

MARINE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT SCHOOL FOR THE SOUTHERN CONE

From the trial run to the continuing education



The Marine Protected Area Management School for the Southern Cone is a regional and multisectoral project to build Marine Protected Area (MPA) management capacity. It articulates the experience and efforts of organizations with a track record in conservation, research, education and marine environment management in Latin America.

Since 2017, a series of pilot courses were implemented and a practicing and learning community was fostered conducive to exchange, collaboration and integration so that regional MPA are managed in accordance with common criteria and methods and progress towards effective management.

Currently, the initiative strives to set up and sustain a continuing education mechanism involving a significant percentage of personnel in charge of MPA systems in the countries of the region, in the framework of collaborative efforts among governments, civil society organizations (CSO) and academic institutions.

Regional and Collaborative Approach

- For the characteristics of temperate seas, Southern Cone must be addressed in a dynamic manner with an adaptive and regional approach, specially taking into consideration the impacts of climate change.
- Southern Cone countries face common challenges regarding effectiveness of MPA management: there are major failures in the majority of them*, due to which they fail to achieve their objectives.
- The SCHOOL represents a trial run for a comprehensive and efective approach to properly train personnel with tools for effective, adaptive MPA management, to achieve biodiversity conservation and sustainable development results.

Fuentes, E., Domínguez, R. y Gómez, N. (2015). Consultoría de aplicación y análisis de resultados del Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) a las principales Áreas Protegidas en Chile 2015. Proyecto "Creación de un Sistema Nacional Integral de Áreas Protegidas para Chile: Estructura Financiera y Operacional". MMA, PNUD y GEF. 334 p. Disponible en: http://bit.lw/3mNuPGp

Caille, G.M. y Delfino, R. (2014). Las áreas protegidas costero-marinas de Argentina: efectividad de manejo y tendencias. Proyecto "Sistema Interjurisdiccional de Áreas Protegidas Costero Marinas". PNUD, GEF, Fundación Patagonia Natural. El Bohío Boletín Informativo 4, 6, 22-32. Disponible en: https://bit.ly/2KQF8w8



Impact and reach 2017-2020

PILOT COURSES aimed at developing skills for the effective management of MPA.

MPA BENEFITED from exercises and realistic analyses that have contributed to their management.

INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED with respect to marine conservation practices.

LEARNING NETWORK for collaboration and integration among professionals, conducive to horizontal and transversal learning, beyond formal courses.

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PEOPLE IN CHARGE OF MANAGING, administrating, planning and/or supervising MPA in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, were trained.



We are developing a common vision on how to manage marine environments in the Southern Cone.

Martín Sotelo, Organismo Provincial para el Desarrollo Sostenible, Argentina

Sharing experiences among Southern Cone countries is vital; we share resources, systems and endemic species. Establishing isolated MPA to preserve them would not be efficient.

Mariana Ríos, Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Uruguay

Knowledge of other management realities and ideas in other countries is extremely enriching. We hope that all our personnel in charge of MPA can participate in the SCHOOL.

