

Privately Protected Areas

Helping Canada meet Target 1



Protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN 2008)

A privately protected area is a **protected area**, as defined by IUCN () under private governance by:

- non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- corporations;
- for-profit owners;
- research entities (e.g. universities, field stations) and
- religious entities.

(IUCN 2016)




Global View of Privately Protected Areas

- Globally, there are 14,296 PPAs listed in the World Database on Protected Areas
- The shape, scale and stewardship vary greatly
 - 3,250 km² private nature reserve in Patagonia (Pumalin Park)
 - a single, ancient tree (the Czech Union for Nature Conservation)
- Reported PPAs cover 21,821 km², across 25 countries
- Undoubtedly under-reporting PPAs world wide




Recognizing Privately Protected Areas

- PPAs are a legitimate and important form of conservation on the landscape
- Removing the blind spots
 - Conservation practitioners, policy makers and planners are making land use and protected area decisions without all the information
 - SAR habitat & species; corridors; development areas
- A robust network of protected areas: public protected areas, Indigenous Conserved Areas and Privately Protected Areas
- Strategic use of public and private investments


Privately Protected Areas in Canada & ON



- Under represented in CARTS
- 249,778 hectares showing in CARTS (as of Aug 2017)
 - DUC
 - Island Nature Trust
 - Meduxnekeag River Association
 - NCC
 - Nature Manitoba
 - Nature Trust of New Brunswick
 - "Private", "Private Conservation Lands" and "Privately Owned Natural Areas"
- Province of Ontario does not currently count PPAs
 - NCC-ON estimates ~30,763 hectares Fee Simple PPAs



Barriers to Counting PPAs

- Only in 2016 was the PPA def'n confirmed by IUCN
- Policy guidance set by the Canadian Committee on Ecological Areas (CCEA) speaks to subsurface rights
 - Screening tool to evaluate risk
 - IUCN does not view separated subsurface rights to be a barrier to counting PPAs
- Provinces (jurisdictions) variably interpret/follow CCEA guidance
 - Many interpret the existence of separated subsurface rights to exclude PPAs
- Little motivation until the Aichi targets
- Little consideration



What's Driving Change?

- The IUCN resolution on the definition of PPAs was a significant step forward
- More vocal advocates globally
 - IUCN –World Protected Areas Commission – PPA specialist group
- Aichi Targets = Canada Target 1
- Pathway to Target 1
- Broader recognition in Canada



Engagement Opportunities for PPA Practitioners in Ontario

- Learn more about IUCN Protected Area guidance & PPAs specifically
 - Look outside of North America
- Submit PPA data to ON/Canada/World Database
- Strategic conservation planning
- Effectiveness monitoring





Questions?

