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email

password

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SIGN IN

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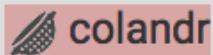
username

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password

SIGN UP

POST /register

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My Reviews

GET /reviews

REVIEW

Conservation + Human Development 2016-10-14

My Collaborative Review 2016-05-22

with wesreid, bobminnich , and sam

My Frozen Review 2016-03-01 – 2016-04-30



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New Review

name

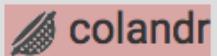
description

CREATE

CANCEL



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New Review

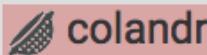
Burton's Big Review

description

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Conservation + Human Development

SETTINGS

GET /reviews/{id}/progress

Planning

objective

questions

pico

keyterms

selection criteria

extraction form

Citation Screening

IMPORT

0 citations imported

Full-text Screening

Data Extraction

MOCKUP SHORTCUTS:

- planning
- citation import
- citation screening
- full-text screening
- data extraction
- export



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< Review Settings

Basic Information

GET /reviews/{id}

Conservation + Human Development



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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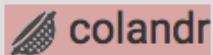
burtde.wilde@gmail.com

owner

INVITE



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< Review Settings

Basic Information

foo bar bat baz

PUT /reviews/{id}



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.



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[INVITE](#)[PUT /reviews/{id}/team](#)

Screener per Citation: [1](#) [2](#)

[GET /reviews/{id}](#)

Screener per Full-text: [1](#) [2](#)

Freeze Review

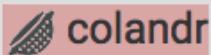
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[FREEZE](#)

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< Review Settings

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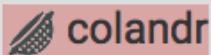
burton	burdewilde@gmail.com	owner
wesreid	bwreid@gmail.com	
bobminnich	rcm2164@columbia.edu	pending

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Freeze Review

You may freeze this review at any time to prevent further additions or changes from being made. This change is reversible.

FREEZE

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< Review Settings

Screeners per Citation: 1 2

Screeners per Full-text: 1 2

Freeze Review

You may freeze this review at any time to prevent further additions or changes from being made. This change is reversible.

FREEZE

PUT /reviews/{id}

Delete Review

You may delete this review at any time. This change is NOT reversible.

DELETE

PUT /reviews/{id}



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< Planning

GET /reviews/{id}/plan

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 well-being.



PICO

Population _____

Intervention _____

Comparison _____

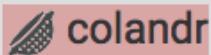
Outcome _____

Research Questions

+ ADD



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Planning

Objective

Try to take over the world.



PICO

Population

Intervention

Comparison

Outcome

Research Questions

+ ADD



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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 well-being.

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

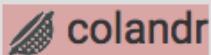
Outcome Positive or negative effects on the multi-dimensional well-being status of human populations

Research Questions

+ ADD



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Planning

Research Questions

+ ADD

Search Terms

Term	Synonyms	Group
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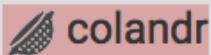
Selection Criteria

Label	Description
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Data Extraction Form

Label	Description	Type	Allowed Values
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[←](#) [→](#) [C](#) http://colandr.io

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Planning

Research Questions

- 1 What are the impacts of nature conservation interventions on different domains of hum edit
- 2 What is the current state and distribution of evidence? edit
- 3 What types of impacts from conservation interventions on human well-being are measur edit
- 4 What types of ecosystem services are explicitly associated with the impacts of conserv edit
- 5 What populations are affected by conservation and/or focus of studies? edit
- 6 How does the evidence base align with major priorities and investments of implementir edit

[+ ADD](#)

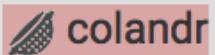
Search Terms

Term

Synonyms

Group

[+ ADD](#)

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Planning

Search Terms

Term	Synonyms	Group
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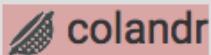
Selection Criteria

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Data Extraction Form

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Planning

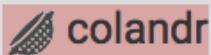
Search Terms

Term	Synonyms	Group	 
wellbeing	well-being, well being	outcome	 
nutrition		outcome	 
marine	freshwater	intervention qualifiers	 
forest	forests, forestry	intervention qualifiers	 
protect	protects, protection	intervention	 

+ ADD

Boolean Search Query

```
((wellbeing OR "well-being" OR "well being") OR nutrition) AND ((marine OR freshwater) OR (forest OR forests OR forestry)) AND ((protect OR protects OR protection))
```

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< Planning

Selection Criteria

Label	Description
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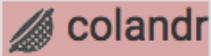
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Planning

