

Sustainable Tourism and Management for Coral Reefs: Preserving Diversity and Plurality in a Time of Climate Change

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ABSTRACT

Coral reefs throughout the world are under severe challenges from a variety of anthropogenic and environmental factors. In a period of climate change, where mobility and tourism are under threat, it is useful to demonstrate the value of eco- and research-tourism to individuals and to cultures, and how diversity and pluralism in sustainable environments may be preserved. Here we identify the ways in which organisations use research tourism to benefit ecosystem diversity and conservation, show how an Earthwatch project has produced scientific information on the fringing reefs of North Jamaica, and how a capacity-building programme in Belize developed specific action plans for ecotourism. We discuss how implementation of those plans can help research tourism and preserve ecosystem diversity in times of climate change.

Keywords: Fisheries Policy, Belize, Global Warming, Jamaica, Ecosystems

1. Introduction

1.1 Coral Reefs

Coral reefs throughout the world are under severe challenges from a variety of anthropogenic and environmental factors including overfishing, destructive fishing practices, coral bleaching, ocean acidification, sea-level rise, algal blooms, agricultural run-off, coastal and resort development, marine pollution, increasing coral diseases, invasive species, and hurricane/cyclone damage [1,2]. Most reefs are thought of as open non-equilibrium systems, [3] with diversity maintained by disturbance and recruitment, as well as by predation, competition and evolutionary history [4]. Interspecific competition [5,6] is pervasive among coral communities, and is important in maintaining their viability [7,8]. Heterospecific competition of corals with algae reduces coral growth and survivorship [9,10]. In corals, spatial arrangement, orientation and aggregation may be a key mechanism contributing to species coexistence on coral reefs [11,12]. Maintaining coral reef populations in the face of large scale degradation and phase-shifts on reefs depends critically on recruitment [13,14], maintenance of grazing fish and urchin populations [15],

clade of symbiotic zooxanthellae [16] and management of human activities related to agricultural land use and coastal development [17]. It is the generation of scientific information and capacity-building with the help of eco- and research-tourism that we wish to address here, particularly as such non-governmental organisations come under threat in a period of climate change.

1.2 Climate Change and the End of Tourism?

Tourism is a vital economic driver for many countries; not least some of the poorest countries in the world. The literature on climate change and sustainable tourism is somewhat fragmented, largely consisting of individual case-studies [18-20], although all agree on the cross-border nature of tourism. Burns and Bibbings [21] in their paper on socio-cultural aspects of tourism, discuss the changes in demand that climate change brings to the tourism agenda. They take a series of research questions based around ethical consumption, sustainability, policies, actions and communication, and indicate that social beneficial behaviour for all concerned is the way forward; simply sticking to adaptation as the default response to climate change will hasten the 'end of tourism'.

1.3 Ecotourism and Research Tourism

The ‘compulsive’ appetite for increasing mobility [22,23] allied to a social desire for extraordinary ‘peak experiences’ [24] has led to the modern ‘ethical consumer’ for tourism services [22,25] derived from the ‘experiential’ and ‘existential’ tourist of the 1970s [26]. The model underlying sustainability tourism is complex with contradictory elements [27]—for example irrefutable evidence about the consequences of climate change yet a lack of information on how to respond at a community level. Several organisations have taken the concept of ecotourism further to research tourism, whereby the tourist gets to work on research projects under the supervision of recognised researchers. Two organisations that have developed research tourism are Operation Wallacea, based in the UK, and the Earthwatch Institute, based in the USA but with global coverage and offices in several countries.

Here we identify the ways in which both organisations use research tourism to benefit ecosystem diversity and conservation. We then show how an Earthwatch programme on coral reefs generated scientific information to inform management strategies in Jamaica. This is followed by a description of a capacity-building programme in Belize, which developed specific action plans for tourism. We discuss how implementation of those plans can help preserve coral reef ecosystems in times of climate change.

