

Presentation given at the Marine Katoomba meeting

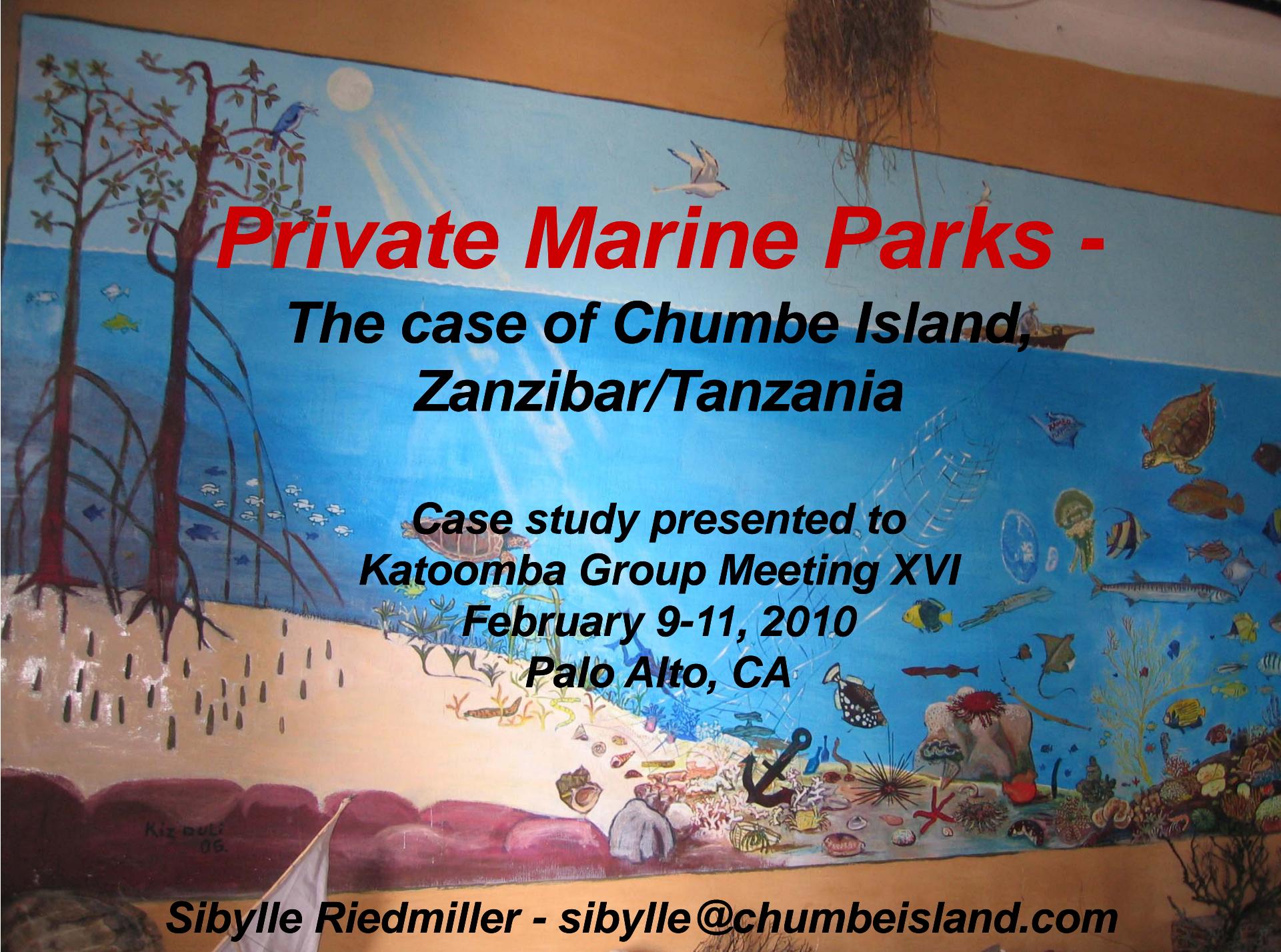
Katoomba XVI:
**Building a Blueprint to Harness New Investment for the Protection
of Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Services**

February 9-10, 2010
Moore Foundation, Palo Alto, CA

Hosted by the Katoomba Group



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Private Marine Parks - The case of Chumbe Island, Zanzibar/Tanzania

