





Zanzibar, Tanzania

1.1 million people

3600 marine km²

Many rare, endangered species of corals, fish, seagrass, mangroves, and other flora and fauna

World Heritage Site

Low-income country,

Poverty: 50% below poverty line



Zanzibar and Pemba



Why Ocean Accounts?

Economic growth depends on a healthy marine ecosystem, but—

Marine ecosystem is deteriorating due human & natural causes:

- Uncontrolled tourism development, rapid population growth
- Overfishing & destructive fishing practices, Overharvesting of mangroves
- Dumping untreated wastewater
- Coral bleaching events

Ocean accounts help understand

- What are the economic (dis)incentives for sustainable use?
- How can blue natural capital improve the lives of poor households
- How to reduce conflicts among users of marine natural capital, particularly beach access: Tourism v. Fishing v. Seaweed farming





Ocean Accounts 1. The macroeconomic view (thousand US\$)

		Share of GDP	Foreign exchange earnings	Employment of Zanzibaris	Share of investment	
1. P	rovisioning services					
	Seaweed farming	0.4%	2,397	16,422		
	Fishing*	6.2%		37,203	1%	
	Mangrove harvesting	<0.1%		unknown		
2. Recreation & tourism services		23.6%	184,929	9,351 +	76%	
Total value		30.2%	187,326	62,976 +	77%	
3. Other ecosystem services, non-market:						
	Education & research Wastewater assimilation, Shore protection	Value unknown but likely to be significant				





But to identify sustainable development paths, more information is needed:

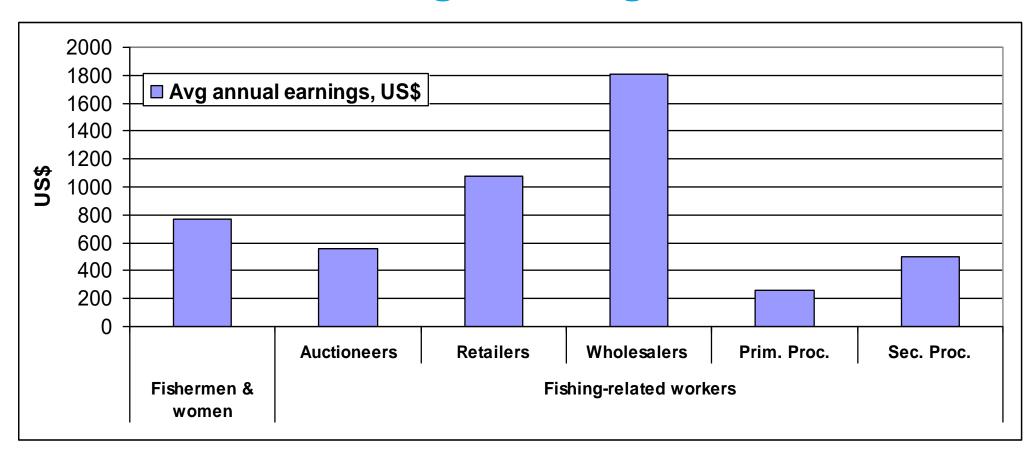
Defining classifications for Ocean Accounts, no assessment of ecosystem health

- 1. Major economic activities/use of ocean including value-chain activities:
 - · Fishing, aquaculture, and processing activities
 - Tourism and related activities, disaggregated into 5 markets identified by hotel type: All-inclusive, Large-scale upmarket, Small-scale, up-market, Mid-range, Budget
 - NO DATA for water quality, coastal stabilization
- 2. Value-added components disaggregated for 5 key stakeholders, important for social & cultural aspects not included
 - Local beneficiaries, rural
 - · Local beneficiaries, urban
 - Government
 - Mainland
 - Foreign
- 3. Spatial classification and units for coastline, in addition to administrative units
 - Sandy beach, Rocky shore, Mangroves, Urban, Estuaries
 - Access of the public: No access, Partially blocked, Full access
 - Confidentiality issues for economic accounts





