

# North American MPA Network (NAMPAN)

## Goal

The North American MPA Network aims to protect, conserve and enhance the marine environment and its biodiversity through the design and management of a North American system of MPAs

Initiated under the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, a NAFTA “environmental side agreement”



# NAMPAN Country Leads

A map of North America, including Canada, Mexico, and the United States, is shown in the background. The map is overlaid with various colored regions representing marine protected areas. In Canada, there are yellow and green areas along the coast. In Mexico, there are blue and purple areas. In the U.S.A., there are yellow, blue, and red areas. The colors are semi-transparent and overlap with the map's features.

- Canada: Doug Yurick, Parks Canada, Park Establishment Branch
- Mexico: Flavio Chazaro, National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP)
- U.S.A.: Joe Uravitch, NOAA National MPA Center
- Other Participants: agencies, programs, stakeholders, academia in all three countries

# NAMPAN VISION



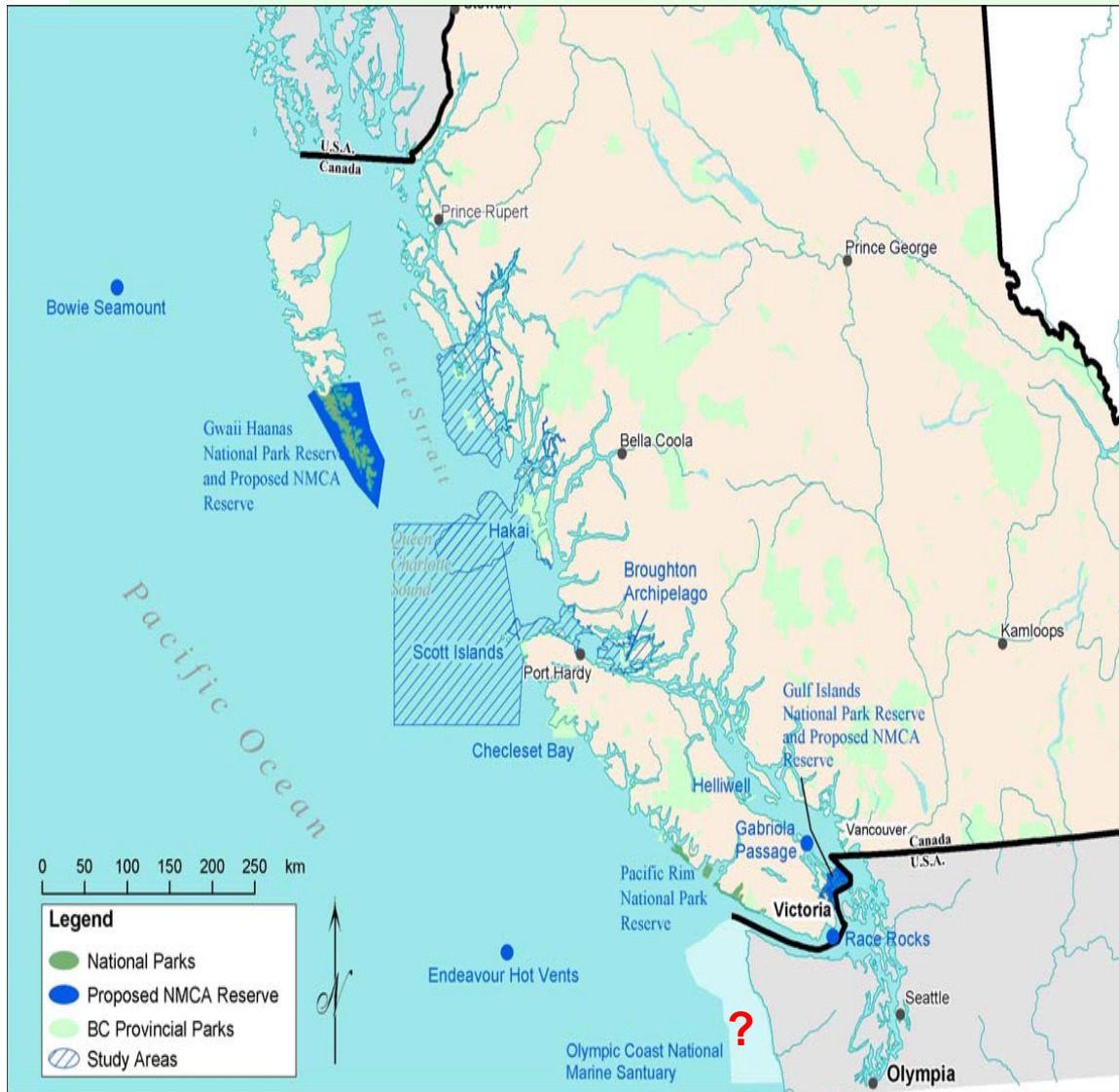
- **Places**

- Continental Level: Ecoregions
- Region Level: Priority Conservation Areas (bigger than most MPAs)
- Site Level: Ecologically Critical Habitats

