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EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN GASHAKA GUMTI NATIONAL PARK SERTI, TARABA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Gashaka Gumti National Park covered an area of 6,411 km² the park provides home to various faunas and floras with endangered species like the lions and chimpanzees, and all this with the support of 25 neighbouring communities. Evaluation of community contributions to wildlife conservation in Gashaka Gumti National Park Serti, Taraba State, Nigeria was carried out. The objectives of were to; determine the role of community in wildlife conservation in Gashaka Gumti National Park and examine how PA's enable the achievement of sustainable development and improved human welfare. Paper questionnaires, face-to-face interviews and group observations were used in administering questionnaires to 100 households in six selected communities, four within the park and two neighbouring ones. Research shows that more than three-quarters of the respondents can participate in the conservation activities of their own accord, and this is composed of people in the young adult bracket of between 21-40 years (n = 115, 87%). There is consensus that numerous conservation initiatives are significantly gendered, and age related since age is a decisive factor that influences participation of the respondents ($\chi^2 = 14.00$, $p < 0.05$). Sex significant difference was noticed whereby 61% of the participants were male; this could be due to social cultural factors that may hinder women's participation in exhaustive conservation efforts ($\chi^2 = 4.56$, $p < 0.05$). Additionally, status of marriage ($\chi^2 = 11.56$, $p < 0.05$) and level of education ($\chi^2 = 15.92$, $p < 0.05$) significantly affected the community participation thus, indicating the socio-economic related factors in the engagement issues. The level of participation was different with 48 % in awareness creation and 23 % in park surveillance, meaning that people of Jibu had a multi-form participation in the conservation activities including community-led conservation project (chi-square = 54.46, $p < 0.05$). Though, factors such as poor income sources (45.0%), restriction by park laws (13.0%) and poor infrastructure (10.0%) limit expanded community involvement ($\chi^2 = 40.40$, $p < 0.05$). A very high percentage of the respondents reported moderate incidences of illegality in the protected area. Being the case, enforcement activities must be stepped up ($\chi^2 = 336.9$, $p < 0.05$). These results highlighted the necessity of an adaptive community-centred conservation plan for the park taking into consideration sociodemographic factors which may reduce hindrances and promote community involvement in sustainable utilization in the National Park.

Keywords: Community-Based Conservation, Wildlife Conservation, Gashaka Gumti National Park, Sustainable Development, Socio-Demographic Factors

INTRODUCTION

The key role of local communities and stakeholders in direct participation in maintaining sustainable biodiversity in their territories and their contributions to the protected area (PA) initiation cannot be over emphasized due to dependence on the forest resources. The dependence on the forest resources for livelihood leads to an increased in decline of the wildlife population (CBD, 2020). Although, PAs have expanded in recent decades, biological diversity remains progressively reduced (Leclère *et al.*, 2020). Conservation efforts need backing from local authorities and population because PAs' contributes to the region's economic benefit which is not negligible (Heagney *et al.*, 2015). PAs can benefit the inhabitants of these areas mainly in housing business, and funding. Using and developing local people's capacity to participate in decision-making and management of resources could be referred to as actively meaningful participation, which is a vital component of conservation process. A rise in the demand for resource use while the available fund from the government reduces could lead to loss of biodiversity (Pulido-Chadid *et al.*, 2023).

In the last decade of the twentieth century, grassroots consumers and residents of the regions where biodiversity resides have been engage in carrying out management and regulation duties (McNeely, 1995). These communities that surround buffer zones in PA are very essential for the success of conservation (Ratsimbazafy, 2012). Resource management can only be efficiently done through the involvement of the communities as highlighted by Kaimowitz (2003). Because current ecosystems have been destroyed for various reasons including exploitation of the available resources which has led to depletion, pollution of water and air, introduction of alien and exotic species, climate change and increased anthropogenic interference which is partly responsible for loss of biological diversity (IPBES, 2019). It would be crucial to emphasize people's engagement; most of the conservation activities directly or indirectly require it.

