



Mimosa Private Reserve. Bonito, Brazil

Welcome to the Session

The futures of privately protected
areas: realising the opportunity

Privately Protected Areas

The Futures of Privately Protected Areas: Realizing the Opportunity

Friday 14th Nov • 1:30pm to 3:00pm • Southee North

Best Practices in Privately Protected Areas - Where Do We Go From Here?

Saturday 15th Nov • 8:30am to noon • Dome Theatre

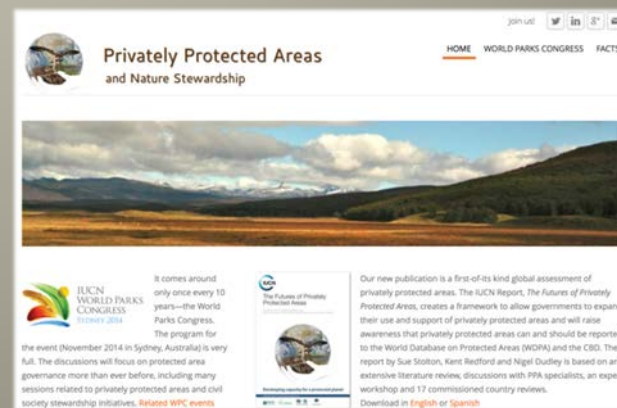
Futures of Privately Protected Areas • Report Launch Event

Monday 17th Nov • 5:30pm to 7:00pm • Hall 2 Nth Pod

Creating a new global network of private protected area practitioners

Friday 14th Nov • 3:30pm to 5:00pm • Playfair Room 2

privateconservation.net



Privately Protected Areas

Opening: introduction to the session: Brent Mitchell, Chair IUCN WCPA Specialist Group

Introducing the key findings of PPA Futures report: Sue Stolton, Equilibrium Research

Country Review: Brazil: Angela Pellin & Cláudio Valladares Pádua, Institute for Ecological Research (IPE)

Country Review: South Africa: Tracey Cumming, South African National Biodiversity Institute

Country Review: Chile: Elisa Corcuera, Ex-President of Asi Conserva

New initiatives: China : Jin Tong, TNC China

New initiatives: Japan: Teppie Dokhe, IUCN National Committee Japan

How the WDPA can support PPAs?: Naomi Kingston, UNEP-WMCM

Questions and Discussion: Kent Redford, Archipelago consulting



Mimosa Private Reserve. Bonito, Brazil

The Futures of Privately Protected Areas

Sue Stolton, Equilibrium Research, UK

PowerPoint overview

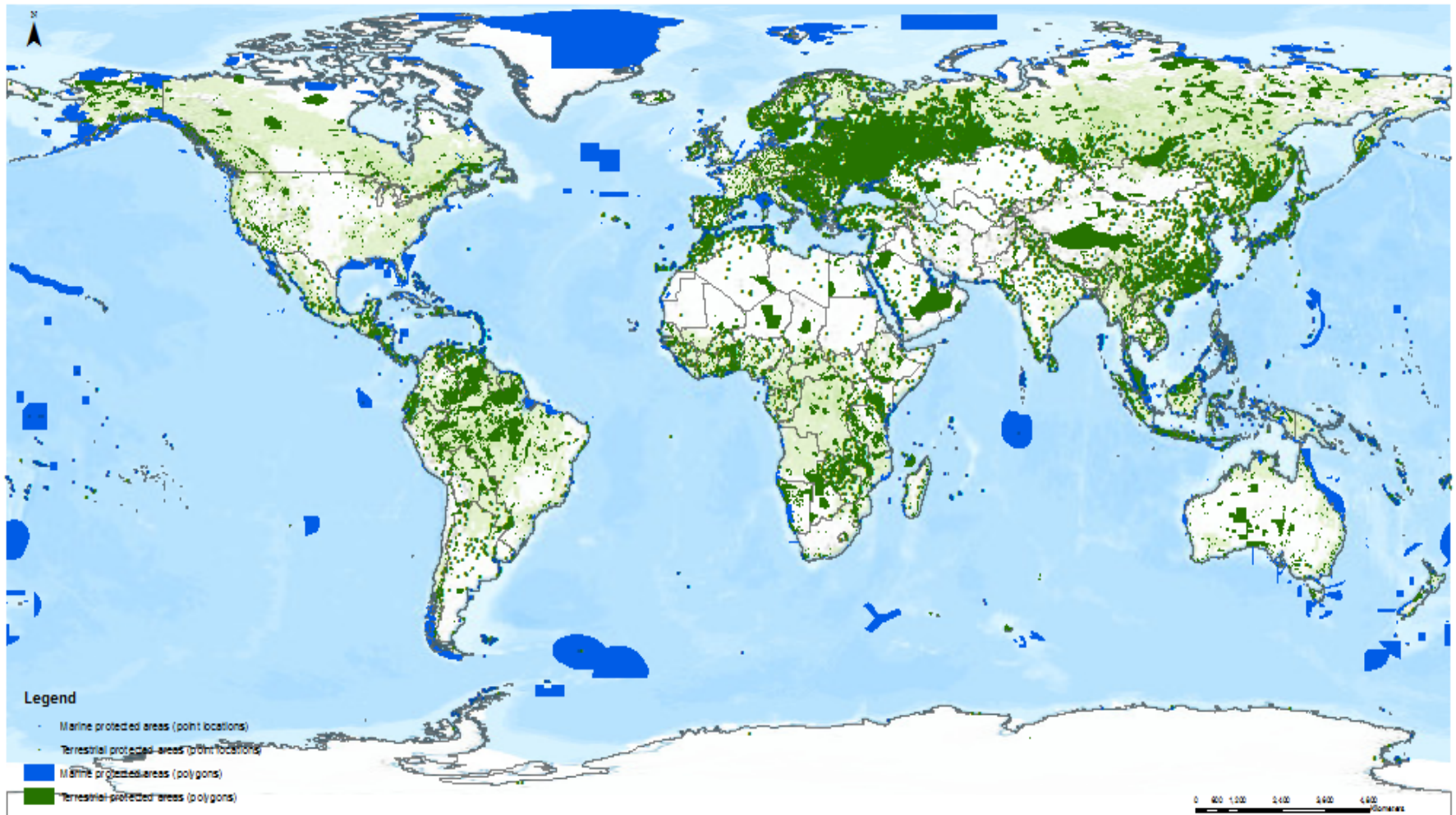
1. Introduction
2. The Futures of Privately Protected Areas
3. What's next



1. Introduction

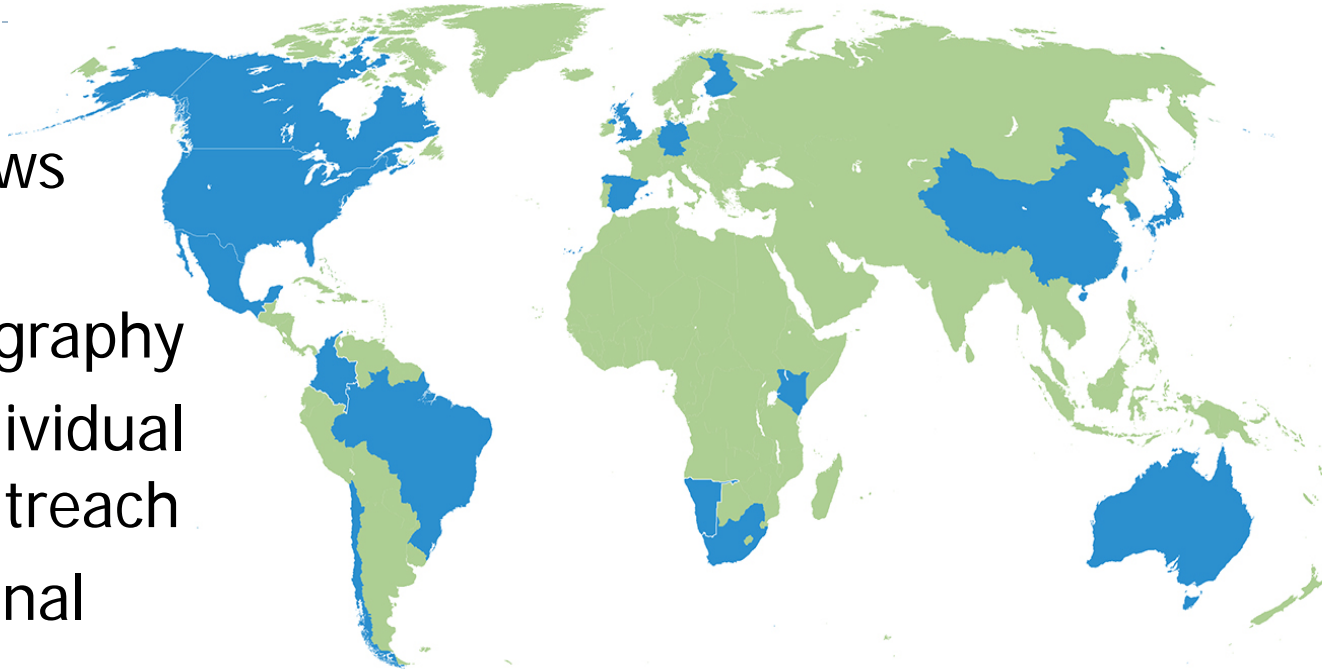


Why PPA Futures?



Research base

- ▶ 17 country reviews of PPA status
- ▶ Annotated bibliography
- ▶ Expert input: individual meetings and outreach
- ▶ Expert international workshop
- ▶ Events and discussions at international meetings/congresses



