



COMISIÓN PERMANENTE DEL PACÍFICO SUR

Dirección de Asuntos Científicos y Recursos Pesqueros

COLLABORATION OF CPPS FOR SPRFMO DECISION 13-2023 ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS)

The Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS) is an intergovernmental organization established in the Santiago Declaration 1952. Its main objective is cooperation between the coastal countries of the Southeast Pacific, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, to manage and protect their marine resources.

The Directorate of Scientific Affairs and Fisheries Resources is responsible for coordinating scientific aspects and linking them with policy and research proposals related to the ecosystem approach, including food security and overcoming poverty, climate change, regional oceanography, mitigation of risks due to natural phenomena, management of living and non-living resources, matters related to fishing and aquaculture exploitation, including economic and social aspects and others, which by their nature are link with this area.

The CPPS is crucial in researching climate change and ocean acidification in the Southeast Pacific region. This organization coordinates efforts to protect the marine environment and coastal areas from the adverse effects of climate change.

The CPPS plays a pivotal role in promoting scientific research and fostering information exchange among its member countries. These efforts are essential not only for developing effective adaptation and mitigation strategies but also for keeping all stakeholders informed and engaged in protecting marine and coastal resources, which are vital to local economies and communities.

Projects and Programs focused on Climate and Ocean Acidification

The Program for the Regional Study of the El Niño Phenomenon (Estudio Regional del Fenómeno de El Niño —ERFEN) is one of the most important initiatives of the CPPS. This program was created in 1974 and began its activities in 1976. Its main objective is to improve the forecasting capacity of the El Niño phenomenon, mitigate its adverse effects, and take advantage of its possible benefits.



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ERFEN promotes the exchange of researchers and scientific and technical cooperation between the CPPS member countries. It also focuses on expanding national capacities for managing and interpreting information related to El Niño and the climate variability in the region.

The program's interdisciplinary and multinational approach allows for a global vision and practical application of scientific results in various socioeconomic activities. This is crucial to reducing the damage caused by El Niño and understanding its potential benefits.

The CPPS's commitment to scientific research is further demonstrated through its efforts in organizing regional oceanographic cruises. These cruises, which are essential for scientific research in the Southeast Pacific, apply advanced science and cutting-edge technology to study the ocean and atmosphere.

During these cruises, valuable information is collected on various aspects such as marine biodiversity, ocean currents, water quality, and the effects of climate change on marine ecosystems. The data obtained is shared among the member countries and is used to develop policies and strategies for the conservation and sustainable management of marine resources.

The CPPS is heavily involved in studying and monitoring ocean acidification, a critical problem caused by the increase of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere. This phenomenon has led to the oceans absorbing between 20% and 30% of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions since the 1980s, which has altered the chemical composition of seawater and caused its acidification.

The GRASP Alliance (Global Regional Alliance for the South Pacific) is a crucial collaboration within the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS). This alliance focuses on developing and promoting operational oceanography in the Southeast Pacific region.

The GRASP Alliance executes systematic observations of the ocean for study, analysis, and forecast. This includes collecting data on oceanographic and marine meteorological characteristics, essential for marine resource management and response to extreme climate events.

In addition, the GRASP Alliance seeks to increase the value and usefulness of each member country's individual observing systems, allowing for the provision of accurate and up-to-date descriptions of marine conditions in the region.



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The Regional Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, Rays, and Chimeras in the Southeast Pacific Region (PAR-Shark) is an initiative of the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS). This plan's main objective is the conservation and sustainable management of these marine species in the region.

PAR-Shark focuses on several key aspects, such as Monitoring and Evaluation, which seeks to implement monitoring programs to evaluate the status of shark, ray, and chimera populations; scientific research, which promotes research to understand better the biology, ecology and population dynamics of these species; management and regulation, which seeks to develop and apply management and regulatory measures to ensure the sustainable exploitation of these resources; and regional cooperation, which encourages collaboration between CPPS member countries to share information and conservation strategies.

The plan also seeks to involve local communities and other relevant actors in implementing conservation measures, thus ensuring an inclusive and participatory approach.

Collaboration of CPPs for SPRFMO Decision 13-2023 on Climate Change.

The Permanent Commission for the South East Pacific (CPPS) is interested in collaborating on analysis and data collection programs to implement "Decision 13-2023" on Climate Change. The goal is to demonstrate the potential impacts of climate change in the Southeast Pacific, develop recommendations for SPRFMO on how existing conservation and management measures (CMMs) can be adapted, and propose new CMMs to enhance resilience to climate change impacts in the Convention Area.