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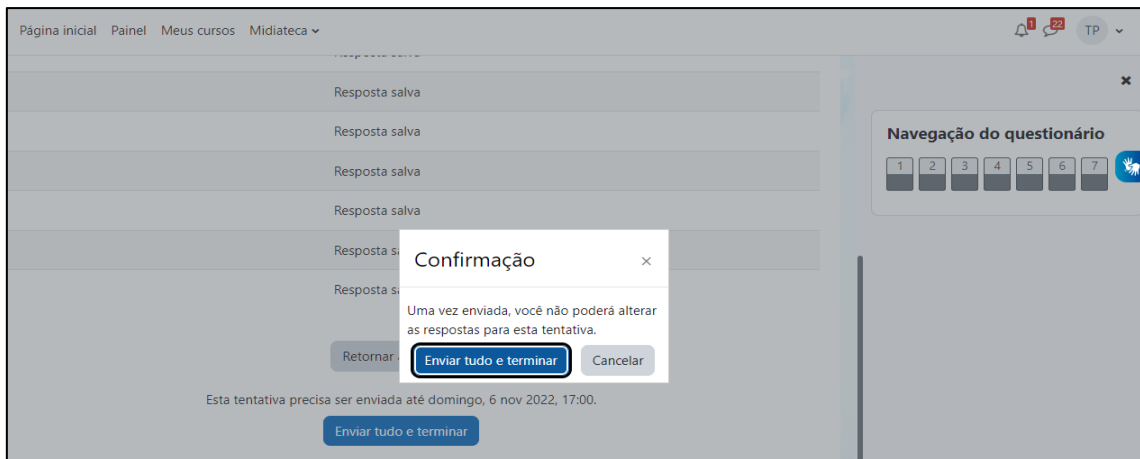
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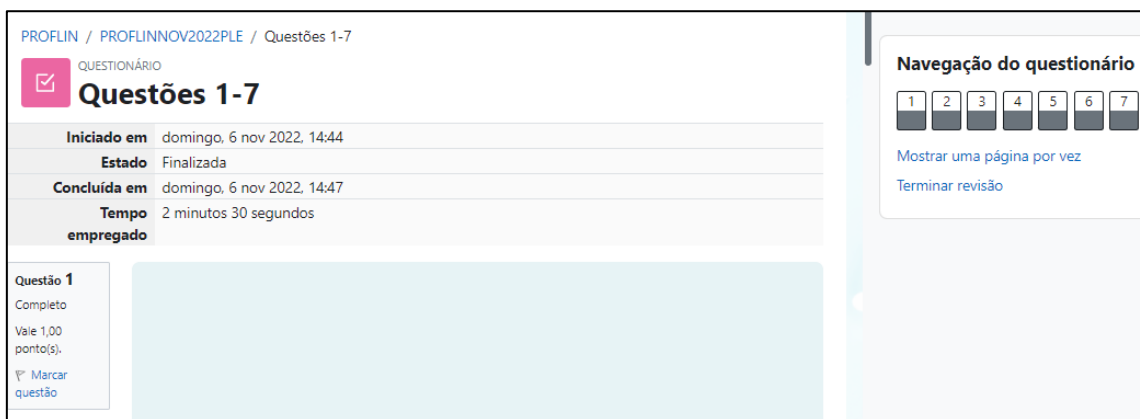
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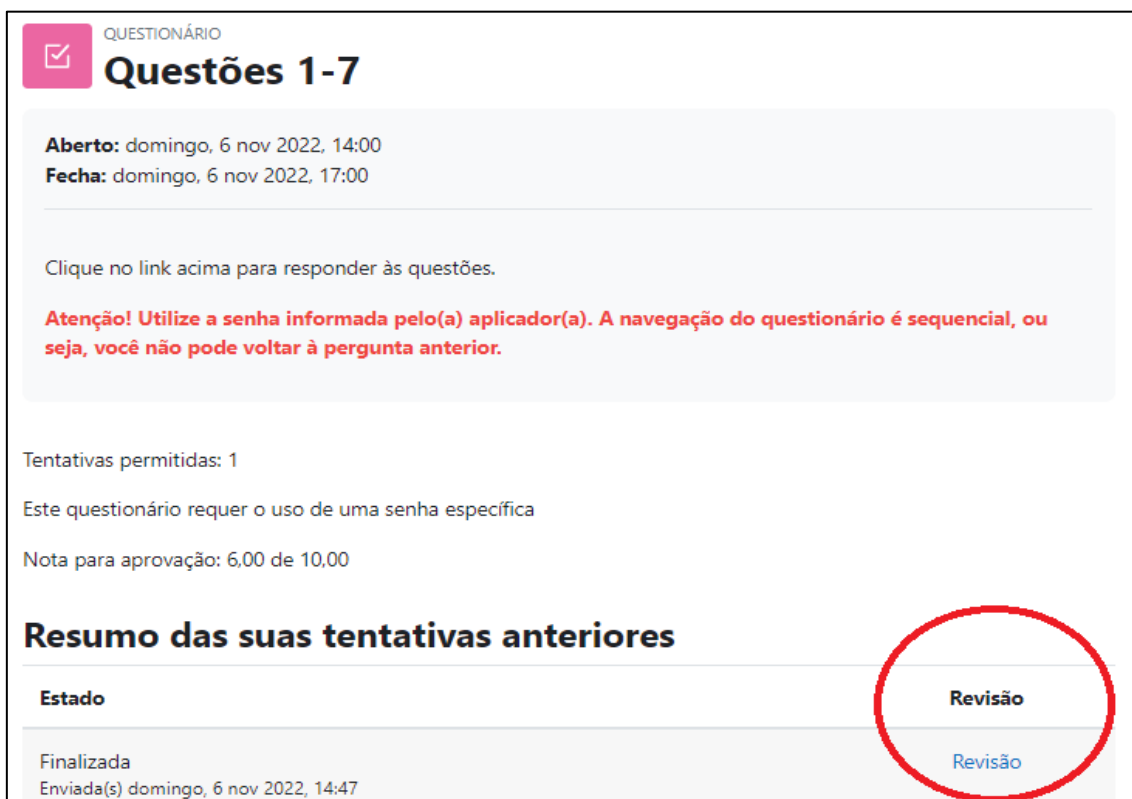
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Review

Towards harmonious conservation relationships: A framework for understanding protected area staff-local community relationships in developing countries



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ABSTRACT

This paper conceptualises a framework for assessing protected area (PA)–community relationships and is premised on the view that positive PA–community relationships enhance conservation. A meta-synthesis of existing academic literature with a qualitative orientation was used to review the PA staff–community relationships, and data were analysed using an inductive qualitative approach. From a review of 105 published documents focusing on wildlife conservation, community involvement and PA–community relationships, it emerged that relationships are mostly influenced by attitudes. With the case of PA–community relationships, the question that arises is ‘whose attitude?’ The paper proposes that both PA staff attitudes and community attitudes play an important role in shaping these relationships. Based on these findings, we propose a PA–community relationship framework that illuminates the human–wildlife interface as critical space in shaping conservation attitudes. In particular, four major factors affecting PA staff–community relationships were identified: (i) history of creation of the PAs focusing on forced relocation, and the fences and fines approach; (ii) benefits and costs associated with living closer to PAs; (iii) socio-demographic factors in which the influences of sex, age, level of education, number of years stayed in the village, experience accrued from working in PAs, household size, number of livestock, sources of income, and level of income; and (iv) community involvement in conservation-related developmental projects. We conclude that enhanced PA–community relationships promote wildlife conservation through participatory approaches and collaboration between PA staff and communities. We recommend for continued assessment and monitoring of PA staff and community relationships in order to allow for sustainable conservation especially in developing countries.

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Introduction

The question of whether protected area (PA)–community relationships are important for the success of wildlife conservation is an issue of concern which is highly debated. Positive PA–community relationships can enhance local support for PA existence and wildlife conservation in the sense that if local people do not support PAs, they can refuse to cooperate with PA authorities or participate in their plans (Holmes, 2007; Holmes, 2013). While some studies

have shown that local support have little influence on the success of wildlife conservation (e.g., Brockington, 2004; Bruner et al., 2001; Young et al., 2013), the issues of PA–community relationships appear to be of vital importance to wildlife conservation (e.g., Berkes, 2004; Borrini-Feyerabend et al., 2002; Brockington, 2004; Buscher & Whande, 2007; Hausser et al., 2009; Ramphal, 1993; Tessema et al., 2010). There are also cases that show that some PAs can succeed even in the midst of local opposition and discontent (e.g., Jacoby, 2001; Walley, 2004). This has been attributed to the fact that some PAs have more resources than local communities to draw on during disagreements (Holmes, 2013). In these disagreements with the communities, PAs often tend to use force over local people (Laudati, 2010; Milgroom & Spierenburg, 2008) and local people may comply out of fear since there is some form of law enforcement in most PAs and also some PAs are national

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government/state owned. Thus, this partly demonstrates whether or not local communities' support has a bearing on wildlife conservation success.

While local community opposition to PAs may have minimal impact on wildlife conservation success, the idea of not considering local community support appears to be unethical (Holmes, 2013). Furthermore, the consideration of local community well-being is an important factor in successful wildlife conservation (Brockington, 2004). For successful wildlife conservation, Holmes (2013) recommends for the move towards solutions which are beneficial to both the PAs and the local people.