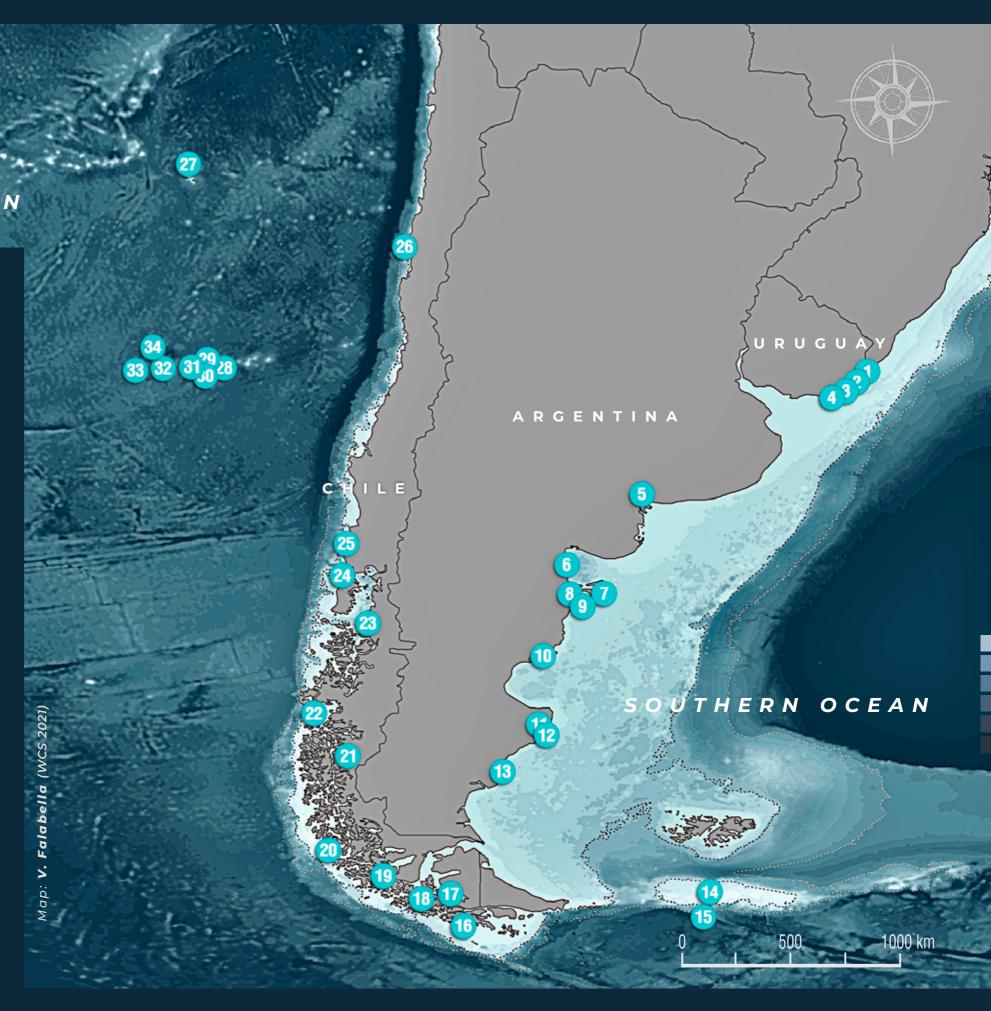
Ricardo Sáez Palma, Servicio Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura, Chile



MARINE PROTECTED AREAS BENEFITED PACIFIC OCEAN URUGUAY 01. Área de Manejo de Hábitats y/o Especies Cerro Verde e Islas de la Coronilla 02. Parque Nacional Cabo Polonio 03. Paisaje Protegido Laguna de Rocha 04. Área de Manejo de Hábitats y/o Especies Laguna Garzón ARGENTINA 05. Reserva Natural Islote de la Gaviota Cangrejera 06. Área Natural Protegida Complejo Islote Lobos 07. Área Natural Protegida Península Valdés 08. Área Natural Protegida El Doradillo 09. Área Natural Protegida Punta León 10. Parque Interjurisdiccional Marino Costero Patagonia Austral 11. Reserva Provincial Ría Deseado 12. Parque Interjurisdiccional Marino Isla Pingüino 13. Parque Interjuridiccional Marino Makenke 14. Área Marina Protegida Namuncurá – Banco Burdwood I 15. Área Marina Protegida Namuncurá — Banco Burdwood II 16. Reserva de Biósfera Cabo de Hornos 17. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Seno Almirantazgo 18. Parque Nacional Alberto de Agostini 19. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Francisco Coloane 20. Reserva Nacional Kawésgar 21. Parque Nacional Bernardo O'Higgins 22. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Tortel 23. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Pitipalena – Añihué 24. Reserva Marina Pullinque 25. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Lafken Mapu Lahual 26. Reserva Marina Isla Chañaral 27. Parque Marino Nazca-Desventuradas 28. Parque Marino Mar de Juan Fernández 29. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Mar de Juan Fernández 30. Parque Marino El Palillo 31. Parque Marino El Arenal 32. Parque Marino Tierras Blancas 33. Parque Marino Montes submarinos Crusoe y Selkirk 34. Parque Marino Lobería Selkirk 35. Parque Marino Motu Motiro Hiva

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36. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Rapa Nui 37. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Motu Tautara 38. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Coral Nui Nui 39. Área Marina Costera Protegida de Múltiples Usos Hanga Oteo



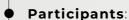
PROPOSED APPROACH

The experience gathered may be applied in standardizing processes and coordinating similar activities in the future, to consolidate a dynamic, public-private program, which will be planned and managed in a collaborative manner.