***Case study presented to
Katoomba Group Meeting XVI
February 9-11, 2010
Palo Alto, CA***

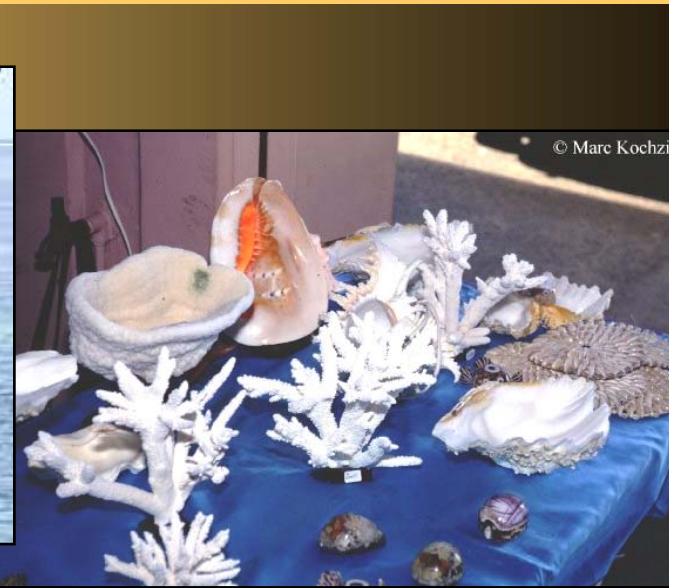
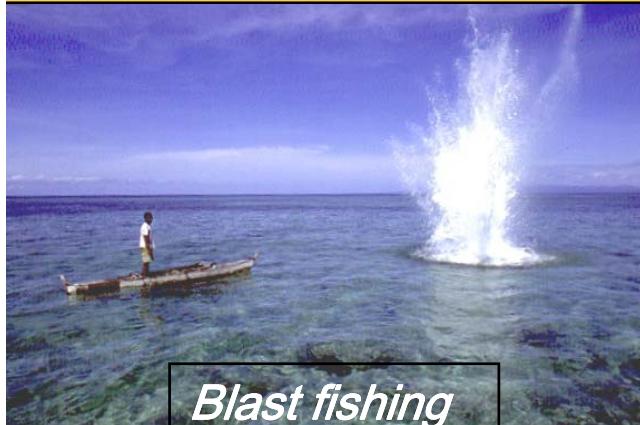
Sibylle Riedmiller - sibylle@chumbeisland.com

Zanzibar



- **Semi-independant state “Spice island”**
- **Ca 1 million inhabitants distributed over 2 islands, ca 500 per skm**
- **High dependance on artisanal fishing**
- **After collapse of clove export industry opening up and liberalization of economy in early 1990ies**
- **Today tourism backbone of the economy, mostly marine & beach tourism**

Tanzanian coral reefs threatened by:



& Fish poisoning

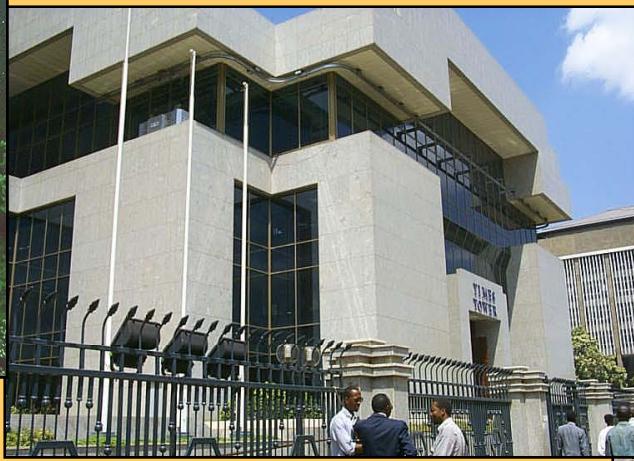
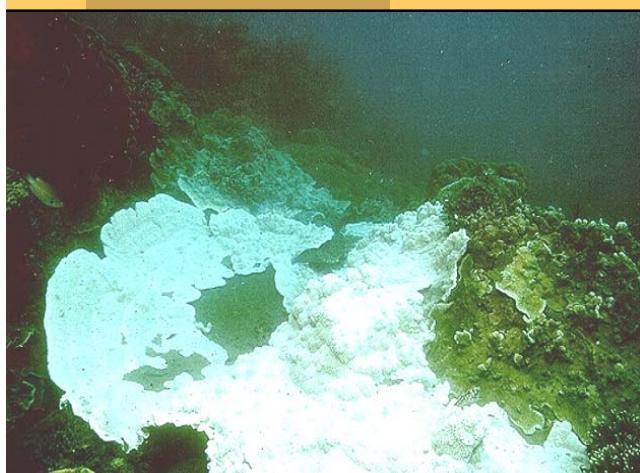
Global warming - bleaching

Overfishing

Coastal overdevelopment

Aquarium & Curio trade

Marine pollution



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Chumbe Island

It all began in 1991...



