

# **WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION CONFERENCE**

**2023**

## **CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP ACTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE FUTURE AND RESTORING LIFE ON EARTH**

*Proceedings of the 6th edition of World Environmental Conservation Conference*

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## PREFACE

There is a growing concern on the adverse impacts of climate on biodiversity. This phenomenon is greatly manifested in form of shifting weather patterns threatening global food security, health and species existence. Humanity is at the receiving end of the consequences of climate change hence there is a need to step up actions on all fronts- overtime, everywhere all at once.

This calls for collaboration, partnership and networking to strengthening synergy among relevant stakeholders in a bid to tackling climate change menace. This forms the basis for the theme of this year world Environmental conservation conference: **CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP ACTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE FUTURE AND RESTORING LIFE ON EARTH**. The theme is conceived with a view to create an interface for information sharing and offer opportunities for participants to refine their commitments and pledges in the quest to achieving Sustainability in the face of climate change.

This year World Environmental Conservation Conference is memorable in the sense that it received overwhelming funding from the host - West African Science Service on Climate Change and Adapted Land use). WASCAL is posed to provide information and knowledge at the local, national and regional level to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change. Thus, this conference will offer opportunities for participants to learn from good practices demonstrated and showcase by WASCAL during the course of the conference. It will also strengthen staff-student exchange and provide prospect for Doctorate Research Doctoral Research in West Africa Climate System Programme (DRP WACS) – WASCAL among others.

Special appreciation goes to the management of The Federal University of Technology, Akure the host institution, National Park Service and African Regional Center for Space Science and Technology Education-English (ARCSSTE-E) that co-host this conference. We equally acknowledge other private, individual and corporate organizations that have contributed towards the success recorded in this event.

All the submitted articles were subjected to strict double blind peer-review process by the reviewers that are experts in the area of the particular submitted manuscript. The accepted manuscripts are published in WECC 2023 proceedings and also available for download on the organization website ([www.necorn.org](http://www.necorn.org)).

The accepted manuscripts fall within the underlisted subthemes:

- Climate change adaptation strategies in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- Climate smart city and architectural landscape design
- Retrofitting and decarbonization in tourism and hospitality industry
- Indigenous knowledge and local innovation in climate change adaptation
- Climate risk management, health, safety and hygiene
- Carbon credit-offset marketing/circular economy
- ICT development in environmental conservation (image processing and acquisition, computer vision, graphics, speed, interface technology, HMD devices, GIS: Body Tracking, AI and IOT, VRT, IVE).

We commend our keynote speaker Prof. Douda Kone Director Capacity Building Department, WASCAL Headquarter, Ghana and other guest speakers Prof. Babatunde Rabi, Director General, Chief Executive Office, African Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education-English (ARCSSTE-E) and Dr. Goni I. M., Conservator General National Park Service.

*It is hoped that researchers, students and policy makers will find the papers in this book very useful. Even though all the papers were reviewed and edited, the content and option expressed remain essentially that of the authors and not necessarily that of Netlink Environmental Conservation Organization.*

**Dr. Oladeji S. O.**

*President Netlink Environmental Conservation Organization*

*Convener World Environmental Conservation Conference*

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# AWARENESS OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN HOST COMMUNITIES OF OLD OYO NATIONAL PARK, NIGERIA

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## ABSTRACT

Nigeria as a country is blessed with a large landscape of flourishing flora and fauna, these ecosystems species constitute a significant component of nation's natural endowment. However, conservation of biodiversity along the protected areas corridor continues to be threatened arising from the inadequate awareness of wildlife conservation practices in host community of Old Oyo National Park. The paper examined the level of awareness of wildlife practices among host communities in Nigeria and investigates challenges facing support zones programmes aim at Wildlife conservation in host communities. The paper is centered on descriptive research design which relies on quantitative methods. Data obtained through primary source were analyzed through descriptive analysis. The paper concluded that policymakers, conservationists, and local authorities in Nigeria should formulate inclusive and effective strategies for conserving biodiversity and ensure synergy with community leaders in terms of community dialogue to enhance the quality of life and environment in the host communities.

