Introduction:

1. In September 1989, Plenipotentiaries of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama and Peru, during the First Meeting of the High Contracting Parts of the Lima Convention\(^1\), signed the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas of the South East Pacific, in which they recognized the necessity to adopt appropriated measures to protect and preserve ecosystems considered fragile, vulnerable, with commercial value and unique cultural importance, with emphasis in flora and fauna in danger of depletion and extinction. Such Protocol also establishes the adoption of common criteria for the management and for the establishment of new protected areas in the region as well as procedures for cooperation. Experts of the South East Pacific recommended the establishment of a Regional Network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the framework of the Protocol.

2. This document and its annex were updated in the IV Meeting of the Ad-hoc Group of Experts on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of the South Pacific, held on 25-27 August 2004 in Guayaquil, Ecuador, with the support of the United Nations Environment Program-UNEP, the Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity-CBD and the World Conservation Union-UICN.

Scope:

3. The network is conceived within the context of the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Costal and Marine Protected Areas of the South East Pacific. It aims to secure the protection and maintenance of the biological diversity, guarantying the sustainable use of natural resources for the wellbeing of the present and future generations.

The network provides a framework for activities regarding protected areas at regional scale, in concordance with national policies in each member country of the Protocol. However, it is suggested that the establishment of new protected areas in the region follows, whenever possible, the guidelines and general principles indicated in the framework of the Plan of Action for the South East Pacific\(^2\).

4. The network contributes to achieve the goals of the World Summit on Sustainable Development for “the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012...”. The network also contributes to the implementation of the Working Plan on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity, whose objective is “the establishment and maintenance for the marine zones, complete national and regional systems, efficiently managed and ecologically representative of protected areas that collectively, among others, by means of a global network contribute to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention and to the goal to reduce significantly the current rate of biodiversity lost”.

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\(^1\) Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Zones of the South East Pacific signed in 1981 in Lima, Peru, by Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru.

\(^2\) Approved in 1981.
5. The South East Pacific region has its own characteristics, different to other coastal and marine areas. It extends from the Panama-Costa Rica border by north to the austral part of Chile and toward the Pacific Ocean through oceanic islands. Such extension and location, contains most of the coastal and marine ecosystems known, including tropical areas in Panama, Colombia and Ecuador; subtropical areas in the south of Ecuador and Peru; cold areas in Chile; and Antarctic areas in the austral region. In the region inhabit many animal and vegetal species, some of them are endemic and/or of restrained distribution, whereas others species use part of the region during one stage of their biological cycle.

6. The complex ecological process in each system and their interacting components connected to oceanographic, physical, chemical and biological processes, gives the South East Pacific its own identity with unique features such as the following:

- the cold and nutrient-rich Humboldt Current, responsible for high biological productivity in Chile, Ecuador and Peru.
- the surface oceanic circulation regulated by the Pacific anticyclonic eddy, center of high atmospheric pressure that influences the upwelling dynamic.
- the presence of recurrent or periodical phenomena of ocean-atmosphere interaction such as “El Niño” and “La Niña”, that produce changes in abundance and distribution of species, affecting fisheries and other economic activities.
- the Panama Bight coastal upwelling, seasonal-periodical process of atmosphere-ocean interaction, which produces the enrichment of surface waters of the region, responsible of supporting important fisheries.

Necessity of a Regional Approach

7. A regional approach is required because the following reasons:

a. The high biodiversity in the region, the high dependence of coastal inhabitants on coastal marine resources and the variable distribution of such resources between the states must be analyzed within a regional perspective in order to secure that activities carried out in one state do not affect the coastal and marine resources of neighbor states.

b. Natural processes affecting coastal and marine areas of the South East Pacific such as the “El Niño” phenomenon and the migration of species, as well as human activities such as the transportation of hazardous substances, pollution from land-based sources, among others, need to be considered at regional scale for a better comprehension. Some national institutions may serve as supporting mechanisms to implement the regional approach.

c. The management and selection of marine and coastal protected areas requires standardization of criteria, which are better understood under a regional approach.

d. To maintain the effectiveness of the current national and regional efforts such as the Plan of Action for the South East Pacific and other research programs coordinated by CPPS.

e. To achieve a network on coastal and marine protected areas representative of the national and regional values.

