The Egyptian Red Sea case (Part II): Socioeconomic consideration and the Samadai model

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Designing an MPA for spinner dolphins without sufficient ecological data: Lovina (Bali) dolphin watching as a case study

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In this presentation, we examine how tourism is currently managed in the area, with a focus on the experience of tourists visiting spinner dolphins near Lovina, Bali, Indonesia. The presentation is divided into two parts: the socio-economic considerations and the Samadai model.

The Egyptian Red Sea case (Part II): Socioeconomic consideration and the Samadai model

In Part II of the presentation, we focus on socioeconomic considerations. We discuss the importance of addressing the social and economic impacts of dolphin watching tourism, which is a significant industry in the Egyptian Red Sea. We explore how the tourism industry can be managed in a sustainable way, taking into account the needs of both tourists and the local community.

The Egyptian Red Sea has undergone profound changes in the past 30 years. Once remote fishing villages in the late 1980s, many places have become popular tourist destinations. This transformation has led to a number of challenges, including overfishing and habitat degradation. In response, governments and local communities have implemented various measures to protect the marine environment.

Community mobilization led to the declaration of Samadai Reef as a special managed area in 2004. This designation was made to ensure the protection of spinner dolphins and their habitat. Since then, visits to Samadai have increased, and tourism has become an important source of income for local communities.

The Samadai model is a collaborative effort involving local and international stakeholders. It serves as a case study for designing MPAs for spinner dolphins in other areas.

Socioeconomic considerations are crucial in the management of marine protected areas (MPAs). The Samadai model highlights the importance of involving local communities in decision-making processes. This approach can help ensure the sustainability of the MPA and its benefits for both the local communities and the dolphins.

In conclusion, the Egyptian Red Sea case (Part II) emphasizes the importance of addressing the socio-economic dimensions of dolphin watching tourism. By implementing the Samadai model, we can create a framework for sustainable management that benefits both the dolphins and the local communities.

The Egyptian Red Sea case (Part I): Spinner dolphin ecology and behavior

Amina Cesario (Swire Institute of Marine Science, Hong Kong, Hong Kong), Elisabeth Slooten (University of Otago, New Zealand), Marina Costa (University of St. Andrews, UK and Hurghada Environmental Protection and Conservation Association, Egypt), Leszek Karczmarski (Swire Institute of Marine Science, Hong Kong)

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