A relationship refers to the interactions between two or more people in which the participants are interdependent, i.e., the behaviour of each affects the outcomes of the other (Blumstein & Kollock, 1998). A good relationship involves both parties. While one side can take initiative, it still requires the other side to make a relationship a good one (Hinde, 1979). In this study PA–community relationship therefore refers to the interrelated interactions between PA staff and the local communities in which these two are interdependent and where the behaviour of each affects the outcomes of the other. Positive PA–community relationship means PA staff and the local community have good contact and interaction; they tolerate and relate well whereas negative PA–community relationship means PA staff and the local community have no interaction or no tolerance and do not relate well.

Some previous studies that have assessed PA–community relationships, for example, Brandon et al. (1998) and Raval (1994) have highlighted the social implications of the establishment of PAs on local people; Furze et al. (1996) and Berkes et al. (1991) examined participatory or collaborative planning and management whereas Eagles and McCool (2002) and Adams and Infield (2003) examined the effects of tourism in local communities adjacent to PAs. These studies, however, emphasise mostly the effects PAs or PA management have on the local communities and not the other way round. But, what effect does community behaviour have on PA–community relationship? Grunig and Huang (2000) reported that it is important to determine what all the parties who are involved in a relationship perceive of all of the members who are making an effort to maintain the relationship. This study attempts to fill this gap by incorporating PA staff perspectives of the factors that influence their relationship with the community. More so, many of these aforementioned studies emphasise particular aspects of PA–community relationships and yet PA–community relationships cannot be influenced by just one factor but a number of factors. This study, therefore, proposes a framework for assessing PA staff–community relationships that takes into consideration the attitudes of both PA staff and local communities and their determinant factors. Looking at the relationships from both PA staff and local community perspectives is important in exploring approaches and/or factors that promote collaboration and harmonious relations, hence, reducing conflicts between PA staff and local communities in wildlife conservation.

Methods

Research approach

We approached our review from a holistic, historical and comparative perspective (Gandiwa et al., 2014a) to better understand PA–local communities' relationships. First, the holistic perspective, allowed us to focus on the broader issues related to PA–local communities' relationships since it helps shed light on the connections between and interactions of various factors. Second, the historical perspectives allowed us to evaluate frameworks that were previously proposed on PA–local communities' relationships, and third, the comparative perspective allowed us to compare strengths

and weaknesses of the existing frameworks, and hence, led us to proposing a new framework on understanding PA staff–local communities' relationships.

Data collection and analysis

We conducted a meta-synthesis of existing academic literature focusing on peer-reviewed journal articles, books, edited book chapters and academic theses related to PA–community relationships with a qualitative orientation (Atkins et al., 2008). Using academic literature search engines, namely, Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science, we used the following key words or phrases: “protected areas”, “community”, “protected area–community relationships”, “tourism”, “wildlife conservation” and “attitudes” with also a combination of ‘AND’ between key words to retrieve relevant literature.

For each article, we first read the abstract, and all abstracts that contained at least two of the key word/phrases were considered and the documents were read through to check if they discussed PA–community relationship issues. After rigorous screening of a pool of initially selected documents, we finally settled on a total of 105 relevant documents which were then used for this review. Although, our literature search was not limited to any geographical region, we discovered that most of the articles we finally used in the analyses focussed on Africa and Asia, hence, this points to the fact that our findings applies more to developing countries with, however, some aspects still applicable to developed countries.

We categorised the main issues and factors influencing PA–community relationships into themes. Thus, we used an inductive qualitative data analysis approach where we derived themes from interpreting each article and later grouping these into each of the identified themes (Strauss & Corbin, 1998; Thomas, 2006). Furthermore, these themes allowed us to analyse the strengths and weaknesses, and determinants of PA–community relationships based on presence and absence of key issues in each article.

Specifically, weaknesses and strengths of the existing models were analysed and assessed by looking closely at the details the authors reported about that framework, comments other researchers gave about the frameworks, and an assessment the current authors made on the frameworks. Strengths/weaknesses were measured based on: (1) whether the framework assesses the relationship from the sides of both PA staff and communities and (2) whether the framework covered multiple factors in discussing the determinants of PA staff–community relationships. Factors that influence PA–community relationships were determined based on factors mostly mentioned in the reviewed documents.

Results and discussion

Comparison of existing PA–community relationship frameworks

Multiple factors are often at play in influencing PA–community relationships which include history of creation of PAs, benefits associated with living closer to PAs, problems PAs cause for communities, problems communities cause for PAs, community attitudes and perceptions towards PAs, PA staff attitudes and perceptions towards communities, and socio-demographic factors. These factors form the basis for comparison of existing frameworks as elaborated in Table 1. While Zube and Busch (1990), Brechin et al. (1991), Kappelle (2001), Eagles and McCool (2002), and McCleave et al. (2006) frameworks are helpful in understanding PA–community relationships, they do not clearly capture some of the factors that influence PA staff–community relationships like problems caused by communities or by protected areas, and community or PA staff attitudes towards each other (Table 1). On the other hand, while Allendorf (2010), discusses a number of factors,

Table 1
A comparison of PA–community relationship frameworks by factors identified through literature review. Notes: * indicate that the framework does not clearly capture the corresponding factor. ** indicate factors discussed by some authors independent of any of the frameworks listed below.

Factor	Framework					
	Park–people relationships: An international review (Zube & Busch, 1990)	Resident peoples and protected areas: a framework for inquiry (Brechin et al., 1991)	The community-conservation land relationship in Arthur's Pass and the Waimakariri Basin (Kappelle, 2001)	Tourism in national parks and protected areas (Eagles & McCool, 2002)	The New Zealand people-park relationship: an exploratory model (McCleave et al., 2006)	A framework for the park–people relationship: insights from protected areas in Nepal and Myanmar (Allendorf 2010)
History of creation of protected areas	Focuses on traditional land uses within and adjacent to the park, e.g., hunting, agriculture, religious practices and pastoralism	Emphasises on the effects of local people displacement	History of natural resource extraction and the effects of the creation of parks	*	Highlights the community history especially loss of livelihoods (e.g., land-based jobs) through park establishment and consider the new parks in the context of lost employment opportunities	*
Benefits associated with living closer to protected areas	Benefits provided through protected area services to the local community including involvement in tourism within the protected area	Benefits include local resource utilisation, nature preservation and eco-development	Include employment within the parks, recreation and tourism	Mainly tourism-related benefits	Benefits include employment opportunities within the parks, recreation and tourism	Benefits include resource extraction, recreation and religious activities
Problems protected areas cause for communities	*	*	*	*	*	Focuses on ways protected areas impact on communities, e.g., crop damage and livestock depredation by wildlife
Problems communities cause for protected areas	**	**	**	**	**	**
Community's attitudes and perceptions towards protected areas	*	*	*	*	*	Highlights different perceptions people have towards conservation and ecosystems, benefits on services, resource extraction, recreational and aesthetics, country benefits, management, lack of access for extraction and recreation, and wildlife depredation and crop damage
Protected area staff's attitudes and perceptions towards the communities	**	**	**	**	**	**
Socio-demographic factors	**	**	**	**	**	**

her framework, like the other frameworks discussed in Table 1, focuses only on one party's perspectives of a two-party relationship (the communities') and yet a relationship should be reciprocal (Hinde, 1979).

A framework for PA staff–community relationships

As most of the PA–community relationship studies have only dealt with community perspectives of the relationship, this framework contributes new knowledge on the component of PA staff perspectives of the relationships. This is important since PA staff are an important component in the conservation matrix globally, hence, understanding their views is important in ensuring a

balanced view to conservation from both the perspectives of PAs and local communities. Subsequently, the framework examines the human-wildlife interface focusing on the structural, causal relationships among three components: (1) antecedent constructs (determinants of PA–community relationships) which include: history of creation of PAs, benefits associated with living closer to PAs versus costs, socio-demographic factors and Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs); (2) the central constructs: community attitudes and PA staff attitudes; and (3) one outcome construct: PA staff–community relationships (Fig. 1). The framework provides a new perspective of assessing PA–community relationships from both the PAs' and communities' point of views.

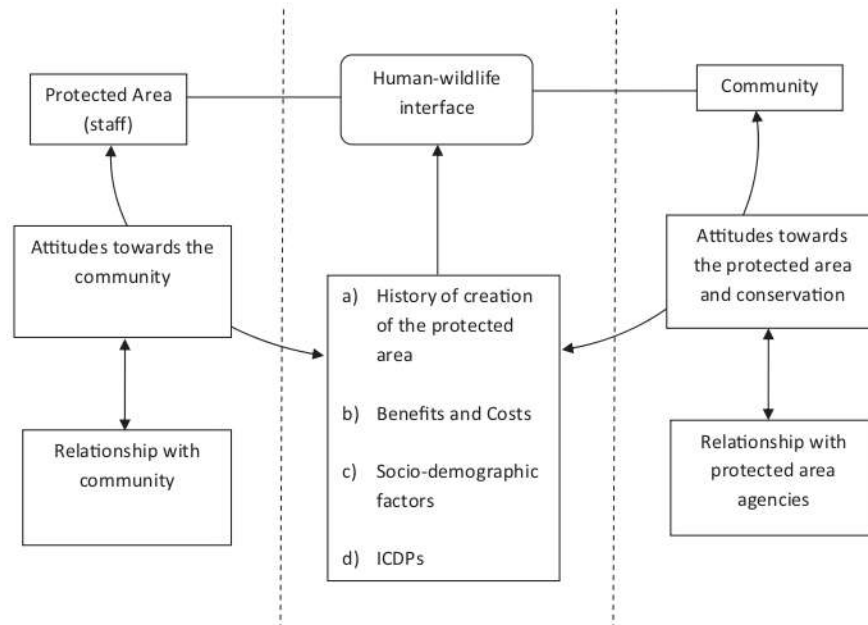


Fig. 1. Framework denoting reciprocity in PA–community relationships. Note: ICDP—Integrated Conservation and Development Project. The direction of lines indicates interconnectedness of the determinants.

