



STRENGTHENING SHARING OF BENEFITS FROM TOURISM WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022



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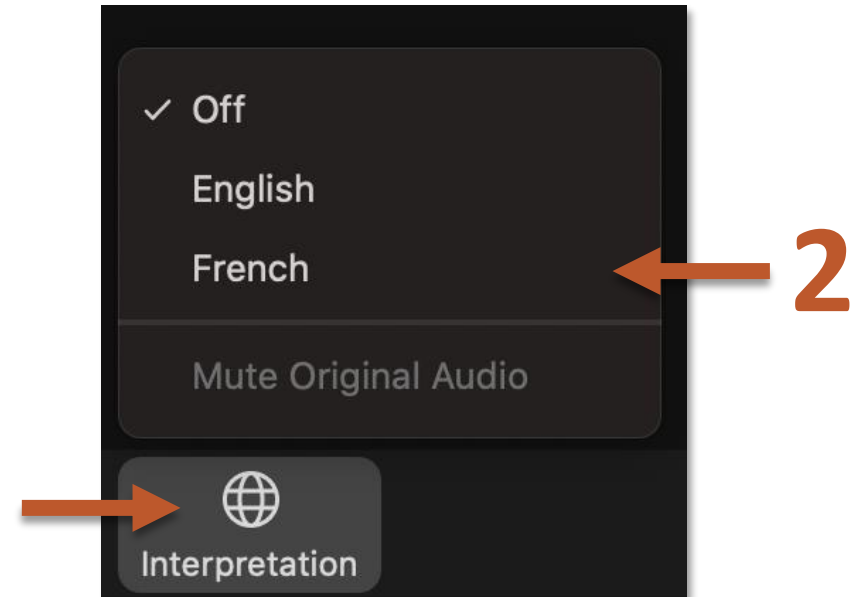
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Please add your questions and comments in the chat, and speakers will try to answer during the session and the Q&A



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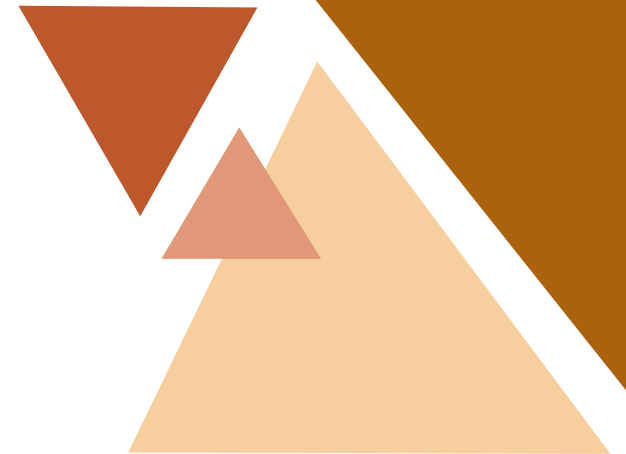


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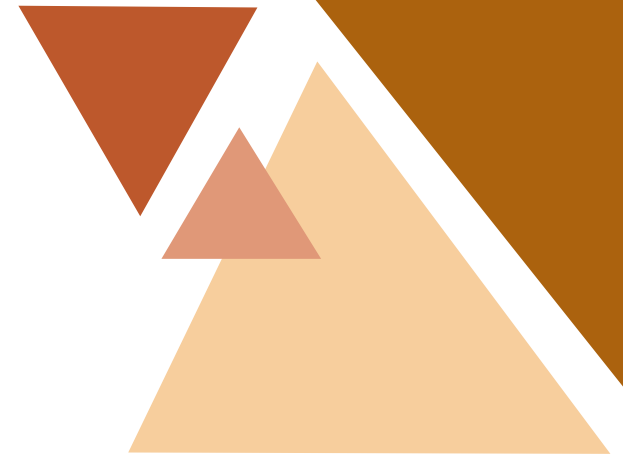
Environment, Natural Resources and Blue
Environment, Latin America and Caribbean Region,
World Bank



Anna Spenceley

Chair

IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
(WCPA) Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist
Group (TAPAS Group)



Sharing benefits from tourism in protected areas with local communities:

Options, challenges, and recommendations

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World Bank virtual event on *Strengthening Sharing of Benefits from Tourism with Local Communities*,
Wednesday 27 July 2022



Why benefit sharing is important



The **Convention on Biological Diversity** recognizes that equitable sharing of income and assets is an important component of strategies for biodiversity conservation.

Local communities living and farming adjacent to the Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda - providing habitat for critically endangered mountain gorillas

Benefit sharing can take many forms

Tangible benefits

Revenue sharing, employment, direct income, infrastructure, etc.



Intangible benefits

Capacity building, skills training, cultural benefits, etc.



Benefit sharing can take many forms

Tangible benefits

Revenue sharing, employment, direct income, infrastructure, etc.

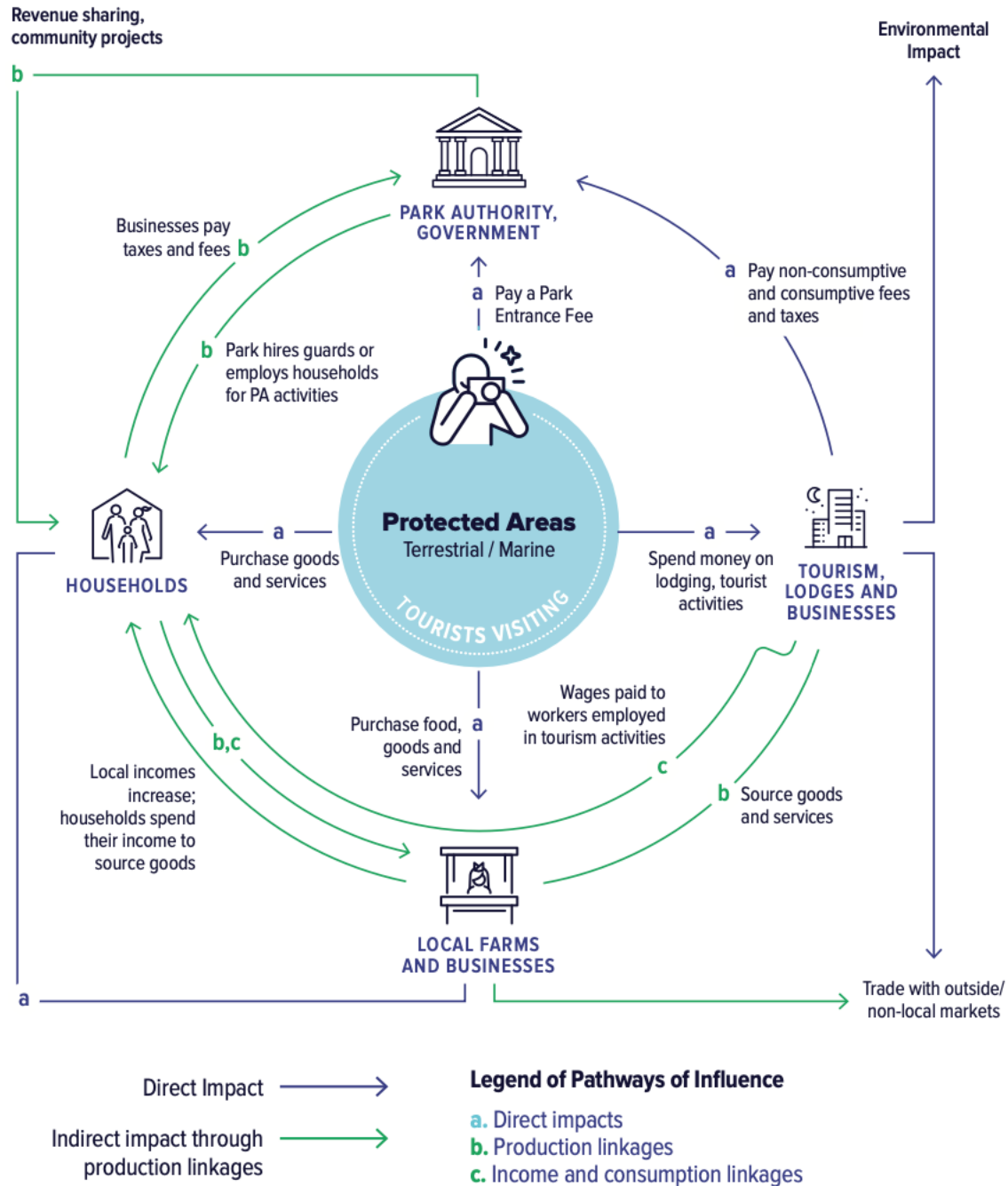


Intangible benefits

Capacity building, skills training, cultural benefits, etc.



