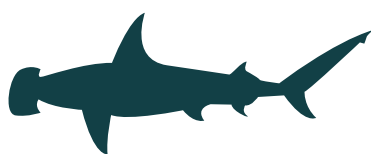


Assessment of the capacity of selected countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to implement the new CITES listings of **Sharks and Manta Rays**

Summary of a study commissioned by CITES - August 2014

At the 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP16, Bangkok, Thailand, March 2013), the Parties decided to include a number of sharks and rays in CITES Appendix II, with a deferred date of implementation of 14 September 2014.



Sphyrna lewini
Scalloped hammerhead shark



Sphyrna zygaena
Smooth hammerhead shark



Lamna nasus
Porbeagle shark



Carcharhinus longimanus
Oceanic whitetip shark



Manta spp.



Sphyrna mokarran
Great hammerhead shark



Capacity needs assessment: methodologies and results

FAO Criteria to select Focal countries



Importance of shark catches and trade

Occurrence of the listed species in their waters

Level of socio-economic development

Analytical framework :

Evaluating exporting Parties' readiness to implement CITES listings *

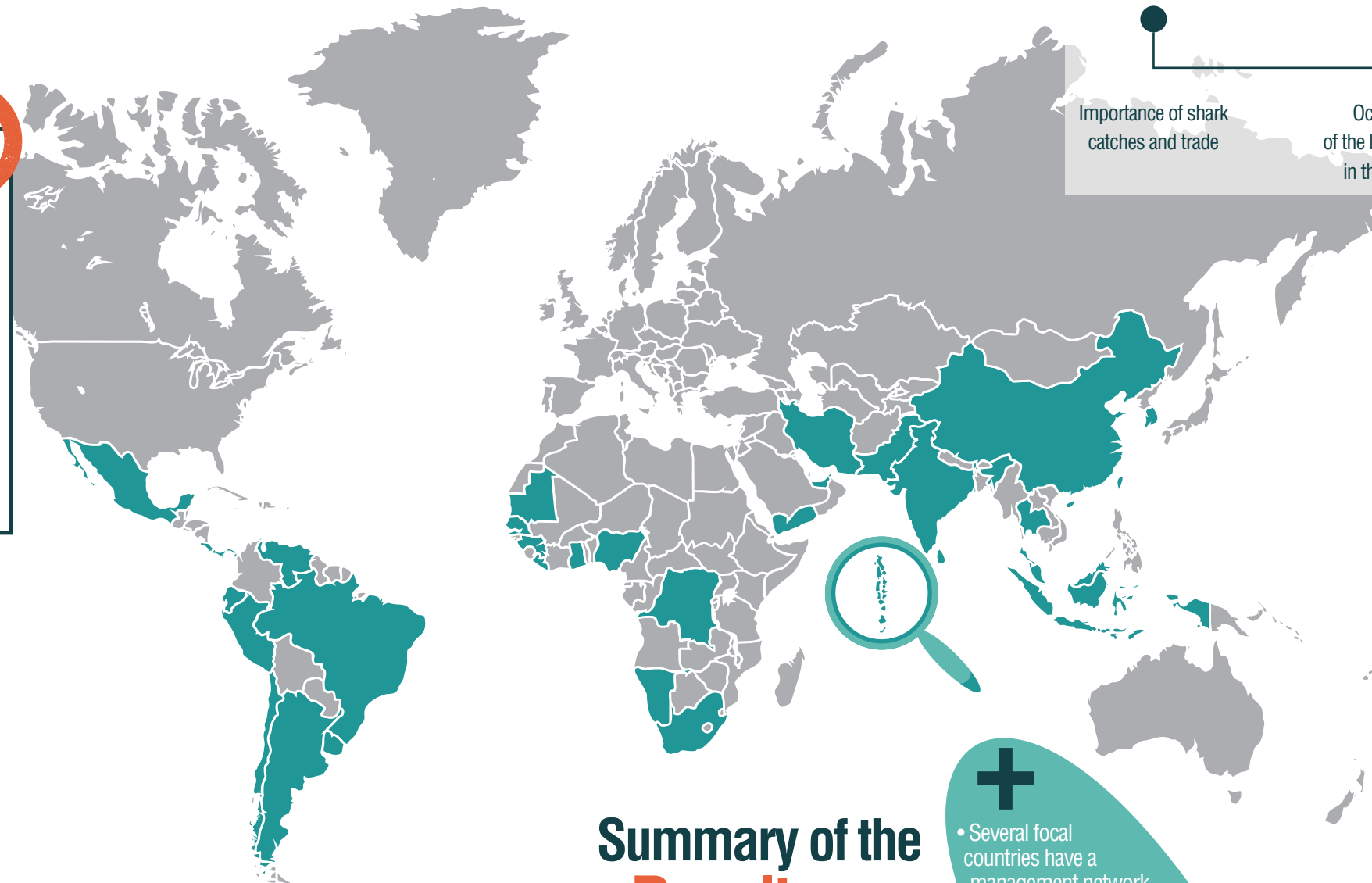


EXPORT PERMIT (for the CITES-listed species)

- Export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species (non-detriment finding or NDF)
- Compliance with the local laws for the protection of fauna and flora (legal acquisition finding or LAF)

INTRODUCTION FROM THE SEA CERTIFICATE

- Species caught beyond national jurisdictions can only be brought into a CITES Party (introduced from the sea) with a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction
- Introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species



Focal countries of this assessment, identified through the FAO study *Priority regions and countries impacted by the recent CITES listings of marine elasmobranchs*.