Local rural peoples are directly associated with the resources in these PAs because they were former managers of these resources before PAs locked them out (Salafsky *et al.*, 2000). National parks are initiatives to preserve and protect the biodiversity, for maintaining the human community relationship and for recreation, which is now focusing on economy and development of community (Saayman & Saayman, 2006). This research will evaluate measures to adopt Indigenous practices to improve the methods of wildlife management in Goje and Mayo-selbe. However, the conservation of

environmental issues entails the participation of all the stakeholders. Since the formation of National Protected Areas, several communities have been forced to move from their homesteads thus experiencing disputes with the PA authorities. Thus, one can still come across such conflicts; buffer zones that are coordinated by the National Park Service (NPS) and local communities are designed to prevent them.

The Nigerian National Park Service was created in 1979, and a year later in introduced the Support Zone Community Programme (SZCP) that assists the rural communities residing in the periphery of the Nigerian national parks. According to the SZCP, pressure on park resources and general welfare of the locals are eased through the generation of revenue, infrastructural transformation and better farming technologies (Tijani, 2007). Consequently, common attempts to protect conservation are still insufficient, as the community tends to remain ignorant and out of the decision-making loop. This has means that when the general public is educated on the benefits of conservation, then the resources can be put to sustainable use. But the information or material on role of community in wildlife conservation in Gashaka Gumti National Park and how PA's help in the achievement of sustainable development and human welfare is lacking. Therefore, the objectives of this research were to; determine the role of community in wildlife conservation in Gashaka Gumti National Park and observe how PA's enable the achievement of sustainable development and improved human welfare.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

Gashaka-Gumti National Park is situated on the transition zone of Mambilla plateau with an area of approximately 6411 sq km bounded by the latitudes 6°55'N and 8°05'N and the longitudes 11°13'E to 12°11'E. Previously known as Gumti, Gashaka, and Serti Game sanctuaries it was accorded the status of National Park in 1991. It is the largest of Nigeria's National Park; here one can find Colobus Monkeys, Warthogs, Buffalo, Chimpanzees, Lions, Western hartebeest and Leopards, amongst many other species. Current survey of the park is bounded by the 25 communities; 5 of them are outside the park, 11 bordering while 9 are within the park. These communities consist of the following ethnic groups; Jibu, Dakka, Ndoro, Tigun, Gbaya, Tiv, Mambilla, Kaka and Fulani (Madaki *et al.*, 2020). These include farming, rearing of livestock, working class jobs and civil services as the major occupations in these communities.

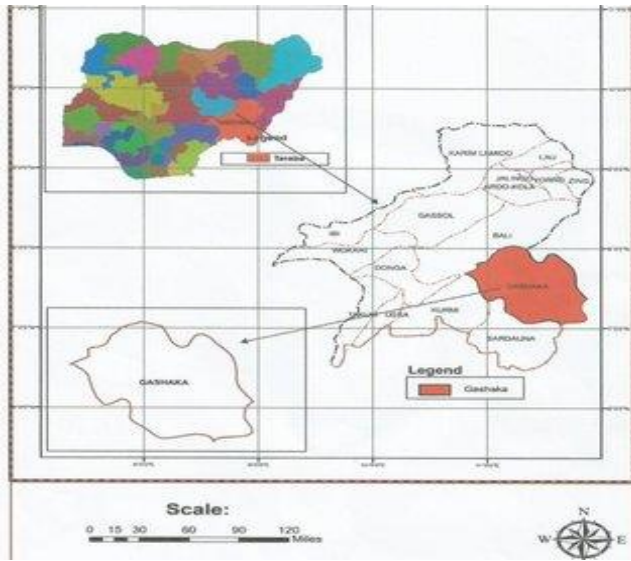


Figure1: Map of Gashaka-gumti National Park.

