

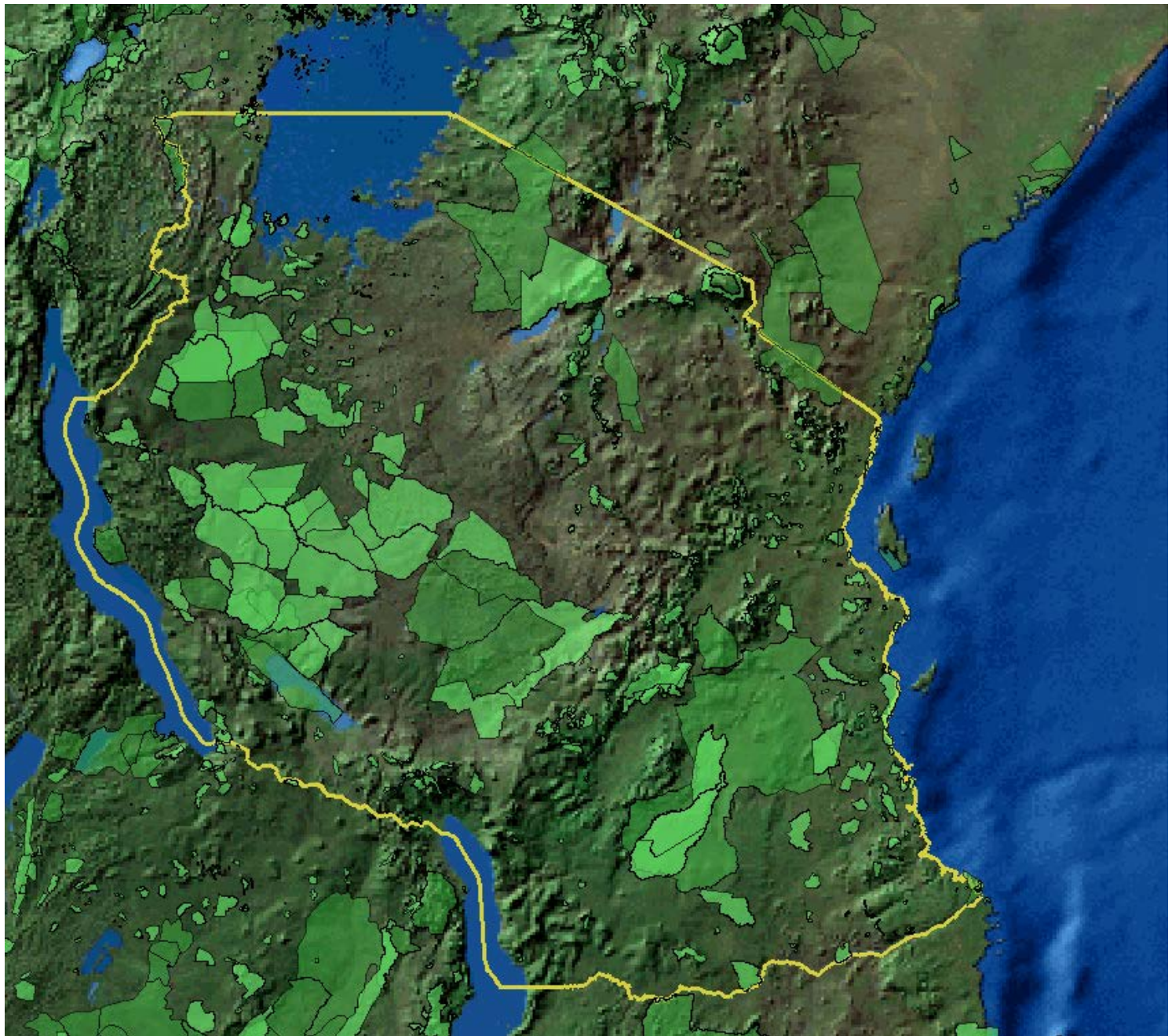
Conservation as land grabbing in Tanzania

