

A Conservation Model for Marine Ecosystems In the Chilean Patagonian Fjords: Linking Science Based, Stakeholder Driven and Seascape Planning for Effective Management of Marine Protected Areas

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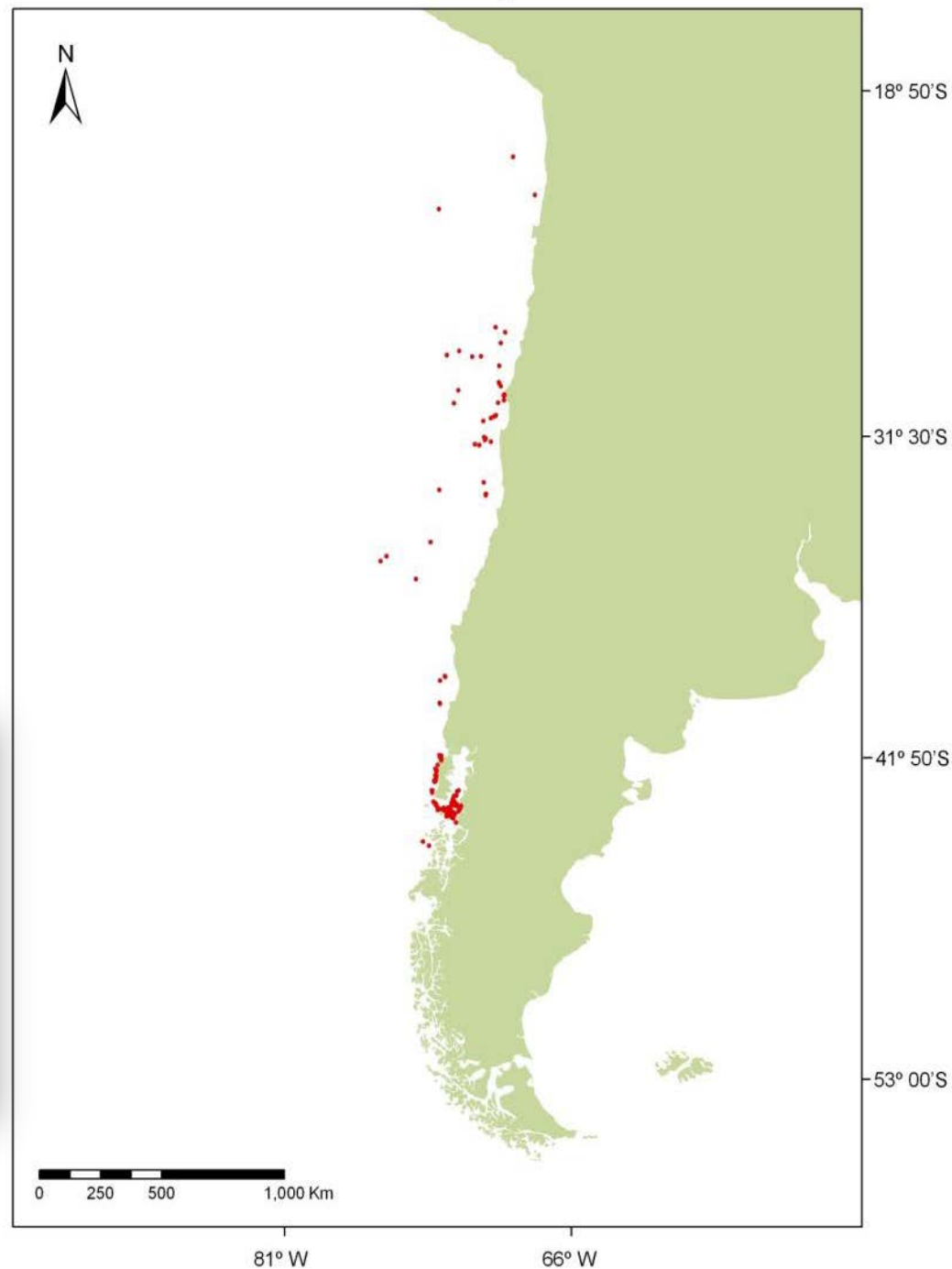
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Re-discovery of a blue whale feeding ground in Southern Chile



