

PROTECTED AREAS AND OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES (OECM) IN TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENTS



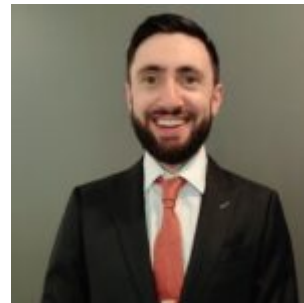
Mikayla Johnston-Clayton
Program Coordinator
Ontario Land Trust Alliance



Brice Cailié
Executive Director
Réseau de milieux naturels protégés



Danielle Morrison
GIS Specialist
The Nature Trust of British
Columbia



Samuel Geller
Physical Science Officer
Environment and Climate Change
Canada



LOCAL/PRIVATE CONSERVATION MEASURES in terrestrial environments

Samuel Geller – Physical Sciences Officer
Environment and Climate Change Canada,
Canadian Wildlife Service, Protected Areas
Directorate



Environment and Climate Change Canada's 50th anniversary
50^e anniversaire d'Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Meteorological Service of Canada's 150th anniversary
150^e anniversaire du Service météorologique du Canada



Canada 

FROM AICHI TO POST-2020 TARGETS

Canada hosts & manages 30% of the world's boreal forest, 20% of freshwater resources, the longest coastline, and one of the largest marine territories.

Aichi Target 11 and draft GBF Target 3 include protected areas PAs & OECMs



Convention on
Biological Diversity

- 2015 – Canada's federal, provincial, and territorial governments released the 2020 Biodiversity Goals and targets for Canada
- 2019 – Ambitious commitments in to conserve 25% of lands & oceans by 2025 and 30% by 2030
- 2020 – Canada releases the Greening Government Strategy
 - *“identifying any potential federal Crown lands or waters that could contribute to the commitment to conserve and protect 25%”*

PATHWAY TO CANADA TARGET 1 PROCESS TO RECOGNIZE TERRESTRIAL OECM



SETTING THE STAGE

Pan-Canadian agreement and partner support to implement OECM

Identify criteria and national definitions for criteria

Develop tools to support evaluation of criteria relative to candidate sites

REFINING

Standardize criteria and site evaluations across jurisdictions

Pan-Canadian agreement to identify potential OECM opportunities

Determine context-dependent best practices

EVALUATION & REPORTING

Assess candidate sites and work with relevant authorities to support recognition

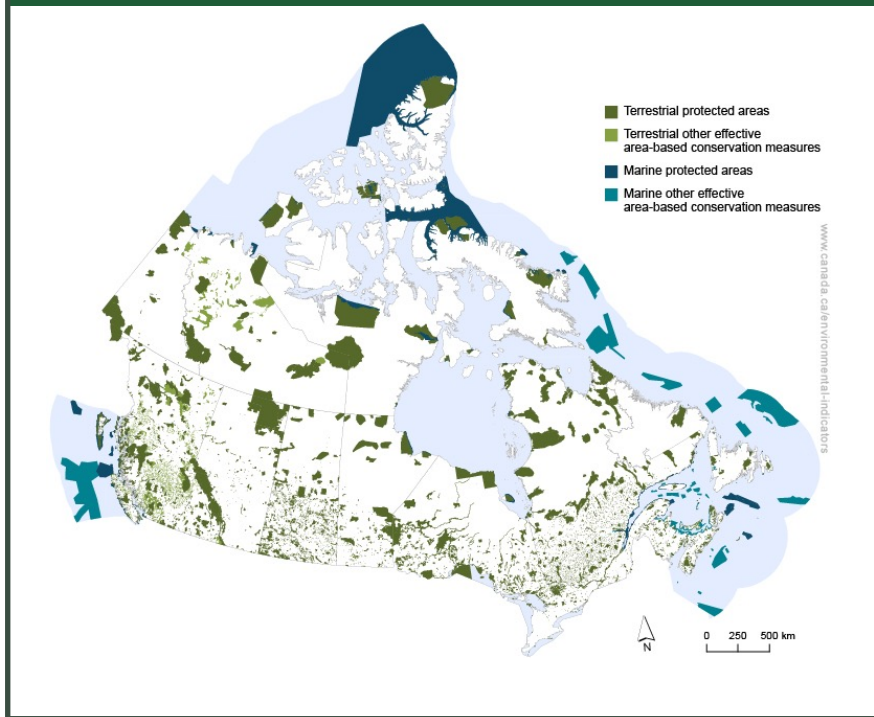
Report qualifying OECMs to Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database