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Outline

- Wildlife conservation
- Forest conservation
 - CBFM in Tz as a model for REDD
 - Carbon plantations
- Marine conservation

Wildlife conservation



- Wildlife tourism increasingly important, 15 % annual growth in tourism during last few years
- 770 000 tourists in 2008 worth USD 1,3 Billion, 33 % of GDP, safari tourism and trophy hunting
- Policy change from 1998 to 2007 towards more state and less community
- Income from photo safaris has been moved from village to central control
- Income from trophy hunting first promised under local control, but still kept under government control
- WMAs: conservation introduced on village land

Forest conservation



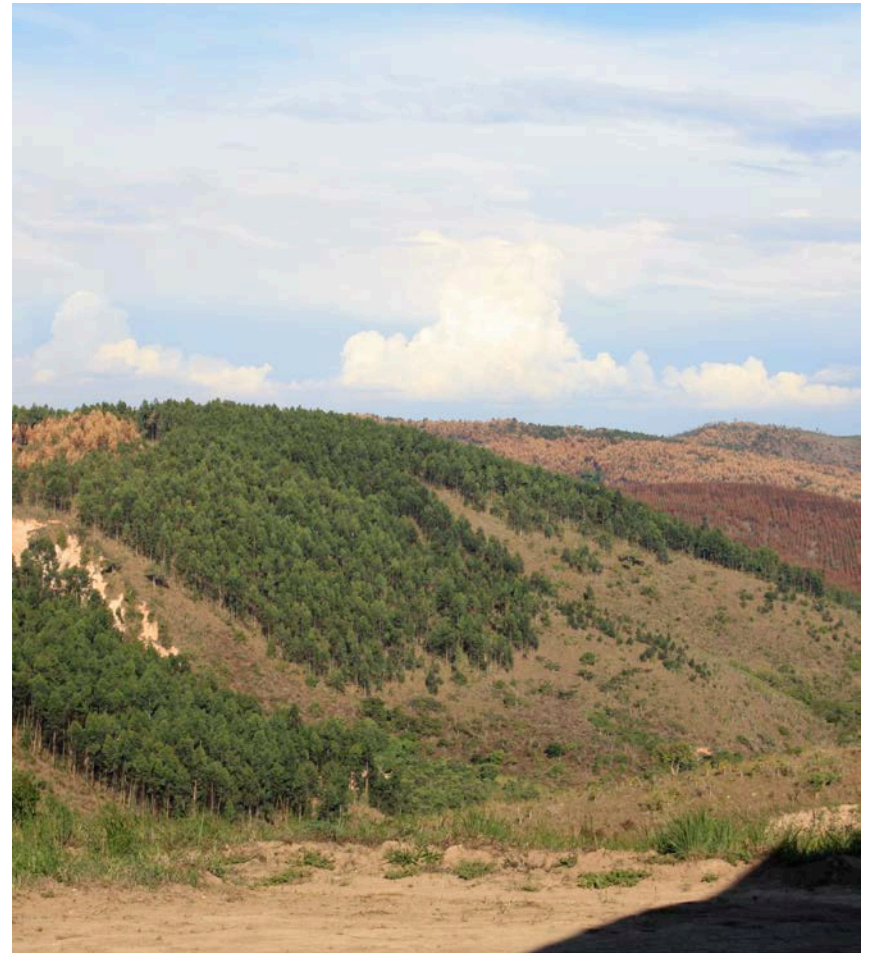
- Tz considered to be a leader in CBFM (1440 villages, 2.2 mill ha)
- Tz CBFM - a model for REDD implementation

Challenges in CBFM (Suledo case)

