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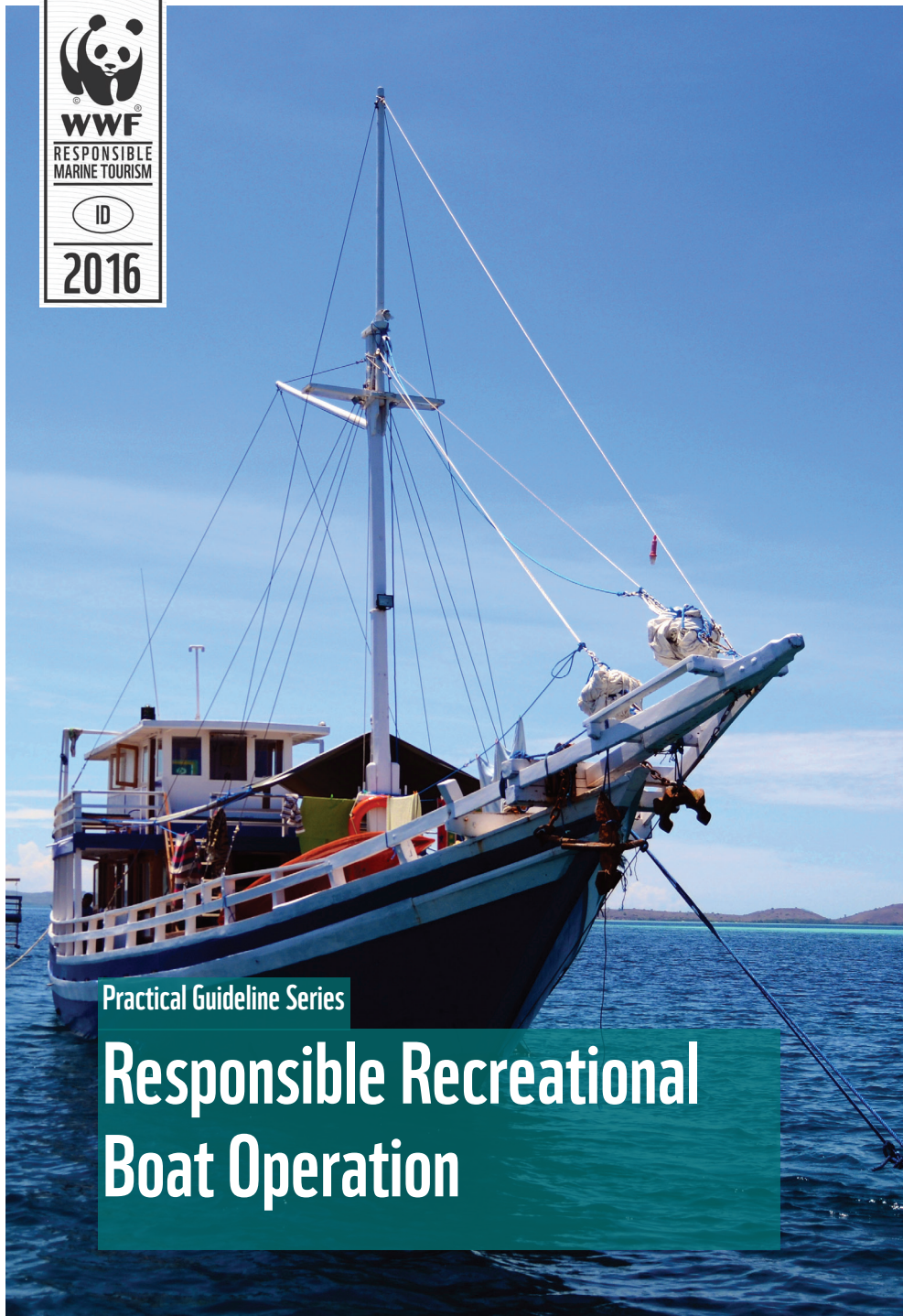
RESPONSIBLE  
MARINE TOURISM

ID

**2016**

Practical Guideline Series

# Responsible Recreational Boat Operation



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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WWF-Indonesia appreciates and thanks the chief and the member of JANGKAR for their supports in the preparation of this guideline book.