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Blue whales in Southern Chile: unique marine ecosystem

Home to outstanding biodiversity (WWF Priority Place)





Increasing Pressures

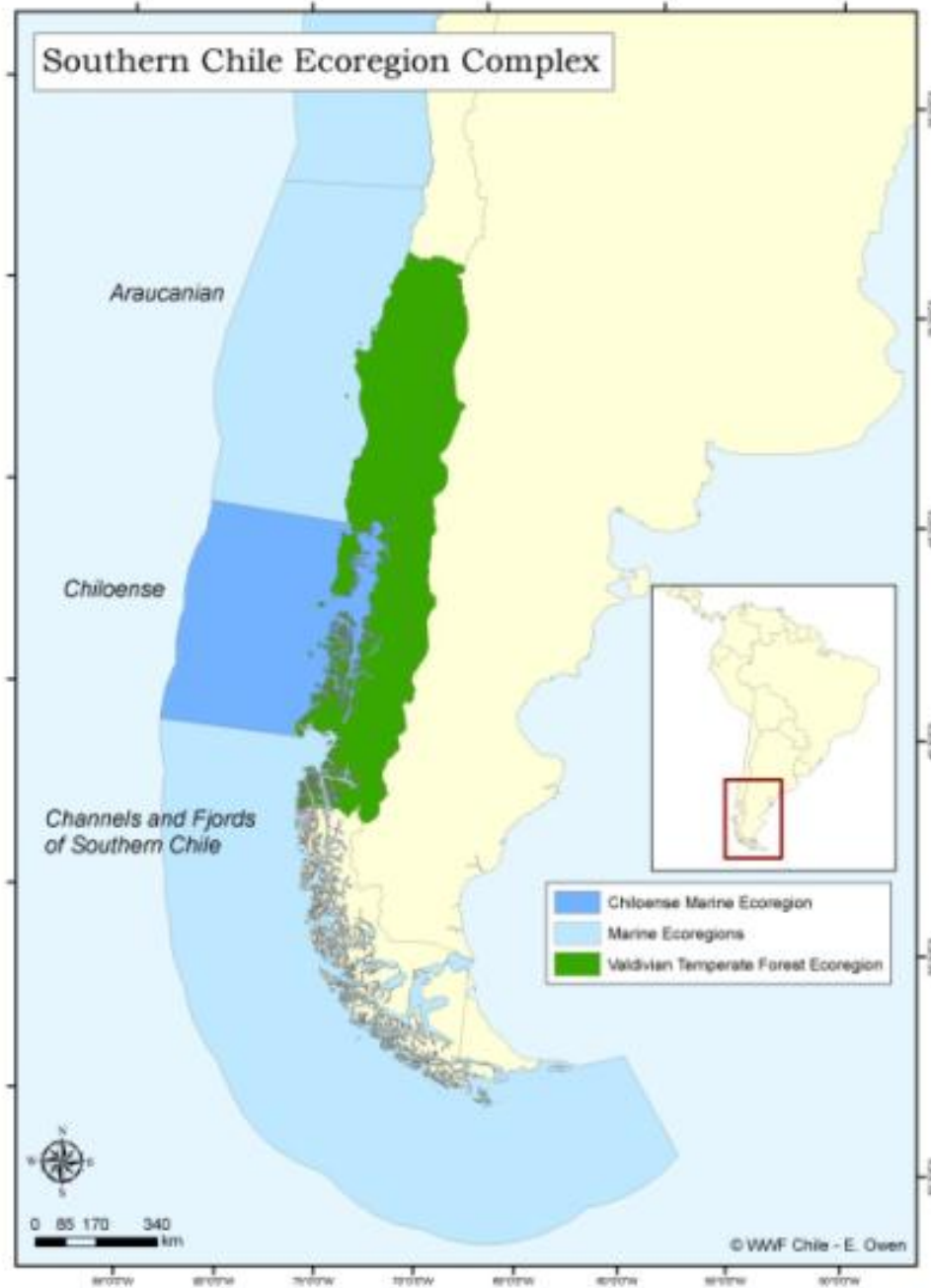
Intensive aquaculture, fishing bycatch, marine garbage, maritime transport, urban development.



