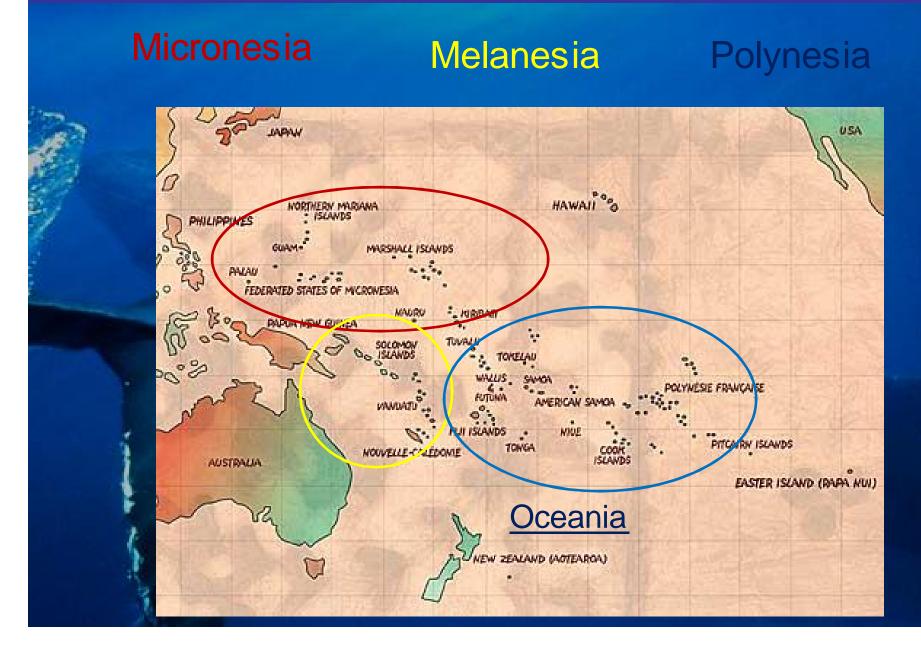


Overview



- " Pacific Cultural and geopolitical context
- Status of key species SPWRC
- " Regional action plans . SPREP WDAP/CMS
- " National Sanctuaries and their management
- " Whale watching in the Pacific
- "Regional whale & dolphin watching guidelines.
- " Pacific Partnerships
- " Lessons learned

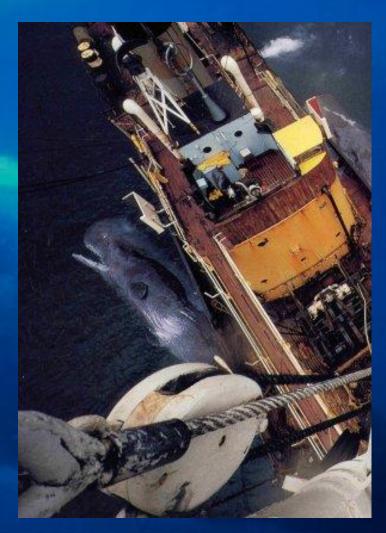




- Very diverse cultural values of marine mammals across the region
- " IWC membership in the region is 6 Pacific Island countries (Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Tuvalu, Solomon Is, Marshall Is) + Australia, New Zealand
- " However across the region whales mostly #apuq
- " 10 national whale sanctuaries = 18 million km²

Whaling in Oceania

- " 1788 . 1978
- Concentrated on humpback and sperm whales
- 60,000 humpbacks killed in the South Pacific
- Massive illegal whaling campaign by Soviets
- " Humpbacks reduced to a few hundred animals by 1964
- Now estimated 13,000 acrossOceania
- " 10,000 East coast of Australia
- " 3,000 throughout Pacific Islands



Sperm whales, Australia, 1970's



Other Threats

- Boat traffic;
 - shipping,
 - unregulated tourism,
 - seismic operations
 - Fisheries interactions
 - Entanglement,
 - depredation,
 - by-catch
- Live capture
- **Pollution**