- **People/Institutions**

- People > stakeholders and tasks
- Institutions > linkages/coordination

# Canadian MPAs



- Federal and Provincial
- Statutory and Regulatory Designations





# Mexico's Coastal, Marine and Island Areas



# Where NAMPAN Started

A map of North America, including the United States, Canada, and Mexico, is shown in the background. The map is overlaid with various colored regions, likely representing marine eco-regions or pilot areas. The colors include shades of blue, yellow, orange, red, and purple, highlighting different coastal and oceanic zones.

First Meeting – La Paz, Mexico 1999

- Initial MPA Action Framework

- Valuing economic benefits of MPAs
- Defining marine eco-regions of North America
- Guidelines for measuring MPA effectiveness
- Integrated management planning
- Expanded applied research for MPAs
- Developing an “ocean ethic”
- Protection standards

- Focus on “Baja to Bering” pilot area, but were a few Atlantic U.S.-Canada projects

# NAMPAN Framework



San Francisco, March 2004

## Three broad framework categories:

- Research, monitoring, evaluation and reporting effectiveness
- Training, educational awareness (“Ocean Ethic”), capacity building and information sharing
- Innovative enabling approaches, creative financing and economic benefits of MPAs

# What's Been Accomplished

A map of North America, including the United States, Canada, and Mexico, overlaid with various colored regions representing marine ecoregions and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). The colors include shades of green, yellow, blue, purple, and red. The map is semi-transparent, allowing the text of the list to be visible through it.

- *Institutional Options for Integrated Management of a North American MPA Network* (2002, Agardy & Wolfe)
  - NAMPAN Draft Framework Vision (2004)
  - Priority Conservation Areas Identification (2005, MCBI)
  - Marine ecoregions maps (final 2006)
  - NAMPAN B2B pilot monitoring program (started 2006)
    - Draft Status Report on B2B MPA monitoring programs (2006)
    - 2006 Monitoring Workshops (Ventura, CA & Ucluelet B.C.)
  - Capacity building/staff exchanges (ongoing)
- Mapping the Marine Ecoregions of North America