Benefit sharing options



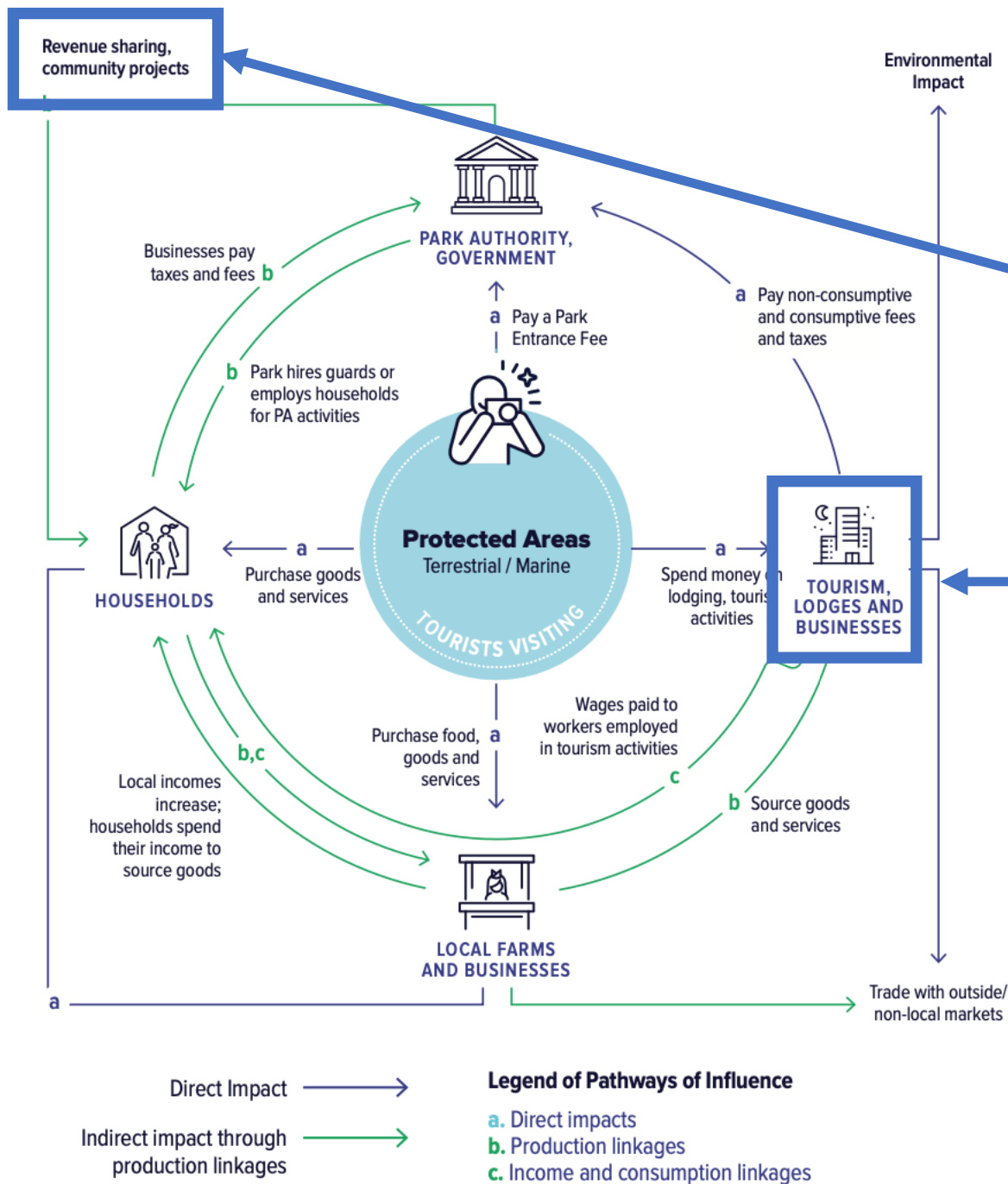
A. Protected area revenue sharing



Benefit sharing options

A. Protected area revenue sharing

B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

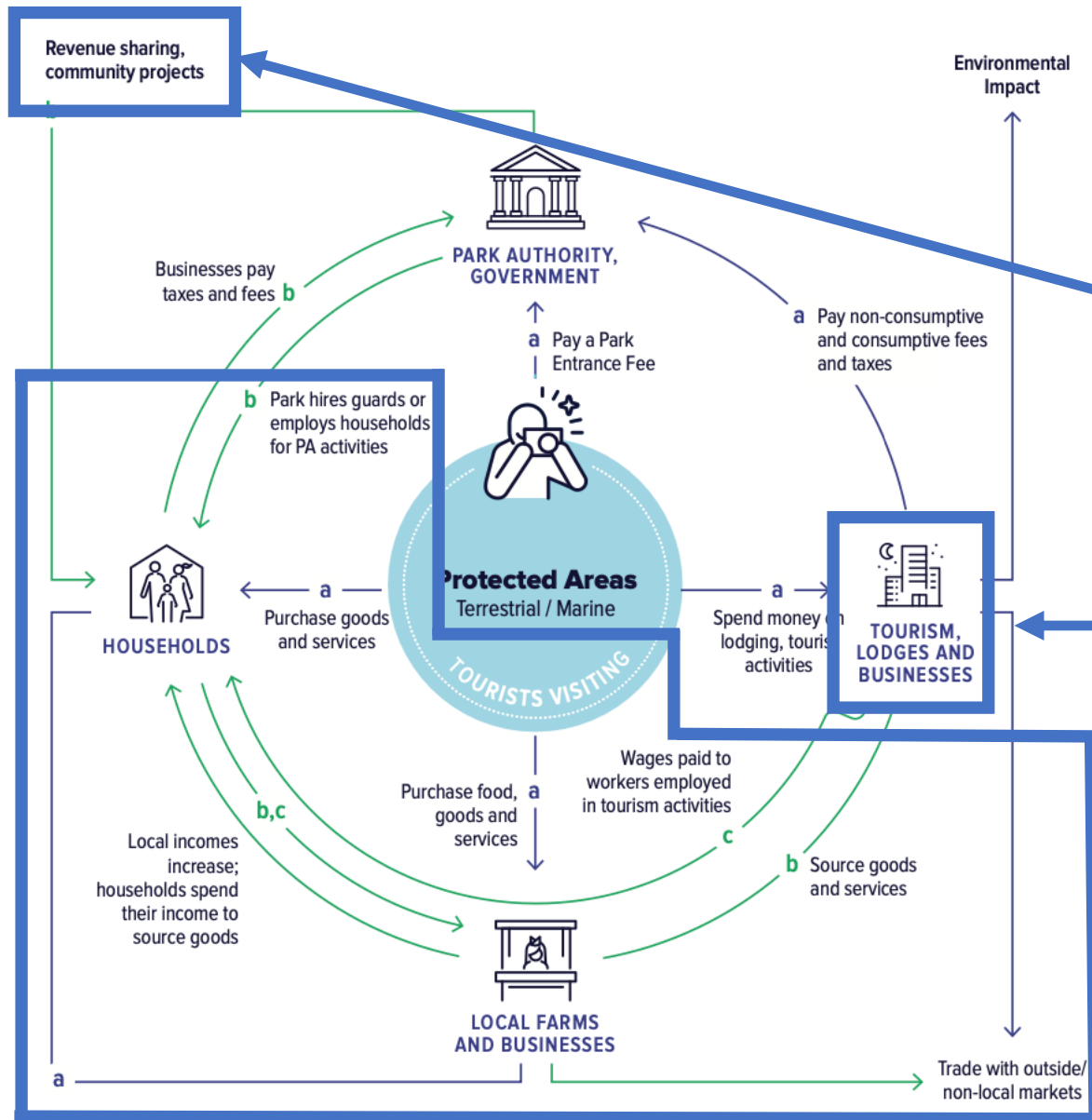


Benefit sharing options

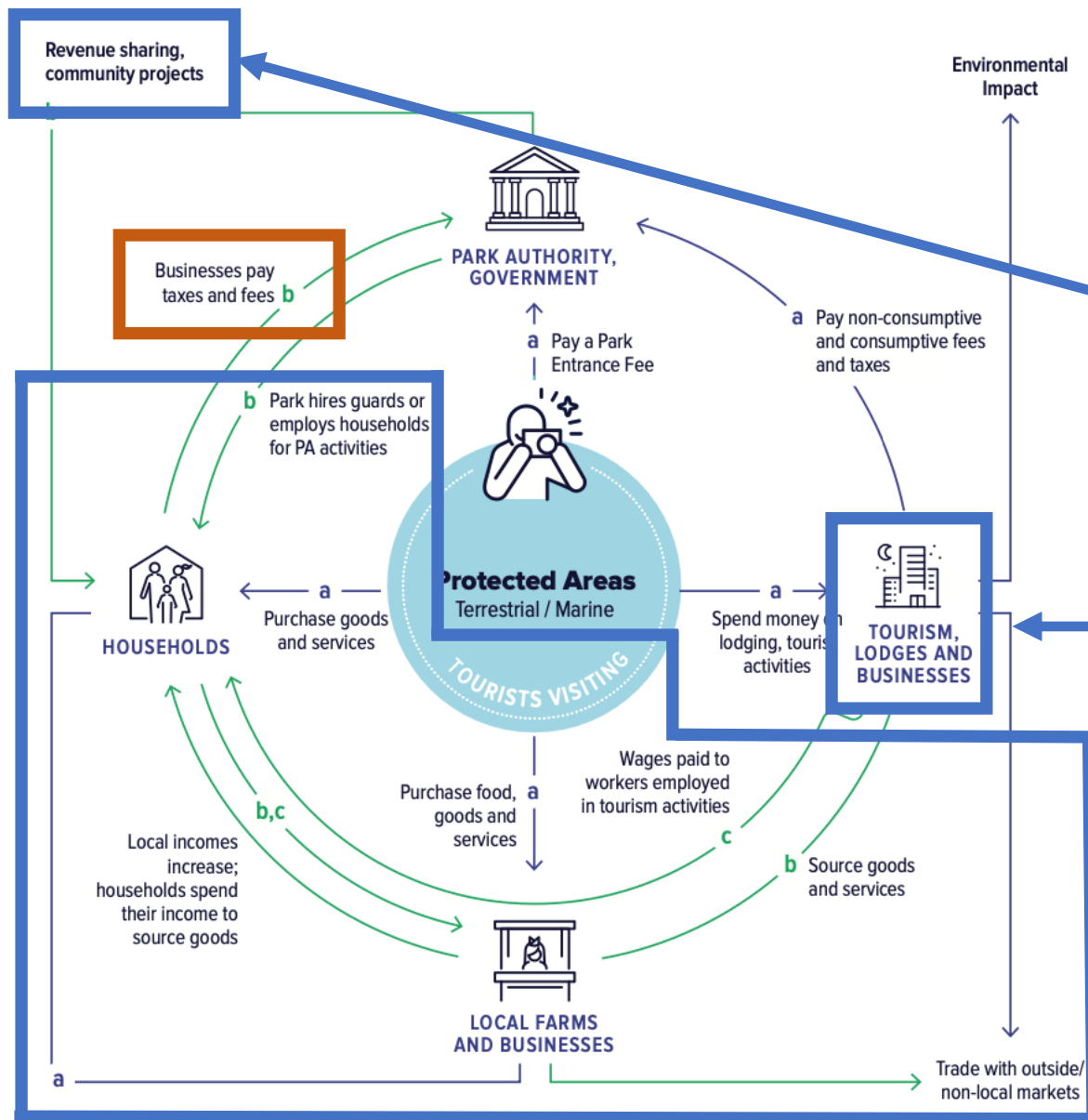
A. Protected area revenue sharing

B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

C. Tourism value chain benefits



Benefit sharing options



A. Protected area revenue sharing

B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

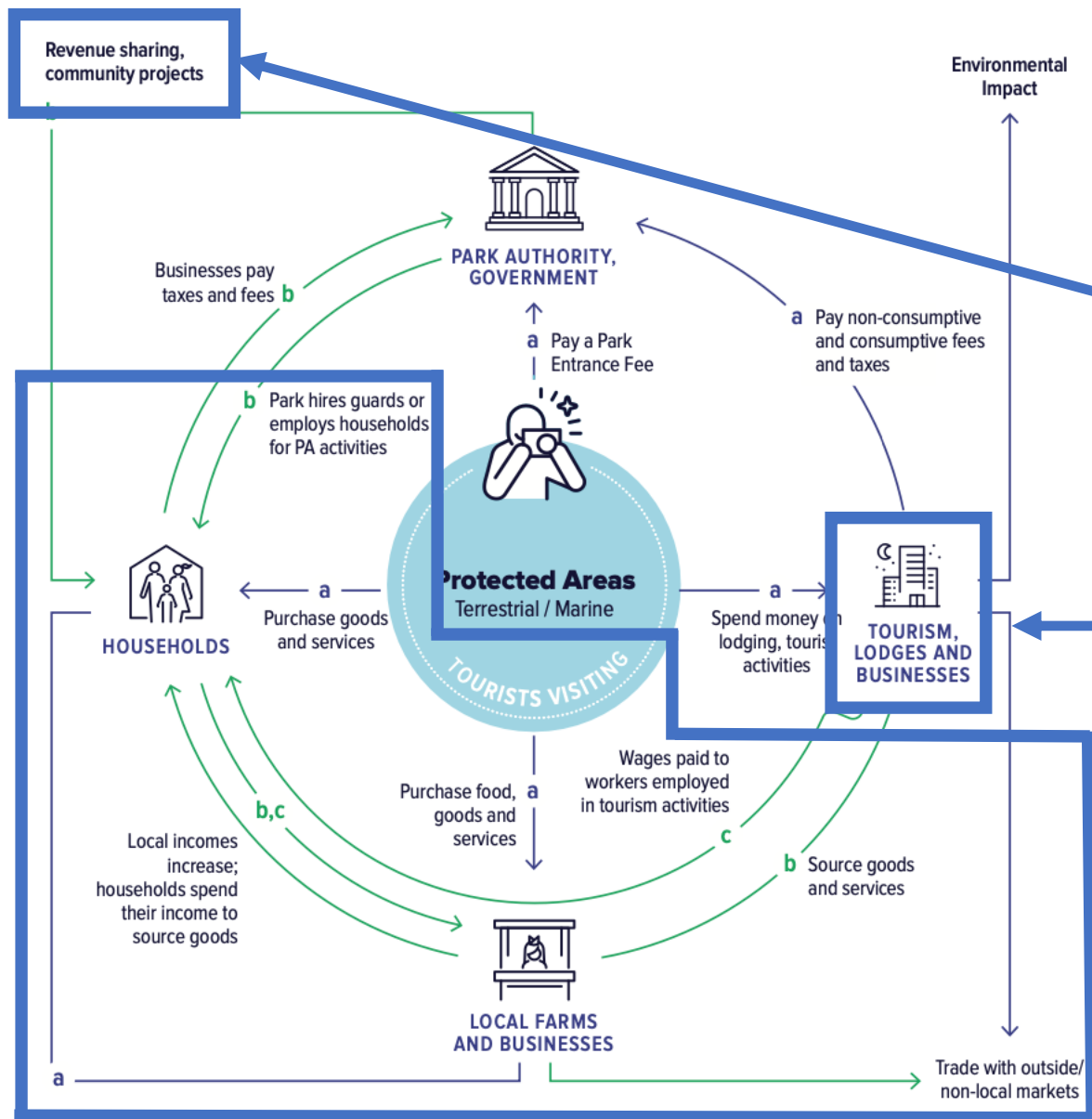
C. Tourism value chain benefits

Benefit sharing options

A. Protected area revenue sharing

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A. Protected area revenue sharing – *State protected areas*

Country	Protected area	% tourism revenue to local communities	Financial benefits
Madagascar	National Parks	Unspecified	US\$ 5,500 (1992/3), US\$ 6,750 allocated to community fund spend on social projects
Mozambique	Maputo Special Reserve	16%	US\$ 66,400 as cash to community trusts (2009-2013)
Rwanda	Virunga Volcanoes National Park	5%	US\$ 428,000 (2005-2008) spent on social projects (e.g. education, environmental protection, food security and water)
South Africa	South African National Parks (21 national parks)	1% tourism revenue and other funding partners	US\$ 112.3 million (FY 2014-15: Estimated). Spent on 17 socio-economic initiative projects (e.g. computer and science laboratories, nurseries, water provision, school dormitories).
Tanzania	Lake Manyara National Park	7.5% budget	US\$ 32,000 (2006-7) spent on teachers house, classrooms
	Amani Nature Reserve	20%	Approx. US\$ 2,000 per year distributed equally among 18 villages
	Tarangire National Park	20%	US\$ 329,669 (2000-2005) on community development projects (e.g. school dormitory and renovation, renovation of cattle dip).
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable Park	20% park entrance fees, plus US\$5 from every gorilla permit	US\$ 523,546 (1996-2014) spent on local administration building, education, feeder roads, health, income generation projects, fighting crop raiding
	Kibale, Bwindi, Mgahinga National Parks	12%	US\$ 83,000 (1995-98) spent on 21 schools, 4 clinics, 1 bridge, 1 road
	Kibale National Park, Uganda	20%	US\$ 150,000 (1999 – 2009) spent on 55 projects. Average village-valued direct benefits ranged from US\$ 0 to US\$ 28,460 annually.
	Mt Elgon National Park	20%	US\$ 11,313 (1999 – 2002)
	Queen Elizabeth National Park	20%	US\$ 919,742 (1996-2014)

A. Protected area revenue sharing – *State PAs*

Example: Rwanda's revenue sharing program



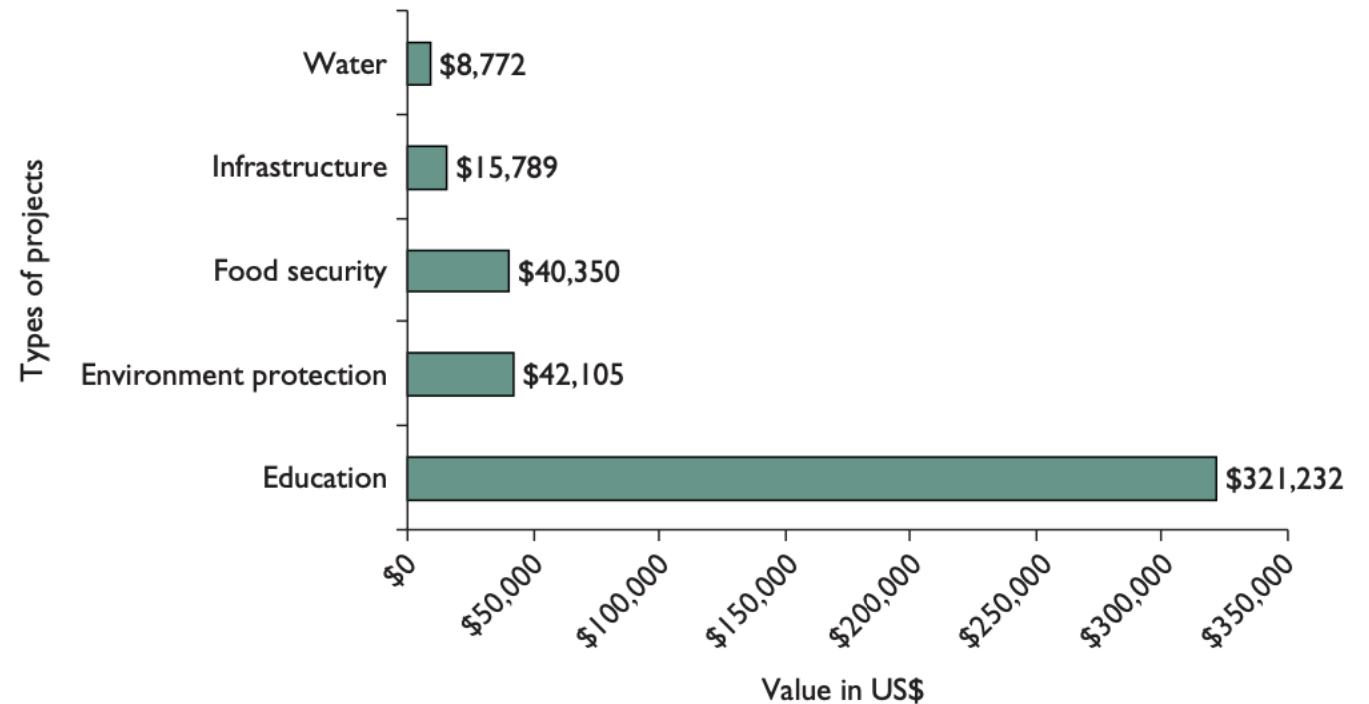
- 5% revenue sharing scheme for Volcanoes National Park fees
- RDB issues call for proposals
- Project selection at sector and district level against criteria: community benefit & conservation
- Preferential benefit where there is HWC & close to the PA
- Project contracts signed with district authority
- Duration 1-15 month projects
- Community ownership over assets established

A. Protected area revenue sharing – *State PAs*

Example: Rwanda's revenue sharing program

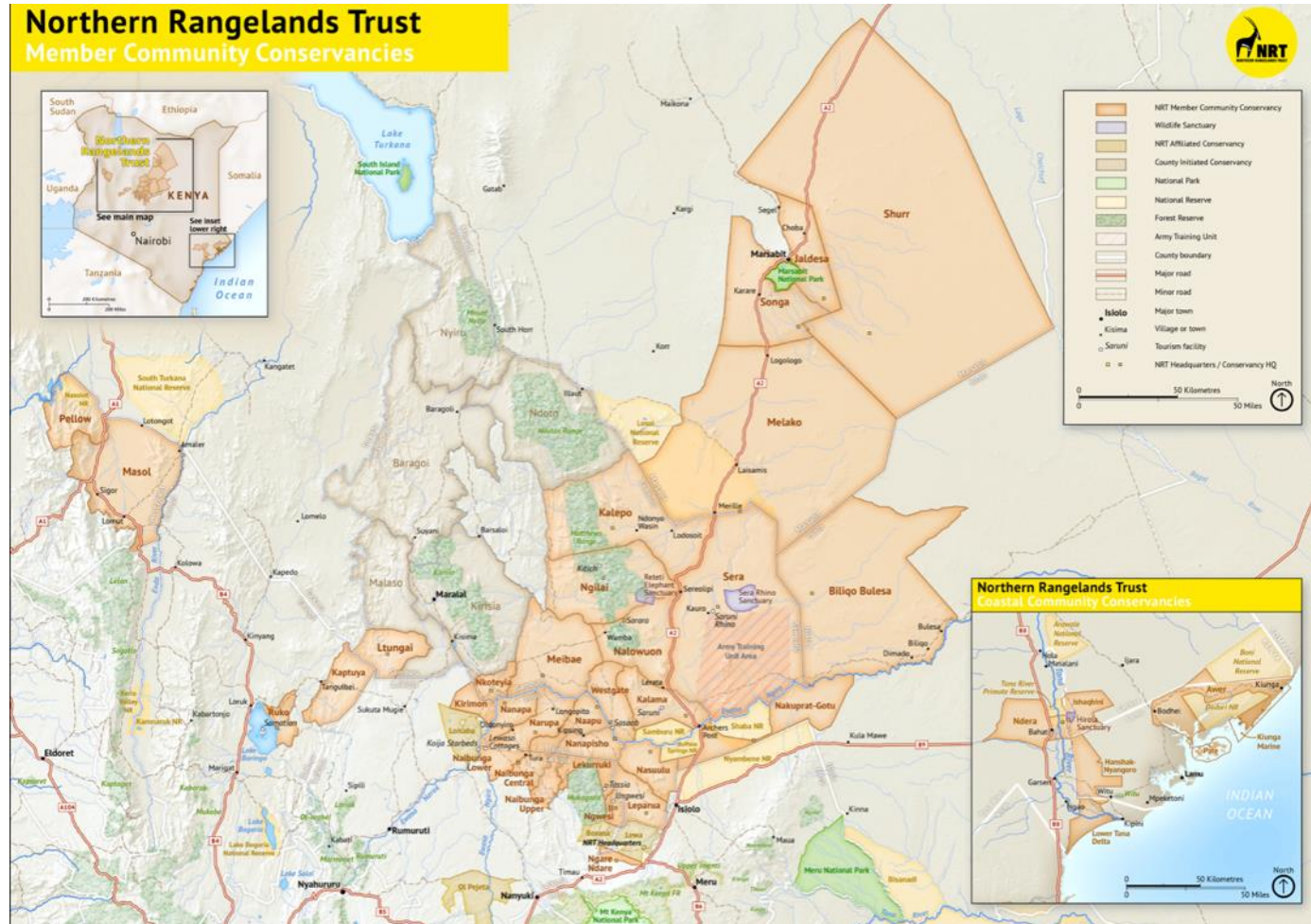
Funds disbursed to community projects around Volcanoes National Park, (2005-2008)

- Schools and classrooms
- Water tanks
- Basketweaving, beekeeping
- Sabyinyo Community Lodge



A. Protected area revenue sharing – *Conservancies*

Example: Northern Rangelands Trust, Kenya



- 60% of tourism revenue used to fund community development projects (USD 545,000 in 2013)
- Used to support basic services: child education, healthcare etc.

A. Protected area revenue sharing

Protected areas selective about types of tourism revenues in revenue sharing (e.g. not including more lucrative incomes such as gorilla trekking fees or tourism concession fees)

Local people may be dissatisfied with their share of benefits (e.g. actual benefits of less than USD 0.5 per person, per year)

Individual costs of human wildlife conflict exceed benefit sharing receipts

Weak distribution system for community payments (e.g. not all of the money allocated to benefit sharing is distributed – either by councils or by community trusts/entities)

Benefit sharing is not explicitly linked by communities to tourism or conservation

Benefits don't necessarily reach the poorest people

Challenges



A. Protected area revenue sharing

Ensure financial distribution is transparent, clear and well governed

Make the link clear between the benefits, conservation and tourism

Ensure those most affected by the PA benefit most (i.e. HWC, opportunity costs)

Reduce red tape, and government control over use of funds (e.g. CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe will now pay communities directly, not through Rural District Councils)

Ensure that increased value of tourism receipts & biodiversity improvements increases the value of benefits shared

Monitor, report and communicate who receives what

Determine whether distributing cash or project support most effective

Recommendations

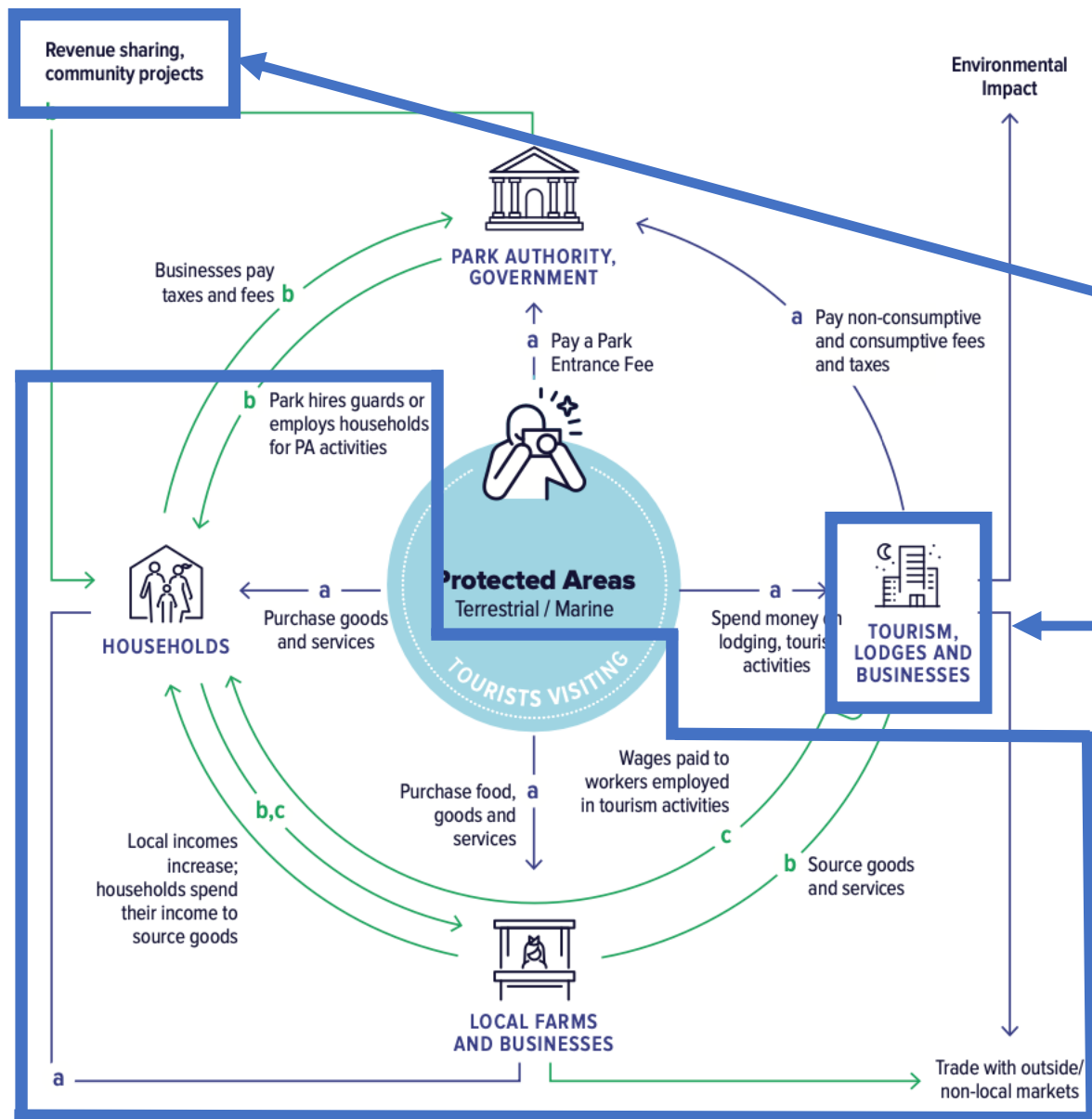


Benefit sharing options

A. Protected area revenue sharing

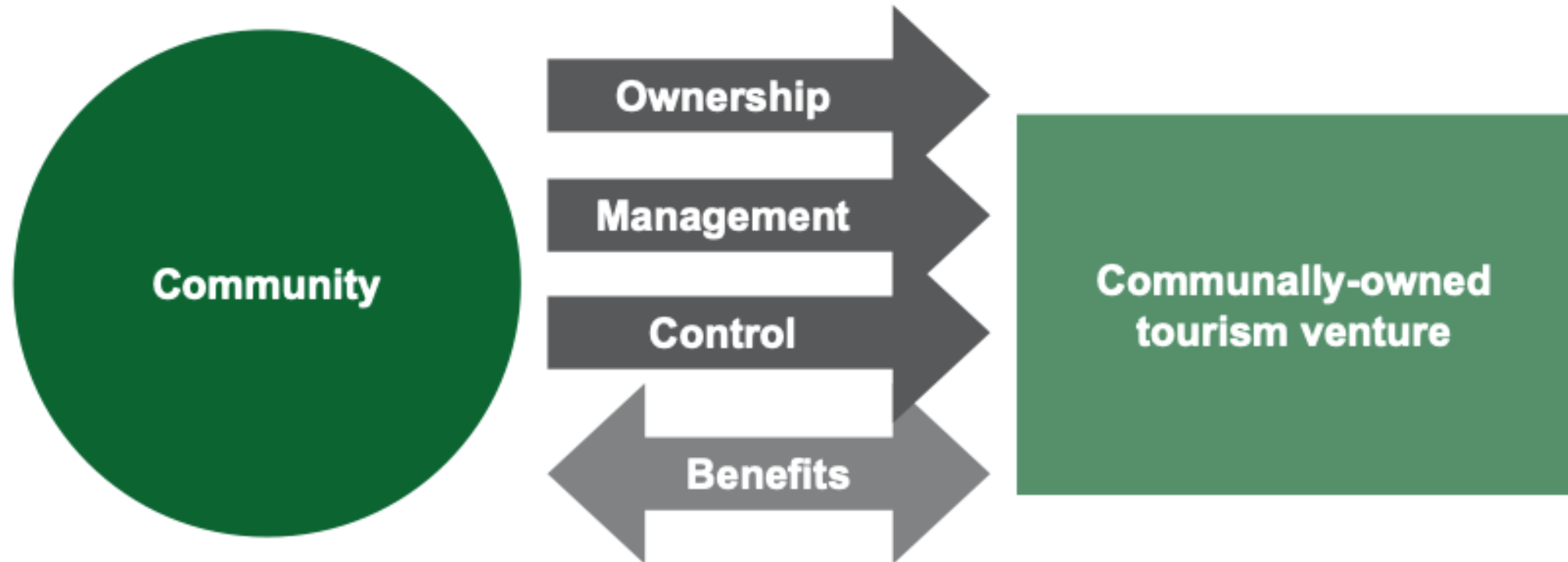
B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