The regional network approach for coastal and marine protected Areas of the South East Pacific and Panama

8. The regional network approach for coastal and marine protected areas of the South East Pacific is based on the definition of network agreed in the VII Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 7): “A global network provides for the connections between Parties, with
the collaboration of others, for the exchange of ideas and experiences, scientific and technical cooperation, capacity building and cooperative action that mutually support national and regional systems of protected areas which collectively contribute to the achievement of the programme of work. This network has no authority or mandate over national or regional systems”. The coordination mechanism has been adopted by the governments in the framework of the Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas for the South East Pacific and reinforced through the guidelines and principles suggested to the governments for the identification, establishment and management of coastal and marine protected areas, and according to the arrangements of the respective Protocol.

9. For the purposes of this Regional Network, a definition of marine and coastal protected area agreed during the COP 7 of the CDB has been adopted: “Marine and coastal protected area means any defined area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection that is surroundings.

Areas within the marine environment include permanent shallow marine waters; sea bays; straits; lagoons; estuaries; subtidal aquatic beds (kelp beds, seagrass beds; tropical marine meadows); coral reefs; intertidal muds; sand or salt flats and marshes; deep-water coral reefs; deep-water vents; and open ocean habitats.”

10. Respect to the high variety of ecosystems, the region is characterized by a high biodiversity. Some areas have the highest density of species per surface unit known are recorded. Furthermore, the region shows areas with endemic species or with species threatened of extinction, which must be preserved and protected.

Role of the Regional Network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas of the South Pacific.

The following are the responsibilities of the Regional Network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas of the South Pacific:

- facilitate the transference of knowledge, support and collaboration at local, national, regional and international level in designing and developing such networks through the exchange of knowledge, skills and expertise in conservation and sustainable socio-economic benefits;
- include new MPA’s and reinforce the already existing with different objectives and a dynamic management, taken into account the criteria of representativeness and resilience, in particular facing large-scale threats of the global changes.
- integrate AMP’s into governing policies for the oceans, coastal and terrestrial zones according to the Jakarta Mandate, in order to achieve a sustainable fishing, as well as the conservation of the biodiversity, the protection of the species and the objectives of an integrated basin, coastal zone, oceans, polar waters and high seas management.
- include strict protected marine areas that contribute to the protection of different marine habitats and maintain the structure of the ecosystems, as well as the conservation of the biodiversity, the protection of species, the recovery of endangered species, education to the public and the sustainable management of fisheries;
- highlight that MPA’s are part of the sustainable fishing management in both marine and coastal zones, when proceeds, based on the implementation of the
best scientific evidence available and according to the international right in order to:

i. secure sustainable socio-economic benefits to the communities and traditional local industry;

ii. protect important habitats and sensitive areas to the negative impact of some fishing gear and to reduce the impact to the food web;

iii. recover depleted fishing stocks; and

iv. establish a biogeography framework for the maintenance of the structure and function of the ecosystems through a MPA’s network;

- provide a framework that contributes to improve the management of resources, including highly migratory species, ecosystems and habitats;
- promote the participation of stakeholders, including local and traditional communities, local governments, through participative processes for the design, planning and management of the MPA’s, as well as to distribute their benefits;
- protect and strengthening marine and coastal areas relatively undisturbed for species and habitats, which has no been degraded by human activities and that represents important redoubts of biodiversity;
- asses effectiveness of management in order to promote a dynamic management process for MPA’s taking into account methodologies and existing concepts such as those developed by the UICN Protected Areas World Commission;
- take the best scientific results in respect to connectivity in the design of marine and coastal protected networks in order to create networks with ecological meaning;
- provide incentives and support for the implementation of different financial mechanisms and management approaches that, together with local and national favorable policies, secure the long-term operation of MPA’s networks;
- establish a permanent dialogue with all stakeholders to promote feedback, supervising that processes and outputs are circumscribed in a confident and transparent framework; in the case of the fishing sector this process may be benefited by the following:

i. The capacity of regional, national and local organizations to become stakeholders compromised with the objectives of the MPA; and

ii. Elaboration of a theory and practice of the MPA to facilitate the dialogue between fishermen and management authorities;

- promote the implementation of the precautionary and ecosystem-based approaches in the AMP management;
- promote the implementation of sustainable practices in areas adjacent to MPA’s in order to achieve the aims of the MPA.

11. The Regional Network of Protected Areas in the South East Pacific will be organized in different categories designed by the governments of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama y Peru, as a result of the implementation of the Protocol for the Protection and Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Areas of the South East Pacific. An update list of the coastal and marine protected areas in the South East Pacific is included in Annex 1.

