



Striking a balance: planning for conservation and development

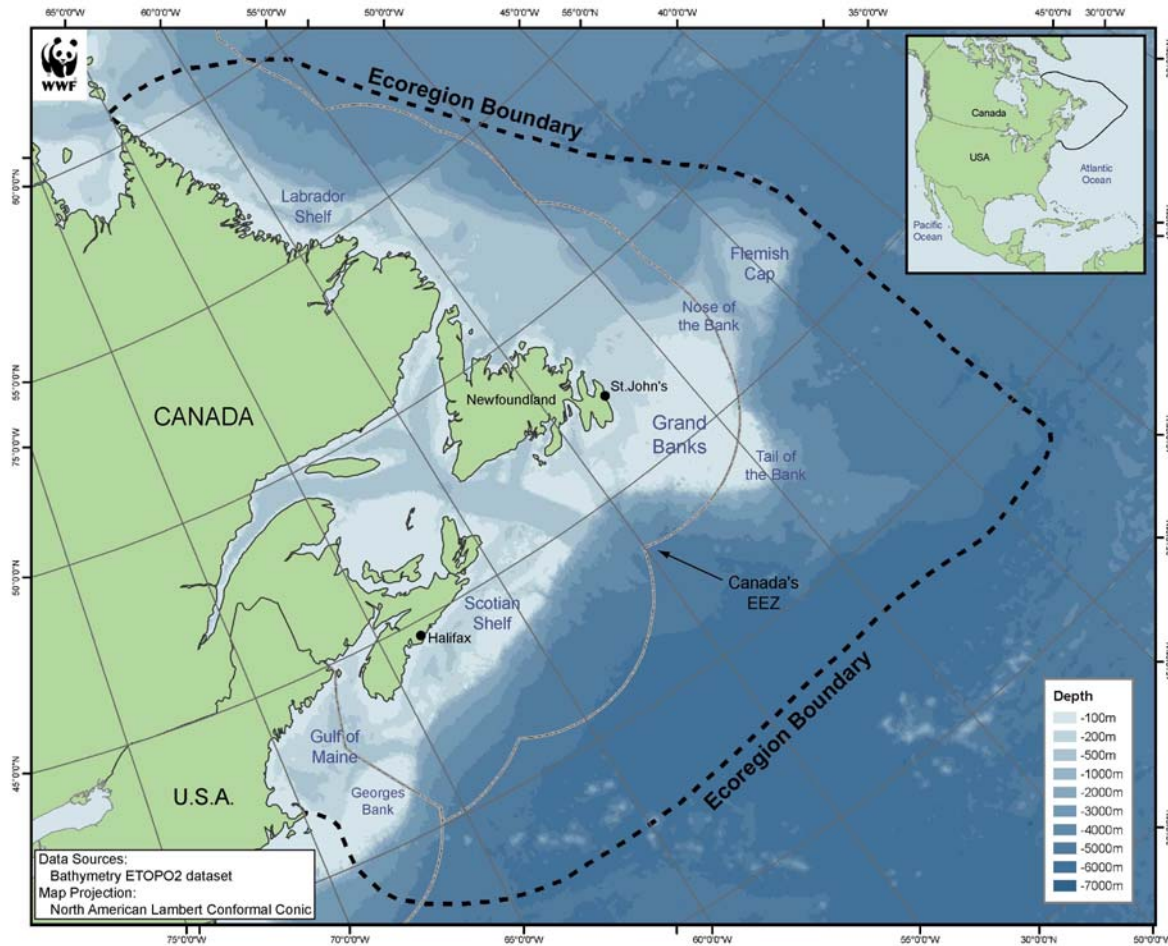
Jennifer Smith, WWF-Canada Atlantic Office





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The Northwest Atlantic Ecoregion



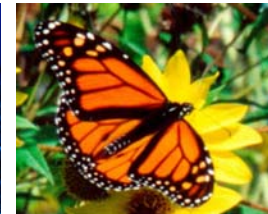


An ecoregional approach

- Large-scale
- Long-term
- Systematic (well-planned)
- Multi-stakeholder
- Partnerships
- Vision

Our priorities:

- Habitat protection
- Fisheries bycatch reduction





Habitat protection target

- Well-planned, adequate regional networks
- including representative and distinctive areas
- In time for 2012 international commitment





A Framework for MPA Network Planning

- Role and benefits of networks
- Sequence of steps for planning networks
- Principles and lessons learned
- National Action Plan