# PREFACE

Indonesia is one of the countries situated in the World Coral Triangle seascape – a home for 76 percent of world's coral species, six out of seven species of sea turtle, and 2,228 species of reef fishes. Marine tourism in Coral Triangle area contributes USD 12 million from tourism in Indonesia (Raja Ampat and Komodo) and Malaysia (Sipadan).

The growth of marine tourism does not only bring advantage in terms of economic development but also has negative impact regarding environmental quality towards local community in the tourism sites. Therefore, responsible practice for all tourism activity is very important. Through Responsible Marine Tourism Program, WWF-Indonesia provides Best Environmental Equitable Practices (BEEP), presenting the best guideline for environmental based and equality to implement responsible marine tourism practice. The content of this guideline comes from conservational aspect supporting natural resource management to improve the quality of human being and environment. The practices suggested in this document were selected systematically from literature study, field data collection, and discussion with marine tourism practitioners and academicians.

Through BEEP, WWF-Indonesia invites larger audiences to encourage the practice of responsible marine tourism management in Indonesia and ensure the natural resources provided are being used wisely and sustainably for the future.

With all the information about environmentally friendly marine tourism and dynamic of tourism activity itself out there, we develop this guideline in line with the best knowledge and experience from environmentally-friendly tourism activity.

## **Authors**



# GLOSSARY

## >> Ballast water

The water which is carried/ taken by ship to control the trim and maintain the declivity, balance, load, stability or any pressures needed by the ship. This water can probably contain organism which is jeopardizing and may be sources of diseases.

## >> Non-target fish

Fishes which are not (excluded from) the target of catch.

## >> Boat/ ship crew

A group of people who work in a boat for the same purpose, who have skill and knowledge in their work.

## >> Recreational Boat

Water vehicle with a certain shape and type which is moved by wind, mechanical, or any other power, by being pulled or tugged. This includes the vehicle equipped with dynamic supports, submarines, and floating device or construction which is not moved for recreational purpose in a certain period of time.

## >> Cadet

A person who works in a boat/ ship with specialized skill, own a sailing license legalized by the harbor master.

## >> Waste

The unused-material of any production process and/or activity.

## >> Captain

An officer who leads the entire crew on board and have the power and certain responsibility as stated under the law in force.

## >> Shipping

An integrated system consisting of transport in the waters, port, safety, and security and marine environmental protection.

## >> Ship certificates

Sailing permit for any ship that has no flags of convenience. There are two different types of registration, namely: (1) Large vessels register for any vessel of 7 to less than 175 gross tonnages; and (2) Small vessels register for any vessel of less than 7 gross tonnages.

### >> **Harbour**

A place/landmark consist of part of land and is surrounded by waters with distinctive boundaries. An administrative and business-related facilities which is used for ship to dock, anchor, load and unload passengers or cargo. It is featured with security, sailing, and any other particular-supporting facility for harbor. Harbor is also a place for shifting from one to another mode of transport.

### >> **Seafarer**

All those who are onboard

### >> **Coastal sail/ seafaring**

Transport (load and unload) of cargo and/or passengers by ship from one sea or coastal harbor to another harbor without concerning the navigable line.

### >> **Salvage**

A type of work to provide aid to ships and / or cargo involved in the accident or in danger while in the waters, including lifting the hull and underwater obstacles or objects.

### >> **Ship registration**

A certificate of nationality which is given as a legality to fly the Indonesian flag as the flag of convenience to any marine vessel, including fishing vessel.

### >> **Harbor master**

Government officials who work at harbor, appointed by the Minister of Transportation and has the highest authority to execute and to supervise compliance with the provisions of the legislation to ensure the safety and security of shipping.

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# GENERAL GUIDELINES

## Responsible Marine Tourism

Generally, responsible tourism aims to preserve resources, sites, protecting values and cultures of local community, and strengthen the sustainable business management. The “responsible” act is part of three main principles of sustainability, namely; responsible for environmental conservation, responsible for the social and culture, responsible for sustainable business management.

**1. Responsible for Environment.** Principle that encourages tourism workers to reduce negative impact of tour activities at their best, and is followed by practice to improve the quality of environment through several ways such as; recycling waste, using renewable energy, controlling water usage, minimizing greenhouse gas emission, and protecting ecosystem in nature.

**2. Responsible for socio-cultural aspect**  
Principle that aims to promote social and cultural values of local communities, and involve local people in managing tourism.