Determinants of PA staff–community relationships

History of creation of PAs

The establishment of PAs has been associated with forced removal of the local communities from their original areas of residency and prohibition of access to resources in the PAs like meat, grazing areas and firewood (Borrini-Feyerabend et al., 2006; Fischer et al., 2011; Mombeshora & Le Bel, 2009). The impacts of these forced removals were not taken into account when the PAs were established and in subsequent management of these areas (Mhlanga, 2001). This led to problems between PAs and the communities creating social, economic and political tension in some cases (Choudhry, 2004; Graham et al., 2005). As a result, this resentment of PAs and what they stand for is thought to have resulted in increased poaching, habitat encroachment and destruction (DeGeorges & Reilly, 2009; Lynagh & Urich, 2002; Romanach et al., 2010; Wasser et al., 2010) which is detrimental to wildlife conservation and tourism. This background continues to influence the communities' perceptions of wildlife, PAs and tourism to date. According to Muchapondwa et al. (2006), the decline in wildlife populations is linked to the displacement of poor rural communities who subsequently lost their traditional right to use natural resources such as wildlife, resulting in them having little or no incentive to conserve them. In support of this, Borrini-Feyerabend et al. (2004) points out that recognising communities as rightful managers or co-managers of the natural resources on which they depend for their livelihoods and cultural identity could help reduce conflicts and enhance constructive cooperation between PAs and local communities. However, Simelane et al. (2006) suggested that the history of being removed or of certain forms of exclusion from PAs has no effect on communities' attitudes towards the PAs although local communities are concerned that PAs are the domain of an exclusive and foreign class.

Benefits and costs associated with living closer to PAs

Benefit sharing is critical in gaining local support for wildlife conservation (Dale et al., 1990; Tessema et al., 2010). Allendorf et al. (2012) postulate that when communities' needs are met, the communities are more likely to appreciate the PA, less likely to mention problems, and more likely to mention benefits. After their needs

are met, communities' negative perceptions of management conflicts and crop damage decrease, and their positive perceptions of conservation, ecosystem service and extraction benefits increase (Allendorf et al., 2012; Méndez-Contreras et al., 2008). As such, communities that receive more wildlife-related benefits are more likely to support conservation while those that receive less benefits express dissatisfaction (Gadd, 2005; Gandiwa et al., 2013a; Gillingham & Lee, 2003; Holmes, 2003; Kideghesho et al., 2007; West & Brockington, 2006).

Prohibition of access to PA resources like grazing lands is a major cause for negative attitudes towards PAs (Schelhas et al., 2002; Tessema et al., 2010). However, Fischer et al. (2011) state that benefit sharing does not necessarily improve community welfare or incentives for wildlife conservation but rather the outcomes depend on the exact design of the benefit shares and the size of the benefits as compared with agricultural losses.

Snyman (2012) advances that in order to encourage community support for conservation and the consequent protection of natural resources, a direct connection needs to be ascertained between conservation and ecotourism and the benefits that accrue to the community from it, whether collective or individual. The timing of benefit distribution is also important and should be as quick as possible in order to establish a link between income and conservation (Mulonga & Murphy, 2003). Other benefits mostly valued by communities include honouring historic resource use rights, sharing of tourism revenues, social services including employment, provision of transport and infrastructure development (Tessema et al., 2010). Snyman (2012) also highlighted that unless community members are themselves employed in tourism or have a family member employed in tourism or conservation, there is limited awareness of the direct, tangible benefits of tourism and conservation. Tessema et al. (2010) put forward that communities view wildlife as significant because of the importance of wildlife included in tourism revenues, hunting and viewing opportunities, and bequest and cultural values. Some communities believe that wildlife and people can coexist and that PAs are highly important for wildlife, and have important economic values, for example, in the form of tourism revenue and ecological value, which include potential use for dry-season pasture and water points (Tessema et al., 2010; Udaya Sekhar, 2003). Communities' opinions of the

importance of tourists can also affect relationships between PAs and the communities (Simelane et al., 2006). Opinions may include whether PAs are economically important to the region, whether tourists increase international exposure, provide information, create job opportunities, or increase the purchase of local arts and crafts. Ebu et al. (2011) stated that by denying communities benefits and access from natural resources, they develop negative attitudes and engage in activities that are detrimental to conservation. The community often express their dissatisfaction through formal political opposition such as legal challenges, lobbying, and protest marches, non-cooperation and sabotage (Holmes, 2007). Conflicts and negative attitudes towards the PAs are, therefore, correlated with restrictions over access to needed resources such as pasture and water for livestock (Kideghesho et al., 2007). Holmes (2013), however, points out that PAs can survive despite long-term opposition and local discontent.

Kiss (1990) asserts that many communities in wildlife areas do not receive benefits and yet they bear the costs of living with wildlife. This is worsened by lack of adequate compensation to offset the losses (Harihar et al., 2014). Accordingly, this results in communities developing a negative attitude towards conservation (Osmond, 1994). PA costs to communities include crop damage and livestock depredation by wildlife. Most of the constraints facing livestock keeping (e.g., depredation, inadequate pasture, diseases and lack of water) are linked to wildlife and PAs and, therefore, are regarded as conservation-induced costs (Gandiwa et al., 2013a; Kideghesho et al., 2007). The level of crop damage influences local attitudes toward wildlife and conservation (De Boer & Baquete, 1998; Naughton-Treves et al., 2003; Okello et al., 2011). Communities who experience higher costs are more likely to oppose PAs than those who are minimally affected (Baral & Heinen, 2007; Gadd, 2005; Naughton-Treves et al., 2003; Shibia, 2010; Snyman, 2012). Gandiwa et al. (2012) postulated that an increase in costs due to wildlife depredation may result in negative impacts on social life, household income, food security and potential conflict between the PAs and communities.

Communities with minimal conflicts with wildlife and experience less costs differ significantly from those with serious conflicts in their relationships with the PAs, those with minimal conflicts having more positive attitudes about their relationship with PAs (Kideghesho et al., 2007; Tessema et al., 2010). However, studies by Mehta and Heinen (2001), Arjunan et al. (2006) and Mutanga et al. (2013) show that the level of costs caused by wildlife does not affect community attitudes towards wildlife and conservation, hence showing the contextual differences among regions and/or countries. Nevertheless, Redpath et al. (2013) points out that the ability of conservation and livelihoods to coexist depends on the willingness of parties to recognise problems as shared ones and to discuss them collaboratively.

Socio-demographic factors

Arjunan et al. (2006) and Snyman (2012) postulate that attitudes of communities around conservation areas differ according to income levels, sources of income, education, age, length of residency, and gender. These factors are indicators of PA–community relationships and are therefore important in managing relations between PAs and communities. Community members who benefit from their PAs, are dependent upon farming for income, and do not have multiple sources of income do not support the possibility of human–wildlife coexistence (Dickman, 2005; Tessema et al., 2010).

Younger community members are more positive about conservation and tourism than older community members (Shibia, 2010) probably because younger people are usually more educated and understand conservation issues better than older people especially in developing countries in Africa and Asia. However, according to Tessema et al. (2007) older community members value PAs

more than younger community members. These differences can be attributed to the contextual differences among study areas. In some areas, as people get older, they become more understanding and tolerant. Moreover, younger people are usually involved in poaching, and therefore, are in constant battles with conservation authorities hence the negative perceptions of conservation. On the effect of gender on PA–community relationships, Kideghesho et al. (2007) indicated that gender has no effect on attitudes towards the relationship between PAs and communities. This is, however, contrary to other studies by Kaltenborn et al. (1999), Kaltenborn and Bjerke (2002) and King and Peralvo (2010) which show that gender affects attitudes on PA–community relationships due to gender differences in livelihood patterns within the communities.

While Songorwa (1999) argue that people who are more educated oppose conservation initiatives, a number of other authors indicate that community members with a higher level of education support PAs than those with lower levels of education (Kideghesho et al., 2007). Røskaft et al. (2004) and McClanahan et al. (2005) attribute this to high level of understanding among the highly educated community members. Kaltenborn et al. (1999), McClanahan et al. (2005), and Kideghesho et al. (2007) add that education paves way to better opportunities for employment and provides alternative livelihood strategies which reduce dependency on resources from PAs for survival. Snyman (2012) also indicates that community members employed in tourism have a higher number of years of education than the average community member and these have a positive relationship with PAs. To that effect, Snyman (2012) and Allendorf et al. (2006) show a positive correlation between number of years of education and positive attitudes towards PAs. Mehta and Heinen (2001) also postulate that high school graduates are in a better position to understand the importance of PAs, and this results in positive relationships.

Kaltenborn et al. (1999) and Kideghesho et al. (2007) indicate that the number of livestock and level of wealth are important predictors of PA–community relationships. Owners of large herds of livestock are more negative to PAs than those with less and are often less supportive of conservation (Gadd, 2005; Romanach et al., 2010). This is because community members with more livestock are more likely to experience greater losses to predation and are more likely to interact with the PAs in a negative way through restrictive, prohibitive and punitive laws. They also sometimes get arrested and fined if found grazing or watering their livestock illegally in the PAs (Kideghesho et al., 2007).

