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RESPONSIBLE
MARINE TOURISM

ID

2021

Better Management Practices

| Marine Tourism Series

Responsible Marine Tourism



Responsible Marine Tourism

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WWF-Indonesia, and WWF-Indonesia

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Marine Tourism Series
Better Management Practices
Responsible Marine Tourism

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2016 | BEEP Responsible Recreational Edition | Vessel Operations

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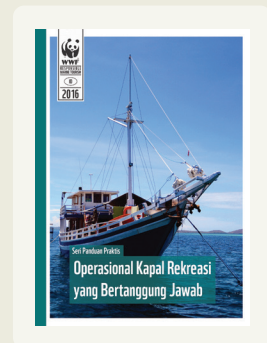
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GLOSSARY

Accommodations Something provided to fulfill a need, for example, a place to stay or a temporary residence for people who are traveling.

CITES International treaties between countries arranged based on the resolution of the session of the members of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 1963.

Tourist destination A geographical area located in one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism.

Tourist attraction Everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of a diversity of natural, cultural, and manufactured wealth that is the target or purpose of tourist visits.

Recreational Ship Water vehicles of certain shapes and types, which are driven by wind power, mechanical power, other energy, towed or tug including vehicles that have dynamic support, vehicles under the water surface, as well as floating equipment and floating buildings that do not move for recreational purposes in a certain time.

Tourism All tourism-related activities which are multidimensional and multi-disciplinary in nature. It arises as a manifestation of the needs of each person and country as well as interactions between tourists and local communities, fellow tourists, the government, the local government, and entrepreneurs.

Conservation Preservation or protection.

Waste Residue or waste from a human business and activity.

Tour Operator An organization, a firm, or a company, that prepares all kinds of tour needs and then combines all of the tours needs to become a tour package.

Tourism Various kinds of tourism activities and supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, business people, government, and local government (Pemda).

Shipping A unified system consists of transportation in waters, ports, safety and security, and protection of the maritime environment.

PEMDA Local Government

PERMEN Regulation of ministry

Tour Travel activities carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or learning the uniqueness of tourist attractions visited in a temporary period of time.

Marine tourism Recreational or tourist activities carried out at sea or on the beach.

Tourist Individuals or groups of individuals who travel for the purpose of enjoying time, nature, culture.



FOREWORD

Indonesia, a country with a wider sea area than its land, has the natural beauty of its coast that charms domestic and foreign tourists. Generally, tourists prefer to seek new experiences not found in their daily activities, which can be obtained in marine tourism.

Marine tourism is an essential sector of tourism. Moreover, the marine tourism economy is very substantial¹. However, with the increasing number of tourists visiting the coastal area, the pressure on coastal ecosystems will increase, leading to a decrease in the quality of marine waters². With the current dynamics, primarily due to the high number of water tourism such as floating restaurants and recreational boats of various sizes, this leads to a decrease in the quality of marine waters.

In addition, some performed activities without assistance by tour guides and lack of understanding by tourists or lack of knowledge of tour guides can lead to new problems that threaten the balance of the sea and marine animals and ultimately affect the sustainability of tourism activities.

Based on this, in this case, the emphasis on tourism that is encouraged is marine tourism that is environmentally friendly. For this reason, in carrying out tourism, it is necessary to set guidelines that help tourism actors, namely tour operators and tourists, to carry out sustainable tourism.

¹ Hudson, S. (2012). Sport and adventure tourism. Routledge.

² Laapo, A., Fahrudin, A., Bengen, D. G., & Damar, A. (2009). Pengaruh aktivitas wisata bahari terhadap kualitas perairan laut di kawasan wisata gugus Pulau Togeang. ILMU KELAUTAN: Indonesian Journal of Marine Sciences, 14(4), 215-221.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contributors and Team	i
Glossary	iii
Foreword	v
General Guide	viii
Why we Should Care	x
Benefits of Implementing Best Practices	x
What Should a Tour Agent Do?	1
Doing Activities by Applying Environmentally Friendly Principles	1
a. Diving and dan Snorkeling	1
b. Fishing for Recreation	4
c. Speed Boat Use	4
d. Recreational Boat Tour	4
e. Diving in Recreational Boat Tours	5
f. Visiting Local Communities in Recreational Boat Tours	6
g. Preparation Before Observing Marine Animals	7
h. Observing and Interacting with Marine Mammals	9
i. Observing and Interacting with Sharks and Manta Rays	10
j. Observing and Interacting with Seabirds	12
k. Observing and Interacting with Turtles and Hatchlings	12
Considering Hygiene, Health, and Safety Aspects	14
a. Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Diving and Snorkeling	14
b. Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Recreational/Pinisi Boat	17
Applying Disability Friendly Tourism Principles (Barrier-Free Tourism)	18
What Should Tourists Do?	19
Choosing Tour Operators	19
Doing Activities by Applying Environmentally Friendly Principles	20
a. Visiting Conversation Areas	21
b. Diving and Snorkeling	21

c. Fishing for Recreation	24
d. Speed Boat Use	26
e. Recreational Boat Tour	26
f. Diving in Recreational Boat Tour	28
g. Visiting Local Communities in Recreational Boat Tours	29
h. Preparation Before Observing Marine Animals	29
i. Observing and Interacting with Marine Mammals	30
j. Observing and Interacting with Sharks and Manta Rays	30
k. Observing and Interacting with Seabirds	32
l. Observing and Interacting with Turtles and Hatchlings	32
Considering Hygiene, Health, and Safety Aspect	34
a. Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Diving and Snorkeling	35
b. Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Recreational/Pinisi Boat	35
How to contribute to marine ecosystems and animals preservation	37
Lesson Learned From The Field	38
Whale Shark Observation Tour, Kwatisore, Teluk Cenderawasih National Park	38
Stingray and Whale Shark Observation Tour, Baa Atoll, Maldives	40
Dugong Observation Tour, Kabola, Alor	41
Turtle Observation Tour, Meru Betiri National Park	43
Turtle Observation Tour, Perancak Penyu, Perancak	44
Reference	46
Appendix	48
Protected animals under the rules in Indonesia.	48
Animals that are protected under the rules P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018. ..	51
Marine animals listed in the Marine and Fisheries Ministry are divided into fully	52
Covid-19 Risk Self Assessment Form for Workers	53
Covid-19 Risk Self Assessment Form for Visitors and/or Tourists	54
Important Activity Notes	55
General characteristics of disturbed animals	57

GENERAL GUIDE

Sustainable tourism is a necessity and a goal that needs to be achieved. To be able to ensure the long-term sustainability aspects of the tourism sector, there needs to be the involvement of the private sector and tourists by planning and executing with responsible practices. Sustainable tourism needs to be carried out in an economically sustainable manner, as well as socially and ethically fair in its development with the community. To achieve this, tourism entrepreneurs and tourists need to have responsible tourism goals and practices to conserve resources, protect community values and culture and strengthen sustainable business management.

● Environmental Principles

Environmental principles are used to encourage tourism actors or tourists to be responsible for the environment. These principles reduce the negative impact of a series of tourism activities. In addition, environmental principles are used to measure the practice of maintaining and improving environmental quality through several ways, namely protecting ecosystems, maintaining biodiversity, controlling water and other energy use, minimizing greenhouse gas emissions, recycling waste, and utilizing renewable energy.

● Socio-cultural Principles

Socio-cultural principles are important in supporting the rights of local communities to improve the quality of life and benefit directly and equitably from conservation efforts and sustainable use of resources. The socio-cultural principle aims to encourage tourism actors and tourists to be responsible for aspects of social and cultural life in the community. These principles are carried out by promoting the social and cultural values of the local community and respecting local wisdom. Moreover, the socio-cultural principles are a way to encourage community participation in tourism management.

● Sustainable Business Management Principles

Sustainable business management principles must be implemented by tourism actors in managing a sustainable business. For this reason, measuring sustainable business management needs to be carried out carefully, not only giving benefits to one business actor but also having to pay attention and share with other business actors who are in tourist destination locations, in this case especially the local community. Support for the local community and economy is carried out by increasing local community involvement and improving local community businesses related to tourism.

Considering these principles, especially the first (environment) and third (sustainable business management), this guide focuses on two aspects, best practices in maintaining coastal ecosystems in the visit or work areas and business management. Pay attention carefully to all aspects of the work area. This guide is dynamic for subsequent changes and can be developed along with the knowledge and experience of relevant parties.



WHY WE SHOULD CARE



With the vast territorial waters of Indonesia, there are many activities that tourists can do to get new experiences, recreation, or sports. For example, several people dive, snorkel, fish, use marine motorbikes, participate in recreational boat tours, and observe and interact with marine animals. Although this activity looks very simple, it has a significant impact if not following the guides of marine tourism activities. Therefore, both tourists and tour guides should have the best practices to implement marine tourism activities to avoid negative impacts from irresponsible tourism.

BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTING BEST PRACTICES



Tourism businesses and tourists are key stakeholders in strengthening sustainable tourism policies in Indonesia. They can be the key to promoting marine tourism in Indonesia, increasing the positive reputation of tourism businesses, managing the coastal tourism environment with local communities, and advocating for conservation areas.

Therefore, this guide can be used as a primary reference for carrying out marine tourism activities to reduce the negative impacts of tourism activities as early as possible. Adopting these practices helps develop tourism sustainably and responsibly.

WHAT SHOULD A TOUR OPERATOR DO?

There are things to do and not to do in carrying out tourism activities. Therefore, some notes below are useful for implementing sustainable tourism by tour operators.

1

Doing Activities by Applying Environmentally Friendly Principles

With the increase in tourism visits, it is feared that tourism will lead to mass tourism, which potentially negatively impacts. To reduce negative impacts, environmentally friendly tourism called ecotourism is applied. Its management must consider the environmental aspects that are the object of activity by involving social elements as tourism actors to provide economic benefits. This can be applied to all recreational or sports activities on the coast. Besides, the role of tour operators is also vital to monitor and provide information to tourists to apply environmentally friendly principles, especially when visiting remote areas that are still pristine and pristine. Environmental and cultural values are maintained because it is vulnerable to external influences.

a

Diving and dan Snorkeling

- Tour operators guide the tourists on awareness of the importance of preserving the marine environment. In addition, they also inform tourists about the importance and vulnerability of coastal and coral reef ecosystems and the negative impacts resulting from irresponsible snorkeling and diving activities.



- Tour operators implement and inform a "no touching" policy. This policy could be emphasized by encouraging life vests for inexperienced swimmers and advice not to use gloves for divers.
- Tour operators understand the selected tourist site, especially in a conservation area.
- Tour operators understand and comply with the rules that apply at the activity location, including the zones where tourism activities may or may not be carried out.
- Tour operators respect the culture and wisdom of the local community, including how to dress and a visit ban to specific locations. They should remind tourists.

- Tour operators understand the use of anchors responsibly and adequately.
- Tour operators provide directions on conservation areas to tourists before doing activities and explain the intended position of location, including what animals and other potentials may be encountered in the location.
- Tour operators determine the time and ensure the correct location for embarking and disembarking, including avoiding coral reef areas.
- Tour operators ensure tourists understand the dive sites well.
- Tour operators always remind tourists to respect the underwater environment, including the wildlife.
- Tour operators must have plans and human resources to deal with emergencies in an incident. Tour operators must provide first aid, a person in charge of information, and supporting health facility location. All staff must know this, especially guides who accompany tourists to the field.
- Tour operators ensure that existing communication tools are adequate and functioning properly.

- Tour operators provide adequate waste disposal sites and management systems.
- Tour operators inform the government in charge of the environment about observed disturbances or damage at the activity site.
- If possible, tour participants are divided into two groups, which are an experienced group and a group with no/minimal diving experience. For the group with no/minimal diving experience, take them to areas where the coral reefs are not too dense. Tour operators ensure tourists dive in the water column and not too close to the bottom substrate.
- Tour operators assist the local government in assessing the carrying capacity of diving activities in your area. They should collaborate with other operators when doing the assessment, especially at popular sites, to avoid overcrowding of divers. In addition, the study results can be used for reducing threats that may arise to the ecosystem and increasing the comfort and safety of visitors.
- Additional information is available in Appendix 5 (Page 55)

b

Fishing for Recreation

- Tour operators brief tourists about environmentally friendly and responsible principles.
- Tour operators understand the zones to visit and what tourists can and cannot do.
- Tour operators always apply environmentally friendly and responsible principles.
- Tour operators inform tourists of areas that can be fished, fishing seasons, and fish usually caught and limit the number of catches.
- Tour operators ensure tourists use environmentally friendly bait.
- Tour operators prepare a tool to release the hook from the caught fish.
- Tour operators ensure tourists release fish unsuitable for fishing targets, have small sizes, and are protected according to the CITES appendices, regulation P.106/MEN-LHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018, and the status of protected animals according to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.
- Tour operators provide adequate trash cans and urge tourists not to throw garbage into the sea.
- Tour operators attend training on accidents and prepare for personal safety.

- Additional information is available in Important Activity Notes (page 55)

c

Speed Boat Use

- Tour operators ensure that the vehicle has legal documents.
- Tour operators provide personal protection such as life vests to protect safety.
- Tour operators inform tourists of the areas that jet skiing can and cannot pass through.
- Tour operators inform accident training and have contact with the nearest hospital.
- Tour operators inform the first aid in an accident and ensure no expired or unsuitable drugs for use.
- It is recommended to use a speed boat with an environmentally friendly engine.

d

Recreational Boat Tour

- Tour operators complete the legality of companies related to business in the tourism sector, including deed of establishment of a business entity ratified by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Business Permit Number, Company Registration Certificate, Taxpayer Identification Number, and domicile reference.

- Tour operators complete the legality of ship documents related to institutions with duties and functions in the shipping sector.
- Shipping safety and security must meet the requirements of seaworthiness and ship navigation, following Law no. 17 of 2008 regarding Shipping.
- Tour operators complete the certificate of seaworthiness of the ship, which includes a certificate of ship safety, prevention of pollution from ships, manning of ships, ship loading, and unloading lines, the welfare of crew members and health of passengers, ship legal status, safety management and prevention of pollution from ships, and ship safety management.
- Tour operators complete all ship navigation equipment.
- Tour operators must have plans and human resources to deal with emergencies in an incident. Tour operators must provide first aid and a person in charge of information, have a list of emergency telephone numbers (police numbers, hospitals, ambulances, etc.), and know supporting health facility location. All staff must know this, especially guides who accompany tourists to the field.
- Tour operators ensure crew members are qualified and have certificates in their respective fields.
- Tour operators have complete medicines suitable for the needs and ratio of guests and always

ensure the expiration date.

- Tour operators ensure crew members have skills in service and evacuation.
- Tour operators always pay attention to natural and weather conditions
- Tour operators inspect ships regularly.
- Tour operators do not throw anything off the boat.
- Tour operators have adequate trash bins and a good waste management system.
- Tour operators are always alert if tourists get sick or have an accident.
- When docking in the middle of the sea, tour operators ensure the buoy is installed environmentally friendly and has the appropriate permit.

e

Diving in Recreational Boat Tours

- Boat operators must travel at a safe speed around the dive area so as not to be dangerous to other groups of divers and the animals being observed.
- Tour operators make a diving and snorkeling schedule for tourists and divide the tour participants into two groups, which are an experienced group and a group with no/minimal diving experience.

- Tour operators ensure the delivery boat is always alert and not leaving the dive area.
- Additional information is available at Diving and Snorkeling (page 1)



Visiting Local Communities in Recreational Boat Tours

- Tour operators inform tourists about the customs of the destination.
- Tour operators communicate the code of ethics for tourism in terms of interaction with the local community.
- Tour operators coordinate with local facilitators to find out what and should not do at tourist sites.
- Tour operators educate tourists to share knowledge about positive and

productive things, for example, by inviting tourists to have direct discussions with local communities regarding agricultural or plantation culinary processing and arts.

- Tour operators supervise and remind tourists politely if there are violations to avoid conflicts with local communities.
- Tour operators encourage tourists to buy local community products and support conservation activities.
- Tour operators adopt a code of ethics to protect children and women from the negative impacts of tourism.
- Tour operators advocate for the government to make regulations on protecting children, women, and indigenous communities more effective.
- Additional guidance on interacting with the community is available in the Community Based Tourism BMP Series.



Preparation Before Observing Marine Animals

- Before leaving for the observation location, tour operators are required to inform a code of conduct to tourists.
- Before leaving for the observation location, tour operators must inform a code of conduct to tourists.
- Tour operators understand the selected tourist sites to educate tourists to reduce the negative potential for tourism activities, especially in a conservation area.
- Tour operators understand the rules regarding the protection of animals in the location.
- Tour operators train staff or crews on environmental, marine, and fishery issues.
- Tour operators can produce leaflets or posters that describe the uniqueness of animals at tourist sites, including guiding observing and interacting with these animals. This step aims to educate and increase tourist awareness.
- Tour operators have a certificate of seaworthiness of ships and navigation.
- Tour operators have an emergency response scenario in case things go wrong while observing and interacting with marine animals. These scenarios include first aid, contacting tourist emergency contacts, and knowing the location of the nearest health facility.
- Tour operators ensure communication tools owned are adequate and functioning properly.





