

## CONSERVATION PILLARS

### RESEARCH

#### Roadmap roadblock

There is inadequate information on sharks, fisheries and the communities reliant on them, and social science research



Create directory of shark researchers



Promote knowledge sharing and collaboration



Enhance research and development through training and advancement

#### Moving forward

Further research to develop, adopt, and implement scientific and knowledge based policies



Mobilize financial and human resources to increase research capacity



Augment data gaps

### COMMUNICATIONS

#### Roadmap roadblock

Shark awareness remains low



Develop a harmonized communications framework



Ensure accessibility to publications and local knowledge



Develop audience-specific materials



Conduct advocacy campaigns

#### Moving forward

Engage and expand audience



Create platforms to disseminate information



Enrich human-wildlife interactions



Consolidate relevant laws and disseminate a policy brief

### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

#### Roadmap roadblock

Stakeholders have not yet recognized that everyone has a role in shark conservation



Consult stakeholders to explore alternatives



Build stakeholders capacity



Engage in skills training, research and monitoring, and program development

#### Moving forward

Stakeholders at all levels must collaborate and cooperate



Reduce fisheries and bycatch to sustainable levels



Establish support from local governments

### GOVERNANCE

#### Roadmap roadblock

Shark conservation issues are not addressed with current Philippine laws



Identify priority species and sites



Map a legislative support network



Establish local management plans



Assess and harmonize relevant laws

#### Moving forward

Legal framework, policies, and laws to ensure shark conservation



Consult key stakeholders



Establish and operationalize regulatory and management mechanisms



Develop and implement training programs

Sign the online petition!

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SUPPORT THE PASSING OF  
THE SHARK, RAY, AND CHIMAERA  
CONSERVATION ACT!

[bit.ly/conservesharks](http://bit.ly/conservesharks)



Save Sharks Network Philippines



@SaveSharksPH



savesharksnetworkph@gmail.com

#ConservePHSharks

# PATING, SAAN KA' PARARATING?

2020 Conservation Roadmap for  
Sharks and Rays in the Philippines



The 2020 Conservation Roadmap for Sharks and Rays in the Philippines (2020 Roadmap) serves as a guide for different stakeholders to participate in the enhancement of fishery management, protection, and mitigation of threats related to sharks and the promotion of sustainable fisheries.

By conserving sharks, the 2020 Roadmap hopes to find the balance between human needs and the integrity of the Philippine marine ecosystem.



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Save Philippine Seas  
Protect our seas. Save us.



# PINOY PATING PRIDE

ANO BA ANG PATING?

**Sharks** is a collective term for all sharks, rays, and chimaeras. They belong to the class **Chondrichthyes**, with over **1,000 species** worldwide.

Sharks are **key players in structuring food webs**, at any trophic level. The removal of sharks have the potential to create significant changes to predatory-prey interactions, affecting the whole ecosystem.

MGA PATING SA PILIPINAS



Approximately 200 species of sharks are found in the Philippines, but there may be more.

Shark meat is used in local dishes and fishballs



Shark fins are used in soups and exported for international trade

Shark liver oil and cartilage is used in health supplements, cosmetics and personal care products



