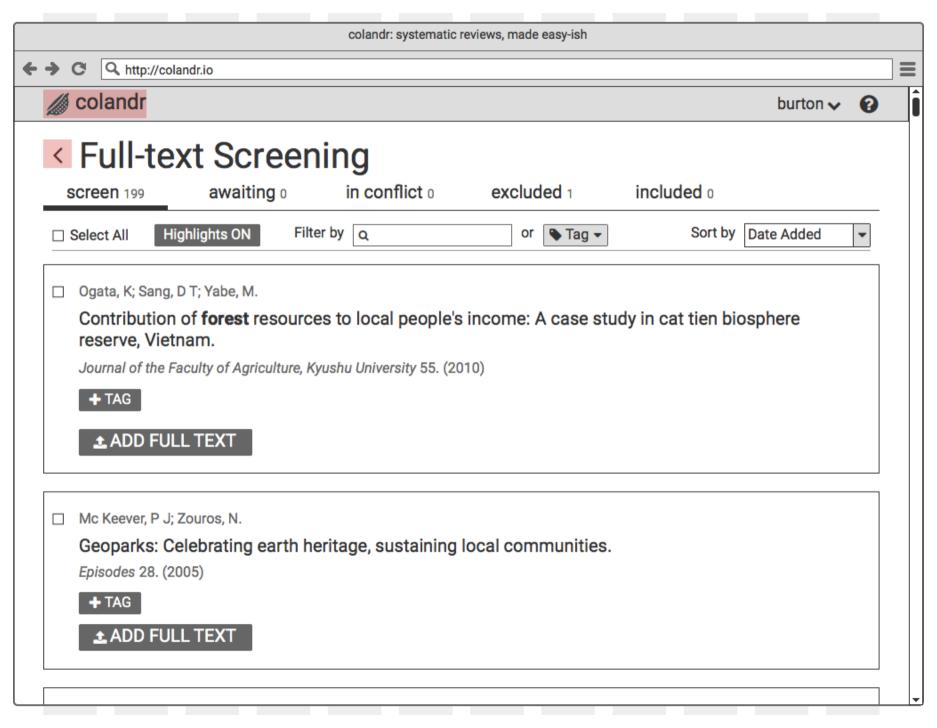
Overall, respondents did not have a particularly favourable perception of the community development programmes implemented. Strong support existed for ecotourism development in the Conservation Area. Respondents overwhelmingly endorsed community forestry. Wildlife protection remained a low priority their subsistence forest-based activities in order to protect biodiversity (Marks 1984; Machlis & Tichnell 1985; Colchester 1996). The creation of parks and sanctuaries has indeed helped save some endangered wildlife from extinction (Harmon 1987; McNeely 1989; Heinen & Yonzon 1994). It has, however, often alienated subsistence-level, agriculture-based local people as their access to park resources, which they had traditionally depended on to meet basic needs, has been either denied or restricted (Hough 1988; Sharma 1990; Ghimire & Pimbert 1997).

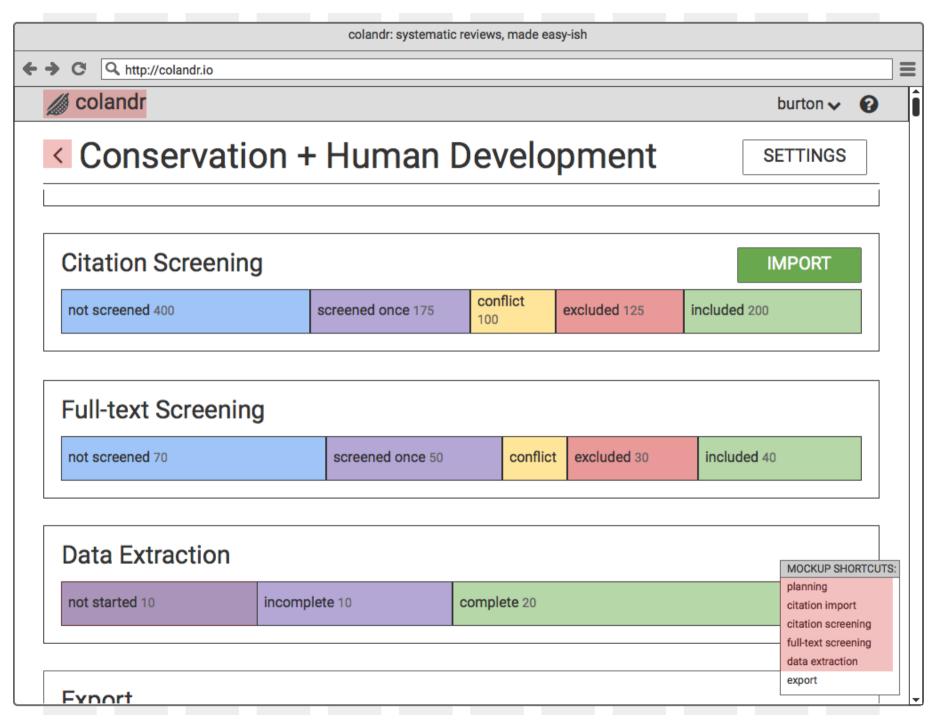
This situation is further compounded by the fact that local people frequently face wildlife depredation without due compensation, and usually cannot legally kill many wild animals which cause damage, because of conservation rules enacted by their governments (Mishra 1984; Saberwal et al. 1994). Park officials, on the other hand, often face the wrath of local people in the form of encroachment, poaching, and wildlife habitat alteration caused by agricultural expansion and excessive collection of forest products (Thacher 1984; Hough & Sherna 1989). All these factors have led to park (neople con-









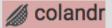






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Brännlund, R; Gong, P; Sidibe, A.

Participation to forest conservation in National Kabore Tambi Park in Southern Burkina Faso.

Forest Policy and Economics 11. (2009)

The main objective with this study is to investigate how different household characteristics, households' perceptions about the security of land use rights, and the households' proximity to forests affect the individual household's willingness to engage in activities that are meant to promote sustainable forest management in Burkina Faso. To achieve this objective we use a multinomial choice model of engagement (or non-engagement) in forest management activities based on household data from 4 villages surrounding the National Kabore Tambi Park in Burkina Faso. The results show that the participation by household members in forest conservation activities is mainly determined by the three variables that are related to policy; membership in community based forest management associations, security of land use rights, and training.

Keywords: Burkina Faso; Deforestation; Forest conservation





Saunders, F.

It's like herding monkeys into a conservation enclosure: The formation and establishment of the Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park, Zanzibar, Tanzania.

Conservation and Society 9. (2011)

This manuscript examines a project that is representative of an emerging trend of new generation Integrated Conservation Development