**3. Responsible for sustainable business management.** Principle which emphasizes the need of careful business management, not only provides benefits to the capitalist, but also to other businesses in the location of tourist destination sites, in this case is owned by local community.



*Ritual Adat Tea Bel, Maluku Tenggara*

© Veronica Louhenapessy / WWF - Indonesia

## General knowledge

The growth of marine tourism has reached its peak over the last decades. One of many popular activities is travelling on a liveaboard. Liveaboard is one of three marine tourism trends which uses water vehicle aside from cruise line and yacht. In its operational, liveaboard usually sails by using tramper system; depart and arrive from the same starting point, but it takes various routes in each sail. For example, a liveaboard departs from Port A to Port A for a few days, and from port A to port B in the next few days.

Generally, the passengers start the trip from a port and get onboard and do tourism activities during the sail. The activities are diving, snorkeling, kayaking, and visit a unique-cultural places. On the average, tourists spend 6-12 days onboard. This type of tourism has not been known well and considered as a high-cost tourism activity.


### **Why do you have to care?**

Travelling on a liveaboard become important to be managed properly as this tourism activity often targets remote and protected area which are away from government supervision, have inadequate facility and infrastructure, and also an area which is ecologically important for certain species or ecosystem. A good management of liveaboard tourism is not only important to ensure the safety of tourist activity itself, but also to preserve and maintain the beauty of the tourist destination. Traveling on a liveaboard means moving all types of tourism activities commonly performed on land to the above the water.

Various problems often arise and in the operation of this recreational boats, and the impact on the surrounding ecosystem. The guide below describes the various best-practices to be done, both for the management and the passengers of liveaboard.





A photograph of a sailboat on the ocean, viewed from the bow. The boat has a white hull and a large white sail. The mast and rigging are visible. The ocean is blue, and the sky is clear. A teal rectangular overlay is positioned in the upper left corner, containing the title text in white.

# Guidelines for Recreational Boat Operator

## Why is this important?

The marine ecosystem which shelters 90% living system has experienced continuous pressure. The damage caused by human activities on the land and the ocean leads to a decrease in the carrying capacity of the marine ecosystem. Coastal development, fishing, rigging, and shipping activity are just some of the activities that result in depletion of the quality of marine ecosystem. According to the data collected by International Sustainable Travel in 2010, in the context of sea transport for leisure purposes, a number of studies showing the environmental impacts such as pollution due to residual engine oil; garbage produced by the crew or passengers, waste water originating from the use in ship which often contain detergents; air pollution caused by the engine noise; the use of paint (antifouling paints) containing the organotin compounds (Ots), particularly the tributyltin (TBT) compound which is used to protect the ships from barnacles; consumption patterns which are often seafood-based; as well as the activities undertaken by the passengers onboard such as diving, snorkeling, or fishing.

For these reasons, the key to reduce the negative impact on the marine ecosystem is increasing the awareness of recreational boat management by operating the vessel according to the best standard.

## The responsibility of recreational boat operator

The responsible operational of recreational boat is performed to improve the convenience and safety of the passengers and also to reduce the rising negative impacts on the environmental. The aspects elaborated in this guideline include:

1. Legality, safety, and security of sailing
2. Management of marine pollution
3. Clean water management
4. Pattern of consumption
5. Vessel operational when passing or docking offshore
6. Best practices of diving and snorkeling
7. Interacting with local community
8. Guidelines for recreational boat passengers (diving, snorkeling, and fishing)

### 1. Legality, Safety, and Security of Shipping

Every ship, including recreational boat must follow the rules and policies set by the relevant government in regards to the management of shipping/ cruise and passengers' safety. The adherence to the rules help the ship operators to get their right in the case of accident and avoiding any possible legal-issues. Violation of the rules of the government may result in warning addressed to the managers/ operator, moderate sanctions, or heavy penalties.

#### What should be done?

- Complete the legality document of the company which relates to tourism business, including: the deed establishment of business company authorized by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Company Registration (abbreviated as TDP in Bahasa), Tax Payer Identification Number (TIN or NPWP in Bahasa) and a certificate of domicile.
- Complete the ship legality document particularly those that relate to the institution that pose duty and function in sailing.