Expert PPA workshop, Bristol, UK

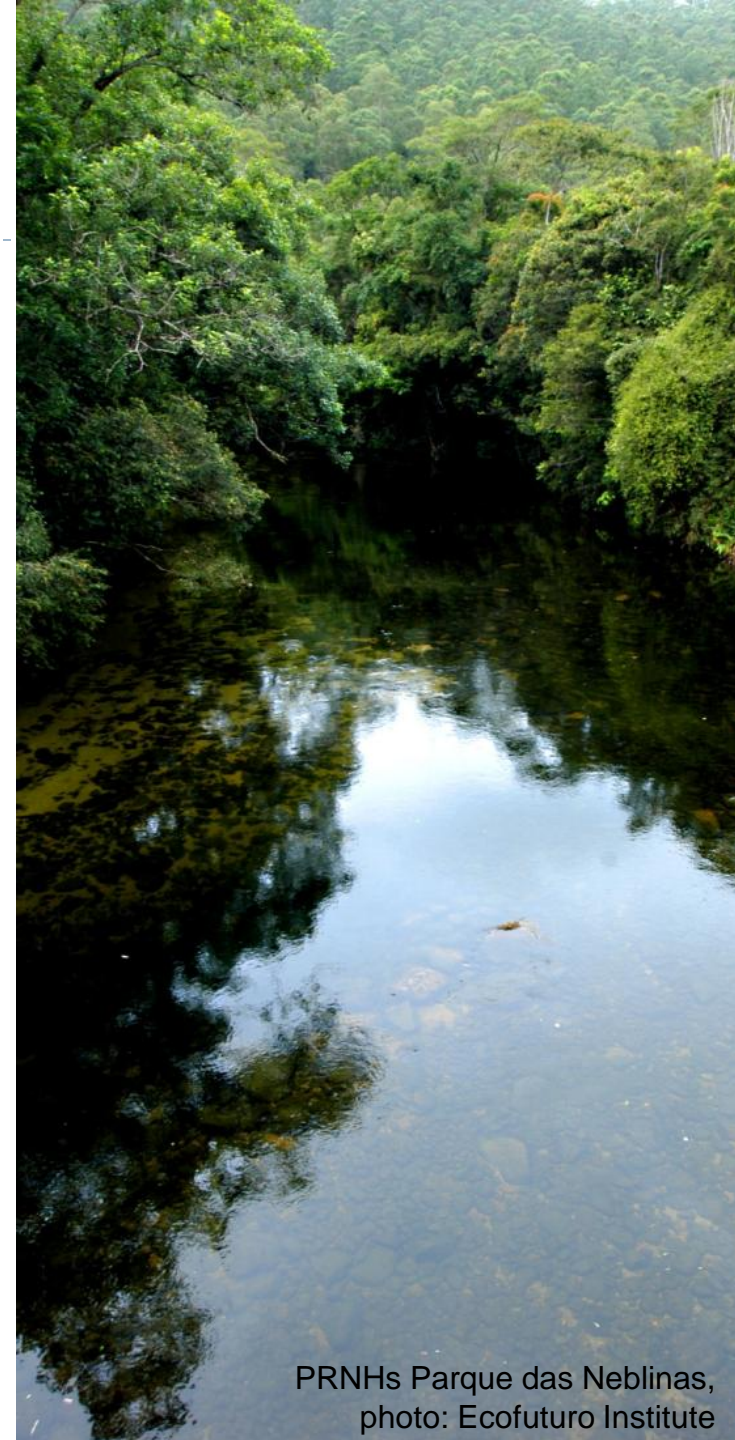
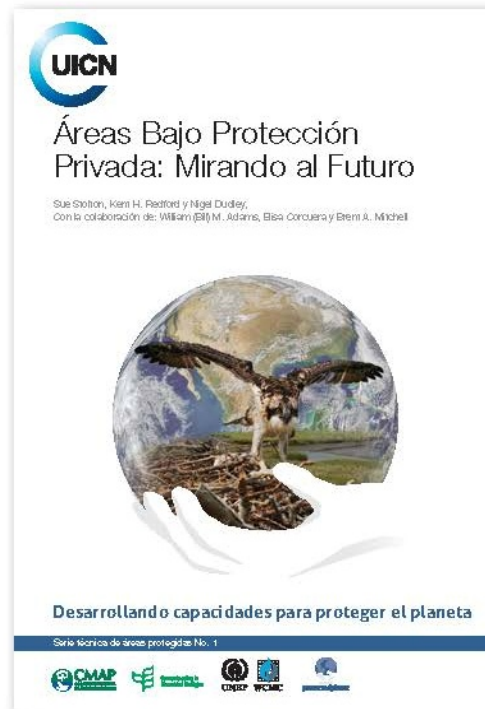
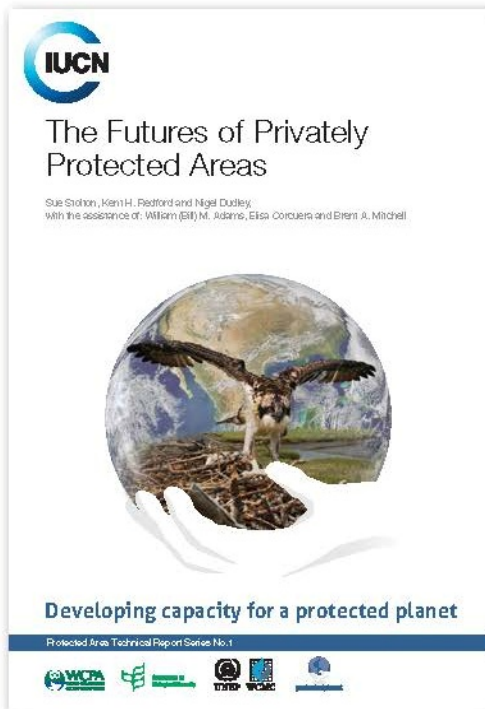
2. The Futures of Privately Protected Areas



The National Trusts Farne Island, UK

Three key areas

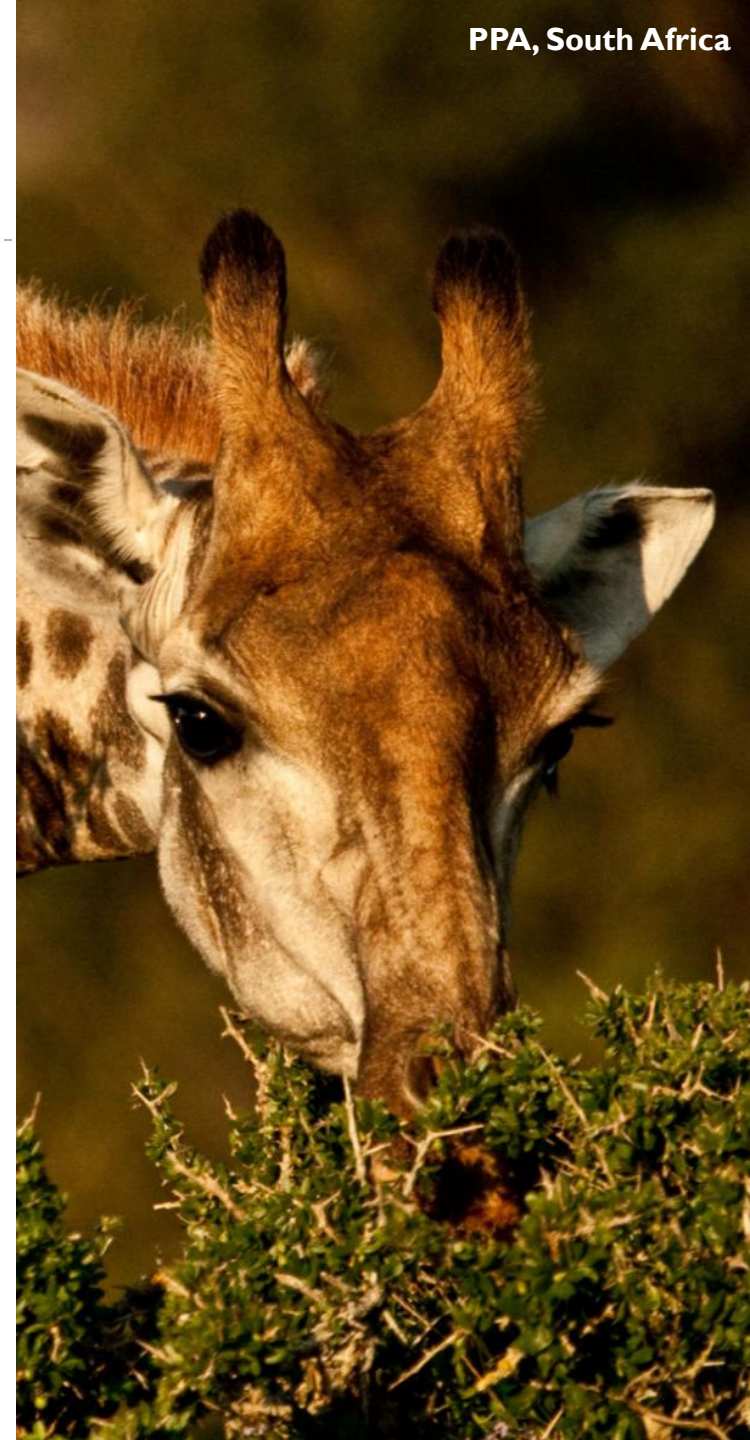
- i. What is a PPA?
- ii. Conservation importance
- iii. Recommendations



PRNHs Parque das Neblinas,
photo: Ecofuturo Institute

i. What is a PPA?

- ▶ **Name:** Privately protected areas (PPA) (rather than private protected areas), inclusive not exclusive. i.e. NGOs have many thousand members
- ▶ **Definition:** Provide advice for assessing the status of potential PPAs against the IUCN protected area definition (the standard for reporting)
- ▶ **Principles:** Agree principles on applying the definition to PPAs



i. What is a PPA?

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

A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values



Private governance

Entities likely to own and manage PPAs:

- ▶ Individuals and groups of individuals
- ▶ NGOs
- ▶ Corporations (both existing commercial companies and sometimes corporations set up by groups of private owners to manage groups of PPAs)
- ▶ For profit reserve owners
- ▶ Research entities
- ▶ Religious entities



Parque Katalapi photo by E.Corcuera

Legal or other effective means

- ▶ Area is legally designated and managed in accordance with the IUCN definition and associated principles

OR

- ▶ Area is managed in accordance with the IUCN definition and associated principles, and, though not legally mandated, is recognized as a PPA

Altos de Cantillana, Chile: M.Mayorga 2013



Long-term

Focus should be put on demonstrating long-term intent towards conservation.

- ▶ Long-term in this context should be at least 25 years, though the intent should be conservation 'in perpetuity',
- ▶ Safeguards should be put in place to ensure conservation objectives persist even if ownership changes.



PPA, South Africa

ii. Importance

What are the key contributions of PPAs to conservation:

- ▶ Expanding underrepresented areas of protected area networks
- ▶ Connectivity between areas
- ▶ Expansion of protected areas
- ▶ Restoration
- ▶ Rapid responses to conservation crisis and opportunity
- ▶ Public support and involvement in conservation



iii. Recommendations

1. Use the IUCN **protected area definition** as the basis for defining and international reporting of PPAs – to help meet the Aichi Biodiversity Target
2. **Review national PPA systems** to clarify definition, legal standing and importance of PPAs
3. Develop and implement **monitoring and management effectiveness** systems for PPAs
4. Create or strengthen **national PPA associations** to assess performance, provide training and develop data collection systems



Pumalin, Chile

Recommendations

5. Improve knowledge sharing and information by development of **best practice guidelines** and encouraging a focus on company and religious reserves
6. Understand what incentives are needed to support and promote PPAs relating to **establishment, management and ensuring long-term** security
7. Develop incentives to increase the **conservation role** of PPAs through expanding their size, ensuring connectivity and focusing on threatened species
8. Create structures and incentives to report on PPAs both nationally and to the **WDPA**



