



Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority

RMI National Plan of Action on Sharks

A National Policy for the Management and Conservation of Sharks

2024-2029



Prepared by MIMRA

Acknowledging assistance from NZMFAT

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2 Executive summary

This National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA-Sharks) for RMI responds to the need to manage shark utilisation in its waters in line with the Regional Plan of Action on Sharks (RPOA-Sharks), to meet the CMMs adopted by the WCPFC and the objectives of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks).

The IPOA—Sharks is a voluntary instrument and one of four IPOAs that fit within the FAO Code of Conduct framework for Responsible Fisheries (as envisaged by Article 2 (d)), which COFI also adopted in 1995.

This Plan was developed to accompany RMI's Fisheries Act Part IV-Prohibition on Shark, §229 Prohibition of Commercial Shark Fishing and §230 Prohibition of taking of sharks, possession, sale and trade.

This Plan's core components include a brief introductory section, critical issues, a summary of the present condition of shark populations, and a management structure with necessary measurements and activities. An implementation timetable outlines precise measures and actions over five years.

The NPOA-Sharks also recognises and relies on a high level of cooperation with regional and global partners such as the FFA, SPC, PNA, FAO, WCPFC, market states and industry.

The NPOA-Sharks aligns with transparency, cooperation, integration, and sharing of information and assets within the RMI Government.

RMI will continue to work with regional and international partners to ensure the conservation and long-term sustainable use of highly migratory and straddling stocks and the general protection of the marine environment.

3 Introduction

Sharks have been valued in RMI for various reasons, such as their unique traditional and cultural traits, as different atolls had their sacred sharks.¹ Approximately 22 known species have been identified as susceptible to being caught by commercial vessels in RMI.²

Although commercial shark fishing is prohibited as a target fishery in RMI, and there is a prohibition on taking of sharks, possession, sale, and trade, sharks are caught incidentally in industrial (purse seine, pole and line and longline) and recreational fishing.

3.1 Purpose

Consistent with the Fisheries Act (xxx), this Plan:

1. It is a policy guideline ensuring oceanic sharks' conservation in RMI waters.
2. Promotes long-term biological sustainability and rational bycatch avoidance of sharks in RMI's commercial tuna fisheries and
3. Serves to prevent, avoid or minimise any potential adverse environmental and social impacts, effects or risks of fishing, other human activities and environmental factors on oceanic shark species.

3.2 Scope

The scope of this Plan:

1. All commercial fishing activities in RMI waters
2. All fishing vessels registered to, and licensed by RMI wherever they fish.

¹ 2008, Sharks, D. Crawford. Reaktion Books. London.

² 2012, Broomhead *et al.* Identification of factors influencing shark catch and mortality in the Marshall Islands tuna longline fishery and management implications. J Fish Biol. 2012 Apr;80(5):1870-94

3. Recreational tourism and game fishing operators are involved with sharks and rays.
4. Artisanal fishing vessels that fish particularly for subsistence use.

3.3 Review

The period of this Plan is five years and will be reviewed annually.

The reviews should take into consideration, inter alia:

1. Latest stock assessments on key shark species, including available shark data in TUFMAN2;
2. Latest decisions of the WCPFC and CITES specific to sharks;
3. Specific measures taken in other relevant international and regional shark instruments to which RMI is a Party or a cooperating non-member;
4. identify gaps and highlight particular areas of improvement and cost-effective strategic interventions, thereby increasing the Plan's effectiveness;

3.4 Planning and Reporting

MIMRA will report on the implementation of this Plan through the following means:

1. MIMRA's Annual Report
2. RMI's WCPFC Part I and 2 Annual Reports, consistent with reporting requirements against CMM 2022-04
3. RMI's report to FAO COFI meetings relating to the implementation status of the IPOA and NPOA (sharks);
4. RMI's reports to CITES meetings and other relevant committees and forums.

4 Legal Context

This plan is formulated as part of the national development and administration of marine resources within the RMI, which falls under the jurisdiction of MIMRA.

MIMRA operates under the Fisheries Act 1997 (amended 2011 and 2016), establishing a comprehensive fisheries management framework, furthermore RMI's Fisheries Act Part IV- Prohibition on Shark, explicitly establish under §229 Prohibition of Commercial Shark Fishing and under §230 the Prohibition of taking of sharks, possession, sale and trade.