Community members with better sources of income other than farming tend to have positive attitudes towards conservation than those who derive income from farming and livestock (Tessema et al., 2010). Similarly, socio-economic status of community members significantly affects attitudes towards PAs and conservation (Allendorf et al., 2006). Community members with higher levels of income have more positive attitudes towards PAs than those with low levels of income. Community members who are wealthy are less dependent on PA resources and therefore have a positive relationship with the PAs. This is because community members with higher levels of income can afford to buy necessities and can avail of the associated security of livelihood diversification. They are, therefore, less dependent on PA resources and are not as affected by the negative impacts from PAs, such as restrictions on resource use and crop or livestock damage by wild animals, as those community members with lower levels of income. Community members who are wealthy therefore have a positive relationship with the PAs (De Boer & Baquete, 1998).

Different authors have different views on the effect of household size on PAs and conservation. De Boer and Baquete (1998) and Snyman (2012) argue that household size has no significant effect on attitudes towards PAs and conservation while Tessema et al. (2007) advance that larger families value PAs more than smaller

families. This is probably due contextual differences among the study areas or regions.

Integrated conservation and development projects

Since the establishment of PAs has often displaced rural communities from their traditional lands and denied them access to wildlife resources (Barrett & Arcese, 1995; Songorwa, 1999), many PAs have operated directly against the economic interests of local communities (Nepal & Weber, 1995; Wells & Brandon, 1992). The resultant increased poaching pressure has led to a growing recognition that this 'fences and fines' approach especially in most southern African countries has failed to achieve its objective of preserving wildlife (Kiss, 1990; Swanson & Barbier, 1992).

Accordingly, the main thrust to contemporary wildlife management approaches has been to include the local people to gain their cooperation and support, through integrated conservation and development, projects (Wells & Brandon, 1992). ICDPs were first introduced in the mid-1980s by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in an attempt to address some of the shortcomings and problems associated with the 'fines and fences' approaches to conservation in protected areas (Larson et al., 1988). These projects involve varying levels of local participation, ranging from pure benefit sharing, such as transfers from wildlife-related activities, to a more far reaching design of community-based management in which local communities are trained to manage and control resources. While the core objective of these projects is PA conservation (Brandon & Wells, 1992), the aim is to achieve this by promoting economic development and by providing local people with alternative income sources that do not threaten wildlife (IUCN, 2005).

Community based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs and Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) are examples of ICDPs. CBNRM programmes foster community development through revenue sharing programs or through the promotion of independent ventures on communal lands like sport hunting, wildlife viewing, and cultural tourism (Balint & Mashinya, 2006). Their goal is to increase benefits from alternative livelihood activities as a way to reduce the threat to conservation from local people (Salafsky & Wollenberg, 2000). Examples of CBNRM programmes include the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) in Zimbabwe, Living in a Finite Environment (LIFE) in Namibia and Administrative Management Design Programme for Game Management Areas (ADMADE) in Zambia (Büscher, 2009). A number of studies have shown that some communities benefit from CBNRM projects, e.g., Caprivi Strip in Namibia (Barnes, 2008) and Mahenye in Zimbabwe (Gandiwa et al., 2013a). Conservation gains are expected as local residents begin to accrue benefits from CBNRM projects and get incentivised to limit poaching and maintain wildlife habitat on their territory (Balint & Mashinya, 2006). Benefits enhance communities' attitudes towards PAs (Tessema et al., 2010) and as Kideghesho et al. (2007) and Gandiwa et al. (2013a) point out, when communities receive wildlife-related benefits, they are likely to support conservation, which also enhances PA staff's attitudes towards these communities.

TFCAs, for example, the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area between Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe; The Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA between Lesotho and South Africa; and the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA between Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, are relatively large tracts of land, overlapping frontiers between two or more countries and which embrace natural systems encompassing one or more PAs (Hanks, 2003). Barnes (1998) points out that TFCAs can generate income from tourism, particularly in satisfying the growing demand for "adventure nature-based tourism" in remote destinations, and from food and income from the consumptive use of natural resources.

According to Hanks (2003), TFCAs also conserve biological diversity and contribute to the alleviation of poverty (Hanks, 2003). From the theoretical basis of the relationship between benefits and communities' attitudes towards PAs, we can conclude that benefits from TFCAs may improve PA staff-community relationships, and therefore, contribute to positive PA-community relationships.

Some authors argue that the promotion of TFCAs was a response by environmental organisations to the complications experienced with community-based conservation and to exclude local partners who they considered not to be good ecological custodians (Chapin, 2004; Hutton et al., 2005). However, according to Spierenburg et al. (2008), proponents of TFCAs insist that local people living in or close to TFCAs will benefit from the opportunities for economic growth that these areas offer, and that they will participate in the management of TFCAs. Nevertheless, Spierenburg et al. (2008) concluded that local communities are under-represented, under-respected, under-skilled and under-resourced actors in TFCAs. Andersson et al. (2013) and Gandiwa et al. (2014b) also put forward the argument that the formation of TFCAs is a highly political top-down process and as a result the local communities find themselves residing in newly designated TFCAs and yet have little knowledge to what they actually mean. This can also be said about many PA staff who are unsure of what TFCAs mean. This may mean that until the details of TFCAs are worked out, their role in enhancing PA-community relationship remains to be seen.

Attitudes and its influence on relationships

Attitudes are human psychological tendencies expressed by evaluating whether one likes or dislikes a particular object (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). Ajzen and Fishbein (1980) further point out that attitudes also consist of beliefs, which are associations that people establish between the attitude object and various attributes. Thus, attitudes of communities around PAs can be described through the positive and negative perceptions they have of the PAs. The assessment of peoples' attitudes and perceptions towards conservation has become an important aspect in many studies of wildlife conservation (Newmark et al., 1993). Wildlife conservation's success mostly depends on the attitudes of people towards conservation (Kideghesho et al., 2007; Osmond, 1994; Struhsaker et al., 2005; Triguero-Mas et al., 2009). Community attitudes towards PAs and conservation are affected by a number of factors which include the history of creation of PAs (Choudhry, 2004; Graham et al., 2005), wildlife benefits (Tessema et al., 2010), human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) (Gadd, 2005; Naughton-Treves et al., 2003), ICDPs (Brandon & Wells, 1992) and socio-demographic factors, e.g., household income levels, education, age (Snyman, 2012), size of livestock herd (Kideghesho et al., 2007), length of residency and gender (Arjunan et al., 2006), sources of income, household size (Dickman, 2005; Tessema et al., 2010).

PA staff's attitudes towards the communities may also affect their relationship with the communities. Where communities engage in activities that are detrimental to conservation such as poaching, human encroachment, mining and prospecting, and livestock conflicts, they will always clash with PA authorities (Gandiwa et al., 2013b) and PA staff usually develop negative attitudes towards the communities. In contrast, PA authorities have positive attitudes to communities who appreciate and are more supportive of wildlife conservation and are, therefore, likely to have positive relationships with these communities.

Interaction among determinants

The framework in Fig. 1 depicts the interactions occurring at the human-wildlife interface of the PAs (including their staff) and local communities. The proposed framework examines the relationship between the PA staff who are the custodians of wildlife

and the communities on the other side who are either positively or negatively affected by the PAs. Four factors that influence PA–community relationships are identified and each of these factors affects the way PAs and communities relate with each other. With the history of creation of PAs, the communities may harbour deep rooted memories which may affect the way they look at and thereby relate with the PAs (Mombeshora & Le Bel, 2009). On the other hand, the importance that PAs place on the effects the history of creation of PAs have on communities may also affect the way they relate to the communities; for instance if they feel it is important that communities hold their cultural ceremonies to honour their ancestors inside the park, then they will respect the communities' entitlement to do so. In contrast, if the PAs do not feel that these cultural ceremonies are important, then they might regard the communities as a nuisance.

Community benefits and costs from wildlife also affect the way both PAs and communities relate with each other. If communities do not receive benefits and bear costs from wildlife depredation, they are likely to have a negative relationship with the PA (Allendorf et al., 2012; Kideghesho et al., 2007). If the protected areas also do not see the importance of extending some benefits to the communities or minimising levels of wildlife depredation on people's crops and livestock, they are likely to have negative relationship with the communities. PAs also suffer costs in form of unsustainable behaviour by the communities which includes illegal hunting of wildlife, collaborating with external poachers, habitat encroachment, mining and prospecting among others (Gandiwa et al., 2013b). With this kind of behaviour by communities, PA staff may regard some communities as poachers and consequently have negative relationships with them.

Different community socio-demographic factors like gender, household size, number of livestock and level of education among others may affect the way PAs and communities relate with each other; for instance a family with a large number of livestock is likely to incur more costs due to wildlife depredation and therefore may have a negative relationship with the PA (Romanach et al., 2010). On the other hand more livestock may mean more encroachment into the PAs and so the PAs are likely to develop a negative relationship towards these local communities (Kideghesho et al., 2007).

With successful ICDPs, communities are likely to benefit from wildlife and are therefore likely to have a positive relationship with the PAs. When the communities receive benefits, they are less likely to engage in activities that are detrimental to wildlife conservation like poaching and therefore the PAs are likely to have a positive relationship with them (Balint & Mashinya, 2006).

Four factors can directly influence PA staff–community relationships as explained earlier in this review and/or they can also affect either PA staff or community attitudes towards each other which in turn affect their relationships. Attitudes, being expressed by evaluating whether one “likes” or “dislikes” an object (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980) may be influenced by each of the four factors. However, a person may not like a PA, for example, because of the memories from the history of creation of the PA, but still have a positive relationship with the PA because of the amount of high benefits they get from the PAs and fewer costs they incur from wildlife. These factors do not work in isolation; neither do they work as a package. PA–community relationships may be influenced by different number of factors depending on contextual differences in the wildlife areas. Hence, the direction of lines in the framework (Fig. 1) indicates the interconnectedness of the determinants.