**Keywords:** Wildlife, Conservation, Practices, Host communities, Nigeria

## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is the world's largest growing industry with no signs of slowing down in the years ahead and is an important economic industry across the world (Olokesusi, 2017). Tourism activities accounted for US\$7.6 trillion or 10.2% of total global gross domestic product (GDP), and 292 million jobs representing one out of every ten jobs in 2017. Tourism exports during the same period were estimated to be more than US\$1.5 trillion while international tourist arrivals is over 1.2 billion (World Economic Forum, 2017). Wildlife represents biodiversity, essential for our health and the well-being of the whole planet. We live in an interconnected ecological system, where each macro- and microorganism, whether animal, plant or fish affects the other (Mathew, Gantait & Swamy, 2017). In the same vein, literature revealed that wildlife viewing, and other related ecotourism are the key drivers of tourist visit to Africa. According to the UNWTO Report 'Towards Measuring the Economic Value of Wildlife Watching Tourism in Africa,' indicated that 7% of world tourism relates to wildlife tourism grows at about 3%, annually. The same document shows that a total of 14 countries in Africa are generating an estimated US\$ 142 million in entrance fees for protected areas (UNWTO, 2015).

Consequently, Alteration of the natural habitat of any organism will trigger a dynamo effect, so non-equilibrium in the ecological system endangers the life cycle of many species. Wildlife remains a major concern for the international, regional and local communities. Among the multiple risks that menace wildlife are: diseases, climate change and actions of human nature, such as poaching and illegal trafficking (Atuo, Connell, Agida & Agaldo, 2020; Ntuli, Jagers, Linell, Sjöstedt & Muchapondwa, 2019; Bello, Lovelock & Carr, 2017). Similarly, Community-Based Conservation (CBC) is a strategy used throughout the world to save wildlife, which has its modern roots in the experience of conservationists working in poorer countries during the 1960s and 1970s. Conservationists came to realize that local people, who commonly are hostile to wildlife conservation, had to be won over as supporters of their efforts (World Conservation Union 1980; Parker, 1982; Hackel, 1999); they saw that without the cooperation of rural people, wildlife conservation efforts would be doomed. This is certainly true in Nigeria, where rural inhabitants often view wildlife conservation as misguided because it puts the needs of wildlife above those of people (Shrestha & Lapeyreb, 2018).

Wildlife conservation to enhance tourism development has been a herculean task for most countries in sub-Saharan Africa largely due to funding and international support programmes. In Nigeria, these requirements constitute challenges for the country towards the sustainable tourism development for the country economic transformation (Ogunjinmi & Braimoh, 2018). Despite the significant contribution of CBC scheme to wildlife conservation in developed world and other developing nations such as Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and South Africa among others, the approach failed to reduce poaching activities and illegal lumbering of natural resources in Old Oyo National Park (OONP) Nigeria. A recent study by Coker, Ajayi and Dada (2020) on knowledge of Nigeria wildlife conservation law in OONP indicates that despite the awareness of conservation law among the locals, there is still heavy poaching and violation of conservation law at the parks. In the same vein, Tijani (2007) argued that increase in population of large mammals in OONP has largely been associated with increased enforcement

efforts and not provision of incentives, the locals were not genuinely supporting the project. The failure of Support Zone Community Programme (SZCP) according to him is as a result of various face-off emanating from community desire to meet their various needs and aspiration such as needs to provide pasture for animal, lumbering, poaching amongst others (Tijani, 2007).

Goal 15 of the United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. From the foregoing, it is clear, that this goal 15 and its various targets are of utmost relevance to the problem of wildlife conservation and its management in the study areas and by extension the Nigeria protected areas, reserve zones and national parks at large. In other words, despite huge investment on wildlife conservation in Nigeria, there is laxity in government policy towards wildlife conservation as a pathway for tourism development. Against this background, research of this magnitude to examine the Nigerian-South Africa interventions on wildlife Conservation in host communities in Nigeria is considered timely.