MIMRA's rights and authority regarding fish and fishery resources in the Fisheries Act 1997 relevant to the oceanic fisheries are outlined in Part 1 Sections 203 – 209, 211-13, and Part II Section 236, Part IV 229 - 231.

MIMRA is also guided by the Marine Resources Act 1997 (revised 2002), Tuna Management Plan 200-2025, *Fisheries Enforcement Act 1997* (Amended 2011), *Marshall Islands Maritime Zones Declaration Act 2016* (2016), *Fishing Access and Licensing Act 1997* (amended 2011), National Plan of Action to Prevent IUU fishing (being amended hereby) and the *Endangered Species Act* (1975)

The functions, roles and responsibilities of MIMRA and its staff are defined under the *Marshall Islands Marine Resources Act 1997* (2002) Part II.

MIMRA activities are funded from fishing access fee revenues. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce is the oversight Ministry for MIMRA, with the Minister as Chairman of the MIMRA Board. The Board of MIMRA includes representatives from relevant government departments and the private sector. Fisheries policy is primarily driven by MIMRA, with the approval of the Board, and where legislative change is involved, the National Parliament (Nitijela).

Marine resources are vital to RMI, and managing oceanic fisheries resources has always been an important responsibility. With the introduction of the Vessel Day Scheme in 2010, offshore tuna fishery revenues became a significant income source for RMI.

The main species by volume in RMI's oceanic fisheries are skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and bigeye tuna, although other species are also taken. The primary industrial fishing method is purse seine, followed by longline and some pole and line fishing.

RMI has eleven nationally flagged purse seine vessels fishing in the WCPO and approximately 30 chartered longline vessels fishing in its EEZ. These foreign-flagged longline vessels support domestic development activities and work from the Marshall Islands Fishing Venture (MIFV) Fish Base.

Approximately 200 foreign vessels are licensed to fish in RMI, but not all fish in any given year.

In addition to fleet operations in the EEZ, RMI has developed significant shore-based facilities, including the Marshall Islands Fishing Venture (MIFV) longline Fish Base processing fresh, chilled tuna and the Pan Pacific Foods (PPF) loining plant processing skipjack from the purse seine fishery.

The RMI Government also maintains a joint venture partnership with Koo's Fishing Company, Ltd. (KFC). This venture continues to provide an additional revenue stream and act as a catalyst for further onshore developments. Local companies such as Pacific International Inc. also contribute to local value-adding through fish handling and export shipments.

Majuro port is the only designated port for transshipment in RMI and a major regional hub for purse seine transshipment.

5 Guiding Principles

Drawing from the FAO IPOA-Sharks (FAO, 1999) and relevant shark-related instruments and consistent with the Fisheries Act, the key guiding principles under this NPOA are:

Participation	Effective participation in shark management and contribute towards minimizing fishing mortality on shark species or stocks, along with RMI's prohibition of commercial capture, possession and trade of sharks
Sustaining stocks	Management and conservation strategies should aim to keep total fishing mortality for each stock within sustainable levels as adopted by the WCPFC, and the application of the precautionary approach.
Nutritional and socio-economic considerations	Recognition that for some low-income, food-deficit communities in RMI, shark catches may be a traditional and important source of food.
Cooperation and integration	Require the fullest possible cooperation among government and non-government agencies and institutions, stakeholders of the fishing industry and local communities, and engagement pursuant to this Shark Plan, the Tuna Plan and broader regional and international technical policy guidelines and measures generally on sharks or shark species.
Scientific and political actions	Scientific and political actions, as appropriate, which are responsible for the management of migratory shark fisheries, and the need to strengthen and improve their role in improving or restoring a favorable conservation status of sharks listed in the WCPFC CMMs related to sharks, and those listed in CITES.
Best available science on sharks	Sharks bycatch should be managed as appropriate through conservation and management measures based on the best available scientific advice and information.

Ecosystem and precautionary principles	This Shark Plan upholds the ecosystem and precautionary principles. Consistent with the Fisheries Act, the lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to enhance the conservation status of sharks in RMI's fisheries waters.
Monitoring and compliance	Promotes effective monitoring of fishing activities and ensures compliance with shark measures in legislation as reflected in this Plan. All licensed fishing vessels must establish verifiable reporting systems, including logsheet and observer reports that include full reporting of shark-related data and information pursuant to this Shark Plan, TMP and broader regional and international guidelines and measures on sharks.