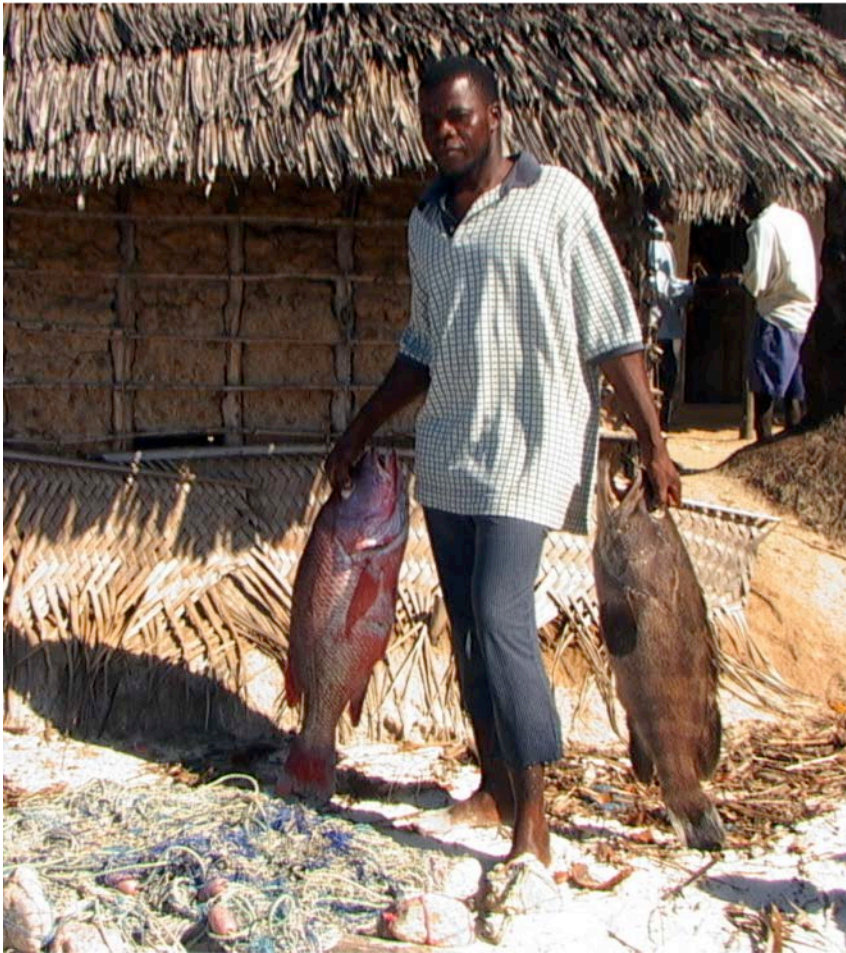
- Suledo: 167,400 ha, 10 villages
- 15 years of successful conservation
- UNDP Equator Prize in 2002
- Potential annual revenue from timber of more than 200,000 USD
- Promised harvesting but foot-dragging from central gvt and resistance from local gvt
- Some harvesting started in 2010, but gvt still keeps control over charcoal
- Influence of REDD?

Carbon plantations (case of Green Resources Ltd)

- Started mid 1990s, more than 100,000 ha
- Sell credits on voluntary market, Nor. Industry
- Land from 6 villages, leased for 99 years
- GR has promised 10% of carbon revenues to the villages, but not honored (no binding contract)
- Workers paid below minimum wage
- Little support to community projects



Marine conservation (case of Mafia Island Marine Park)



- Statements about community-based conservation and co-management are largely rhetorical
- Villages are branded as being uncooperative and troublesome
- Villagers feel they are losing land and access rights to tourism enterprises
- Few locals get jobs in tourism hotels, except the most menial
- Continued loss of access to fishing grounds and beaches, increased restrictions on fishing gear
- More violent repressive practice in the name of conservation during recent years

Conclusions

- Wildlife & marine conservation: recentralisation, commodification
- CBFM in Tz – a model? But also resistance from central and local government – implications for REDD?
- Carbon forestry: loss of village land, some jobs, but generally little compensation (no commitments)
- Commonalities: primitive accumulation (through biodiversity conservation, safari tourism and climate change mitigation)