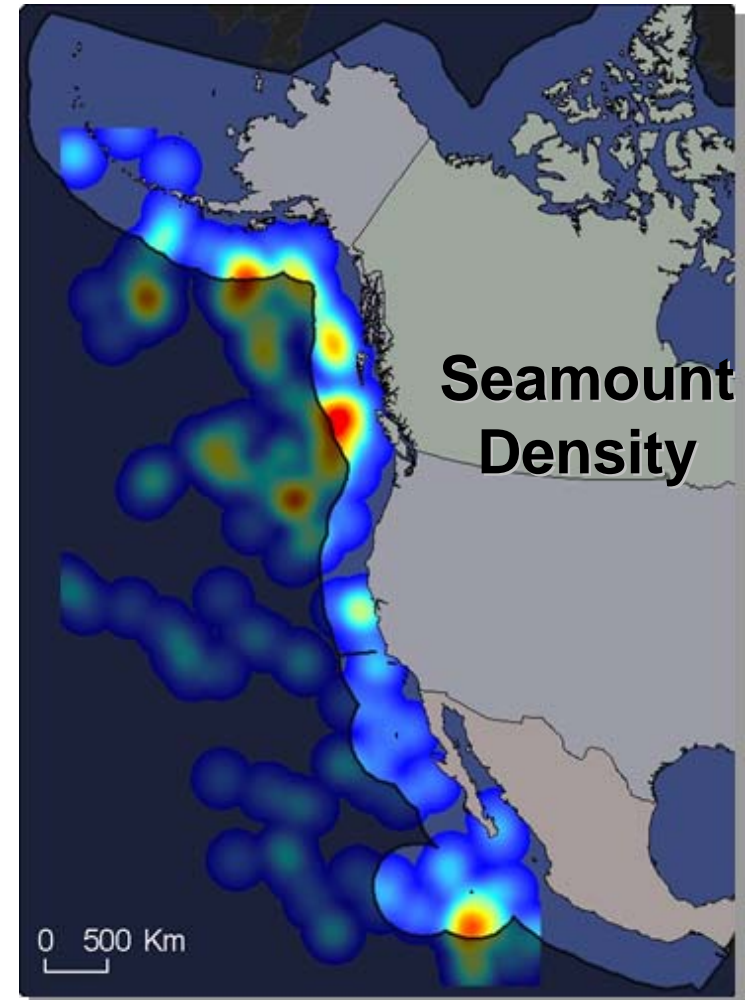
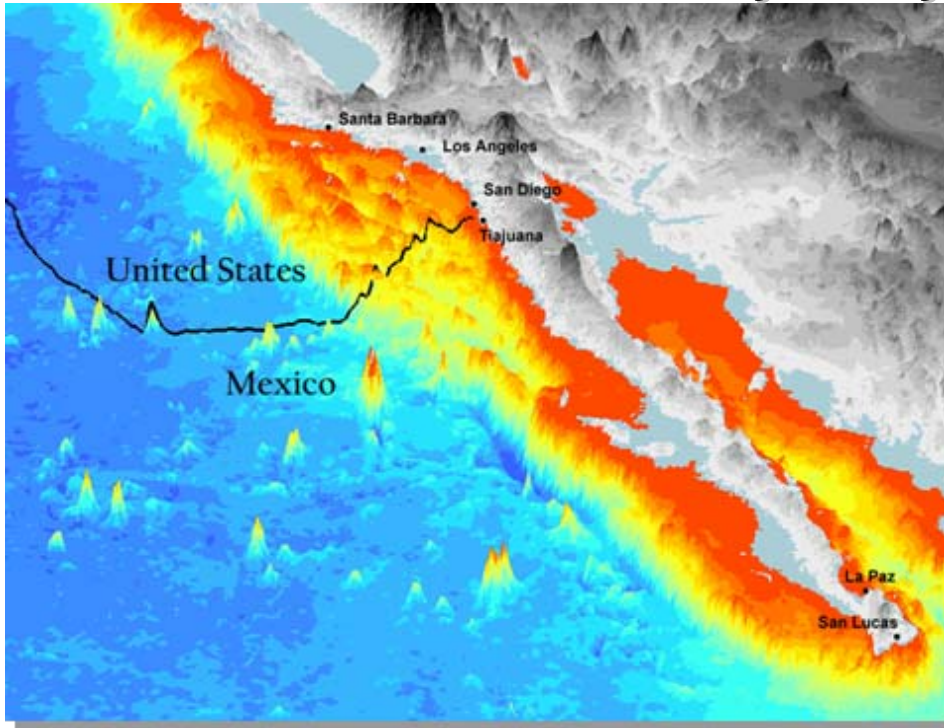
Marine Priority Conservation Areas

# Baja California to the Bering Sea



# At the B2B scale....

## Bathymetry



# 28 Priority Conservation Areas of the B2B

## Ecoregion

-  Bering Sea
-  Aleutian Archipelago
-  Alaskan/Fjordland Pacific
-  Columbian Pacific
-  Montereyan Pacific Transition
-  Southern Californian Pacific
-  Gulf of California

## PCA

1. Pribilof Islands
2. Bristol Bay
3. Western Aleutian Islands/Bowers Bank
4. Unimak Pass/Aleutian Islands
5. Western Kodiak Island/Shelikof Strait
6. Lower Cook Inlet/Eastern Kodiak Island
7. Prince William Sound/Copper River Delta
8. Patton Seamounts
9. Glacier Bay/Sitka Sound/Frederick Sound
10. Dixon Entrance/Largara Island/Forrester Island
11. Northern Queen Charlotte Sound/Hecate Strait/Gwaii Haanas
12. Scott Islands/Queen Charlotte Strait
13. Southern Strait of Georgia/San Juan Islands
14. Barkley Sound/Pacific Coastal Washington
15. Central Oregon/Cape Mendocino
16. Central California
17. Upper Bight of the Californias/Channel Islands/San Nicolas Island
18. Lower Bight of the Californias/Islas Coronado
19. Bahía San Quintín/Bahía El Rosario
20. Isla Guadalupe
21. Vizcaino/Isle Cedros
22. Laguna San Ignacio
23. Bahía Magdalena
24. Corredor Los Cabos/Loreto
25. Alto Golfo de California
26. Grandes Islas del Golfo de California/Bahía de Los Ángeles
27. Humedales de Sonora, Sinaloa y Nayarit/Bahía de Banderas
28. Islas Marias