**Objectives of the Regional Network of Protected Areas in the South East Pacific.**

12. The Regional Network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the South East Pacific, among others, has the following basic objectives:

- Strengthen the management of marine and coastal protected areas.
- Increase significantly the coverage of the marine and coastal protected areas by 2012. This network should be wide enough to contribute to the global goal to secure the health and productivity of the oceans.
- Contribute to the global goal establishing by 2012 representative networks of MPA's base on scientific information and according to the international law.
- Promote the exchange of experiences and information about the individual status of the protected areas included in the network, their development and management.
- Promote the development and strengthening of local, national and regional capacities, for the management of the MPA.

**Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms of the Regional Network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the South East Pacific**

13. Coordination mechanisms of the Regional Network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the South East Pacific, are included within the Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South East Pacific, having among others, the following stages:

The Permanent Commission for the South Pacific is the Executive Secretariat of the Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South East Pacific and acts also as Executive Secretariat of the Protocol for the Conservation and Administration of the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas of the South East Pacific. At national level, the network will be coordinated by National Focal Points of the Plan of Action of the SEP (NFP) as follows:

Colombia: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia

Chile: General Direction of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine of the Chilean Navy.

Ecuador: General Direction of Maritime Interests of the Navy of Ecuador.

Panama: Maritime Authority of Panama.

Peru: Peruvian Institute of Marine Research.

For operational reasons, a Working Group on Network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas was established with representatives of the National Institutions related with MPA’s, designed by the governments through Technical Focal Points. The working group will have the following responsibilities:

- Contribute to the identification of the conservation necessities, protection and maintenance of the biodiversity in a regional context.
- Harmonize criteria for the identification of protected areas of regional importance.
- Recommend protection measures to be considered in the Meetings of the High Contracting Parts to the Protocol for the Conservation and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas of the South East Pacific, especially of species endangered, highly migratory, rare or of commercial interest.
- Promote the adoption of compatible data forms for information related to MPA’s among the countries of the network.
- Maintain coordination with other thematic areas of the Plan of Action of the South East Pacific.
- Recommend training activities for the establishment and management of coastal and marine protected areas.
- Provide advice to the Executive Secretariat and to the meeting of the Parts in respect to the necessary measures for the implementation of the Protocol for the Conservation and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas of the South East Pacific.
- Recommend to the Secretariat and the meeting of the Parts the technical assistance required for the development of activities of the regional network.
- Recommend to the Secretariat and the meeting of the Parts the necessary studies related with the identification of critical coastal and marine habitats based on biological and socio-economic considerations.
- Recommend indicators to assess the degree of accomplishing the objectives of the network.

**International Cooperation:**

14. It is recognized the technical and financing support that international organizations with similar objectives to the network may provide. The Executive Secretariat of the Protocol is in charge, based on programs approved by the governments, of the coordination and mobilization of such assistance from international, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions.

**National Institutions participating in the implementation of the network:**

15. In the implementation of the network will participate those institutions related with the management of coastal and marine protected areas designed by governments.

**Meetings of the working group:**

16. The working group on coastal and marine protected areas will meet every two years before the High Contracting Parties to the protocol Meetings and will be convened by CPPS. The group may have extraordinary meetings, convened by either CPPS or the High Contracting Parties to the protocol. Meetings will have, among others, the following objectives:

- To examine the development of activities adopted for the network work.
- To present and discuss national reports on specific aspects required for the progress and operation of the network.
- To recommend technical measures to facilitate the implementation of the protocol.
- To elaborate the working plan with specific activities, goals and indicators.

**Financing:**

17. The Coastal and Marine Protected Areas of the South Pacific will be supported from the following financing sources:

- Resources from the governments including in their own conservation programs bonded to regional objectives because of their regional importance.
- Resources obtained by the Executive Secretariat from regional programs elaborated by the working group.
- Resources from the Fiduciary Fund of the South East Pacific Action Plan for specific activities of the network approved by the Meetings of the General Authority of the South East Pacific Action Plan.
- Resources from governments as counterparts of regional projects.
Resources from the private sector and from the implementation of new financing mechanisms.