Objective:

By 2025, personnel in charge of key management positions in at least 50% of MPA in the Southern Cone is trained conducive to improving the effectiveness of areas under their responsibility.



- Public administration officials and CSO personnel who discharge management, administration and supervision duties in MPA.
- New key players connected with MPA management, such as park rangers, fishing communities, tourism operators and community representatives, among others.

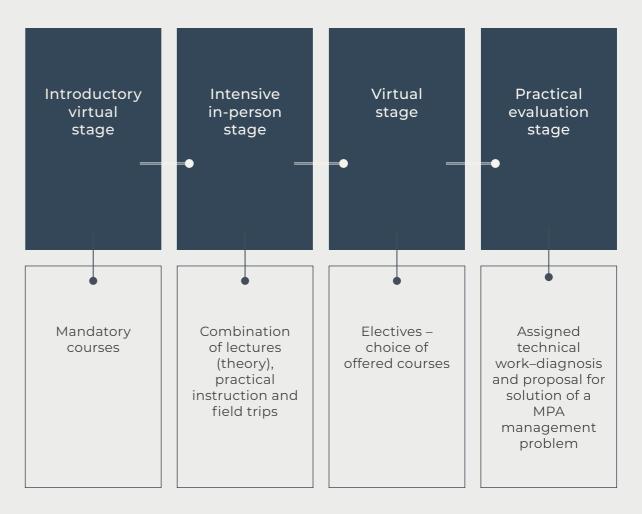
Approach based on Learning Skills:

Courses are aimed at acquiring knowledge, skills and attitudes while simultaneously putting them into practice to solve the specific challenges and requirements the MPA in the region poses.

The main skills to be developed are:

- Evaluating Management Effectiveness
- Project Management
- Developing Management Plans
- Monitoring Species and Environments
- Control and Surveillance Planning
- Operative Planning
- Establishing MPA

Stages and modalities



18 months

Duration of the full series

The SCHOOL structure is flexible, allowing for some courses to be taken independently, without having to complete the whole series.











Challenges and commitments

In order to achieve continuity of these efforts and increase the number of trained personnel it is necessary to:

- **Obtain new institutional endorsements.** Government agencies and institutions that collaborate in MPA management must gradually lead the initiative, providing feedback, institutional and financial resources, on a permanent basis. See: "<u>Lima Declaration</u>".
- Evolve towards sustainable funding. Obtain resources from different sources and in a sustainable manner.
- Support and/or broaden the regional scale. Call new generations of MPA managers and other essential players for their successful management -that represent the full MPA gamut-, willing to collaborate in an integrating model.
- Forge alliances with academic institutions. Achieve accreditation, backed by academic standards and certification procedures.

Funding opportunities

In order to fund the SCHOOL as a permanent program that can fulfill the training needs of a growing number of MPA managers, the following costs will have to be covered:

salaries of teaching staff;

academic coordinators and administrators;

travel expenses and living allowances for teaching staff, coordinators and students during the in-person stages;

digital platform services and materials for the virtual stages;

other administrative expenses.

The amount needed is estimated at:

USD 300.000

to cover expenses to conclude the series for the current group of managers in the SCHOOL and add a second group in the incoming year.

USD 230.000

to continue training a steady number of managers in subsequent years.

USD 110.000

to expand the SCHOOL to include other key players in MPA management, in the Southern Cone, a first stage for diagnosis and design of skills to be developed and the respective courses, as well as other additional requirements.

The organizations that promote the SCHOOL have a continuous interest in supporting governments, both in technical aspects and in the search for new resources, to carry on building capacity for effective MPA management.

Contacts

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More information

http://marpatagonico.org/en/projects/regional-school-for-mpa-managers/

Organized by:







Coordinated by:









With the support of











2021

2017-19

2017-20

2017-20

2017-19