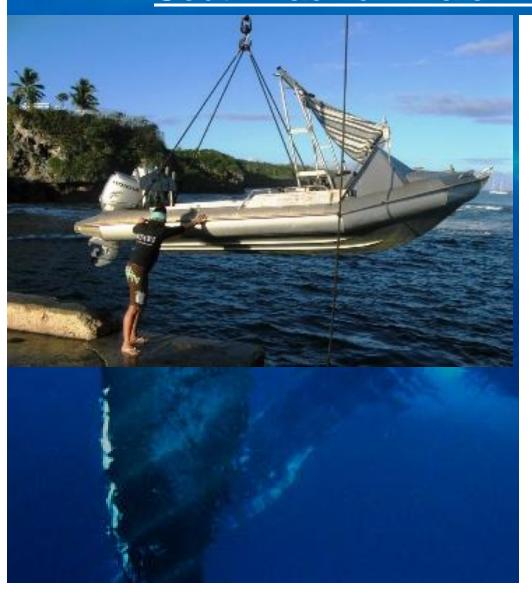
South Pacific Whale Research Consortium

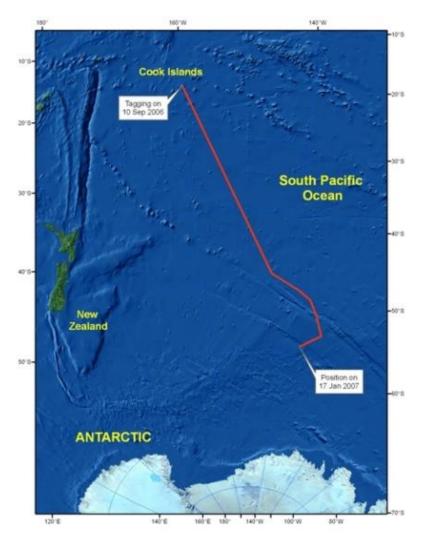


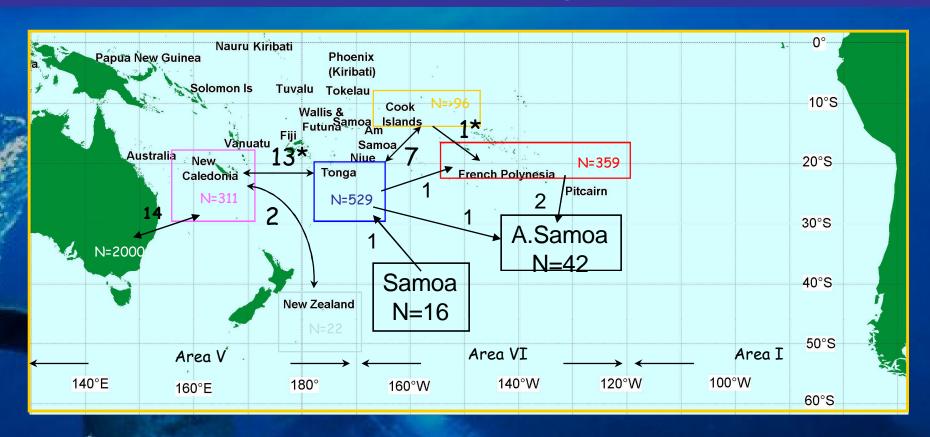
- " 10 years researching marine mammals across 14 PI countries
- Conservation and science working groups
- Underpin regional action plans and CMS agreementsComprehensive assessment of humpback whales in Oceania
- National whale sanctuaries
- Capacity building



South Pacific Whale Research Consortium







Movements of humpback whales in Oceania

Oceania Humpbacks

- " 2008 IUCN Red List Endangered status (work of SPWRC)
- Marine tourism focus and economic life line of many Pacific Islands
- Trans-boundary migration and little known about population status = difficult to manage
- " Dedicated funding??
- "SPWRC & SPREP with support from the Australian Gov of, PEW and IFAW are developing a recovery plan for Oceania humpbacks in April 2010





Regional Frameworks for Marine Mammal Management & Conservation

- 1. SPREP Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2008 . 2012)
- CMS MoU for the Conservation of Marine Mammals and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region
- 3. South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (Conservation Committee & Sci Committee)
- Supported and partnered by NGO \$







1. SPREP. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program

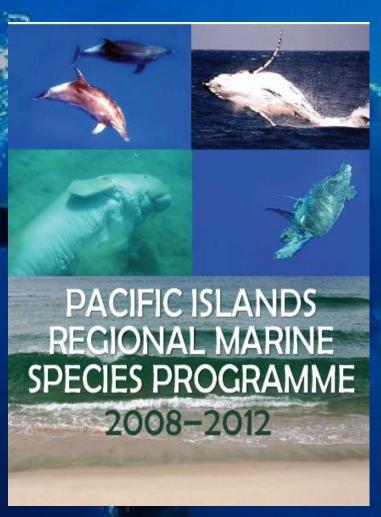


Pacific Islands region covers 32 million sq km, only 2% is land covered 25 member IGO