Report qualifying OECMs to World Database of Protected Areas



PROTECTED AREAS vs OTHER MEASURES

Federal, provincial and territorial governments recognize and report protected areas and OECMs



Protected Area (PA)

‘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’



Grasslands National Park

Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECM)

‘A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is **governed and managed in ways that achieve** positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ **conservation of biodiversity**, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values’



Onefour Research Ranch and Provincial Grazing Reserve

TERRESTRIAL JURISDICTION IN CANADA

Northern Canada - Intact wilderness

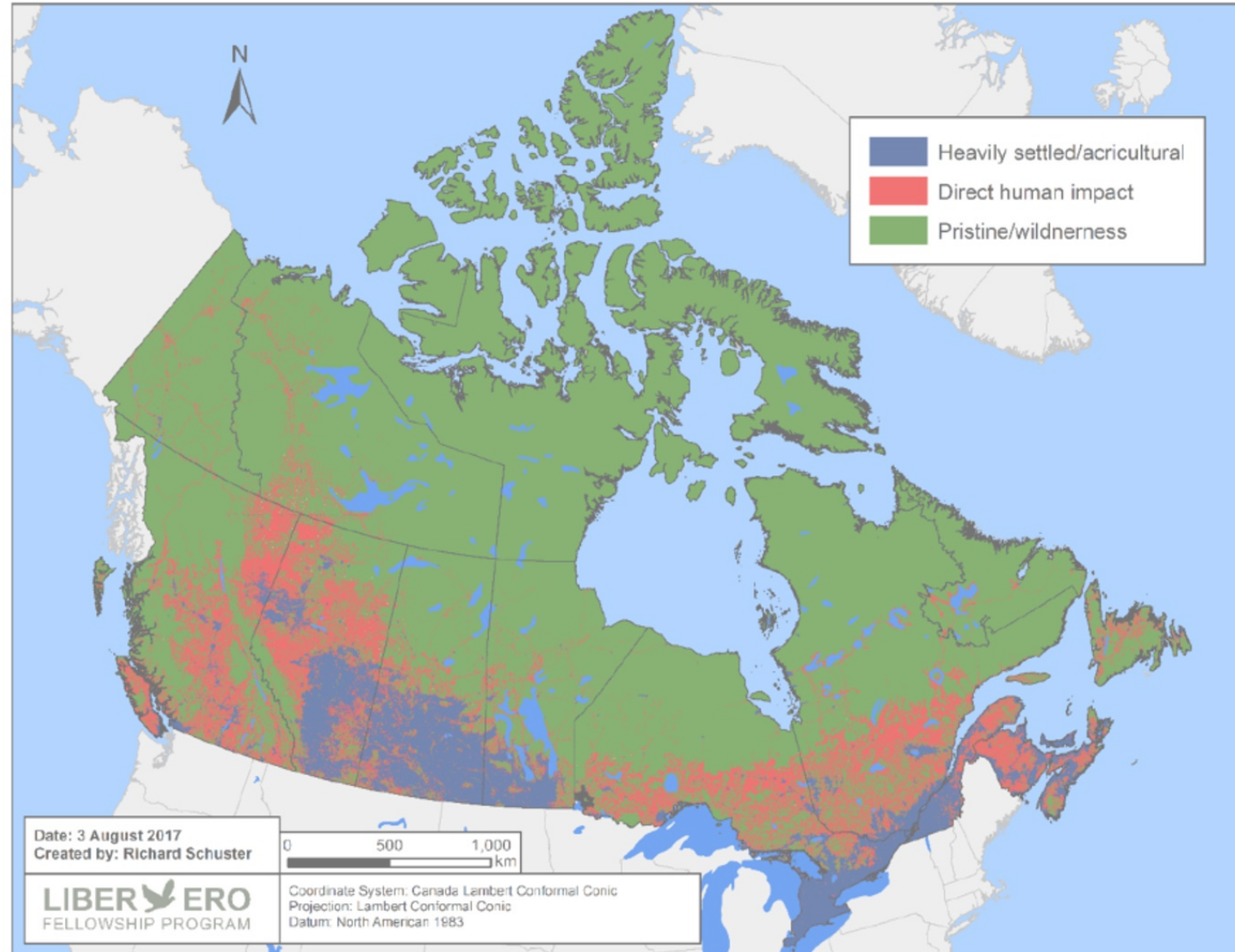
Generally under jurisdiction of provinces and territories; Indigenous communities are highly involved in land use decisions