**Categories of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the South East Pacific**

20. Countries of the South East Pacific and Panama have used different categories based on the primary objectives of conservation, including National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Natural Reserve, etc. Categories used in the South East Pacific for coastal and marine protected areas and their equivalent to that considered by the IUCN are showed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>National Category</th>
<th>IUCN Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Reserve of Pristine Region</td>
<td>Science Reserve/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>Strict Natural Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Monument</td>
<td>National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Monument/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Reserve</td>
<td>Habitat/Species Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural National Park</td>
<td>National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Marine Resources Reserve</td>
<td>Managed Resource/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whale Sanctuary</td>
<td>Protected Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Habitat/Species Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ecologic Reserve</td>
<td>Habitat/Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wildlife Refugee</td>
<td>Strict Natural Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>Strict Natural Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National reserve</td>
<td>National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Sanctuary</td>
<td>Strict Natural Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zone of Reserve</td>
<td>Habitat/Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Management Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The regional network of protected areas will follow, as possible, the categories of protected areas according to IUCN (1994) and with the primary objectives of conservation of the following table:

**Table** Matrix of management objectives and categories according to IUCN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management objective</th>
<th>Ia</th>
<th>Ib</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific research</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of wildlife zones</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of species and genetic diversity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of environmental services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of specific natural and cultural features</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism and recreation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable uses of the resources from natural ecosystems</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of the cultural and traditional attributes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:  
1 Main Objective  
2 Secondary Objective  
3 Potential objective  
- Non applicably  

- Classification is based on the main management objective.  
- The assignment of a category is not related with management efficacy.  
- The category system is international.  
- National names of protected areas may change.  
- A new category is introduced.  
- All categories are important, but implicate a degree of human intervention.

**SOURCE:** Adapted from IUCN (1994).
ANNEX I

MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS IN THE SOUTH EAST COUNTRIES (2004)

Chile:

Pan de Azucar National Park
Location: 26°05’S, 60°37’W.
Surface: 43,754 ha, of which 110 ha are islands.
Legal status: Decree No. 527, October 7 de 1985. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).
Biotope: steppe desert and coastal desert of Taltal.
Rain: 25 mm per annum.
Temperature: between 15ºC (June-August) and 20ºC (December- February).
Biodiversity: Most diversity of fauna is found on the coast associated to the vegetation favored by humidity from the sea in form of mist. Characteristic species include rabbit, fox, Humboldt penguin, marine otter, fur seal, etc.

Rapa Nui Nacional Park
Location: Pascua Island (7°05’S 109°26’W)
Surface: 7,130 ha
Legal status: Decree No. 148, 16 October 1935. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture). The park possesses important archaeological monuments.
Biotope: volcanic island with an eroded coast and high cliffs.
Climate: Subtropical maritime.
Rain: 1,106 mm per annum.
Temperature: between 19 and 23ºC in winter and between 17 and 22ºC in summer.
Biodiversity: the flora is mainly gramineous. Fauna include frigate birds, tropical bird and fardela.

Fray Jorge Word National Park
Location: 30°35’S 71°37’W
Surface: 9,599 ha
Legal status: Decree No. 399, 15 April 1941 It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).
Biotope: The coast is formed mostly by cliffs with some narrow beaches. The park extends up to 560 m of altitude.
Rain: 215 mm per annum.
Temperature: 14.4ºC on the average.
Biodiversity: It contains the unique wood in the north of Chile. The fauna includes terrestrial and coastal birds and mammals such as chinchilla, puma.

Juan Fernandez Archipelago National Park
Location: 33°36’S 67°50’W
Surface: 9,290 ha
Legal status: Decree No. 103, 16 October 1935.
Biotope: volcanic archipelago with steep mountains and coastal cliffs.
Rain: 1,289 mm per annum
Temperature: 15.2ºC on the average.
Biodiversity: 60% of the vascular flora and 67% of fanerogames are endemic. There are 120 vegetal species considered rare, in danger or endemic. Most fauna is composed of marine birds and marine mammals such as the Juan Fernandez fur seal, fish (cod) and lobster.
Chiloe National Park
Location: 42°35'S 74°07'W.
Surface: 43,057 ha.
Legal status: Decree No. 734, 17 November 1982. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).
Biotope: Coastal area formed by small islands, rocky and sandy beaches, coastal dunes, marshes and vegetation toward inside part.
Rain: 2,000 mm per annum.
Temperature: 7-8°C between June and August and 13-14°C between December-February.
Biodiversity: characteristic fauna include fox, sea otter, fur seal, plovers, and flamingo, among others.

Laguna San Rafael National Park
Location: 46°40'S 73°52'W
Surface: 1,742,000 ha
Legal status: Decree No. 475, 17 June 1959. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).
Biotope: Include continental and insular parts, as well as rivers, lakes and glaciers.
Rain: 3,500 mm per annum.
Temperature: 3°C between (June and August) and 11°C between December-February.
Biodiversity: vegetation is highly diverse with woods of *Nothofagus* up to 650 m of altitude an alpine forest up to 1,300 m. Typical fauna includes sea otter, sea lion, fur seal and great variety of birds.