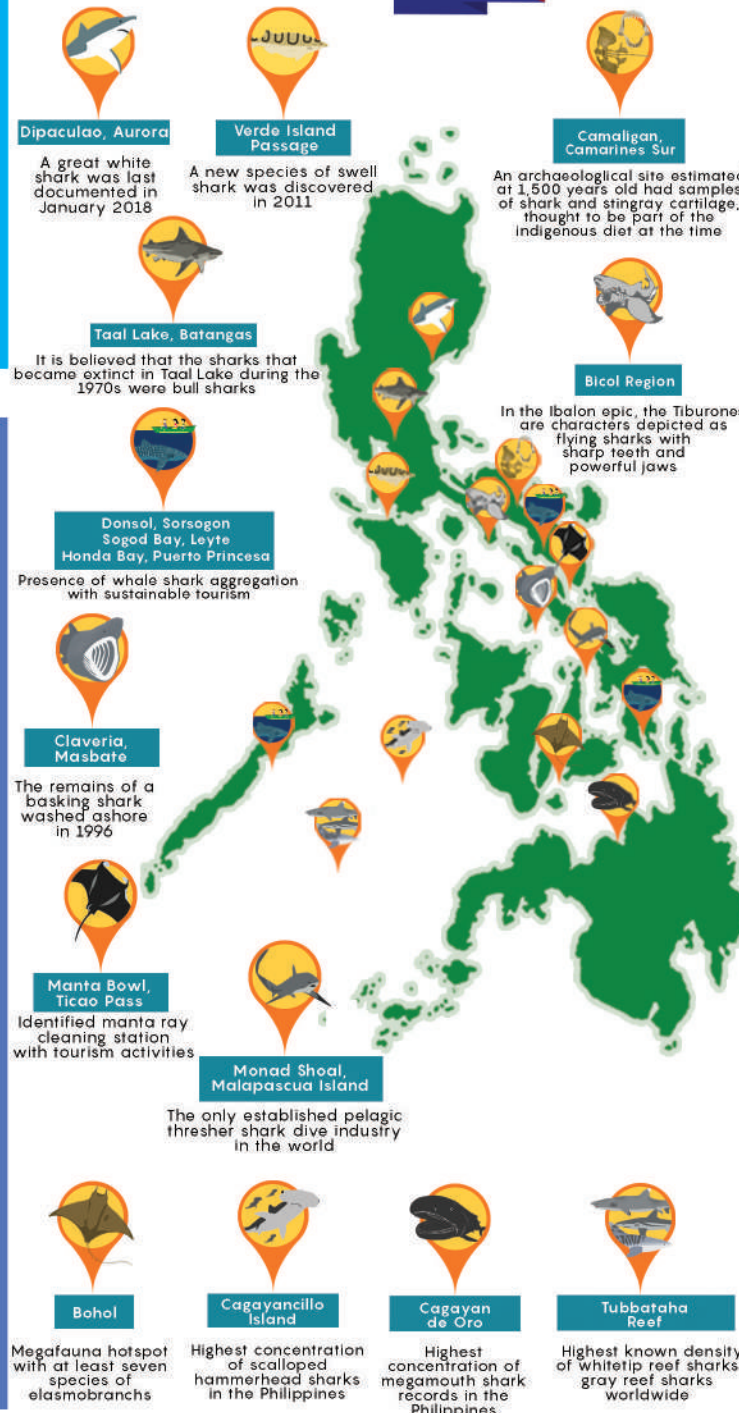
Shark skin leather used in the production of accessories and furniture

Tails of rays used as *anting-anting* to ward off supernatural forces



Gill rakers of rays used in traditional medicine

Only **21 species of sharks** are currently **protected** under Philippine national laws



**2nd** in shark biodiversity in Southeast Asia, just after Indonesia

**2nd** highest recorded sightings of the rare megamouth shark in the world with 21 records, tied with Japan, after Taiwan

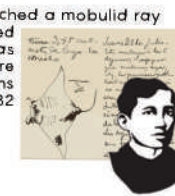
**4th** in global shark biodiversity after Australia, Indonesia and Japan

**2nd** country in the world to protect whale sharks, after Maldives



Has 1,180 individual whale sharks catalogued in the wild as of January 2018

Dr. Jose Rizal sketched a mobulid ray as he remembered it when he visited the Singapore Botanical Gardens in 1882



In 2010, the new version of the 100-Peso bill features the whale shark



## KALABAN NG MGA PATING

Sharks are vulnerable to threats and are unprotected on a national scale.



### DIRECTED FISHERY

Meat, fins, and gill plates of sharks are targeted and consumed for culinary, health, and folkloric purposes.

### OVERFISHING

Ten out of 13 fishing grounds in the Philippines are described as overfished, leaving fishery resources on the brink of collapse.



### BYCATCH

Unintentional catch of sharks highlights the need to develop and promote other fishing methods.

### MARINE DEBRIS

Sharks can become stranded or entangled in fishing gears and plastics, and may also ingest plastic pollution.



### HABITAT DESTRUCTION

The destruction of habitats critical in sustaining sharks in various stages of their life cycle leaves many species populations vulnerable to depletion.

### WEAK LAW ENFORCEMENT

Overlapping functions and mandates of government agencies, coupled with low resources and institutional capacity, have led to weak law enforcement.



### UNREGULATED TOURISM

Low compliance to tourism guidelines results in behavioral changes and injuries of sharks.