Show thumbnails in outline

3.1. Recreation and tourism

Table 1

3.1.1. Surveys of tourists and tourism industries

3.1.2. Tourism contribution to GDP and distribution of income

Table 2

3.1.3. Multiplier effects from tourism

3.2. Fishing and related activities

Table 3

Table 4

3.2.1. Distribution of income, employment and resource rent

Table 5

3.3. Seaweed farming

Table 6

3.3.1. Distribution of income, employment and resource rent

Table 7

3.4. Mangrove harvesting

Table 8

3.5. Other ecosystem services

3.5.1. Control of beach erosion

3.5.2. Waste water assimilation

3.5.3. Education and research about the marine environment

Conclusions and policy implications

4.1. Marine ecosystem services

and the macroeconomy of Zanzibar

Table 9

 4.2. Current responses to the degradation of marine ecosystem

## Economic value of marine ecosystem services in Zanzibar: Implications for marine conservation and sustainable development

Glenn-Marie Langea, 📥 . 🖾 . 🖾 Narriman Jiddawib, 🖾

- a Policy and Economics, Environment Department, The World Bank, 1818 H St, NW, Washington, DC, USA
- <sup>b</sup> Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar Es Salaam, P.O. Box 668, Zanzibar, Tanzania

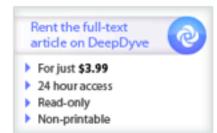
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2009.08.005, How to Cite or Link Using DOI

Permissions & Reprints

View full text



Purchase \$31.50



## Abstract

Marine ecosystem services are seriously undervalued, resulting in under-investment in conservation and lost opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction. Economic valuation provides a powerful tool for sustainable development by showing how dependent the economy is on an ecosystem and what would be lost if the ecosystem is not protected. This paper estimates the value of marine ecosystem services in Zanzibar, links the values to the national income accounts, and quantifies how the benefits from each ecosystem service are distributed among five different stakeholder groups. Marine ecosystem services contribute 30% of GDP, yet the ecosystem is seriously degraded due to both human and natural causes. The paper explores the reasons for this, focusing on the distribution of benefits and the (dis)incentives this creates for conservation, especially among local communities that steward the marine ecosystem.