### **Wildlife Practices among Host communities in Nigeria: Level of Awareness**

Sustainable management techniques are required to maintain and conserve biodiversity (Adeyemi and Taofeek 2020). The study further added that conservation can only be achieved through accurate information about the status and distribution of biodiversity, which serves as the foundation for other life forms (Adeyemi & Taofeek, 2020). In the same vein, Ogunjinmi and Braimoh (2018) conducted a study on the assessment of community awareness and participation in ecotourism in Old Oyo National Park, Nigeria. The study showed that there exists a relationship between ecotourism awareness and participation. The study affirmed that awareness, active involvement of communities in stakeholder meetings, decision-making and provision of start-up capital are important for ecotourism development in the park. Similarly, Osunsina and Fagbeyiro (2015) in their study examine the local community perception and attitude towards the non-utilization of natural resources in Old-Oyo National Park, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study concludes with an advocacy to integrate local people in the decision making of the park.

Sam, Nnaji and Etefia (2014) explored the level of community participation in the conservation of natural resources in Akamkpa Local Government Area, Southern Cross River State, Nigeria. The study aimed at establishing the extent of community participation in natural resources conservation in the study area. Findings revealed that, the level of participation significantly influences forest resources conservation, and that community involvement has a significant influence on wildlife conservation. In a study conducted by Coker, Ajayi and Dada (2020) which critically examined the knowledge of Nigeria wildlife conservation laws among officials of Okomu and Old Oyo National Parks, Nigeria. The study concluded that Park officials of Okomu and Old Oyo National Parks were not adequately familiar with Nigerian wildlife conservation laws.

According to Olaleru and Egonmwan (2014) that explores wildlife conservation challenges in Okomu national park, Nigeria. The study concluded that people encroached into the Okomu national park for farming, hunting (poaching), logging and collection of non-timber products despite the illegality of the actions. Thus, community people saw wildlife as nature's gift that could be used for subsistence and commercial purposes, hence, conservation of resources in the park could be enhanced if government laws on protection of the areas are enforced.

According to Ajayi and Ayodele (2018) that evaluated the benefits and challenges of living near a protected area in Nigeria; the case of Okomu National Park. The study identified some of the challenges of people living near the park which include inaccessibility to bush meat, inaccessibility to land for farming and wildlife disturbance. This is also in tandem with the earlier findings of Ijeoma and Ogbara that wildlife management in Kainji Lake National Park is facing insecurity in the park, reduction in management practices and inefficiency.

In a study conducted by Anwadike (2020) that evaluates the biodiversity conservation in Nigeria: perception, challenges, and possible remedies. The study essentially seeks to highlight some of the unwholesome practices that endanger biodiversity and to sensitize the populace on the importance of biodiversity conservation practices in Nigeria. The study identified some major threats to biodiversity conservation in Nigeria include poverty, economic development, incomplete or non-implementation and non-ratification by government of international treaties and conventions on conservation issues, ambiguous governmental laws on biodiversity, climate change, pollution, amongst others.

According to Audu and Ayuba (2016) that evaluated the biodiversity conservation in Nigeria: contemporary challenges for ecologist. The study discusses biodiversity and its significance and looked at the status of Nigeria's biodiversity and why it is important to conserve it. The study relied on secondary sources of data collection. The study identifies poverty, population growth, deforestation and habitat degradation among several other factors that contribute to biodiversity loss in Nigeria. The study acknowledged that the methods of biodiversity conservation in Nigeria shows that protected area system is the main method of biodiversity conservation, although in some cases it is been