*A crew is helping the passenger out from the boat in order to avoid accident*

© Tardi Sarwan / WWF - Indonesia

- The safety and security of shipping have to meet the requirement of seaworthiness and navigation system of the vessel in accordance with the Law No. 17 of 2008 on Shipping.
- Complete the certificate of seaworthiness which includes certificate of vessel security, pollution prevention inspection, manning of the vessel, loading line and unload procedure, welfare of the ship crew and passengers' safety; the legal status of the vessel, safety management and pollution prevention, and security management.
- Complete the vessel navigation facilities which includes shipping navigation supporting system, shipping communication system, hydrography and meteorology, routes, and crossing, excavation and reclamation, guidance, handing of ship's frame, and marine salvage and underwater works.
- Prepare/ own list of medicines which fits the needs and the ratio (number) of the passengers. Always check/ ensure the expiry date of the medicines regularly.
- Provide a clear guidance about evacuation process in a case of incident, and anticipation plan of any emergency situation during the activity. This may take form of giving first aid, retrieving information from any individual, providing a list of emergency call number (police, hospital, ambulance, etc.) and appreciating the nearest health center. This procedure has to be acknowledged by all crew, particularly by those who guide the passengers to tourist destinations.
- Ensure that all crew are qualified and certified based on their specialty.
- Ensure that all crew possess skill in both hospitality and evacuation procedure.
- Always aware of the natural conditions and the weather.
- Perform vessel inspection regularly.

## **2. Management of Marine Pollution**

Waste contains hazardous chemical substances, bacteria, and virus which may result in marine pollution and hence, becomes serious threat to human and environmental health. In particular, if those waste are spread to any other marine resources. As an example, the waste from a marine vessel (oil residual, chemical and hazardous substances, ballast water, and sewage); antifouling paints contains carcinogenic and heavy metal substances which are harmful for environment; and litters (plastic, fishing nets, cigarettes butts, Styrofoam) dumped carelessly into the ocean are often eaten by sea turtles, sea birds, fishes, and marine mammals.

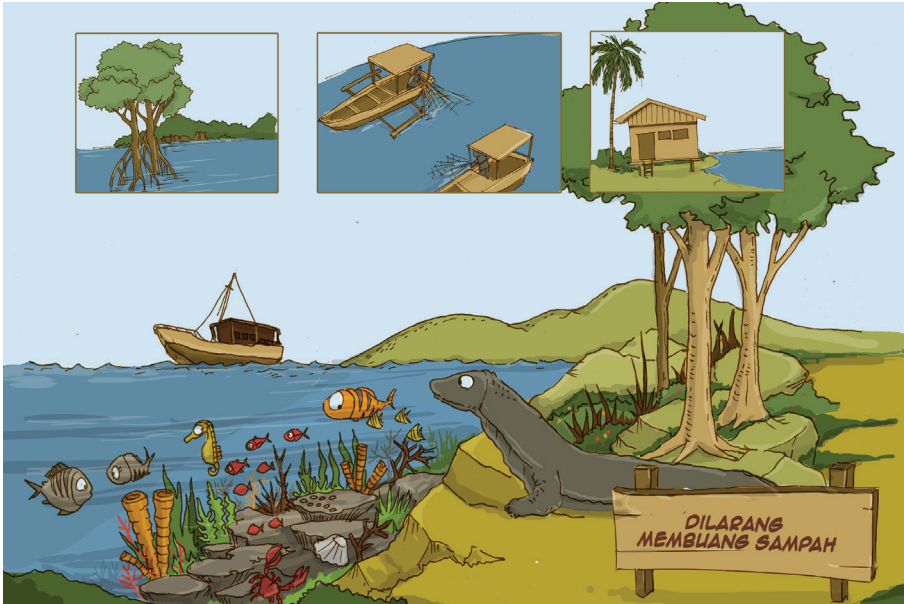
By the presence of waste polluting the ocean, not only it would kill the coral colonies and species as the backbone of the marine ecosystem, but also reduce the attractiveness of the ocean for the tourists. In addition, heavy metal waste may also intoxicate the entire food chain in the ocean as the substance accumulate and last very long in the last chain, it is in human.



### **What should be done?**

- Provide adequate waste bin for toxic and hazardous material, organic and non-organic waste, separately which allows it to be stored until the ship arrives at port.
- Manage the waste in your ship properly. Use disposal pump if there is any. Waste disposal by using disposal pump/ discharge connection in many ports are usually transferred to landside waste management.
- Manage your own waste prior to taking it out from your vessel. If disposal pump/ discharge connection is not available, there are some chemical cleaning substance (biodegradable) or mechanical devices that can be used to reduce solid and hazardous waste prior to its disposal.