Selection Criteria

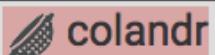
Label	Description	 
location	individuals, households, or communities must be in non-OECD countries	 
undefined population	studies must include discrete populations and not undefined groups	 
intervention type	study must document or measure people's specific and discrete external interventions	 
in-situ	study must focus on establishment, adoption, or implementation of research	 

+ ADD

Data Extraction Form

Label	Description	Type	Allowed Values

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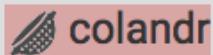
< Planning

Data Extraction Form

Label	Description	Type	Allowed Values	
biome	type of ecosystem	Select Many	marine, freshwater, fore	
study_duration	duration of study in mo.	Integer		
outcome_type		Select One		

[+ ADD](#)

- Text
- Boolean
- Integer
- Float
- Date
- Select One
- Select Many
- Country

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Conservation + Human Development

SETTINGS

Planning

objective	questions	pico	keyterms	selection criteria	extraction form
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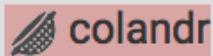
Citation Screening

IMPORT

0 citations imported

Full-text Screening

Data Extraction

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< Import Citations

[from file](#)[with a form](#)[import history](#)

Import from

[BROWSE ...](#)

Data Source

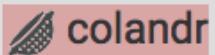
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Status

not screened

[IMPORT](#)

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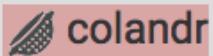
Import Citations

[from file](#)[with a form](#)[import history](#)Import from Data Source [scopus](#)Status [IMPORT](#)

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Import Citations

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Data Source

database

scopus

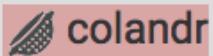
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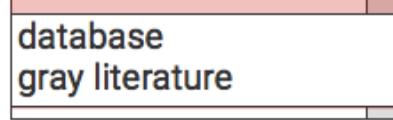
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Data Source



scopus

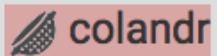
Status

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[from file](#)[with a form](#)[import history](#)

Date	User	Data Source	Status	#
2016-10-15	burton	web of knowledge	not screened	42
2016-10-16	wesreid	www.foobar.com	excluded	10



burton ▾



Conservation + Human Development

SETTINGS

Planning

objective	questions	pico	keyterms	selection criteria	extraction form
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Citation Screening

IMPORT

not screened 1000

Full-text Screening

Data Extraction

MOCKUP SHORTCUTS:

planning
citation import
citation screening
full-text screening
data extraction
export

Citation Screening

GET /studies?citation_status=pending

screen 1000

awaiting 0

in conflict 0

excluded 0

included 0

 Select All

Highlights ON

Filter by



or



Tag ▾

Sort by

Relevance ▾

-
- Kellert, S R; Mehta, J N.

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

Environmental Conservation 25. (1998)

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 amongst a significant majority of respondents. Some demographic and socio-economic factors exerted important influences on the attitudes of respondents.

Keywords: Community **forestry**; Community-based **conservation**; Ecotourism; Nepal; Policies; Wildlife conservation

+ TAG

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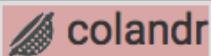
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- Brännlund, R; Gong, P; Sidibe, A.

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Citation Screening

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Sort by

Relevance

 Kellert, S R; Mehta, J N.

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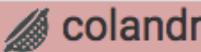
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biodiversity loss



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Citation Screening

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- Kellert, S R; Mehta, J N.

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Environmental Conservation 25. (1998)

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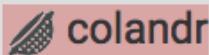
- Brännlund, R; Gong, P; Sidibe, A.

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

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Relevance

 Kellert, S R; Mehta, J N.

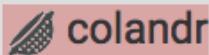
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 + TAG INCLUDE SKIP EXCLUDE ▾ Brännlund, R; Gong, P; Sidibe, A.

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Citation Screening

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Filter by



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Tag ▾

Sort by

Relevance
Recently Added

 Kellert, S R; Mehta, J N.

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+ TAG**INCLUDE****SKIP****EXCLUDE ▾** Brännlund, R; Gong, P; Sidibe, A.

Citation Screening

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A small icon of a tag with a string, followed by the word "Tag" and a dropdown arrow.

Sort by

Relevance

 Peterson, A M; Stead, S M.

Rule breaking and livelihood options in marine protected areas.