Table 1: Key guiding principles under this NPOA

6 Preparation and structure

All MIMRA-led NPOAs involve the effective participation and engagement of all stakeholders, consistent with the requirements of the FAO IPOA-Sharks and RPOA (sharks).

The critical components of this Plan are a brief preamble section, key challenges, a description of the current state of shark populations, and a management framework covering key measures and actions. An implementation schedule provides a clear roadmap towards implementing specific measures and actions over four years.

The effectiveness of management measures will be closely managed through the MCS framework, and the mid-term review should provide for any necessary modifications of management measures. MIMRA's Oceanic Division Management will act as an oversight body to monitor progress in implementing this Plan.

7 Operational Objectives

In addition to the main objective and purpose mentioned above, the following operational goals were modified for use in RMI waters and derived from the WCPFC CMM (sharks), the Regional Shark Plan, and the IPOA-Sharks (FAO, 1999). Based on this, and by the Tuna Management Plan and the Fisheries Act, this NPOA seeks to:

- minimise incidental catches of sharks and shark species;
- contribute to the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem structure and function;
- facilitate improved identification and reporting of species-specific biological and trade data and the monitoring of shark catches;
- build research, data collection, monitoring, compliance and enforcement capacity;
- improve understanding of migratory shark populations through research, monitoring and information exchange;
- assess threats to shark populations; determine and protect critical habitats and migratory corridors and critical life stages of sharks;
- identify and provide special attention to vulnerable or threatened shark stocks;
- implement all technical measures of the WCPFC CMMs on sharks and specific shark species;
- improve and develop frameworks for establishing and coordinating effective consultation, involving all stakeholders in research, management and educational initiatives; and
- increase public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats and enhance public participation in conservation activities.

8 Key Challenges

The tuna fishery in RMI balances domestic industry development and foreign, distant water fishing nations (DWFN) access agreements. The fishery is guided by the Tuna Management Plan (TMP), which establishes an overall management structure and an application framework for all tuna fisheries. RMI does not have a shark fishery; however, it is unrealistic to close the EEZ to tuna fishing to avoid taking sharks as bycatch in its domestic-based foreign longline tuna fisheries, which occasionally catch sharks and rays as bycatch.

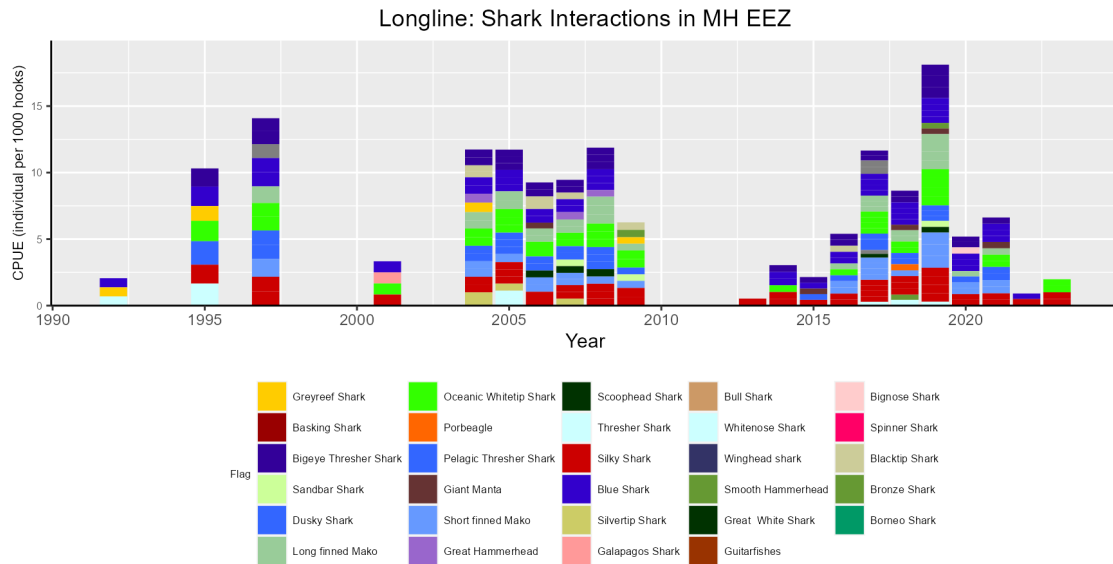


Figure 1: Summed catch and CPUE (per 1000 hooks) of all shark species identified aboard observed longline vessels operating in RMI's EEZ 1990-2023

Similarly, shark and ray bycatch has rarely been significant in the RMI-flagged purse seine fishery.