Conclusion

We proposed a framework for assessing PA staff–community relationships that includes the views of both PA staff and communities, and their determinant factors. Besides the mostly studied

community views on their relationships with PAs, this review has shown that PA staff attitudes also play a significant role in the broader relationships concerning PAs and local communities as shown by the proposed framework. Four major factors that affect PA staff–community relationships were identified and can further be tested for causal relationships: (i) history of creation of the PAs, (ii) benefits and costs associated with living closer to PAs, (iii) demographic factors, and (iv) community involvement in conservation-related developmental projects. We do not propose that the PA staff–community relationship determinants discussed here are exhaustive as a variety of other determinants can be used and can be tested for causal relationships.

In conclusion, the proposed framework gives a new perspective of looking at PA staff–community relationships especially in tropical areas of developing countries where there is a high biological diversity, and also where local communities largely depend on natural resources for their day to day survival. Thus, we argue that future studies should make an attempt to consider both sides of the relationships particularly at the local level as this may aid in improving the sustainability of wildlife conservation.

Acknowledgements

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Questão 1

Não respondido

Vale 1,00
ponto(s).

v4 (mais recente)

Considerando a interação entre as áreas protegidas e as comunidades vizinhas, analise as afirmações abaixo:

I – As comunidades dependem do auxílio dos gestores de áreas protegidas para uma compensação de suas perdas.

II – Os gestores de áreas protegidas promovem ações educativas para os moradores das comunidades.

III – Os gestores de áreas protegidas devem atuar na preservação dos rebanhos que utilizam esses espaços.

IV – A ajuda de custo às famílias que vivem em áreas protegidas baseia-se na quantidade de seus integrantes.

V – É comum que uma determinada comunidade seja contrária às políticas de proteção por causa de questões históricas.

VI – Na visão dos gestores das áreas protegidas, a promoção do turismo é vista como algo negativo.

- ☐ Apenas as afirmativas V e VI estão corretas.
- ☐ Apenas as afirmativas I, II e III estão corretas.
- ☐ Apenas as afirmativas I e V estão corretas.
- ☐ Todas as afirmativas estão corretas.

Questão 2

Não respondido

Vale 1,00
ponto(s).

v13 (mais recente)

Baseando-se nas afirmações dos autores do artigo e impressões de outros autores citados no texto, as iniciativas propostas por diversos programas de preservação e conservação de áreas ambientais pautam-se sobretudo:

Escolha uma opção:

- ☐ Na atribuição de responsabilidades de conservação de áreas protegidas pelas comunidades que vivem nesses espaços.
- ☐ No incentivo à formação superior de guias turísticos para atuar nas áreas ambientais protegidas, na tentativa de gerar insumos para a subsistência das comunidades.
- ☐ Na abolição do modelo “cercas e multas”, em que sanções e restrições mostram-se ineficazes para a proteção ambiental.
- ☐ Na garantia de que as comunidades existentes em áreas protegidas ganhem representatividade e capacitação para sua subsistência.



Questão 3

Não respondido

Vale 1,00
ponto(s).

v13 (mais recente)

Analise as afirmações abaixo quanto aos fatores sociodemográficos trazidos pelos autores do artigo e dos estudos relatados:

- I – Os membros mais jovens das comunidades são mais receptíveis à promoção do turismo em áreas protegidas do que os mais velhos.
- II – As diferenças de gênero possuem papel significativo quanto à relação entre as comunidades e as áreas preservadas.
- III – Os membros da comunidade com maior nível de instrução tendem a dar mais apoio às ações de conservação.
- IV – Os proprietários de grandes rebanhos de gado são mais resistentes quanto às imposições dos gestores de áreas conservadas.
- V – As imposições das áreas protegidas são mais flexíveis às pessoas de baixa renda para que elas possam buscar seu próprio sustento.
- VI – As pessoas que infringem as leis de proteção ambiental geralmente são absolvidas após pagamento de multas.

Escolha uma opção:

- ☐ V-F-V-V-F-F
- ☐ V-V-V-F-V-V
- ☐ F-F-V-V-F-V
- ☐ V-F-F-V-V-F

Questão 4

Não respondido

Vale 1,00
ponto(s).

v11 (mais recente)

Analise as afirmações abaixo, com relação aos benefícios da relação entre as comunidades e áreas protegidas, com base nas afirmações dos autores do artigo e impressões de outros autores citados no texto:

- I – As comunidades que recebem maiores benefícios oriundos da relação com as áreas protegidas são as maiores apoiadoras da proteção ambiental.
- II – Dentre os benefícios gerados pelas áreas protegidas estão o turismo e a oportunidade de novos empregos.
- III – Os membros das comunidades em áreas protegidas podem usufruir dos benefícios da pesca e da caça, sem multas.
- IV – Muitas comunidades se ressentem de não receber benefícios de áreas protegidas, mas ainda assim convivem com as regras impostas.
- V – As áreas protegidas possuem uma lista de benefícios que são oferecidos às comunidades para firmar acordos de conservação.
- VI – O engajamento com a conservação das áreas preservadas pode ser maior em casos em que há membros da comunidade empregados em setores como o turismo.

Escolha uma opção:

- ☐ Apenas as afirmativas III, IV e VI estão incorretas.
- ☐ Apenas as afirmativas III e V estão incorretas.
- ☐ Apenas as afirmativas I, V e VI estão incorretas.
- ☐ Todas as afirmativas estão incorretas.



Questão 5

Não respondido

Vale 3,00
ponto(s).

v8 (mais recente)

O artigo em questão é resultado de um estudo realizado sobre a relação entre áreas preservadas e as comunidades em redor delas. Enumere os procedimentos descritos na metodologia da pesquisa, bem como o processo de coleta de dados para análise da relação supracitada.



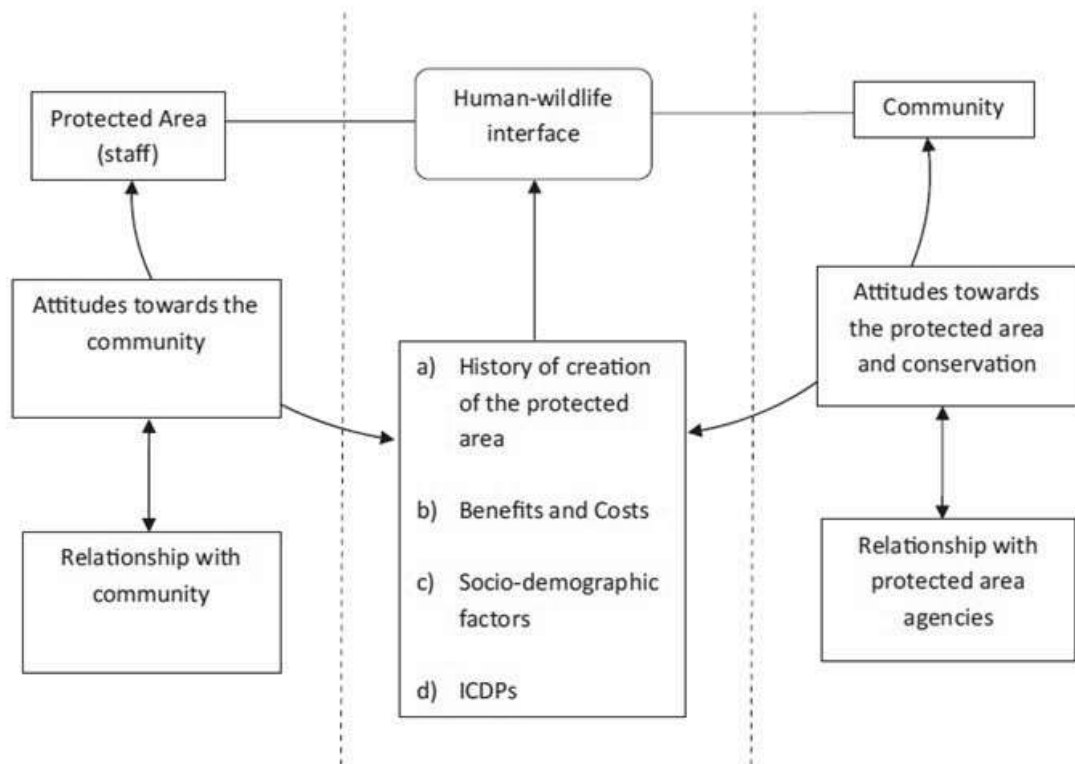
Questão 6

Não respondido

Vale 3,00
ponto(s).

v9 (mais recente)

Tomando por base a imagem abaixo, extraída do texto (Fig. 1):



Discuta, trazendo afirmações dos autores, como eles pensam uma relação harmoniosa entre as áreas preservadas e as comunidades ao redor dessas áreas.



PROFLIN AGOSTO DE 2024
INGLÊS
HUMANIDADES

TEXTO-BASE: MUTANGAA, Chiedza Ngonidzashe, VENGESAYA, Sebastian, MUBOKOB, Never, GANDIWA, Edson. Towards harmonious conservation relationships: A framework for understanding protected area staff-local community relationships in developing countries, *Journal for Nature Conservation*, 25 (2015) 8-16.