C. Tourism value chain benefits



B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *community-based tourism*

Community-owned tourism enterprise



B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *community-based tourism*

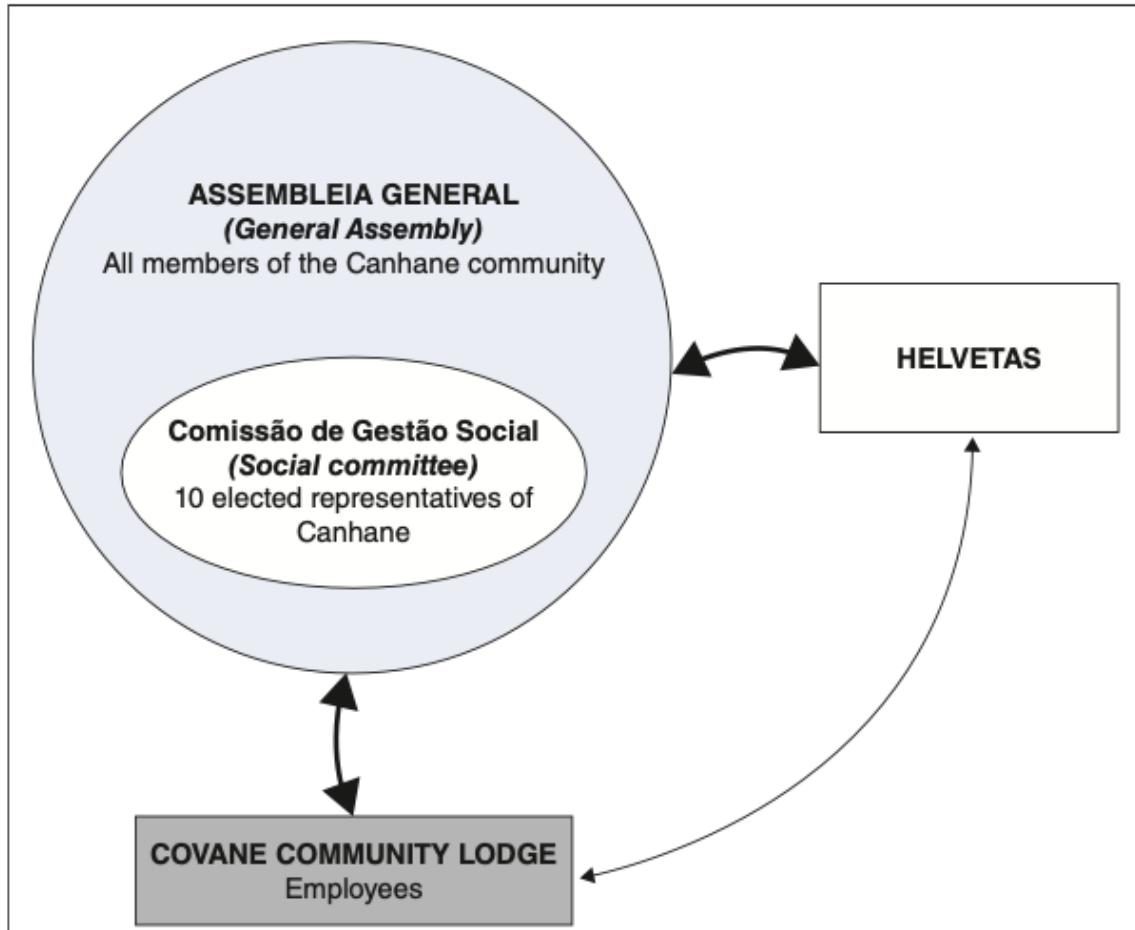
Example: Covane Community Lodge, Mozambique

Name of company	Scholtz Consultoria e Serviços Lda
Location	Limpopo National Park (LNP) buffer zone, Mozambique
Year established	2004 (when run by the community)
Status of company (i.e. listed, privately owned, etc.)	Community owned lodge Private management company
List of camps/lodges	CCL: chalets (8 beds), traditional Shangaan huts (15 beds), a houseboat (4 beds), and campsites
Investment/partnership option	Infrastructure: community owned Land: government owned, DUAT to the community Management company: private
Total number of staff employed	13
% local staff	9
Financial summary	USD 3,000 in rental paid to the community each year USD 50,734 in wages to local community members between 2015 and 2017



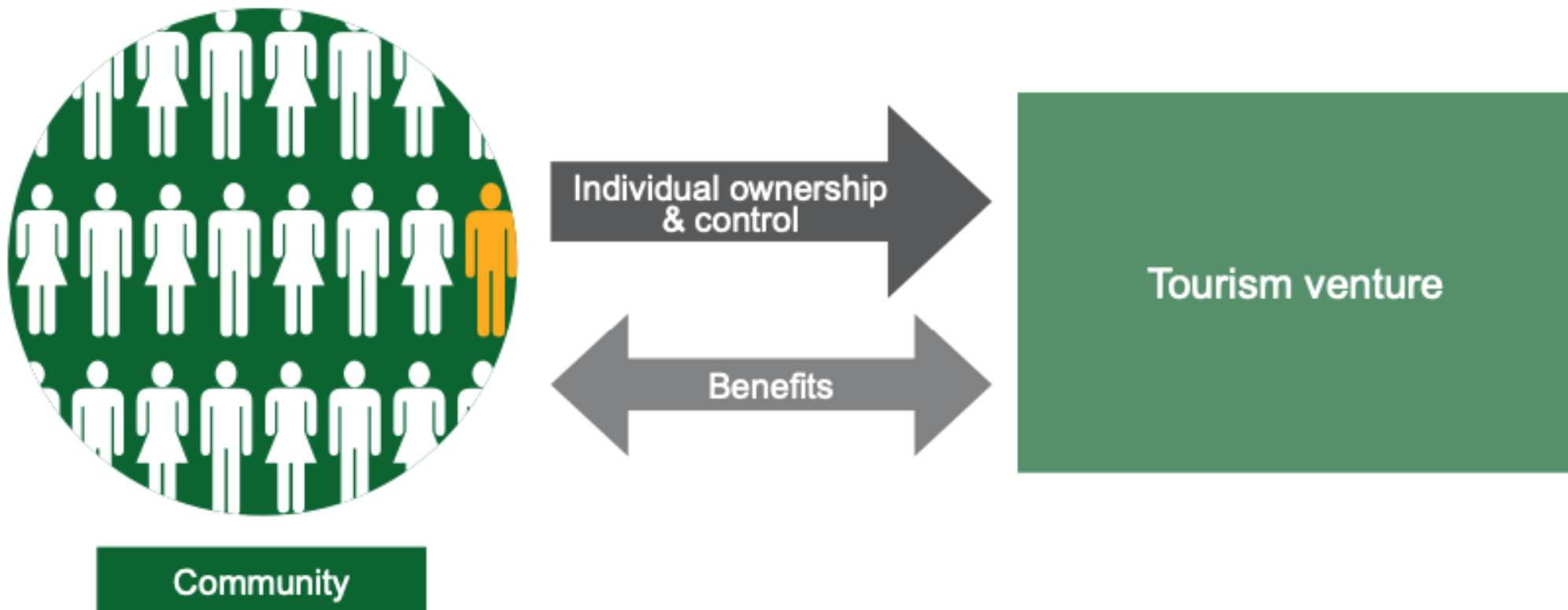
B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *community-based tourism*

Example: Covane Community Lodge, Mozambique




B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *community-based tourism*


Community-based small business



B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *community-based tourism*

Example: Wild Tours, South Africa

 Eyamampondo Imibongo
8 May · 🌐



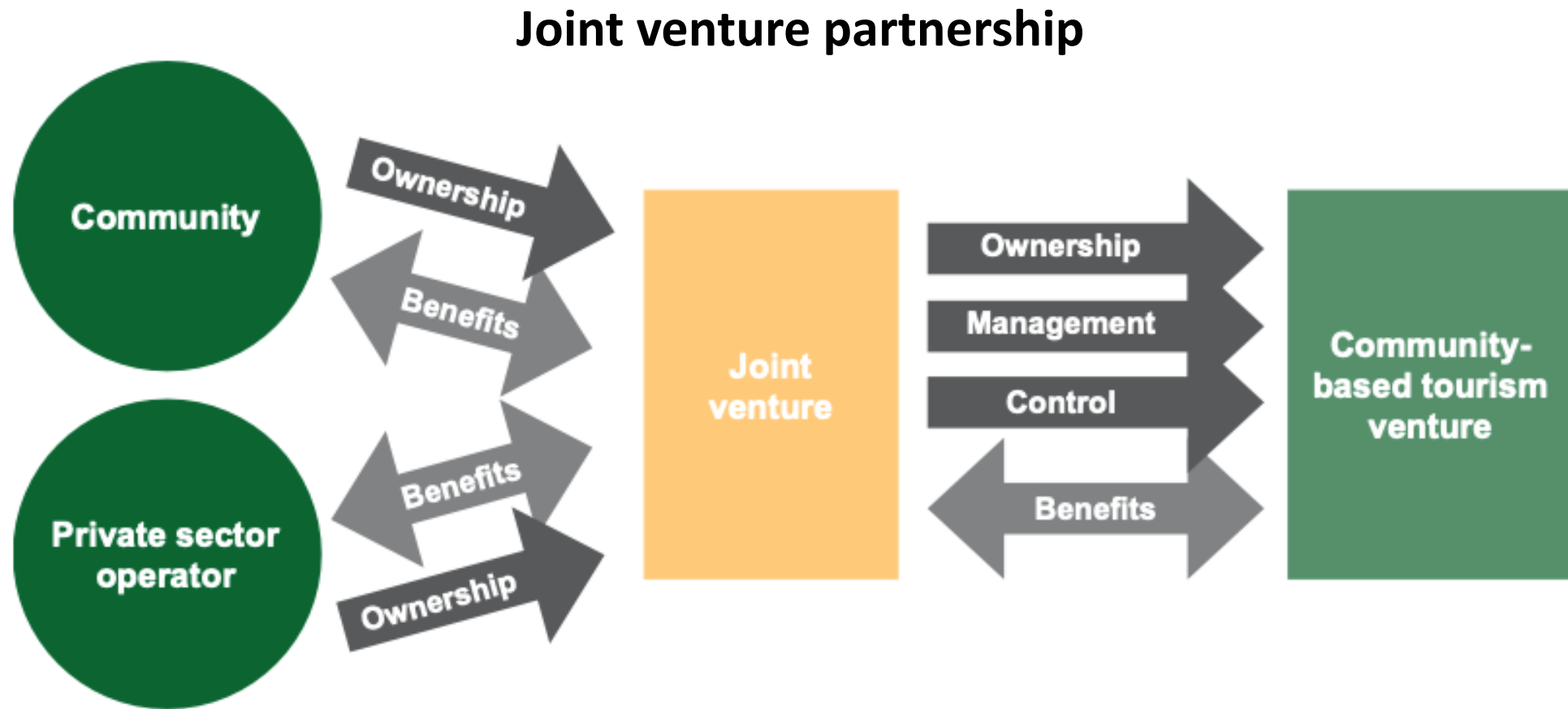
Hiking the Wild Coast
29 May 2019 · 🌐

The [#WildCoast](#) in [#SouthAfrica](#) is one of the most diverse hiking experiences in the entire country. The terrain is challenging as the hills of the former Transkei never end. However there are few places on earth where you are one moment ontop a cliff and the next down on a secret beach and the next having tea in a mud hut getting to know local culture. The extreme experiences are never ending, cows chilling on the beaches, waterfalls directly into the ocean and Xhosa cultural interactions that will change you forever. [#TravelYoung](#) today while [Hiking the Wild Coast](#)

This is [Jimmy Selani](#) getting hikers ready for their hike from Port St Johns to Coffee Bay from [Amapondo Backpackers](#)



B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *joint-venture partnerships*



B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *joint-venture partnerships*

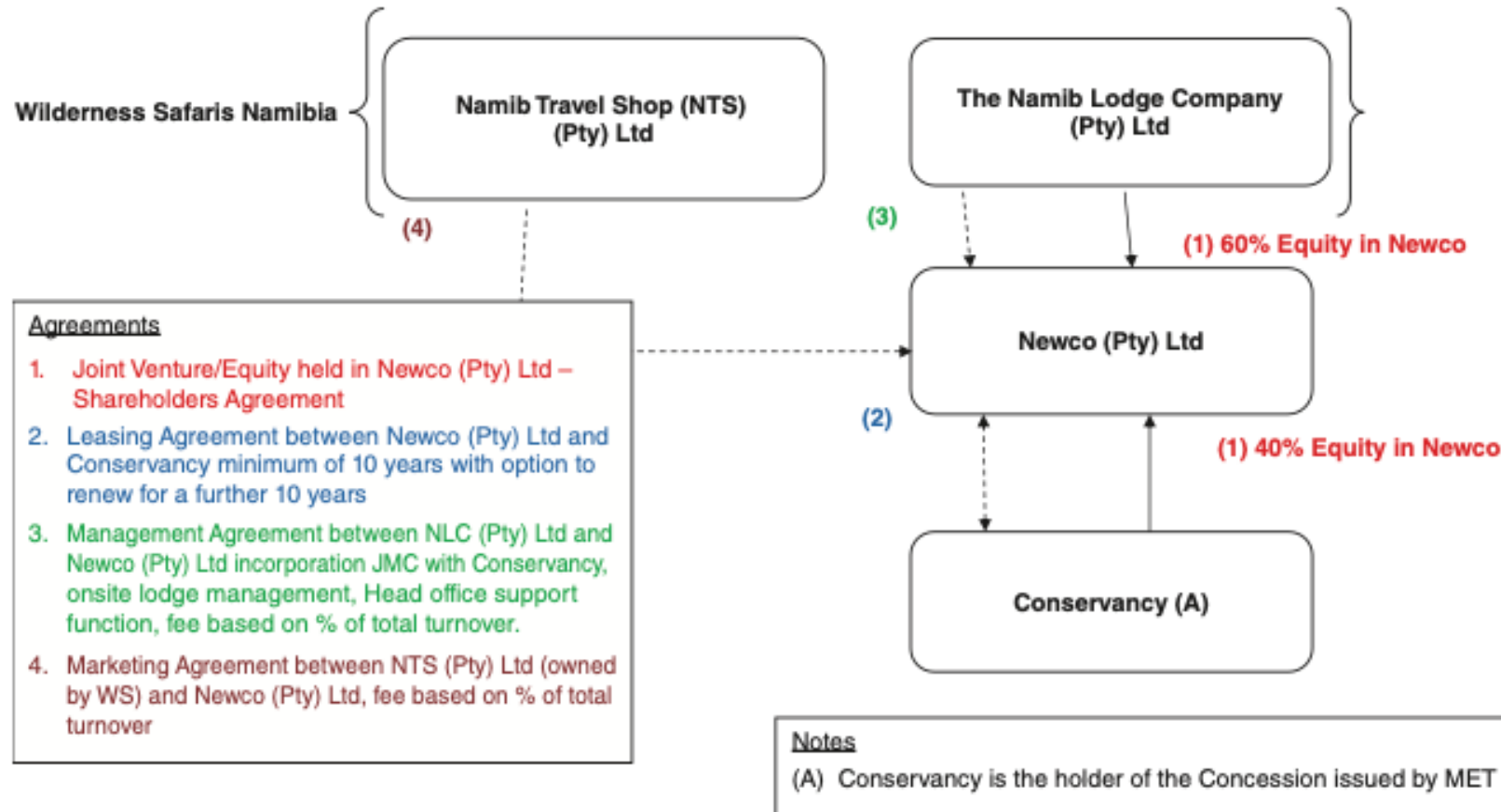
Example: Damaraland Camp, Namibia

Name of company	Wilderness Safaris (WS) Namibia
Location	Torra Conservancy, Kunene region, Namibia
Year established	1996
Status of company (i.e. listed, privately owned, etc.)	Damaraland Camp (Pty) Ltd A joint equity venture partnership between WS Namibia (60%) and the Torra Conservancy (40%)
List of camps/lodges	Damaraland Camp (20 beds) Damaraland Adventurer Camp (8 beds)
Investment/partnership option	Government land leased to conservancy Tenure in line with equity partnership JV partnership between private sector and community conservancy
Total number of staff employed	32
% local staff	65%
Financial summary	USD 225,719 paid in terms of lease fees to the conservancy from 2015 to 2017 USD 33,000 paid to community members from 2015 to 2017 for goods and services USD 30,556 per month on staff salaries



B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships – *joint-venture partnerships*

Example: Damaraland Camp, Namibia



Damaraland Camp	Lease fees
FY2015	USD 69,687
FY2016	USD 72,265
FY2017	USD 93,767
Total	USD 225,719

Source: Wilderness Holdings (2015, 2016, 2017)

B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

Challenges

Theme	Category	Challenges and barriers (p1)
Accessing resources	Land and resources:	Disputes are rife and reoccur.
	Support infrastructure and facilities:	Inadequate and poorly constructed and maintained.
Ensuring commercial viability	Viability:	Lacks of viable business plan. Costs paid by donor funding not revenue.
	Market compatibility:	Lack of adequate source market or access to the source market.
	Promotion and communication:	Little or inappropriate promotion and communication.
	Market linkages & replication:	No commercial linkages or economies of scale.
	Flexibility:	Cannot respond to market changes due to inadequate knowledge/ skills.
	Sense of ownership:	Community members feel excluded.
Community support and stakeholder relationships	Community interest in tourism enterprise:	Resistant or not committed to tourism.
	Community spirit:	Community conflict. Progress is hindered by personal interests.
	Stakeholder communication:	Weak between partners & community. Messages misunderstood.
	Understanding of community role and rights:	Tensions due to lack of understanding of roles and rights.
	Partnerships:	Weak. Partnership obligations not fully understood or there is conflict.
Managing expectations and the distribution of benefits	Integration in broader development strategy:	Considered a quick fix to reduce poverty, isolated from other activities.
	Expectations:	Over-optimistic. Expectation of quick, easy and sizable benefits for all.
	Benefit distribution:	Mechanism not agreed/fully understood/properly implemented.
	Enterprise governance:	Not accountable, unclear roles and responsibilities

B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

Challenges

Theme	Category	Challenges and barriers (p2)
Ensuring social equity	Empowered, participation and decision-making:	Participation dominated by the powerful, and wanes over time. Lack of understanding of who the role players and beneficiaries.
	Access to opportunities.	Powerful people access opportunities. Women and youth are marginalised.
Need for greater capacity	Understanding of tourism, and what tourists need:	Limited understanding.
	Standards:	Lacks of knowledge and training, affecting product quality and service delivery.
	Capital investment:	Lack of collateral to secure loans.
	Financial management and benefit distribution:	Failure to manage cash-flow and benefit distribution.
	Training for employees and managers:	Need for sufficient skills and adaptability to operate the venture. Training ceases when donor funding ends.
	Training providers:	Difficulty in accessing affordable training.
	Training focus:	Generic and not appropriate
Conserving culture and heritage	Customs and heritage sites:	Over-commercialisation and damage.
	Environmental and use of natural resources:	Pollution and degradation without rehabilitation.
Navigating legal environment	Bureaucratic procedures and legal requirements:	Communities discouraged by red tape and navigating complicated bureaucracy.