supported by community-based conservation approach. The study concluded that Priorities for ecologist thus include understanding the causal relationships between people and biodiversity, placing economic value on biodiversity and prioritizing target outcomes and indicators. According to Ogogo, Nchor and Jacob (2010) that investigated the challenges of buffer zone management in Cross River National Park, Southeastern Nigeria. The study assessed the challenges of buffer zone management in some (adjacent) support zone communities in Oban Division of Cross River National Park, Nigeria. Study reveals that (68.68%) of the respondents proved they were not aware of the existence of the buffer zone and the policies governing it. A small segment of the community (11.21%) accepted that the programme has tremendous enhanced their economic status while a very small proportion of the study population (23.28%) were reported for involvement buffer zone management. The study concluded that a large percentage of the members of the surrounding communities claimed ignorance of the existence of the buffer zone and the laws establishing it and recommended for an aggressive public enlightenment campaign programme to fully educate the people on the park's conservation projects.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study employed descriptive research design. The study was carried out in Old Oyo National Park, Oyo State Nigeria that is purposively selected based on her history and increasing challenges is facing. Primary and secondary data sources were used. Secondary data were sourced from related journal encyclopedia, books, and internet. The study population for this research is 65,320 comprised of the entire residents in the 120 adjoining communities, villages and settlements that surround the parks which fall within 0-10km in the Old-Oyo National Parks. Taro Yamane Formula Sample Size Determination was used to determine the sample size. Afterwards the adjoining communities around the National Park were grouped into six ranges. The Old Oyo National Park were divided into ranges based on the determination of Nigeria National Park service. In addition, systematic sampling techniques were used to select 10 communities in each of the ranges totaling 60 communities. In each community, questionnaires were distributed to the respondents (farmers, community leaders and hunters), through stratified sampling techniques disproportionately. Therefore, a total of 398 copies of the questionnaire were administered on the respondents totaling 398 respondents. In line with the stratified sampling techniques, the respondents were selected based on gender, occupation, and experience on wildlife conservation in Nigeria. Data were analyzed through descriptive analysis. Ethical considerations were considered during and after the study. Verbal consents were obtained from the respondents, and confidentiality and anonymity were considered in the study.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

Table 1 shows the respondents' level of awareness on the conservation rules and regulation. The result showed that larger percentage of the respondents from Oyo-Ile range 25(62.5%) Sepeteri range 57(64.0%) and Yemoso range 38(53.5%) indicated yes which implies that they have high level of awareness on any conservation rules and regulation unlike respondents in Tede range 58(53.7 %), Marguba range 22(55.0%) and Tesi range 21(53.8 %). This implies that the participants has a low of level of awareness on any conservation rules and regulation.

Out of the respondents who indicated yes that they were aware of the wildlife conservation laws, policy and regulation of National Park, majority of the participants from Tede range 27(54.0 %), Oyo-Ile range 14(56.0 %) and Marguba range 8(44.4 %) indicated that they got to know about wildlife conservation laws, policy and regulation of National Park through the Public awareness by park management which implies that awareness were intensively carried out by the park management in some of the ranges of the Old Oyo national park. In the same vein, 25(43.9 %) of the respondents from Sepeteri range reported that they got to know about wildlife conservation laws, policy and regulation through their Neighbour & friend also majority of the participants from Yemoso range 13(34.2 %) got to know about wildlife conservation laws, policy and regulation through their community leaders while majority of the respondents from Tesi range got to know about wildlife conservation laws, policy and regulation through radio and television. This is similar to Oladeji and Fatukasi (2017) on a study participatory approach to conservation and management of protected area in Nigeria: case study of Osse River Park project where majority of the respondents got to know about the park through the media.

Findings also reveal that more than one third of the respondents from all the six range in the study area indicated that the National Park regulation help in preservation and conservation of wildlife in the park. This is supported by a study carried out by Ogunjinmi, and Braimoh (2018) that greater percentage of respondents in Old Oyo National Park was aware of ecotourism.

Furthermore, table 1 shows majority of the respondents from Tede range 37(74.0 %), Oyo-Ile range 21(84.0 %), Sepeteri range 43(75.4 %) and Tesi range 12(66.7 %) reported that the wildlife conservation policy affects their livelihood while Marguba range 8(44.4 %) and Yemoso range 22(57.9 %) indicated that the wildlife conservation policy did not affect their live hood in any away. The result support the findings

of Toyobo, Raheem, and Oyeleye (2014) that considerable degree of effectiveness of the strategies employed by the authority of Old Oyo National Park, as majority of the respondents are aware of the status of the park as a protected area.