Bernardo O’ Higgins National Park
Location: 48°30'S 74°30'W.
Surface: 3,524,645 ha.
Legal status: Decree No. 264 22 July 1969. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).
Biotope: the park includes a high quantity of islands, fjords, channels and bays.
Rain: 4,000 mm per annum.
Temperature: 3-4°C between June-August and 10-11°C between December-February.

Guanblin Island National Park
Location: 44°52'S 75°04'W.
Surface: 15,915 ha.
Legal status: Decree No. 321, 1 June 1967. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).
Biotope: island with vegetation typical of sub-Antarctic regions.
Rain: 3,000 mm per annum.
Temperature: 7°C between June and August and 11°C between December-February.

Magdalena Island National Park
Location: 44°42'S 23°07'W.
Surface: 157,640 ha.
Legal status: Decree No. 301, 25 May 1983. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).
Biotope: the island is surrounded by channels and fjords and possesses. The coast has four entrances.
Rain: 4,000 mm per annum.
Temperature: 3.5°C between June-August and 11.5°C between December-February.
Biodiversity: typical flora is formed by cipres and Guaiteca woods.

**Alberto de Agostini National Park**
Location: 55°16’S 69°00’W  
Surface: 1.460.000 ha  
Legal status: Decree No. 80, 22 January 1965. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).  
Biotope: It is formed by a hundred small islands with many entrances and narrow bays  
Rain: 2.000 mm per annum.  
Temperature: 2-3ºC between June and August and 8-9ºC between December-February.  
Biodiversity: it is possesses sub-Antarctic vegetation typical of the Aysen and Magellan region. It is an important area of nesting for anatidas.

**Cabo de Hornos Nacional Park**
Location: 55°45’S 67°23’W.  
Surface: 63,093 ha  
Legal status: Decree No. 995, 26 April 1945. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).  
Biotope: it is an archipelago of eight major islands and a series of small rocks.  
Rain: 2000 mm per annum  
Temperature: 2-3ºC between June-August and 8-9ºC between December-February.  
Biodiversity: It is an area of tundra and mountains with perpetual ice. The avifauna is typical of the austral coasts with abundance of pelicans and sterns. Important nesting areas for ducks, herons, and sandpipers. Mammals such as otters, sea lions and furs seals are also present.

**Humboldt Penguin National Reserve**
Location: 29°13’S 71°32’W.  
Surface: 860 ha.  
Legal status: Decree No. 4, 3 January 1990. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).  
Biotope: the park includes three islands Choros, Damas and Chañaral de Aceituno

**Laguna Torca National Reserve**
Location: 34°S 72°03’W  
Surface: 604 ha  
Legal status: Decree No. 604, 17 October 1985. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**Mocha Island Nacional Reserve**
Location: 38º22´S, 73º 25´W  
Surface: 2,368 ha.  
Legal status: Decree No. 70, 12 May 1988. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**las Guaitecas Nacional Reserve**
Location: 45º4´S, 74º 05´W  
Surface: 1.097.975 ha  
Legal status: Decree No. 2612, 28 de October 1938. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**Reserva Nacional Katalalixar**
Location: 118°30’S, 75°10’W.
Surface: 674,500 ha.
Legal status: Decree N° 780, 21 December 1983. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**Alacalufes National Reserve**
Location: 53°38'S 73°22'W.
Surface: 2,313,875 ha.
Legal status: Decree No. 263, 22 July 1969. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**Monumento Nacional La Portada**
Location: 23°35'S 70°40'W.
Surface: 31.27 ha.
Legal status: Decree No. 51, 3 April 1990. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**Cachagua Island Natural Monument**
Location: 32°35'S 71°28'W
Surface: 4.5 ha
Legal status: Decree No. 89, 27 June 1989. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**Cinco Hermanas Nacional Monument**
Location: 45°16'S 73°16'W
Surface: 228 ha.
Legal status: Decree No. 160, 13 October 1982. It is administrated by the National Forestry Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture).

**Colombia:**

**Gorgona Island National Natural Park**
Location: 56 km off Guapi
Surface: 2,400 ha
Legal status: Decree No. 141 July 1984
Biotope: Include Gorgona and Gorginilla Islands and other three small islands. Most of the islands are surrounded by beaches, although there are also small areas with mangrove.
Rain: up to 6000 mm per annum. 90% humidity.
Temperature: 27ºC.
Biodiversity: vegetation is typical of rainy forest of the warm thermic floor. Woods are multi-stratified and rich in species. In the marine outstand coral reefs. Several species of dolphins, whales and sea lions have been reported around the island.