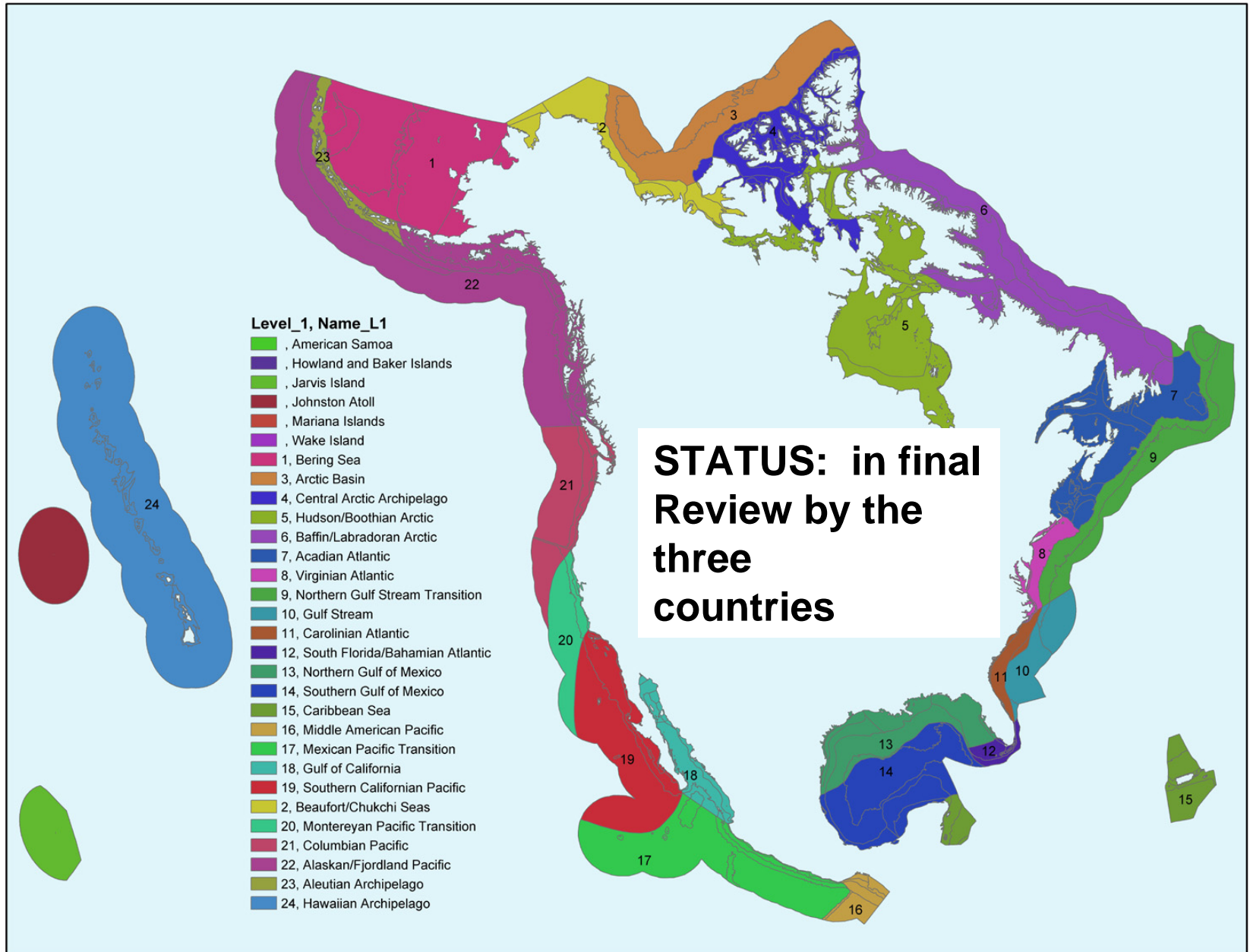


Full Report available at:

[http://www.mcabi.org/marineprotected/B2B\\_Master.pdf](http://www.mcabi.org/marineprotected/B2B_Master.pdf)



# NORTH AMERICAN MARINE ECOREGIONS





# Next Steps for NAMPAN

A map of the Americas, including North, Central, and South America, overlaid with various colored regions representing marine ecoregions. The colors include shades of green, yellow, blue, purple, and red, indicating different ecological zones along the coastlines and in the surrounding waters.

- Marine ecoregions maps (3 levels) – country clearance
- NAMPAN B2B pilot monitoring program
  - Complete status report on B2B MPA monitoring
  - Select specific indicators
  - U.S. selects “sister” indicator sites from USOAP clusters
  - Identify means for data management
  - Project status review (2007 in Mexico)
- Resume capacity building staff exchanges
- Explore opportunities for the Atlantic/Gulf coast