1.4 Operation Wallacea

Operation Wallacea (OpWall; <http://www.opwall.com>) is a series of biological and conservation management research programmes that operate in remote locations across the world. These expeditions are designed with specific sustainable conservation aims in mind—from identifying areas needing protection, through to implementing and assessing conservation management programmes. University academics, who are specialists in various aspects of biodiversity or social and economic studies are concentrated at the target study sites giving volunteers the opportunity of working on a range of research projects. The research has resulted in several publications in peer-reviewed journals (e.g., 14 papers published on coral reefs in the Wakatobi Marine National Park, Indonesia, from 2003–2009—details at: <http://www.opwall.com/Library/Indonesia/coral%20reefs.shtml>), the discovery of 30 vertebrate species new to science, 4 ‘extinct’ species being re-discovered and \$ 2 million levered from funding agencies to set up best practice management examples at the study sites.

A research and conservation strategy has been developed and is applied in 4 stages at each of the sites. This includes an initial assessment of the biological value of the site (stage 1). If the site is accepted into the OpWall programme then an ecosystem monitoring programme is established to determine the direction of change (stage 2).

If this reveals a continuing decline then a programme for monitoring socio-economic change in adjacent communities is established to determine how these communities interact with the study site (stage 3). Once these stage 2 and stage 3 data are obtained funding applications are submitted to establish a best practice example of conservation management and the success of these programmes are then monitored (stage 4). There is obviously some considerable overlap between these stages and stage 1 projects can still be running in addition to a stage 4 programme in order to add data to understanding the ecosystem requirements of target species or adding to the overall species lists for previously un-worked taxa.

Throughout these 4 stages of development, an additional objective of the programmes is to develop financial benefits to local communities from protecting the studied areas. Wherever possible the expeditions are organised in close co-operation with the local communities and substantial benefits accrue to those communities through providing accommodation, food, transport, manpower etc. In addition to the direct economic input from the expeditions though, emphasis is placed on the development of businesses that can provide alternative incomes to local communities (e.g., coral growing for the aquarists market in Kaledupa, Wildlife Conservation Product prices for cashews, chocolate and coffee in Indonesia and Honduras etc.) in the additional funding applications made.

1.5 Earthwatch Institute

Earthwatch (<http://www.earthwatch.org/>) is an international environmental charity which is committed to conserving the diversity and integrity of life on earth to meet the needs of current and future generations. They work with a wide range of partners, from individuals who work as conservation volunteers on research teams through to corporate partners (such as HSBC), governments and institutions. Earthwatch has a global reach, with offices in Oxford (UK), Boston (USA), Melbourne (Australia) and Tokyo (Japan). Earthwatch engages people worldwide in scientific field research and education to promote the understanding and action necessary for a sustainable environment. Research volunteers work with scientists and social scientists around the world to help gather data needed to address environmental and social issues. By directly supporting field research and educating and engaging thousands of people, Earthwatch has made a significant contribution to achieving a sustainable environment over the past 35 years. Apart from many papers in peer-reviewed journals, Earthwatch has had other successes in sustainable ecosystems. These include securing Ramsar status (see: http://www.ramsar.org/index_about_ramsar.htm) for Lake Elmenteita in Kenya and diverting shipping lanes to help dolphin conservation in the waters around Spain. In 2008, Earthwatch Australia won an Environment Award for supporting a research project on

Forest Marsupials (see: <http://www.earthwatch.org/about-us/results/>)

Both these organisations have well evidenced strategies and outputs regarding community and ecosystem sustainability. It is the long-term strategies of both organisations that underpin their successes in this area; they are in for the long haul, and can effect conservation in a different way to a standard 3 year research grant.

2. Methods

2.1 Jamaican Coral Reef Sites and Sampling

Studies were conducted using SCUBA at five sites [Rio Bueno (18° 28.805' N; 77° 27.625' W), Dancing Ladies (18° 28.369' N; 77° 24.802' W), M1 (18° 28.337' N; 77° 24.525' W), Dairy Bull (18° 28.083' N; 77° 23.302' W), and Pear Tree Bottom (18° 27.829' N; 77° 21.403' W)] over a seven year period (2002-2009) along the fringing reefs surrounding Discovery Bay, Jamaica. GPS coordinates were determined using a hand-held GPS receiver (Garmin Ltd.). For all sites, four haphazardly located transects, each 15 m long and separated by at least 5 m, were laid at between 5-8.5 m depth, to minimise variation in growth rates due to depth. Corals 2 m either side of the transect lines were photographed and surface areas measured with flexible tape as described previously using SCUBA [see 28]. To increase accuracy, surface areas rather than diameters of live non-branching corals were measured.