Environmental Conservation 38. (2011)

Two main drivers of global trends in noncompliance of marine protected areas regulations are food and income security. Declines in fish stocks have resulted in greater concerns for food security, especially in developing and coastal areas, and calls for environmental conservation are growing. Planning of marine protected areas has traditionally been based on biological and ecological data, only recently focusing on the human communities that are significantly dependent on coastal resources. The hypothesis that marine resource use is determined by socioeconomic factors (such as food security and income) and livelihood options was tested in two communities on the island of Rodrigues (Western Indian Ocean). As livelihood development can be a response to fisher displacement by protected areas, willingness towards alternative livelihood options and the differences in this between fisher demographic groups were also examined. Using semi-structured interviews, 72 fishers were surveyed on topics such as fishery and marine protected area (MPA) regulation noncompliance, current livelihoods and willingness to consider alternative livelihoods.

Keywords: alternative livelihoods; livelihood choice; marine protected areas; marine resource dependence; noncompliance; socioeconomics

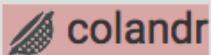
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A green rectangular button with the word "INCLUDE" in white capital letters.

A grey rectangular button with the word "SKIP" in white capital letters.

A red rectangular button with the word "EXCLUDE" in white capital letters and a small downward arrow.



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Citation Screening

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Highlights ON

Filter by



or

 Tag ▾

Sort by

Relevance

Keywords: Community **forestry**; Community-based **conservation**; Ecotourism; Nepal; Policies; Wildlife conservation + TAG INCLUDE SKIP EXCLUDE ▾ 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)

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Keywords: Burkina Faso; Deforestation; **Forest** conservation + TAG INCLUDE SKIP EXCLUDE ▾

Citation Screening

screen 999

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Highlights ON

Filter by



or

Tag ▾

Sort by

Relevance



-
- 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)

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Keywords: Burkina Faso; Deforestation; **Forest** conservation

TAG

INCLUDE

SKIP

EXCLUDE ▾

POST /citations/screenings

-
- Saunders, F.

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

Citation Screening

screen 999

awaiting 0

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 Select All

Highlights ON

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Tag [▼](#)

Sort by

Relevance [▼](#)

-
- 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)

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Keywords: Burkina Faso; Deforestation; **Forest** conservation

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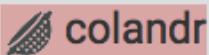
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 Saunders, F.

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 Projects in parts of Africa that combine socio-economic development with an emphasis on local institutional change. These 'local' projects are interlinked with global networks of **conservation** interests that provide technical expertise and resourcing. In the Jozani-Chawka Bay area, project planners brokered a community governance and benefit sharing agreement that has been lauded as a watershed moment for **conservation** policy in Zanzibar. Key hurdles for establishing Zanzibar's first national park, the Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park, were limiting community access to customary **forest** resources, farmer-red colobus monkey conflict, and setting up a supportive institutional arrangement.

Keywords: Integrated **Conservation** Development Project; Jozani-Chawka Bay; community **conservation**; community-based natural resource management; tourism; trade-offs; wildlife conflict

+ TAG**INCLUDE****SKIP****EXCLUDE** ▾ Idrus, A; Napiah, M; Othman, I.

Human resource management in the construction of a sustainable development project: Towards

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- Idrus, A; Napiah, M; Othman, I.

Human resource management in the construction of a sustainable development project: Towards successful completion.

WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment 162. (2012)

Construction projects are facing many problems from day to day in their business. One of the problems that has been taken into consideration in this study is human resource management in the construction of a sustainable development project. Even though construction uses more manpower in its business activities compared to other fields, its human resource management is still inadequate and insufficient. The problem concerning human resource management in the construction of a sustainable development project needs to be identified and methods for improvement need to be formulated for the success of the project.

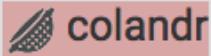
Keywords: Construction; Human resource management; Improvement; Successful completion; Sustainable development

- DeWilde, B J.

Ain't Nobody Got fo' Dat: Challenges – and Memes – for Conservation.

Just Kidding 42. (2016)

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 Kellert, S R; Mehta, J N.

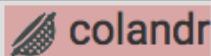
Local attitudes toward community-based **conservation** policy and programmes in Nepal: A case study in the Makalu-Barun Conservation Area.

Environmental Conservation 25. (1998)

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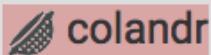
Local attitudes toward community-based **conservation** policy and programmes in Nepal: A case study in the Makalu-Barun Conservation Area.