However out of the respondents of about 137(35.3 %) who indicated that the wildlife conservation policy affect their livelihood many of them from Tede range 27(67.6 %), Oyo-Ile range 11(52.4 %), Marguba range 4(50.0 %) and Yemoso range 8(50.0 %) indicated Insufficient land for farming as one of the way the rules and regulation of the conservation affect their life hood while Sepeteri range 22(51.2 %) and Tesi range 7(58.3 %) indicated Prohibition on illegal poaching of as one of the way the rules and regulation of the conservation affect their life hood. Also, the result on table 1 shows that majority of about 253(65.2 %) of the respondents from all the six ranges in the study area reported that they never intrude into the protected.

Also, table 2 show the findings of the joint effect of the independent variables of awareness on the existence of national park in this communities [ $\beta=0.577$ ,  $t=2.552$  and  $p=0.012$ ], awareness on conservation effort being made to protect wildlife [ $\beta =0.470$ ,  $t=2.657$  and  $p=0.008$ ], awareness on any government policy or law for wildlife conservation in the national park [ $\beta =0.620$ ,  $t=3.034$  and ( $p=0.003$ )], and awareness on any guideline or rules given by NPSON on how to conserve wildlife as influence or effect on the host communities [ $\beta = -0.462$ ,  $t=-2.077$  and  $p=0.038$ ] had significant effect on the host communities at 0.05 level of significance since the p-value was less than 0.05 we therefore reject null hypothesis. Similarly, the result conforms to that of Nyataya (2019) that explored community-based organizations in environment conservation endeavors in Rwanda. Findings of the study indicate that respondents have a clear knowledge and understanding on environmental conservation and role played by CBOs in general towards the efforts directed to environment protection and conservation; sensitization, training and educating communities in the selected study area and its environs on the importance of environment conservation.

**Table 1: Awareness of Wildlife Conservation**

Variable	Tede Range (n=108) F(%)	Oyo-Ile Range (n=40) F(%)	Sepeteri Range (n=89) F (%)	Marguba Range (n=40) F (%)	Yemoso Range (n=71) F (%)	Tesi Range (n=40) F (%)
<b>Are you aware of any conservation rules and regulation</b>						
Yes	50(46.3)	25(62.5)	57(64.0)	18(45.0)	38(53.5)	18(45.0)
No	58(53.7)	15(37.5)	32(36.0)	22(55.0)	33(46.5)	21(52.5)
<b>How did you get to know about wildlife conservation laws, policy and regulation</b>						
Public awareness by park management	27(54.0)	14(56.0)	10(17.5)	8(44.4)	10(26.3)	3(16.7)
Neighbour& friend	9(18.0)	4(16.0)	25(43.9)	3(16.7)	9(23.7)	5(27.8)
Television & radio	6(12.0)	2(8.0)	11(19.3)	3(16.7)	6(15.8)	6(33.3)
Community head	8(16.0)	5(20.0)	11(19.3)	4(22.2)	13(34.2)	4(22.2)
<b>Did the rule help in preservation and conservation of wildlife in the park</b>						
True	43(86.0)	18(72.0)	34(59.6)	16(88.9)	33(86.8)	17(94.4)
False	7(14.0)	7(28.0)	23(40.4)	2(11.1)	5(13.2)	1(5.6)
<b>Did the wildlife conservation policy affect your live hood</b>						
Yes	37(74.0)	21(84.0)	43(75.4)	8(44.4)	16(42.1)	12(66.7)
No	13(13.0)	4(16.0)	14(24.6)	10(55.6)	22(57.9)	6(33.3)
<b>In what area did rules and regulation affect you</b>						
Insufficient land for farming	27(67.6)	11(52.4)	14(32.6)	4(50.0)	8(50.0)	3(25.0)
Prohibition on illegal poaching	9(24.3)	6(28.6)	22(51.2)	2(25.0)	6(37.5)	7(58.3)
Lack of firewood	3(8.1)	4(19.0)	7(16.3)	2(25.0)	2(12.5)	2(16.7)
<b>How often do you intrude into the protected</b>						
Often	15(13.9)	2(50.0)	7(7.9)	6(15.0)	2(2.8)	1(2.5)
Sometimes	8(7.4)	6(15.0)	2(2.2)	3(7.5)	7(9.9)	5(12.5)
Once in a while	18(16.7)	12(30.)	12(13.5)	8(20.0)	13(18.3)	8(20.8)
Never	67(62.0)	20(50.0)	68(76.4)	23(57.5)	49(69.0)	26(65.0)