✔ Don't step on coral reefs



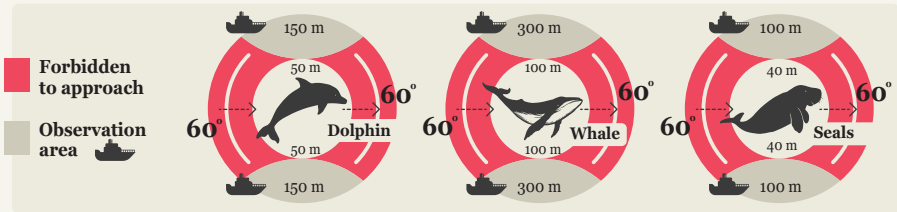
✔ Do not remove marine animals from the water

Observing and Interacting with Marine Mammals

- Tour operators coordinate with other operators to implement tourism in the context of the carrying capacity of tourist sites.
- Before tourists dive or snorkel, tour operators give directions according to the code of ethics for observing interacting with marine animals and the characteristics of animals that feel disturbed (page 57).
- Tour operators lower the boat speed slowly and keep it up to 7 km per hour or speed that does not cause waves (no-wake speed).
- Tour operators maintain the boat speed not to exceed the speed of the slowest swimming animal in the group.
- Tour operators avoid the Alert Zone to see whale or dolphin calves.
- Tour operators provide binoculars, telescopes, or zoom lenses for marine mammal observations.
- If tourists want to snorkel, tour operators must go down to the water before the diver group and ensure tourists are away from young animals.
- Tour operators avoid making noise. Marine mammals are sensitive to sound.
- It is recommended that tour operators observe marine mammals

at no more than 20 minutes per group to avoid stressing the animals.

- Tour operators always ensure the boat is in line with the animal, slightly backward but not trailing the animal (Gambar 2).
- Tour operators do not block the path of animal movement, especially between a mother and child. This prevents path separation between parent and child.
- If animals approach, keep the boat in the direction, slow down slowly, or stop the engine (neutral position).
- When turning off the ship's engine, tour operators do it slowly so that the animals are not surprised by the sudden loss of engine sound.
- Tour operators do not operate ships to the observation area if there are already three medium-sized vessels (capacity of 15-20 passengers) or ten jukung/canoe boats (capacity of 4-5 passengers). Ships are recommended to coordinate with each other regarding this matter.
- Tour operators limit time for observing and interacting with animals.
- When away from animals, tour operators ensure the ship's direction is away from animals at a constant speed of 7 km per hour until a safe distance of 300 m from animals.



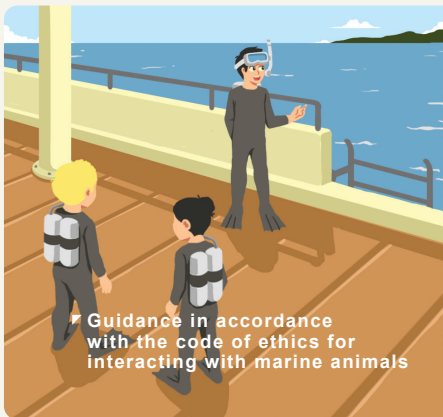
Observing and Interacting with Sharks and Manta Rays

• Observing and Interacting with Sharks:

- Before tourists dive or snorkel, give directions following the code of ethics for observing and interacting with marine animals.
- If there is a strong wave, the ship must lower divers upstream and raise divers downstream from the animal gathering place.
- Tour operators should limit the

number of boats and tourists. It is recommended that no more than nine boats are in one location where the animals gather.

- Tour operators should provide training to use good and correct barriers.
- Tour operators ensure the safety of tour guides and tourists for shark viewing.
- Tour operators should calm tourists so they do not panic and make sudden movements that threaten safety.

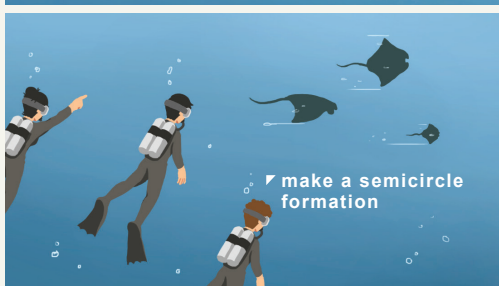
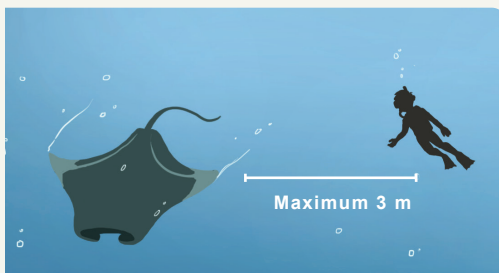
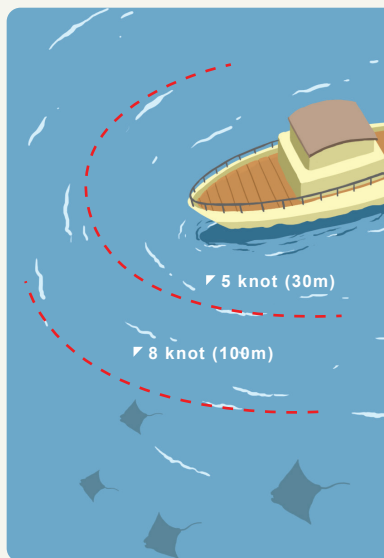


- **Observing and Interacting with Manta Rays:**

- Before tourists dive or snorkel, tour operators give directions following the code of ethics for observing and interacting with marine animals.
- When manta rays are seen near the water's surface, the vessel must reduce speed and maintain a safe distance of 8 knots (100 m) and 5 knots (30 m).
- If tourists interact with manta rays which are cleansing their bodies, it should be done by SCUBA diving. Meanwhile, tourist

interaction with eating manta rays can be done by snorkeling, unless manta rays are found cleaning their bodies in shallow water (less than 3 m).

- Tour operators ensure tourists maintain a maximum distance of three meters from manta rays. If tourists dive in a group, make a semicircle formation, so there is still a clear path for the manta rays to swim.
- Tour operators should calm tourists so they do not panic and make sudden movements that threaten safety.



j

Observing and Interacting with Seabirds

- Tour operators provide binoculars, telescopes, or zoom lenses for seabird watching.
- Tour operators understand the situation and behavior of birds.
- Tour operators ensure the maximum distance between ships and animals is 50 m.
- Tour operators ensure tourists do not disturb, feed, or take eggs from birds.

k

Observing and Interacting with Turtles and Hatchlings

• Turtles Laying Egg

- Tour operators provide directions to tourists to monitor and maintain turtle habitat.
- Tour operators ensure tourists do not interfere with all turtle nesting processes.
- Tour operators protect turtle nesting sites from being damaged by predators or the public or moving turtle eggs following the applicable code of ethics.

Tour operators advocate the government about turtle nesting

- areas so that the area can be used as conservation areas.

• Observing Hatchlings

- Tour operators inform tourists of the code of conduct.

Tour operators ensure tourists do not interfere with the hatchling's

journey to the sea.

- Tour operators ensure tourists do not smuggle hatchlings to take home.

• Hatchling Release Tourist Attractions

- Tour operators have a permit from the government, following the code of ethics, Government Regulation No. 8/1999, Government Regulation No.60/2007, and Veterinary Public Health.
- Tour operators explain hatchling release procedures, conservation, and marine turtle biology before starting the activity.
- Tour operators ensure that hatchlings are released right after or a maximum of three days after hatching because they still have an energy storage system in the form of egg yolks stored in their bodies. This energy will be used to swim without stopping (swimming frenzy) to avoid

predators in the sea. The energy stored in the egg yolk can last up to ten days at sea without food intake. This condition can help the hatchlings survive longer in the sea and allow the hatchlings to adapt until they find new food sources.

- Tour operators determine the right time for release, which are after sunset to just before sunrise, to avoid predators that may appear.
- The distance of release (from the coast to the sea) should equal the distance from the nest to the sea in its natural condition.
- Tour operators inform the authorities to rehabilitate hatchlings found weak for 1-2 days.
- Tour operators briefly check (with a flashlight) after the release process to ensure all hatchlings have successfully entered the water.



Considering Hygiene, Health, and Safety Aspects

Currently, tourism must prepare and have a high awareness of cleanliness, health, safety due to the Covid-19 pandemic. These changes will significantly influence the pattern of demand and behavior of tourists in the future. For this reason, it is necessary to guarantee aspects of cleanliness, health, and safety in the products and services provided to tourists.

a

Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Diving and Snorkeling

- Tour operators who are active in the dive tourism business area must wear personal protective equipment (PPE) at least a mask to prevent splashing of liquid from the mouth and/or nose (droplets), which can transmit Covid-19.
- Tour operators provide handwashing with soap and/or hand sanitizer facilities at the workplace/diving tourism business area in sufficient quantities and easily accessible to workers, customers, and/or tourists.
- Tour operators maintain a distance of at least 1 meter from other people in the workplace/diving tourism business area. If social distancing is not possible to implement, tour operators can limit the number of tourists or workers, schedule arrangements, create partitions between tables and seats, and arrange entry and exit routes.
- Tour operators maintain indoor air quality in the workplace/diving tourism business area, optimize air circulation, and allow sunlight to enter the room. If there is an air conditioner in the room, the AC filter must be cleaned regularly.
- All facilities and infrastructure in the workplace/diving tourism business area must be cleaned and disinfected with safe and appropriate fluids using safe procedures on a regular basis, at least three times a day and/or before and after each use.
- Before entering the work area, workers of tour operators are required to fill out the COVID-19 risk self-assessment form (the form is available in Appendix 3). If the self-assessment results show a score of 5, the worker is at high risk of being infected with COVID-19 and is advised to conduct an examination at a health care facility immediately.
- Workers are required to wash their hands with soap or use hand sanitizer before entering the workplace/diving tourism business area, after touching objects that are frequently touched by many people, and before and after providing services to customers and/or tourists.