B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

Drivers of success

Theme	Category	Drivers of success (p1)
Accessing resources	Land and resources:	Clear and well-defined.
	Support infrastructure and facilities:	Adequate, well-constructed and maintained.
Ensuring commercial viability	Viability:	Commercially viable and sustainable. Good quality product or service.
	Market compatibility:	Strong market demand.
	Promotion and communication:	Good marketing and communication.
	Market linkages & replication:	Strong linkages, including throughout the community.
	Flexibility:	Dynamic and able to adapt to a changing market.
	Sense of ownership:	Strong sense custodianship within the community.
Community support and stakeholder relationships	Community interest in tourism enterprise:	Willing and enthusiastic.
	Community spirit:	Cohesive and mostly unified.
	Stakeholder communication:	Ongoing, inclusive and regular.
	Understanding of community role and rights:	Clear between partners.
	Partnerships:	Strong, based on mutual respect and trust.
Managing expectations and the distribution of benefits	Integration in broader development strategy:	Tourism part of broader strategy and one of several economic activities.
	Expectations:	Realistic regarding timeframes, returns and challenges of tourism.
	Benefit distribution:	Distributed as agreed by the community.
	Enterprise governance:	Effective, accountable and transparent.

B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

Drivers of success

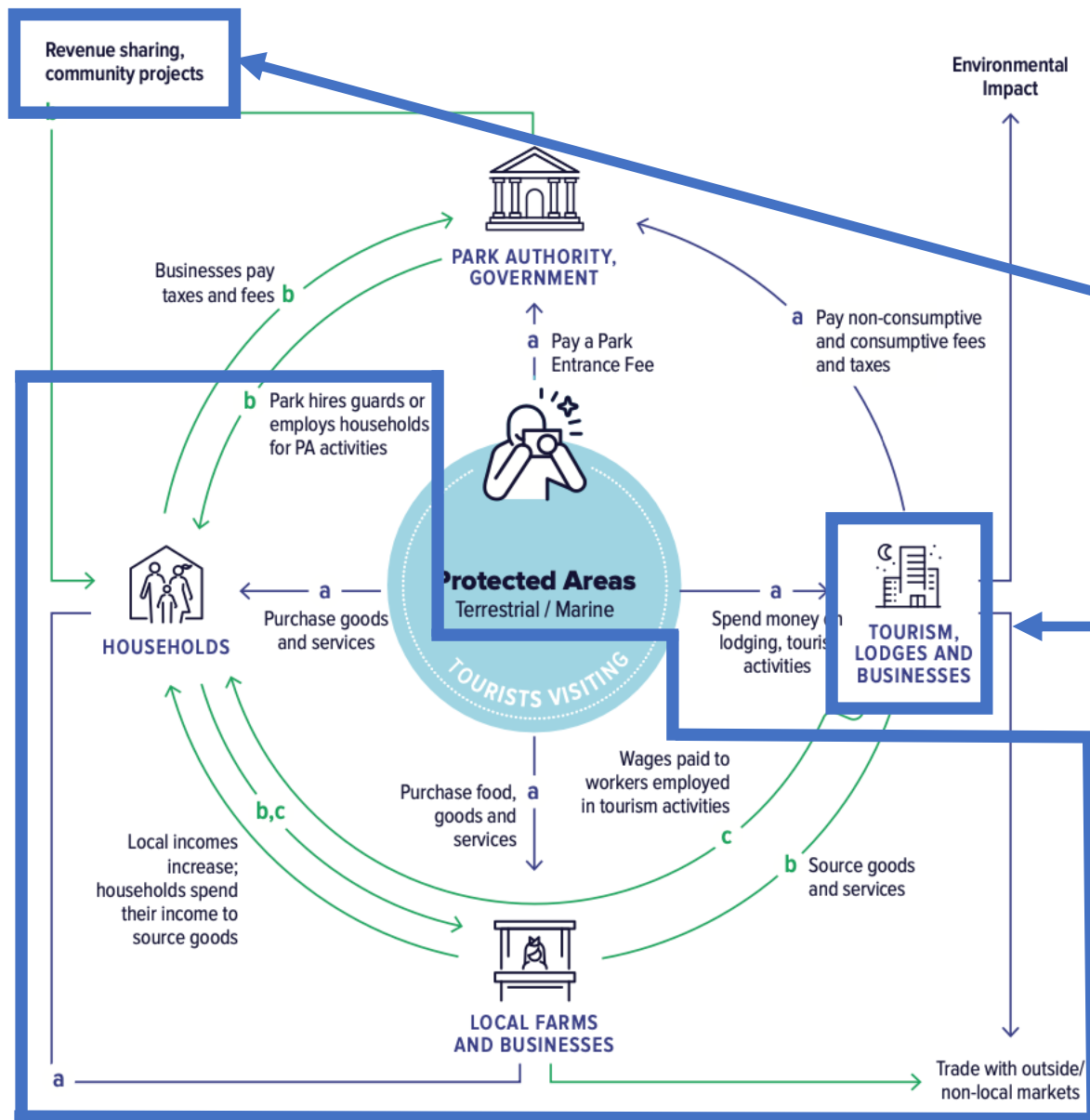
Theme	Category	Drivers of success (p2)
Ensuring social equity	Empowered, participation and decision-making:	Community members, including women and youth, are empowered.
	Access to opportunities.	Allocated on fairly and in relation to the needs of the venture.
Need for greater capacity	Understanding of tourism, and what tourists need:	Clear, and community also has the competencies to manage and operate the venture.
	Standards:	Address market demand. Community is educated and trained to meet needs.
	Capital investment:	Adequate.
	Financial management and benefit distribution:	Sufficient.
	Training for employees and managers:	Adequate training (formal and on-the-job).
	Training providers:	NGOs, government and the private sector.
	Training focus:	Customized for the community, the market and the location.
Conserving culture and heritage	Customs and heritage sites:	Promotes revitalisation and preservation.
	Environmental and use of natural resources:	Promotes conservation and the sustainable use.
Navigating legal environment	Bureaucratic procedures and legal requirements:	Support agencies provide assistance.

Benefit sharing options

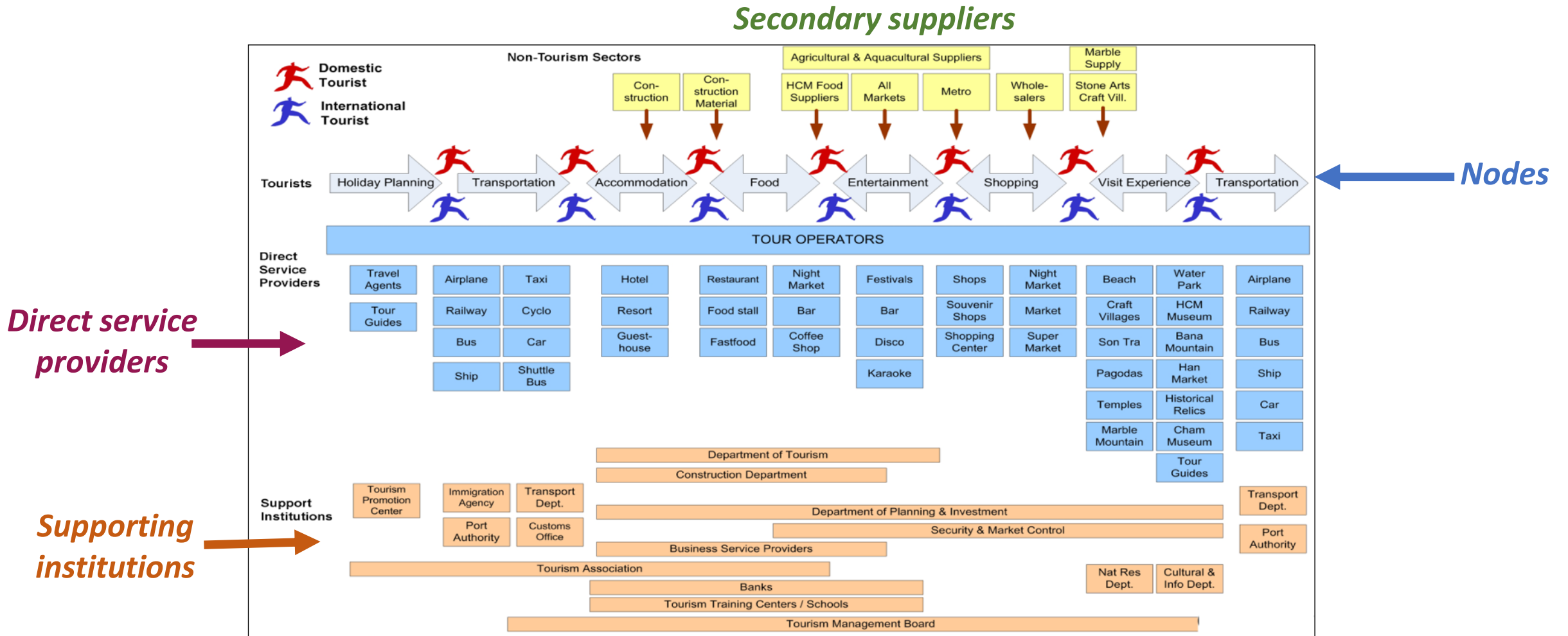
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B. Tourism enterprise ownership and partnerships

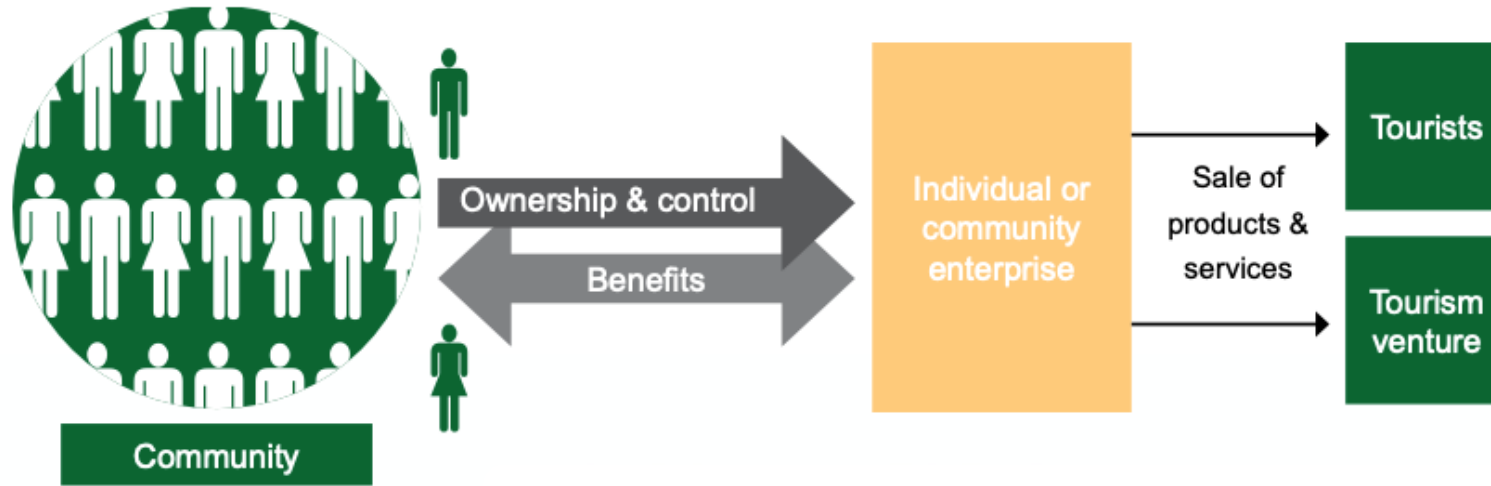
C. Tourism value chain benefits



C. Tourism value chain benefits



C. Tourism value chain benefits



Accommodation (hotels, campsites, B&Bs)



Food (restaurants, intermediaries, farmers)



Excursions (tour operators, transport, guides)

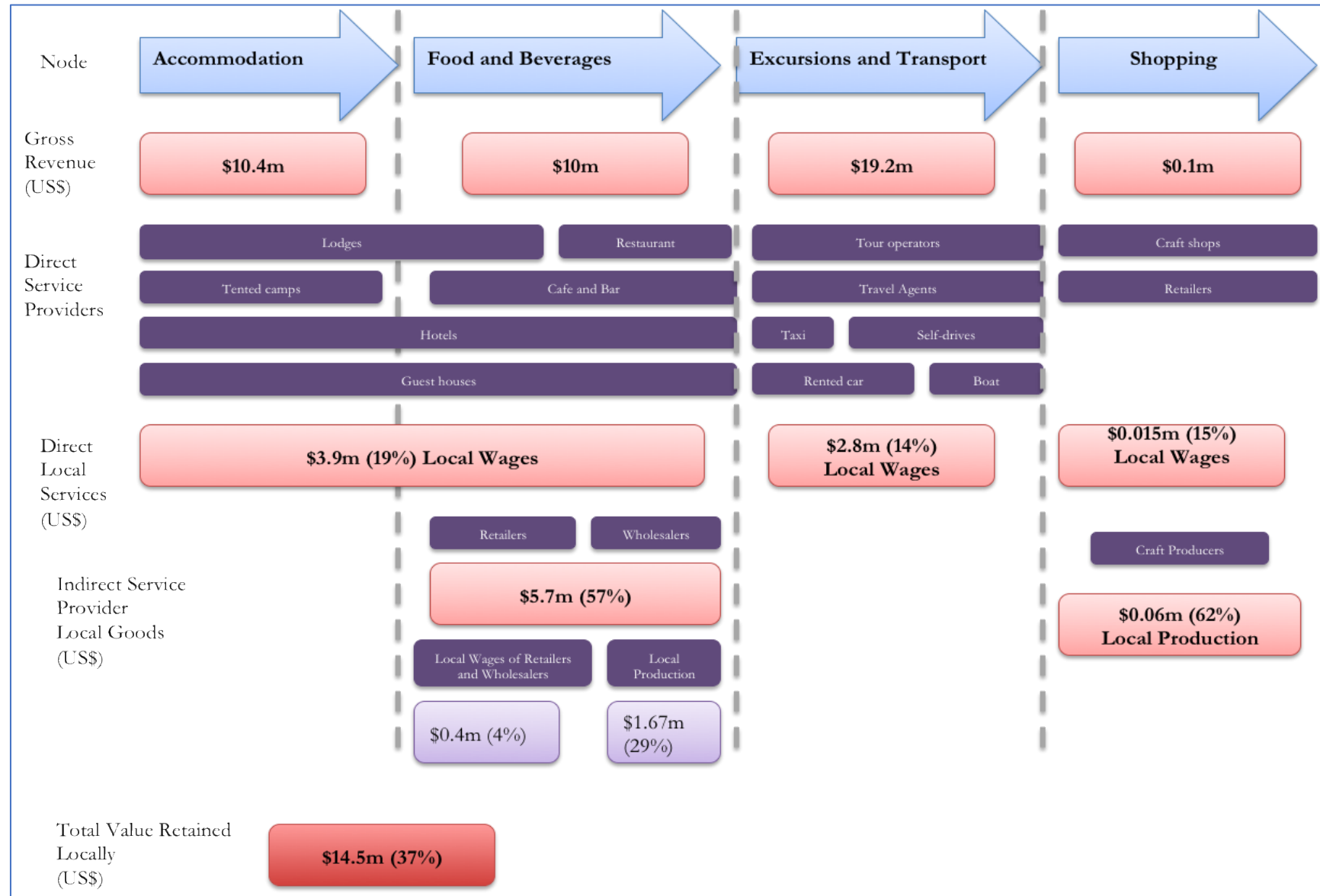


Handicrafts (producers, vendors)