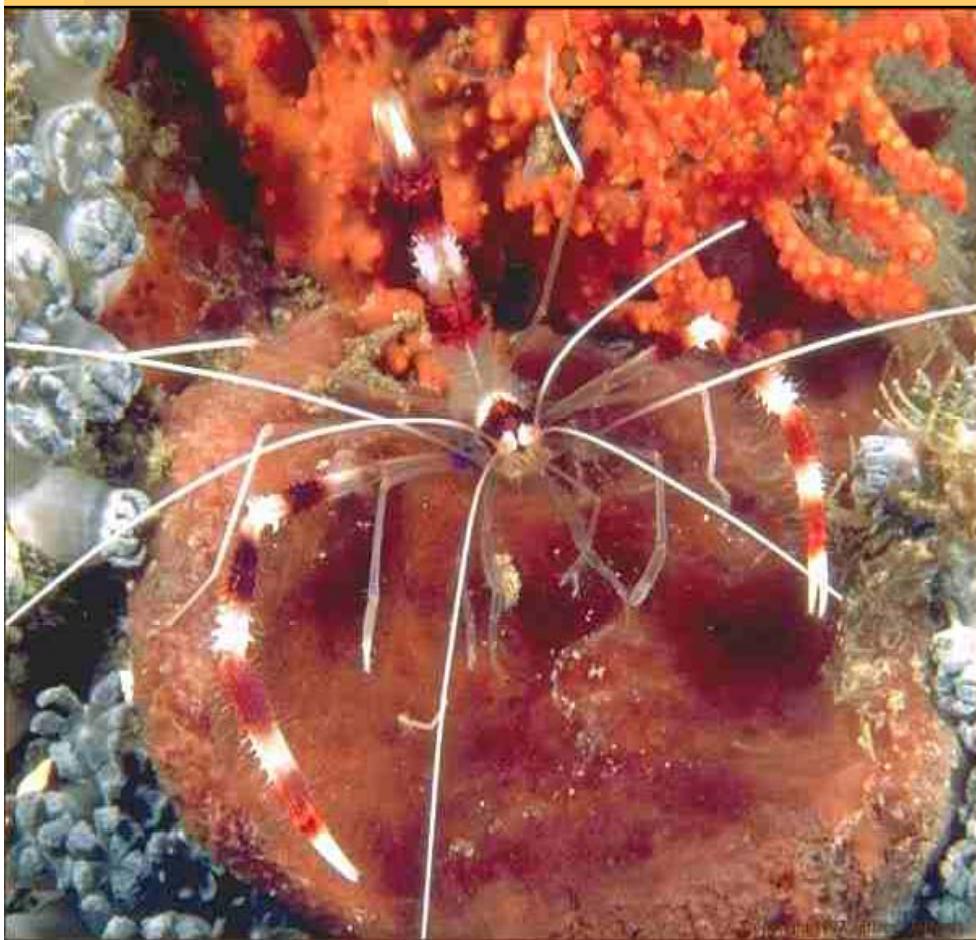
- ***Consultancy on Environmental Education in Zbr 1991:***
- ***Corals don't figure in school curricula***
- ***Low public awareness on coral reefs***
- ***No Kiswahili word for corals***
- ***No MPA in Tanzania***
- ***No marine conservation policy, institutions, legislation...***

Chumbe Island: a window of opportunity



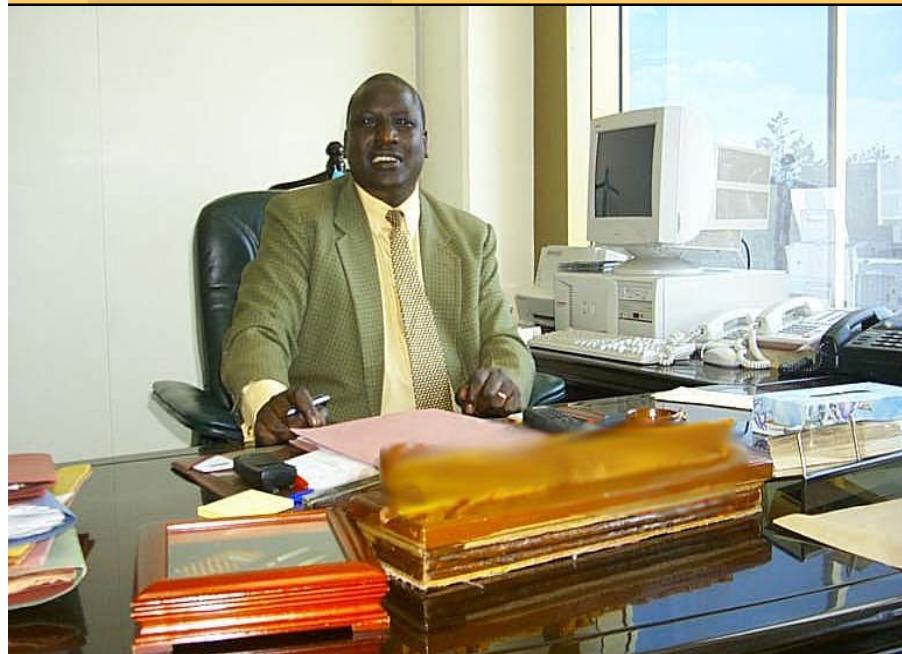
- GoZ eager for ***tourism investment***
- ***Island uninhabited, minimal traditional exploitation, healthy shallow fringing reef, historic ruins, accessible for visitors...***
- ***Adjacent villages supportive to project***

CHICOP objectives: PES based on a Marine Conservation Agreement (MCA)



- “**To manage, for conservation purposes, the Chumbe Island Reef Sanctuary and the Chumbe Island Closed Forest Habitat. This includes educational and commercial activities related to the non-consumptive use of the above mentioned natural resources...”**
- **Detailed in Management Plans 1995-2016**

Policy, legal and institutional context: opportunities ...