QUESTÃO 1:

Enunciado:

Considerando a interação entre as áreas protegidas e as comunidades vizinhas, analise as afirmações abaixo:

I – As comunidades muitas vezes recebem benefícios dos gestores de áreas protegidas para uma compensação de suas perdas.

II – Os gestores de áreas protegidas promovem ações educativas para os moradores das comunidades.

III – Os gestores de áreas protegidas devem atuar na preservação dos rebanhos que utilizam esses espaços.

IV – A ajuda de custo às famílias que vivem em áreas protegidas baseia-se na quantidade de seus integrantes.

V – É comum que uma determinada comunidade seja contrária às políticas de proteção por causa de questões históricas.

VI – Na visão dos gestores das áreas protegidas, a promoção do turismo é vista como algo negativo.

I correta	As comunidades muitas vezes recebem benefícios dos gestores de áreas protegidas para uma compensação de suas perdas.	TFCAs can generate income from tourism, particularly in satisfying the growing demand for “adventure nature-based tourism” in remote destinations, and from food and income from the consumptive use of natural resources
II incorreta	Os gestores de áreas protegidas promovem ações educativas para os moradores das comunidades.	de acordo com o texto não há ações educativas propostas pelos gestores, há apenas menção ao nível de instrução das pessoas, o que provoca maior aceitação das políticas de preservação por parte das comunidades
III incorreta	Os gestores de áreas protegidas devem atuar na preservação dos rebanhos que utilizam esses espaços.	não há políticas de preservação de rebanhos em áreas protegidas
IV incorreta	A ajuda de custo às famílias que vivem em áreas protegidas baseia-se na quantidade de seus integrantes.	
V correta	É comum que uma determinada comunidade seja contrária às	As a result, this resentment of PAs and what they stand for is thought to have

	políticas de proteção por causa de questões históricas.	resulted in increased poaching, habitat encroachment and destruction
VI incorreta	Na visão dos gestores das áreas protegidas, a promoção do turismo é vista como algo negativo.	

GABARITO:

Apenas as afirmativas I e V estão corretas.

Justificativa: Esta alternativa é a correta, pois os benefícios de que trata o texto existem em muitos casos, por meio da promoção de ações que envolvem turismo ou visitas, como é o caso da afirmativa I (TFCAs can generate income from tourism, particularly in satisfying the growing demand for “adventure nature-based tourism” in remote destinations, and from food and income from the consumptive use of natural resources), como se lê na pg. 13. Também é correta a afirmativa V, pois há conflitos entre comunidade e áreas preservadas no tocante à preservação de valores que por vezes são ignorados, o que gera insatisfação por parte da comunidade (As a result, this resentment of PAs and what they stand for is thought to have resulted in increased poaching, habitat encroachment and destruction).

Distratores:

Todas as afirmativas estão corretas.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não contempla a questão, uma vez que as afirmativas I e V são as corretas. Os benefícios de que trata o texto existem em muitos casos, por meio da promoção de ações que envolvem turismo ou visitas, como é o caso da afirmativa I (TFCAs can generate income from tourism, particularly in satisfying the growing demand for “adventure nature-based tourism” in remote destinations, and from food and income from the consumptive use of natural resources), como se lê na pg. 13. Também é correto afirmar que há conflitos entre comunidade e áreas preservadas no tocante à preservação de valores que por vezes são ignorados, o que gera insatisfação por parte da comunidade (As a result, this resentment of PAs and what they stand for is thought to have resulted in increased poaching, habitat encroachment and destruction). As outras afirmativas estão incorretas.

Apenas as afirmativas V e VI estão corretas.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não contempla a questão, uma vez que apenas a afirmativa V está correta, pois há conflitos entre comunidade e áreas preservadas no tocante à preservação de valores que por vezes são ignorados, o que gera insatisfação por parte da comunidade (As a result, this resentment of PAs and what they stand for is thought to have resulted in increased poaching, habitat encroachment and destruction). A alternativa VI está incorreta, pois o turismo é uma das alternativas que são bem-vindas na manutenção das áreas preservadas, e não há opiniões contrárias quanto a isso.

Apenas as afirmativas I, II, III e V estão corretas.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não contempla a questão, uma vez que apenas as afirmativas I e V estão corretas. Os benefícios de que trata a afirmativa I existem em

muitos casos, por meio da promoção de ações que envolvem turismo ou visitas, como é o caso da afirmativa I (TFCAs can generate income from tourism, particularly in satisfying the growing demand for “adventure nature-based tourism” in remote destinations, and from food and income from the consumptive use of natural resources), como se lê na pg. 13. Também é correta a afirmativa V, pois há conflitos entre comunidade e áreas preservadas no tocante à preservação de valores que por vezes são ignorados, o que gera insatisfação por parte da comunidade (As a result, this resentment of PAs and what they stand for is thought to have resulted in increased poaching, habitat encroachment and destruction). As afirmativas II e III estão incorretas, pois de acordo com o texto não há ações educativas propostas pelos gestores, há apenas menção ao nível de instrução das pessoas, o que provoca maior aceitação das políticas de preservação por parte das comunidades. Também não há políticas de preservação de rebanhos em áreas protegidas.

QUESTÃO 2:

Enunciado:

Baseando-se nas afirmações dos autores do artigo e impressões de outros autores citados no texto, as iniciativas propostas por diversos programas de preservação e conservação de áreas ambientais pautam-se sobretudo:

GABARITO:

Na abolição do modelo “cercas e multas”, em que sanções e restrições mostram-se ineficazes para a proteção ambiental.

Justificativa: Esta alternativa é a correta, pois os programas de preservação, segundo os autores e com base nos textos compilados, buscam uma alternativa mais eficaz quanto a políticas de preservação ambiental, uma vez que o estabelecimento de multas e colocação de cercas não tem sido a melhor alternativa, como se lê na pg. 13 (The resultant increased poaching pressure has led to a growing recognition that this ‘fences and fines’ approach especially in most southern African countries has failed to achieve its objective of preserving wildlife).

Distratores:

No incentivo à formação de guias turísticos para atuar nas áreas ambientais protegidas, na tentativa de gerar insumos para a subsistência das comunidades.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não se configura como correta, pois o artigo trata de estratégias de subsistência como o turismo em áreas preservadas, e trata também de membros das comunidades que atuam no turismo, no sentido de que eles podem aceitar positivamente as regras impostas para as áreas protegidas (community members employed in tourism have a higher number of years of education than the average community member and these have a positive relationship with PAs), como se lê na pg. 12. Portanto, esta alternativa não cobre o propósito da questão, que é a extinção do modelo “cercas e multas” para a boa relação entre áreas preservadas e comunidades.

Na atribuição de responsabilidades de conservação de áreas protegidas para as comunidades que vivem nesses espaços.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não é a correta, pois as áreas protegidas possuem regulação própria e não atribuem responsabilidades para as comunidades. Na realidade, as comunidades recebem compensações pelos prejuízos sofridos, e podem ou não cooperar harmonicamente com as políticas de preservação, dependendo dos benefícios recebidos (As such, communities that receive more wildlife-related benefits are more likely to support conservation while those that receive less benefits express dissatisfaction), como se lê na pg. 11.

Na garantia de que as comunidades existentes em áreas protegidas ganhem representatividade e capacitação para sua subsistência.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa está incorreta, pois de acordo com o texto, em muitos casos essa garantia pode não ocorrer, como se lê na pg. 13 (local communities are under-represented, under-respected, under-skilled and under-resourced actors in TFCAs), ou mesmo pode haver deslocamentos das comunidades ao invés de se ofertar benefícios (the formation of TFCAs is a highly political top-down process and as a result the local communities find themselves residing in newly designated TFCAs and yet have little knowledge to what they actually mean).

QUESTÃO 3:

Enunciado:

Analise as afirmações abaixo quanto aos fatores sociodemográficos trazidos pelos autores do artigo e dos estudos relatados:

I – Os membros mais jovens das comunidades possuem melhor aceitação de valores conservacionistas do que os mais velhos.

II – As diferenças de gênero possuem papel significativo quanto à relação entre as comunidades e as áreas preservadas.

III – Os membros da comunidade com maior nível de instrução tendem a dar mais apoio às ações de conservação.

IV – Os membros das comunidades com maior renda ou recursos são mais resistentes quanto às imposições dos gestores de áreas conservadas.

V – As imposições das áreas protegidas são mais flexíveis para as pessoas de baixa renda para que elas possam buscar seu próprio sustento.

VI – As pessoas que infringem as leis de proteção ambiental geralmente são absolvidas após pagamento de multas.

I V	Os membros mais jovens das comunidades possuem melhor aceitação de valores conservacionistas do que os mais velhos.	Younger community members are more positive about conservation and tourism than older community members
II F	As diferenças de gênero possuem papel significativo quanto à relação entre as comunidades e as áreas preservadas.	gender has no effect on attitudes towards the relationship between PAs and communities
III V	Os membros da comunidade com maior nível de instrução tendem a dar mais apoio às ações de conservação.	a number of other authors indicate that community members with a higher level of education support PAs than those with lower levels of education

IV V	Os membros das comunidades com maior renda ou recursos são mais resistentes quanto às imposições dos gestores de áreas conservadas.	Owners of large herds of livestock are more negative to PAs than those with less and are often less supportive of conservation
V F	As imposições das áreas protegidas são mais flexíveis para as pessoas de baixa renda para que elas possam buscar seu próprio sustento.	todos os membros das comunidades estão sujeitos às mesmas regras das áreas protegidas, e não há menção de absolvição pelos crimes ambientais; a única menção a prisões no artigo é com relação aos crimes ambientais cometidos pelos membros de maior renda (They also sometimes get arrested and fined if found grazing or watering their livestock illegally in the PAs).
VI F	As pessoas que infringem as leis de proteção ambiental geralmente são absolvidas após pagamento de multas.	