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30% of World's Salmon
production, 99% of national
production



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2005: Marine protected area proposal



2005: Marine protected area proposal

More than 50.000 km²

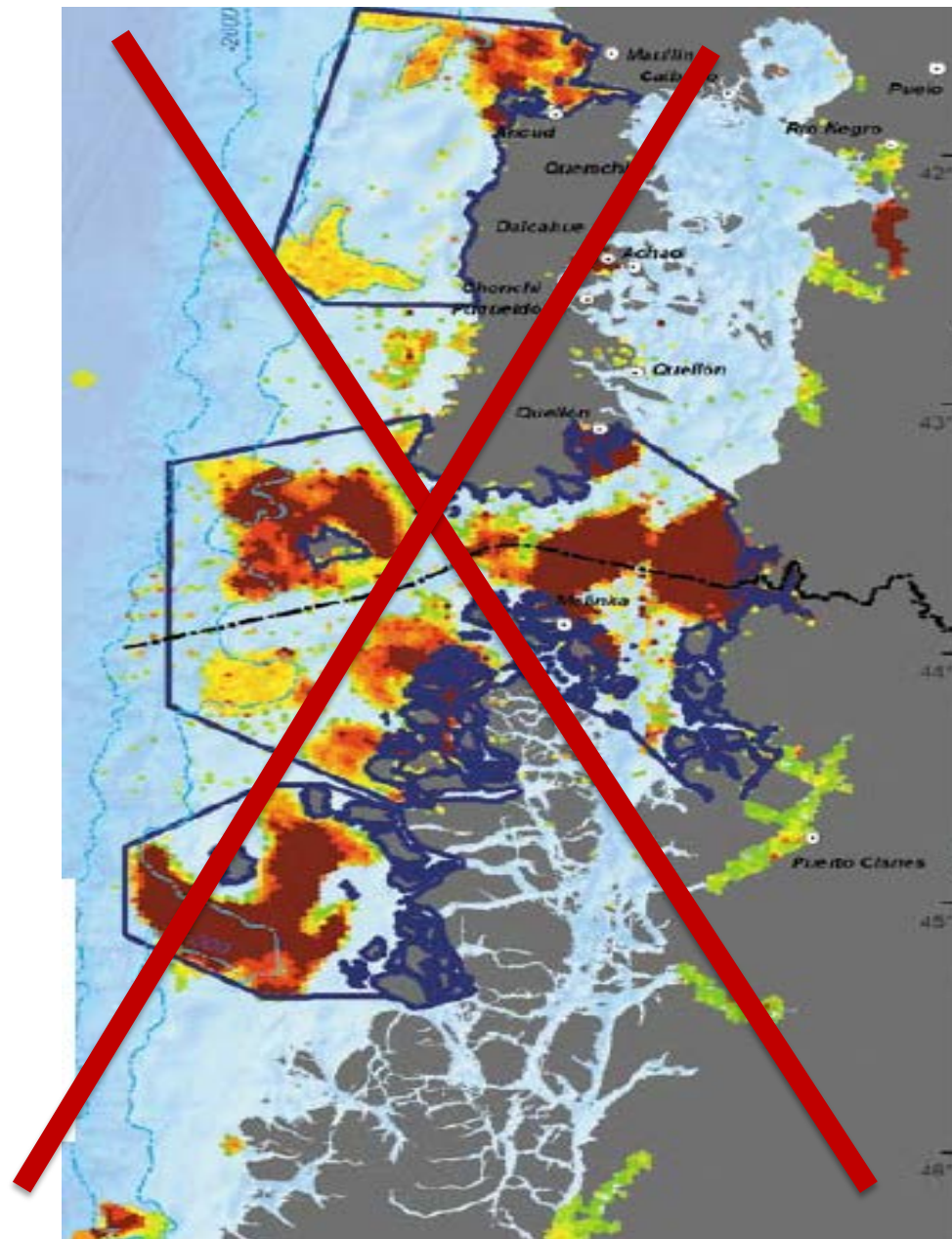
- Too big (stakeholders)
- Unfavorable Political scenario
- Bottom-up approach missing