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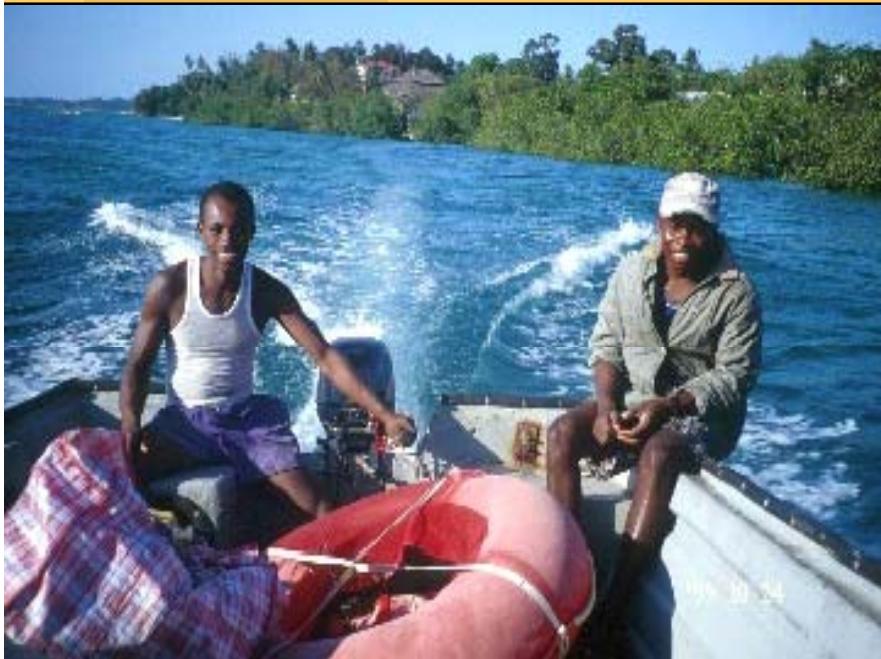
- *Up to 1996: No legislation & institutions for marine conservation in Zanzibar*
- *1990 Policy shift towards FDI, tourism investments*
- *Economic liberalisation & tourism creating a market for conservation*
- *Legal base for private MPA: Zanzibar Investment Act 1986, 1988 Fisheries Act, Land lease & Management contracts*

Negotiation process 1991-94



- **Seven Goz departments, challenge to find allies...**
- **Studies for establishing conservation value of the island...**
- **While having to present this as a “tourism investment”**
- **But based on condition that GoZ should designate the island for a MPA and Forest Reserve to be developed and managed privately**

Winning community support for the Marine Park...



- *Village meetings (1991/92)*
- *Training fishers as Park Rangers (from 1992)*
- *Informal on-the-job training by volunteers*
- *Park Rangers “educate” fishers & help in emergency*
- *Env. Education programs*
- *Advisory Committee*
- *Management Plans 1995-2005 & 2006-2016*

Marine Park & Forest Reserve

(fully protected since 1994)



***Protected by
Park rangers
(former fishers)***

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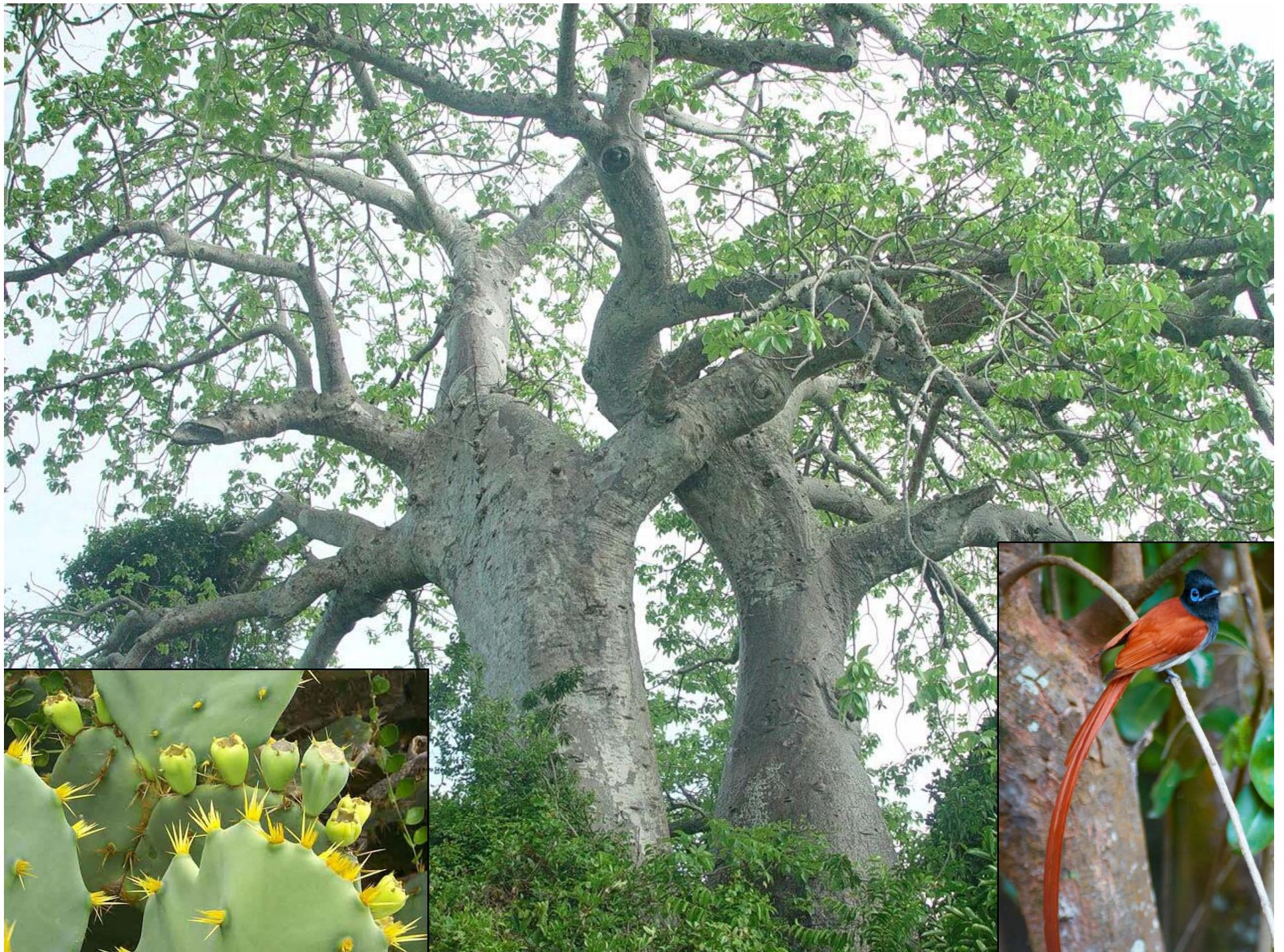