Protection of the natural heritage of the Pacific islands region through conservation and sustainable management



SPREP Regional Marine Species Programme 2008-2012



Regional Action Plans for:

- Dugongs
- Marine Turtles
- Whales & Dolphins
- Sharks (in development)
- Developed by Govo Members & NGO Partners
- Endorsed by Council
- Implementation collective responsibility member states, SPREP, partner NGOs and IGOs, and private sector

Whale & Dolphin Action Plan 2008-2012

Themes, Objectives & Actions

Themes (9):

- 1: National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation;
- 2: Threat Reduction;
- 3: Ecosystem / Habitat Protection;
- 4: Capacity Building;
- 5: Education and Awareness;
- 6: Cultural Significance and Value;
- 7: Legislation and Policy;
- 8: Research and Monitoring;
- 9: Whale and Dolphin-based Tourism

2. CMS Mou For The Conservation Of Cetaceans And Their Habitats In The Pacific Islands Region



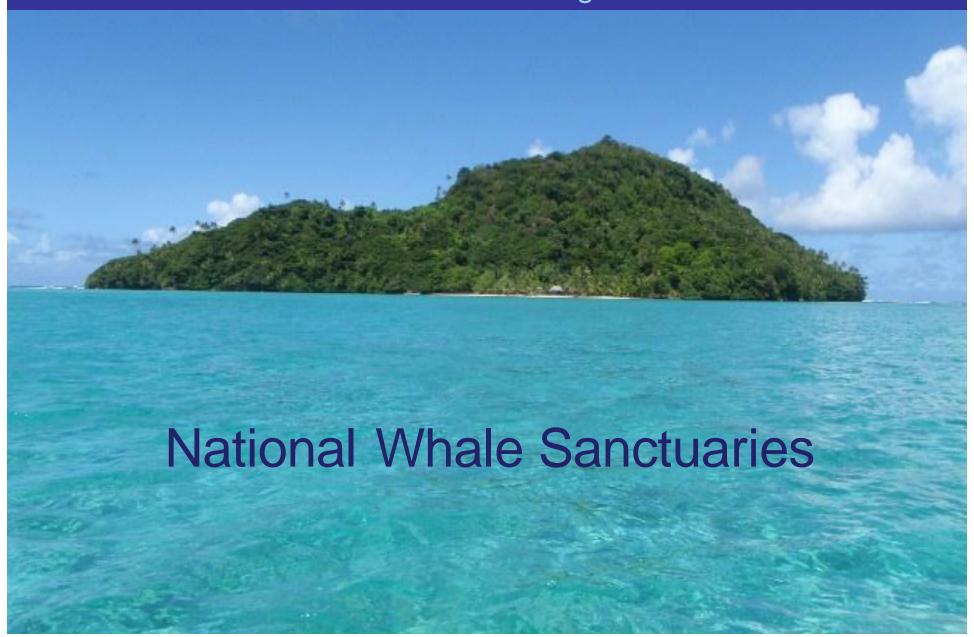
2nd Meeting of parties, Auckland 09

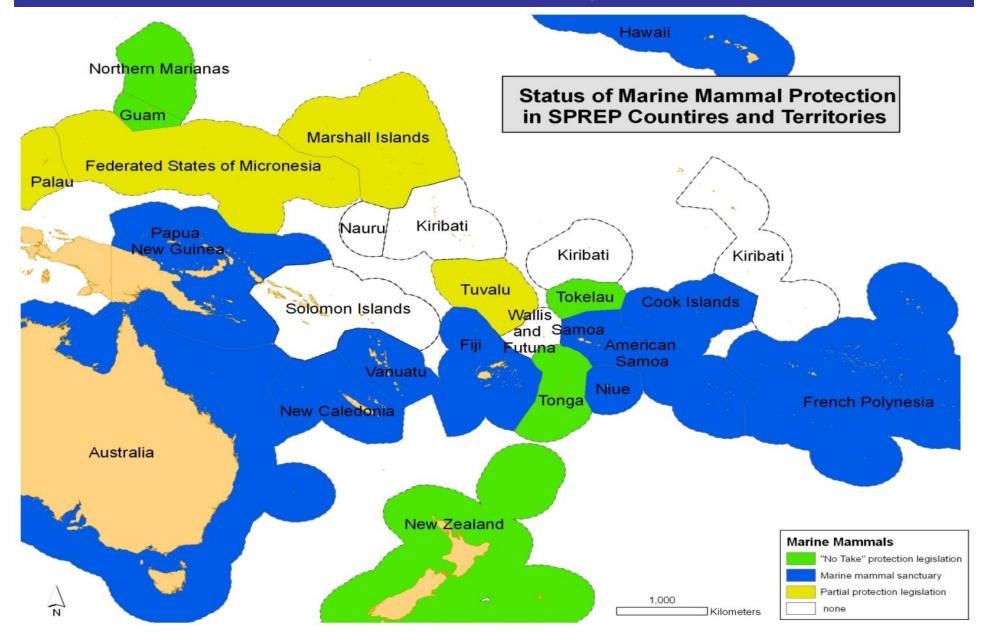


Tuququ Samoa Director Environment

CMS Pacific Cetacean MoU

- Negotiations started in 2004, involved 3 regional meetings
- Opened for signing in 2006
- 10 SPREP member countries & 6 collaborating
 - organizations have signed
- Legally non-binding
- Covers all species of Cetaceans
- MoU Action Plan is the SPREP regional W DAP





Sanctuary Management:

- Based on local needs, capacity, situation
 - Involvement of communities, traditional owners, and different stakeholders in the planning and management process
- Sanctuary Plan of Management . Niue, Samoa, Fiji





Opportunities