(Source: Oruonye, *et al.*, 2017)

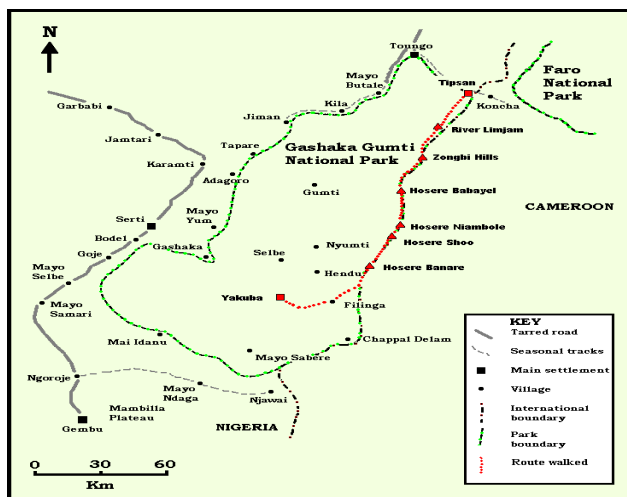


Figure 1: Map of Gashaka-Gumti National Park.

(Source: Oruonye, *et al.*, 2017)

Study Design

A preliminary assessment examined the indexes of the communities, villages, respondents and occupations present in the study area. The design included an assessment of the whole area grounded on community strength, as estimated using the National Population Commission data from NPC (2006). Procedures of population allocation according to Cochran were used for

the selection of households for the survey (Dishan *et al.*, 2009).

Population and Sample

The study focused on communities within and around Gashaka Gumti National Park, specifically Gashaka, Gumti, Chappal Hendu, Filinga, Mayo-Sabere, and Selbe.

Data Collection

Questionnaires: Structured questionnaires were self-developed and pre-tested on some members of the identified communities to determine the best type of the words to use, order of questions and the importance of the questions to ask. From these questionnaires socio-economic status, threats, contribution towards the park by the community and benefits obtained from the park was collected.

Interviews: Administered with important participants like the local authorities, the park managers and other professionals to get down to the core information on the safeguarding practices and the public participation.

Observation: Recorded incidences of people-wildlife interference and wildlife and wildlife preservation in the park.

Literature Review: Conducted a review on the previous literature and analysis of studies on conservation and community participation in Gashaka Gumti National Park.

Government Reports: Compared the available documents and papers reviewing the questions of conservation of nature and the development of communities.

Sampling Techniques

Specifically, purposive sampling methods were used in identifying the respondents within the surrounding communities of the study area. There was division into five ecological regions, the questionnaires were 100 then and spread in relation to park’s area and covered the 10% of households in the selected samples (Kerlinger, 1973).

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics, which included frequency tables and percentages, were employed to summarize the data. Apart from that, chi-square test of independence was adopted to determine the significant difference in age

distribution, gender, marital status, education levels, community involvement in wildlife conservation, factors limiting contribution and illegal activities in the park.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Table 1 illustrates the age distribution of respondents, indicating that the majority (30%) of community contributions to wildlife conservation in the study area come from individuals aged 21-30 years. This is followed by 27% of respondents aged 31-40 years, 19% aged 41-50 years, 13% aged 20 years and below, and 11% aged 51 years and above. The data also reveal that respondents are represented across all age categories.

However, this is a chi-square test statistic of 14.00 which is greater than the critical value of 9.488 at the 0.05 significance level with 4 degrees of freedom. This proves that the age distribution of the respondents varies significantly from a uniform distribution. Particularly, community contributions to wildlife conservation have more people from age groups 21-30 and 31-40 while others like below twenty years and above fifty-one have less.

This end re-sult may pave the way for projects focused on ecotourism. It also motivates young people- by taking down barriers stopping certain age groups. A chi-square-test showed an unusual pattern of age- groups in those surveyed. It seems that younger people are presently the main supporters of such eco-issues as conservation. This could serve as a foundation to boost the ove-rall effect of eco-frie-ndly tourism on long-term conservation.

Table 1: Age of Respondents

AGE	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Below 20	13	13
21-30	30	30
31-40	27	27
41-50	19	19
51 above	11	11
Total:	100	100

Source: Field Survey, (2023).