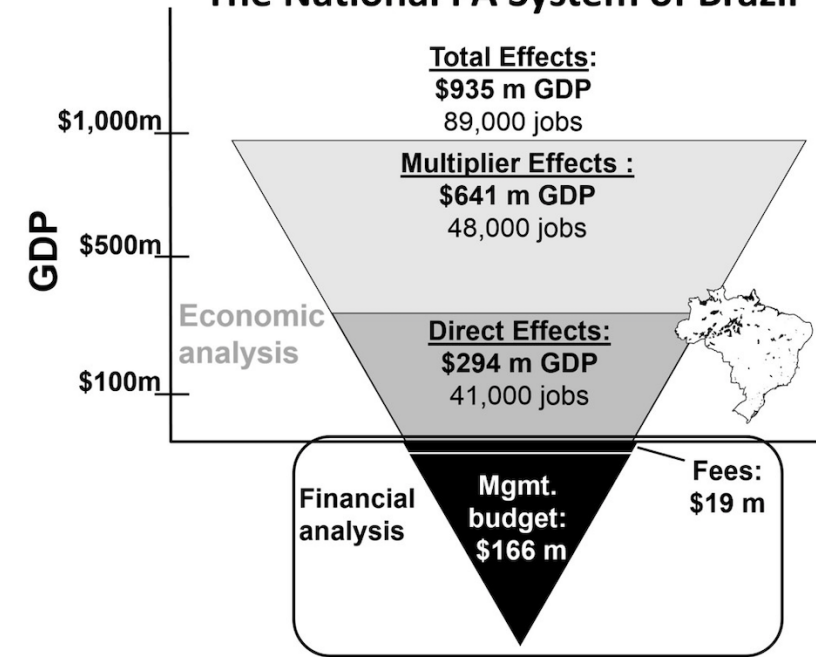
C. Tourism value chain benefits

Example:
Kasane,
neighbouring
Chobe National
Park & Victoria
Falls, Botswana

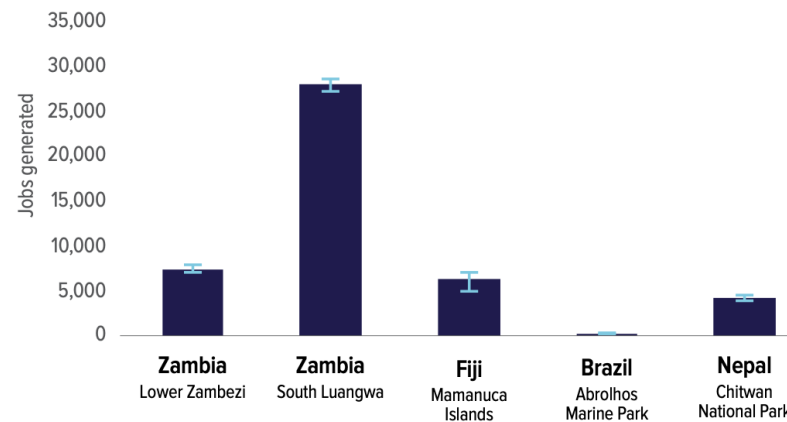


C. Tourism value chain benefits

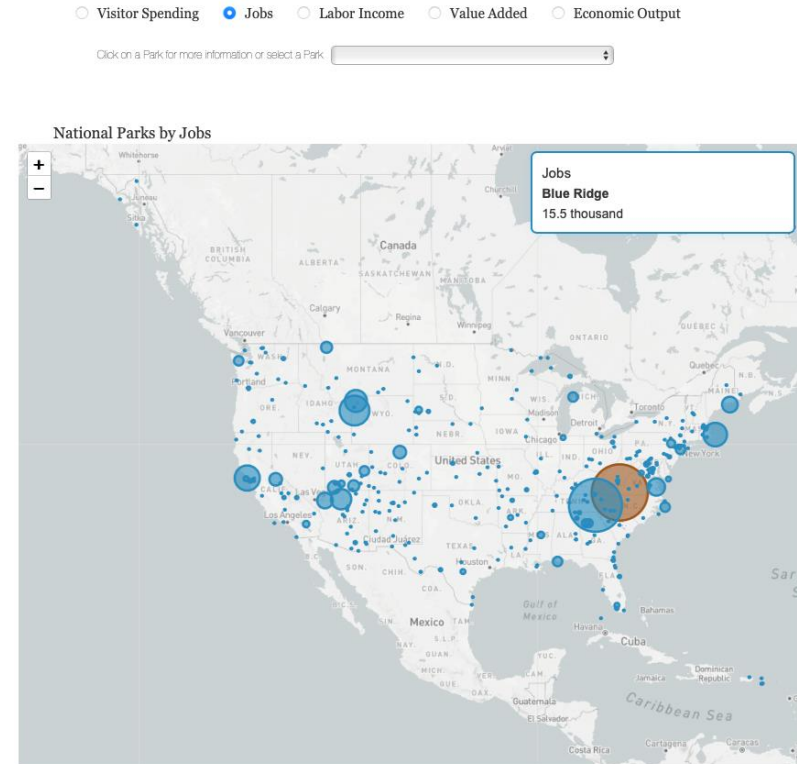
The National PA System of Brazil



Jobs Generated Annually by Protected Area Tourism, 2019



Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals
Source: World Bank data



C. Tourism value chain benefits

- **Lack of acceptable local suppliers and products:**
 - Quality, quantity, reliability inadequate to meet demand
- **Price:**
 - Buying in bulk with discounts from established suppliers
- **Exclusionary procedures and policies:**
 - Existing procurement contracts
 - Requirement for insurance and VAT registration
 - Cash flow challenge with 30 day payment terms
- **Inertia and staff resistance to change:**
 - Staff incentives on financial performance, so stick with low-risk established suppliers

Challenges

The process for identifying local, small, BEE suppliers was extremely challenging for Spier – principally because no centralised database of suppliers existed in the area. The local small business development agency had only two garden maintenance companies and one baker on their books. All potential suppliers had to be identified through a process of time-consuming research and investigation.

e.g.

Sun City, a resort visited by 600,000 tourists a year, has a central buying warehouse which procures goods for the whole complex. This area essentially pays for itself in terms of the savings it is able to generate from buying in bulk and negotiating low prices.

e.g.

C. Tourism value chain benefits

Recommendations

Pressure point/strand/supply chain	Blockages and opportunities	Target group of intervention	Desired change in value chain performance	Different forms of possible intervention (long-list)
Increase local food supplies	<p>Cheap imports</p> <p>Seasonality of production</p> <p>Chefs prefer a single wholesale contract</p> <p>Unaffordable transport</p>	Fruit and vegetable farmers	Increased percentage of tourist food sourced from local farmers	<p>Farm extension on seasonality</p> <p>Farmer association for shared marketing</p> <p>Shared transport</p> <p>Financing of transport</p> <p>Work with chefs on logistics of local sourcing</p>

C. Tourism value chain benefits

- **Adapt policy to support local procurement**
- **Support local entrepreneurs with infrastructure and equipment, technical support, training & access to \$**
- **In-source contract to help local businesses get started**
 - Break contracts into smaller chunks
- **Help suppliers reach economies of scale and cope with seasonality**
- **Use facilitators to liaise between buyers and suppliers**
- **Ensure tourism enterprises:**
 - Pay living wages
 - Provide recruitment opportunities for local applicants
 - Invest heavily in training of local staff

Recommendations

e.g.

New legislation requiring fishermen to have licences stopped local seafood sales to hotels on the Wild Coast. Umngazi River Bungalows' purchases of local marine and inter-tidal products slumped by 60% from over ZAR150,000 in 2003 to ZAR60,000 in 2004, and Mbotyi River Lodge's purchases of around ZAR35,000 per year ceased. One year after the promulgation of the changes, Marine and Coastal Management had still not issued licences. This left the fishermen with nothing but the black market for their livelihoods, and left the lodges unable to provide fresh fish to their guests because they can't break the law.

Legislation to protect the environment or health and safety can have devastating impacts on local suppliers, particularly when implementation procedures are inadequate.

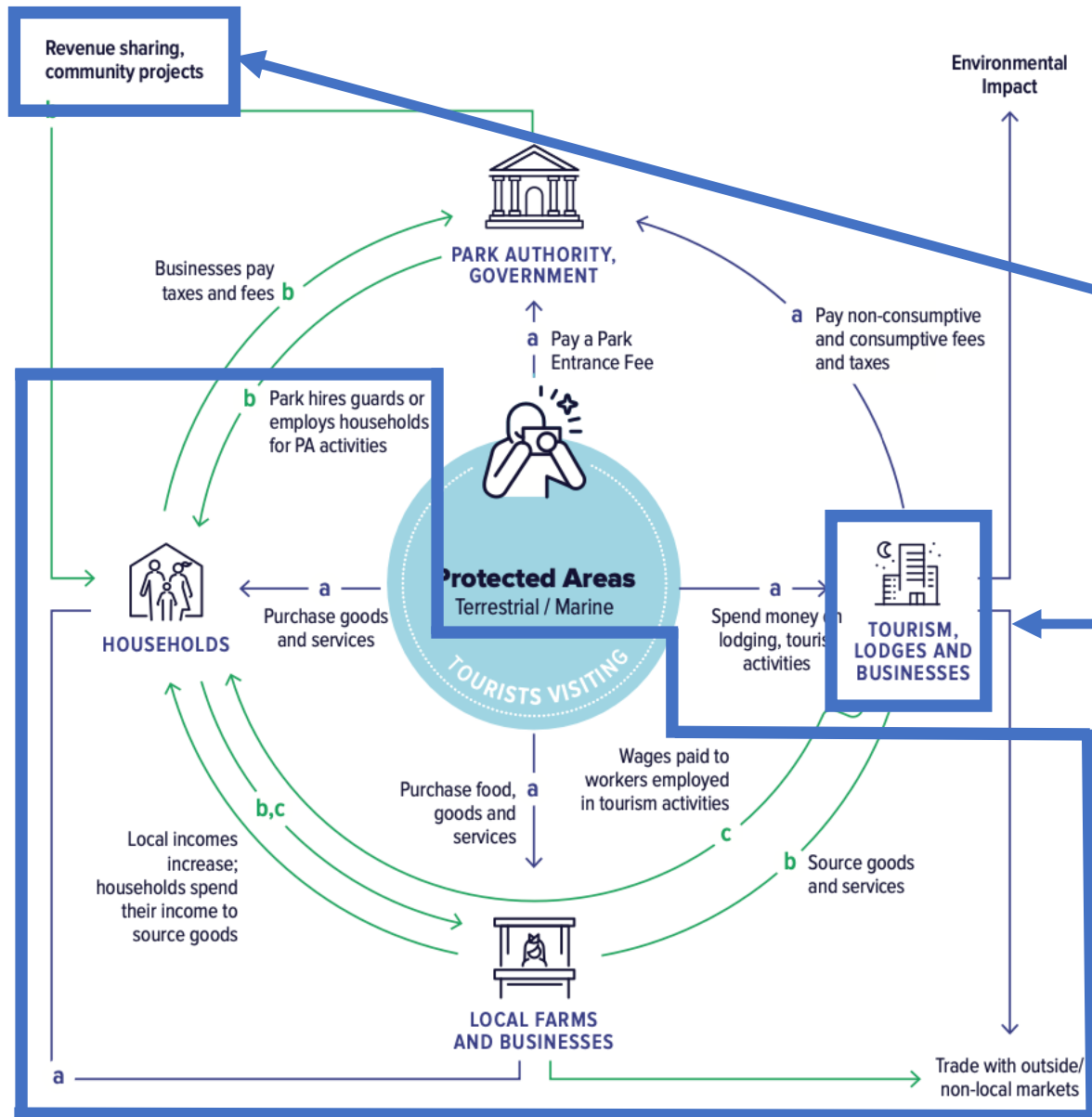


Benefit sharing options

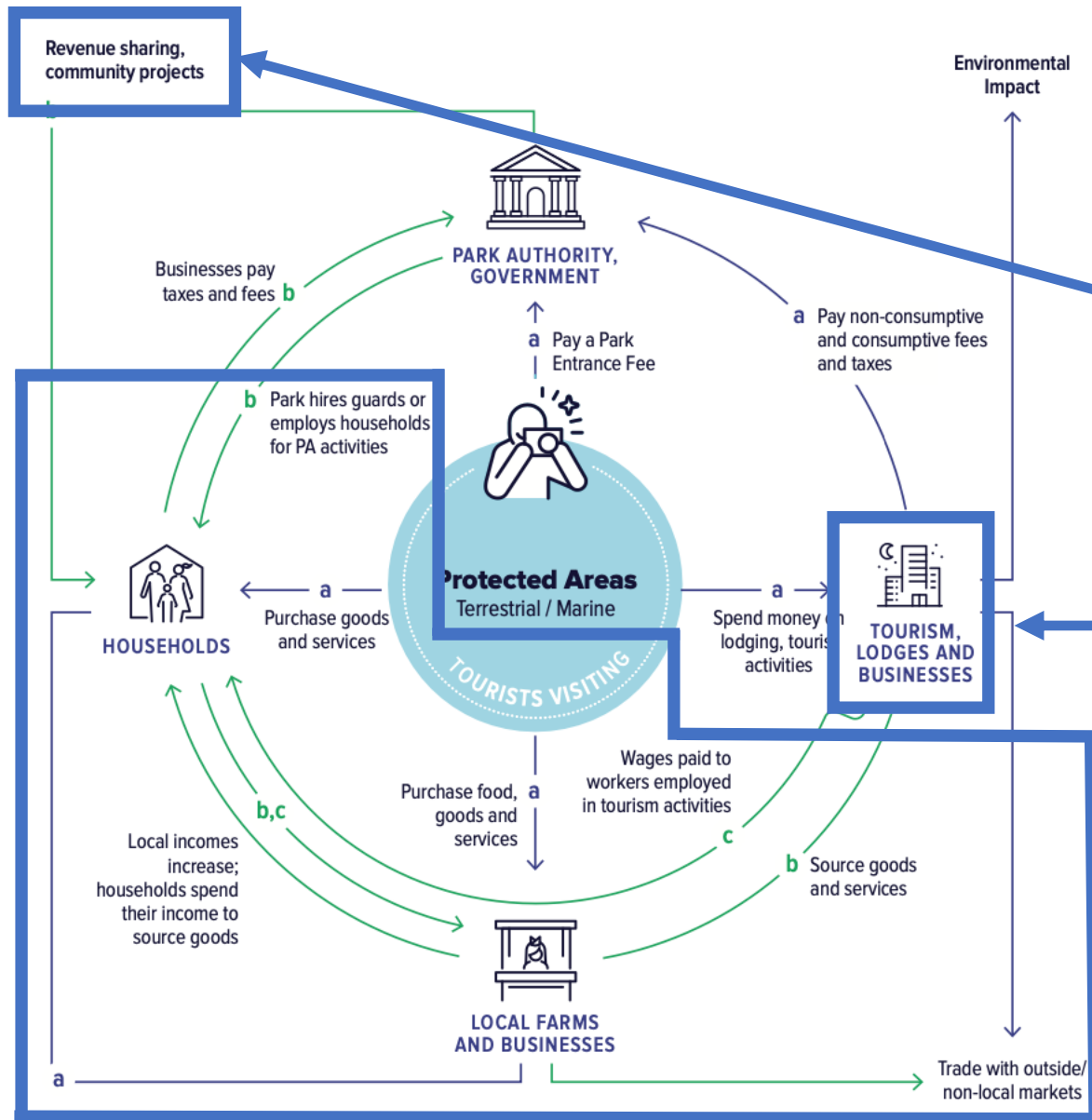
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Intangible benefits

Concluding remarks

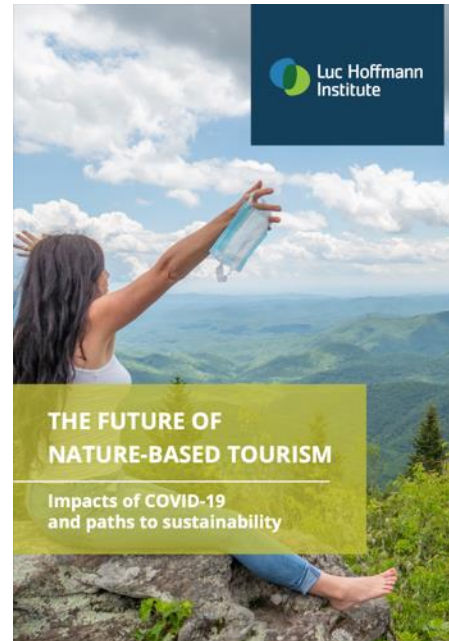
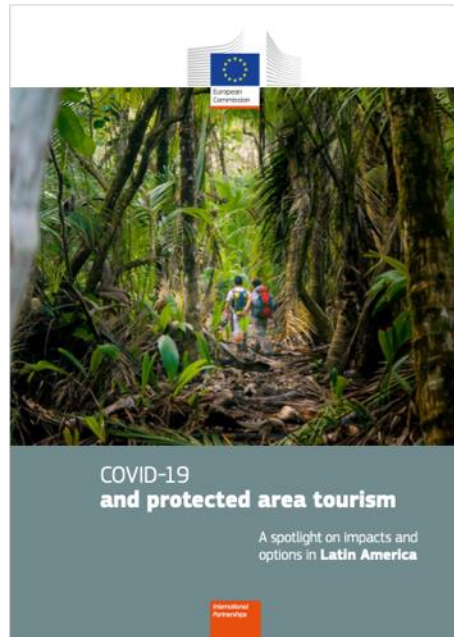
Tangible benefits

Revenue sharing, employment, direct income, infrastructure, etc.

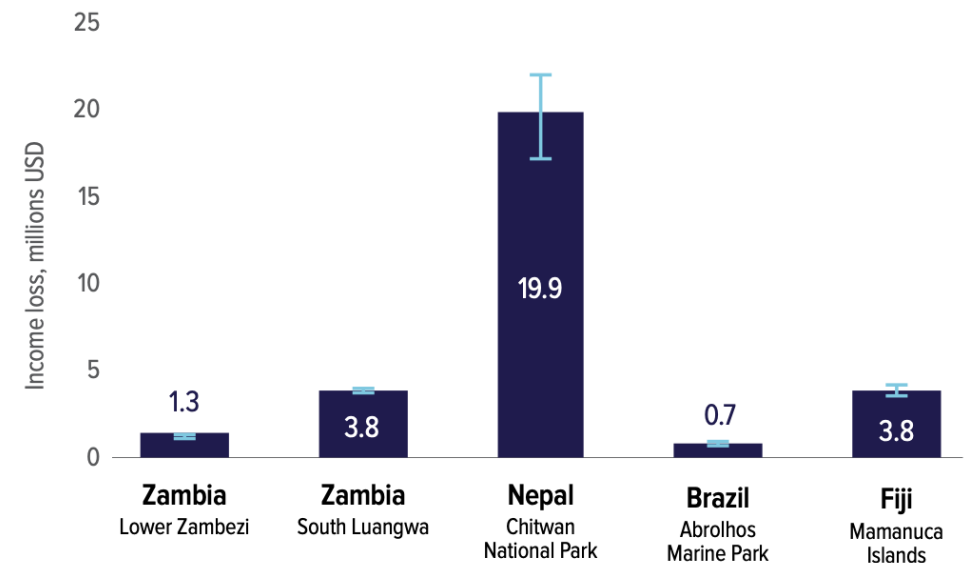


Intangible benefits

Capacity building, skills training, cultural benefits, etc.