GABARITO:

V-F-V-V-F-F

Justificativa: Esta alternativa corresponde ao que pede a questão, com as informações coletadas especialmente na pg. 12 do artigo. A afirmativa I é verdadeira de acordo com o texto (Younger community members are more positive about conservation and tourism than older community members), conforme se lê na pg. 12; a afirmativa II é falsa, porque na realidade a questão do gênero não interfere na relação descrita (gender has no effect on attitudes towards the relationship between PAs and communities), conforme se lê na pg. 12; Já as afirmativas III e IV são verdadeiras, pois ainda que um dos autores apontem que membros com maior escolaridade se opõem ao conservacionismo, a maioria dos autores estudados dizem o contrário (a number of other authors indicate that community members with a higher level of education support PAs than those with lower levels of education); na afirmativa IV, os membros da comunidade com maior renda tendem a se opor às ações de conservação (Owners of large herds of livestock are more negative to PAs than those with less and are often less supportive of conservation). No caso das afirmativas V e VI, elas são falsas, pois todos os membros das comunidades estão sujeitos às mesmas regras das áreas protegidas, e não há menção de absolvição pelos crimes ambientais; a única menção a prisões no artigo é com relação aos crimes ambientais cometidos pelos membros de maior renda (They also sometimes get arrested and fined if found grazing or watering their livestock illegally in the PAs).

Distratores:

V-F-F-V-V-F

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não complementa o que pede a questão, pois a ordem correta é V-F-V-V-F-F. A afirmativa I é verdadeira de acordo com o texto (Younger community members are more positive about conservation and tourism than older community members), conforme se lê na pg. 12; a afirmativa II é falsa, porque na realidade a questão do gênero não interfere na relação descrita (gender has no effect on attitudes towards the relationship between PAs and communities), conforme se lê na pg. 12; Já as afirmativas III e IV são verdadeiras, pois ainda que um dos autores apontem que membros com maior escolaridade se opõem ao conservacionismo, a maioria dos autores estudados dizem o contrário (a number of other authors indicate that community members with a higher level of education support PAs than those with

lower levels of education); na afirmativa IV, os membros da comunidade com maior renda tendem a se opor às ações de conservação (Owners of large herds of livestock are more negative to PAs than those with less and are often less supportive of conservation). No caso das afirmativas V e VI, elas são falsas, pois todos os membros das comunidades estão sujeitos às mesmas regras das áreas protegidas, e não há menção de absolvição pelos crimes ambientais; a única menção a prisões no artigo é com relação aos crimes ambientais cometidos pelos membros de maior renda (They also sometimes get arrested and fined if found grazing or watering their livestock illegally in the PAs).

V-V-V-F-V-V

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não complementa o que pede a questão, pois a ordem correta é V-F-V-V-F-F. A afirmativa I é verdadeira de acordo com o texto (Younger community members are more positive about conservation and tourism than older community members), conforme se lê na pg. 12; a afirmativa II é falsa, porque na realidade a questão do gênero não interfere na relação descrita (gender has no effect on attitudes towards the relationship between PAs and communities), conforme se lê na pg. 12; Já as afirmativas III e IV são verdadeiras, pois ainda que um dos autores apontem que membros com maior escolaridade se opõem ao conservacionismo, a maioria dos autores estudados dizem o contrário (a number of other authors indicate that community members with a higher level of education support PAs than those with lower levels of education); na afirmativa IV, os membros da comunidade com maior renda tendem a se opor às ações de conservação (Owners of large herds of livestock are more negative to PAs than those with less and are often less supportive of conservation). No caso das afirmativas V e VI, elas são falsas, pois todos os membros das comunidades estão sujeitos às mesmas regras das áreas protegidas, e não há menção de absolvição pelos crimes ambientais; a única menção a prisões no artigo é com relação aos crimes ambientais cometidos pelos membros de maior renda (They also sometimes get arrested and fined if found grazing or watering their livestock illegally in the PAs).

F-F-V-V-F-V

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não complementa o que pede a questão, pois a ordem correta é V-F-V-V-F-F. A afirmativa I é verdadeira de acordo com o texto (Younger community members are more positive about conservation and tourism than older community members), conforme se lê na pg. 12; a afirmativa II é falsa, porque na realidade a questão do gênero não interfere na relação descrita (gender has no effect on attitudes towards the relationship between PAs and communities), conforme se lê na pg. 12; Já as afirmativas III e IV são verdadeiras, pois ainda que um dos autores apontem que membros com maior escolaridade se opõem ao conservacionismo, a maioria dos autores estudados dizem o contrário (a number of other authors indicate that community members with a higher level of education support PAs than those with lower levels of education); na afirmativa IV, os membros da comunidade com maior renda tendem a se opor às ações de conservação (Owners of large herds of livestock are more negative to PAs than those with less and are often less supportive of conservation). No caso das afirmativas V e VI, elas são falsas, pois todos os membros das comunidades estão sujeitos às mesmas regras das áreas protegidas, e não há menção de absolvição pelos crimes ambientais; a única menção a prisões no artigo é com relação aos crimes ambientais cometidos pelos membros de maior renda (They

also sometimes get arrested and fined if found grazing or watering their livestock illegally in the PAs).

QUESTÃO 4:

Enunciado:

Analise as afirmações abaixo, quanto aos benefícios da relação entre as comunidades e áreas protegidas, com base nas afirmações dos autores do artigo e impressões de outros autores citados no texto:

I – As comunidades que recebem maiores benefícios oriundos da relação com as áreas protegidas são as maiores apoiadoras da proteção ambiental.

II – Dentre os benefícios gerados pelas áreas protegidas estão o turismo e a oportunidade de novos empregos.

III – Os membros das comunidades em áreas protegidas podem usufruir dos benefícios da pesca e da caça, sem multas.

IV – Muitas comunidades se ressentem de não receber benefícios de áreas protegidas, mas ainda assim convivem com as regras impostas.

V – As áreas protegidas possuem uma lista de benefícios que são oferecidos às comunidades para firmar acordos de conservação.

VI – O engajamento com a conservação das áreas preservadas pode ser maior em casos em que há membros da comunidade empregados em setores como o turismo.

I correta	As comunidades que recebem maiores benefícios oriundos da relação com as áreas protegidas são as maiores apoiadoras da proteção ambiental.	
II correta	Dentre os benefícios gerados pelas áreas protegidas estão o turismo e a oportunidade de novos empregos.	
III incorreta	Os membros das comunidades em áreas protegidas podem usufruir dos benefícios da pesca e da caça, sem multas.	uma forma de se evitar tais sanções é por meio das iniciativas que promovam a caça esportiva e o turismo cultural, permitidos dentro dos programas existentes
IV correta	Muitas comunidades se ressentem de não receber benefícios de áreas protegidas, mas ainda assim convivem com as regras impostas.	
V incorreta	As áreas protegidas possuem uma lista de benefícios que são oferecidos às comunidades para firmar acordos de conservação.	essa lista de benefícios é inexistente, na realidade, cada iniciativa é construída com base na aproximação entre comunidades e áreas protegidas, para se pensar melhores alternativas para reduzir prejuízos, o que pode não ocorrer em muitos casos (local communities are under-represented, under-respected, under-skilled and

		under-resourced actors in TFCAs) ou mesmo pode haver deslocamentos das comunidades ao invés de se ofertar benefícios (the formation of TFCAs is a highly political top-down process and as a result the local communities find themselves residing in newly designated TFCAs and yet have little knowledge to what they actually mean).
VI correta	O engajamento com a conservação das áreas preservadas pode ser maior em casos em que há membros da comunidade empregados em setores como o turismo.	

GABARITO:

Apenas as afirmativas III e V estão incorretas.

Justificativa: As afirmativas III e V estão incorretas, porque no artigo existe um pressuposto de se extinguir o modelo “multas e cercas” para que haja modelos de preservação mais acurados. Nesse sentido, mesmo os membros das áreas preservadas sofrem restrições quanto à sua subsistência e podem sofrer sanções, incluindo a lógica da afirmativa III; uma forma de se evitar tais sanções é por meio das iniciativas que promovam a caça esportiva e o turismo cultural, permitidos dentro dos programas existentes; com relação à afirmativa V, ela é incorreta porque essa lista de benefícios é inexistente, na realidade, cada iniciativa é construída com base na aproximação entre comunidades e áreas protegidas, para se pensar melhores alternativas para reduzir prejuízos, o que pode não ocorrer em muitos casos (local communities are under-represented, under-respected, under-skilled and under-resourced actors in TFCAs) ou mesmo pode haver deslocamentos das comunidades ao invés de se ofertar benefícios (the formation of TFCAs is a highly political top-down process and as a result the local communities find themselves residing in newly designated TFCAs and yet have little knowledge to what they actually mean). As outras afirmativas estão corretas.