5. What's next



Regional development

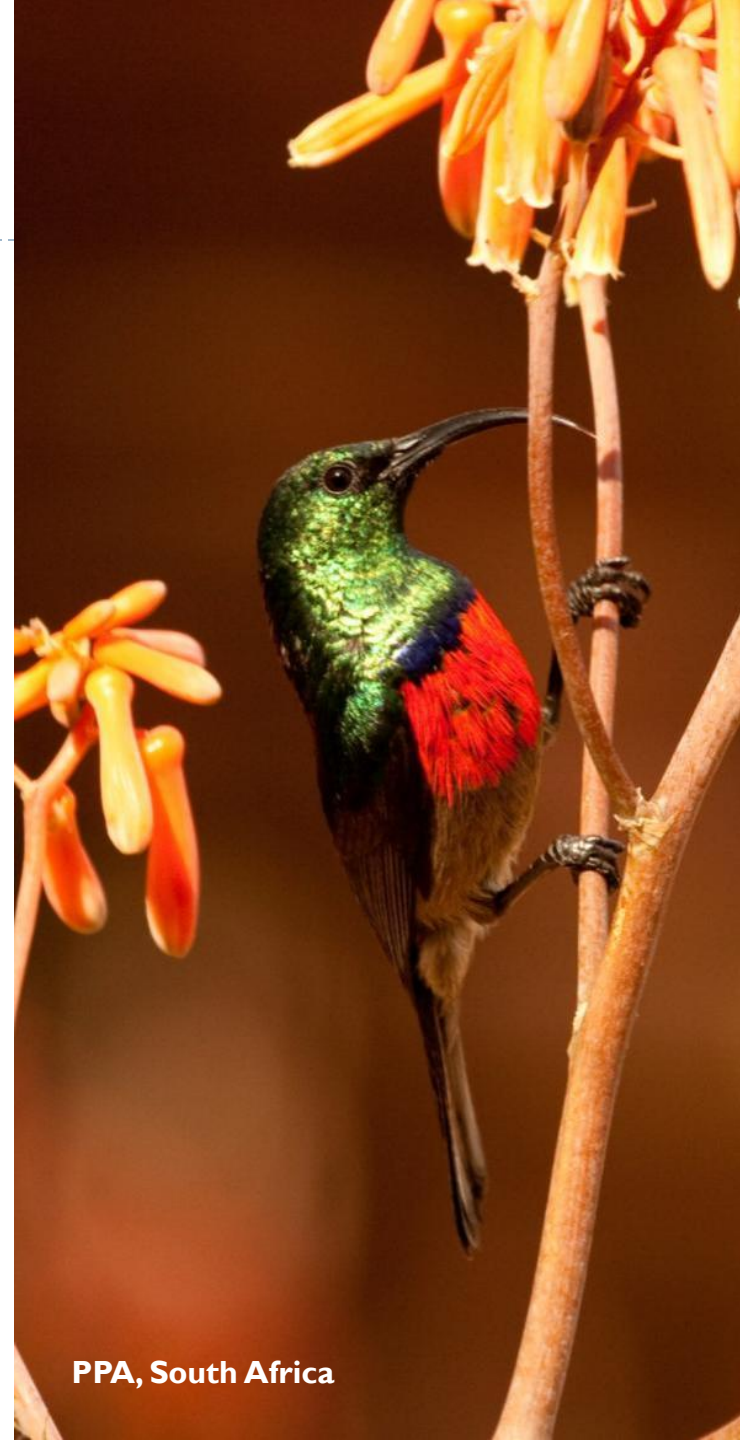
Use regional leaders in PPA development and management to develop and promote PPAs by:

- ▶ adapting existing management and evaluation tools for PPAs
- ▶ integrating PPAs into systematic conservation planning
- ▶ building management capacity amongst PPA owners
- ▶ collaborating with an organization like the Environmental Law Center to review national laws and policies governing PPAs



National reporting

- ▶ 2014 report launched at the WPC reports just 0.3% PPAs on WDPA
- ▶ Preliminary analysis of the 17 reviews we have received suggests there are a *potential* 300,000 km² of PPAs in those countries and many other countries have fairly extensive PPA networks
- ▶ Work with UNEP-WCMC to increase reporting of PPAs



PPA, South Africa

Targets for 2015-16

1. A fully functioning **specialist group** with a cadre of people to focus on PPAs
2. **Launch of management guidelines** in the IUCN WCPA best practice series
3. Major **session** on PPAs at IUCN's **World Conservation Congress** with UNEP-WCMC on role and reporting of PPAs backed by a Resolution to Congress that would seek to mobilize effort and resources towards PPAs



A large flock of birds, possibly terns, is captured in flight against a clear blue sky. The birds are scattered throughout the frame, with some in the foreground and others further back. They have white bodies and dark wings. At the bottom of the image, there is a blurred green line representing trees. The text "Thank you" is centered in the middle of the image.

Thank you

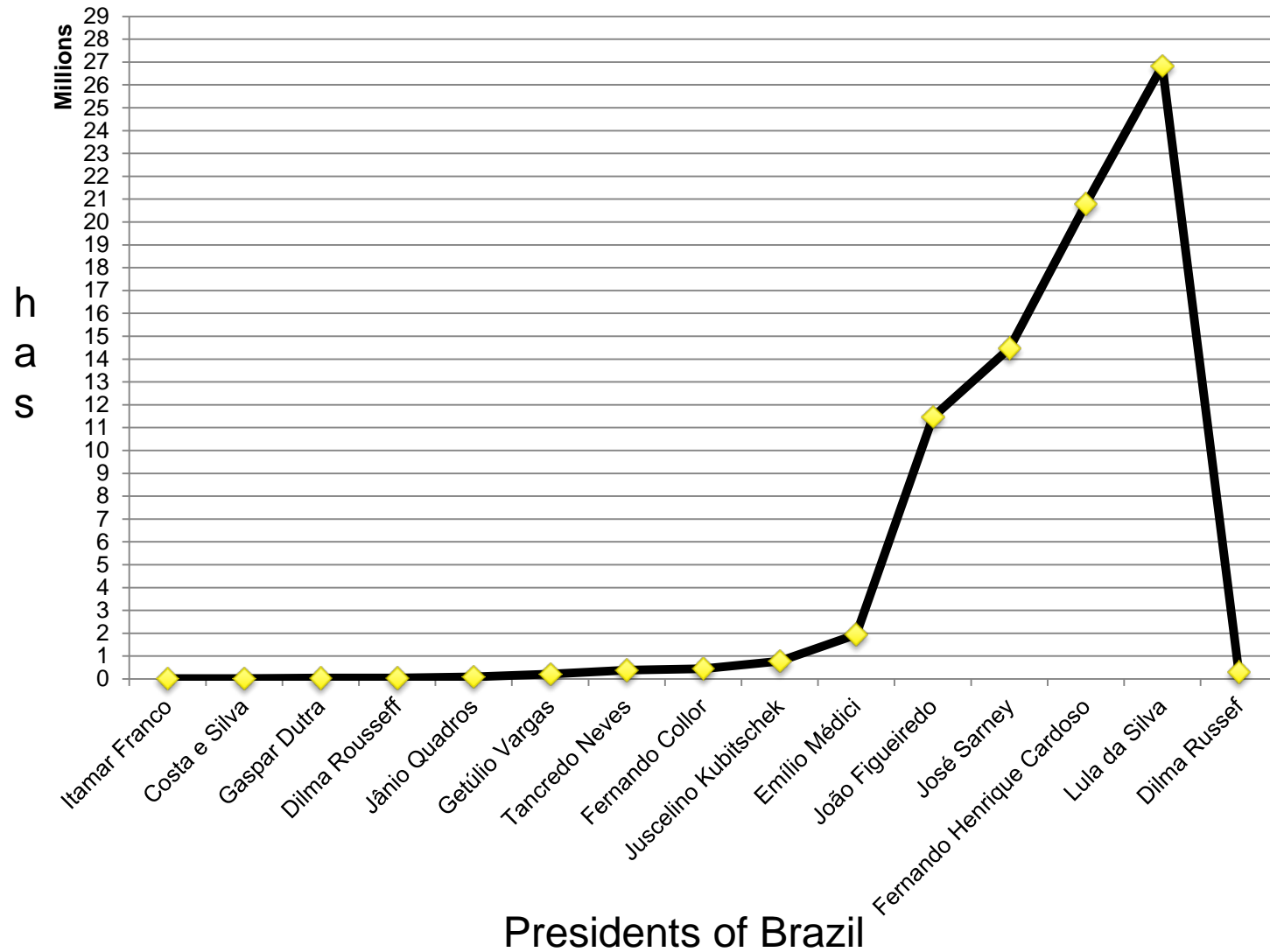
PROTECTED AREAS ON PRIVATE PROPERTIES IN BRAZIL

Angela Pellin & Cláudio Valladares Pádua

The Futures of Privately Protected Areas: Realizing the Opportunity

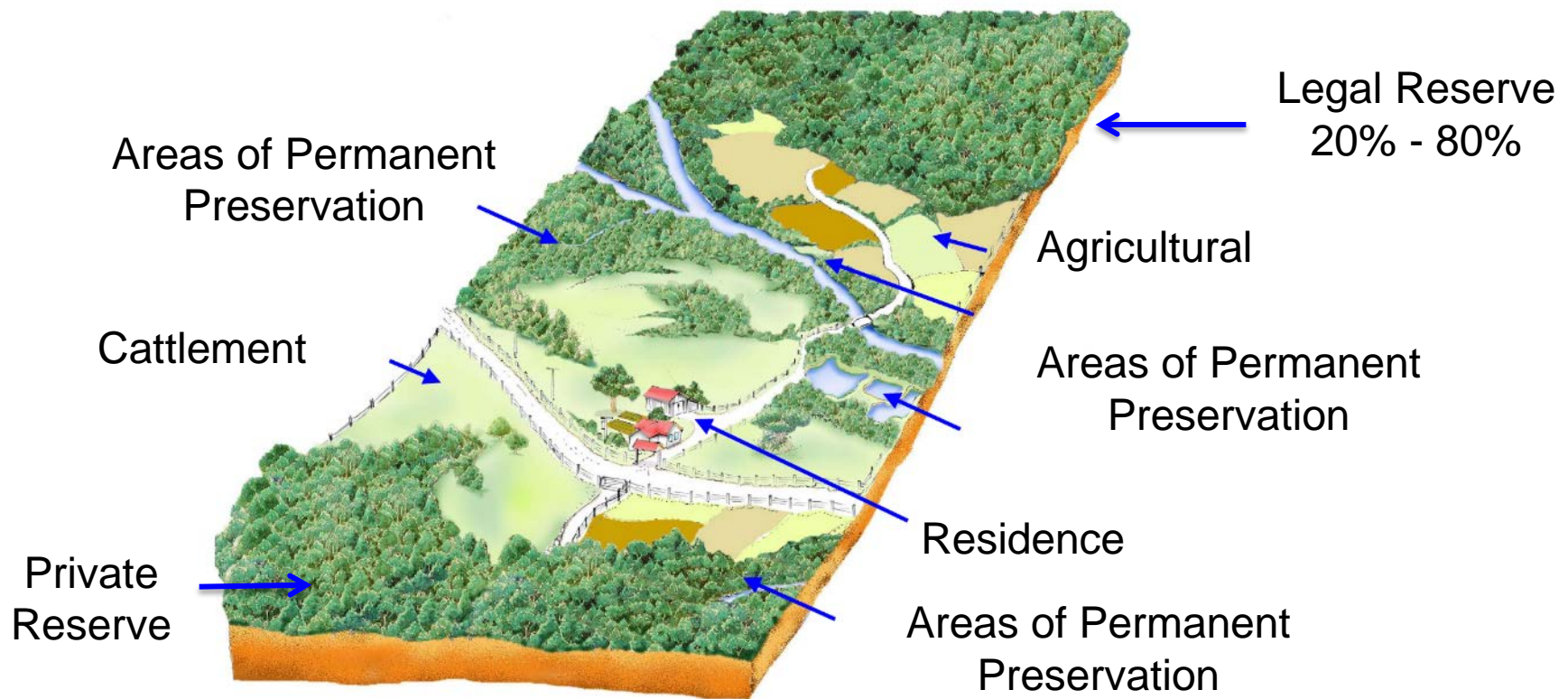


Federal Public Protected Areas



Mandatory strategies for nature conservation on private land

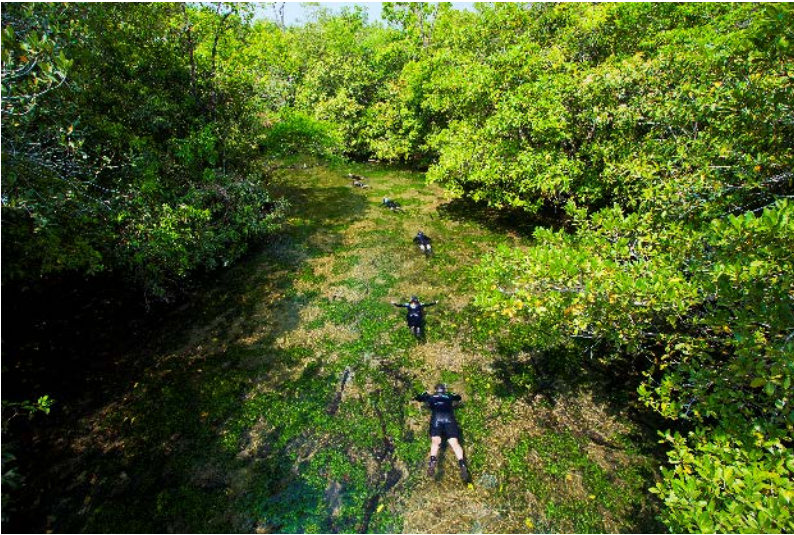
Among the mandatory schemes those are set out in the **Brazilian Forest Code** of 1934 (Federal Decree 23,793), last updated in 2012 by Law 12,651.