This work was conducted at Discovery Bay during March 26-April 19 in 2002, March 18-April 10 in 2003, July 23-August 21 in 2004, July 18-August 13 in 2005, April 11-18 in 2006, December 30 in 2006-January 6 in 2007, and July 30-August 16 in 2008.

2.2 Capacity Building Exercise in Belize for Coral Reefs

The capacity building team consisted of one officer from the Belize Fisheries Department, three senior officers from NGOs involved in managing Belize MPAs (TIDE, TASTE and Friends of Nature), and myself from the UK.

These individuals were chosen because they had direct contact with both NGOs (Non-governmental organisations) and CBOs (Community-based organisations), and the government Fisheries Department, thus maximising exposure of capacity-building while keeping the numbers of participants within workable limits [29]. Discussions, led by the Facilitator employed a modified nominal group technique [30] to identify priorities related to personal action plans. Four rounds were employed; round one was based on the Delphi technique and further rounds on the nominal group technique approach [31]. Those rounds resulted in a number of management proposals [32], and an action plan for ecotourism.

3. Results

3.1 Corals on the Fringing Reefs of Jamaica

As the viability of small coral colonies over time can indicate reef resilience [see 28], as part of an Earthwatch project on coral reefs of Jamaica, **Figure 1** shows the annual changes in the colony numbers of the smallest size class (0-250 mm² surface area) each year from 2002-2008 for one massive species of coral, *Diploria strigosa*. There was a reduction in the smallest size class at all the sites in 2006, with subsequent increases at all sites in 2007 and 2008. This behaviour was similar to that observed with other coral species [28].

The only bleaching event that significantly impacted the reef sites during the study period was the mass Caribbean bleaching event of 2005. Analysis of satellite data showed that there were 6 degree heating weeks (dhw) for sea surface temperatures in September and October 2005 near Discovery Bay, data which was mirrored by data loggers on the reefs [see 28]. Six dhw are equivalent to six weeks of sea surface temperatures (SSTs) one degree Celsius greater than the expected summer maximum.

Interestingly, in 2005, the year after hurricane Ivan, the most severe storm to impact the reef sites over the study period, there was a slight reduction in the numbers of the smallest size classes, particularly notable at Dairy Bull.

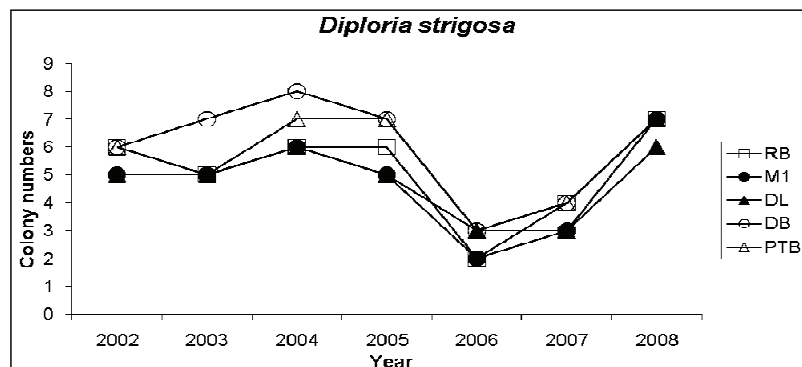


Figure 1. Graphs of annual changes in the colony numbers of the smallest size class (0-250 mm² surface area) from 2002-2008 for *Diploria strigosa* at Rio Bueno (RB), M1 (M1), Dancing Ladies (DL), Dairy Bull (DB), and Pear Tree Bottom (PTB)

Figures 2(a)-2(b) show total colony numbers of medium-large surface area corals (*i.e.*, $> 250 \text{ mm}^2$ surface area) during the same period, for the massive corals *Diploria strigosa* and *Colpophyllia natans*.