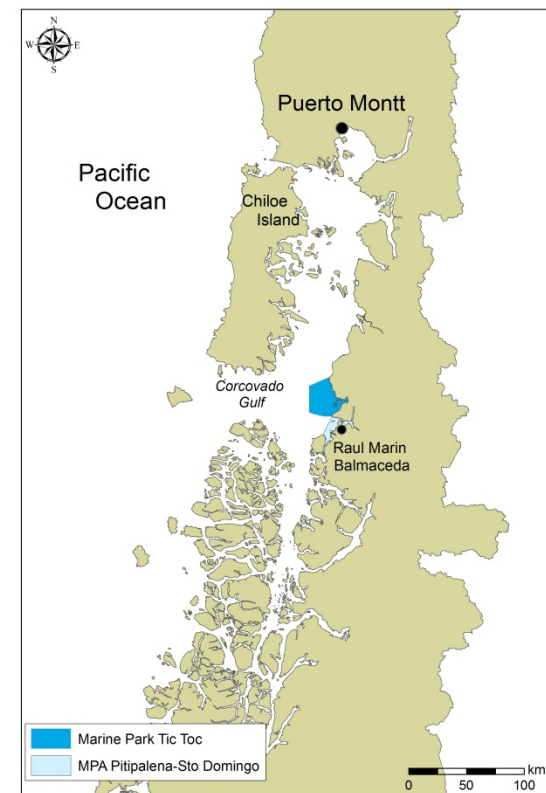
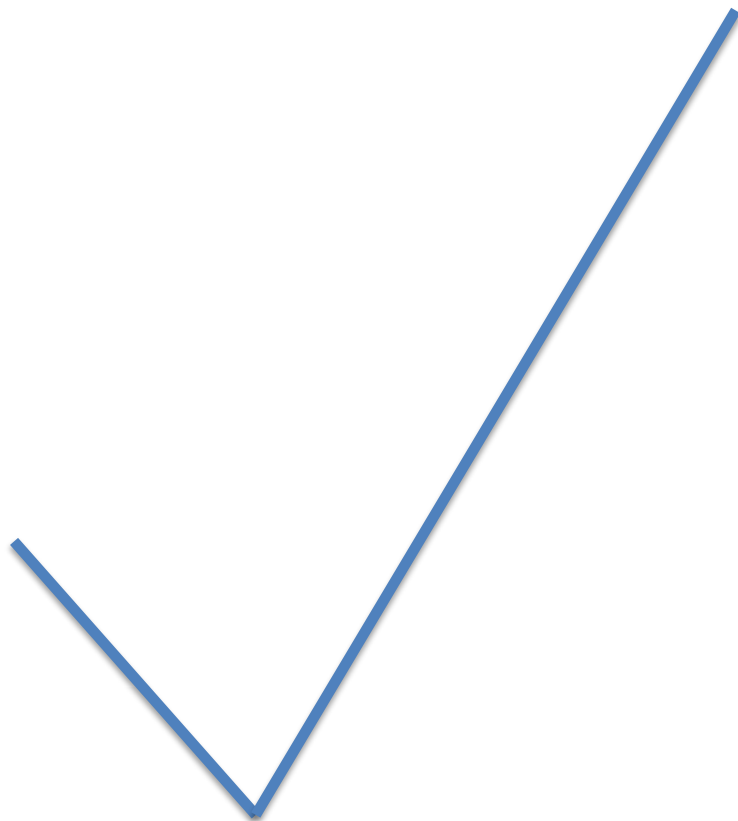
2009: New Marine protected area proposal

- Need of Management plans
- No Biodiversity and protected areas service
- Still too many stakeholders





FINALLY: 2014 New Marine protected areas declared



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Key Issues

Stronger Bottom-up approach (management community council)

Political advocacy

Strategic NGO coalition and coordination



Proposal of a Network of smaller MPAs

Strengthening monitoring and scientific capabilities



Promote economic sustainable alternatives with local community

Industry involvement for improving productive practices (Salmon farming)