- Checking the body temperature of workers, customers, and/or tourists before entering the workplace/diving tourism business area. If an individual is found with a body temperature of 37.3oC (from two examinations with an interval of 5 minutes), then one is prohibited from entering.
- If a worker, customer, and/or tourist has a body temperature below 37.3oC but shows one of the symptoms of COVID-19 such as cough, runny nose, sore throat, and/or shortness of breath, one is prohibited from entering the workplace/diving tourism business area.
- If there are workers with suspected, confirmed, or close contacts of COVID-19, they are required to self-isolate until declared free of COVID-19 by a doctor.
- Tour operators must apply a clean and healthy lifestyle such as consuming a balanced diet, exercising for at least 30 minutes a day, getting adequate rest (at least 7 hours), and avoiding risk factors for disease.
- Management of tour operators must provide explanations and training on guidelines for the implementation of hygiene, health, and safety for all workers, as well as monitor the consistency of the implementation of these guidelines in their dive tourism businesses.
- Tour operators provide closed trash bins dedicated to PPE waste, disinfectant waste, and/or other

infectious waste that has potentially transmitted Covid-19. Tour operators ensure waste and waste management is completely and safely done.

- If there are cases of Covid-19 among dive tourism workers, business actors, and/or managers coordinate with the local Covid-19 Task Force and local health facilities to ensure that risks are handled for the community and the surrounding environment according to health protocols such as self-isolation, disinfection, and/or temporary lockdown. In the event of an emergency, the dive crew must implement casualty rescue procedures as recommended by DAN (see Appendix 3) page 53
- In an emergency situation, the dive crew must coordinate intensively with the Health Office, Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Fire Fighter Office, local police, and the local Covid-19 Task Force for handling emergency conditions.
- Tour operators disinfect with safe liquids and according to routine procedures on diving or snorkeling equipment is a must before and after being rented out. Equipment that has been disinfected must be marked 'disinfected' on the package/bag/storage place for the equipment.
- Tour operators post or campaign information about health standards and healthy lifestyles when possible.

b**Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Recreational/
Pinisi Boat Tourism Activities**

- If during the COVID-19 pandemic the LOB ship has not been operated for a long time, the LOB ship must be inspected in general, including assessing the ship's fitness to sail again. All infrastructure and facilities of LOB ships must also be disinfected with safe liquids and according to procedures before sailing.
- LOB ships need to adapt through structuring and rearranging all ship's infrastructure and facilities related to social distancing provisions, people number in the room limit, activity control, circulation or passenger interaction to minimize the risk of virus contamination, as well as installing easy-read guidelines for implementing health protocols on ships.
- LOB ship management must provide and manage the completeness of disinfection facilities according to the level of dissolution and its designation, both on hard surfaces, soft surfaces (porous), diving equipment, kitchens, food and beverages, and air in closed rooms.
- LOB ship management must provide handwashing facilities with soap

and/or hand sanitizers in sufficient quantities and easily accessible in every public area, both in open spaces, closed rooms and in every guest cabin.

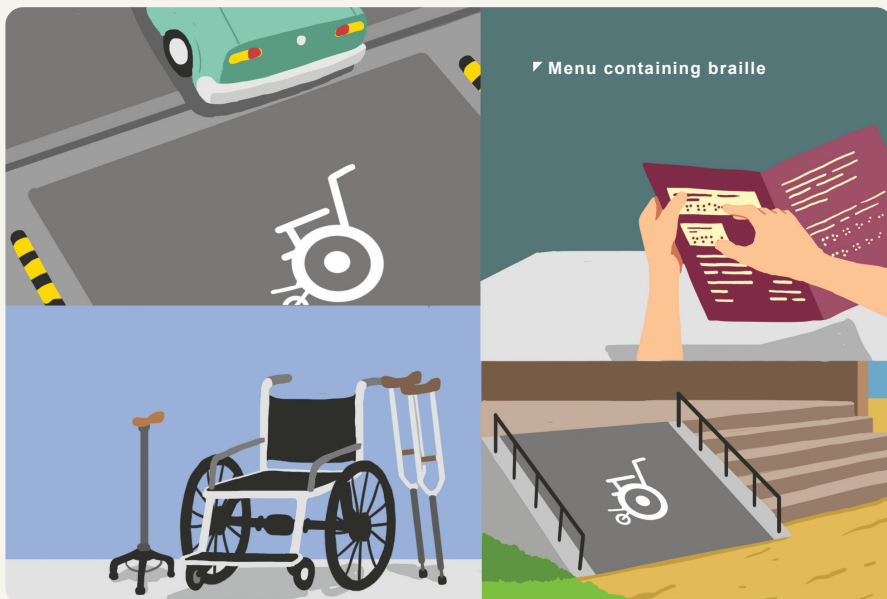
- LOB ship management must provide PPE, at least masks for cruise directors, captains, ship crews, and customers and/or tourists.
- LOB ship management must manage routine PPE replacement, including waste disposal, both for non-medical PPE and medical PPE according to Ministry of Health/WHO standards.
- LOB ship management must inform, understand, train the cruise director, ship captain, and all working crews about the Guidelines for Implementing Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability for Diving Tourism Businesses. The guide should be maintained consistently.
- LOB ship management must brief safe dives and recommended health protocols to reduce the risk of virus contamination and apply these protocols consistently while in the lifeboat/dinghy, during entry, on the water's surface, underwater, on exit, and after returning to the main ship.

3

Applying Disability Friendly Tourism Principles (Barrier-Free Tourism)

Tourism is currently a lifestyle of the community and a common thing. However, tourism cannot be fully enjoyed by all people, especially persons with disabilities. According to Law No. 4 of 1997 concerning Equal Rights and prohibits differential treatment and UNWTO, families, youth, students, the elderly, and persons with disabilities must be supported and facilitated in traveling. Several needs should be included are:

- Tour operators facilitate infrastructure for persons with disabilities (wheel-chairs, canes).
- Tour operators provide disabled-only parking.
- Tour operators have handles that match the criteria for toilets and stairs.
- Tour operators set up a ramp or lift for easy access.
- Tour operators provide braille on menus or eco-friendly tour package brochures.
- Tour operators conduct training to internal parties related to tourists and tourism.



WHAT SHOULD TOURISTS DO?

There are things to do and not to do in carrying out tourism activities. Therefore, some notes below are useful for implementing sustainable tourism by tourists.

1

Choosing Tour Operators

The role of tour operators is very important for the progress of a tourist destination. With the existence of a tour operator, an area can be promoted of the activities and culture of the local community, increase income, and build environmentally friendly accommodation .

- **Tourists should choose a tour operator that applies the principles of sustainable and responsible tourism. This can be seen from their social media and the offered facilities as:**

- Tour operators have and apply a code of ethics in conducting tourism and operations.

- Tour operators introduce the environment and ecosystem to be visited.

- Tour operators emphasize and implement buoyancy control training and prohibit touching and/or

stepping on animals or corals and other interactions that will disturb the balance of nature, such as feeding the biota.

- Tour operators use moorings responsibly.

- Tour operators actively support and engage in conservation activities and national parks.

- Tour operators actively support and are involved in marine debris management activities

- Tour operators understand how to deal with captured non-target animals, especially animals threatened with extinction and protected by law.

2

Doing Activities by Applying Environmentally Friendly Principles

With the increase in tourism visits, it is feared that tourism will lead to mass tourism, which potentially negatively impacts. To reduce negative impacts, environmentally friendly tourism called ecotourism is applied. Its management must consider the environmental aspects that are the object of activity by involving social elements as tourism actors to provide economic benefits. It can be

applied to all recreational or sports activities on the coast. Besides, the role of tour operators is also vital to monitor and provide information to tourists to apply environmentally friendly principles, especially when visiting remote areas that are still pristine and pristine. Environmental and cultural values are maintained because it is vulnerable to external influences.



a

Visiting Conversation Areas

- Tourists understand and comply with the formal regulations that are in the conservation area.
- Tourists register to get a National Park entry permit or a water conservation area entry permit (a conservation area entry ticket).

Tourists know, understand, and obey informal or customary regulations in an area, such as no sailing activities.

Tourists bring a map to help understand the zones within the area.