Income & employment in the fishing value-chain average earnings







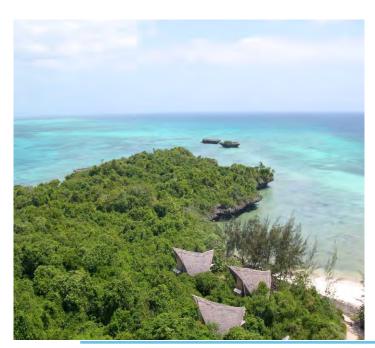
Who benefits from fishing & related activities? (net income in thousand US\$)

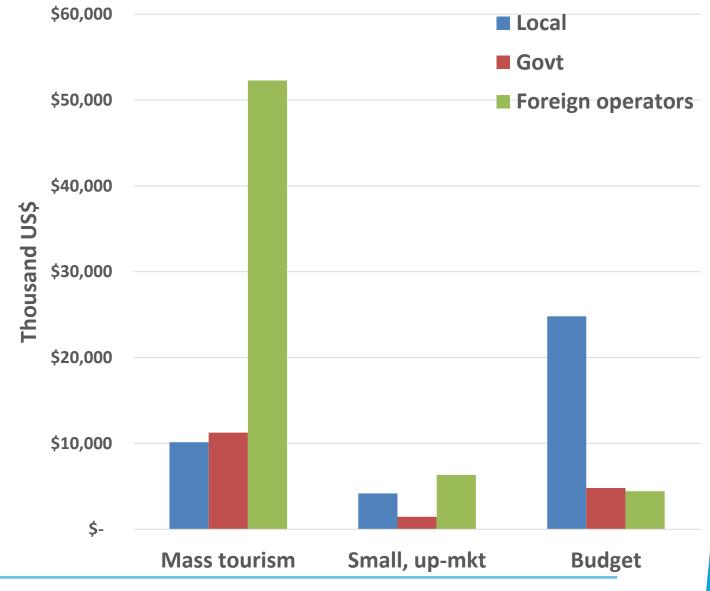
Beneficiaries	Fishing	Processing & marketing	Total
Local stakeholders			
1. Zanzibari villagers	26,223	1,883	28,106
2. Urban Zanzibaris in urban activities	-	1,073	1,073
Non-Local Stakeholders			
3. Urban Zanzibaris in rural coastal activities	-	-	-
4. Zanzibari government	-	-	-
5. Non-Zanzibaris	-	-	
Total income	26,223	2,956	29,179





Distribution of net income by type of tourism





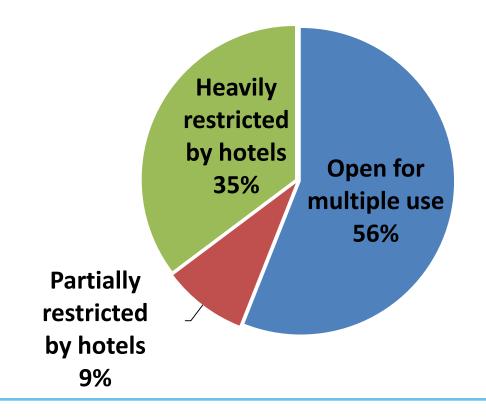




Contested Terrain: Access to sandy shoreline for multiple use: tourism, fishing, seaweed farmers

Length of sandy beach: 109 km, 26% of total coastline

Share of sandy shoreline by degree of access for multiple users







Lessons for ocean accounts

Many policy lessons, but not all taken up, for example

- Aquaculture expanding, Local Marine Mgmt Areas more effective than MPAs
- Tourism expanding but not focused on type that benefits local communities

Critical data missing, for example

• Wastewater and pollution, solid waste management

But more spatial info available now to improve ocean accounts

• link activities to health of coral reefs, fisheries, broader ocean health

Ocean accounts don't need to include everything, but can link to other information!

Link to social and cultural impacts to complement ocean accounts





Thank you!