Table 2 reveals a gender disparity among respondents, with males comprising 61% and females 39% of the total. This discrepancy may be attributed to the higher likelihood of females being engaged in domestic tasks or other less physically demanding activities. Consequently, their participation in community efforts towards wildlife conservation, which is often perceived as strenuous and

labour-intensive, particularly in the context of the National Park, is lower.

Furthermore, the chi-square test's result is 4.84. This is above the threshold of 3.841, with a significant level of 0.05 and 1 degree of freedom. This outcome suggests that current gender participation is not evenly distributed.

Table 2: Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
Male	61	61
Female	39	39
Total:	100	100

Source: Field Survey, (2023).

Table 3 indicates that the majority of respondents are married, accounting for over 67%, while 33% are single. This distribution may be influenced by the varying responsibilities associated with marital status. Married individuals typically have greater obligations and dependents compared to their single counterparts, necessitating increased resources to support their families. Using a chi-square distribution table at a 0.05 significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) and 1 degree of freedom, the critical value is approximately 3.841. Since the chi-square statistic (11.56) is greater than the critical value (3.841), this means that the marital status distribution of respondents significantly differs from an equal distribution. From all indication, there is strong evidence to suggest that marital status may influence respondents' participation wildlife conservation.

Table 3: Marital status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Single	33	33
Married	67	67
Total:	100	100

Source: Field Survey, (2023).

Table 4 indicates the educational distribution of respondents: 13% have non-formal education, 20% have completed primary education, 40% have attained secondary education, and 27% have received tertiary education. Using a chi-square distribution table at a 0.05 significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) and 3 degrees of freedom, the critical value is approximately 7.815. Since the chi-square statistic (15.92) is greater than the critical value (7.815), this means that the distribution of education backgrounds among respondents significantly differs from an equal distribution. This finding suggests that educational background may influence respondents'

participation in surveys or their representation in the sample.

Table 4: Education Background of the Respondents

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Non-formal	13	13
Primary	20	20
Secondary	40	40
Tertiary	27	27
Total	100	100

Source: Fieldwork, (2023).

Table 5 reveals the various forms of respondent involvement in park activities: 8% participate in decision-making processes regarding the park, 23% are engaged in park surveillance, 48% assist in raising awareness among community members about the park's benefits, 11% are involved in the day-to-day operations of the park, and 10% express willingness to support all conservation efforts aimed at preserving park resources

Using a chi-square distribution table at a 0.05 significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) and 4 degrees of freedom, the critical value is approximately 9.488. Since the chi-square statistic (54.46) is greater than the critical value (9.488), this means that there was a significant difference in how communities contribute to wildlife conservation across the different ways listed in Table 5. This finding suggests that community involvement is diverse and prioritizes certain types of activities over others, which could inform strategies to enhance community engagement and support for conservation efforts.

Table 5, Ways Communities Contribute to Wildlife Conservation in the Park

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
In decision making	8	8
In park surveillance	23	23
In creating awareness about the importance of the park in the community	48	48
In day to day running of the park	11	11
In supporting all activities aimed at the conservation of park resources.	10	10
Total:	100	100

Source: Field survey, (2023).

Table 6 reveals that 45% of respondents face significant challenges due to lack of adequate means of livelihood, which limits their capacity to contribute effectively to

wildlife conservation efforts. This highlights the financial constraints and limits alternative livelihood options that many communities' members encounter. Additionally, 13% of respondents express concerns about strict park regulations potentially hindering community access to resources and involvement in conservation activities. Furthermore, 15% attribute their limited contribution to the attitudes of park staff, 10% cite inadequate infrastructure, and 17% believe that park resources should be accessible for their use.