The growth potential and economic benefits of cetacean-based tourism has proved an effective argument against the killing of whales



Pacific Whale Watching Report

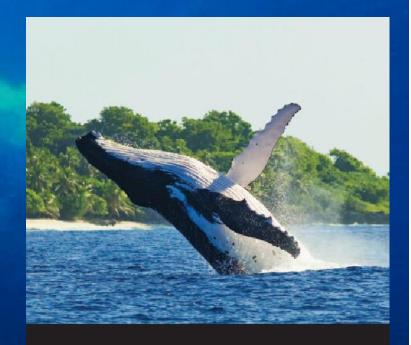








- Growth **45%** a year 1998 2005
- Experiencing strong annual growth far in excess of annual regional tourism growth of 7.3%.
- Estimated value of industry USD\$21 million per year



Pacific Islands
Whale Watch Tourism
A Region Wide Review of Activity

An IFAW Report

April 2009









Countries Involved and Level of Development



Established industry: Tonga, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Guam

Developing: Niue, Cook Islands, Fiji,

Mainly opportunistic: Samoa, Vanuatu, PNG, and American Samoa.

Swim with Programs

- Tonga, Niue, French Polynesia
- Most operators involved in other seasonal activities eg Fishing, diving, kayaking
- Regulations variable

Compliance is better than enforcement



New Caledonia

Issues relating to growth of the whale watching industry

Impact on cetacean populations

Demand for responsable tourism

Legislation of regulations and sanctuaries

Need for scientific research

Issues for Consideration

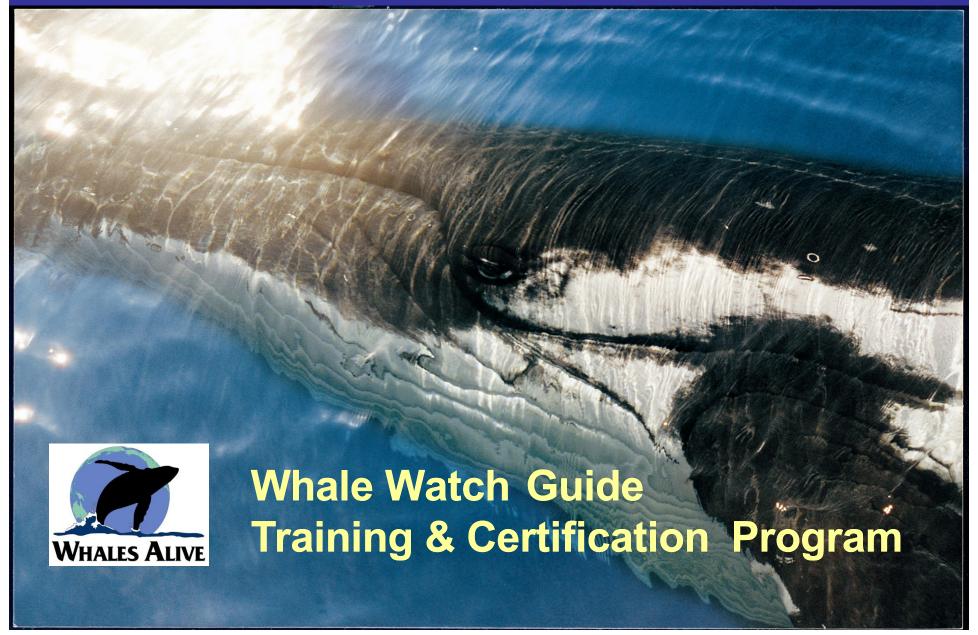
- The growth of whale watching in the PIR has continued rapidly.
- The management of the industry (and its related reputation) will be critical for the long term future of cetacean-based tourism in the PIR
- There is a growing demand from whale watch tourists that tour operators behave ethically and provide a high level of education
- Support for research into impacts of the industry and resulting management responses are an essential tool in management process.