***Sanctuary for
endangered***

- ***Aders duiker***
- ***Coconut crab***

10





Flagship species



Green & hawksbill turtles

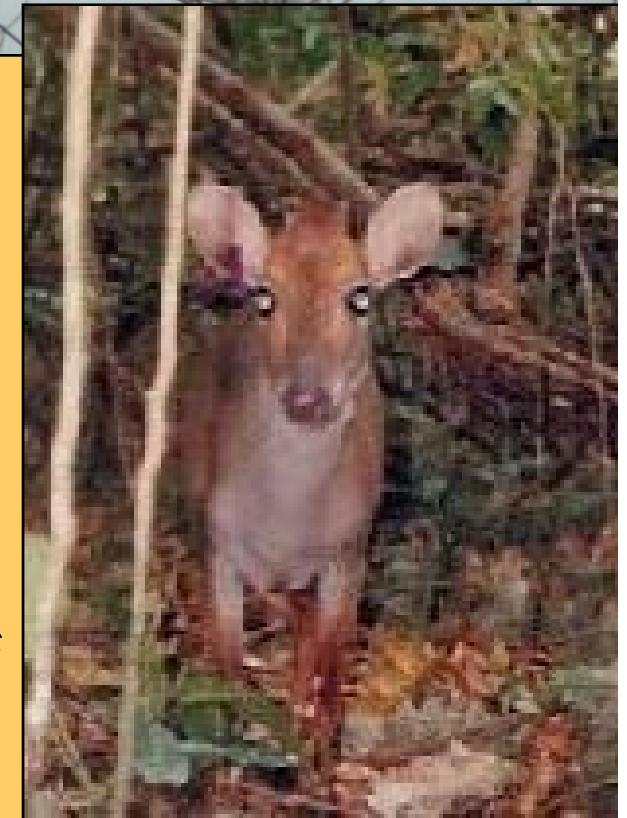


*Roseate terns
breeding
in 1997 & 2007*



Rare Coconut crabs

*Endemic
Aders duikers
translocated
in 2000*

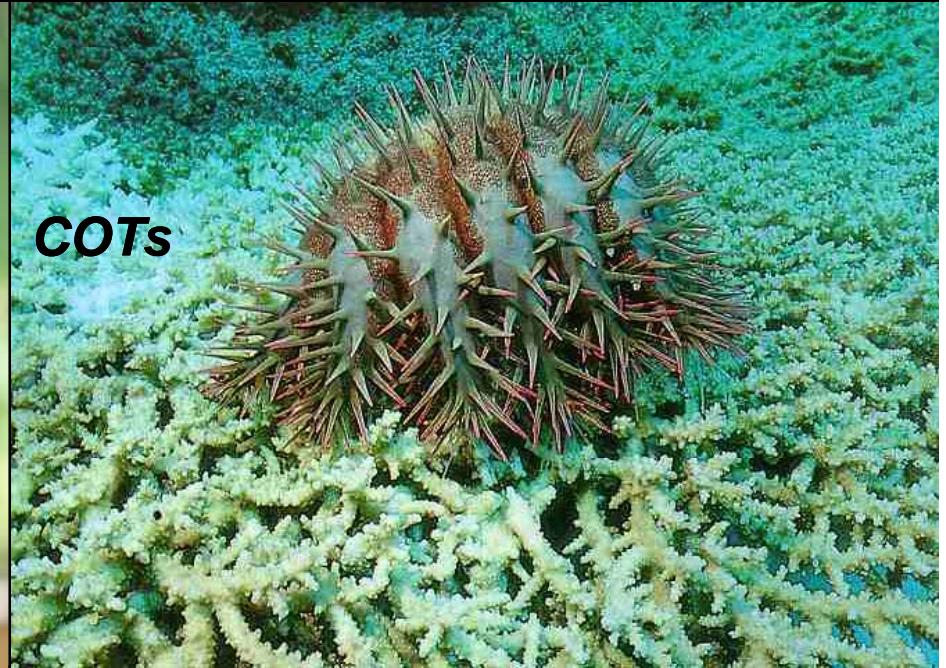


Invasive species & threats



*Indian house
crow*

*Rattus rattus
eradicated
in 1997*



COTs



Diadema

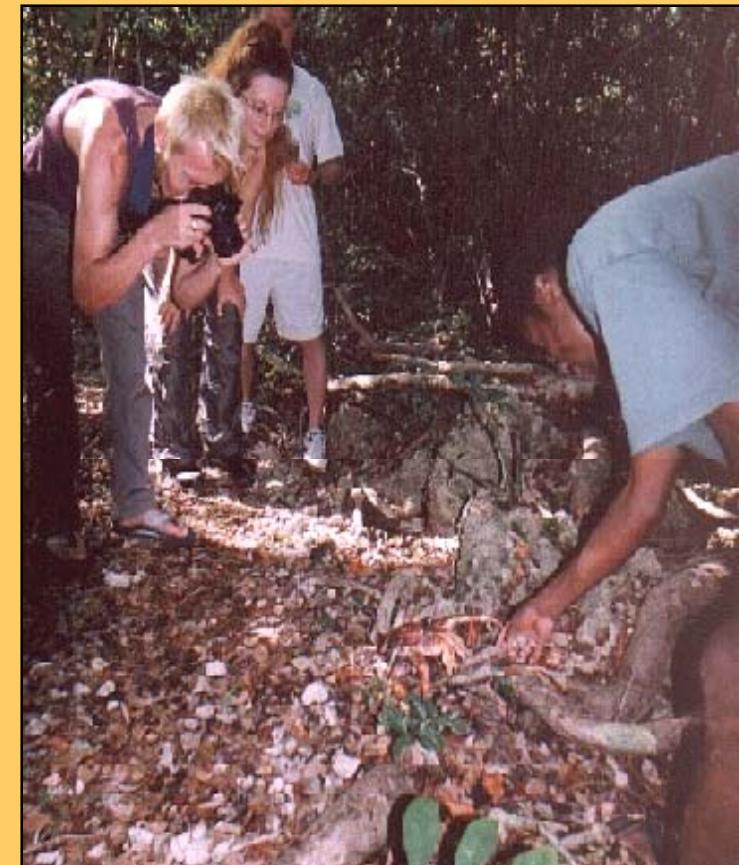
Visitors' Centre & Nature trails



Guest management and education (max 14 people per day)

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***Lowest impact