Using a chi-square test at a significance level of 0.05 and 4 degrees of freedom, the critical value is approximately 9.488. Since the chi-square statistic (40.40) exceeds the critical value (9.488), there is a significant disparity in how these factors impact the community's ability to participate in wildlife conservation within the park. This indicates that these challenges are unevenly distributed among respondents, with lack of means of livelihood being the most prevalent (45%), followed by custom/belief (17%) and the attitude of park staff (15%). Addressing these specific barriers is crucial for fostering greater community engagement and support for conservation initiatives. This analysis highlights the need for targeted interventions to alleviate socioeconomic constraints and improve community participation in wildlife conservation efforts effectively.

Table 6, Factors that limit the community's contribution towards wildlife conservation in the park

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lack of means of livelihood	45	45
Park regulation	13	13
Attitude of park staff	15	15
Non-provision of infrastructures	10	10
Custom/belief	17	17
Total:	100	100

Source: Field survey, (2023).

Table 7 shows that 13% of respondents reported low levels of illegal activities in the park, while 63% indicated moderate levels over the past three years. Additionally, 24% of respondents perceived high incidences of illegal activities during the same period. Using a chi-square test at a significance level of 0.05 and 3 degrees of freedom, the critical value is approximately 7.815. Since the chi-square statistic (336.9) far exceeds the critical value (7.815), which shows that the significant result indicates a notable difference in the incidence of illegal activities across the categories within the park.

The chi-square test results demonstrate that the distribution of illegal activity levels classified as "Low," "Moderate," and "High" is not equal. Most respondents

reported incidents falling under the categories of "Moderate" (63%) and "High" (24%), highlighting a substantial presence of illegal activities in the park. This underscores the urgency for enhanced surveillance and enforcement measures to effectively mitigate illegal activities and safeguard park resources.

Table 7: Incidence of illegal activities in the park for the past three years.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No longer exist	–	–
Low	13	13
Moderate	63	63
High	24	24
Total:	100	100

Source: Field survey, (2023).

Discussion

With respect to age, table 1 shows the percentage of conservation; the age bracket 21-30% is more involved in conservation than the 31-40%. While making an implication with reference to the demographic aspect this may be interpreted to mean that all the young adults will continue carry on the present-day conservation practices. This was in agreement to the report of Crowley *et al.* (2020), which emphasised enhancing partnership towards optimality among the diverse parties from different age bracket, community as well as sectors on the general 591 endowment of conservation. Involving other age groups of youths when coming up with and in the actual implementation of the conservation plan as a full package is encompassed within this strategy.

According to the study, male participants were more involved in some or all of the conservation practices than their female counterparts. This was in concordance with the studies of Rizzolo *et al.* (2023) whereby females are less involved in activities such as hunting and fishing and therefore are more likely to be affected by the regulatory changes that favour such physically demanding conservation practices of male individuals associated with the crafts. It was ascertained from the research study that most of the respondents are married, which makes them have a bigger duty to the family and other shared assets. For this reason, approaches used to protect and foster conservation might require recognizing these family responsibilities in order to include and encourage participants.

Besides that, usually female in the society is expected to take care of all house and childbearing chores hence will not be in any position to attend conservation activities

that would require them to be out of the house (Mussida and Patimo, 2020). The demands that are associated with marriage may also reduce the amount of time that can be dedicated to voluntary work or conservation possibly because the women might have children or other children to seek for in the house. Apart from that, there might be many activities under the conservation efforts, and they could be proactive (Rizzolo *et al.*, 2023), people could believe that only men are fit to wheel, which will encourage many agents to go batter and participate in the exercise.

About half of the respondents have reached the level of at least secondary education that shows good potential for increasing awareness and people's involvement in the conservation of natural resources. It also means that educational activities can continue engaging communities toward assuming more active parts in Environmental management. Based on the chi-square test, education plays an effect on participation, which there is a need for targeted approach in conservation programs, finding is in contradiction to the study done by Shah and Atisa, (2021). Who asserted that, to date, formal and informal education has not accelerated the rate with which communities are protecting wetlands; therefore, education does not compel communities and institutional frameworks endowed with that responsibility to refrain from degrading protected area. This tends to imply that other variables apart from awareness are essential to conserving these environments.

