
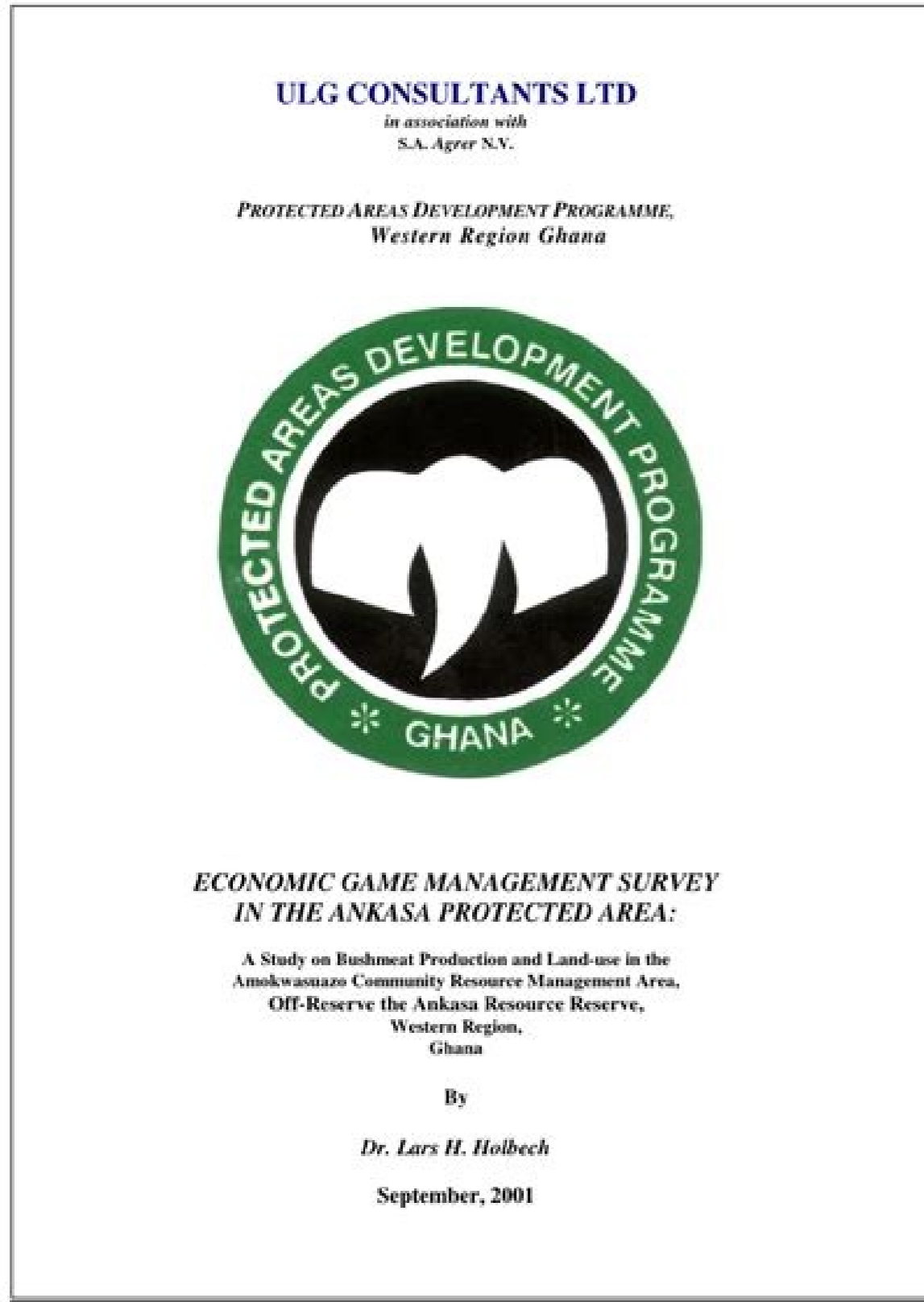


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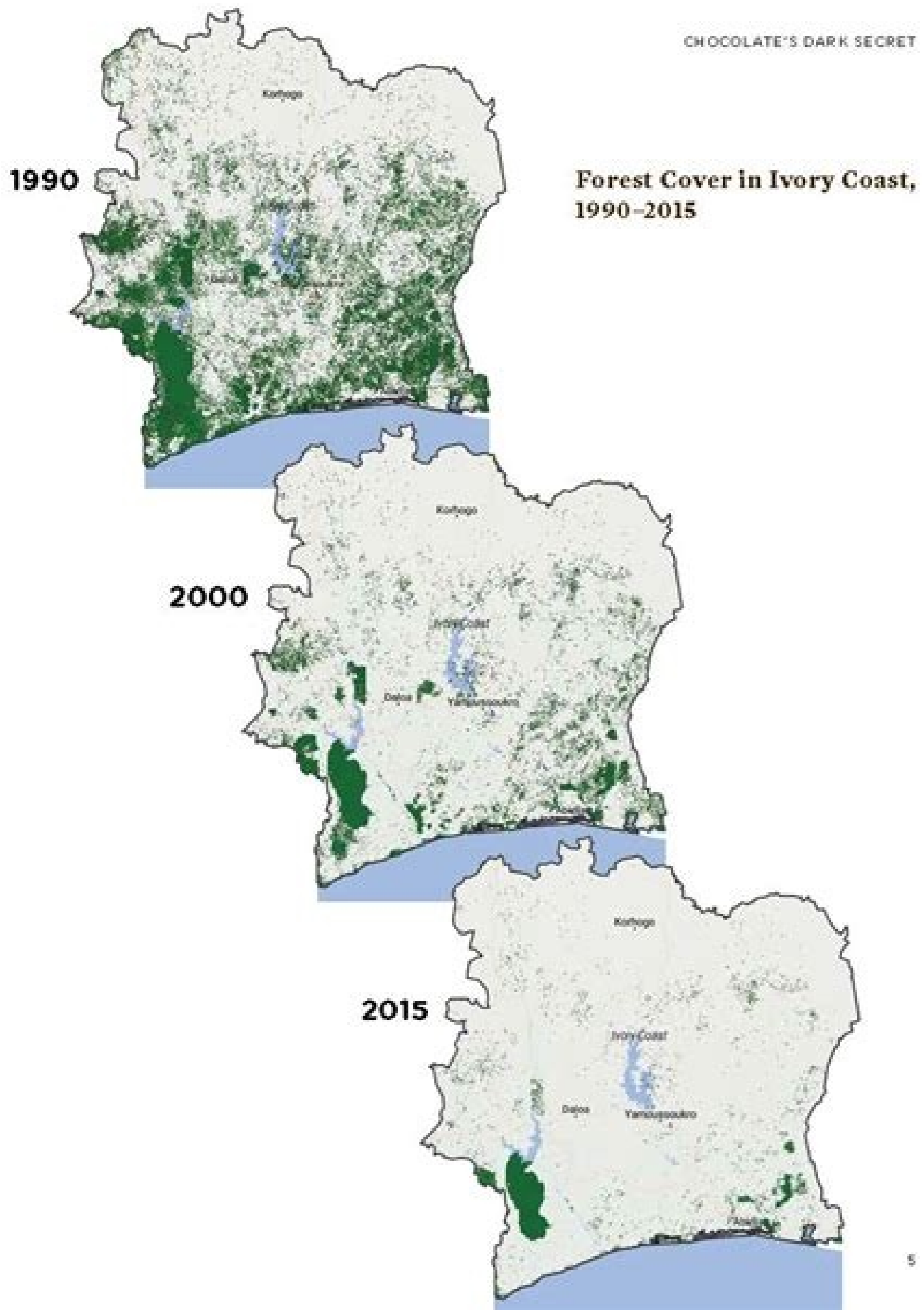
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## Prioritization of strategies for protected area management with local people using the hybrid SWOT-AHP analysis: the case of Kakum conservation area, Ghana

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CHRONICLE	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article history:</b> Received January 20, 2015 Received in revised format 6 February 2015 Accepted 15 March 2015 Available online March 12, 2015</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Analysis in strategy process SWOT Stakeholder management Local people Multi-criteria decision making Protected areas management</p>	<p>The contribution of protected areas towards conservation and protection of biodiversity cannot be over emphasized. Likewise, the dependence of local communities on forest and natural resources cannot be overlooked. Hence for the long term viability of forest reserves and wildlife protected areas, the relationship of local people living close to these areas are of key importance if conflict of use can be mitigated. Admittedly, decision-making with respect to forest resource use and protection are complex due to the multiple interests of the major stakeholders. Stakeholder involvement in the planning, management and policy analysis can help resolve conflicts, and increase the commitment of local people to support conservation of protected areas. In this paper, we employ the SWOT-AHP methodology, with the aid of the Priority Estimation Tool (PETool), to evaluate and prioritize three management strategies for the Kakum conservation area in Ghana, in a means to facilitate conservation while ensuring benefits to local people. Considering the management objectives of the conservation area, seventeen SWOT sub-factors were identified and used in rating the three alternative management strategies. Among the strength sub-factors, enforcement of protection regulations (S1) is the most important. Similarly, limited funds for planning and outreach programs (W3), local people's interest in alternative livelihood (O4) and the presence of illegal activities (T1) are the most important weakness, opportunity and threat sub-factors respectively. The management strategy "involve village committees to support monitoring and protection of resources" (A1) has the highest priority rating, indicating that management authorities must pay more attention to collaborative management. We propose that to improve on protected area management in Ghana, more management strategy studies must be conducted. However, these studies may apply the fuzzy AHP technique since it is supposed to have a better capacity to handle uncertainties in human judgments during decision-making.</p>