- Tourists do not interfere with the activities of local people when doing activities at sea.
- Tourists do not fish or hunt animals following the rules in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry listed in P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/-
- KUM.1/12/2018, animals listed in the CITES Appendices, and marine animals protected under the regulations of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

b

Diving and Snorkeling

- Tourists choose a tour operator that applies the principles of responsible tourism.
- Tourists ensure that the selected tour operator has adequate systems,

equipment, and tools for first aid in accidents and diving and snorkeling activities.

- Tourists ensure that the operator must have a Water Nature Tourism Concession Permit (SIPPAP).
- Tourists ensure that the dive leader has adequate skills and experience and has a 'dive master' level diving certificate.
- Tourists know diving and snorkeling skills. Tourists should tell the dive leader and buddy on board.
- Tourists choose entry and exit points from the water, carefully avoid reef areas, and dive safely.
- Tourists keep position parallel (horizontal) with the water when near or on coral. Ideally, tourists are at least 50 cm from the bottom of the substrate.
- Tourists do not touch anything. Besides being hurt, corals and most marine animals are vulnerable to touch.
- Tourists keep a safe distance from corals or other marine animals encountered.
- Tourists keep fins out and move bodies to avoid contact with corals and raise the bottom substrate into the water column.
- Tourists do not stand and/or rest on the seabed or corals.
- Tourists do not approach or disturb animals that will rise to the surface

of the water, especially for animals that will take their breath (turtles, snakes, and marine mammals).

- Tourists do not feed, chase, harass,

or ride animals.

- Tourists should adjust their buoyancy by not holding on to the reef at the time of the safety stop.



- For underwater photographers, remember that the safety of animals and yourself is more important than the photos. Divers must have expertise in taking pictures and videos in the water. Impractical underwater photography equipment will affect buoyancy. It is easier to touch and damage other marine

animals or organisms as divers concentrate on getting the perfect shot.

- When tourists dive at night, AVOID touching or waking sleeping animals. Also, tourists should know nocturnal animals looking for food at night (such as sea eels).

- It is strictly forbidden to throw garbage at tourist sites. Instead, dispose of all the produced waste in the available places. If there is none, save and bring back the trash.
- Tourists do not take anything from nature



Fishing for Recreation

- Tourists cooperate with local fishers to find out the right fishing location.
- Tourists use the right fishing gear, which are fishing rods or baits that hook not too deep into the fish are easier to remove.
- Tourists choose the appropriate fishing gear for the targeted fish size and not a protected animal following the CITES appendix regulations, P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/-KUM.1/12/2018 and the status of protected animals according to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.
- Tourists select and use organic and locally sourced baits. Tourists should avoid baits that pollute water and are harmful to surrounding species.
- Tourists spread bait around the boat fairly and moderately. However, excessive bait can change fish behavior and pollute the waters. Tourists should use a variety of baitfish.
- Tourists should consider ecologically avoiding spawning fish juveniles and avoiding breeding seasons. Tourists should gather information from fishing forums or even local fishers at fishing locations.
- Tourists avoid fishing an entire group of fish to support fish conservation and increase solidarity with local fishers.
- Tourists minimize fish tug time when

getting a catch. When the fish is caught, tourists should wet their hands or use a net to catch the fish to prevent them from escaping.

- Tourists should be careful when removing fishing hooks and keep the fish in the water throughout the removing process. Using tools such as pliers and hemostats to remove the latch is helpful. If the hook is too deep, cut the line as close to the fishing line as possible. Remember, the longer the fish hangs on the fishing line, the greater the stress on the fish and the lower the survival rate of the fish when released.
- Tourists must release fish that do not match the target, have a small size and are protected according to the CITES appendices, regulation P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/-KUM.1/12/2018, and the status of protected animals according to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.
- When tourists release the fish, place the fish in the water and position the fish against the current. If there is no current, release the fish into the water in figure 8. Tourists should beware of predators when releasing fish. Do not place fish on hot surfaces or in direct sunlight.
- When spearfishing, tourists shoot at the target fish and do not target fish protected under the CITES appendices, regulation P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018, and the status of protected animals according to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

- Tourists always ensure the fish are speared properly.
- When spearfishing, tourists pay attention to your surroundings, so you are not resting on the reef.



d

Speed Boat Use

- Tourists use personal protection such as life vests to protect safety.
- Tourists ensure areas that can and cannot be passed by jet skiing.
- Tourists pay attention to the surrounding location, including other people doing activities.
- Tourists pay attention to speed, especially when in areas frequented by dolphins, turtles, dugongs, and nesting sites for birds or seabirds gathering.
- Tourists do not anchor in sensitive areas such as coral reefs or spawning sites.



e

Recreational Boat Tour

- Tourists read in advance about the vacation destination
- Tourists select approved recreational boat tour operators that have implemented ethical travel guidelines. Not all tour operators
- and recreational boats offer the same service. Tourists should choose those who have carried out a conservation movement and respected residents' rights.
- Tourists reduce paper usage by placing an order via email or requesting proof of payment in the form of e-paper.

- Tourists choose a responsible recreational boat that applies the concept of ecotourism and meets certificates, and ship certificates can prove the ship's seaworthiness requirements.
- Tourists prepare personal travel insurance and personal medicine.
- Tourists do not throw anything off the boat.
- Tourists avoid using products made of single-use and non-biodegradable materials such as plastic bottles.
- Tourists provide a shelter for cigarette butts for smokers. Then, when it is full, throw it in the place provided.
- Tourists separate toxic and

hazardous, organic, and non-organic waste.

- Tourists avoid using detergents for washing anything.
- Tourists use electricity wisely.
- Tourists use freshwater wisely.
- Tourists use air conditioning wisely, turning it off if needed.
- Tourists use natural wind as a dryer.
- Tourists do not hesitate to get off the boat and interact with the local community.
- Tourists do not take, buy, and trade animals and their derivative products.



- Tourists refuse meals that provide protected or endangered species, such as shark fin, turtle and whale meat, and fish that have been caught in a destructive way (explosives, cyanide, etc.).
- When visiting off-board restaurants, tourists can ask the restaurateurs how to fish for the seafood they offer and their agreements with local fishers.
- Tourists purchase food caught and processed by the community environmentally friendly.



Diving in Recreational Bout Tour

- Tourists understand explanations and instructions from tour operators and follow the dive leader's directions.
- Additional information is available (Diving and Snorkeling Tour (page 1))



g**Visiting Local Communities in Recreational Boat Tours**

- Tourists follow the directions of the tour operator and do not leave the tour operator group.
- Tourists always provide examples of polite behavior and speech, using clear and understandable language, and friendly (smiles and greetings) to the local community because the locals tend to remember and imitate.
- Tourists respect local culture by adapting to it through appearance, attitude, or response to gender and local norms.
- Tourists respect ongoing traditional or religious ceremonies.
- Tourists lower their voice in traditional places, local settlements, and other respected and used places for religious rituals.
- Tourists follow applicable standards or regulations regarding the licenses required to carry out activities, such as diving and driving.
- Tourists understand and comply with applicable regulations in heritage or cultural heritage areas.
- Tourists do not take photos and film in restricted areas.
- Tourists maintain cleanliness in the cultural heritage area by not littering.
- Tourists donate or buy official souvenirs from the management to support the management of heritage/cultural heritage.
- Tourists purchase souvenirs/products made by local people.
- Additional guidance on interacting with the community is available in the Community Based Tourism BMP Series.

h**Preparation Before Observing Marine Animals**

- Tourists choose a tour operator who understands the marine animals encountered. This can be known through the completeness of information owned by the tour operator.
- Tourists know and understand the regulations that apply at tourist sites.
- Tourists ensure tour operators have adequate equipment for first aid in an accident.

Observing and Interacting with Marine Mammals

- Tourists follow directions from the tour operator before implementation regarding the code of ethics for observing and interacting with marine animals. Tourists understand the characteristics of disturbed marine animals (page 40).
- It is recommended to make observations from the ship at a certain distance and reduce its speed / turn off its engine.
- Snorkelers ideally move at sea level. Tour operators have to get into the water first than swimmer/diver group members.
- Tourists avoid snorkeling around young animals.
- Tourists do not disturb the observed animals, such as touching and provoking.
- Tourists move carefully and always be careful that the body and diving equipment do not touch corals or animals.
- For underwater photographers, remember safety is more important than photos and videos. If possible, take pictures from the boat.
- When snorkeling or diving, it is advisable for tourists not to step on the bottom substrate, including sand. Many animals live on or in the sand, such as sea rabbits, sea cucumbers, sea snails, rays, and other types of marine animals. If tourists dive, try to position the diver more than 50 cm from the top of the substrate.

Observing and Interacting with Sharks and Manta Rays

- **Observing and Interacting with Sharks:**
 - Divers must maintain a minimum distance of two meters from the animal's body and three meters from the animal's tail.
 - Divers swim in small groups. Five people, including the guide, is the ideal number.

Divers avoid sudden movements. When observing predatory sharks, sudden

 - movements can be identified as provocation disturbances.