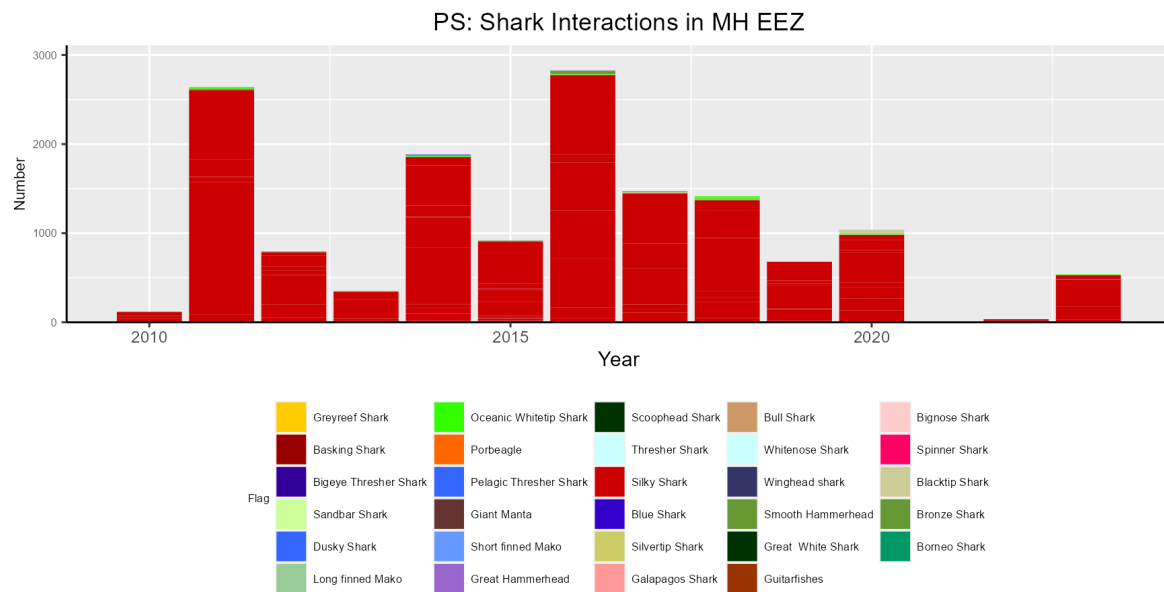


Figure 2: Summed catch and CPUE (per set) of all shark species identified aboard observed PS vessels operating in RMI's EEZ. 2010-2023

RMI understands how critical it is to advance understanding of sharks and the methods used in its domestic longline fisheries that result in shark bycatch. The following issues were identified by MIMRA, which this plan seeks to resolve:

1. MIMRA’s access to sharks on PS is increasing yet catch data in the longline fishery still limit it.
2. Limited information on shark biology and ecology.
3. Insufficient funding for specific shark management research.
4. Poor regional coordination in gathering data on high seas, transboundary, straddling, and highly migratory shark stocks.
5. The challenge of accomplishing the objectives of shark management in multispecies fisheries when sharks are incidental capture.
6. Fishing masters' inability to prevent shark bycatch due to a lack of expertise.

9 Status of shark populations in the WCPO

SPC’s 2022 WCP Tuna Fishery Overview and Status of Stocks³ provides the latest on the status of shark ((sharks, in this context, refers to sharks and rays) species in the region, confirming that bycatch of sharks is much more significant in the longline fishery (1.5–2.0 million individuals) than in the purse seine fishery (50–100 thousand individuals).

The FAD-associated catch of sharks is generally higher than the unassociated shark catch, although, in recent years, the numbers have been similar, particularly when compared to billfish bycatch.