Middle boreal – resource extraction

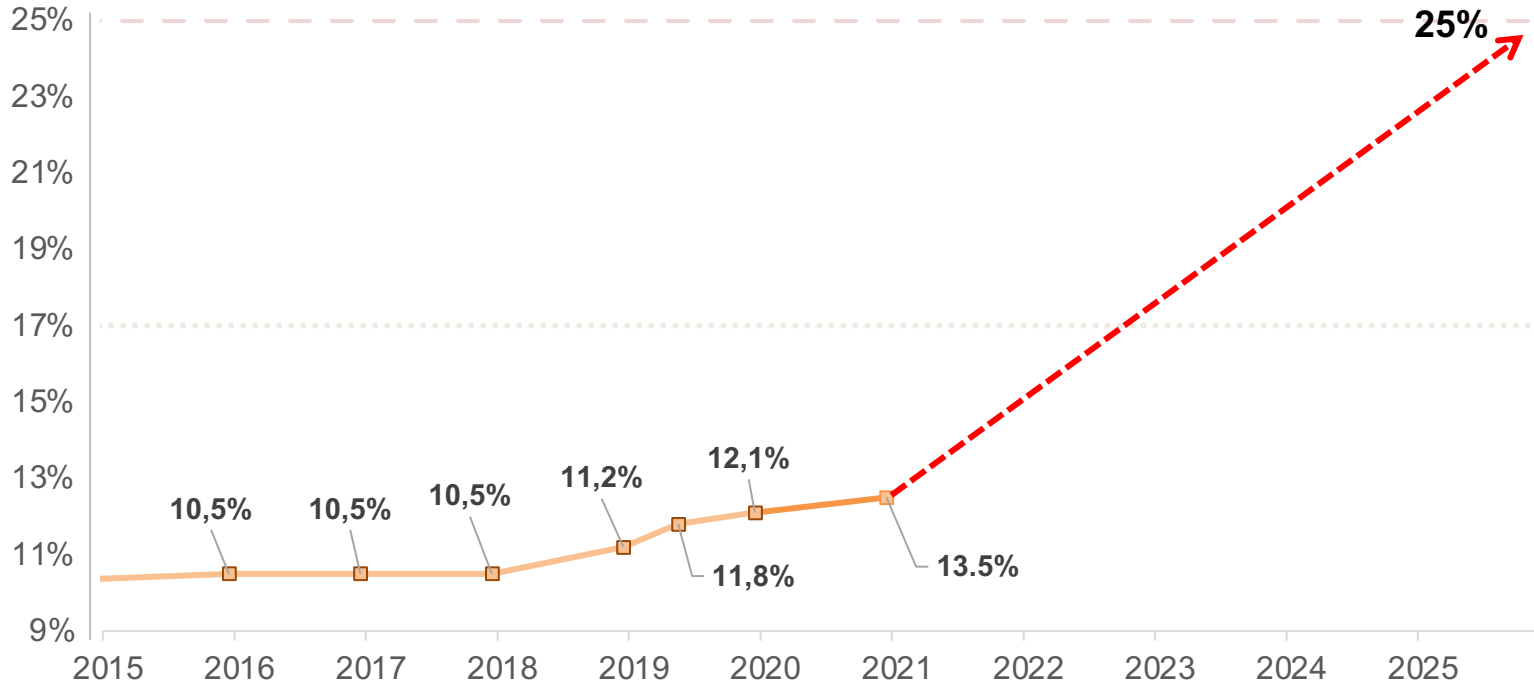
Resource interests dominate land-use and OECM potential

South – heavily settled and agricultural use

Generally privately owned



PROGRESS ON TERRESTRIAL PAs & OECM



At the end of 2021, Canada had conserved 13.5% of its terrestrial area (land and freshwater),

- 12.6% in PAs
- 0.9% in OECMs

	Terrestrial and Freshwater
Total Conserved and Protected	1,345,070 km ²
OECM Total	90,789 km ²
OECM Percentage of Total	6.75%

Canada needs to protect an area equivalent in size to Cape Breton Highlands National Park (~950km²) each day until 2025 to achieve the 25% target

Accounting in Quebec

Overview of Quebec situation

Laurentides example

Le Répertoire

PAs and OECMs in Quebec. Where are we at?