- It is prohibited to dispose garbage/ waste in places that are sensitive to pollution, such as within natural park area, marine protected areas, coral reefs, mangroves areas, regional fisheries and aquaculture, housing, national parks, coastal border, and shipping lanes (waterway).



- Any ship/ vessel with size of 100 GT or more should be, at least, featured with oil pollution prevention system which includes oil-water separator, sludge tank, and standard discharge connection.
- Any ship/ vessel with 15 seafarers and 100 GT power must have equipment for the prevention of sewage pollution which includes sewage management tools, sewage maceration tool, and/or sewage holding tanks, and standard discharge connection.
- Maintain and check the cleaning and hygiene tools, vessel waste processing and storing facilities regularly. The equipment for prevention and pollution reduction must meet technical standards set by the Ministry of Transportation to prevent possible leakage of untreated sewage.
- Ensure that the vessel machine is inspected and maintained regularly to avoid excess waste residue of smoke and oil sourced from the vessel.



- Ensure the vessels' engine and/or the generator does not emit excessive noise in order not to disturb marine wildlife and other vessels.
- Reduce the use of plastic and Styrofoam. It is suggested to use plates and glasses that can be used repeatedly, for example, from glass material or polypropylene (PP) materials which is marked with "BPA free" or "non-BPA".
- Help picking up any garbage you or the tourists may see either on the ocean or land. Whenever it is possible, dangerous waste (fishing nets and lines waste), plastic garbage, and Styrofoam should be eliminated from the sea.
- Educate your guests about the danger of garbage in the ocean, especially small trash such as cigarette butts. Provide information about any impact that may occur and how to manage their waste during the trip.
- Prepare drinking waters on the ship and inform your guest to refill their bottles, so that they do not need to buy or bring any mineral water (in commercial packages). It is also done to reduce the garbage.

### 3. Clean Water Management

The availability and management of clean water in the ship/ vessel must be considered by the crew. The availability of clean water is one of many factors which contributes to tourist satisfaction. A proper water management will help the operator to use it efficiently during shipping.

According to the data of The United Nations of Environment (UNEP) in 2001, most tourists who visit developing countries use water ten times more than the local use. This pattern is definitely not efficient, especially when the vessel is docking in which water is difficult to get. For this reason, all crew should be able to manage water efficiently and wisely.



water usage informations



### **What should be done?**

- Plan/ estimate the need of clean water based on the ratio (number) of the passengers, i.e. 150 liters/ person/ day.
- Before starting the trip, urge your guest to save more water, not to dispose residual drinking water and use less-bubble soap to shower/ wash to ease rinsing.
- Put advising sticker about saving water at the toilet as a reminder
- Efficient clean water usage should be endeavored
- The use of fresh water is prioritized for eating and drinking needs of guests and crew.
- For vessel with desalination apparatus, the water obtained from desalination will be used for other needs (shower, wash, toilet, etc.)
- Ensure that water tank, pipe, and tap/ faucet are well maintained and not leaking

### **4. Pattern of consumption**

Uncontrolled exploitation of marine resource for food is a serious threat for marine resource conservation itself. The high demand on certain commodity from tourists leads to a condition where some marine species are caught without sustainable principles. The seafood products which are popular among tourist are grouper, snapper, crab, lobster, etc. Similarly, protected and endangered species such as sea turtles and shark also become commodity. The loss of certain species may lead to deterioration in the quality and the function of marine ecosystem as a whole.

Thus, the unwise consumption manner will have a negative impact on marine ecosystem and the surrounding environment. Indeed, there is a great profit potential in the trading of certain commodity either for consumption needs or preserved as a souvenir. However, the profit is often short-term and unequal compared to the ecological consequences it may bring. Hence, being wise in consuming seafood means being selective and aware of what we eat, and where it came from.



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## What to do?

- Make a food guide that should be avoided during the journey.
- Inform guests about the importance of preserving marine ecosystem, and also explain about marine species surround the area which are prohibited to be consumed as they are protected and endangered species.
- Serve seafood menu which are obtained in such environmentally friendly way.
- Make your supply chain “green” (environmentally friendly). Choose seafood supplier that offers environmentally-friendly and eco-label certified products. Apart from that, prioritize local suppliers as well;
- Encourage the tourist to shop at small stalls or traditional markets.
- Encourage the tourist to buy local-made souvenirs originated from environmentally friendly products;
- Provide recyclable or clothed bags that can be used many times by the tourists.