Source: Field Survey, 2023

**Table 2: Level Awareness on Wildlife Conservation Practise and on the Host Communities**

ANOVA						
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Regression	44.883	4	11.221	3.887	.004	
Residual	1105.663	383	2.887			
Total	1150.546	387				

Dependent Variable: The host communities

Coefficients						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
Awareness on conservation effort being made to protect wildlife	0.577	.229	.142	2.522	.012	
Awareness on the existence of national park in this community	0.470	.177	.137	2.657	.008	
Awareness on any government policy or law for wildlife conservation in the national park	0.620	.204	.153	3.034	.003	
Awareness on any guideline or rules given by NPSON on how to conserve wildlife	-0.462	.222	-.116	-2.077	.038	

a. Dependent Variable: the host communities

**Source: Field Survey, 2023**

### Challenges of the Conservation Practices on the Host Communities based on each Range of Old Oyo National Park

Findings showed that more than half of the respondent from all the six ranges in the study area indicated agreed for Prohibition/restriction to hunting area, reduction of land for farming activities, land for physical development is reduced due to park conserved areas, animal constantly escapes to the village from the park area and animal from the park destroys their farmland as the part of the challenges of the conservation practice communities. Similarly, in terms of restriction this study agreed with the findings carried out by Osunsina & Fagbeyiro (2015) examined local community perception and attitude towards the non-utilization of natural resources in Old-Oyo National Park, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study was conducted in Old Oyo National Park, Oyo State to assess the local community perception and reaction to the non-utilization of natural resources. The result shows that some of the respondents (41.5%) agreed that the rules and regulations of the park were strict. Majority of the respondents strongly disagreed to the non-utilization of natural resources in Old Oyo National Park. By restricting access to these park resources, the people feel denied and as such majority (54.3%) of the respondents are non-compliant to the rules and regulations of the park.

Also, the hypothesis was tested using simple linear multiple regression as shown in Table 4 that [B=0.676, t=-5.520 and P=0.003], Poor implementation of (SZCP) policy [B= -0.441, t= -2.260 and P=0.038], Inconsistency of the donors/partners [B= 0.652, t= 3.821 and P=0.003], Inadequate environmental education [B= -2.017, t= -2.440 and P=0.027], Lack of involvement of the host community [B= -0.227, t= -8.858 and P=0.014], Bush burning/fire outbreak [B= -0.211 t= -19.062 and P=0.001] and Firewood /domestic fuel [B= -0.298, t=5.348 and P=0.025] have a significant effect on the wildlife conservation at 0.05 level of significance.

**Table 3: Challenges of the Conservation Practices on the Host Communities based on each Range of Old Oyo National Park**

