

Table 1: Day 3 Notes – Creative financing and enabling mechanism

1. What funding mechanisms would enable sustainable tourism, specifically whale watching in the B2B region? Preferably based on 3 case studies.

What is sustainable tourism? Define?

In the case of whale watching – activity that does not diminish the resource you're watching

- no harassment
- no change in behavior results
- do not transform the beauty of the resource
- the community must be involved

Need to learn how to do marketing better to obtain the largest benefits for the community

Connect with institutions that already know how to do marketing

- such as triple A – AAA
- Visa card targeted to MPAs

Case Studies:

- In Mexico you must hire local boats for whale watching in the lagoons
- Laguna San Ignacio:
 - geographic scope limited
 - number of boats limited (by number of permits, and how many of those may be on the water at one time;
 - permits issued to members of the community, therefore ownerships of the resource/activity);
 - specialized laws based on the nature of the place (unlike US standardized national laws). In Mexico the whale controls the interaction

- Local people have formed own company
- San Juan Islands (US and Canada)
 - 200 boats following 80 whales – not a good case study
 - set of best practices being negotiated
 - Problems with private boats
 - Whale Museum has two zodiacs, provide information about what violations are (Sound Watch boat) – intended to change peoples’ behavior
 - Rules posted at all fueling stations
 - Exploring whether state or local laws could apply – defeated by Federal preemption
- Cape Cod Bay – Humpbacks
 - Support by Provincetown – realize its importance

- Center for Coastal Studies – boats provide donated funds and percentage of sales
- Provides support for information and research

2. How can fisheries become financially sustainable in the B2B region? Are there any successful examples?

Question should be from a NAMPAN perspective: How can fisheries be ecologically and financially sustainable?

In practice it's too late.

However, there are some examples of where they can be achieved?

Honduras – artesianal scale, small scale – these are the most successful and even they have problems. However, small scale gear generally targeted to the fish desired. Large scale industrial fishing generally is damaging, destructive gear.

Establish no take areas in 30-50% of fishing grounds.

Could Help:

Community based (but not in British Columbia for shellfish)

Limited access

High value

- Lobster fisheries of Baja California – only cooperatives have authority to fish
- Sablefish (black cod) fishery in British Columbia – IVQs, quota, high value to Japan, have to do and pay for stock assessment
- Scallop Fishery – Lion's Hand scallop – six year positive history now after collapse
- Shellfish fishery in B.C.

Alaskan certified fisheries: examples of many, but some, like halibut not necessary working

“Safe” aquaculture – Ketchemak Bay, AK –
shellfish that cannot reproduce because its
too cold

3. What are the best options and combinations by which to capture financial? Benefits offered by MPAs *for their sustainable management*? Please consider options beyond donations and voluntarism.

1. Use value - License fees, restrictions

2. Society Wants it: government should pay on behalf of society

3. Private donations – special interests

Approaches:

- What's the right approach for individual sites? Scale and other considerations
- “Adopt an Animal” – find a way for people to get involved, develop a sense of personal ownership
- Move entirely to private management of MPAs. Public ownership doesn't work – example of user fees by national

marine sanctuaries not working– people don't want to pay (at least in US, we heard about different experience in Mexico)

- Example of NGOs in Belize doing management
- Privatization – Exxon-Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (theme parks)
- Issue – is government abdicating its responsibility
- Example of small provincial parks in British Columbia – make it a community park – give them the responsibility
- Site-focused foundations – such as Yosemite Foundation
- National-level foundations – for other purposes.