

Incentives for Marine Conservation: Options for Small Island Developing States

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ONLINE APPENDIX

Table A1. Summary of Case Studies in SIDS

Site	Year	Purpose	Incentive	One-time benefits				Ongoing benefits				Benefits withheld if violations?
				Cash		In-kind		Cash		In-Kind		
				I	G	I	G	I	G	I	G	
Buyouts												
Phoenix Islands Protected Area fisheries license revenue offset	Pending	Eliminate pressure from commercial fishing by foreign fleets	Government is compensated for lost revenue from eliminating fishing from the area.									
St. Croix gill and trammel net buyout	2008	Remove gill and trammel net gear to reduce impacts on benthic habitat, in particular corals	The most profitable gill and trammel net fishers received funds to partially offset losses from the ban on the gear.	X								N
Conservation agreements												
Helen Reef	2011	Establish MPA with sustainable management and enforcement provisions	Endowed fund to cover management costs and support a community development fund						X			Y
Maya Mountain Marine Corridor scholarships	2003	Reduce unsustainable fishing practices around Port Honduras Marine Reserve	Provide fishing households with economic support for children's education to encourage fishers to forego the use of gill nets and other unsustainable management practices			X				X		Y (though no reports of this occurring)
Navini Island Resort lease	1988	Protect coral reefs from fishing through a no-take zone	Agreement to provide lease payments to landowner clan and community development benefits to village in exchange for respecting no-take zone						X		X	Y
Olive health clinic	2003	Protect marine resources	Clinic built to compensate community for implementing no-take areas. No ongoing economic benefits contingent on adherence to the MPA rules.				X					N (though there have been threats of restricting access to violators)
Rendova incentive payments	2002	Reduce poaching of leatherbacks or their eggs	Individual finders and the community development fund receive cash payments for allowing hatchlings to hatch from eggs					X	X			Y

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				Cash		In-kind		Cash		In-Kind						
				I	G	I	G	I	G	I	G					
Tetepare scholarships	2005	Protect forest and reef habitat through a no-take zone and other regulations	Scholarships to provide incentives for Tetepare descendents			X									N	
Alternative livelihoods																
Baraulu sewing	1999	Reduce the harvest of shellfish	Compensate women for the closures through income from a sewing project. (Type #3)				X									N
Kubulau dive tag fees	2005	Protect the reef system from extractive use	Provide a portion of dive-tag fees to communities for development and tertiary scholarships. The logic is that better protection (and less poaching) means more tourists will visit, and thus there will be more revenue to share. (Type #2)							X						N
Pohnpei sponge and coral farming	2001	Sustainably improve the living condition of the most impoverished coastal communities in Micronesia through sustainable small-scale mariculture ventures, decrease the stress on traditional resources	Provide training, materials, and assistance to individuals for sponge and coral farming. The income from farming is expected to increase acceptance of the MPAs. (Type #3)								X					N
Port Honduras Marine Reserve alternative livelihood training (ALT)	2003	Reduce fishing effort in the area	Provide training within the community for alternatives through which fishermen can earn income (primarily ecotourism). (Type #2)									X				N
St. Croix East End Marine Park interpretive ranger and commercial captain training	2006	Eliminate fishing in the STXEEMP	Provide suitable alternative livelihoods (park rangers and boat captains) for fishermen displaced by the creation of the East End Marine Park. (Type #2 and 3)			X										N
Waitabu Marine Park	2000	Preserve coral reefs to sustain village-based ecotourism	Provide cash income for community members through small-scale tourism. (Type #2)				X									

I: Individual. G: Group