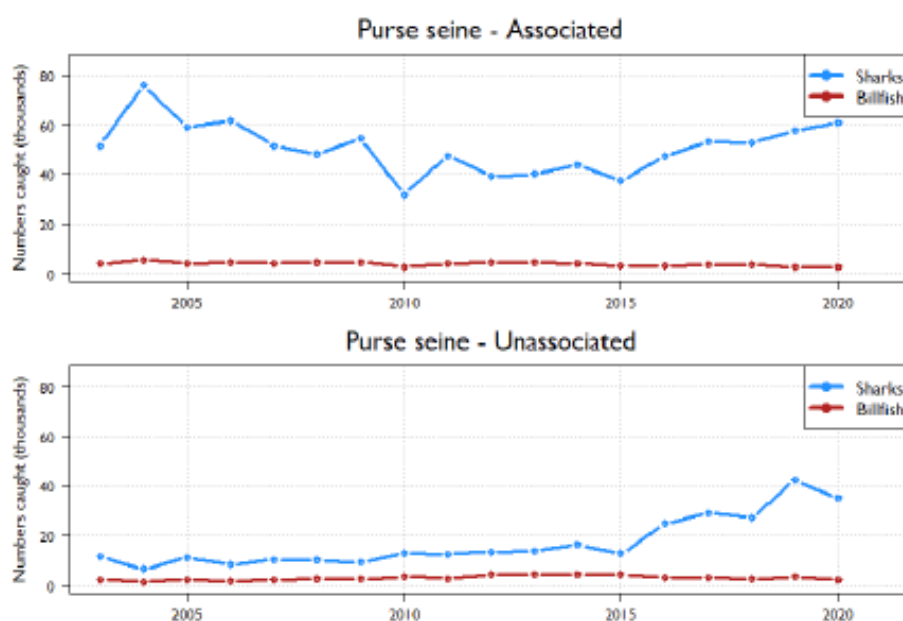


Figure 3: Estimated total catch of sharks and billfish in the purse seine fishery operating in the WCPFC-CA. 2003–2020.

A detailed species composition of the longline shark catch, based on an analysis of observer data, was reported to the WCPFC Scientific Committee at its Sixteenth Regular Session (SC16) (Peatman and Nicol 2020).

Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) are the most common shark species taken by the longline fisheries, with sizable numbers of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), oceanic whitetip (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*) also taken (Figure 2).

³ Tuna Fisheries Assessment Report no. 23 / Pacific Community

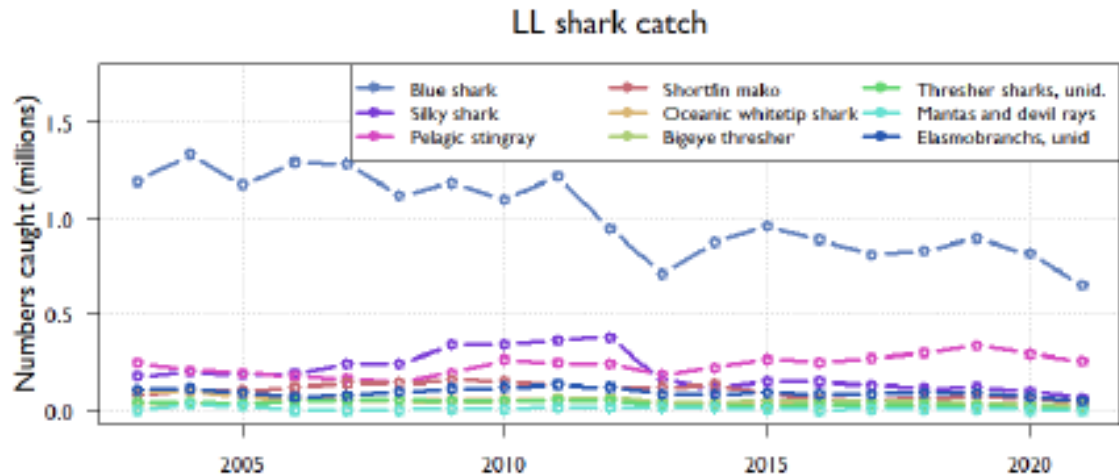
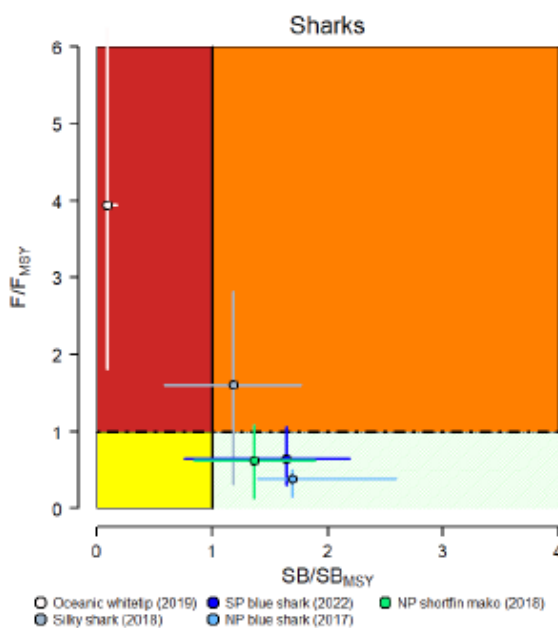