Voluntary Mechanisms

Easement was established by Law 6.938/81 and Law 11.284/06

The principal voluntary mechanism is the creation of Private Reserves, established by Law 9.985 (2000). Its known as **Private Reserves of Natural Heritage**.



Rio da Prata Private Reserve. Jardim, MS - Brazil



Salto Morato Private Reserve. Guaraqueçaba, PR - Brazil

PPA AND REDD+ PROJECTS



BIOFÍLICA



Projects	State	Area (000 hectares)	Reduced emissions estimated <i>(exc. buffer)</i> (000 tonCO ₂ e/ ano)	Status
Jari Project	Amapá	220	115	Operational
	Pará	700	TBD	Pre-operational
Maísa Project	Pará	30	71	Under validation/verification VCS and CCB
Jacundá Project	Rondônia	95	148	Under validation/verification VCS and CCB
Manoa Project	Rondônia	74	TBD	Pre-operacional
Itacoatiara Project	Amazonas	102	TBD	<i>Stand by</i>

1990

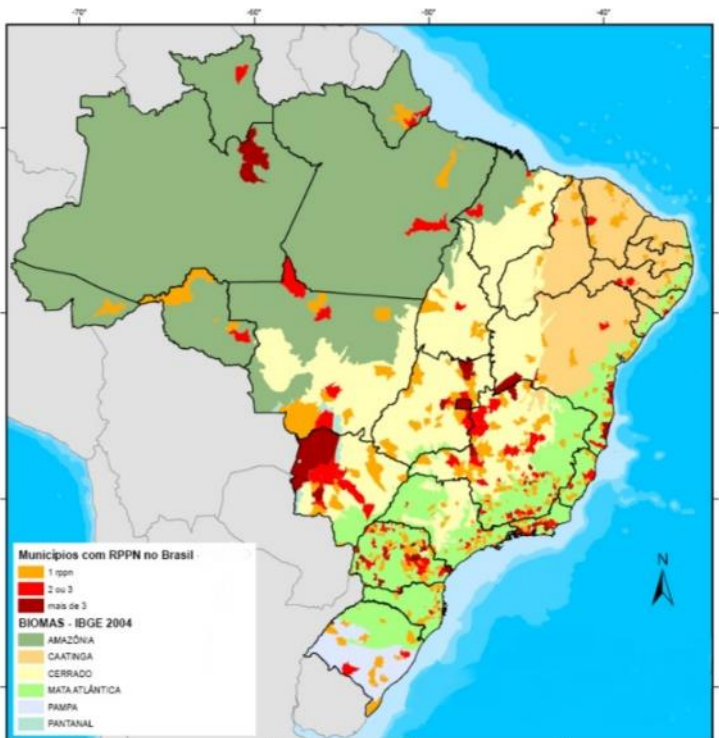


2013

Since their emergence in 1990, **1,094 Private Reserves** have been created, protecting approximately **7,030 km²**.

These are distributed in all Brazilian States. They occur in **10.26%** of Brazilian municipalities

The Private Reserve corresponds to **0.33%** of the total System of Protected Areas.



What are the motivations to create Private Reserves?

- Conservation of species and ecosystems;
- Personal satisfaction of contributing and knowing that their descendants would have the opportunity of enjoying the place they turned into a Private Reserve;
- The economic variable, was sometimes, mentioned. Also associate with one of the above motivations.

In these cases the reasons are obtaining exemption on the Rural Property Tax, tourism, protection against their land being possessed by the government, and marketing for other business.

Owners of Private Reserves face several challenges

- I) excessive bureaucracy that hinders the creation of such areas;
- II) lack of public policies to encourage their creation and management, and lack of societal recognition about their benefits;
- III) management inexperience of owners.

Despite the large number of private reserves already established, these issues might discourage the creation of more areas.

Some benefits provided by the law are:

- I) exemption of the preserve area from Rural Property Tax;
- II) the priority of analysis in some government conservation funds;
- III) preference for agricultural credit for productive areas of the property;
- IV) the potential to receive environmental compensation from undertakings with the potential to cause significant environmental impact and affect to Private Reserve;
- V) support for owners for supervision, protection and prosecution of environmental crimes by Federal Agency (Federal Decree 5,746/2006).

With the exception of the RPT exemption, other incentives provided by the law are not adequately administered.

Aichi Target 11

Brazil has:

More than 17 % of its territory in protected terrestrial and inland water areas*

Around 1,5 % of % of its territory in protected coastal and marine areas**

But...

*Source Ministry of the Environment of Brazil

**Brazilian Protected Areas Congress 2012

Thank you Very Much!

Email: cpadua@ipe.org.br
www.ipe.org.br





Crane's Beach PPA, USA

Private Protected Areas in South Africa

World Parks Congress
2014

Tracey Cumming

SANBI

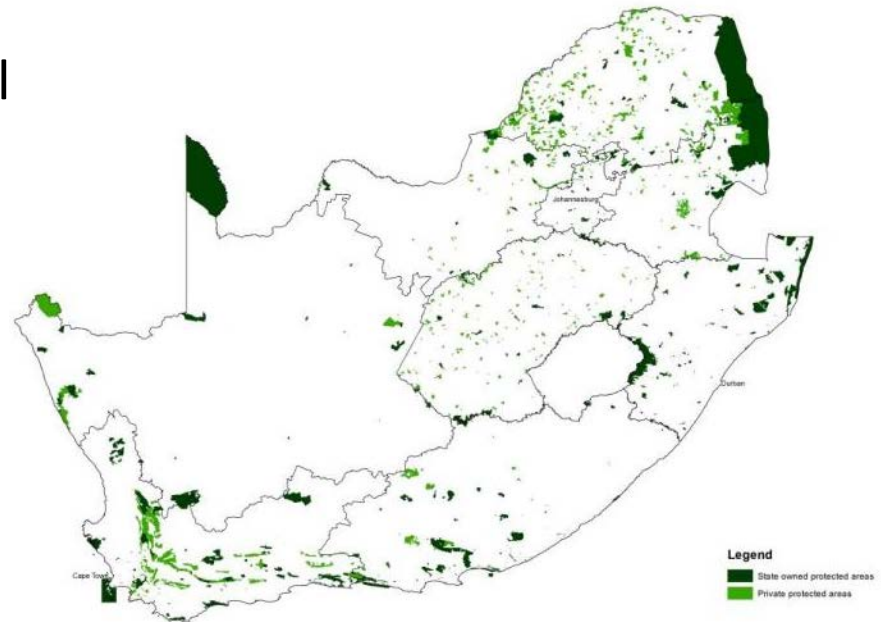
Biodiversity for Life



South African National Biodiversity Institute

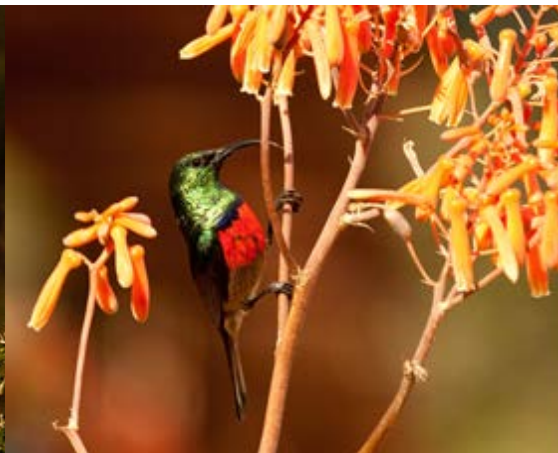
South Africa's private protected areas

- Private protected areas, as recognised by SA legislation, make up around 35% of PA estate
- Varying degrees of protection and effective management, includes communal land
- Inherently integrated into PA legislation, subject to the same legal requirements as state owned protected areas
- PPAs are considered to fulfil a necessary and critical role in the country's protected area network, and contribute to PA targets



Contract national parks

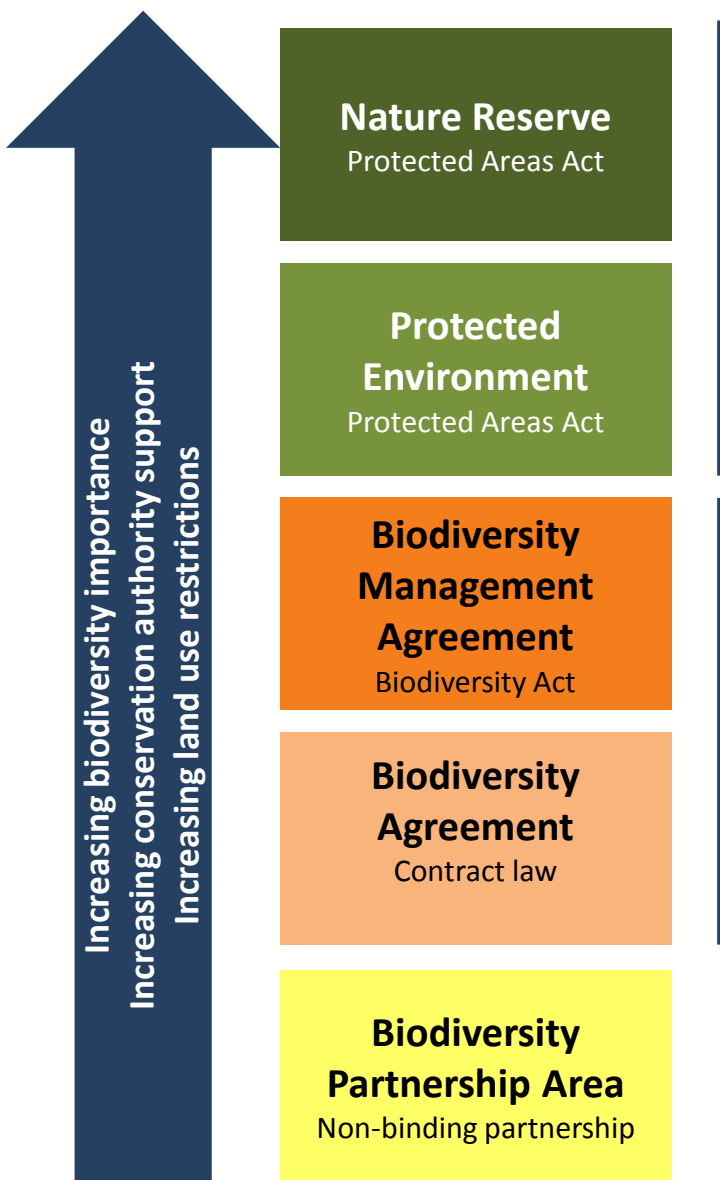
- Contractual agreement between land owner and SANParks
- SANParks manages land
- Around 12% of all national parks
- Usually created to expand existing national parks
- Over 500 000 ha
- Long-term agreements



Biodiversity stewardship provincial programmes

- An approach to entering into voluntary agreements with private and communal landowners, with the aim of managing and protecting biodiversity priority areas in South Africa
- Implemented by conservation authorities, often with the support of NGOs





Protected areas

- Protected areas only created in biodiversity priority areas, systematically identified at provincial and national scale