These data show that while recruitment of small corals is returning after the major bleaching event of 2005, larger corals are not necessarily so resilient, and so need careful management if the reefs are to survive such major extreme events.

3.2 Action Plan to Foster Ecotourism for Coastal Zone Management of Coral Reefs

Table 1 illustrates a summary action plan developed for ecotourism and coastal zone management. Implementation of that plan requires a series of tactics revolving

around a number of themes: organisation and management, education, resources, and policy development. It is important to have clear and disinterested leadership and a decision-making process that links local stakeholders with ecotourism organisations, and is widely respected to reduce the possibility that differences do not deteriorate into conflict. Surveys need to be conducted to evaluate level of success and failure. Too often, programmes have been formed and implemented but end results have not been evaluated. Surveys should be carried back to stakeholders for a presentation to establish further steps, and communication is an essential feature of maintenance of ecotourism and conservation. The capacity-building exercise helped in continuing the link between the Earthwatch Institute and the Fisheries Department in the Belize Government [29,32].

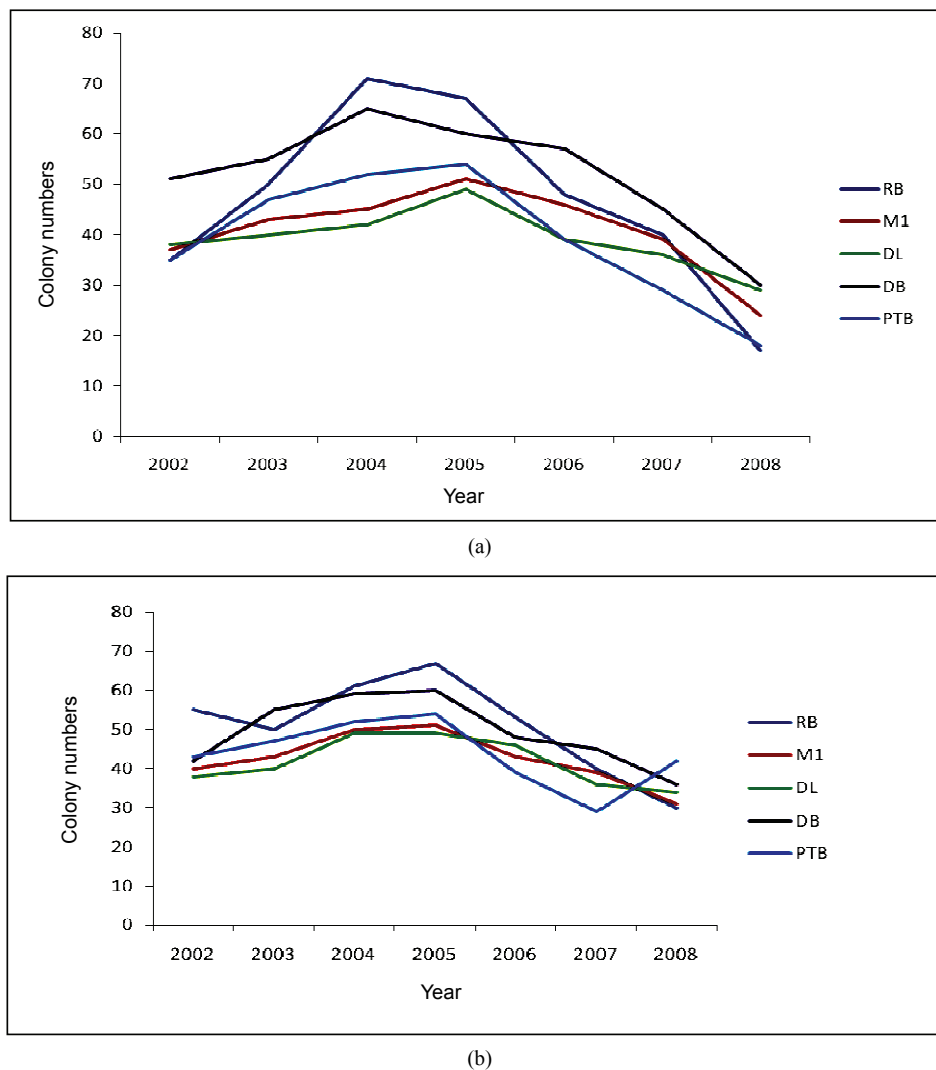


Figure 2. Graphs of annual changes in the total colony numbers of medium-large size corals ($> 250 \text{ mm}^2$ surface area) from 2002-2008 for: *Diploria strigosa* (a) and *Colpophyllia natans* (b) at Rio Bueno (RB), M1 (M1), Dancing Ladies (DL), Dairy Bull (DB), and Pear Tree Bottom (PTB)

Table 1. Action plan for ecotourism and management of coral reefs from the capacity building exercise conducted in Belize

Objective	Activity	Output	Outcome	Impact
To improve networking between local stakeholders and ecotourism partners.	Organise meetings with partners and share information.			Improved conservation of coastal zone species
To improve awareness of climate change issues for local stakeholders	Hold meetings between ecotourism partners and distribute climate change information among partners and stakeholders	Distributing research papers and information among other researchers and partners and local stakeholders.	Development of projects linking ecotourism partners with NGOs, CBOs and local stakeholders	Will create better awareness and will assist in decision-making at local and national levels.

4. Plurality and Communication