Figure 4: Estimated species composition of the longline shark catch in the WCPFC-CA, 2003–2021.

The decline in total longline shark catch noted earlier primarily derives from a decrease in blue shark catch from more than 1 million individuals in the early 2000s to around 0.7 million after 2015. Pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*) is the most common non-shark elasmobranch species taken by the longline fishery and is surpassed only by blue sharks in total numbers caught.

Figure 5: Kobe plot status summary key sharks' species 2013-2023



The status of silky and oceanic whitetip sharks is of particular concern as assessments have shown that these stocks are subject to overfishing and, in the case of oceanic whitetip, is severely overfished. A WCPFC ban on using either shark lines or wire traces in longline sets are in place, and it is hoped this will reduce the catch of silky and oceanic whitetip sharks.

Over the past several years, stock assessments have also been undertaken for five WCPFC-CA shark species (Kobe plot status summary sharks 2013-2023 Figure 3)

South Pacific blue shark (2022), oceanic whitetip (2019) and silky shark (2018) by SPC; North Pacific blue shark (2017) and North Pacific shortfin mako shark (2018) by ISC.

There is considerable uncertainty in the

F/FMSY and SB/SBMSY estimates for all five species.

Based on the assessment model grid medians, oceanic whitetip is overfished and experiencing overfishing, while silky sharks are likely experiencing overfishing.

Encouragingly, the Southwest Pacific blue shark has improved in status recently and is likely neither overfished nor experiencing overfishing.

The following table summarises the status of bey shark species and their CITES status using 2022 information.

Stock	Region	Assessment	Overfished?	Overfishing?	CITES status
Oceanic whitetip (2011/2019)	WCPO	Integrated assessment	Yes	Yes	Critically endangered
Pacific silky shark (WCPO 2012/13, EPO 2014, 2018)	Pacific-wide and WCPO only	Integrated assessment	No in WCPO	Yes	Vulnerable
Hammerhead sharks	Not assessed	Not assessed	Unknown	Unknown	Critically endangered x2 Endangered x 1 Vulnerable x 1
SW Pacific shortfin mako (2022)	SW WCPO	Integrated assessment	Inconclusive	Inconclusive	Vulnerable
Pacific bigeye thresher shark (2017)	Pacific Wide	Sustainability risk assessment	N/A	No clear statement on risk	Vulnerable
Whaleshark (2018)	Indo Pacific	Sustainability risk assessment	N/A	Moderate/low risk from purse seine in WCPO	Endangered
Porbeagle shark (2017)	Southern hemisphere	Sustainability risk assessment	N/A	Low risk in southern WCPO	Vulnerable
Southwest Pacific blue shark (2016, 2021/22)	SW WCPO	Integrated assessment	No	No	Near threatened
North Pacific shortfin mako (ISC 2018)	North Pacific	Integrated assessment	No	No	Near threatened
North Pacific blue shark (ISC 2017, 2022)	North Pacific	Integrated assessment	No	No	Near threatened

Table 2: Summary of the status of bey shark species and their CITES status in the WCPO - 2022

10 Management arrangements to minimise incidental shark mortality.

The strategic management framework on sharks draws on the FAO Technical Guidelines on the Conservation and Management of Sharks (FAO, 1999), RPOA-Sharks, and the following WCPFC CMMs:

- CMM 2010-07 CMM for Sharks (I)
- CMM 2011-04 CMM Oceanic Whitetip Shark
- CMM 2012-04 CMM for Protection of Whale Sharks from Purse Seine Fishing Operations
- CMM 2013-08 CMM for Silky Shark
- CMM 2014-05 CMM for Sharks (II)
- CMM 2019-04 CMM for Sharks (III)
- CMM 2022-04 CMM for Sharks (IV)

Under this Plan, the management arrangements for achieving the above objectives outlined in earlier sections include;

10.1 Operational Measures

1. Ensure all fishing are licensed to operate in the entire RMI EEZ;
2. Regulate the harvesting of sharks in RMI's waters using the following combination of measures:
 - Continue the ban on shark fishing by all commercial vessels fishing in all RMI waters.
 - Continue the ban on finning of incidental catch.
 - Continue the ban on the use of wire leaders and traces as branch lines on all longline vessels operating in RMI waters
 - Continue the ban purse seine sets on whale sharks
 - Continue the ban on retention, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel, or landing in whole or in part of sharks
 - Maintain the mitigation plan in case of accidental interactions with whale sharks
 - Promote live release and use of circle hooks; encourage deeper hook deployment.
3. Encourage the use of safe handling guidelines for sharks, de-hookers, and line cutters by assisting with making these available to fishing operators.
4. Prepare and submit a report on the progress of the assessment, development and implementation of *NPOA-Sharks* as part of MIMRA's Annual Report, WCPFC Scientific Committee Part 1 Annual Report, and the biennial reporting to FAO on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

10.2 Monitoring control and surveillance framework and enforcement

1. Maintain and improve MCS and enforcement activities if necessary.
2. Promote practical and enforceable mitigation measures, including those provided for under this Plan (e.g. technical, operational and management) within RMI's longline fishery.

10.3 Data collection and analysis

1. Improve and strengthen data collection and monitoring of shark data, including logsheets, Transshipment monitoring, landings and observer reports;
2. Maintain species-specific national records of shark discards.

10.4 Research

1. Collaborate and assist in the implementation of the WCPFC Shark Research Plan;
2. Facilitate and encourage research on shark species;
3. Promote and coordinate stock assessments and research in collaboration with appropriate management and scientific bodies; and
4. Undertake where possible and encourage post-release mortality research on sharks and rays.

10.5 Capacity Building

1. Build and strengthen overall capacity in research, data collection, monitoring, compliance and enforcement;
2. Train on shark ID and reporting, and for fishing masters how to avoid targeting sharks
3. Seek assistance through OFP-SPC, WCPFC Secretariat, the FFA and others in the production of information and educational material; and
4. Cooperate with relevant agencies and institutions to facilitate their plan of work in relation to this Plan.

11 Implementation Plan and Schedule

This Plan does not have a set budget for its implementation. The Plan's actions will be carried out using the resources available within MIMRA's existing budgets. Other funding sources may be available to support the implementation of certain activities.

It is unrealistic to expect full adherence to all of the challenges raised in this Plan during the course of its implementation. The successful implementation of this Plan will necessitate close collaboration among relevant stakeholders and groups, including but not limited to fishers, fishers' associations, boat operators, conservation/environmental organisations, recreational and game-fishing associations, and research/technical fisheries-related institutions.

12 Specific timelines against the management actions, strategies and projects identified.

Specific management actions, strategies and projects identified in this Plan.

Management actions, strategies and projects	Current resources	Current status	Regulations / Fines	New activity	Additional resources	Training
A. Operational Measures						
1. Ensure all fishing are licensed to operate in the entire RMI EEZ;	FFA, PNA MCS & legal	Active and working	Fisheries Act	None	None	Ongoing
2. Regulate the harvesting of sharks in RMI's waters using the following combination of measures	MCS & legal	Active and working	Fisheries Act Part IV-Prohibition on Shark	None	In-house and, if appropriate, seek assistance from FFA legal team	Ongoing
a) Continue the ban on shark fishing by all commercial vessels fishing in all RMI waters.	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
b) Continue the ban on finning of incidental catch	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
c) Continue the ban on the use of wire leaders and traces as branch lines on all longline vessels operating in RMI waters	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
d) Continue the ban purse seine sets on whale	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
e) Continue the prohibition on retention, transshipping, storing on vessel or landing, in whole or in part, of any shark	MCS & legal counsel	Fisheries Act Part IV-Prohibition on Shark	See IUU NPOA	None	In-house and, if appropriate, seek assistance from FFA legal team	As above