*Environmentally-friendly seafood guide can be accessed on <http://bit.ly/WWFSeafoodGuideline> or through Seafood Advisor app that available on Google Play Store.*

## 5. When Passing or Docking Offshore

The waterway of recreational boat is often in which common shipping pass and/or a region in which ecosystem are protected. Due to this reason, it is very important for the operators to understand the crossing or mooring spots while in the ocean. The selection of right spots helps preventing the damage of surrounding ecosystem due to anchor and also to avoid accidents.

### What to do?

Watch your vessel operation carefully, especially when docking or crossing marine animal migration routes.

- Dock your vessel far enough from any shipping waterway
- Dock your vessel away from marine activities spots, such as diving
- Ensure that your helmsman understand how to use anchor properly and responsibly
- Always dock your vessel in appointed spot. Avoid docking in sensitive spot, such as above coral reef ecosystem.



- If there is any, use mooring buoy properly.
- When passing the migration routes of marine mammal, lower the vessel speed slowly and maintain at seven knots for dolphins or maintain at no wake speed for any other marine mammals.
- Coordinate with the other vessel to get essential information in regards to docking and crossing spot.
- Remind the tourist to always appreciate marine ecosystem, including all marine species that live within.
- Report to the local government about environmental destruction or disruption that is found in tourism destinations.

## ***6. Best Practices of Diving and Snorkeling***

Marine tourism enthusiasts are in the strategic position to become ambassador of marine conservation efforts. Divers and recreational fishermen, for instance, are those who have experience how amazing and pleasing to live and travel on the ocean.

Among a lot of stress which is currently faced by the marine ecosystem, tourist and tour operator may take an active role to contribute to maintain the preservation of marine ecosystem. By doing such contribution, the tourism may continue enjoying the marine tourism activity they are interested in. Below are some practices that can be a guidance in reducing the impact of tourism activity on marine species in their natural habitat.

## What to do?

- Use small boat to help carrying the diver to one diving spot. Carrying divers to two different diving spots are strongly inadvisable.
- The operator should sail at safe speed surround the diving spot in order to not jeopardize the other divers as well as the marine species observed during the activity.
- Provide diving and snorkeling schedule for your guests. Divide the guests into two groups, consist of highly experience and has no/ less experienced group of diver.
- Brief your guest prior to dive, explain the location of the destination, what kind of marine species that may be encountered and any other potential surround the area.
- Determine the exact time and the exact location to enter or exit the diving site



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*Divers use small boat to reach a remote diving spots, which are difficult to access by larger boat, in order to avoid accident that may occur on the divers and damage of coral reef or species below it*



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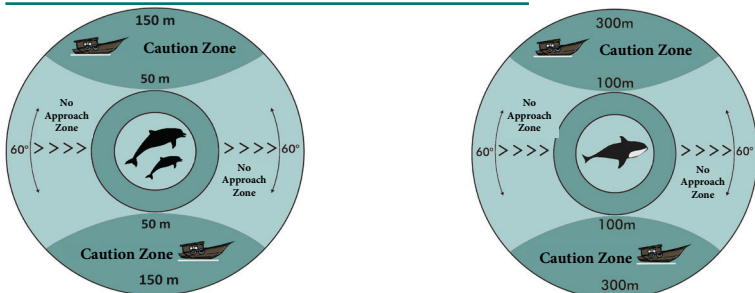
*A tour guide is briefing information about dive location, species that may be encountered, and the code of conduct of observing the species*





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- Ensure that your guests have adequate understanding about the tourist destination
- Ensure the dive boat are always aware and never leave the diving location
- Apply “do not touch” policy. This policy can be strengthened by encouraging the use of life jacket for inexperienced snorkeler and advice divers to not wearing gloves or stick.
- Understand and comply with the rules in force in the location of activities, including zones where tourism activities may or may not be done.
- Help your local government to assess the capacity of diving at your region. Cooperate with other operators and local authorities to assess the carrying capacity of diving activities especially in popular sites can help to avoid too many divers in certain area. The result of the assessment will be the database for reducing threats that may arise in the ecosystem while also improving the convenience and safety of visitors.