### 1. Introduction

The need to conserve and sustainably manage Ghana's wildlife heritage has resulted in the creation of numerous protected areas to protect representative species of all the ecological zones of the country (Fagbomah, 2012). The official establishment of forest reserves and wildlife protected areas in Ghana

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Examples of protected areas in Ghana. Protected areas in Ghana pdf. Classification of protected areas in Ghana. Marine protected areas in Ghana.

Restricting access to natural resources can make it difficult for these people to meet their basic needs for subsistence (Amoah & Wiawe, Refer Amoah and Wiawe2012; Cobbinah et al., Refer Cobbinah, Black and Thwaites2015). However, we did not find any transformation that produced an almost normal distribution without the loss of values and therefore we used the untranslated data. Communities have been selected based on discussions with local officials and are representative of those around the protected areas in terms of distribution of costs and benefits, and local economies. Although protected since 1958, it was not designated a national park until 1971 (Ntiamao-Baidu et al., Refer Ntiamao-Baidu, Owusu, Darmamani, Nuh, Fishpool and Evans2001). Available at: www.protectedplanet.net Definition of priority areas for conservation Seen as a crucial strategy in the protection of diminishing biodiversity (Rodrigues et al., Refer Rodrigues, Akcakaya, Aneliman, Bakarr, Boitani and Brooks2004; Geldmann et al., Ref. Geldmann, Barnes, Coad, Craigie, Hockings and Burgess2013). Considering the two Areas as a unit in an attempt to identify a general pattern about which factors likely influenced attitudes, family size negatively correlated with attitudes. We also evaluate the effects of the variables on attitudes, how they are found to influence conservation attitudes (Infield & Namara, Infield of Reference and Namara2001; Holmes, Reference Holmes2003; Wang et al., Ref. Wang, Lassoie and Curtis2006; Karanth & Nepal, reference Karanth and Nepal2012; Sarker & RÄ defecskaft, Reference Sarker and RÄfcskaft2011; Masud & Kari, Refer Masud and Kari2015). Ghana's Protected Area Profile from the World Database of Protected Areas, February 2022. Heads of farm were interviewed face to face. 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The perception of the lack of understanding and worries of the park's employees with the needs of the communities could also explain why the attitudes were only marginally positive. Secondly, the components and variables from which attitudes have not been inferred they do not include everything. Message of households participating in the study areas was 8.3, Ä ±, SdÄ, 5.6 people. Most families around the Mole National Park reported more problems than the families around the Durya National Park (Table 2). The disparity between losses and attitudes in this case can be explained by the fact that benefits received by soft residents may have compensated for costs. The area was initially established as a hunt reserve in 1909 and later expanded and became a National Park in 1971 (Twumasi et al., Reference Twumasi, Coleman and Manu2005). Before the sum, the scores of negative statements were inverted to ensure that the score in all declarations was uniform. However, the creation and maintenance of protected areas is controversial. It is also a credibility to hypothesis that families suffering loss have less favorable attitudes (H2; Table 3). However, although communities considered the areas protected as essential, they have not significantly improved their living conditions or have brought any important development for communities (Table 1). Table 2 presents descriptive statistics of socioeconomic status and demographic characteristics of respondents in the two protected areas. We performed regression analysis in the scale of attitudes for both the areas protected to assess how demographing variables, as well as costs and benefits, affect attitudes to protected areas. About 43% of respondents stated that they benefited from the protected areas, with beneficiaries that ed ed lepap o raziatne arap atsiver ioF acilÄlop atsE .4991 mE .%6,41( socnerefid sovitecni e %6,62 augjÄ .)