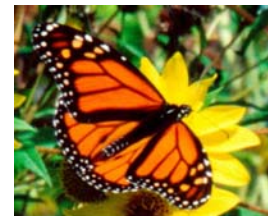
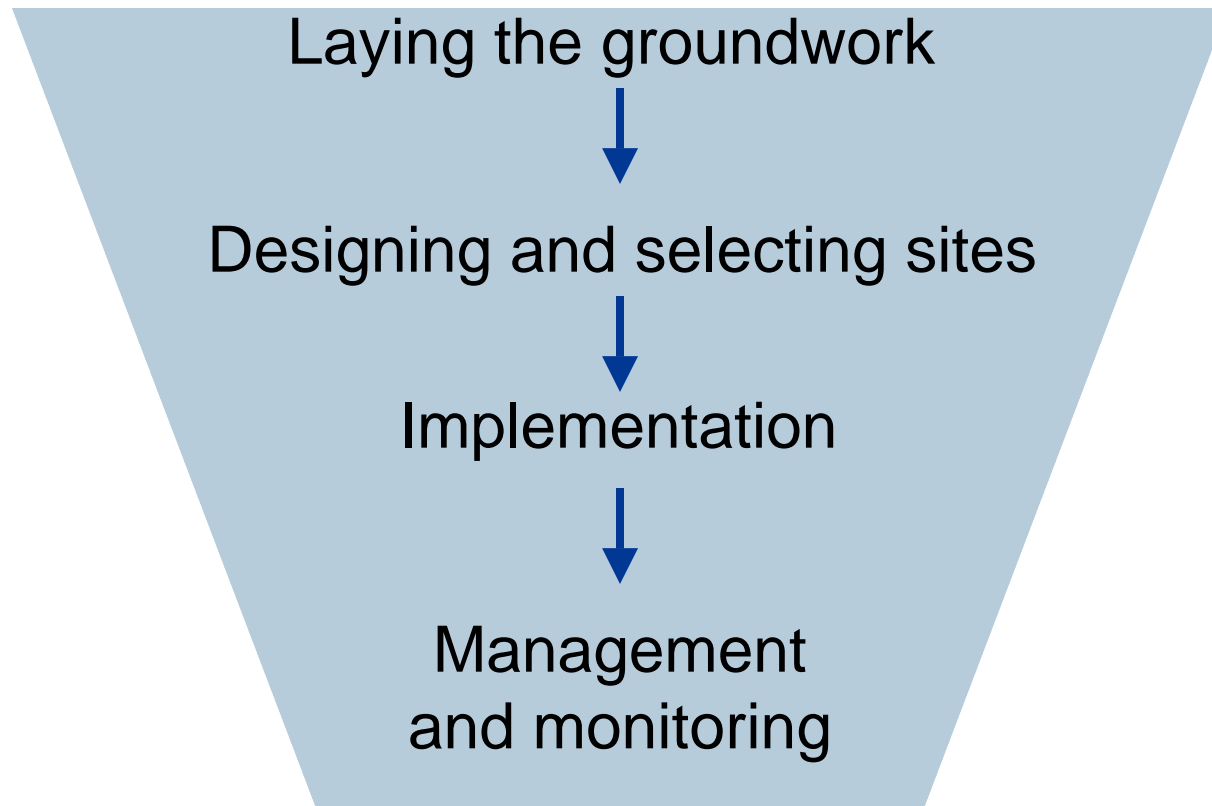
Site-by-site vs. well-planned

- Benefits to conservation
 - Regional-scale goals
 - Sites work together
 - Efficiencies in planning and designation
- Benefits to users
 - Clear process, expectations and direction
 - Clear role for stakeholders
 - Better able to consider use, value and tenure, trade-off options
 - Reduced risk, increased certainty about permissible uses through
 - Standards
 - Suite of sites





Steps in planning a regional network





Principles and lessons learned

- For the planning process
- For design and site selection
- For implementation, management and monitoring





How?

- Regional networks and Integrated Management
 - The example of ESSIM
- National-level leadership in the form of
 - Direction
 - Milestones, timelines
 - Resources
 - Research
 - Reporting





Available in June:

*A Policy and Planning Framework for Networks of Marine Protected Areas in
Canada's Oceans*

*Marine Ecosystem Conservation for New England and Eastern Canada: a Science-
Based Approach to the Identification of Priority Areas for Conservation*

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