Eco-architecture***



Visitors' Center



Educational programs



- Awareness tours for Government officials
 - Workshops for *fishermen* & “*enforcement through education*”
 - Teacher training, teaching modules, school
Excursions for snorkeling & nature trails: up to 2010 ca. 4.500 kids, 800 teachers
- Critical issue:** are up-market guests disturbed by school children?

Eco-lodge (7 bungalows)

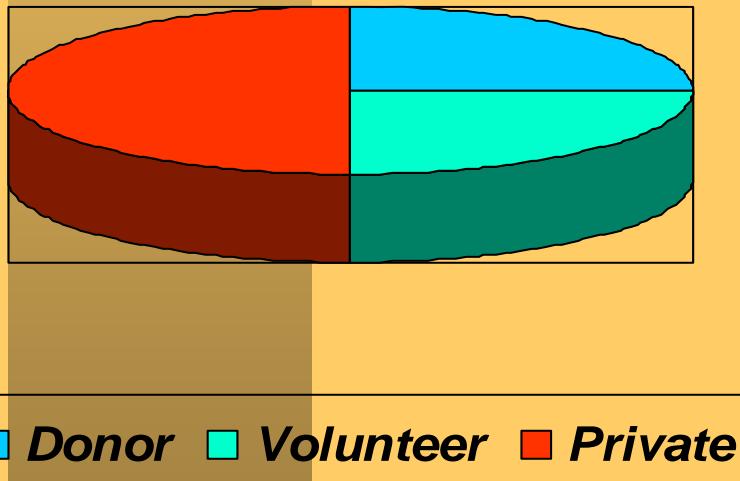
with state-of-the-art eco-technology

- Rainwater catchment
- Composting toilets
- Vegetative grey water filtration
- Solar energy