Divers always be aware of their surroundings, ensuring the sharks know that divers

 - are looking at them.
 - Divers avoid observing and interacting with sharks in low visibility at dawn and dusk.

- Divers bring a barrier when diving with sharks. Remember, barriers are personal protective equipment such as cages, not weapons such as spears or tube bats. Tour operators usually provide and tell how to use barriers correctly and adequately.
- Divers use adequate body armor. The researchers suggest wearing black/dark diving clothing and attributes, including a hood, gloves, and fins. Bright colors like yellow and white are known to attract sharks more.

• **Observing and Interacting with Manta Rays**

- Divers should be careful when descending into the water at the manta ray observation location. The animal does not feel afraid or move away from the feeding station or station.
- Divers maintain a minimum distance of three meters from manta rays. If diving in a group, make a semicircle formation so that there is an empty path for manta rays to swim.
- Divers do not touch and disturb manta rays. Divers are only allowed to see. Apart from being sensitive, touching them can also remove the protective layer of their skin (mucus).
- If the manta ray moves closer, divers are advised not to make sudden movements.
- Divers maintain position and buoyancy to stay on the bottom of the water because manta rays need space to move freely.
- Divers do not chase manta rays when they are away. Instead, divers are advised to stay in position because manta rays will return to the location if the animals are comfortable. The swimming speed of manta rays can reach almost twice the speed of a boat or about 14 knots.
- Divers should be careful about blowing bubbles when you are under a manta ray because it can startle the animal and swim away.
- Divers do not use the camera flash excessively because it disturbs the manta rays, especially if the animals are eating or mating.

k

Observing and Interacting with Seabirds

- Tourists use binoculars, telescopes, or zoom lenses for seabird watching,
- Tourists maintain a distance of 200 meters from seabird nests if observing in a seabird viewing area and 50 meters if observing from a boat.
- Observation of seabirds is recommended from the boat. Tourists can see it in the mangrove forest area, and it is recommended to camouflage according to the surrounding conditions.
- Tourists do not approach, disturb, or step on the bird's nest and take the bird's eggs.
- Tourists do not feed birds to attract attention.
- Tourists understand the situation and behavior of birds.
- Tourists ensure no items are left behind, resulting in the garbage.

l

Observing and Interacting with Turtles and Hatchlings

- **Turtles Laying Eggs**
 - Tourists follow local guides/communities who monitor and maintain turtle nesting habitats.

- Tourists do not disturb turtle nesting sites.
- Tourists do not leave objects that could prevent turtles from coming to the beach to lay their eggs.
- When observing the laying process, tourists should avoid making noise and use dimly lit lights as necessary.
- Tourists do not shine the light on the turtle's head. Turtles are very sensitive to sound and light. If the turtle is disturbed, the turtle will likely cancel the spawning process.
- Tourists move away when the turtle covers the hole.
- Tourists do not block turtles about to come ashore or return to the sea.
- Tourists avoid physical contact or direct contact with turtles or their eggs. However, physical contact with turtles is allowed in animal research activities such as body measurements and tagging.
- Tourists are proactive in protecting turtle nesting areas from trash and other damage.
- Turtles always return to where they hatched. If the area is damaged, the turtles will likely not return.

- **Observing Hatchlings**

- Tourists do not disturb the nest of turtle eggs or help hatchlings emerging to the sand.
- Tourists do not bring pets (especially dogs) who can prey on turtle eggs and disturb hatchlings.
- Tourists do not touch or hold hatchlings.
- Tourists should let the hatchlings run towards the sea without any disturbance or assistance.
- Tourists do not photograph the hatchlings with flash can cause disorientation of hatchlings and interfere with their reproductive habits.
- Tourists stay in place when hatchlings cross the beach to avoid stepping on them.
- Tourists do not shine a bright light on the hatchlings, even though they are already in the sea

- **Hatchling Release Tourist Attractions**

- Tourists ensure tour operators have release permits from the government.
- Tourists ensure the tour operator

selects hatchlings that have just or a maximum of three days after hatching to be released because they still have an energy storage system in the form of egg yolks stored in their bodies. This energy will be used to swim without stopping (swimming frenzy) to avoid predators in the sea. The energy stored in the egg yolk can last up to ten days at sea without food intake. This condition can help the hatchlings survive longer in the sea and allow the hatchlings to adapt until they find new food sources.

- Tourists request an explanation of the hatchling release procedures, conservation, and marine turtle biology before starting the activity.
- Newly hatched hatchlings should not be assisted into the sea, such as lifted and placed on the shoreline.
- Using of flashlights or other light sources is prohibited during the release process. However, a brief check (with a flashlight) should be done at the end of the release process to ensure that all hatchlings have successfully entered the water.
- Using off-camera flash is prohibited.

3

Considering Hygiene, Health, and Safety Aspects

Currently, tourism must prepare and have a high awareness of cleanliness, health, safety due to the Covid-19 pandemic. These changes will greatly influence the pattern of demand and behavior of tourists in the future. For this reason, it is necessary to guarantee aspects of cleanliness, health, and safety in the products and services provided to tourists.



a

Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Diving and Snorkeling

- Customers and/or tourists active in the dive tourism business area must wear personal protective equipment (PPE), at least a mask to prevent splashes of liquid from the mouth and/or nose (droplets), which can be a transmit Covid-19.
- Customers and/or tourists must maintain a minimum distance of 1 meter from other people during their activities in the diving tourism area.
- Customers and/or tourists must wash their hands with soap or use hand sanitizer before or after entering the workplace/diving tourism business area, after touching objects that many people often touch, and before and after getting services for customers and/or tourists.
- Customers and/or dive tourists are required to fill out a diver medical clearance form (name, address, telephone number, travel history, and illness). In addition, they are required to do a Covid-19 risk self-assessment form from the Ministry of Health before diving activities (the form is available in Appendix 4).
- If there are cases of Covid-19 among customers and/or tourists during diving tourism activities, business actors and/or managers coordinate with the local Covid-19 task force and local health facilities to ensure risk management for the community and the surrounding environment

according to health protocols, such as self-isolation, disinfection, and/or temporary closure.

b

Guidelines for Hygiene, Health, and Safety for Recreational/Pinisi Boat Tourism Activities

- Live On Board (LOB) dive customers and/or tourists are required to have a rapid test/PCR test result letter stating that they are free of Covid-19 and are still valid. Meanwhile, land base dive customers and/or tourists are only required to undergo a body temperature check.
- Customers and/or tourists are required to apply PPE, at least a mask in each activity.
- LOB ship management encourages guests to come from one group.
- Customers and/or LOB tourists are required to listen to general briefings given during their activities on LOB ships, as well as additional briefings related to arrangements, health protocols, and PHBS applied on ships.
- During the sailing period, LOB customers and/or tourists are allowed to go ashore with the permission of the cruise director while still observing health protocols such as wearing masks, maintaining distance, and avoiding physical contact with local residents. In addition, the cruise director must

- know the information on the Covid-19 zone of the area where the passenger will disembark.
- It is mandatory for tourists to apply social distancing protocols, avoid direct contact with other guests and ship crews, and keep from touching mouth/nose/eyes before washing hands during activities on the LOB ship and while in the lifeboat/dinghy.
- It is mandatory to wash hands frequently with soap or use hand

sanitizer after handling frequently touched surfaces.

- Customers and/or LOB tourists are required to listen to safe diving briefings and recommended health protocols to reduce the risk of virus contamination and apply these protocols consistently while in the lifeboat/dinghy, during entry, on the surface of the water, underwater, when exit, and after returning to the main ship.



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HOW TO CONTRIBUTE TO MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND ANIMALS' PRESERVATION

1

Tourists can campaign to promote marine wildlife observation activities.

2

Tourists can donate or collaborate with guides/communities for monitoring marine wildlife habitats to maintain the sustainability of the animals

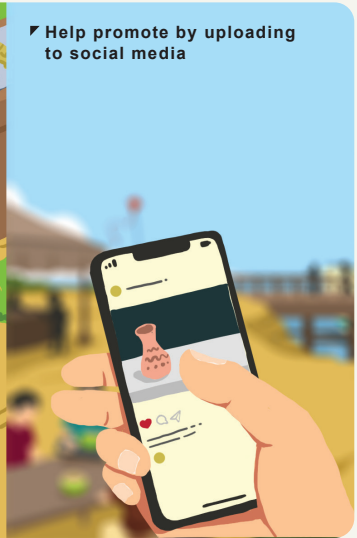
3

Tourists can collaborate with the community to jointly advocate for the government



► Buy local products

► Help promote by uploading to social media



LESSON LEARNED FROM THE FIELD

The high number of marine tourism activities in Indonesia, especially observing and interacting with marine animals, can explain how community and regional managers share their stories. Some stories are about the management and problems in each region and how to solve them. The summary of doing and learning is a reference in assisting the community, expanding tourist references, and managing tourist destinations.