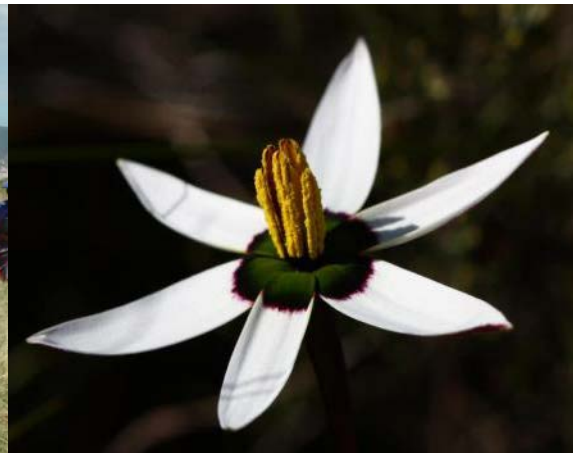
- Land ownership and management responsibility remains with the landowners, with support from state and NGOs

Conservation areas

- Annual auditing by the conservation authority
- Range of fiscal, tangible and less tangible incentives
- National reporting

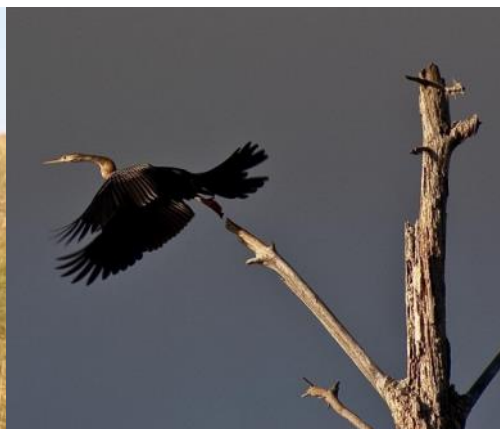
Biodiversity stewardship PPAs

- First pilot in 2003
- 2014: All nine provinces, 400 000 ha (72 sites) of protected areas, additional 550 000 ha (146 sites) in negotiation
- Some provinces exceeding their protected area expansion targets just with stewardship PAs
- Proven to be highly cost effective means of securing and managing protected areas
- Leverages significant private sector investment towards achieving Aichi Target 11



What needs to be done to increase PPAs contribution to conservation in South Africa?

- Ensuring sufficient funding for the provincial Biodiversity Stewardship programmes
 - To secure more land
 - To ensure long-term sufficient technical support to land owners
- Explore innovative resource mobilization from other sectors
- Continued support for partnerships: State, NGO, landowners
- Build more rigour into 'old' PPAs



What needs to be done to recognise the contribution of PPAs to Aichi Target 11?

- Improve PPA auditing / management requirements across all PPAs
- Continue to improve reporting on PPAs
- Continued work on changing perceptions about PPAs
 - METT scores – well managed
 - Language – not ‘off-reserve’, but legally protected
 - Economics - business case for PPAs



Thank you



tracey.cumming@gmail.com

Photos: Claire Fulton, Greg Martindale, Kevin McCann, Rupert Koopman,
Conservation International H. Castro, Johan Burger, Odette Curtis

SANBI

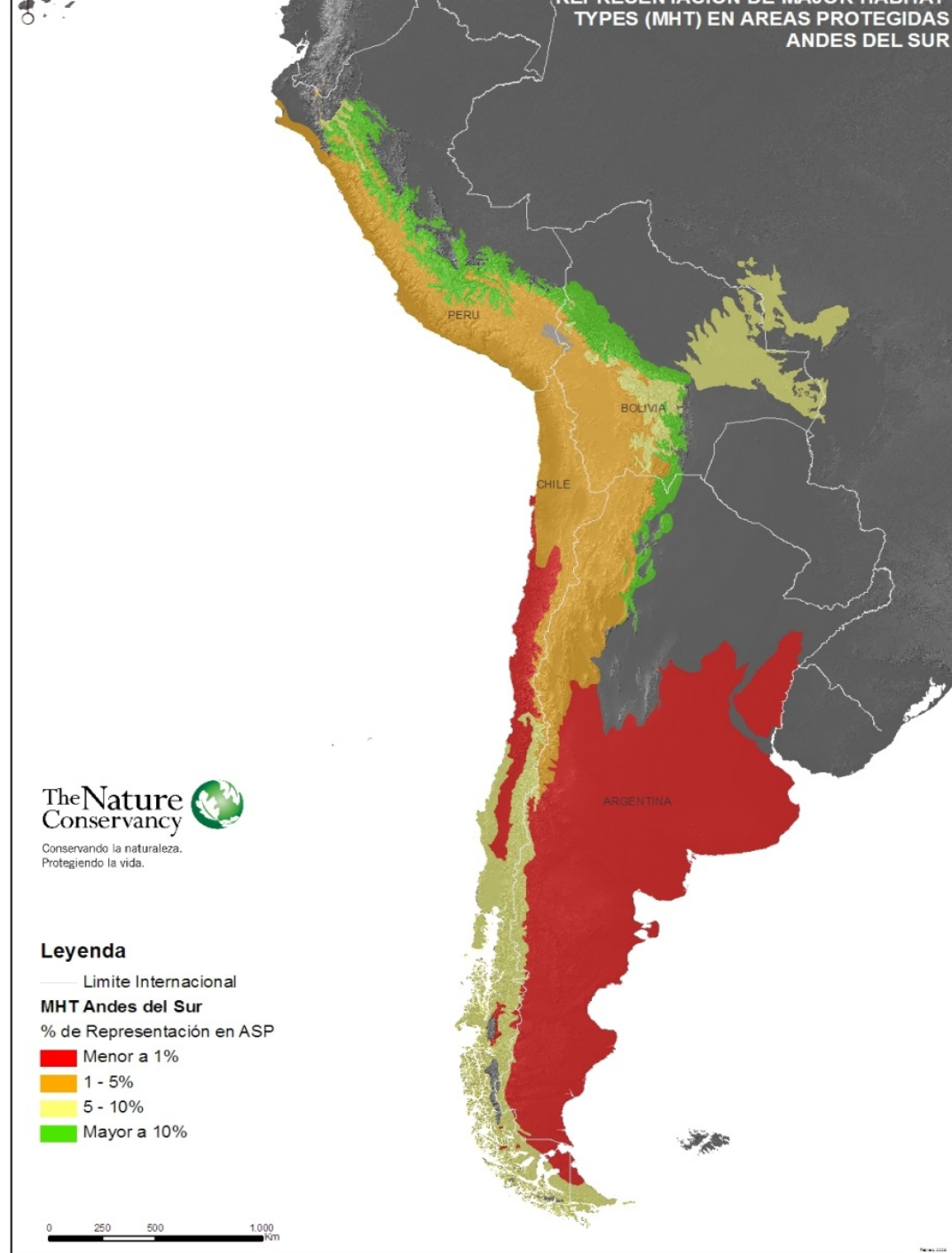
Biodiversity for Life



South African National Biodiversity Institute

Privately Protected Areas

Chile Country Review



Society Outrunning Politicians...

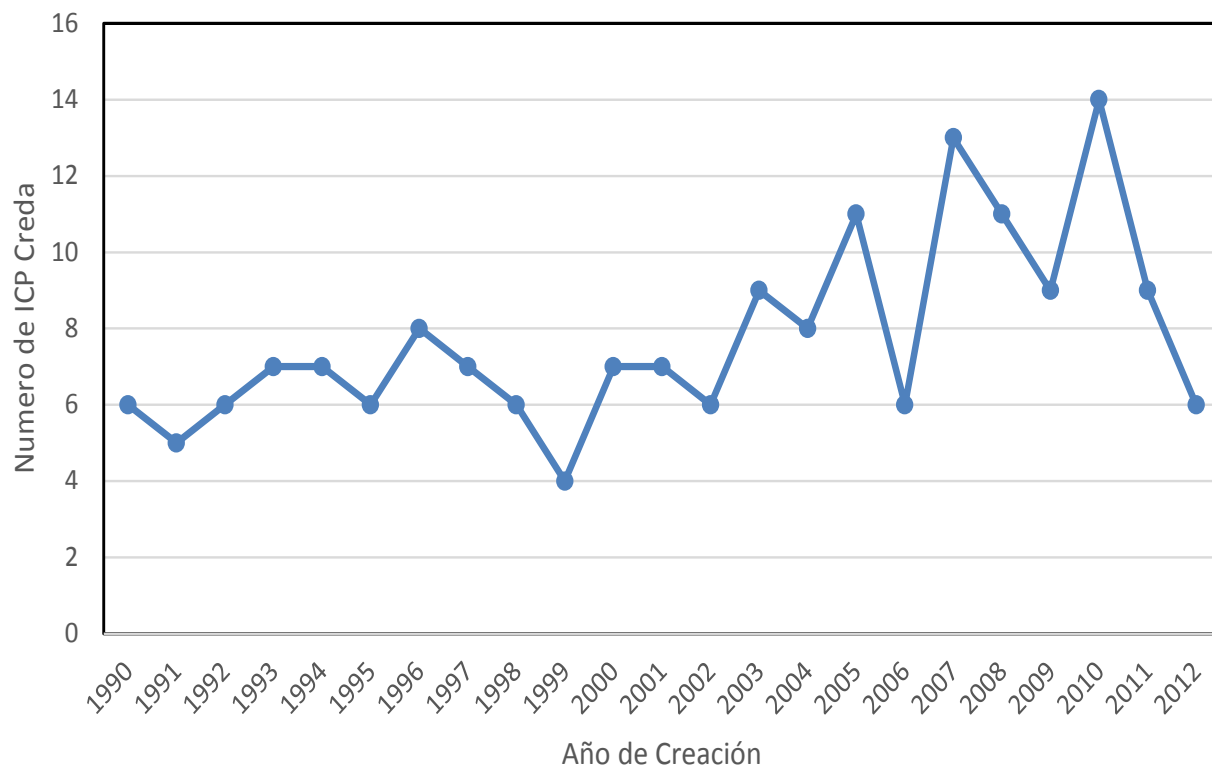
A photograph of a herd of guanacos running through tall, dry grass on a hillside. The animals are brown and white, and the background shows a vast, open landscape with sparse vegetation.

No enabling legislation

No tax incentives

No specific support programs

Photo: Hacienda Chacabuco, Patagonia Park, 70,000 ha



Source: Núñez-Ávila M., E. Corcuera, A. Farías, P. Pliscoff, J. Palma, M. Barrientos y C. Sepúlveda. 2013. *Diagnóstico y Caracterización de Iniciativas de Conservación Privada en Chile*. Fundación Senda Darwin en colaboración con ASI Conserva Chile A.G. para proyecto MMA/GEF-PNUD "Creación de un Sistema Nacional de Integral de Áreas Protegidas para Chile: Estructura Financiera y Operacional". Santiago, Chile.