**Parque Natural Ensenada de Utría**
Location: Choco Department
Surface: 53,400 ha
Legal status: Decree No 190, October 1987.
Biotope: The park has continental and marine areas. There are three biomes: marine communities with coral reefs, rocky and sandy beaches; heterogeneous woods of hills and mountain range.
Rain: 10,000 mm per annum
Temperature: 28ºC
Biodiversity: high biodiversity of flora and fauna.
**Parque Nacional Natural Sanquianga**  
**Location:** Sanquianga Bay, Nariño Department  
**Surface:** 80,000 ha  
**Legal status:** Decree No. 161 June 1977  
**Biotope:** There is a low area formed mainly by island of deltaic origin with shallow channels. There are four biomass: sandy beaches, mangrove, swamps, flooding woods without saline influence.  
**Rain:** 3000 a 4000 mm per annum  
**Temperature:** 26 - 27°C with high humidity  
**Biodiversity:** mangrove and natal woods. High biodiversity of fauna including mangrove birds (pelican, duck) and sandpipers, mollusk, fish, crustaceans, etc.

**Santuario de Fauna y Flora Malpelo**  
**Location:** 3°59'57"N, 81°35'40"W. 500 km offshore.  
**Surface:** 38,756 ha, including 35 ha of land.  
**Legal status:** Decrees No. 1292 October 1995 and Decree No. 1423, December 1996.  
**Biotope:** there are one major island (Malpelo), 10 small islands and rocks of volcanic origin.  
**Temperature:** 26 y 27°C  
**Biodiversity:** Vegetation is mainly formed by lichen, ferns, moss. coral reefs around the island with high biodiversity. Most important fauna include marine birds such as frigate birds, boobies, pelicans, etc.

**Ecuador:**

**Galapagos National Park**  
**Location:** 1,000 km off Ecuador  
**Surface:** 727,800 ha  
**Legal status:** 14 May 1936, ratified through Decree N° 17, 4 July 1959. In 1979 was declared Human Heredity and in 1985 as Reserve of the Biosphere.  
**Biotope:** Include 97% of the terrestrial surface of the archipelago.  
**Biodiversity:** The archipelago contains 220 species of endemic plants, 399 native species and 119 introduced.

**Galápagos Biological Marine Reserve**  
**Location:** Galapagos Archipelago  
**Surface:** 14,000,000 ha  
**Legal status:** 1986 (15 miles around the archipelago), extended to 40 miles by a Special Law on 4 June 1998.  
**Biotope:** Include upwelling zones west of the islands, benthonic ecosystems around the islands, critical habits for marine birds, mangrove woods, turtle nesting sites and submarine mounts.  
**Biodiversity:** a total of 2,900 marine species (18.1% endemic) have been recorded.

**Whale Sanctuary**  
**Location:** Galápagos Biological Marine Reserve  
**Surface:** 14,000,000 ha  
**Legal status:** Decree 196 (MICIP) may 1990.  
**Biodiversity:** Around 25 species of marine mammals.

**Machalilla National Park**  
**Location:** Province of Manabi  
**Surface:** 46,683 ha
Legal status: Under jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment
Biotope: it contains a mixture of the main marine and coastal ecosystems including beaches, cliffs, rocky shores and dunes, as well as dry and rainy forests. The park includes 2 nm along the coast and around La Plata Island.
Rain:
Temperature:
Biodiversity: critical habitats for marine birds and sandpipers, marine turtles, etc.

**Churute-Mangrove Ecological Reserve**
Location: Gulf of Guayaquil
Surface: 35,042 ha
Legal status: Created in 1979 by Inter-ministerial Agreement of the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry, Trading, Integration and Fisheries.
Biotope: Mangrove and delta of rivers. Remains of dry and rainy forests, as well as a lagoon system.
Biodiversity: in the area 741 species of plants, 249 birds and 30 mammals have been reported.

**Cayapas-Mataje Reserve**
Location: Northwest coast of Ecuador (Province of Esmeraldas)
Surface: 51,300 ha
Biotope: include an estuarine and deltaic zones, archipelago, barrier islands and intertidal flats.
Rain:
Temperature:
Biodiversity: mangrove woods and abundant fauna of birds, amphibians and reptiles.