Monthly Income Loss from No Tourism, 2019



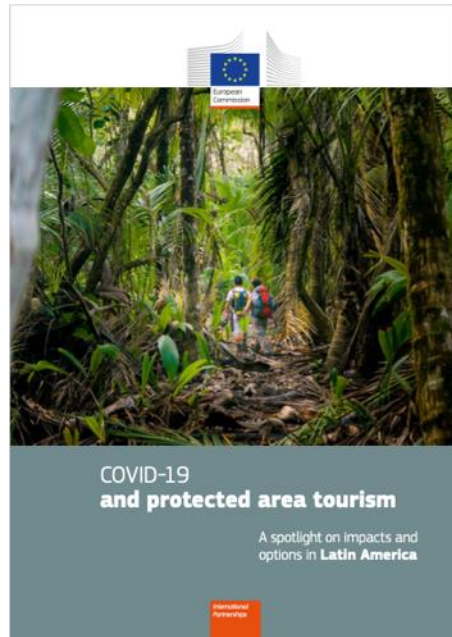
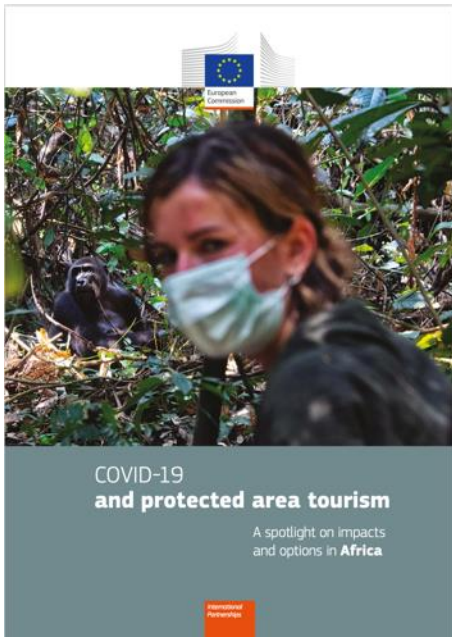
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Source: World Bank data

Concluding remarks

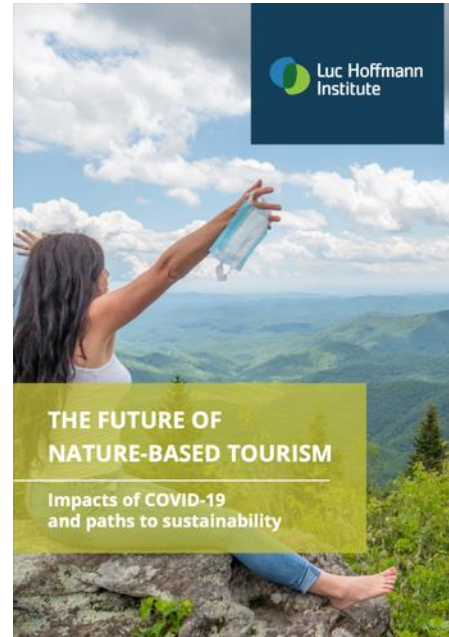
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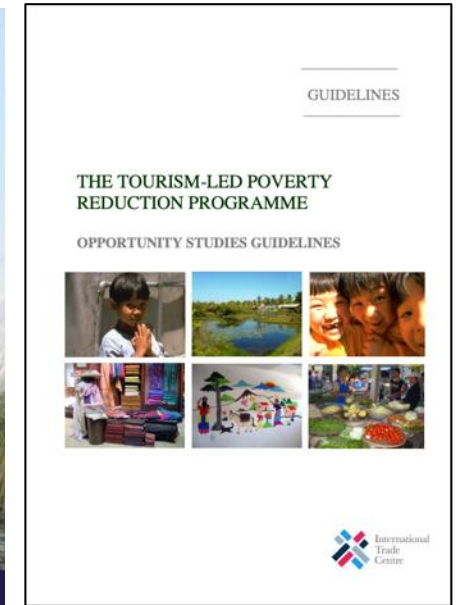
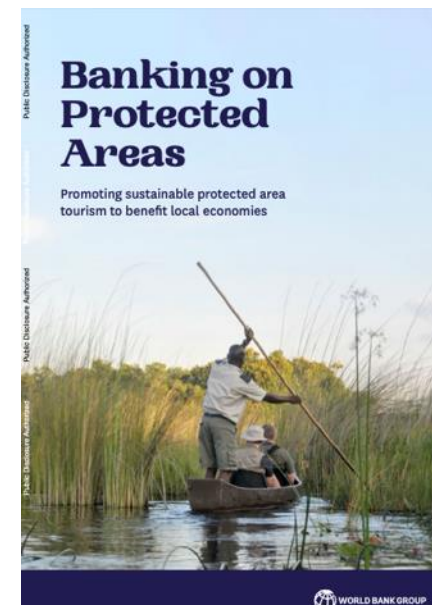
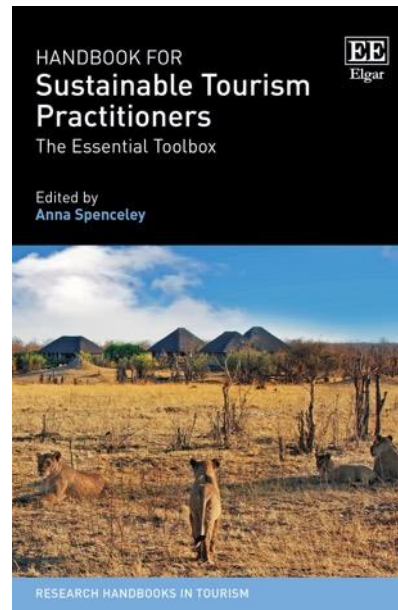
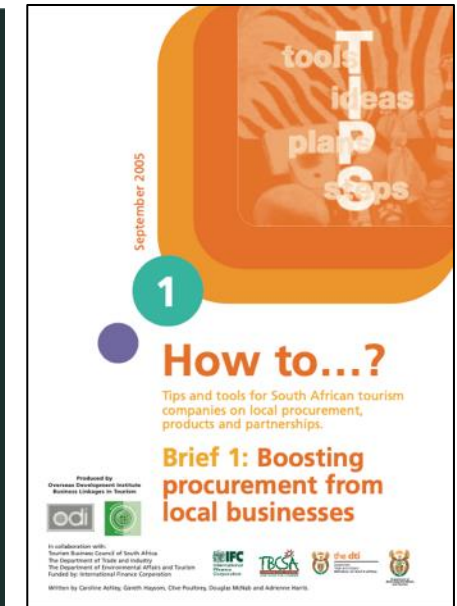
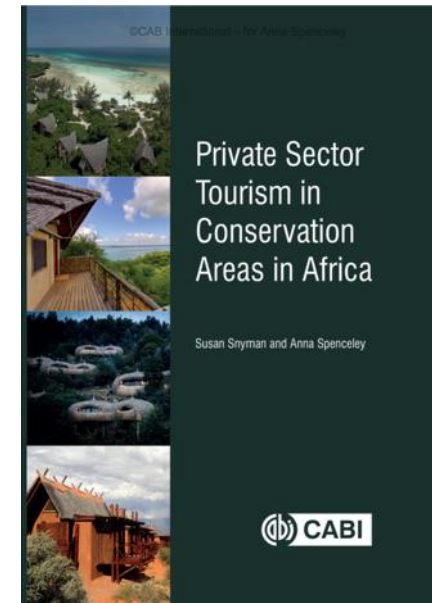
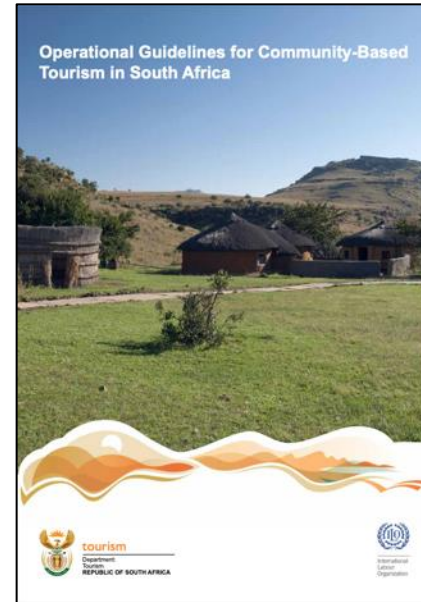
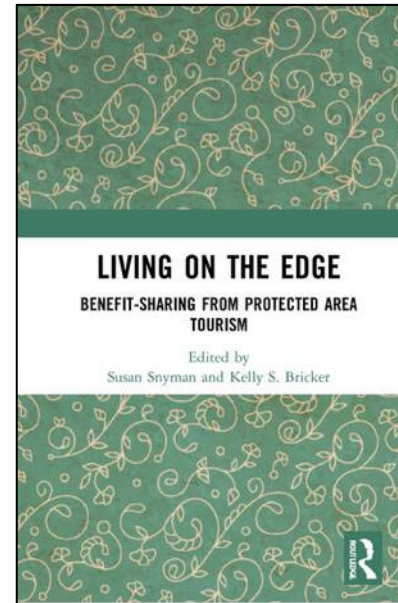
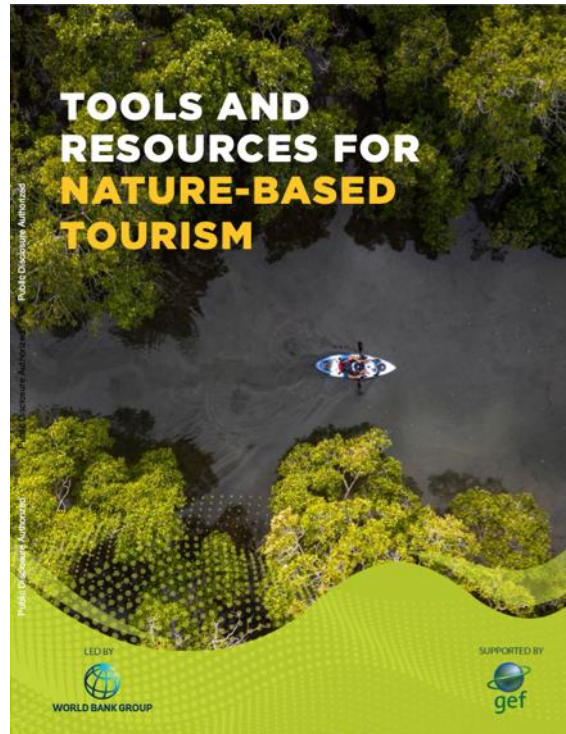
Capacity building, skills training, cultural benefits, etc.



Critical components:

- Use multiple pathways
- Good governance
- Transparency
- Fair and equitable
- Adaptable
- Meaningful contribution to sustainable livelihoods

Guidance on developing, evaluating and reporting benefit sharing from tourism



Thank you!

Sharing benefits from tourism in protected areas with local communities:

Options, challenges, and recommendations

Dr Anna Spenceley

World Bank Consultant

Chair, IUCN WCPA Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist Group

annaspenceley@gmail.com



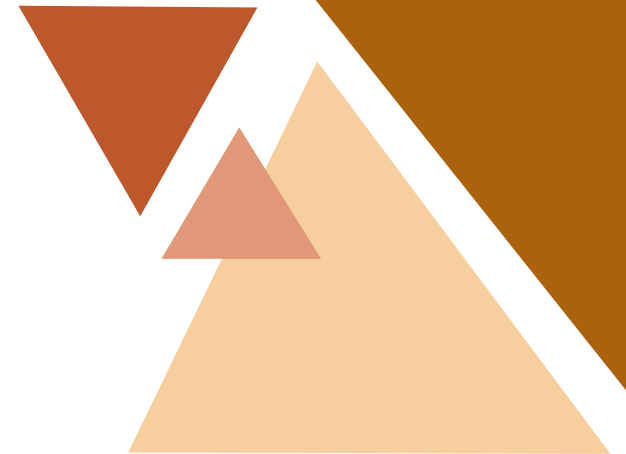
World Bank virtual event on *Strengthening Sharing
of Benefits from Tourism with Local Communities*,
Wednesday 27 July 2022



Vanice Mirembe Daawa

Manager

Awareness & Human Wildlife Relations,
Uganda Wildlife Authority



UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY



Uganda's Experiences With Benefit Sharing From Protected Areas

Vanice Mirembe Daawa

Manager Awareness And Human Wildlife Relations



www.ugandawildlife.org



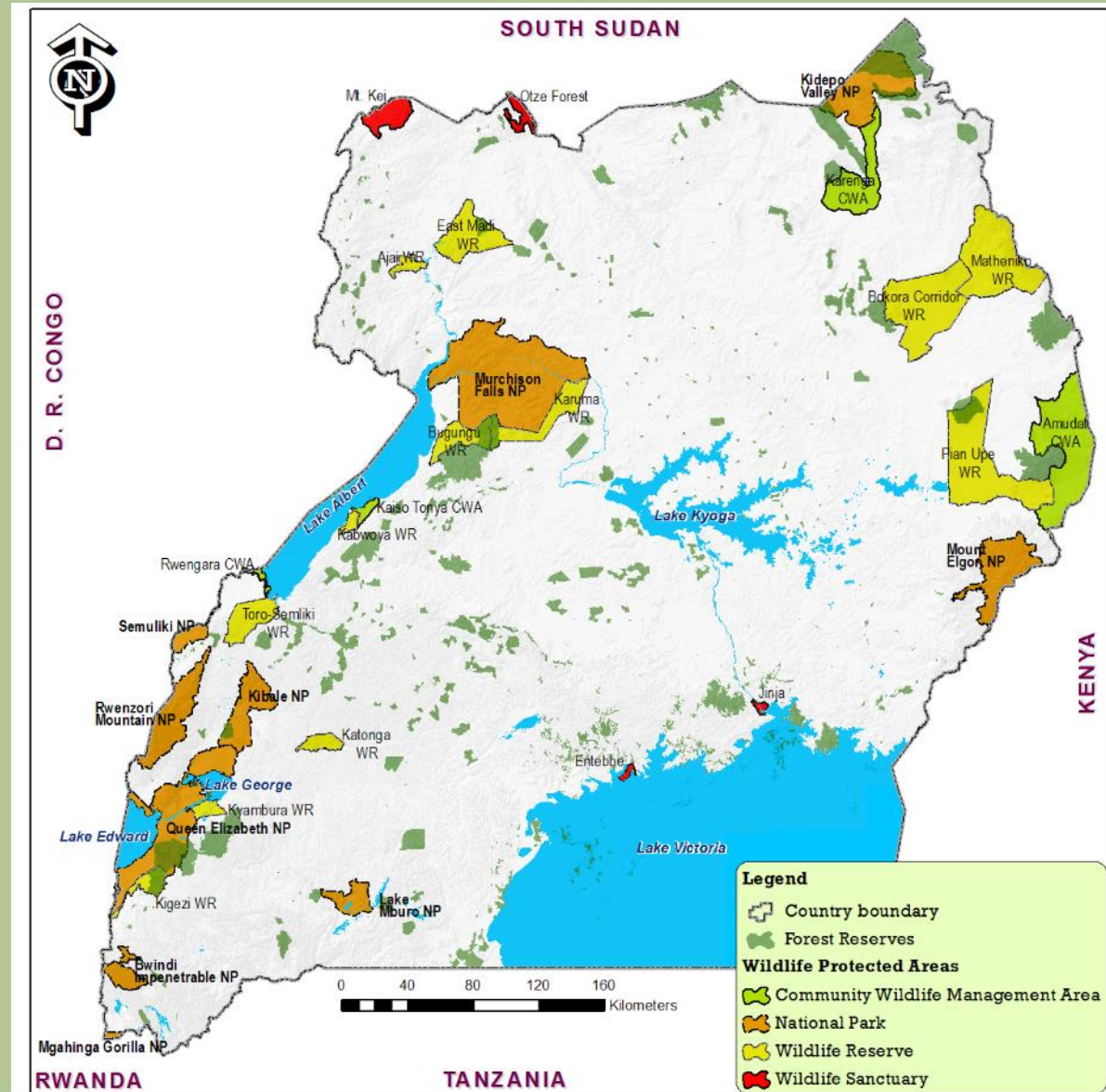
Uganda Wildlife Authority background

- ✓ Established in 1996 by the Uganda Wildlife Statute (now Uganda Wildlife Act 2019) through a merger of then Uganda National Parks (UNP) and Game Department (GD).
- ✓ UWA was created to ensure sustainable management of wildlife and to coordinate, monitor and supervise all activities related to wildlife management in Uganda.
- ✓ Currently, UWA manages 10 national parks, 12 wildlife reserves and 5 community wildlife areas. It also provides guidance to 14 wildlife sanctuaries and is responsible for the management of wildlife both in Protected Areas (PAs) and outside the PAs



www.ugandawildlife.org

Uganda's Wildlife Protected Areas



www.ugandawildlife.org



Revenue Sharing Program

- The enactment of the Uganda Wildlife Statute of 1996 (now Wildlife Act Cap. 2019), under Section 65 (4), legally obliged Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), to provide a conditional grant worth 20% of its park entry fees with local governments surrounding the protected area that generate the funds through tourism entry fees.
- Approximately USD 14.6 m has been shared with communities through the revenue sharing scheme between 2000 and 2022

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Why share tourism Revenue

- This obligation is based on the acknowledgment that communities at the frontline of protected areas endure a disproportionate burden of the costs associated with the conservation of protected areas, and yet the benefits they gain are considered minimal (Manyindo & Makumbi, 2005)
- Revenue sharing is intended to act as an incentive for local communities and local government to actively participate in wildlife conservation



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Where does the money come from?

- The money comes from the Park entrance fees tourist pay.
- In BNP, an additional US \$10 is given to communities from every gorilla tracking permit
- The amount of money varies depending on the number of tourists who visit the Park. The more the numbers , the more the revenue

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How is the money disbursed ?

- The money from gate collections is sent by UWA to the districts who keep 5% to cover administration costs and pass the remaining 95% on to the sub counties for the agreed projects.
- Only villages that share a boundary with the Park are included in the programme. This is because they bear more of the costs of conservation such as crop damage, than other villages that are further away from the Park



What can the money be spent on?

Revenue sharing money can be spent on household and community projects that meet two basic criteria

- they must contribute to improving the livelihoods of households in frontline villages
- they must contribute to reducing human-wildlife conflict
- Projects like goat rearing, piggery, tree planting, bee keeping have been funded at household level.
- The construction of schools, health centers, feeder roads and water tanks have been funded at community level
- projects to help reduce crop damage by wild animals such as planting Mauritius thorn hedges, trenches

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Revenue sharing projects



A Health facility in Buliisa District MFNP





A valley water dam at Akayanja- LMCA



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Classroom block and staff house



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Trenches to prevent crop raiding by elephant and buffalo



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Goats supplied in BINP





How are projects selected?

- Each village bordering the Park forms a Community Project Management Committee
- The Committee writes applications for projects selected during village meetings
- The Village Chairman forwards the proposals to the Parish Development Committee, which selects the most important projects and submits them to the Sub County Chief.
- The Sub County Chief calls a meeting at which the Parish Chiefs, the Conservation Area Manager and other government officers pick the best projects.
- These are integrated into district development plans after which the Chief Administrative Officer asks UWA to release for them

How are individual priorities addressed

- Villages set priorities at the village level and make decisions on which projects to put into the revenue sharing programs
- Community members are encouraged to attend these village meetings
- UWA encourages people to write about any worries they may have to the Chief Administrative Officer, copying the Conservation Area Manager
- Letters should refer to minutes of decisions taken during the village meetings if possible.



Who does the monitoring?

- Monitoring of the implementation of projects is done at all levels of the revenue sharing programme, from the village to the District.
- District and sub country officials keep 5% of the revenue sharing funds to cover the costs of monitoring.
- Villages are able to monitor projects on the ground.
- UWA also monitors revenue sharing projects and reports on them.

Community Benefits

Community access to essential protected area resources

- such as fish, herbal medicine, wild food item like bamboo shoots in Mt Elgon Region, handcraft materials and other non-timber resources.
- example: Resources access (RMNP since 2012 Bamboo harvest has contributed an equivalent of US \$11,463)
- Other resources Medicinal, thatch, water, cultural values, food
- Resource access worthy over \$580m has been given out for

Community Benefits..

Community-based tourism

- Lodges, Crafts, Food sales, Unskilled labor
- Direct income to household level
- RMNP Unskilled labor – US \$30 for 7 days (annually, US \$25,500)
- RMS community – US \$232,000 annually
- BINP unskilled labor – US \$10 daily (annually US \$216,000)
- Community Lodge at Buhoma (Since 1994 – US \$2.14 million)
- Management of Wildlife with the private stakeholders and communities generated over USD 3 million for communities.

