





Stakeholder Consultation Meeting with Maldives Whale Shark Research Programme to discuss the Proposed Regulations and Zonation for South Ari Marine Protected Area



Date: 29 April 2019 **Time:** 18:20 – 19:30

Venue: Lobby, Sun Island Resort & Spa

Attendees

International Union for Conservation of

Ms. Najfa Shaheem Razee – Chief Technical Officer, IUCN

Ms. Fathimath Shihany Habeeb – Social Science Officer (Socio Economic), IUCN

Ms. Ifham Hassan Zareer – Communications Associate, IUCN

Ms. Josephine Langley - Consultant, IUCN

Environment Protection Agency

Ms. Farhath Ali-Assistant Director, EPA

Dr. Ibrahim Mohamed- Deputy Director General, EPA

Mr. Maahid Abdul Rahman-Senior GIS Officer, EPA

Ministry of Environment

Mr. Saaif Mohamed Rasheed-Assistant Environmental Officer, Ministry of Environment

Maldives Whale Shark Research Programme

Ms. Irthisham Hassan Zareer – Lead In Field Coordinator, MWSRP

Mr. Basith Mohamed – In Field Coordinator, MWSRP

Mr. Ibrahim Shameel - Coordinator, MWSRP

Areas discussed:

- 1. Discussion of the proposed regulations and zonation of South Ari Marine Protected Area
- 2. Questions by IUCN regarding the data collected by MWSRP

Discussion of the proposed regulations and zonation of South Ari Marine Protected Area	 IUCN presented the key details of the proposed regulations and zonation to MWSRP It was also explained that the draft management plan was in line with the existing Maldives Whale Shark Interaction Guideline, global best practice guidelines on protected area management, Green Fins code of conduct and manta ray guidelines. When asked if MWSRP was familiar with the guidelines stated above, they stated the Lead In-Field Coordinator, Irthisham is a Green Fins Assessor, and they follow the existing whale shark guidelines
2. Questions by IUCN regarding the data collected by MWSRP on vessels entering SAMPA	 IUCN asked MWSRP if it is possible to get the data of the vessel usage of SAMPA, to which MWSRP responded, stating that the vessel logs have already been shared with EPA, and that some of the data are annually shared along with the annual report as well. When asked what kind of data the vessel logs contain, MWSRP shared that they collect data on the number of vessels that enter

	 SAMPA, the type of vessel, and the vessel name. MWSRP shared graphs and data from 2015 - 2018, showing total vessel number, vessel type, and vessel usage. MWSRP stated that on average, there are about 60 vessels entering SAMPA every day. It was also stated that they do not double count vessels in one day, unless it is obvious that they are in SAMPA for a different excursion the second time. For example if the vessel was seen with snorkelers earlier and then with dive gear later. MWSRP also stated that liveaboards are likely to stick around more than 3 hours until they spot whale sharks. MWSRP also shared that vessels from Baa, Faafu, Dhaalu, Alif Alif and Alif Dhaalu use SAMPA. When asked what the peak hours and peak days for SAMPA are, MWSRP responded that guesthouses usually use SAMPA from 09:00 – 12:00, and that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are peak days now, as liveaboards come in then. It was also shared by MWSRP that there is a hike in the amount of speedboats and excursion dhonis when compared to data collected previously.
3. Questions by IUCN	 When asked about the daily operations, it was stated by MWSRP
regarding how the	that they operate 5 days a week.
operations are run by MWSRP	 When asked details about the type of vessel that MWSRP uses and the speed, to which MWSRP responded that they use a
	dhoni, and that their speed is 5 knots usually, and never over 10
	knots.
	When asked about the number of passengers on the vessel,
	MWSRP stated there would be 3 staff and a maximum of 8 volunteers on the vessel, and the number will not exceed 15
	people. Including the boat crew, the number of people on the
	vessel would be 17. There is always one staff monitoring how the
	encounter is going and collecting data from the boat, while the
	 others jump in during whale shark encounters. When asked about how the operation is funded, MWSRP stated it
	is completely funded by volunteers' contributions, and that on an
	average they have about 4 – 5 volunteers, and they stay for two
	 weeks, and sometimes a maximum of 4 weeks. When asked about the research permit, MWSRP stated that is
	renewed annually.
4. Questions by IUCN	When asked how long it takes to measure a shark and collect
regarding the data	data, MWSRP responded that the ID shots would take about 5
collected on whale sharks	minutes, and together with tape measure and other data, it takes about 10 – 15 minutes. It can also take around 20 – 30 minutes
	depending on the depth, where the shark is and the behaviour of
	the shark.
	If it is a busy encounter, MWSRP collects data as quickly as