1

Whale Shark Observation Tour, Kwatisore, Teluk Cenderawasih National Park

Teluk Cenderawasih National Park, especially in the village of Kwatisore, has been known as one of the favorite visiting locations for tourists and researchers on the existence of whale sharks. At first, whale sharks were considered 'bad luck' and referred to as 'Sea Ghosts' by local people. For example, when you go fishing and see a whale shark, you will not get any fish, overturning the boat. However, currently, the presence of whale sharks in Teluk Cenderawasih National Park positively impacts the community, especially in the tourism sector. In 2015, researchers from IPB, UNIPA, WWF Indonesia made observations within 52 days and recorded 153 encounters with whale sharks. The mitochondrial genetic information of whale sharks in Cenderawasih Bay is closely related to areas around Indonesia, including the Indo-Pacific region. From a whale shark observation tour in Teluk Cenderawasih

National Park, the economic value is estimated at 35.5 trillion Rupiah.

The public recognized the whale shark observation tour in 2006. At first, whale sharks lived in river mouths where krill, anchovies, and other small fish. However, in 2011, the existence of whale sharks as a tourist attraction began to grow rapidly because of the chart made by the community to get anchovy or puri (*Stolephorus* spp.), where the fish are food for whale sharks. Together with several partners, the WWF Indonesia team has released whale sharks trapped in trap several times. According to field observations, trapped whale sharks appear limp.

In the same year, a resort in Kwatisore was built to train the community to become sustainable tourism actors and create job opportunities. In addition,

through the Ministry of Culture, Youth, Sports, and Tourism, the Nabire Regency Government supports community groups by developing homestays that the community can manage. The Head of the Teluk Cenderawasih National Park compiled a decree (SK.218/BBTNTC-1/Um/2013) related to the instructions for interacting with whale sharks. In addition, with support from the National Park Authority to build education for foreign and domestic visitors, a whale shark center was built. In 2014, the tourism office with WWF Indonesia organized and assisted an

ecotourism group in Kwatisore village to reduce the existence of traps and open up tourism opportunities by utilizing whale sharks. The existence of a request for retribution initially indicated as extortion by the community and tourists was then communicated by the tourism office to the hall. The information obtained said that the purpose of the retribution was to improve the education of the Kwatisore village community, finance tourist attractions, and fund village cleanliness. For now, community groups are accompanied by the National Park Authority.



Stingray and Whale Shark Observation Tour, Baa Atoll, Maldives

Baa Atoll, one of 26 atolls located in the Republic of Maldives, is a ring of coral reef with an area of 1200km². Hanifaru Bay is a small marine protected area (MPA) the size of a football field, teeming with plankton and attracting large seasonal flocks of manta rays and whale sharks. After being covered by National Geographic magazine and other media, Hanifaru Bay has become a magnet for increasingly crowded tourists.

Tour operators must follow strict regulations when visiting, including location access times, routes, mooring locations, the maximum number of boats (5 boats), and a maximum number of tourists (80 people). Tourists must also follow strict human-animal interaction guidelines and be guided by a certified Hanifaru guide. Tour guides must take an exam with the Maldives' Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to get certified.

Each tourist must pay an entrance fee to the Baa Atoll Conservation Fund (BACF). The nine-member BACF committee consists of fishers, scientists, resort operators, and advisors. Most of the funds raised are used to manage operations, including the salaries of rangers, reserve

officers, rangers' boats, and overhead costs for the Atoll office. The remaining funds are then set aside for additional projects.

Regular patrols are very important because people do not always obey the rules. Tour operators must purchase a permit (or proof) for tourists entering Hanifaru bay. Such tokens are often purchased in bulk early in the season, and little action is taken to ensure that regulations are complied with or tourists hold permits. Since 2015, rangers have collaborated with local businesses to monitor and enforce the Hanifaru Bay marine park regulations. Developing a flexible and realistic management system together with stakeholders is critical. EPA guidelines require resorts and liveaboard vessels to access Hanifaru Bay alternately. This creates problems as some operators cannot access the area when the natural conditions are good, while others miss opportunities. This becomes a severe problem for liveaboard vessels that are only in the location for a short period, and many choose to go to other locations. In 2016, the EPA relaxed these restrictions, making it easier for operators to access locations when conditions were favorable.



3

Dugong Observation Tour, Kabola, Alor

Alor is one of Indonesia's tourist destinations with beauty above and below the sea. Another tourist attraction is the dugong located on Mali Beach, Kabola. The dugong was first discovered by Yoga (WWF Indonesia Team) on August 8, 2010. At that time, people did not know there was a Dugong on the Mali Coast. The information then spreads quickly among the people.

The massive visit from the community around Alor Island has made the Ministry develop a communication strategy by mapping the parties through a Workshop activity carried out by the Ministry, held in 2017. In the same year, WWF Indonesia involved traditional leaders and community leaders (Pak One) researched to determine the distribution of seagrass populations as the primary source of food for dugongs. In the following year, WWF conducted another study on the behavior of dugongs. Since the dugong on the Mali coast had a different behavior from the general dugong, it was categorized as aggressive.



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Based on these results, community groups issued regulations that did not allow tourists to conduct activities disturbing dugongs. With support from the Tourism Office, Regent Regulation No. 7 of 2018 was issued related to dugong tourism guidelines, such as not swimming, feeding, and disturbing dugongs. The regulation was jointly negotiated by stakeholders: Malatours, the Marine Office, the Tourism Office, and environmentalists. Thus, a new tourist destination was managed by community groups.

Over time, there were internal disputes that divided the community groups. Then, the government is working with WWF Indonesia and Malatours to solve conflicts. These include creating a good management system by providing training from storytelling, training tour guides, and making tour packages to create a one-stop system. However, there are still people who travel privately.

4

Turtle Observation Tour, Meru Betiri National Park

Meru Betiri National Park was legalized in 1982, and this National Park was originally designated as a priority conservation area to protect the Javan tiger (now extinct). However, Meru Betiri National Park has expanded its territory to reach 580 km², including a marine area of 845 ha. It is now a habitat for flora and fauna, one of which is turtles.

At first, the turtle was one of the animals widely used by the people in Suka Made Village, Meru Betiri. Turtle eggs were taken by the community to be sold and consumed. Besides, the community also used the meat, and some sold it to other islands. Over time, as the manager of the national park, the government relocated the turtle eggs to a safer place with makeshift equipment by putting them in a

bucket and adding sand, which caused the males to come out when they hatched. With the assistance of WWF Indonesia, the National Park management provides education to the public about the management of turtle tourism. The training started with how to relocate turtle eggs, how to place them following their original conditions on the beach, how to release hatchlings, and how to observe turtles laying eggs.

The National Park management has a large role in providing accommodation and tourism supporting facilities, which the people of Suka Made Village fully hold. However, the community feels the impact of this tourism, so this changes the habits of the people who initially consume turtles to protect the turtles jointly.



Turtle Observation Tour, Perancak Penyu, Perancak

The coastal coast of Perancak, Jembrana, is one of the nesting beaches for the turtles, which is well-known to the public as turtle hunters. In 1997 and 1998, there were 20,000 turtle requests for ceremonies, with a program to campaign for turtle consumption the turtle's status as one of the protected species. Together with BKSDA, the government, and the WWF, they searched for information and found that the demand for consumption of turtles was only about 12. Based on the interview results with several people, they stated that there was no other choice. In addition, initially, there was an idea to develop a tourist destination. However, it did not work because of the difficulty of bringing other parties together to support the development.

Kurma Asih community group assistance was carried out by doing various activities. The activities included were observing the 7 km long beach, giving payment in a program where every turtle nesting egg was found and reported to the group, and training on how to captive turtles and

release hatchlings. Cooperation with BKSDA was carried out to ban on not consuming turtles. When a trader was found selling turtle eggs, BKSDA confiscated them and suggested that the seller give them to the Kurma Asih group. Over time, the Kurma Asih group is known by foreign tourists. There are demands by trip operators to improve the system and management to increase their awareness to want to manage better. This is also supported by several students and college students who visited to see turtles which created a new demand for research tourism.

Until now, they are still making payments to people who find turtle eggs, assisted by donations from individuals or companies. Kurma Asih has carried out are helping the police as a shelter for confiscated turtles. However, there needs to be an increase in tour packages such as visits to rivers, having a cost-benefit analysis data collection, and emphasizing over-exploitation.



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APPENDIX

1

Protected animals under the rules in Indonesia

The protected animals declared by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are listed in P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018.