Research ecotourism organisations such as those mentioned above are important in that they provide first hand experience of living and working in pluralistic cultures, and are a complement to the information available via broadcasting and over the internet. In a digital age, where anyone can gain access to opinions through the internet, there is a worry that loss of plurality might be a problem [15]. In order to foster the virtues of plurality and difference inherent in civil societies our cultures need at the same time points of connection and mutual recognition, where differences can be asserted, acknowledged and accommodated. Can that public space for the common recognition of difference be created in the internet age? Must plurality be remodelled anew? Debate on these questions is important, if we are to preserve diversity in all its aspects.

Diversity and pluralism—a problem or an answer for policy development?

Isaiah Berlin defined negative liberty as the absence of constraints on, or interference with, agents' possible action [33]. Greater "negative freedom" meant fewer restrictions on possible action. Berlin associated positive liberty with the idea of self-mastery, or the capacity to determine oneself, to be in control of one's destiny. While Berlin granted that both concepts of liberty represent valid human ideals, as a matter of history the positive concept of liberty has proved particularly susceptible to political abuse [34].

Intimately connected with this pluralist thesis is a belief in freedom from interference, especially by those who think they know better, that they can choose for us in a more enlightened way than we can choose for ourselves. This is relevant to sustainability and tourism, as under neoliberalism, everything can become commodified, from products and services to the environment. Development of policy by 'participation' is often far from participatory and representative [35-36]. Instead of a splendid synthesis there must be a permanent, at times painful, piecemeal process of untidy trade-offs and careful balancing of contradictory claims [e.g., 32,37].

New global rights discourses and international law point towards sustainable relationships between different cultural groups and the environment. The results from research tourism can help to transform the *development* of resources, for example in Jamaica and elsewhere in the Caribbean [28,38-39] to the *preservation* of resources [40]. Research being conducted by the Opwall and Earthwatch research tourists can not only help immeasurably in obtaining important scientific information, such as that described in this paper for the coral reefs of Jamaica, but also build bridges between stakeholder communities and organisations. Examples of where this has been successful, using protocols similar to those mentioned in **Table 1**, are in Belize [32] and in Cayos Cochinos in Honduras [41]. Ecotourism can help conserve both biological and social diversity. As the political reality of climate change becomes more evident, the valuable tools from research tourism need to be preserved in the face of increasing pressures.

As Lois MacNiece wrote [42]:

World is suddener than we fancy it.

World is crazier and more of it than we think.

Incorrigibly plural.

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