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Forest Policy and Economics 11. (2009)

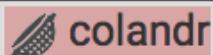
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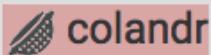
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 Ros-Tonen, M A.

New perspectives for the sustainable management of the amazon **forest**: Exploring new avenues.

Novas perspectivas para a gestão sustentável da floresta amazônica: Explorando novas caminhos 10. (2007)

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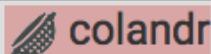
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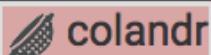
New perspectives for the sustainable management of the amazon **forest**: Exploring new avenues.

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With a focus on the timber industry in the Brazilian Amazon region and based on a comparison of results of a study of the forestry sector carried out in the early 1990s and studies carried out about ten years later, this article explores various recent tendencies which have the potential to change tropical forest management in the Amazon region. These changes are related to a) changes in the supply of roundwood, b) globalisation and the opening of external markets for timber and other products like soy, c) increasing scarcity of timber, d) new markets and incentives for sustainable forest management and community-based forest management, and e) changes in forest land ownership, including the decentralisation of forest governance and devolution of forest land. We conclude that the changes are generating different effects. Whereas the expansion of external markets is leading to increased deforestation, abrupt end.

Keywords: Amazon region; **Forest** governance; Soy cultivation; Sustainable **forest** management; Timber industry

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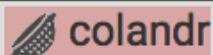
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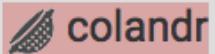
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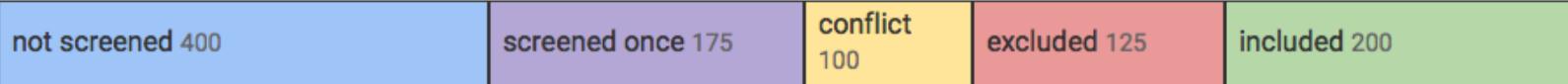
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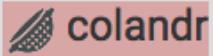


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- Kellert, S R; Mehta, J N.

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

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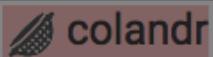
- Ogata, K; Sang, D T; Yabe, M.

Contribution of **forest** resources to local people's income: A case study in cat tien biosphere reserve, Vietnam.

Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University 55. (2010)

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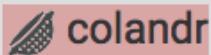
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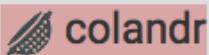
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Environmental Conservation 25 (4): 320–333 © 1998 Foundation for Environmental Conservation

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

JAI N. MEHTA* AND STEPHEN R. KELLERT

School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, 205 Prospect St, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA

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

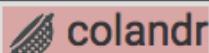
their subsistence forest-based activities in order to protect biodiversity (Marks 1984; Machlis & Tichnell 1985; Colchester 1996). The creation of parks and sanctuaries has indeed helped save some endangered wildlife from extinction (Harmon 1987; McNeely 1989; Heinen & Yonzon 1994). It has, however, 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 & Pimbart 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 & Sharma 1989). All these factors have led to park/people con-





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< Local attitudes toward community-based conservation policy and programmes in Nepal: A case stud...

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Environmental Conservation 25 (4): 320–333 © 1998

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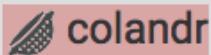
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- Ogata, K; Sang, D T; Yabe, M.

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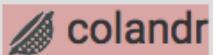
- Mc Keever, P J; Zouros, N.

Geoparks: Celebrating earth heritage, sustaining local communities.

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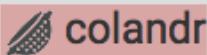
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Brännlund, R; Gong, P; Sidibe, A.

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

Forest Policy and Economics 11. (2009)

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Keywords: Burkina Faso; Deforestation; **Forest** conservation

✓ REVIEW TAGS



Saunders, F.

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Conservation and Society 9. (2011)

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



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

SUMMARY

Sentences related to Biome: Forest

ACCEPTED

Sentences related to Biome: Tundra

Under Review

1. Confidence: 85%

We used a three-dimensional model to assess the dynamics of diffusive carbon dioxide flux (FCO2) from a hydroelectric reservoir located at Amazon rainforest. Our results showed that for the studied periods (2013 summer/wet and winter/dry seasons) the surface averaged FCO2 presented similar behaviors, with regular emissions peaks. The mean daily surface averaged FCO2 showed no significant difference between the seasons ($p > 0.01$), with values around $-1338 \text{ mg C m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$

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2. Confidence: 67%

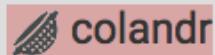
The total CO2 emitted by the reservoir along 2013 year was estimated to be 1.1 Tg C year⁻¹. By extrapolating our results we found that the total carbon emitted by all Amazonian reservoirs can be around 7 Tg C year⁻¹, which is 22% lower than the previous published estimate.