Distratores:

Todas as afirmativas estão incorretas.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa não corresponde ao gabarito porque apenas duas afirmativas estão incorretas: III e V. As afirmativas III e V estão incorretas, porque no artigo existe um pressuposto de se extinguir o modelo “multas e cercas” para que haja modelos de preservação mais acurados. Nesse sentido, mesmo os membros das áreas preservadas sofrem restrições quanto à sua subsistência e podem sofrer sanções, incluindo a lógica da afirmativa III; uma forma de se evitar tais sanções é por meio das iniciativas que promovam a caça esportiva e o turismo cultural, permitidos dentro dos programas existentes; com relação à afirmativa V, ela é incorreta porque essa lista de benefícios é inexistente, na realidade, cada iniciativa é construída com base na aproximação entre comunidades e áreas protegidas, para se pensar melhores alternativas para reduzir prejuízos, o que pode não ocorrer em

muitos casos (local communities are under-represented, under-respected, under-skilled and under-resourced actors in TFCAs) ou mesmo pode haver deslocamentos das comunidades ao invés de se ofertar benefícios (the formation of TFCAs is a highly political top-down process and as a result the local communities find themselves residing in newly designated TFCAs and yet have little knowledge to what they actually mean). As outras afirmativas estão corretas.

Apenas as afirmativas III, IV e VI estão incorretas.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa está incorreta, pois das afirmativas aqui colocadas, apenas a III está incorreta. A afirmativa III está incorreta porque no artigo existe um pressuposto de se extinguir o modelo “multas e cercas” para que haja modelos de preservação mais acurados. Nesse sentido, mesmo os membros das áreas preservadas sofrem restrições quanto à sua subsistência e podem sofrer sanções, incluindo a lógica da afirmativa III; uma forma de se evitar tais sanções é por meio das iniciativas que promovam a caça esportiva e o turismo cultural, permitidos dentro dos programas existentes. As afirmativas IV e VI estão corretas.

Apenas as afirmativas I, V e VI estão incorretas.

INCORRETA: Esta alternativa está incorreta, pois das afirmativas aqui colocadas, apenas a V está incorreta. Com relação à afirmativa V, ela é incorreta porque essa lista de benefícios é inexistente, na realidade, cada iniciativa é construída com base na aproximação entre comunidades e áreas protegidas, para se pensar melhores alternativas para reduzir prejuízos, o que pode não ocorrer em muitos casos (local communities are under-represented, under-respected, under-skilled and under-resourced actors in TFCAs) ou mesmo pode haver deslocamentos das comunidades ao invés de se ofertar benefícios (the formation of TFCAs is a highly political top-down process and as a result the local communities find themselves residing in newly designated TFCAs and yet have little knowledge to what they actually mean). As afirmativas I e VI estão corretas.

Questões abertas:

QUESTÃO 5:

Enunciado:

O artigo em questão é resultado de estudos realizados sobre a relação entre áreas preservadas e as comunidades em redor delas. Enumere pelo menos 3 dos procedimentos descritos na metodologia da pesquisa, bem como 2 fases do processo de coleta de dados para análise da relação supracitada.

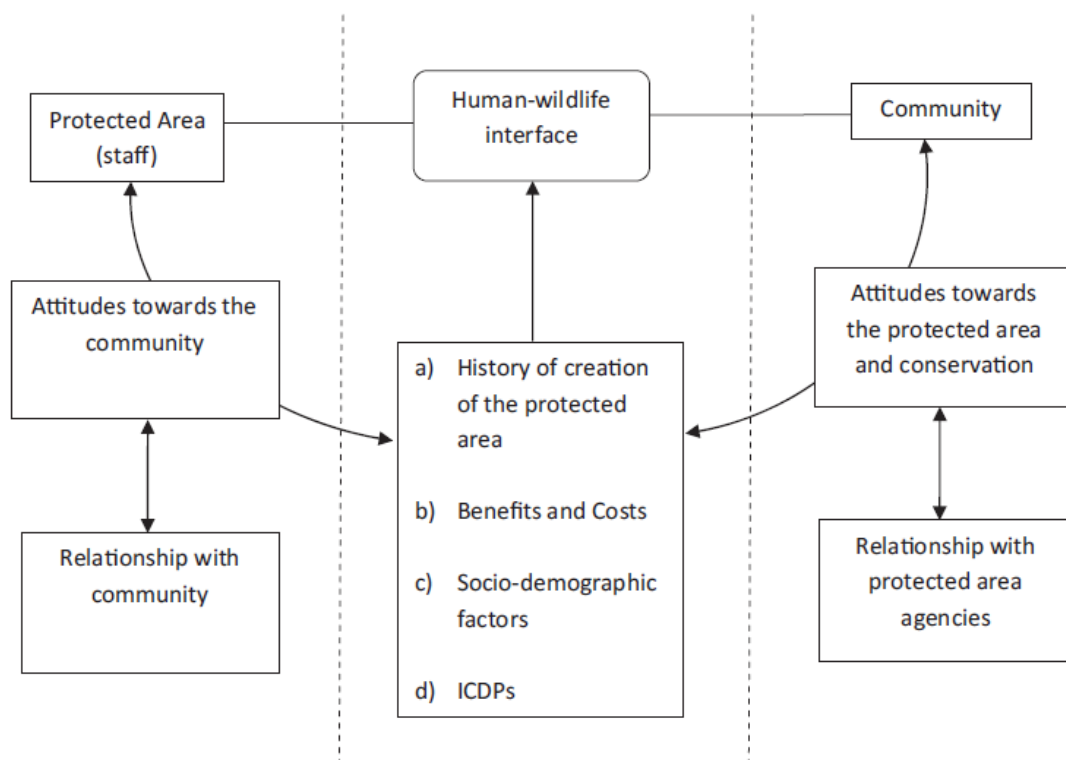
GABARITO: Os candidatos poderão encontrar a resposta a esta questão nas partes iniciais do artigo, mais especificamente no subcapítulo “Methods”, em que há a descrição dos procedimentos utilizados pelos autores a fim de tratar da relação entre áreas protegidas e as comunidades que as integram. Assim, os autores descrevem os procedimentos realizados a partir das perspectivas holística, histórica e comparativa, relatando o modo como cada uma foi abordada nas pgs. 8-9 (*First, the holistic perspective, allowed us to focus on the broader issues related to PA-local communities’ relationships since it helps shed light on the connections between and interactions of various factors. Second, the historical perspectives allowed us to*

evaluate frameworks that were previously proposed on PA-local communities' relationships, and third, the comparative perspective allowed us to compare strengths and weaknesses of the existing frameworks, and hence, led us to proposing a new framework on understanding PA staff-local communities' relationships). Em seguida, os autores trabalham com os procedimentos de coleta de dados, que se baseou na compilação de pesquisas publicadas em teses, artigos e livros sob uma orientação qualitativa; essas pesquisas foram acessadas por meio de buscas em portais acadêmicos como o Google Scholar, Scopus e Web of Science, utilizando palavras-chave relacionadas ao tema do artigo. A partir da leitura dos resumos dos trabalhos, foi feita a compilação daqueles trabalhos que traziam a presença da relação entre áreas protegidas e as comunidades, chegando a um número de 105 trabalhos relevantes, a maioria com foco nos continentes africano e asiático, portanto em países emergentes. Os principais pontos foram categorizados em temas, para em seguida os autores discorrerem os pontos fortes e fracos dentro dos modelos analisados. Esses pontos foram baseados em 1 – se os diagramas discorrem acuradamente sobre a relação entre ambas as partes e 2 – se o diagrama foi eficaz em cobrir múltiplos aspectos dentro dessa relação entre as áreas protegidas e as comunidades. (p. 9)

QUESTÃO 6:

Enunciado:

Tomando por base a imagem abaixo, extraída do texto (Fig. 1):



Discuta, trazendo afirmações dos autores, como eles pensam uma relação harmoniosa entre as áreas preservadas e as comunidades ao redor dessas áreas, trazendo argumentos utilizados em pelo menos 2 dos pontos indicados na interface entre humanos/vida selvagem (itens a, b, c, d).

GABARITO: Os candidatos que leram o artigo poderão relacionar a Figura 1 com a sequência do texto, pois os autores discorrem sobre ela, buscando uma análise acurada do modelo desenhado na imagem. Ou seja, para cada item do diagrama, o que se tem é um subcapítulo tratando dessas relações entre as áreas protegidas e as comunidades. O candidato, portanto, poderá discorrer sobre dois dos pontos elencados em a, b, c ou d, descritos no artigo. O item a pode ser encontrado na pg 11 do artigo, e trata da questão histórico-cultural dos povos afetados pelas áreas protegidas, cujos gestores podem ou não optar pela preservação das tradições dessas comunidades, e isso pode gerar tensões decorrentes da desvalorização dessas culturas e de deslocamentos forçados, o que se apresenta como algo negativo para o futuro da relação entre ambos os lados. O item b pode ser localizado nas pgs. 11-12, em que os autores discorrem sobre os benefícios de ambos os lados, enfatizando temas como o turismo como compensação para as perdas das comunidades, ou seja, os benefícios podem girar especialmente em torno de questões econômicas, sendo que os prejuízos consistem numa grande fração dos ressentimentos das comunidades, e caso não sejam sanados, geram imensa insatisfação. O item c, localizado na pg 12, é uma discussão sobre a renda dos membros da comunidade, e esse fator pode influenciar numa aceitação positiva ou negativa das áreas preservadas, especialmente porque quanto menos recursos as famílias possuem, mais insatisfeitas elas podem se tornar. Além disso, o fator educacional pode ser considerado, uma vez que quanto mais instrução um membro da comunidade tem, ou dependendo da idade, esse membro pode ser mais suscetível a políticas de conservacionismo. Finalmente, o item d discorre sobre iniciativas e programas para a conservação de áreas protegidas, elencando uma série de programas em prol da extinção da lógica “multas e cercas” (pg. 13), em que se busca a representatividade das comunidades, e a projeção econômica para os povos locais.