Grappling with the inherent contradictions and tensions in the TFCA model: a case-study from the Chimanimani TFCA

Presentation by Andrew Kingman

Structure of the presentation

- Conceptual framework the era of neoliberalism
- Tensions at the heart of the TFCA 'model'
- Eco-tourism
- Chimanimani TFCA a case-study
- The work of MICAIA Foundation and Eco-MICAIA Ltd how are we doing?



 The dominant ideology of our times <u>and</u> the principal 'technology of governing'



- Three modes of neoliberalism:
 - Consensus
 - Anti-politics
 - Marketing

The TFCA Model – Issues and Tensions

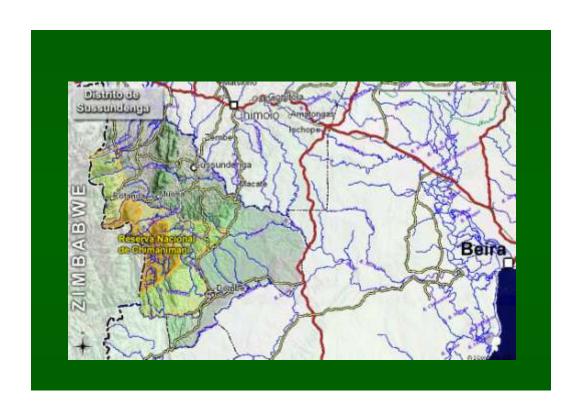
- The triumph of science-led ecoregionalism and a return to top-down agenda-setting
- Issues of governance token 'participation' on the ground and disempowerment of the State by non-state actors
- CNBRM from an <u>approach</u> to a <u>component</u>; how CBNRM got cosy with neoliberalism and in so doing lost its soul
- TFCA's as 'models of meaning' where the symbol is more important than reality

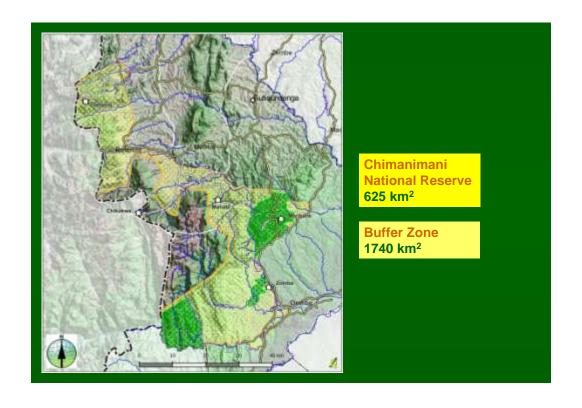
Eco-tourism: love child of neoliberalism and conservation

- A juicy 'carrot' to dangle in front of communities
- Market-based
- Decentralized control of resources
- Generates lots of lovely images and narratives
- Multiple models <u>very</u> varied returns for communities









The Chimanimani National Reserve and buffer zone

- The most varied, beautiful and bio-diverse region: from mountain wilderness to dense forests
- · Amazing diversity of birds, wildlife and plants
- Ancient history and multiple cultural influences the basis for marketing and ecotourism
- A land in which spirits and customary law mix uneasily with legal frameworks
- · Highly charged and complex political environment

The Chimanimani National Reserve and buffer zone -

- The (draft) Management Plan enshrines 'consensus rhetoric' and anti politics
- Top-down governance, management and planning leaves communities unaware and generates 'action plans' with no local buy-in or serious research
- In a politically contested space the system of rewards and patronage take precedence over any 'management plan'

MICAIA's work in the Chimanimani TFCA

- Moribane, Zomba, Nhaheze:
 - Land use planning & delimitation
 - Associations and committees
 - Diversifying the local economy natural products, nursery and tourism (Ndzou Camp)
 - Built on 2 years+ interaction and learning (Moribane)

















NDZOU CAMP

Principal Features:

- Joint venture development involving the Mpunga community (60%) and Eco-MICAIA Ltd (40%)
- Situated in Moribane Forest on a 5.5ha site allocated by the community
- 18 beds in 4 rondavels, a 3-bedroom family lodge and 2 fixed tents
- 8 prepared & serviced campsites (ablution block, cooking areas)
- Restaurant and bar serving creative locally inspired dishes making the most of seasonal produce







MICAIA – Working for local prosperity in a sustainable world

NDZOU CAMP

Attractions:

- A growing population of <u>elephants</u>; we offer guided elephant tracking as well as visits to viewing sites
- Excellent bird watching
- Exploring on foot some of the 120 sq km of the forest reserve, with themed walks and nature trails









MICAIA - Working for local prosperity in a sustainable world

NDZOU CAMP

Attractions:

- Eco-learning centre
 with information
 panels, active
 conservation and
 regular opportunities
 to learn forest lore
 and skills
- Visits to sacred sites with the community
- A great place to relax!











MICAIA – Working for local prosperity in a sustainable world

Challenges and issues

- Making the tourism business work! being realistic about enterprise while meeting community expectations
- Managing conservation areas charting a course between local political practicalities, tensions in TFCA management structures and roles, and legal hurdles
- · Telling and selling it as it is avoiding symbolism
- Trying to 'disrupt' the consensus whilst still 'getting things done'