My Family Project



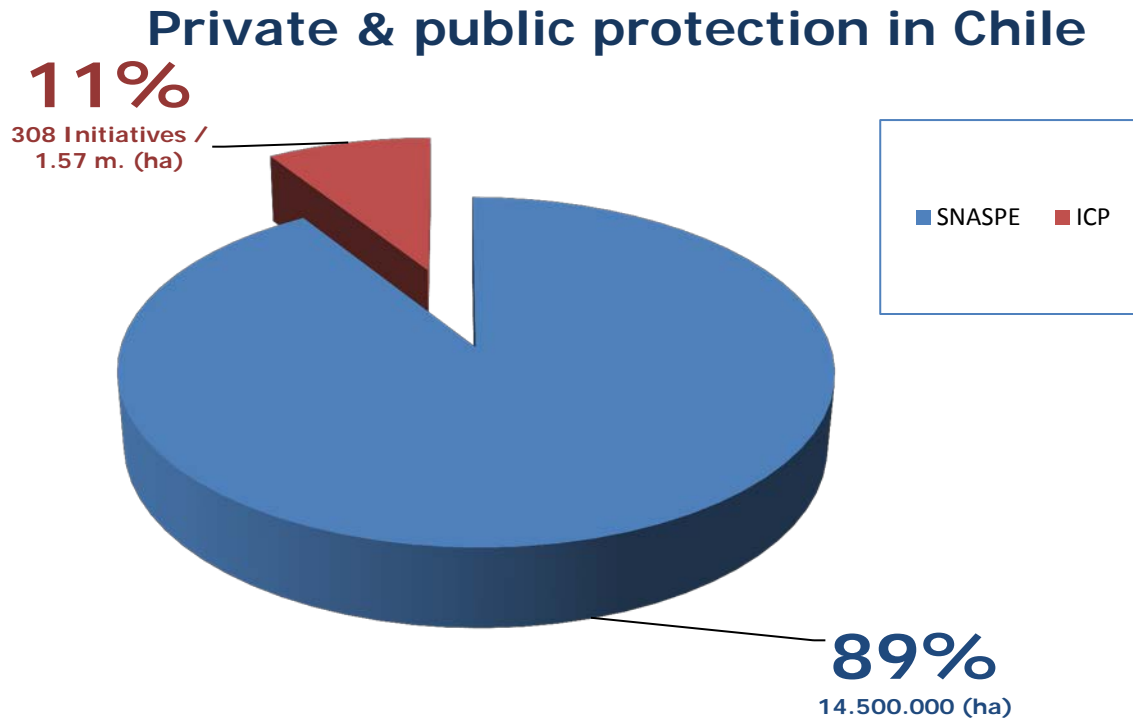
Katalapi Park
Environmental
Education and
Research Center

30 hectares
Founded 1994



Chile

Privately Protected Areas: 1.6 million ha



Source: Own elaboration based on data from: Núñez-Ávila M., E. Corcuera, A. Farías, P. Pliscoff, J. Palma, M. Barrientos y C. Sepúlveda. 2013. *Diagnóstico y Caracterización de Iniciativas de Conservación Privada en Chile*. Fundación Senda Darwin en colaboración con ASI Conserva Chile A.G. para proyecto MMA/GEF-PNUD "Creación de un Sistema Nacional de Integral de Áreas Protegidas para Chile: Estructura Financiera y Operacional". Santiago, Chile.

Everyone should **be part of something bigger**

308 initiatives

80%

Individual or family
land owners



Motivations: Love of Nature

**Alto Huemul Sanctuary:
19,000 ha**



Motivations: Protecting Landscape Beauty

Ahuenco Park 1,200 ha



Motivation: Inherited lands, protecting family heritage

Mapu Lahual: Network of
8 community parks



Motivation: desire to pass down to future generations



Strengths vs Weaknesses

Chile

- Many initiatives
- Growth in Creation
- Strong Conservation Motivation & love of land
- **Low budgets– No incentives**
- **Weak management effectiveness**
- **No specific legal protection framework**
- **Social and ecological connectivity, under-met need for training, networking, and landscape coord.**
- **issue of long-term permanence**

Permanence ¿What happens when I'm gone?



Catherine
Kenrick: **Parque
Andino Juncal**



Lily Rivas: **El
Natri Reserve**



Corcuera
Vliegenthart
Family: **Katalapi
Park**

Self-empowerment: Great ideas need
social connectivity.

Founded 2010



Challenges and Future

- Social connectivity and cross pollination matter.
- Being part of something bigger makes a difference
- Challenge: grow from initiatives to PPAs
 - Legal → need framework
 - Financial → need incentives.
 - Institutional → Networking and capacity building



Opportunity: governments can adopt policies that help bridge gaps for cost – effective growth of PA Systems around the world.



**Altos de Cantillana Sanctuary: 10,000 ha
Mediterranean Ecosystem (less than 1%
protected)**

Future of Privately Protected Areas:

LEAP

**From love-born
initiatives**

**Towards permanence
and effectiveness**

Photo: F.Solis



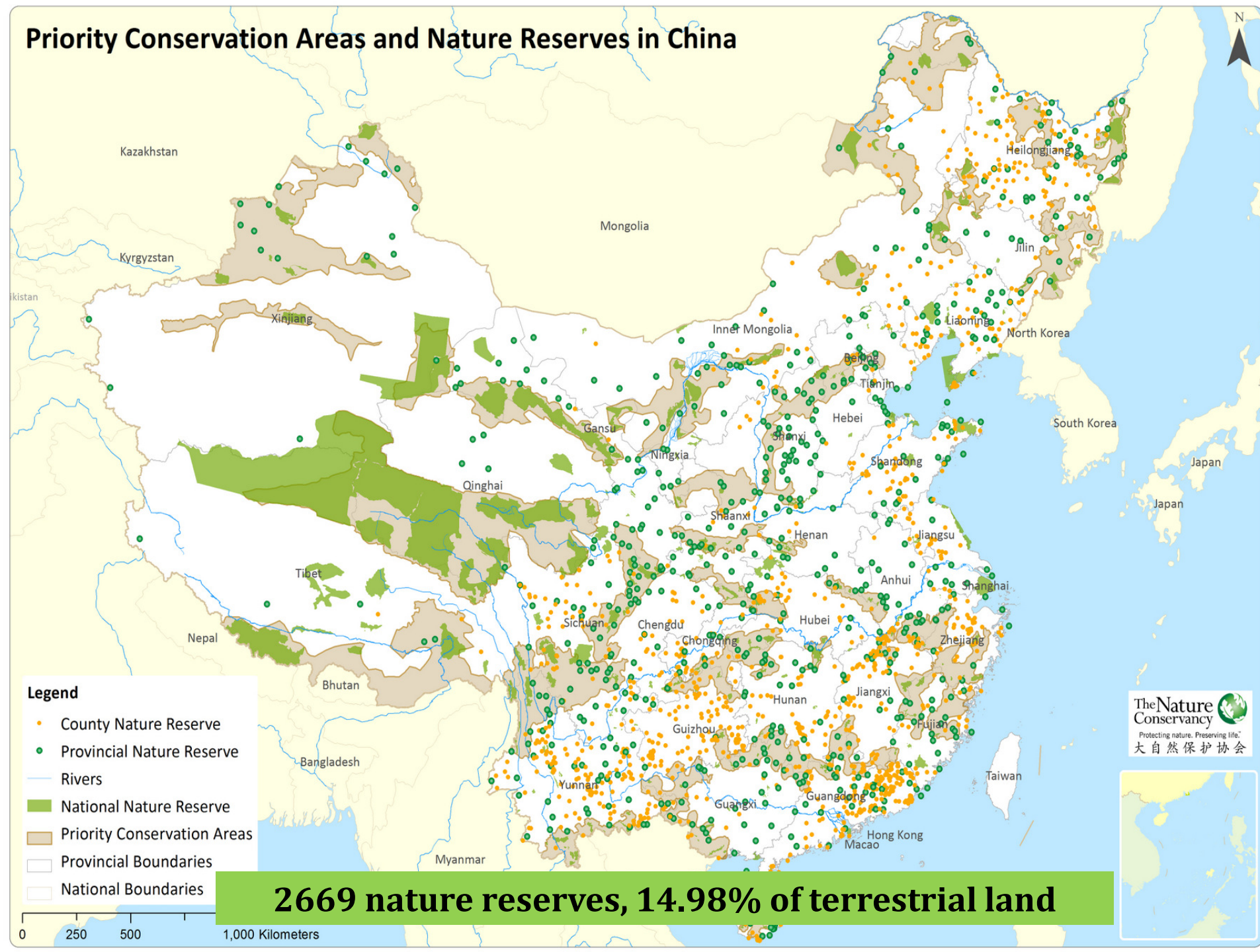
The New Land Trust Initiative in China

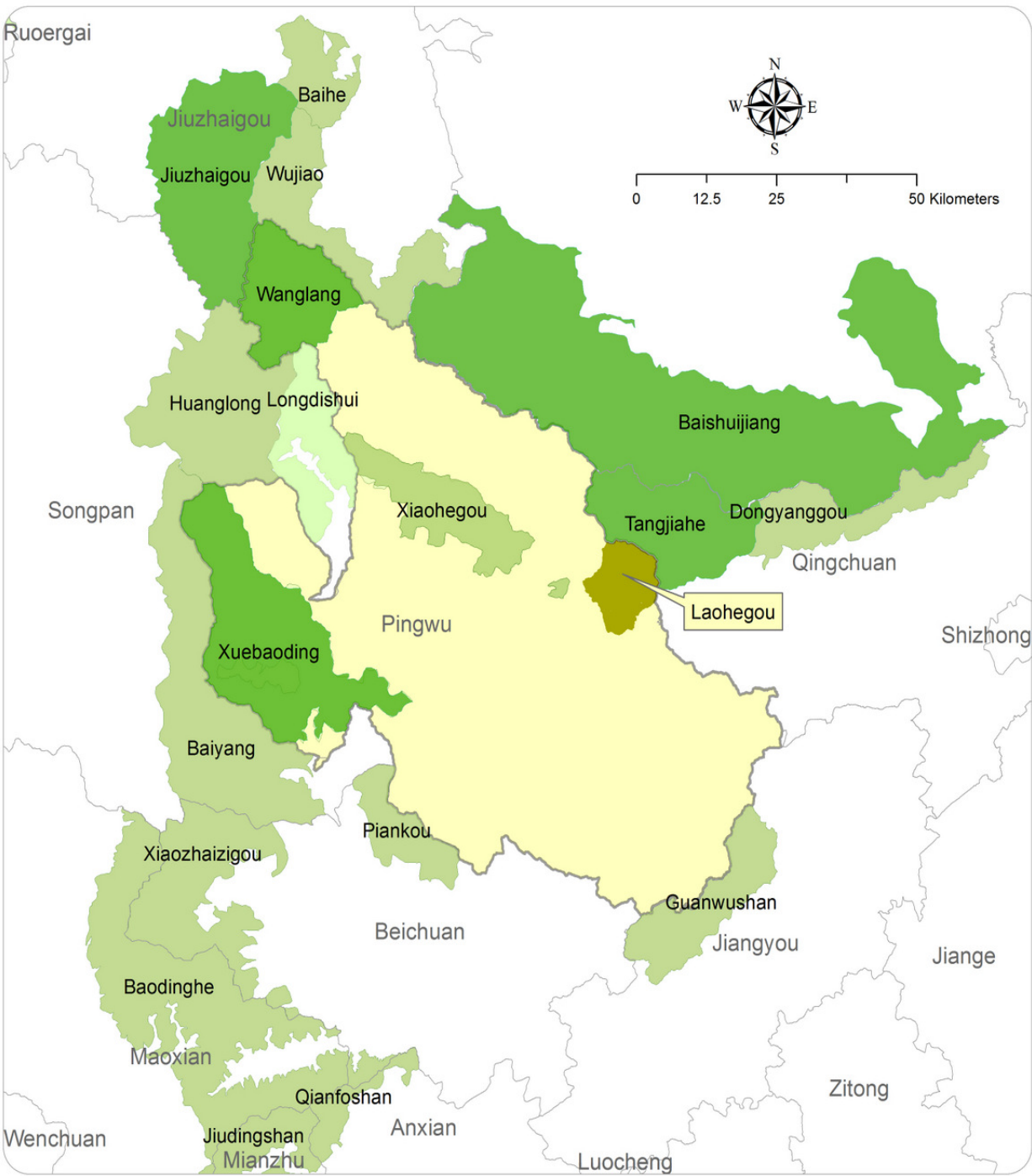
TNC China
Dr. JIN Tong





Priority Conservation Areas and Nature Reserves in China





Priority conservation Areas

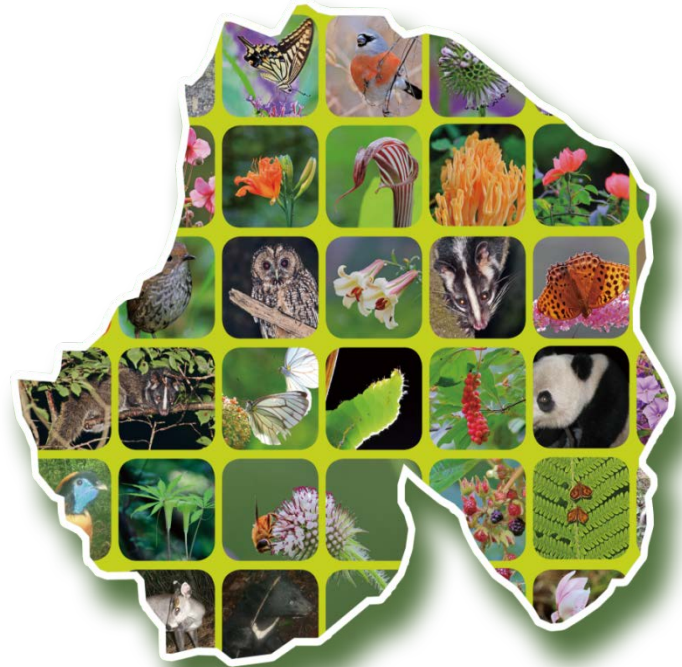
The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.
大自然保护协会

Legend

- County Boundary
- National Nature Reserve
- Provincial Nature Reserve
- County Nature Reserve
- Laohegou

What is called a “Land Trust Reserve”

- ◆ Funded by **private** foundation
- ◆ Managed by local **NGO**
- ◆ **Inclusive** planning



Funding – Private foundation (SNCF)

22 Chinese entrepreneurs

US\$ **30 million** pledge

50-year lease on the forest

\$3.3 million for reserve establishment and

\$500,000 for annual operation



Managing –Local NGO

Local NGO as management authority

30 staff with adequate expertise

Clear **objectives & action plan**

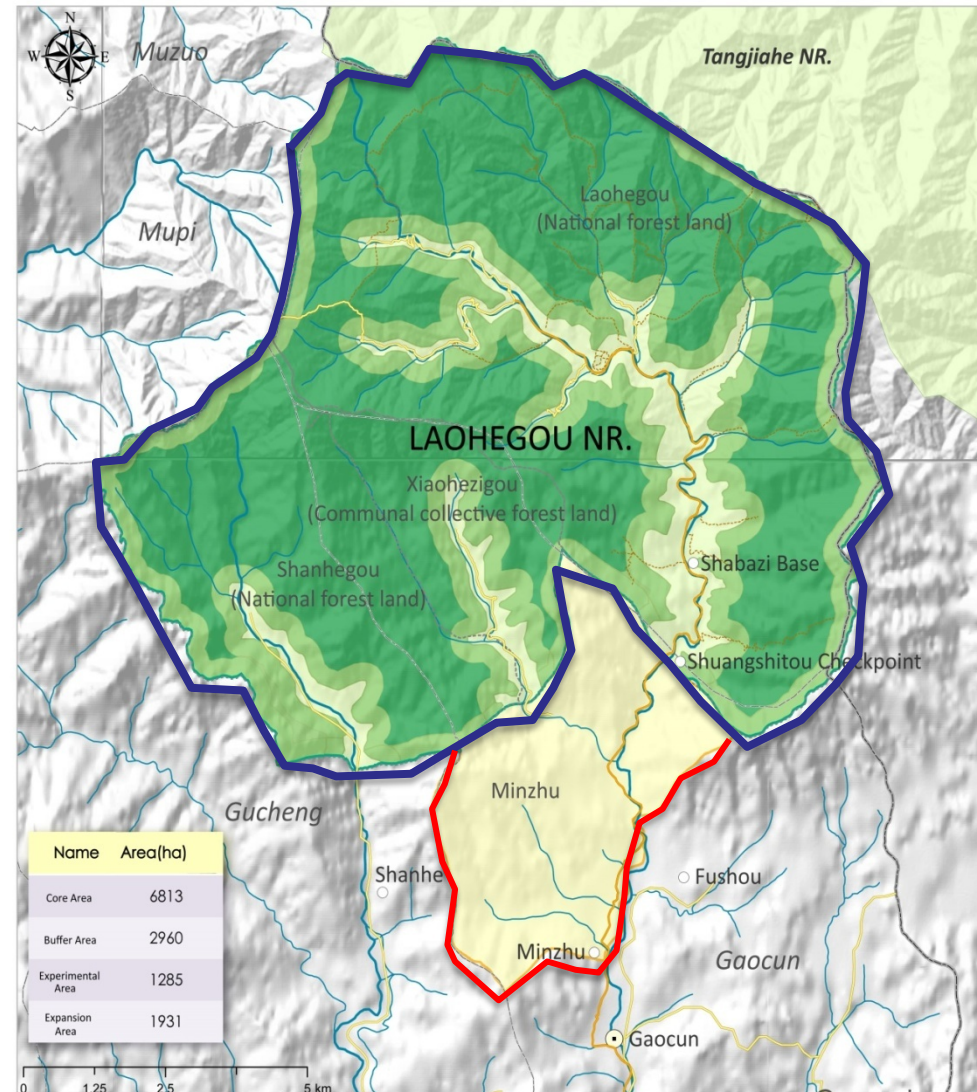
Comprehensive biodiversity survey &



Planning –Conservation alliance

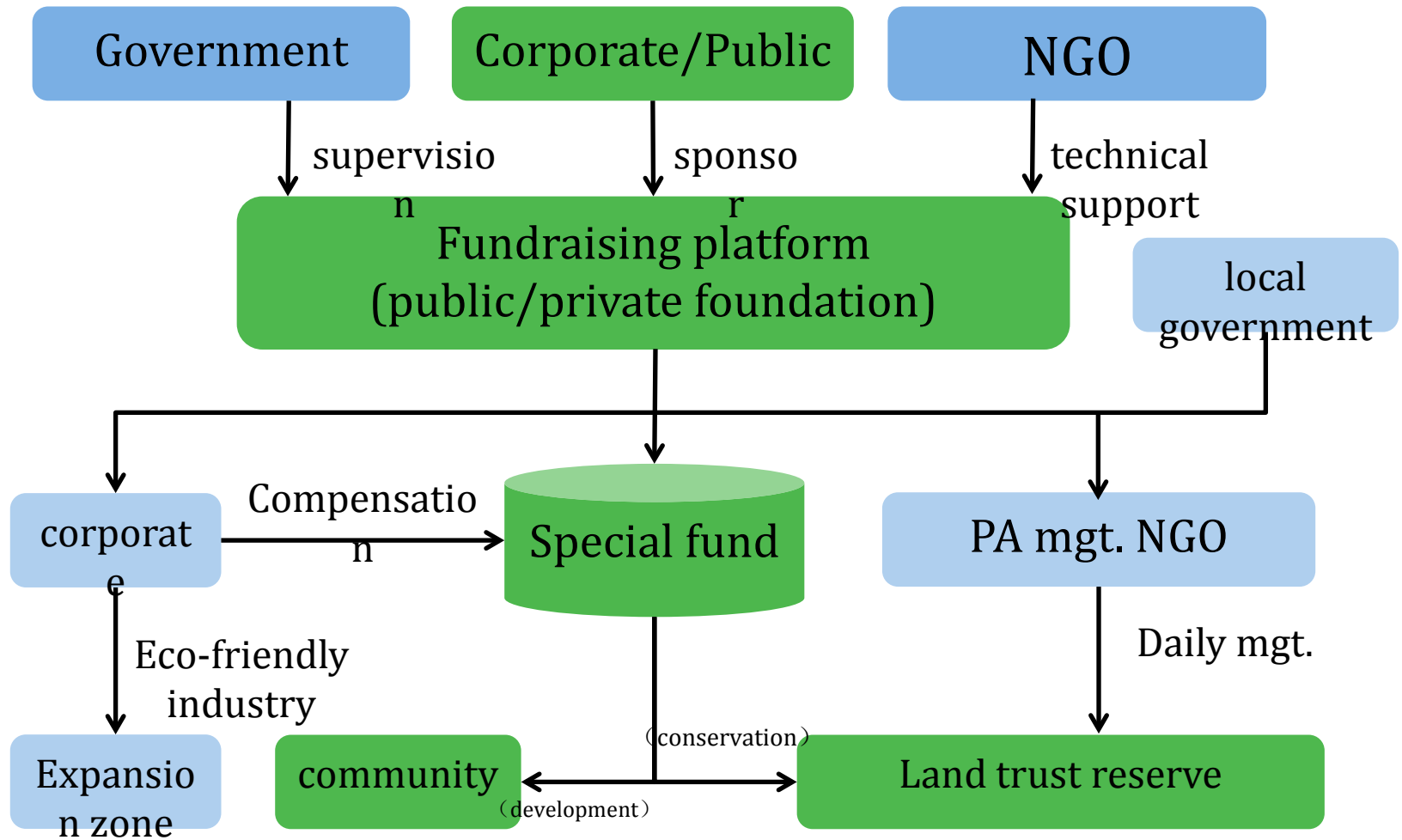
Expansion area

Eco-friendly
development plan
& Industry





Land Trust Model in China



Challenges for scaling up

Goal : 10 land trust reserves in 5 years

Vision : covering 1% China's critical lands

- Supportive **policy** environment
- Long-term **funding** mechanism
- Localized professional **staff**
- Standardized procedure & **toolkit**

Please contact: jtong@tnc.org



Eliezer Batista Private Reserve. Corumbá, MS, Brazil



IBA conservation program
Wild bird society of Japan(NGO)



Citizen based monitoring
Chiba Biodiversity Center(LG)

New initiatives: Japan Privately protected area as a contribution to Target 11



Planting and managing forest
Ishizuchi forest school(NGO)



Japan Committee for IUCN
Nature Conservation Society of Japan
Teppei DOHKE
iucnj@nacsj.or.jp