Funding Marine Park development – Pre-operational phase 1991-98

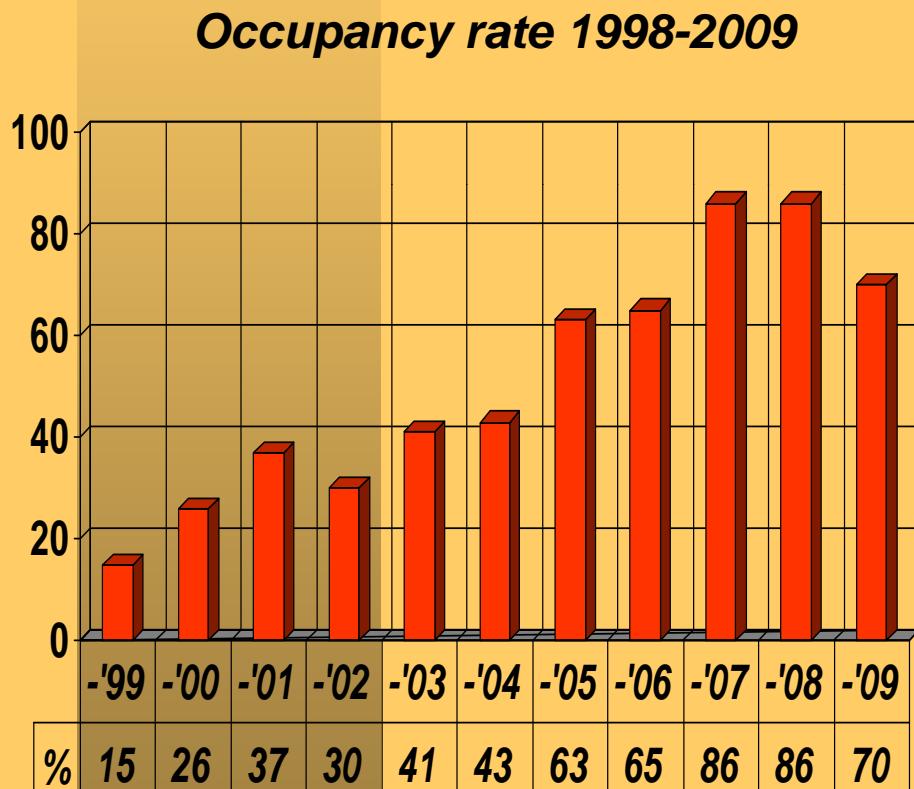
Total 1.2 Mio US\$



Sources of investment:

- **50% private funds FDI;**
- **25% ca 40 Volunteers (incl. Project initiator and main investor), individuals & agencies SES, BESO, APSO.**
- **25% Donor support for baseline surveys, nature trails, Visitors Centre: GTZ, GTZ-CIM, GTZ-GATE, Forest Stamp Program, Netherlands Embassy, EC-Microfund, etc.**

Ecolodge - What worked in marketing?



Internet from 1997

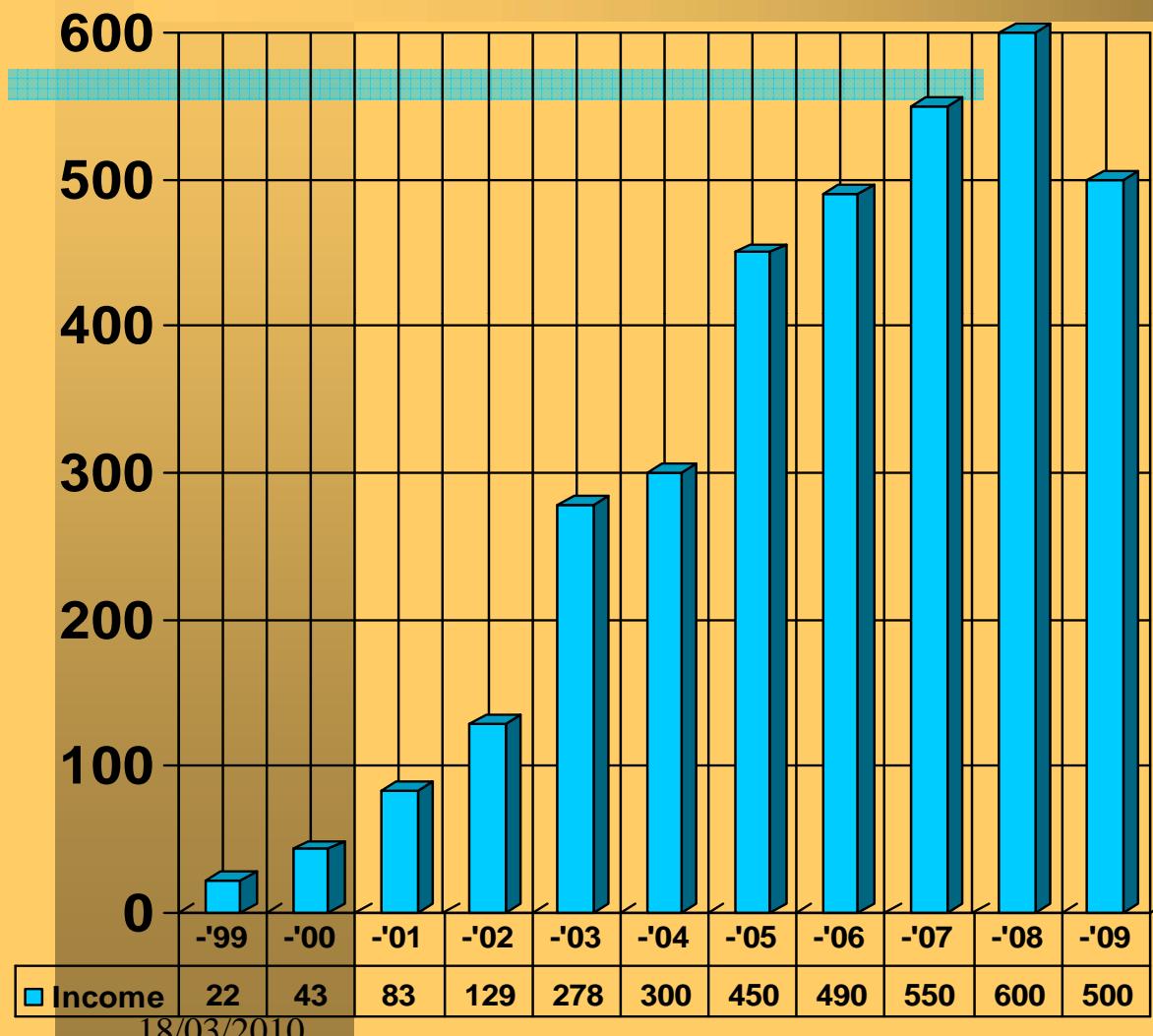
International Awards, e.g.