	 possible and leaves the encounter, but if it is not, they stay back to observe the shark's behaviour and any other details they might detect, if for example the shark is cruising, evasive, relaxed or leaving the reef. They also collect poo samples whenever possible to conduct further research. It was also stated by MWSRP that they maintain a record of improper conduct during an encounter, whether it is by others or by themselves. When asked about the number of encounters, MWSRP stated that encounters have gone down by 52% in comparison to previous data collected.
5. Additional comments	MWSRP agreed with restrictions on number of vessels into
by MWSRP and IUCN	SAMPA, and also agreed with the limitation on the number of passengers per vessel. They stated that it was important to do so, as people often get excited when they see a whale shark, and jump in on the encounter and put themselves and the whale shark at risk.
	 MWSRP also stated that certain key factors such as speed limitations, restriction on number of vessels, improving whale shark briefings and following whale shark guidelines should be
	incorporated in the management plan.
	 They also stated that as part of the Big Fish Network, MSWRP offers training for guides on best practices, whale shark biology and ecology and how to contribute data to the Big Fish Network.
	 MWSRP asked if the restrictions on number of vessels in SAMPA will apply to them as well, and IUCN responded stating that there will be certain limitations and research standards in SAMPA will be developed
	It was then shared by MWSRP that they published a paper in
	2013, giving details of the usage and evaluation of the value of SAMPA and the economical value was 9.3 million USD, and they are in the process of measuring it again, and it is likely to be
	much higher now, given the surge in vessels.
	It was also shared by MWSRP that they have data on vessels
	outside of SAMPA as well as seasonal observations on vessels. They also stated that there is a drop in the data collected during
	the month of Ramadan, as their operations stop during the
	month, but they do get data from other contributors to the Big Fish Network.
	MWSRP also stated that field-monitoring documents could be shared with EPA, which can be useful when training rangers and
	guides.
	 IUCN shared the goals of the management plan, the first goal being the protection of whale sharks, the second one being the
	conservation of the ecology of SAMPA and the third goal being community benefits.
	IUCN also shared that the management plan will create a

	 conservation fund, which can be used for more research on whale sharks such as chlorophyll concentration. MWSRP suggested that the Big Fish Network too could perhaps be included in the management plan for data collection, and that the users will need proper training for quality control. IUCN and MSWRP also stated that a buffer zone is important for SAMPA, as whale sharks are often sighted in the lagoon too. It was also suggested by MWSRP that the channels are not within SAMPA, but that whale sharks are frequently sighted in the area, and therefore those are also important areas to consider. MWSRP also suggested that the Advisory Board should ideally have someone from a scientific background. IUCN stated that the plan is to include an independent environmental expert on the Advisory Board. IUCN also asked MWSRP if they notice reef damage due to divers, to which MWSRP responded that it is a possibility as these are
6. Questions regarding rangers in SAMPA	 Heavily used sites. IUCN highlighted that there will be rangers stationed in SAMPA, and that there will be 1 vessel for the 4 rangers for now. They will primarily be collecting field data on number of vessels and people to begin with and will also identify and document misconduct in SAMPA
11. Key areas agreed upon	 MWSRP will share the vessel logs with EPA. EPA will reach out to MSWRP if logistical help and training is needed for dive guides and rangers. EPA will email the presentation and the draft management plan to MWSRP once the plan is ready.
12. Attachments	 Presentation on the proposed new regulations and zonation for SAMPA







South Ari Marine Protected Area management plan meeting Conference Econn 29 April 2019 WWS PP Venue: Sun Island Resort 4 Spq									
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