**Santa Clara Island Wildlife Refugee**
Location: Gulf of Guayaquil (province of El Oro)
Surface: 15 ha
Legal status: Decree 83 3 June 1999.
Biotope: it shows an insular continental ecosystem of the tropical desert environment.
Biodiversity: important nesting site for marine birds such as boobies, pelicans and frigate.

**Mangroves of the Muisne River Wildlife Refugee**
Location: Northwest of Ecuador (Esmeraldas province)
Surface: 3,173 ha
Legal status: Established in 2002. The reserve is administred by FUNDECOL (NGO)

**Refugio de vida silvestre Isla Corazón y Fragatas**
Location: Chone River estuary (province of Manabi)
Surface: 800 ha, divided in two islands.
Legal status: established in 2002. Conservation and management given to the fishermen association “Portovelo”
Biotope: sedimentary islands covered with mangrove

**Mangroves Salado Reserve of Faunistic Production**
Location: Inner estuary of the Gulf of Guayaquil (Province of Guayas)
Surface: 5,700 ha

**Arenillas Ecologic Reserve**
Location: inner estuary of the Gulf of Guayaquil (province of El Oro)
Surface: 17.082 ha
Biotope: mangrove, estuaries and tropical dry forest.

**Panama:**

**Darien National Park**
Location: Darien Province
Surface: 579,000 ha
Biotope: It includes mangrove areas, coastal lagoons and beaches

**Cerro Hoya National Park**
Location: Wester part of the Gulf of Chiriqui
Surface: 32,557 ha
Legal status: Decree 74, 2 October 1984.
Biotope: Important habitat for flora and fauna and some endangered species.

**Sarigua National Park**
Location: Province of Herrera
Surface: 8,000 ha
Legal status: Decree 72, 24 June 1985.
Biotope: It is located in the driest part of the country and contains mangrove and coastal and marine areas. It is also an archaeological area with remains from 11,000 years.

**Coiba National Park**
Location: Coiba Island, Province of Veraguas.
Surface: 270,125 ha
Biotope: 240 km of shoreline. The largest coral reefs in the American Pacific. It has also mangrove and several endemic species both marine and terrestrial. The Park includes the Montuosa Island and the Anibal Bank.

**Gulf of Chiriqui National Marine Park**
Location: Province of Chiriqui
Surface: 14,740 ha
Biotope: Islands, oceanic waters, coral reefs. It has nesting beaches for marine turtles.

**Iguana Island Wildlife Reserve**
Location: Provinces of Los Santos
Surface: 58 ha
Legal status: Decree No. 20, 15 June 1981.
Biotope: Habitat for flora and fauna. There are sites of nesting for marine turtles, coral reefs and contains the largest population of frigate birds.

**Cañas Island Wildlife Reserve**
Location: Province of Los Santos
Surface: 25,433 ha
Biotope: Marine and coastal areas with mangrove, beaches, estuaries. 12 km of shoreline where 5 different species of marine turtles use for nesting. Mangrove contains important populations of birds both coastal and marine.

**La Barqueta Agricola Wildlife Reserve**  
Location: Province of Chiriqui.  
Surface: 6,716 ha.  
Biotope: Mangrove, beaches for marine turtle nesting and wetlands of importance for birds.

**Boca Vieja Wildlife Reserve**  
Location: Province of Chiriqui  
Surface: 3,740 ha  
Legal status: Decree INRENARE 017-94. 2 August 1994.  
Biotope: Beaches, mangrove and coastal areas for marine turtles nesting.

**Taboga & Urabá Island Wildlife Reserve**  
Location: Province of Panama  
Surface: 257.5 ha  
Legal status: Decree 76, 2 October 1984.  
Biotope: It is a critical area for pelicans and other bird species. The marine area contains coral reefs.

**Peñón de la Onda Wildlife Reserve**  
Location: province of Los Santos  
Surface: 1,900 ha  
Legal status: Municipal Agreement 14, 10 December 1982.

**Name: Reserva Natural Isla San Telmo**  
Location: Province of Panama  
Surface: 240 ha  
Legal status: private  
Biotope: beaches, mangrove, lagoons, cliffs and marine areas, including coral reefs and the Las Perlas archipelago.

**Gulf of Montijo Wetland of International Importance**  
Location: Province of Veraguas  
Surface: 89,452 ha  
Biotope: In the site there is 13.7% of the total area of mangrove in Panama.