Vessel operation in whale and dolphin observation area

### CAUTION ZONE:

A distance of 100-300 m from whales; 50-150 m from dolphins; and 40-100 m from Dugong.

### NO APPROACH ZONE:

A distance of 10-100 m from whale; 0-50 m from dolphins; and 0-40 m from dugong.

## 7. Interacting with local community

The common recreational boat destination is a pristine area with its ecosystem, indigenous community, and culture. Due to this reason, the area and its indigenous community are very vulnerable to influences from outside, and thus the community needs protection from the impact of irresponsible tourism activities. In 2015, The United Nations of World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) prepared a set of ethic codes to interact with local community which not only aim to promote the community itself, but also to give protection to their rights and culture.



Cultural attraction in Ohoililir, South-East Maluku


© Veronika Louhenapessy / WWF - Indonesia



## What to do?

- Explain to your guests about the custom of the tourist destination targets.
- Inform the general rule of tourism that becomes the standard in interacting with local community such as dress politely, speak humbly, not consuming drugs or drinking excessive alcoholic drinks, not supporting or doing any prostitution or humiliation, and always behave positively.
- Coordinate with local facilitator to appreciate what can be done, should be done, and should not be done in the tourism destination.
- Educate your guests to share positive and productive knowledge, for example by inviting the tourist to discuss directly with the community about culinary, agricultural or farm, and also art.
- Supervise and remind the tourist politely if there are any violations in order to avoid conflicts with local community.
- Advise your guest to buy local product made by the community and to support conservation efforts.
- Adopt code of conduct of protecting women and children from the negative impact of tourism.
- Negotiate with the government to increase the effectiveness of the regulation in protecting children, women, and indigenous people.



A full-page background image showing an underwater scene. Sunlight rays penetrate the water from the top, creating a dramatic effect. A diver is visible in the center, swimming towards the right. The water is a deep teal color, and there are some rocky or coral-like structures on the left and right sides.

# Guidelines for recreational boat Passengers

© Jürgen Freund / WWF

## What can be done?

For those who are lucky enough to enjoy travel on a recreational boat and visit unique and exotic places, you have the duty to maintain the beauty of these places in order to maintain them to be always preserved.

## When Planning the Trip

- Read any information regarding to your tourism destination
- Choose any travel agent who have agreed and conduct ethical tourism guideline. Not all travel agent or recreational boat operator offer the same trip. Choose any agent or operator who have done conservation effort and respect community rights.
- Reduce the use of paper by ordering by email, or ask for receipt in the form of e-paper
- Choose any recreational boat that is responsible, apply ecotourism concept, and meet the seaworthiness requirements which can be proven in a form of certificate and ship registration
- Provide your personal travel insurance and medicine.

## During the trip

- Do not dump anything from the vessel.
- Avoid using product in disposable packaging and non-degradable such as plastic bottles



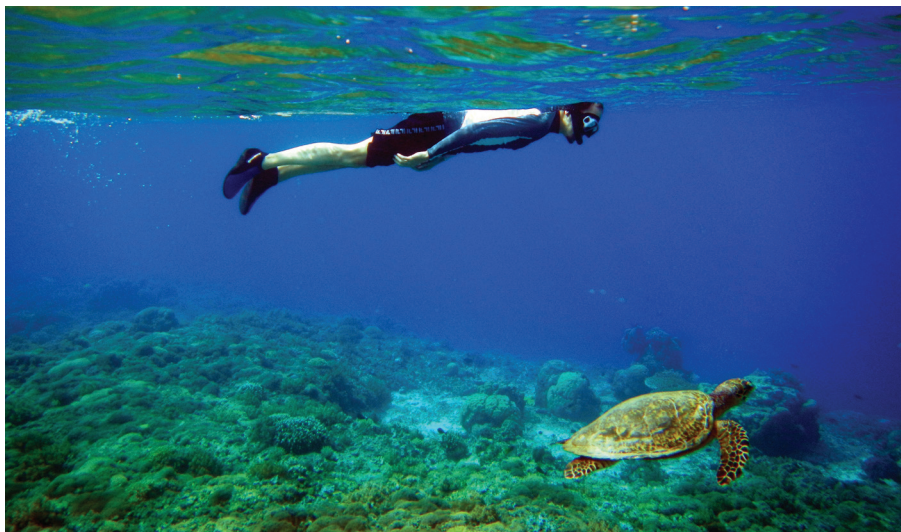
- For smokers, provide a container particularly for cigarette butts. If it is full already, dispose in the provided bin
- Separate the waste into B3 (for toxic and hazardous material), organic, and non-organic
- Avoid using detergent to wash anything.
- Wise in using electricity.
- Use fresh water efficiently.
- Use Air conditioner efficiently, and turn off it is not used.
- Use wind to dry.
- Do not hesitate to step out from the vessel and interact with the local community.
- Do not take, buy, or trade wildlife animal and its derivative products
- Decline any seafood menu which offer endangered and protected species, such as shark fins, sea turtle and whale meat, and any other fishes which are caught by using destructive method (explosive material, cyanide, etc.)
- When visiting restaurant outside the vessel, ask the owner how do they get the seafood they offer, and what agreement they have with the local fishermen.
- Buy any seafood which are caught and processed environmentally -friendly by the local community.

