

Ecotourism financing nature conservation



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INDONESIA
FOR COMMUNITIES...FOR CONSERVATION

Ecotourism financing for nature conservation

– should occur in locations ‘protected’ by public authorities as well as ‘unprotected’

As private sector operators, both businesses contribute to the conservation & management of the natural resources.

➤ Australia:

BINNABURRALODGE



- Visitor services & facilities (visitor information on good conduct with the Park, educational programs, car parks, toilets, water etc), National Park track management

➤ Indonesia:

- Training of national park staff – visitor management, forest fire management practices, animal husbandry, flora & fauna conservation initiatives etc
- Visitor access, education & awareness

Potential revenue sources for protected area agencies.

Examples:

User fees for visitors & ecotourism sector:

1. Entry to the protected area and/or specific sites within the area
2. Individual (not via a commercial operator) activities e.g. Camping, Hiking, Swimming, Rock-climbing, Hang-gliding etc
3. Rental of equipment (e.g. canoes, kayaks, backpacks, GPS devices
Licence or permit to undertake specific activities (e.g. adventure activity, fishing, horse-riding, trekking, forest canopy gondala etc)
4. License or permit to operate various forms of commercial activity (e.g. food & beverage outlets, souvenirs, tours, attractions, accommodation, activities, grazing, owner transmission lines or other utilities – gas pipelines etc)
5. Direct sales for the options in #5 – by the agencies

Potential revenue sources for protected area agencies:

More examples

- 1. Water rights – protected areas should be a source of unpolluted water (not always the case)**
- 2. Fixed assets – e.g. residences (coast guard or lighthouse accommodation, overnight facilities for trekking, camp sites etc)**
- 3. Natural heritage generic resources – sales of certain tree species (e.g. pine forest)**
- 4. Pollution charges and fines - e.g. to recover full cost of cleaning up pollution, for violations on local Laws/Orders/Regulations governing conduct within the protected area rules**
- 5. License or permit to other public sector agencies to operate various essential services - power transmission lines, gas pipelines, emergency services facilities (e.g. fire & rescue, police, military, educational institutions etc)**

The challenges are universal

- 1. Public sector natural area management agencies throughout the world are under stress to find the financial resources needed to manage protected areas.**
- 2. Can be in an 'advanced economy' (Australia) or an 'emerging/transitioning economy' (Indonesia, Myanmar etc)**
- 3. Is there ever 'enough' money ?**
- 4. Usually its a case of 'best use' of scarce financial & human capacity.**
- 5. It's a challenge for the private sector to provide public services**
- 6. How can you 'sell' biodiversity conservation? (Cant allocate individual property rights)**

End.