This analysis also suggests that the community commitment to conservation programme is moderate and balanced, meaning there is need for functional conservation activities' engagement tactics. This is because creation of awareness often consumes less time, strength and bodily strength than other conservation efforts and can therefore affect a larger portion of the population. Some ways/methods of participation may also not necessarily need expertise and paraphernalia like on facebook, twitter and other social media platforms during mere discussions and information education campaign. The feeling of awareness can be perceived in the sense that members of the community feel more capable to some functions whether oral presentation or writing or use of social media than ensuring conversation activities that may involve some form of technical or physical task including provision of habitats or wildlife observation.

People may think that awareness raising is very effective strategy for demonstrating how they can help in conservation. They also suggested that they can educate more people to help bring about more comprehensive

changes in behaviours. This was in parallel with Ardoin *et al.* (2020) who understand the role played by education and sensitization in community engagement in the conservation of resources, and the difficulties and the flexibility in assessing the impacts and returns of educational projects.

Community was limited greatly from being able to contribute, many respondents had no source of income. This applied pressure for other approaches, which include finding economic uses of the resources since people will only protect the resources, they got an income from the approaches pointed out that conservation was not equal for everyone and that an instance needs sensitization for the people to participate. This was in a similar concordance with the report of Wright *et al.* (2016) who noted that some of the community members may prefer to engage in quick earner activities rather than in conservation, and that their willingness to engage in conservation activities was not consistent with the financial earning from the various activities. This tends to slow down their availability, and also their regard for preservation of the environment. On most societies they fully rely on the existence of wildlife both for their livelihood (agriculture, fishing and transporting timber). Policies that would seek to reduce the availability of such resources are for many residents in conflict with monetary incentives, they will therefore counter efforts aimed at conserving these resources in order to continue enjoying them. If there are no other sources of income, then the members of that community cannot be able to invest time as well as money in conservation. It is necessary to note that the goals for the change towards less resource consuming spheres or sectors – including agricultural ones – are relevant for the construction of diversified and sustainable employment.

From the results of this study, a litany of illicit behaviours in the park has been witnessed hence the need for boosting community policed vigilantism. This means that weak implementation of conservation laws and regulations might be to blame for the increased rate of such illegality (Ogar *et al.*, 2020). Such offences are out of the feeling that there is no punishment and so reduces on the chances of being controlled. In addition to that, lack of funding, human and investing instrumentalities for police forces that are deployed in the task of guarding and enforcing laws on conservation contributes to geographic and efficient disparity. Besides that, too, communities that endure poverty and or lack other sources of living might turn into criminal activities to earn their livelihood or otherwise for other necessities

even when they well know that conservation activities are dangerous for them.

Such information gathered using the survey results presented herein offered a very useful perspective towards the State's perceived impression about the National Park (see Table 8 in Appendix). The overall ambivalent-to-positive attitude about the park is indicated by the response rates of 40%-60% for the 11-part statements. But the low disagreement rate of 10-20% employer/employee shows that there is still room for improvement, for concern.

The three major observations that formalised the study are the following: First, only 6% of the respondents express a sense of belonging to the park which points to the fact that the community maybe disengaged from the park. This is further echoed by results obtained showing 8% embracing an involvement in park decision making while 10% would wish to be involved. This inequality means that there is a need to expand management practices and increase the involvement of stakeholders (see table 8 in appendix).

On the other hand, according to survey results the park has brought direct changes in the lives of members of the community. For example, 16 % agree that the park enhances their life while 10% agree that the park's resources have enhanced their living standard life. According to Kanati, (2022), the natural resource management or CBNRM is crucial in wildlife conservation for sustainability. While performing the research, Kanati realizes that community is also an important player in conservation hence people should also embrace wildlife conversation. Further, only 10% of the respondents understand the effects of their daily actions on the park's existence, there is a progressive concern of conservation. This supports other research done that demonstrates that the support from the community is crucial in determination of the success of conservation measures (Decker *et al.*, 2010).