- 1999 British Airways Tourism for Tomorrow Global Award
- 2000 UNEP Global500 Award & Chumbe at EXPO2000 (paid by German Aid)
- 2001 IH&RA & Condé Nast Environmental Awards
- 2005 TO.DO! Responsible Tourism (Germany)

*Travel writers, Press, TV,
Radio documentaries,
Word of Mouth*

Income from visitors 1998-2009

(in 1,000 US\$)



**Ecotourism –
main source of income**

Direct donor support:

- 1999 Aders' duiker Sanctuary
- Education Program ~ 5.000 US\$/year

Indirect support:

- Volunteer work
- Awards, TV documentaries & travel writers, 1998-2008 worth ca.

10 Million US\$

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Chumbe staff–room ratio: 3 x worldwide average of eco-lodges

Staff: 2 expatriates, 41 Zanzibar.

Ca. 30% directly employed for Park Management & Education:

- **Project Manager, Marine biologist, mostly dealing with Government;**
- **Conservation Coordinator, Marine biologist, supervising Rangers and conservation issues;**
- **8 Park Rangers, former fishers, for enforcement, monitoring, guidance of visitors and EE programs;**
- **Education Coordinator for EE programs.**



Sustainability: Operations covered by Eco-tourism proceeds from 2000



***Ca 30% of revenue used for
conservation & education***

Min. budget ca. 250.000 US\$/yr.

Partnerships & Cost control:

- ***Government, NGOs & Zoos
for protected species
sanctuaries***
- ***Sponsors for EE programs,
nature trails, patrol boats etc.***
- ***Volunteers & University
researchers for R & M***

Lessons learned:



- ***Red tape & corruption delayed operations and multiplied investment costs (x 3)***
- ***Eco-technology costly***
- ***Need to go up-market***
- ***...and for aggressive marketing***
- ***Critical: volatile tourism market, but not threatening sustainability***

Issues - the biggest challenges: not the fishermen...



- **Government tourism policy favours big corporate investors**
- **Low security of tenure & contracts, e.g. Environmental Protection Act 1996**
- **Limited duration of lease and Management agreements**
- **No tax relief or other incentives for investment in conservation**
- **Red tape & corruption, 'punitive' taxation**

Issue: competition from over-funded aid projects...



Because these:

- *Create bureaucracies at central level, taking resource control away from local people;*
- *Increase costs of management by introducing First World standards;*
- *Create vested interests that have little to do with local concerns;*
- *Crowd out local initiatives & local participation.*

but also: a change of paradigms needed...



*The private sector – the **Bad Guy**
(to be controlled, regulated &
source of funds only)?*

- *The ‘local community’ – not profit-oriented?*
- *Private sector profit always incompatible with conservation?*
- *Government park authorities, donor agencies, NGOs – what are **THEIR** stakes?*

Private investment can directly support marine conservation



Operators are on the ground, can build local alliances with other resource users (formal & informal sector);

- *May invest directly in marine conservation, e.g. private Marine parks like Chumbe Island Coral Park,*
- *or manage small Marine parks, core zones under contract,*
- *also support Monitoring, surveillance, training, marketing.*

Ecotourism - sustainable option for economic use of reefs



***This Manta is one meal
for few people only.***

***This Manta can provide
income for many people
over many years...***

..if benefits are shared

Benefits of Marine Parks over Terrestrial parks...



Terrestrial parks:

- Often **exclude** local people,
- '**Spill-over**' not beneficial, as harvesting wildlife as 'bush meat' is illegal in Tanzania;
- Instead **human-wildlife conflicts**, e.g. danger to life & damage to crops & livestock;
- '**Benefit sharing**' not automatic & often controversial;
- **Compensate** local people for lost resource use with tourism revenues: source of conflicts

Benefits of Marine Parks over Terrestrial parks...



'No-take' Marine parks

- Also **exclude local people**
- But provide **fish nurseries & spawning grounds**
- **Re-stock neighbouring areas,**
- **'Spill-over effect' increases catches after 3-5 years**
- **Fishers benefit directly!**
- **No human-wildlife conflicts**
- **Good potential for alliance between fishers and tourism investors**