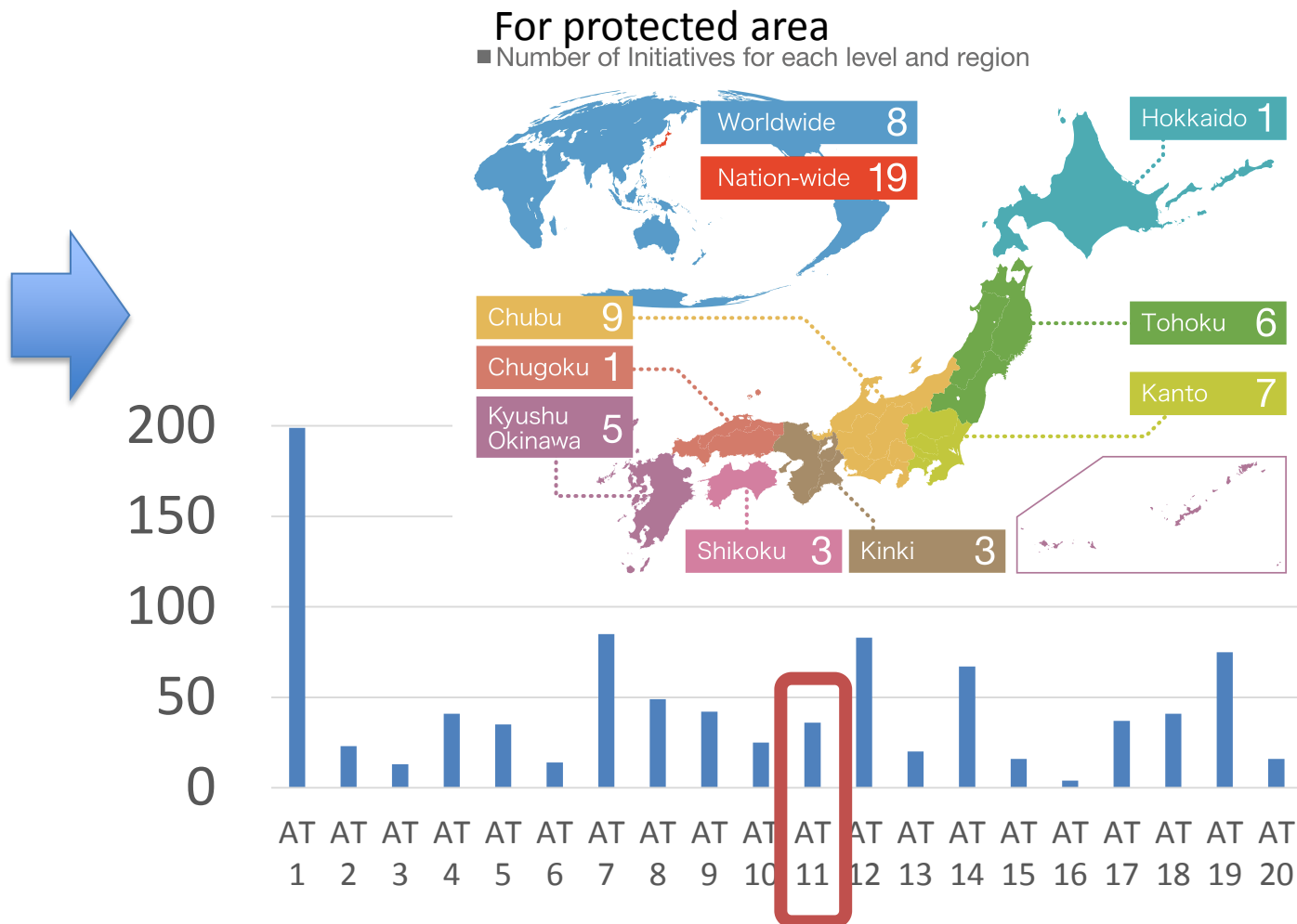
Environment education at Rice paddy fields
Aleph-inc(company)



にじゅうまる
プロジェクト
for Life on Earth 2011 - 2020

Nijyu-maruProject (Double 20 campaign) Action Commitment for Aichi Targets

38 Action pledges for Protected Area out of 272
actions for all Aichi targets



Our PPA initiative (spin-off from Nijyu maru)

- Started in 2013
- Team building(IUCN member, national research intitute and IUCN office in Japan)
- Aligned with(learn) global PPA initiative
- Fund raising

[next]

- Read Future PPA report
- Develop PPA definition in Japan (what area we can say “PPA” and what area we want to say “PPA”) and make it register to WDPA
- Propose Japanese type of PPA (Rice paddy fields PPA/ PPA by business) ?

The approach/challenge

Approach

- Connect/visualize PA works by NGO or business to NBSAP and global target implementation
- Find potential Privately Protected Area in action pledges for Aichi target 11

Challenge

- Definition and assignment of PPA in operational level

The approach/challenge

Approach

- Make motivation to do so by local group/business
= Make PPA get public recognition as area worth to conserve

Challenge

- Strategic Communication on PPA
- PPA to local Biodiversity Action Plan, Strategic Environmental assessment, regional development, etc



Reserva Costera Valdiviana. Chile. Photo N.Hall

Privately Protected Areas, the WDPA and their relevance for the Aichi targets

Dr Naomi Kingston
Head of Protected Areas Programme, UNEP WCMC



United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre



protected
planet®



History



1962
UN List of National Parks
and Equivalent Reserves

1981
Protected Areas Data Unit
(PADU) established



2003
UN List Mandate Renewed
and updated to include WDPA

2010
ProtectedPlanet.net
Online data portal for WDPA



1975
IUCN Categories system
began to be developed

1994
Six IUCN Categories
published

2008
Revised IUCN
categories published

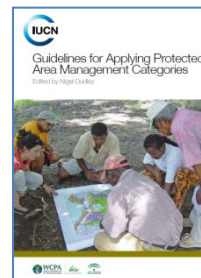
2014
World Parks Congress, Sydney
?



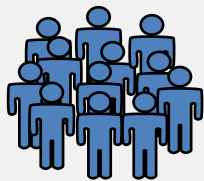
1959
27th Session of the UN
Economic and Social
Council



UNEP WCMC



UNEP WCMC



Governments



International



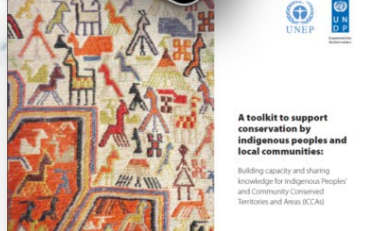
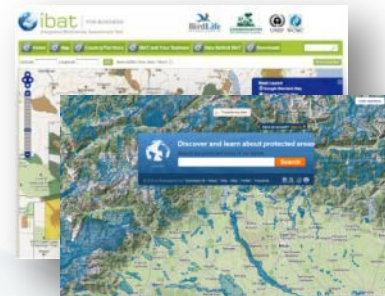
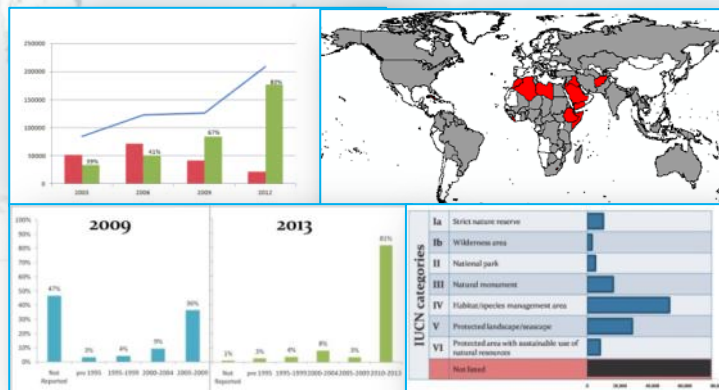
Regional



NGOs and
Others

209,000 sites
15.4% land; 8.4% marine

WDPA



PPAs and Aichi Targets

- The WDPA is used to measure progress towards Aichi Target 11:
 - *By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.*

PPAs and Aichi Targets

- Privately Protected Areas should count towards protected areas aspect of Aichi Target 11
- Private conservation initiatives could be counted as other effective area-based conservation measures
- PPAs are under-represented in the WDPA
- Other effective area-based conservation measures are not yet included

9515 PPAs in the WDPA

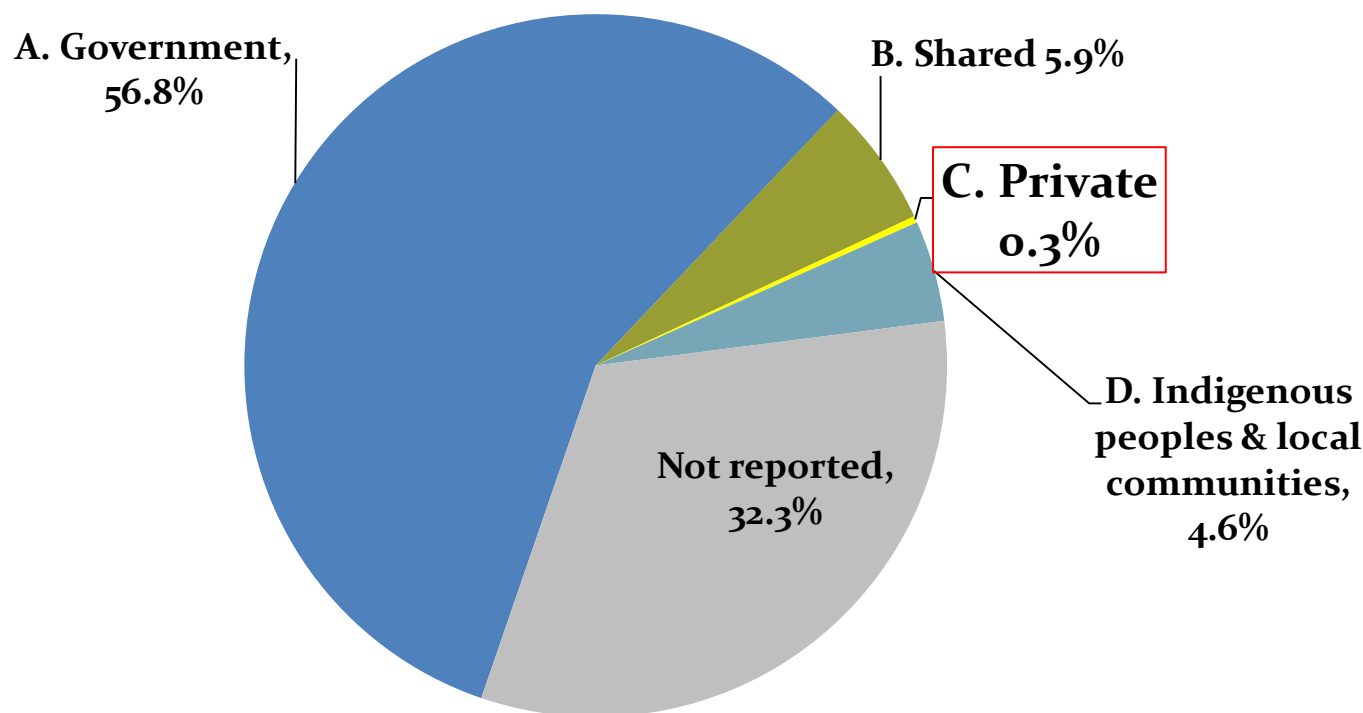
Governance type:

- Non-profit organisations: 5308
- For-profit organisations: 1137
- Individual landowners: 3070



WDPA, September 2014

Coverage by Governance Type in the WDPA



- Often unreported
- Inconsistencies with reported Designation
- PPAs often not recognised as part of national PA networks and/or poorly documented at the national level



Proposed new attributes:

- Protected Area Definition
- Ownership/Tenure Type
- Verification
- Restrictions
- Status
 - Proposed
 - Designated
 - Established
- Designation Type
 - National
 - Regional
 - International
 - Undesignated

+ Source data (9 attributes)

Recognising PPAs in the WDPA

- Anyone will be able to submit data to the WDPA
- Clear guidance, documentation, terms for inclusion
- Data Contributor Agreement
- Appropriate verification process to ensure validity of data
- Future addition of effectiveness data
- Expand functionality on www.protectedplanet.net



Privately Protected Areas

The Futures of Privately Protected Areas: Realizing the Opportunity

Friday 14th Nov • 1:30pm to 3:00pm • Southee North

Best Practices in Privately Protected Areas - Where Do We Go From Here?

Saturday 15th Nov • 8:30am to noon • Dome Theatre

Futures of Privately Protected Areas • Report Launch Event

Monday 17th Nov • 5:30pm to 7:00pm • Hall 2 Nth Pod

Creating a new global network of private protected area practitioners

Friday 14th Nov • 3:30pm to 5:00pm • Playfair Room 2

privateconservation.net