No	Scientific Name	English Name
1	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	common minke whale
2	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	southern minke whale
3	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	sei whale
4	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	bryde's whale
5	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	blue whale
6	<i>Balaenoptera omurai</i>	omura's whale
7	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale
8	<i>Delphinus capensis</i>	long-beaked dolphin
9	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	pygmy killer whale
10	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	short-finned pilot whale
11	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	risso's dolphin
12	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	fraser's dolphin
13	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	irrawady dolphin
14	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale
15	<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	melon-headed whale
16	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	false killer whale
17	<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin
18	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	pantropical spotted dolphin
19	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	stripped dolphin
20	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	spinner dolphin

No	Scientific Name	English Name
21	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	rough-toothed dolphin
22	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin
23	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	common bottlenose dolphin
24	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong
25	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Indo-Pacific finless porpoise
26	<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	pygmy sperm whale
27	<i>Kogia sima</i>	dwarf sperm whale
28	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	sperm whale
29	<i>Indopacetus pacificus</i>	tropical bottlenose whale
30	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale
31	<i>Mesoplodon ginkgodens</i>	ginkgo-toothed beaked whale
32	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	cuvier's beaked whale
33	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead sea turtle
34	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green sea turtle
35	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill sea turtle
36	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	olive ridley sea turtle
37	<i>Natator depressus</i>	glabrous sea turtle
38	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback sea turtle
39	<i>Homaloptera gymnogaster</i>	selur maninjau
40	<i>Balantiocheilos melanopterus</i>	bala shark
41	<i>Barbodes microps</i>	Wader goa
42	<i>Neolissochilus thienemanni</i>	ikan batak
43	<i>Schismatorhynchus heterorhynchus</i>	pasa
44	<i>Himantura oxyrincha</i>	marbled whipray
45	<i>Himantura polylepis</i>	giant freshwater stingray
46	<i>Himantura signifer</i>	white-edge freshwater whipray
47	<i>Urolophus kaianus</i>	kai stingaree

No	Scientific Name	English Name
48	latimeria menandoensis	Indonesian coelacanth
49	Chitala borneensis	Indonesian featherback
50	Chitala hyselonotus	Sumatran belido
51	Chitala lopis	Lopis belido
52	Notopterus notopterus	bronze featherback
53	Scleropages formosus	Asian arowana
54	Scleropages jardinii	Australian arowana
55	Anoxypristis cuspidata	knifetooth sawfish
56	Pristis clavata	dwarf sawfish
57	Pristis pristis	largetooth sawfish
58	Pristis zijsron	longcomb sawfish
59	Birgus latro	coconut crab
60	cassis cornuta	horned helmet
61	nautilus pompilius Linne, 1758	chambered nautilus
62	Charonia tritonis	Triton's trumpet
63	Hippopus hippopus	horse hoof clam
64	Hippopus parcellanus	China clam
65	Tachypleus gigas	Indo-Pacific horseshoe crab
66	Tachypleus tridentatus	tri-spine horseshoe crab
67	Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda	mangrove horseshoe crab

2

Marine animals listed in the Marine and Fisheries Ministry which are divided into fully protected and limited protected

Protection	Name of Protected Animal	Regulatory Reference
Fully protected	Dolphin (Cetacean-13 types)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/2018
	Large tooth sawfish (Pristis sp. - 4 types)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/2018
	Whales (Cetacean-21 types)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/2018
	Giant oceanic manta ray (Manta sp.)	Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No.4/2014
	Dugong (Dugong dugon)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/2018
	Kima Hippopus sp.-2 types)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/2018
	Turtles (Testudinata-6 types)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/2018
	Whale shark (Rhincodon typus)	Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 18/2013

Protection	Name of Protected Animal	Regulatory Reference
Limited Protected	Longtail shad (<i>Tenuulosa Macrura</i>)	Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 59/2011
	Sea bamboo (<i>Isis</i> spp.)	Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 46/2014
	Banggai cardinalfish (<i>Pterapogon kaudemi</i>)	Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 49/2018
	Hilsa shad (<i>Tenuulosa Ilisha</i>)	Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 43/2016
	Humphead wrass (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>)	Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 37/2013

COVID-19 RISK SELF-ASSESSMENT FORM FOR WORKERS

Name :
 Identification ID :
 Employee ID :
 Division :
 Date :

For the sake of public health and safety, please be **HONEST** in answering the questions below.

In the last 14 days, have you experienced any of the following:

No	Question	Yes	No	If Yes, Score	If No, Score
1	Have you ever left your house for public places (markets, health facilities, crowds of people, etc.)?			1	0
2	Have you ever used public transportation?			1	0
3	Have you ever traveled out of town/internationally? (affected area or red zone)			1	0
4	Have you participated in activities that involve large crowds?			1	0
5	Do you have a history of close contact with people who are declared suspects or confirmed COVID-19 (shake hands, talk, are in one room/one house)?			5	0
6	Do you have a fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, and/or shortness of breath?			5	0
Total					

0 = Low Risk 1- 4 = Medium Risk >5 = High Risk

FOLLOW-UP:

- High risk, further investigation is needed, and the worker is not allowed to enter. Workers should do to RT-PCR examination. If it is not available, a Rapid Test can be done by local health workers/facilities.
- Small and medium risk, the worker is allowed to enter work, but a temperature check is carried out at the entrance to the workplace. If the temperature is $\geq 37.3^{\circ}\text{C}$, the investigation and examination by health workers should be done. If the worker does not meet the criteria for a suspect, confirmed without symptoms, or confirmed with symptoms, the worker can work.

This form refers to the Decree of the Ministry of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/328/2020 regarding Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Office and Industrial Workplaces in Supporting Business Continuity in a Pandemic Situation.

Covid-19 Risk Self Assessment Form for Visitors and/or Tourists

COVID-19 RISK SELF ASSESSMENT FORM FOR VISITORS AND/OR TOURISTS

Name :
 Identification ID :
 Employee ID :
 Division :
 Date :

For the sake of public health and safety, please be **HONEST** in answering the questions below.

In the last 14 days, have you experienced any of the following:

No	Question	Yes	No	If Yes, Score	If No, Score
1	Have you ever left your house for public places (markets, health facilities, crowds of people, etc.)?			1	0
2	Have you ever used public transportation?			1	0
3	Have you ever traveled out of town/internationally? (affected area or red zone)			1	0
4	Have you participated in activities that involve large crowds?			1	0
5	Do you have a history of close contact with people who are declared suspects or confirmed COVID-19 (shake hands, talk, are in one room/one house)?			5	0
6	Do you have a fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, and/or shortness of breath?			5	0
Total					

0 = Low Risk 1- 4 = Medium Risk >5 = High Risk

FOLLOW-UP:

- High risk, further investigation is needed, and the worker is not allowed to enter. Workers should do to RT-PCR examination. If it is not available, a Rapid Test can be done by local health workers/facilities.

This form refers to the Decree of the Ministry of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/328/2020 regarding Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Office and Industrial Workplaces in Supporting Business Continuity in a Pandemic Situation.

5

Important Activity Notes

NOTES FOR DIVERS:

- Divers ensure your diving equipment is installed correctly and does not interfere with the surrounding environment.
- Divers ensure sure you are in good health and always apply the buddy system during the dive.
- Divers avoid wearing gloves.
- Divers ensure their buoyancy is neutral during the dive.

NOTES FOR SNORKELERS:

- Snorkelers practice swimming skills to swim to rocky areas.
- Snorkelers should consider wearing a life vest for inexperienced swimmers to increase their buoyancy and swim with a guide.

NOTES RELATED TO FISHING EQUIPMENT:

- Tour operators ensure no part of the fishing equipment is left behind/wasted intentionally or unintentionally into the sea.
- Wasted fishing equipment and parts are a severe threat to coral species and other marine animals such as turtles, rays, and marine mammals.
- Monofilament fishing lines, ballast, and other fishing gear can entangle and kill much marine life. Tour operators ensure no fishing gear is left in the sea.

NOTES RELATED TO ANIMAL OBSERVATION:

- Do not make loud noises that can attract animals' attention during the observation, such as hitting the hull, shouting, and whistling loudly.
- Do not feed wild animals. Although wild animals look tame, wild animals are potentially dangerous and can be aggressive if approached. In addition, the food provided is not necessarily compatible with the animal's digestive system and will cause problems for wildlife health.
- By not providing food, tourists also participate in preventing the dependence of animals on humans. If wild animals are used to being fed by humans, wildlife will tend to approach the ship. Thus, it can increase the possibility of wildlife being hit by a ship or ship's propeller.
- Do not touch wild animals because of the possibility of disease transfer between humans and animals.

General characteristics of disturbed animals

General Characteristics	Dolphin	Dugong	Shark	Seabirds	Whale shark	Turtle	Manta rays
Tilting head	✓	✓	—	✓	—	✓	—
Silent or alert	✓	✓	—	—	—	✓	—
Moving away from the source of the	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓
Sudden and irregular movement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Immediately forming a group	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slapping head or tail into the water	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
Changing in dive behavior	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—	✓
Changing in breathing pattern	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changing numbers of groups	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increasing in vocalizations (can be detected through the ship's hydrophone)	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attacking tourists or fellow animals	✓	—	✓	—	—	—	—
Female animals rush to protect their young	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—
Rolling up the cephalic lobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓
Increasing swimming speed	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓

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to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature

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