Special Individuals

- Minister of Environment Special approach distances or regulations may apply
- " State and federal waters different jurisdiction
- " Media frenzy, boats, helicopters o.







Whale watch guide certification program

- Internationally, guidelines promote the practice of education on whale watching vessels and the training and accreditation of guides;
- In some whale watching countries, such as Tonga (Vavaqı) & Australia, it is a license requirement of whale watching operators and their guides to undergo specific whale watch guide training such as the one developed by Whale Alive
- The program is consistent with best practice and meets the skill needs of whale watch operators and guides.
- The program also involves training for the Govo managers of the industry to aid enforcement

Sessions in classroom and on the Water





National Marine Mammal Workshops



Pacific Whale & Dolphin Watching Working Group

- Auckland, New Zealand, April 08
- Attended by 35 delegates from 13 countries & territories









Pacific Whale & Dolphin Watching Working Group

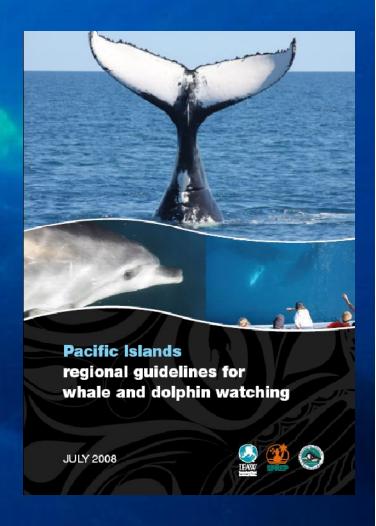
- 2 days of presentations and working groups
- 1 day on the water
- Developed Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale & Dolphin Watching





Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale & Dolphin Watching

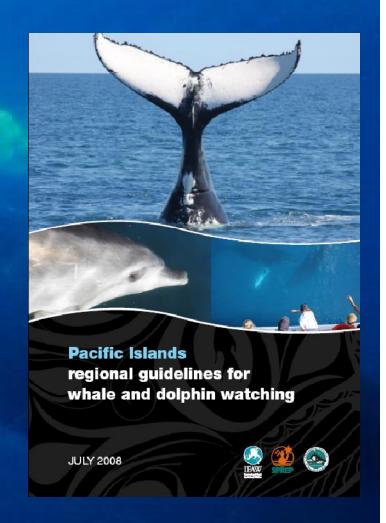
- Draft guidelines circulated to all stakeholders 1 month before working group
- Based on harmonization of global best practice and regional examples
- Designed to be a template for Govo allowing for adaptation for local conditions and industry framework
- " 2 Sections:
 - . Management considerations
 - . Guidelines for interaction



Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale & Dolphin Watching

Overarching Principles:

- Ensuring the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region.
- Ensuring a precautionary approach to the development and management of whale watching in the region.
- Minimizing the impact of whale watching activities in the region.
- Promoting and respecting cultural values of whales, dolphins and the marine
- " environment to Pacific Island peoples.
- Providing long-term economic benefits and opportunities to local communities.



Outreach & education











Pacific Partnerships

- IGOs, NGOs researchers, Governments
- " SPREP
- " SPWRC
- " IFAW
- " Whales Alive
- " PEW
- " WDCS
- " WWF











Some Lessons learned

- PIR has all the tools available to be an example in the management of marine mammal conservation and tourism. however often1 step forward, 2 steps back
- Taking a regional approach to management provides many benefits when there is lack of funds and capacity
- " Challenge: to implement at a national level
- Role of IGOs and NGOs critical in supporting Gov s and community to implement regional and national Action Plans