Management actions, strategies and projects	Current resources	Current status	Regulations / Fines	New activity	Additional resources	Training
f) Maintain the mitigation plan in case of accidental interactions with whale sharks	MIMRA MCS, WCPFC, Industry	Active			ISSF	As above
g) Promote use of circle hooks and encourage deeper hook deployment.	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
h) Encourage the use of safe handling guidelines for sharks along with de-hookers and line cutters by assisting with making these available to the fishing operators	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
i) Prepare and submit a report on the progress of the assessment, development and implementation of <i>NPOA-Sharks</i>	MIMRA Oceanic, MCS & legal counsel	Not in place	National Legislation and WCPFC Scientific Committee Part 1 Annual Report	And to the biennial reporting to FAO on the CCRF	None	As above
B. Monitoring control and surveillance framework and enforcement						
a) Maintain and improve MCS and enforcement activities if necessary.	MCS & legal counsel	Active and working	MIMRA corporate plan. Vessels Inspection Plan	None	Encourage increase in observer coverage	Ongoing training on sharks identification
b) Promote practical and enforceable mitigation measures, including those provided for under this Plan within RMI's longline fishery	MIMRA MCS, WCPFC Industry	Active			ISSF	Ongoing

Management actions, strategies and projects	Current resources	Current status	Regulations / Fines	New activity	Additional resources	Training
C. Data collection and analysis						
a) Improve and strengthen data collection and monitoring of shark data, including logsheets, TS monitoring, landings and observer reports;	MIMRA Oceanic, MCS Port samplers, Observers,	Ongoing data collection and routine monitoring of shark data	National Legislation and WCPFC Scientific Committee Part 1 Annual Report	Support ongoing shark data collection and monitoring through timely submission of logsheets, and reports from observers and port samplers	Resources may be needed to ensure consistency in data collection	From time to time, training may be required which include sharks identification and on TUFMAN2 querying
c) Maintain species-specific national records of shark discards	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
d) Facilitate timely access and exchange of shark related information; facilitate training in data quality assurance	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
D. Research						
a) Collaborate in the implementation of WCPFC shark- research plan	Science staff, Deputy Director	None except provision of shark data in the Part 1 report	N/A	Initiate research/trial towards an assessment of shark population in RMI EEZ	Yes, seek support from available funds with the WCPFC, other research institutions, including SPC and ISSF	Training of local scientists during trial/experimental fishing, data analyses and reporting
b) Facilitate/encourage research on little-known shark species	As above	As above	N/A	As above	As above	As above
c) Promote and coordinate stock assessments and research in collaboration with appropriate management and scientific bodies;	As above	As above	N/A	As above	As above	As above

Management actions, strategies and projects	Current resources	Current status	Regulations / Fines	New activity	Additional resources	Training
d) Undertake where possible and encourage post release mortality research on sharks and rays.	As above	As above	N/A	As above	As above	As above
E. Capacity Building						
a) Build and strengthen overall capacity in research, data collection, monitoring, compliance and enforcement	MCS and science staff	Limited funding	N/A	When possible	Budgetary support from government or elsewhere	When possible
b) Train on shark ID and reporting, and for fishing masters how to avoid targeting sharks	MIMRA MCS, WCPFC, SPC Industry	Limited Opportunities	N/A	When possible	ISSF / SPC	Training on how to avoid catching sharks
c) Seek assistance through OFP-SPC, WCPFC Secretariat, FFA and others in the production of information and educational material;	MIMRA Oceanic	When possible	N/A	When possible	ISSF	SPC, FFA, ISCF
d) Cooperate with relevant agencies and institutions to facilitate their plan of work in relation to this Plan	MIMRA Oceanic,	Ongoing data collection and routine monitoring of shark data	National Legislation and WCPFC Scientific Committee Part 1 Annual Report	Support ongoing shark data collection through timely submission of logsheets, observers and port samplers reports	Resources may be needed to ensure consistency in data collection	From time to time, training may be required which include sharks ID and on TUFMAN2 querying

Table 3: Specific management actions, strategies and projects identified in this Plan