Community Benefits..

Employment

- UWA employment policy takes local community as priority
- US \$573,696 is paid to local community park staff annually

BWINDI ALONE

- Research on Lodges – 76.2% local Comm.
 - Adjacent Comm – 80% of low level jobs
 - Adjacent Comm – 65% of mid level jobs
 - Adjacent comm – 44% of senior level jobs

Community Benefits..

- At the 40 lodges around Bwindi
- Frontline villages earn US \$151,651 annually
- Parish level community earn US \$211,669 annually
- District level community earn US \$333,333 annually
- This goes directly to household income
- Bwindi generates US \$5.3 million for Govt annually
- Lodge owners US \$13.3 million annually

Community Benefits

Water Resources

- Protected Areas are known as key water catchment areas
- About 95% of the water consumed for domestic purpose is unmetered
- Metered water around RMNP serves over 300,000 people
- Metered water around RMNP fetches US \$936,667 annually for government
- More users are located on the DRC side, Sudan, Egypt



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RS contribution cont.

- Improved participation of local communities and local government officials in the management of protected areas (GMP process, resources access and project identification and management).
- RS has empowered local communities to have a stake in the management of protected areas thus, stimulating community support towards wildlife conservation
- Revenue sharing fund has contributed towards the Government effort towards the eradication of poverty and improvement of rural livelihoods

RS contribution cont..

- Improved accessibility to social services
- health centres, schools, roads, water) by protected neighbouring communities)
- Revenue sharing has created opportunity for engaging local communities and local government



Lessons

- Revenue sharing and other community benefits facilitate effort to demonstrate the social economic values of protected areas.
- Revenue sharing and other community benefits act as incentives for local communities and other stakeholders to actively participate in protected area management.
- Capacity building and empowerment of beneficiary communities is important if RS fund is to have an impact on conservation and livelihoods.
- Accountability and transparency are crucial
- Hinging RS on strong legal, policy and institutional framework is to successful implementation.
- Regular monitoring of RS implementation enhances value for money

Challenges of RS

- It heavily depends on tourism which is very sensitive to both internal and external factors (COVID 19, economic crisis, security and others)
- Governance issues such as accountability and corruption.
- Inadequate capacity by community groups to effectively manage some of the funded projects.
- Potential of attracting opportunistic political intervention instead of support for conservation.



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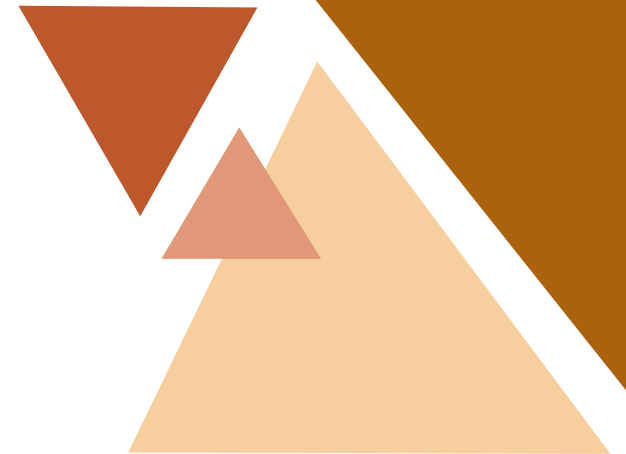
Thank you



Phonesuck Inthavong

Ecotourism Head

Nam Et-Phou Louey National Park, Lao PDR





Wildlife Ecotourism and Benefit Sharing Model in Nam Et-Phou Louey National Park, Lao PDR.



INTRODUCTION



THE NAM ET-PHOU LOUEY NATIONAL PARK IS:

- ...ONE OF THE **LARGEST CONSERVATION AREAS** in Laos
- ... **HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT AREA FOR WILDLIFE BIODIVERSITY**:
 - 20+ carnivore species
 - 50+ mammal species
 - 300+ bird species



Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), EN



Northern White-Cheeked Gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*), CR



Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), VU

Photos from WWF/WWC camera traps 2016-17



LANDSCAPE



Geographical extent – 3 Provinces – 10 districts
Population: 91 guardian villages (42,600 people, 2015)
One of the highest poverty rates in the country.

TOTALLY PROTECTED ZONE

309,000 ha

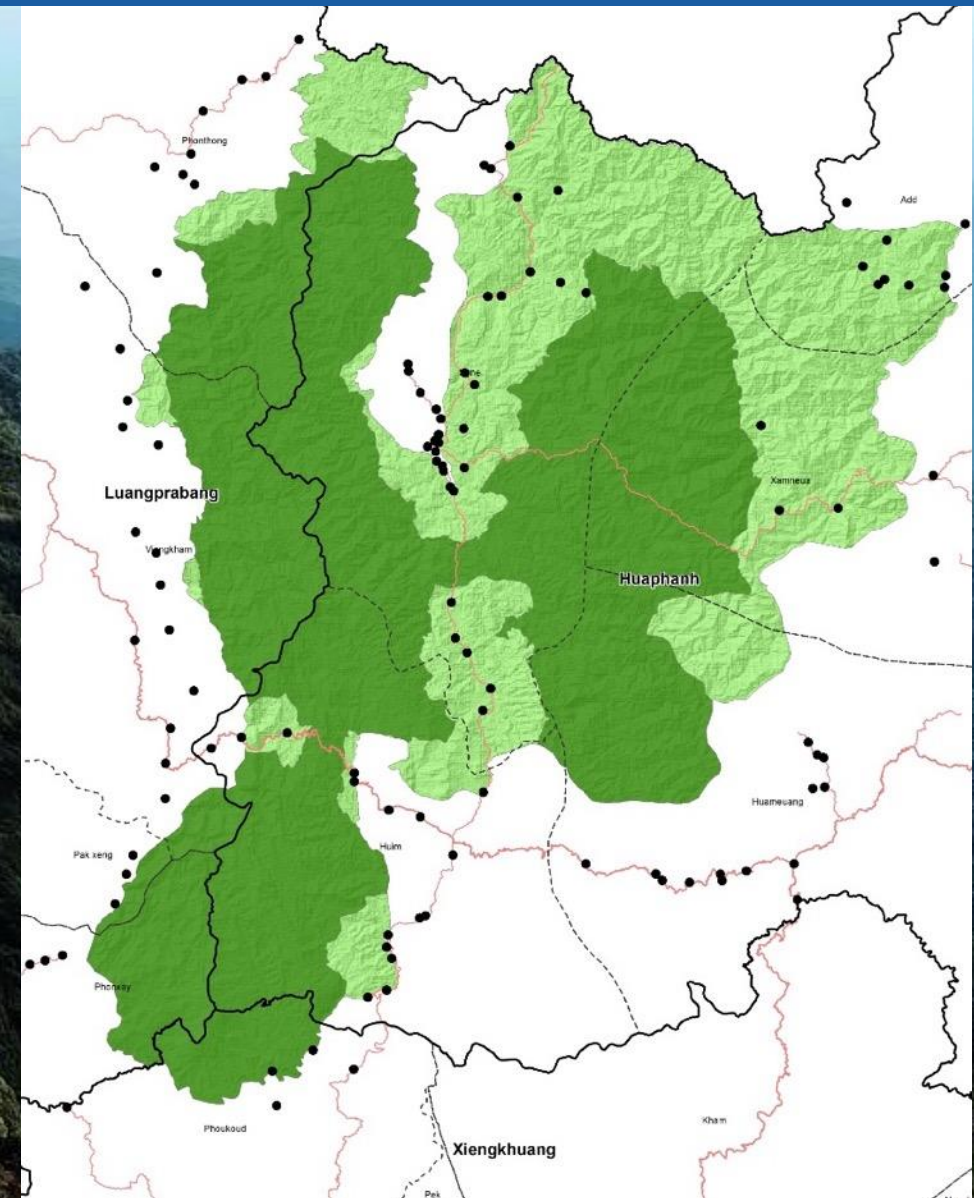
- Entry only with NEPL permission
- Biodiversity monitoring & research
- Law Enforcement
- Conservation ecotourism

507,000 ha*

CONTROLLED USE ZONE

198,000 ha

- Communities can gather NTFPs
- Hunt non-protected species with authorized weapons in non-breeding season
- Tourism



*Source: NEPL NP'S Management Plan (Decree: 411,000 ha, Map: 507,000 ha)

ECOTOURISM





ECOTOURISM MODEL



Wildlife

Protects

Community

Pay

Attracts

Visitors

*Each WILDLIFE SIGHTING by visitors results in
a MONETARY INCENTIVE*
to the eco-tourism villages.*

**Wildlife species with higher conservation value have higher incentive value.*



ECOTOURISM BENEFIT FUND CALCULATION



Collection: Approx. 10\$ per day for foreigners (included in the tour price).

Distributed fund value calculation:



Wildlife species with higher conservation value (IUCN red list + local priorities) have higher incentive value.

Cat I - CR + key predators
Cat II - EN and VU
Cat III - NT and LC

To obtain fair amount per village size, the EBF to be received by each village is based on the number of households.

1 case = -25%
2 cases = -50%
3 cases or more = -100%

EBF can be again collected next year. Levied amount is kept in the fund for next years usage or is used for law enforcement activities.

Is distributed to the villages during the annual ecotourism outreach event.

EBF is used for activities selected by the village by a public vote and must benefit the whole community.

Example of activities: Village infrastructure improvements (school, water system, village radio, fencing etc), or adding to an existing micro-finance fund or medical bank.

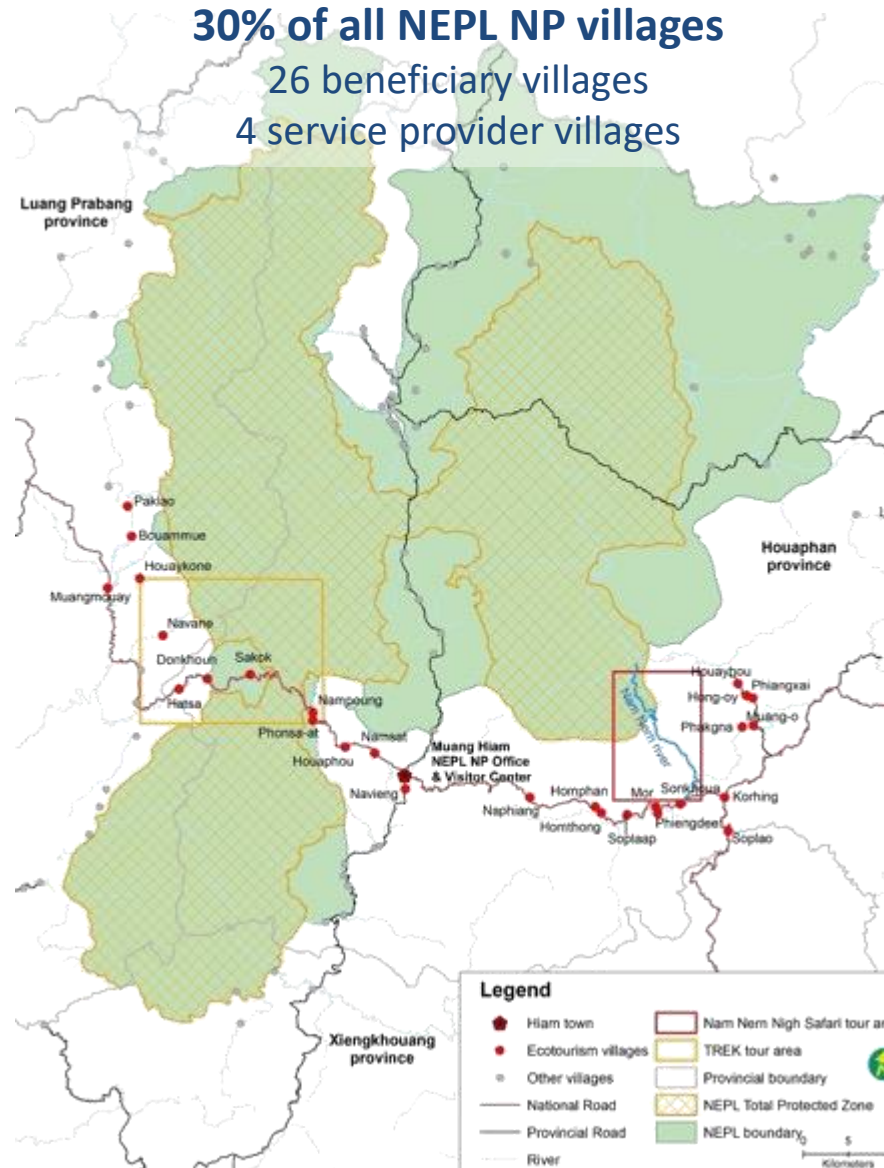


ECOTOURISM PRODUCTS



Wildlife Trekking Trail Network
Since 2016

- Mountain experience (Elev. 781-2257 m)
- Vegetation: Evergreen Forest and all other.
- Best for healthy forest experience
--> "Feel like a Field Biologist"
- Moderate to Challenging
- Dry Season Only
- 3 service provider villages
- 12 beneficiary villages



Nam Nern Night Safari
Since 2009/10

- River experience (Elev. 650-781 m)
- Vegetation: Mix deciduous Forest, Shrub/Bamboo
- Best for wildlife spotting & birdwatching
- Easy & Family Friendly
- Almost All Year Long
- 1 service provider villages
- 14 beneficiary villages



ECOTOURISM SERVICE PROVIDER CONTRACTS



Wildlife spotters/guides



Boatmen



Porters



Cooks



Handicraft group & Washing group

Only 1 person per household

Priority for service providers from poor or disadvantaged households

Must have “clean” record regarding the wildlife crime of min. 2 years

40% are women

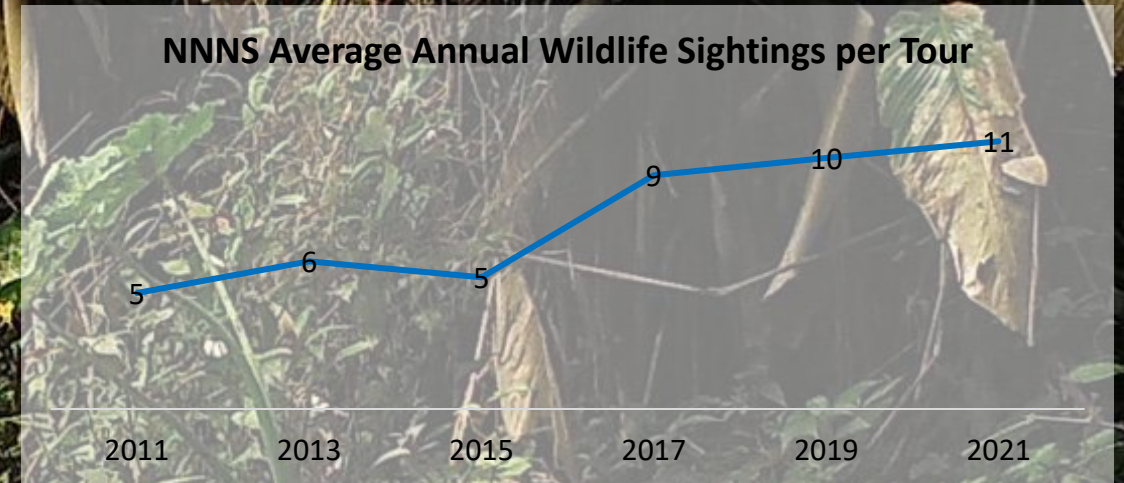
Most men are former hunters.

WILDLIFE & KEY LESSONS LEARNED





WILDLIFE





WILDLIFE



Trek camera trap.
Dhole (EN) chasing red muntjac (LC)



© NEPLNP/WCS

25°C

Nam Et-Phou Louey National Park

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WILDLIFE



Trek camera trap.
Clouded Leopard (VU)



© NEPLNP/WCS

55 F

Nam Et-Phou Louey National Park

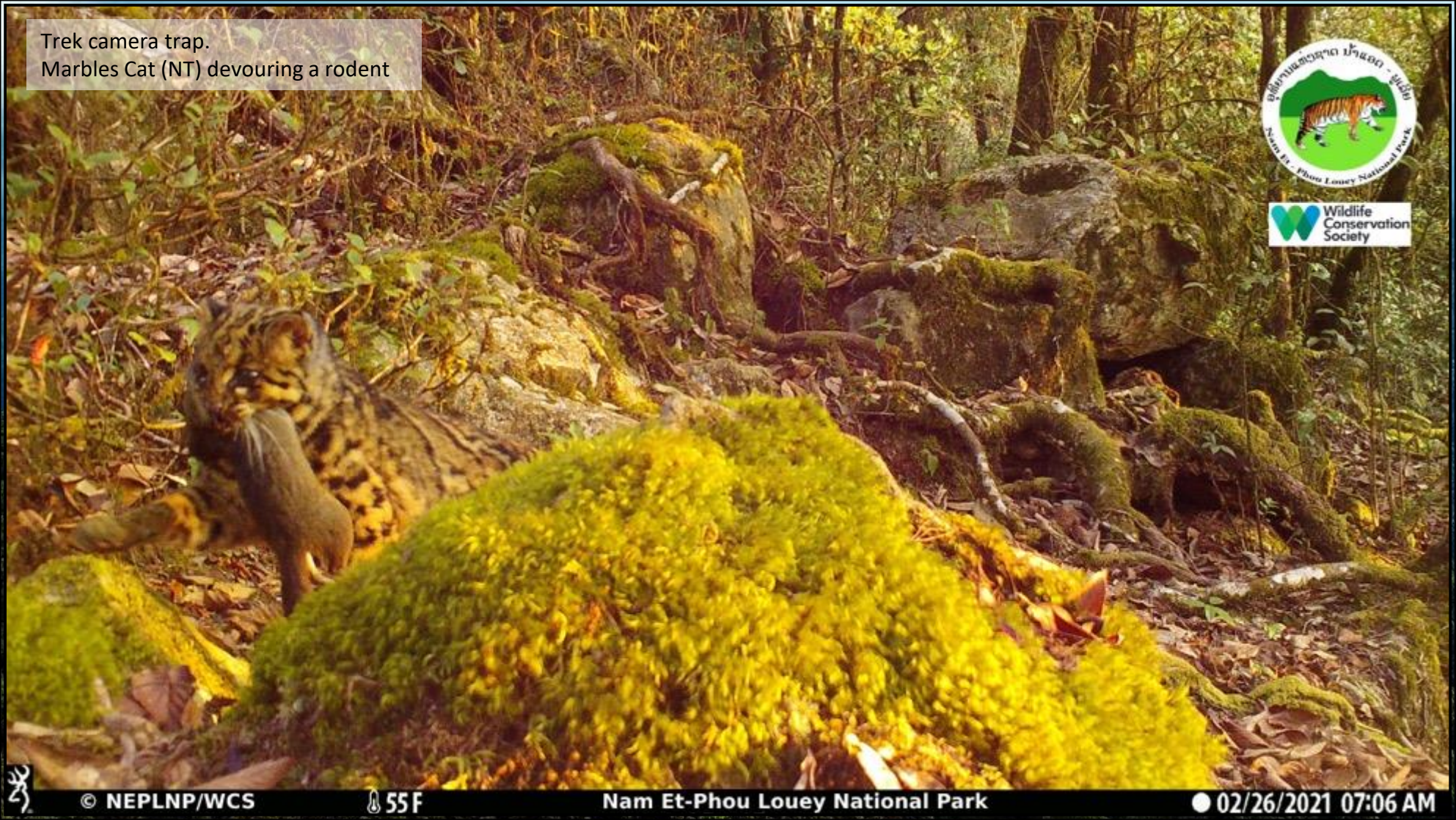
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WILDLIFE