Variable	Tede Range (n=108) F(%)	Oyo-Ile Range (n=40) F(%)	Sepeteri Range (n=89) F (%)	Marguba Range (n=40) F (%)	Yemeso Range (n=71) F (%)	Tesi Range (n=40) F (%)
<b>Prohibition/restriction to hunting area</b>						
Agree	79(73.1)	36(90.0)	81(91.0)	31(77.5)	47(66.2)	26(65.0)
Undecided	10(9.3)	2(5.0)	1(1.1)	6(15.0)	6(8.5)	1(2.5)
Strongly disagree	19(17.6)	2(5.0)	3(7.5)	3(7.5)	18(25.4)	13(32.5)
<b>Prohibition on certain animal hunting</b>						
Agree	75(69.4)	36(90.0)	84(94.4)	29(72.5)	47(66.2)	28(70.0)
Undecided	7(6.5)	2(5.0)	2(2.2)	3(7.5)	4(5.6)	1(2.5)
Disagree	26(24.1)	2(5.0)	3(3.4)	8(20.0)	20(28.2)	11(27.5)
<b>Reduction of land for farming activities</b>						
Agree	75(69.4)	35(87.5)	83(93.3)	31(77.5)	52(73.2)	27(67.5)
Undecided	11(10.2)	3(7.5)	1(1.1)	1(2.5)	6(8.5)	1(2.5)
Disagree	22(20.4)	2(5.0)	5(5.6)	8(20.0)	13(18.3)	12(30.0)
<b>Land for physical development is reduced due to park conserved areas</b>						
Agree	71(65.7)	35(87.5)	84(94.4)	26(65.0)	50(70.4)	28(70.0)
Undecided	12(42.9)	3(7.5)	1(1.1)	4(10.0)	6(8.5)	2(5.0)
Disagree	25(23.1)	2(5.0)	4(4.5)	10(25.0)	5(21.1)	10(25.0)
<b>Animal constantly escapes to the village from the park area</b>						
Agree	72(66.7)	33(82.5)	83(94.3)	28(70.0)	48(67.6)	26(66.7)
Undecided	15(13.9)	4(10.0)	2(2.3)	7(17.5)	4(5.6)	1(2.6)
Disagree	21(19.4)	3(7.5)	3(3.4)	5(12.5)	19(26.8)	12(30.8)
<b>Animal from the park destroys our farmland</b>						
Agree	74(68.5)	34(85.0)	85(95.5)	30(75.0)	51(71.8)	28(70.0)
Undecided	7(6.5)	3(7.5)	1(1.1)	0(0)	5(7.0)	1(2.5)
Disagree	27(25.0)	3(7.5)	3(3.4)	10(25.0)	15(21.1)	11(27.5)

Source: Field Survey 2023

**Table 4: Challenges Facing the Support Zone Community Programme and the Effect on Wildlife Conservation**

<b>ANOVA</b>							
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.		
Regression	22.882	7	3.269	13.974	.000 <sup>b</sup>		
Residual	3.743	16	0.234				
Total	26.655	23					

Dependent Variable: wildlife conservation

<b>Coefficients</b>							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		Beta			
Insufficient funds	.676	.122		.628	5.520	.003	
Poor implementation of (SZCP) policy	-.441	.195		-.343	-2.260	.038	
Inconsistency of the donors/partners	.652	.020		.638	3.821	.001	
Inadequate environmental education	-2.017	.827		-1.746	-2.440	.027	
Lack of involvement of the host community	-.227	.012		-.277	-8.858	.014	
Bush burning/fire outbreak	-.211	.011		-.277	-19.062	.001	
Firewood /domestic fuel	.298	.012		.375	5.348	.025	

a. Dependent Variable: wildlife conservation

Source: Field Survey 2023

## CONCLUSION

The paper indicated that level of awareness of wildlife practices among host communities in Old Oyo National, Nigeria is relatively low however, some communities showed high level or considerable level of consideration for wildlife practices in the study area. The study identified some other challenges facing the host communities in Old Oyo National Park is due to the conservation practice which include Prohibition/restriction to hunting area, reduction of land for farming activities, land for physical development is reduced due to park conserved areas, animal constantly escapes to the village from the park area and animal from the park destroys their farmland.

More importantly, the findings indicated that insufficient fund as one of the major challenges facing the wildlife conservation /support zone community programme in all the six ranges while other challenges such as poaching, poor implementation of Support Zone Community Programme (SZCP) policy illegal lumbering, inadequate environmental education lack of involvement of the host community, the need of pasture for animal and bush burning/fire outbreak are facing the wildlife conservation /support zone community programme which is differs from one range to another. Consequently, challenges facing the support zone community programme has significant effect on wildlife conservation and some of the personnel in Nigeria were not adequately familiar with Nigerian wildlife conservation laws. The paper concluded that there is high level of awareness of wildlife conservation policies and practices in the host communities around the Old Oyo National Park. It is on this note that, the study recommends that policymakers, conservationists, and local authorities in Nigeria should formulate inclusive and effective strategies for conserving biodiversity and ensure synergy with community leaders in terms of community dialogue to enhance the quality of life and environment in the host communities.

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