**Panama Bay Wetland of International Importance**  
Location: Province of Panama  
Surface: 48,919 ha  
Legal status: Ramsar site since 20 October 2003.  
Biotope: Mangrove, estuary, channels, extensive sandy and muddy flats. Important site for migratory and local marine and coastal species, including rare or endangered species.

**Punta Patiño Wetland of International Importance**  
Location: Province of Darien
Surface: 30,000 ha
Legal status: Ramsar site since 13 October 1993.
Biotope: 37 km of shoreline with mangrove, lagoons, beaches and cliffs.

**Chepipaga Forest Reserve**
Location: Province of Darien
Surface: 257,219 ha
Biotope: Terrestrial area with mangrove and cative flooding woods on the coastal area. It is important for migratory birds and endangered species typical of this environment. It is linked to the Embera-Wuonan ethnos reserve.

**Peru:**

**Tumbes Mangroves National Sanctuary**
Location: Department of Tumbes
Surface: 8,044 ha
Legal status: Decree 018-88-Ag, 2 March 1988. It is managed by SINANPE (National System of Natural Protected Areas of the National Institute of Natural Resources INRENA) in coordination with the Ministry of Production.
Biotope: It is located in an arid zone with influence of an oceanic system. The area includes mangrove, transition zone between mangrove and estuaries, and the estuaries zone.
Rain: 100 mm per annum. 72-86% of humidity.
Temperature: 22 y 27ºC
Biodiversity: High biodiversity characteristic of highly productive ecosystems. There are 57 species of birds, 93 species of marine fish, 42 species of freshwater fish, 33 species of gastropod, 34 species of crustaceans and 24 of bivalves, as well as several species of mammals and reptiles.

**Lachay National Reserve**
Location: 105 km north of Lima, Province of Huaura.
Surface: 5,070 ha
Biotope: coastal hills up to 900m and flat areas. There are four life areas: subtropical desert, desert brush, perarid desert and superarid desert.
Temperature: 15ºC in the wet season (July-September) and 20ºC in the dry season (December-May).
Biodiversity: The area has 9 vegetal communities with 160 species. There are 13 species of mammals, 60 species of birds, 9 species of reptiles and 10 terrestrial gastropods, among others.

**Villa Swamps Reserve**
Location: 20 km south of Lima
Surface: 278.44 ha
Legal status: It is managed by SINANPE (National System of Natural Protected Areas)
Biotope: It is a shallow plain formed by alluvial deposits. It is part of the Rimac River system.
Rain: 0-5 mm per month.
Temperature: 28ºC (March) - 15.5ºC (September)
Biodiversity: vegetation formed by four characteristic groups: totora grass, brushes, desert and cipres. It contains 67 vegetal species, 155 species of birds, 13 species of fish and 23 families of insects, among others.
Paracas National Reserve
Location: 15 km southwest of Pisco, Department of Ica.
Surface: 335,000 ha, of which 35% is land and 65% marine area.
Legal status: Decree 1281–75-AG, 25 September 1975. It is managed by SINANPE (National System of Natural Protected Areas of the National Institute of Natural Resources INRENA) in coordination with the Ministry of Production.
Biotope: coastal areas with elevations up to 786 m and narrow passages. The marine area is one of the most important upwelling areas on the coast of Peru.
Rain: 1.83 mm per annum, 82% of humidity.
Temperature: average 18.7°C.
Biodiversity: High biodiversity with 1,543 species, including algae (317) plants (54), annelids (109), mollusks (194), marine arthropods (209), terrestrial arthropods (129), invertebrates (101), fish (168), reptiles (10), birds (216) and mammals (36).

Punta San Juan Reserve Zone
Location: San Juan Marcona, Department of Ica.
Surface: 54 ha (2 nm of sea)
Legal status: Decree No. 010.85-PE, 9 March 1985. It is managed by the Ministry of Fisheries.

Mejía Lagoons National Sanctuary
Location: Southeast of Mallendo, Department of Arequipa.
Surface: 690 ha.
Legal status: Decree 095-84-AG, 9 March 1984 It is managed by SINANPE (National System of Natural Protected Areas of the National Institute of Natural Resources INRENA)
Biotope: It includes the Mejía lagoons and surrounding areas, extending southward to include the Tambo River sides. The climate is dry-temperate desert.
Rain: 10.8 mm per annum
Temperature: average 19.8°C
Biodiversity: the Flora includes 48 species of plants and 17 of algae. Main vegetation includes totora and other type of grasses. A total of 195 species of birds both migratory and resident have been recorded.