Assessment methodology

3 sources of information



CITES-FAO Regional Consultations and other workshops

Questionnaire (National CITES and fisheries authorities)

Literature and existing FAO work (e.g. IPOA- and NPOA-sharks)

Summary of the Results

- Several focal countries have a management network in place that could support the regulation of shark fisheries
- Many focal countries have established national mechanisms of institutional collaboration between CITES and fisheries authorities
- Good examples for improving institutional collaboration exist in all focal regions
- Capacity to identify listed species in catches and in commodities is insufficient
- Fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance is unevenly developed and often poor
- The available information (fisheries and biological) to support the making of an NDF is in general very poor

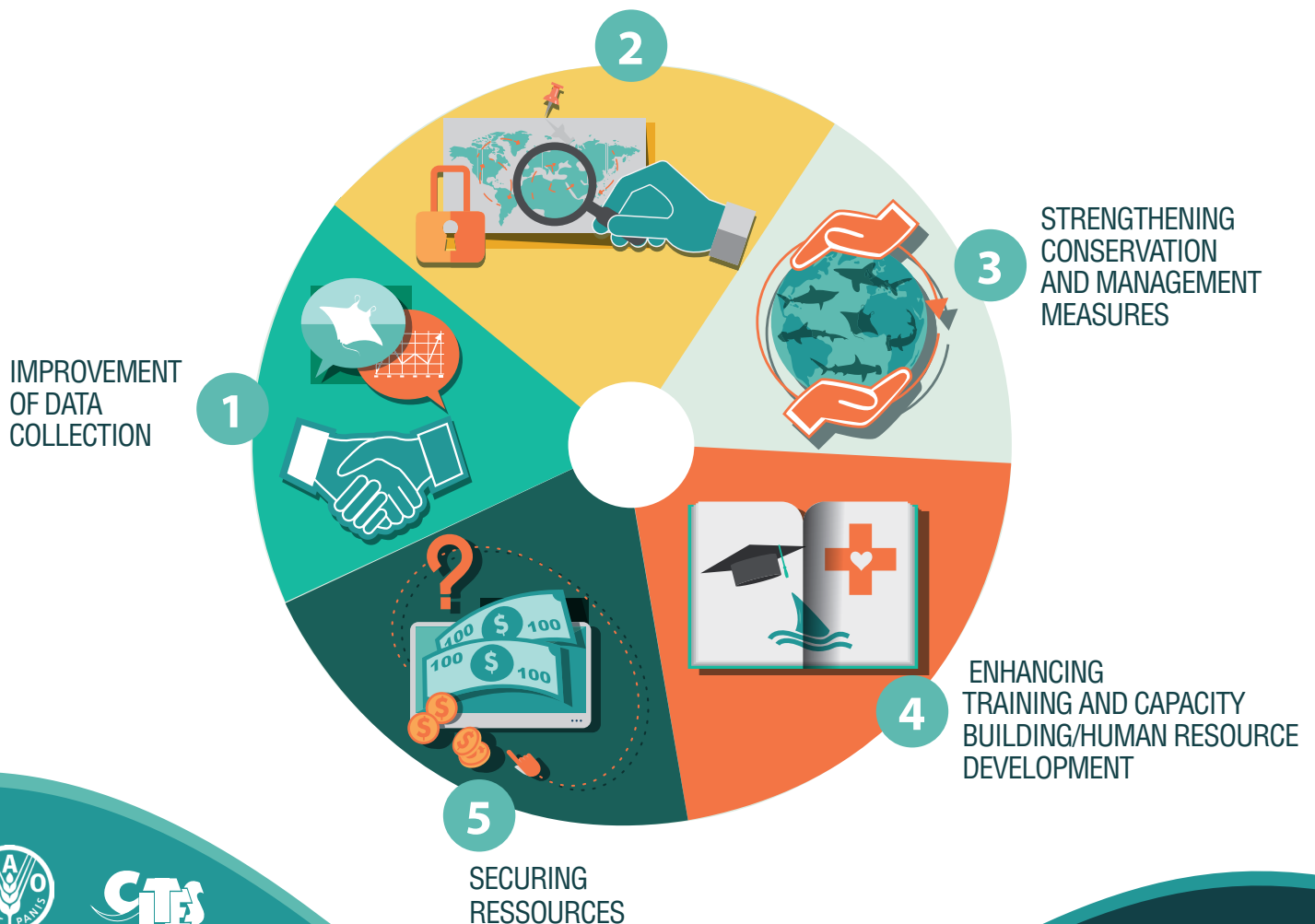
* There are different requirements for :
- re-exporting Parties
- importing Parties
Please see www.cites.org

Requirements and needs

SHORT TERM	MID-LONG TERM
<p>HIGH PRIORITY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen public information and outreach Improve institutional arrangements for CITES implementation Develop Identification and fields guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen national or regional management regimes for shark fisheries Enforce compliance measures Improve monitoring, control and surveillance Establish or improve mechanisms and capacity to ensure traceability of sharks in catches and in trade Improve engagement of fisheries sector in CITES processes Support measures for fisheries livelihoods (e.g. diversification of fishing activities, value chain)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce compliance measures Establish or strengthen management regimes for shark fisheries 	

Actions

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL LEGISLATION, ENFORCEMENT (MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE) AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



Collaboration in support of the implementation of CITES shark and manta ray listings