3. Confidence: 49%

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

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ACCEPTED

Sentences related to Intervention Type: Sustainable Use

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2. Confidence: 67%

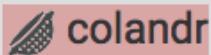
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Sentences Related to Biome: Tundra

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Sentences related to Intervention Type: Sustainable Use

Under Review

1. Confidence: 85%

We used a three-dimensional model to assess the dynamics of diffusive carbon dioxide flux (FCO₂) from a hydroelectric reservoir located at Amazon rainforest. Our results showed that for the studied periods (2013 summer/wet and winter/dry seasons) the surface averaged FCO₂ presented similar behaviors, with regular emissions peaks. The mean daily surface averaged FCO₂ showed no significant difference between the seasons ($p > 0.01$), with values around $-1338 \text{ mg C m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$

ACCEPT

SKIP

REJECT

2. Confidence: 67%

The total CO₂ emitted by the reservoir along 2013 year was estimated to be 1.1 Tg C year -1 . By extrapolating our results we found that the total carbon emitted by all Amazonian reservoirs can be around 7 Tg C year -1 , which is 22% lower than the previous published estimate.

3. Confidence: 49%

The total CO₂ emitted by the reservoir along 2013 year was estimated to be 1.1 Tg C year -1

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< Data Extraction - Tag Review

not started 10

incomplete 10

complete 20

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

SUMMARY

Sentences Related to Biome: Forest

ACCEPTED

Sentences Related to Biome: Tundra

REJECTED

Sentences related to Intervention Type: Sustainable Use

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◀ Data Extraction - Fulltext Tagging

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

JAI N. MEHTA* AND STEPHEN R. KELLERT

School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, 205 Prospect St, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA

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 amongst a significant majority of respondents. Some demographic and socio-economic factors exerted important influences on the attitudes of respondents. This study suggests that the project should continue addressing local development needs, encourage

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 & Sherpa 1989). All these factors have led to park/people conflicts which undermine long-term biodiversity conservation efforts.

It is clear that developing countries have neither the technical nor financial resources to rely solely on a model of centralized-regulatory control to protect biodiversity from

Local attitudes toward community-based conservation policy and programs in Nepal...

SUMMARY

+ TAG

Biome

Forest

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Local attitudes toward community-based conservation policy and programs in Nepal...

▶ SUMMARY

sustainable use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ADD
Forest	▼	
Select Category	▼	
Biome		
Intervention Type		
Outcome		
Location		



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Local attitudes toward community-based conservation policy and programs in Nepal...

SUMMARY

TAG

Biome

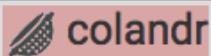
Forest

Intervention Types:

sustainable use



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◀ Data Extraction - Tag Summary

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

[BACK TO STUDY](#)[NEXT STUDY](#)

Biomes:

[+ Add](#)

- Forest
- Tundra

Intervention Types:

[+ Add](#)

- Land/Water Management (3)
- Sustainable Use (3)
- Species Management (4)

Outcomes:

[+ Add](#)

- Health
- Culture
- Free Choice

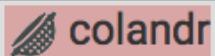
Location:

[+ Add](#)

- Mexico
- Pacific



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

[BACK TO STUDY](#)[NEXT STUDY](#)

Biomes:

Forest Tundra

Add Biome

Grasslands	▼
Grasslands	▲
Marine	
Freshwater	
Mangrove	

[✓ ADD](#)

Intervention Types:

Land/Water Management (3) Sustainable Use (3)
 Species Management (4)

Outcomes:

Health Culture Free Choice

[+ Add](#)

Location:

Mexico Pacific

[+ Add](#)



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◀ Data Extraction - Tag Summary

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

[BACK TO STUDY](#)[NEXT STUDY](#)

Biomes:

[+ Add](#) [Forest](#) [Tundra](#) [Grasslands](#)

Intervention Types:

[+ Add](#) [Land/Water Management \(3\)](#) [Sustainable Use \(3\)](#) [Species Management \(4\)](#)

Outcomes:

[+ Add](#) [Health](#) [Culture](#) [Free Choice](#)

Location:

[+ Add](#) [Mexico](#) [Pacific](#)