The survey however revealed that there was a positive regard for the park; but the following are areas of concern which the park lacks in regard to the community and its participation in decision making. The study calls for an improved manner in which parks are managed that considers the local community's welfare and request.

The research finding thus indicates that, communities marginally contributed to wildlife conservation in Gashaka-Gumti National Park. Nevertheless, the community can contribute more to the conservation of wildlife if the difficulties and limitations of the given community are considered, and if emphasis is placed on

the community participation. However, it pointed out that local communities actively participate in enhancing wildlife conservation in Gashaka-Gumti National Park. Awareness creation, surveillance, and decision making concerning the park shows that community is also encouraging protection of the park. Moreover, the study shows significant importance of education and community engagement support for contributing to the success of conservation efforts.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cognitive reserve and physical activity are interrelated findings which point to a need to develop conservation aims and goals for younger adults. It is good to encourage women to get involve in policy matter to cover up the gap in conservation study in the area. Likewise, providing specific programs with conserved programs to enable married individuals to discharge their various obligations will complement group engagement. Supporting educational special projects spearheaded by conservation organizations can pay big dividends towards raising informed decision makers and active participants. Conservation support roles that are beyond awareness creation, like surveillance support and decision-making support, can improve on and prolong conservation. Strategies addressing the barriers in livelihoods, infrastructure and especially governance cooperation can help reduce the impact of such and enhance engagement.

The following general recommendations should be implemented:

- i. Information and educational activities should be planned for groups of different ages and levels of education; emphasis should be placed on the development of programs which would improve people's concern about the problems of nature conservation.
- ii. Such causes as building capacities of women through conservation related awareness creation and availing leadership opportunities in conservationist should be championed.
- iii. A dynamic nature of involvement that has the ability to address varied work and family requirements of married and single people in regard to conservations should be developed.
- iv. Efforts that will involve communities and allow them to participate in decision making as they take up responsibilities in wildlife conservation should be supported.

- v. There is need therefore to encourage and implement programs aimed at diversification, enhance access to resources that will lead to, support enactment of policies that will enhance sustainable economic activities that are in harmony with the goals of conservation.
- vi. Measures and alarm systems that would help in avert such violations and to shield resources located in the park should be enhanced.
- vii. There is a need to implement and evaluate conservation measures through the monitoring and evaluation indicators where community participation is considered.

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APPENDIX

Table 8: Community Members Attitudes toward the National Park

Respondent's declaration	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)
The park makes my life better	4(4.0%)	2(2.0%)	2(2.0%)	6(6.0%)	2(2.0%)	16(16.0%)
The park management involve me in decision making	2(2.0%)	1(1.0%)	0(0.0%)	3(3.0%)	2(2.0%)	8(8.0%)
I would like to be involved in the park's decision making	2(2.0%)	1(1.0%)	2(2.0%)	3(3.0%)	2(2.0%)	10(10.0%)
I feel a sense of attachment to the park	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(1.0%)	1(1.0%)	4(4.0%)	6(6.0%)
The Park's resources have improved my livelihood	2(2.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(1.0%)	4(4.0%)	3(3.0%)	10(10.0%)
I feel a deep affinity for the natural resources in this park	2(2.0%)	1(1.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(2.0%)	3(3.0%)	8(8.0%)
The Park's survival is influenced by my daily activities	2(2.0%)	1(1.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(2.0%)	5(5.0%)	10(10.0%)
The Park offers opportunities for my personal benefit	4(4.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(2.0%)	3(3.0%)	2(5.0%)	11(11.0%)
The diversity of wildlife in the park makes it a unique and special place	2(2.0%)	2(2.0%)	1(1.0%)	3(3.0%)	4(4.0%)	12(12.0%)
The Park's biodiversity is it main tourist attraction	1(1.0%)	2(2.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(4.0%)	2(2.0%)	9(9.0%)
	21(21.0%)	10(10%)	9(9.0%)	31(4.0%)	29(29.0%)	(100%)

(Field Survey, 2023).