## When Diving or Snorkeling

- Acknowledge your diving and snorkeling skill. Do not hesitate to inform your dive leader and your buddy about it while on the boat.

- Maintain your position horizontal to the water when you are near or above coral reef. Ideally, you are at least 50 cm from the bottom substrate.
- Do not touch anything. Apart from making you hurt, coral and most marine species are very susceptible to touch.
- Maintain a safe distance from coral or marine animal you may encounter
- Mind your fins' pedals and your body movement to avoid undeliberate contact with coral or raising the bottom substrate to the water column.
- Do not stand or rest on the seafloor or on the reef
- Do not approach or disturb animals which will emerge to the water surface, especially animals which need to breath air (sea turtle, snakes, and marine mammals).
- Do not chase, disturb, or ride animals.
- For underwater photographers, keep in mind that your safety and the animals' are much more important than your photo. Divers should have skill in taking photos and videos underwater. Unpractical photography equipment will affect the buoyancy. You will be more like likely to touch and hurt animals or any marine species while concentrating to get a perfect picture.
- If you do a night dive, AVOID touching or waking sleeping animals. Be aware of nocturne animals which are foraging at night (such as moray eel).

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*Maintain safe distance between you and the coral reef, and do not ride or swim too close to the animals you encounter in order to avoid disturbance or stress*

- It is strictly prohibited to dispose trash at tourism destination. Dispose all trashes you have in the provided facilitation. If there is none, keep and bring back your trash.
- Do not take anything from the nature or buy animal or its derived products collected as souvenirs

Note for snorkeler:

- Practice your swimming skill to swim towards rocky area.
- For inexperience swimmer, consider to wear life jacket to increase your buoyancy or swim with a tour guide

Note for divers:

- Ensure that your diving equipment is installed properly and does not interfere the surrounding environment
- *Ensure you are in a good shape and always apply buddy system during dive*
- Avoid using gloves.
- Make sure that your buoyancy remains neutral during dive.



© Tardi Sarwan / WWF - Indonesia

*Always apply buddy system while snorkeling or diving*









Pulau Buaya, Banda Sea  
**Indonesia**



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Ayu Ginanjar Syukur finished her undergraduate study in 2014, majoring in Aquatic Product Technology at Bogor Agricultural University. Ayu has begun her interest in conservation world since she joined Fisheries Diving Club (FDC-IPB), when she participated in various coral reefs monitoring activities especially reef fish. In the same year, Ayu started her internship and research about manta rays in Komodo Islands with MantaWatch. In 2015, Ayu joined WWF-Indonesia as Responsible Marine Tourism Assistant who is responsible for supporting and implementing the finalization, dissemination, promotion, and assistance to staffs of tourism sector programs in Responsible Marine Tourism Program WWF-Indonesia work area. In the beginning of 2017, Ayu plays a new role as Marine Ecotourism Improvement Program Officer.



## **IMAM MUSTHOFA**

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Imam Musthofa finished his undergraduate study at Fisheries Management Major, University of Indonesia. Imam joined WWF-Indonesia Marine Program in 2002. In 2007, Imam took responsibility as the Fisheries Coordinator, WWF-Indonesia and later was promoted as Sunda Banda Seascape and Fisheries Program Leader WWF-Indonesia in 2013. Imam is now in charge of managing fisheries program and ensuring their achievement quality in Sunda Banda Seascape work area.

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