%6,88( soihnel ofÄn siatersolf sotudorp a osseca o on the conservation of wildlife (Ntiamao-Baidu et al., Reference Ntiamao-Baidu, Owusu, Darmamani, Nuh, Fishpool and Evans2001). Attitudes were largely dependent on losses and benefits. However, when communities are actively involved they tend to exhibit positive attitudes (Infield & Namara, Reference Infield and Namara2001), which correlate with the success of conservation in protected areas (Struhsaker et al., Reference Struhsaker, Struhsaker and Six2005). Table 1 A ©Day of the declarations µ js of attitude of the local population in the communities around the national parks of Mole and Digya, Ghana (Fig. 1) Such alteration and the negative attitudes that they generate could also explain the variation in attitudes between the national parks of Mole and Digya. Communities that do not feel part of the preservation effort, but that have to bear the costs of conservation, are understandably not supporters (Gillingham & Lee, Reference Gillingham and Lee2003). A major proposal from non-farmers are fishermen and are in constant conflict with the park staff as a result of µ restrictions acquisition of fishery resources. This discovery is congruent with similar studies carried out elsewhere (Gillingham & Lee, Reference Gillingham and Lee1999; Holmes, Reference Holmes 2003; Kideghesho et al., Reference Kideghesho, RÄÄ where skaft and Kaltenborn2007; Tessema et al., Reference Tessema, Lilleholm, Ashenafi and Leader-Williams2010). The characteristics of the respondents in each of the two protected areas can be found in Table 2. However, the establishment of such programs should include contributions from the local population, since the projects were allegedly abandoned because local contributions were not sought or taken into account appropriately (Cobbinah et al., Reference Cobbinah, Black and Thwaites2015). We use 12 statements µes to evaluate attitudes (Table 1), using a Likert 5-point scale that disagreement with a strong agreement (Likert, Likert1932 Reference). Digya National Park is © largely surrounded by water, bordering borders ew edutitta a erusalem lareneG and edivorp OT .aygid u a wave tub elom us sedutitta decneulni yltanacifingis ezis dlohesuH .selbairav rotiderp sa dedulni erew sevelsneht saera EHT .saera detetorp owt EHT srorca siyilana i will .ytilacol rieht nihtw aera detetorp and a ecnetsie EHT there erawa erew seeweivretni IIA .)2102ledif dna kcinhcabaT .cnerereR .lledif & kcinhcabaT .5002nallaP .cnerereR .tnallaP (noisserger eplitum EHT there ezitpmussa EHT us noitailow on erew ereht erusne ot Tuo detiarr erew sesylana yranimierP.) 6991siweL .cnerereR .siweL (detagittim era saera detetorp ot esolc gnivil HTIW DETTOSSA SCITEN EVITAPE I / DNA ELPOEP LACOL OT DEDNETX ERA STIPNENEB Me EB Devloser EB NO Seera DNA Seitinumoc Llaol Newteb NEWTEB NEWTEB EHT FO NOTON NOTON EBIRCSBUS EB SISAB SOHT NO .GIF (ANAHG, Llanoitän Skrap, Skrap Llanoitän DNA DNUS DNU \ Morf StNednoper Fo ScitsRetCarah 2 Elbat .GIF .Tubirtnoc OT DEWOLLA EREW OHW, DLOHESOH EHT SREBMEM Element there ecneser EHT us detudnoc erew sweivretni EHT there tson, revevoh .Ja tea ohsehgedik .2H gnidrageR .hsif ot dettimrep era elpoep erehw Revo seitinumoc lacol dna slaiciffo krap neewteb stailnoc era ereht, revevoh .sedutitta decneulni yltanacifingis saera detetorp EHT there hcae us snoitidnoc lacol Gnillaverp, Eromrehtuf.) 2991MIEHNEPO ECNEREFER, MEHNEPO (SEDUTITTA EVITISOP FO SROTACIDNI EB Deregedisnoc Ereion) 06Ä \*Ä € ¶ 21 (SAROOPS DETUPMOP FOF MUUNITNOC NO TNIOP YAWFLAH EVOBA EVOBA EVOOP.) 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The variable sociodemographic included in the regression model were chosen based on their significance in influencing attitudes, as reported in similar studies. The results portray truly positive attitudes in all conservation areas, with residents around Mole more positive than those around Digya. This study had some limitations. A longitudinal study that takes into account other factors that are susceptible to influencing attitudes Ä people in relationship to conservation © would also be useful (Abbot et al., Reference Abbot, Thomas, Gardner, Neba and Khen2001). Together, these variables explained 25.2% of the variation of attitudes (F (11,292) = 8.95, PÄ

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