Trek camera trap.
Marbles Cat (NT) devouring a rodent





KEY LESSONS LEARNED



- **CLOSE COLLABORATION** with local communities and government actors throughout the development and management of the ecotourism program is essential
- **TRANSPARENCY AND EQUITY** of the ecotourism service group selection and funds distribution is key to maintaining trust
- **THE LINK BETWEEN CONSERVATION and TOURISM INCOME MUST BE CLEAR AND DIRECT** – simply improving community income may not lead to improved conservation efforts.
- **IMPACT MONITORING and LAW ENFORCEMENT IS ESSENTIAL** for positive conservation outcomes
- Ecotourism Benefit Fund can provide **A WAY TO MEANINGFULLY and POSITIVELY CONNECT** with local communities



www.NamEt.org

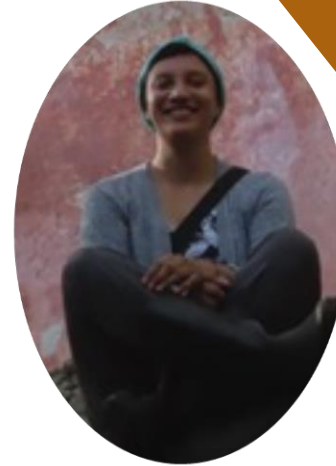


#NamEtPhouLouey

Mayra Castellanos

Tourism Professional

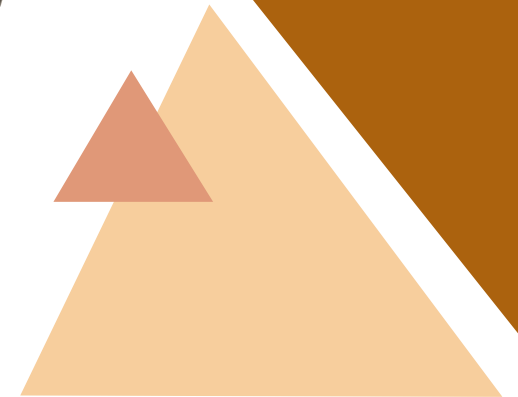
Heart of the Amazon Project, Cerro Azul, Colombia



William Alexander Rojas Melendez

Leader

Fantasias Community Association, Cerro Azul Puerta de Chiribiquete, Colombia

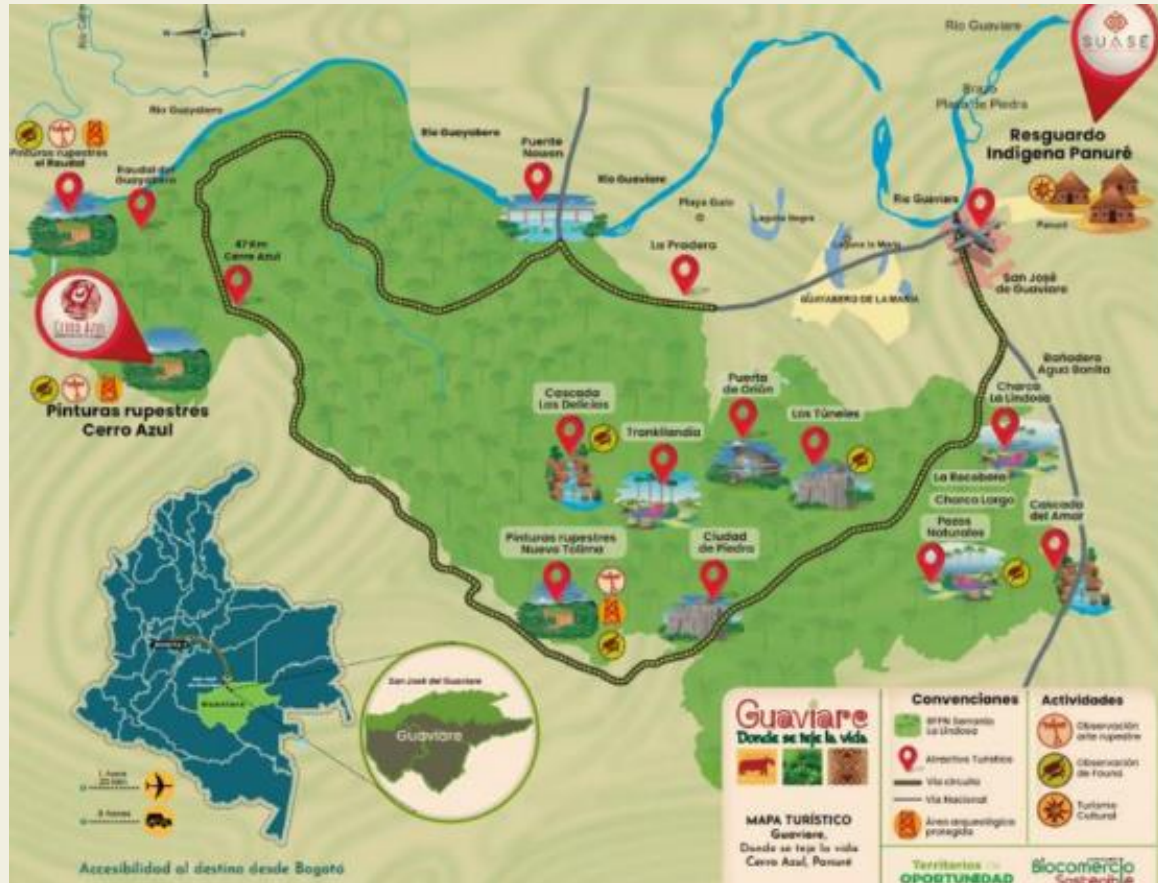




Community-Based Sustainable Tourism
San José del Guaviare, Colombia

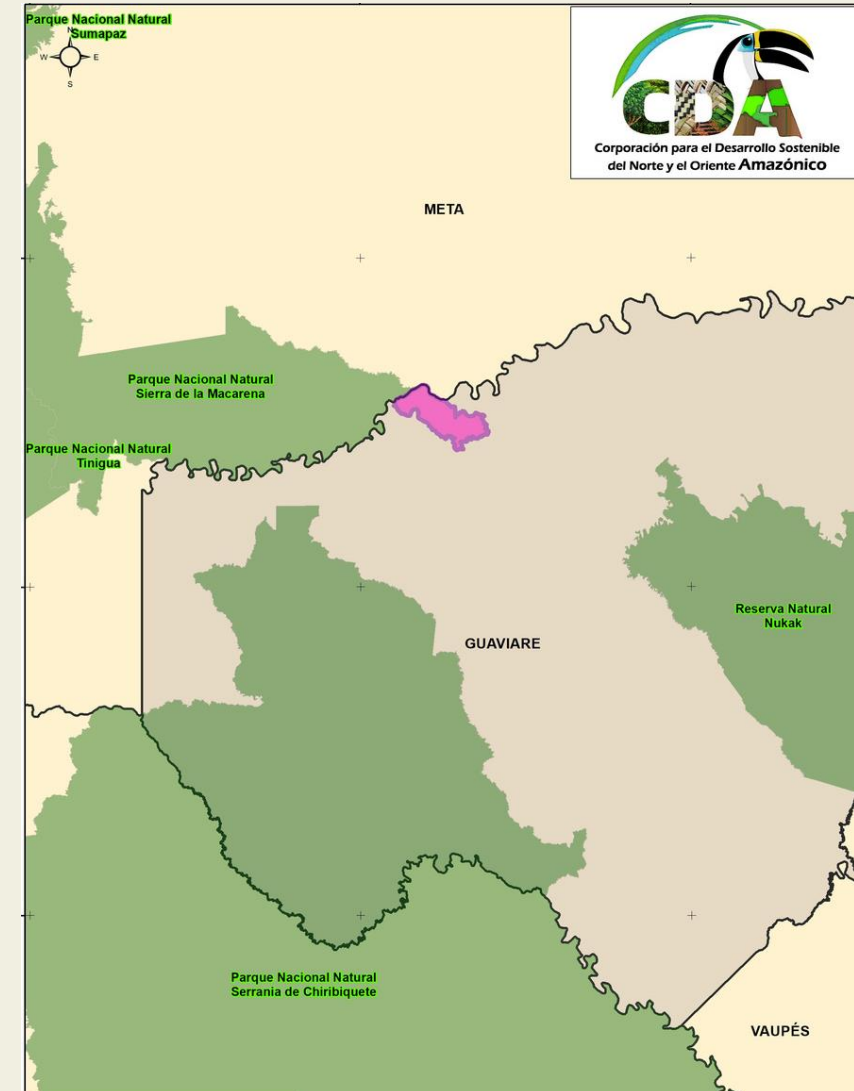
Welcome to the Gateway of the Colombian Amazon

Cerro Azul is located in the municipality of San José del Guaviare, capital of the department of Guaviare, inside the Serranía La Lindosa-Angosturas II National Protected Forest Reserve.



More than 4,141 people live there, about 1,160 families.

This mountain range is part of an important biological corridor and transition zone between the Andes, the Orinoco and the Colombian Amazon, in addition to its high content of scenic and cultural manifestations.



We conserve what we value, we value what we know!

Since 2000, the development of community-based nature tourism has been growing in the region, becoming a productive alternative and a conservation strategy, which gained greater relevance after the signing of the Peace Agreements between the National Government and the FARC EP in 2016.

The Cerro Azul Cave Paintings have established themselves as a unique attraction in the world and a scene of archaeological importance.

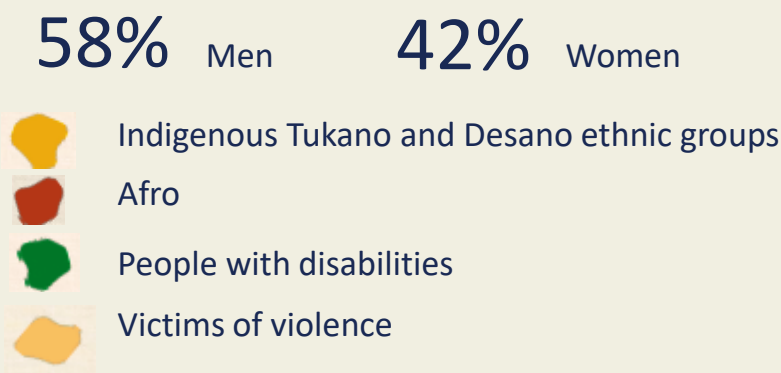


Community sense of belonging and leadership

In the year 2008, the community association Fantasías de Cerro Azul Puerta de Chiribiquete was born as an alternative to replace illicit crops.

Thanks to the impulse of governmental entities and the support of international cooperation today:

24 families are guardians of the natural and cultural heritage of the territory.



Fair distribution of benefits

Generation of jobs and income for local communities and cooperation in the tourism value chain of the territory.



Generation of jobs and income for local communities



RESERVAS

Para cumplir con la capacidad de carga establecida (120 personas por día), las condiciones del escenario y los protocolos de bioseguridad, se inicia el proceso de reservas.

- El ingreso al atractivo será entre 6am y 2pm, por grupo, y cada 30 minutos.
- Por falta de conectividad en la zona el horario de confirmación de las reservas será de 6:00 p.m. a 8:00 p.m., por favor hacerlo a través del formato establecido (Anexo A) mediante un mensaje vía WhatsApp, únicamente a través del coordinador operativo.
- Por favor realice la reserva con **mínimo dos días de anticipación**, esto garantiza la correcta prestación del servicio.

REGISTRO

Conforme a la ordenación del turismo y el mejoramiento continuo en la prestación del servicio, se está adecuando el espacio de recibimiento de visitantes, contiguo la caseta comunal, allí se realizará el proceso de registro.

- Para la visita a Cerro Azul, diligencie previo a la llegada, el "**Formato de Registro**" de sus visitantes (anexo B), en su totalidad y entréguelo **impreso**, este proceso agiliza el ingreso.
- En el registro se le hará entrega de las manillas que garantizan el ingreso al atractivo y la **cobertura asistencial médica** (anexo C) dentro del área.
- Realice el pago total del **pasadía** en el momento del registro.
- Niños menores de 8 años cancelan \$5.000.





EXPERIENCIA

- El recorrido inicia desde el caserío de Cerro Azul, el Interprete Local lo estará esperando allí.
- Por cada **grupo de 8 visitantes** se asignará un Interprete Local.
- El valor del **pasadía** incluye Ingreso+ seguro+ guía+ alimentación (anexo D).
- El servicio de alimentación y guía se opera de manera rotativa.
- Los recorridos dentro de Cerro Pinturas se hacen en forma de circuito, iniciando por el Panel Principal.
- Se prohíbe el ingreso de mascotas.

Visitor flow



Cooperation and solidarity with the tourism value chain stakeholders

Through the tourist operation protocol:

- National, departmental and local entities
- Environmental authorities
- Research and education institutions
- Tourism operators and service providers
- Business organizations
- Other local and national tourism associations
- International cooperation

Collective efforts in search of tourism sustainability



Recycling of over 8,000 PET bottles

Collection of 15kg of used batteries

Cerro Azul's little birds



through an alliance with the Association of Recycling Operators - ASORED

of a quarter together with the company Tronex

changed the "rubber slings" for colored pencils, cameras and binoculars to protect the birds



Capacity building and experience sharing for community governance

A man with dark hair, wearing a blue and black patterned polo shirt, is speaking. Behind him is a large, semi-circular map of the Amazon region, showing various countries and geographical features. The background is a lush green forest.

Turismo Comunitario: Intercambio Amazónico

Colombia participa en este intercambio que capacita a actores del Turismo Sostenible de Base Comunitaria para mejorar sus conocimientos y participar en una red de intercambio de experiencias además con Brasil y Perú

William Alexander Rojas Meléndez
Guía de turismo

Logos of various organizations and governments are visible at the bottom of the slide.

Lessons learned



- It is necessary to work day by day in the commitment of the local population in the tourism initiative.

A common basis of understanding about tourism

- contributes to social cohesion and the fair distribution of benefits.

- Formalization and training is crucial as it allows access to financing and other support mechanisms.
- The articulation of the actors that are part of the tourism value chain is essential for these models to be successful.
- The community approach is fundamental, as it allows for the sustainability of the process based on collective construction.



Photographs: Iván Rocha

Thank you

@cerroazulpuertadelchiribiquete
San José del Guaviare, Colombia

Adam Thalhath

Sustainability Manager & Community Outreach Manager

Six Senses Laamu, Maldives



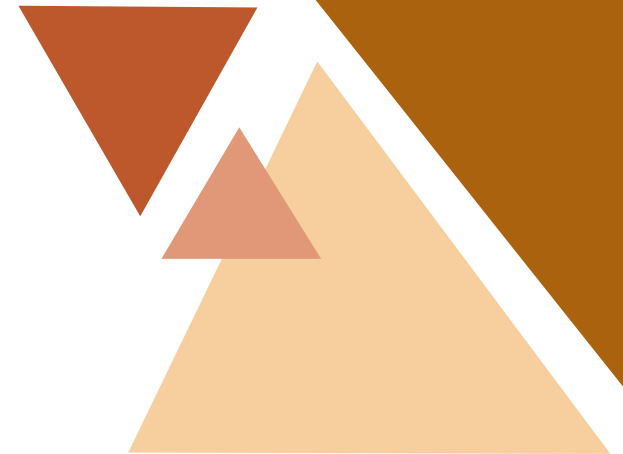
Shaha Hashim

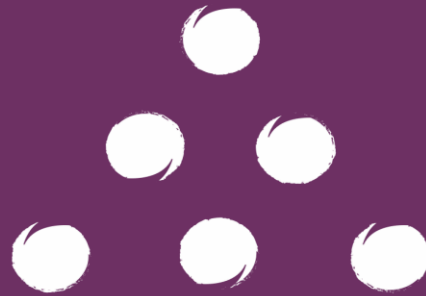
Chairperson

Maldives Resilient Reefs

Maldives Programme Manager

Blue Marine Foundation





SIX SENSES

STRENGTHENING SHARING OF BENEFITS FROM TOURISM WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Six Senses Laamu



We Create Places that RECONNECT PEOPLE

The Six Senses brand was born from the belief that to live is to connect. Experiencing true connection means detaching from life's distractions so that we can awaken our senses and open our hearts and minds to the truth of our feelings, each other, nature and the power of now.

*To help people reconnect
with themselves, others
and the world around
them.*



SIX SENSES

Integrated VALUES

This is our *HOW*: how we deliver on our promise of our name and reawaken your senses through Emotional Hospitality, Crafted Experiences, Pioneering Wellness, Local Sensitivity & Global Sensibility, Responsible & Caring, and Fun & Quirky manner.



Responsible & Caring

Caring for hosts and local communities.
Committed to preserving the environment and
sustainable operations.



Our Community

Six Senses Laamu engages the talent of local Maldivians, many of who are from the vicinity of the resort. Additionally, fresh produce such as local fish, fruit and vegetables, and services are from the surrounding area, thereby benefiting the local economy and communities.



57% Maldivian hosts

79% Laamu Atoll hosts



19% Expenditure for Laamu Atoll

Sustainability Fund

Our sustainability fund comprises 0.5 percent of revenues, 100 percent soft toy sales and donations, and 50 percent of house-bottled water sales. It is available to fund projects that benefit local communities and ecosystems where by any resident of Laamu can apply for funding for a project which aids in sustainable development and/or marine conservation.



69% Invested in Local project in 2021



18,573 residents access to clean water



RESPONSIBLE & CARING

Ekus Eky (*Together*)

Ekus Eky, meaning 'together' in the local language of Dhivehi, is an initiative that began, in 2016, with local stakeholders to make the community inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Each meeting brings together Island Councils, Women's Development Committees, schools, police stations, and active local NGOs.



45 stakeholders



18,573 residents are represented

Laamafaru Festival

Laamfaru Festival is an annual event held in Laamu Atoll, Maldives, since 2016, to raise awareness about the environment and cultural heritage conservation. It is a community driven festival where young and old come together to celebrate the marine ecosystems of Laamu Atoll.



11 Local islands



3,597 Local students





**BLUE MARINE
FOUNDATION**



**MALDIVES
Resilient
Reefs**

**Restoring coral reefs in the Maldives as climate resilient
ecosystems for the benefit of people, nature and the
economies that depend on them**

6 years of partnership



SIX SENSES



These areas cover 2,678 hectares of Laamu Atoll's most critical habitats



6 new Protected Areas on Laamu Atoll



Community
support and
buy-in is
essential for
the success of
Marine
Protected
Areas



30 Laamaseelu Farudhun trained



07 Fisheries Officers trained



321 resource-use interviews conducted

Supporting
fisheries co-
management to
maximise
benefits for
fishermen
while ensuring
the
sustainability
of fisheries



14 fishermen signed up to the 'Laamaseelu Masveriyaa' Code of Conduct



458 Fish landing recorded



32 fishers participated in Laamu Fisheries Forum
2021



SIX SENSES



SUPPORTED BY



LED BY



Thank You

**Strengthening Sharing of Benefits from
Tourism with Local Communities**

July 27, 2022

WITH ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM

PROGREEN PROBLUE



WITH SUPPORT TO THIS VIRTUAL EVENT FROM



<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program>