Brice Caillié

Executive Director

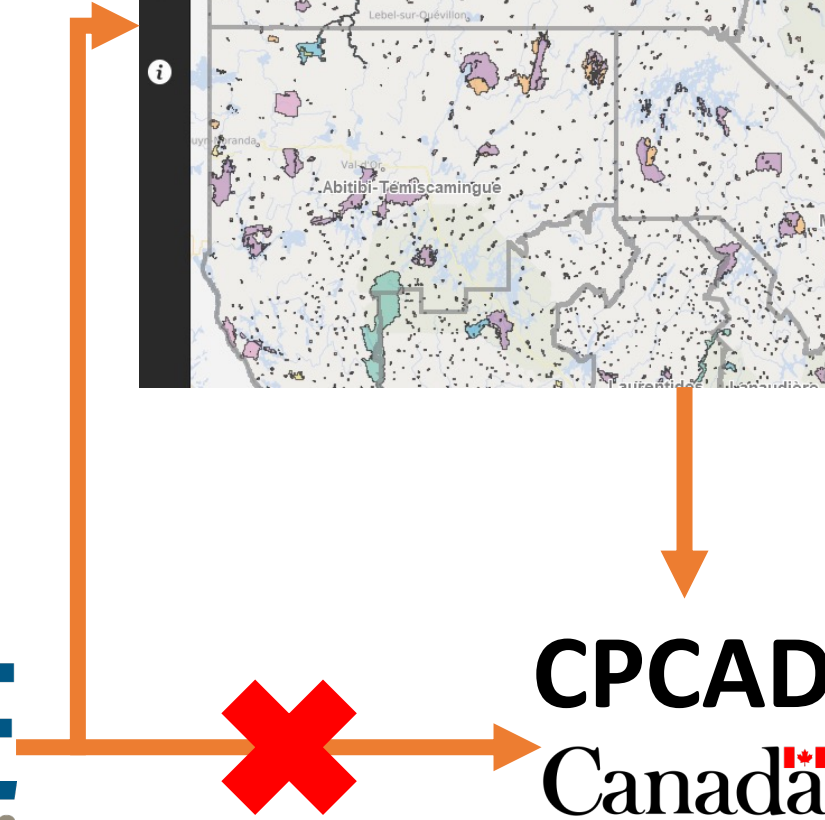
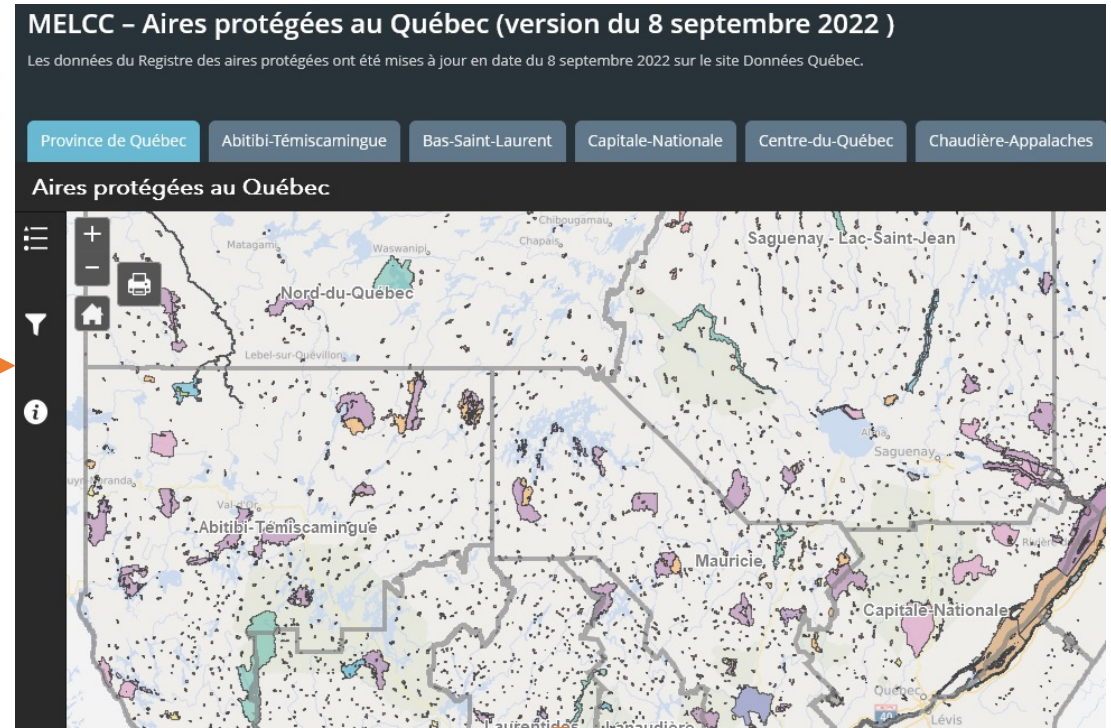
2022 Canadian Land trust summit

October 24, 2022

Accounting in Quebec : Quick overview

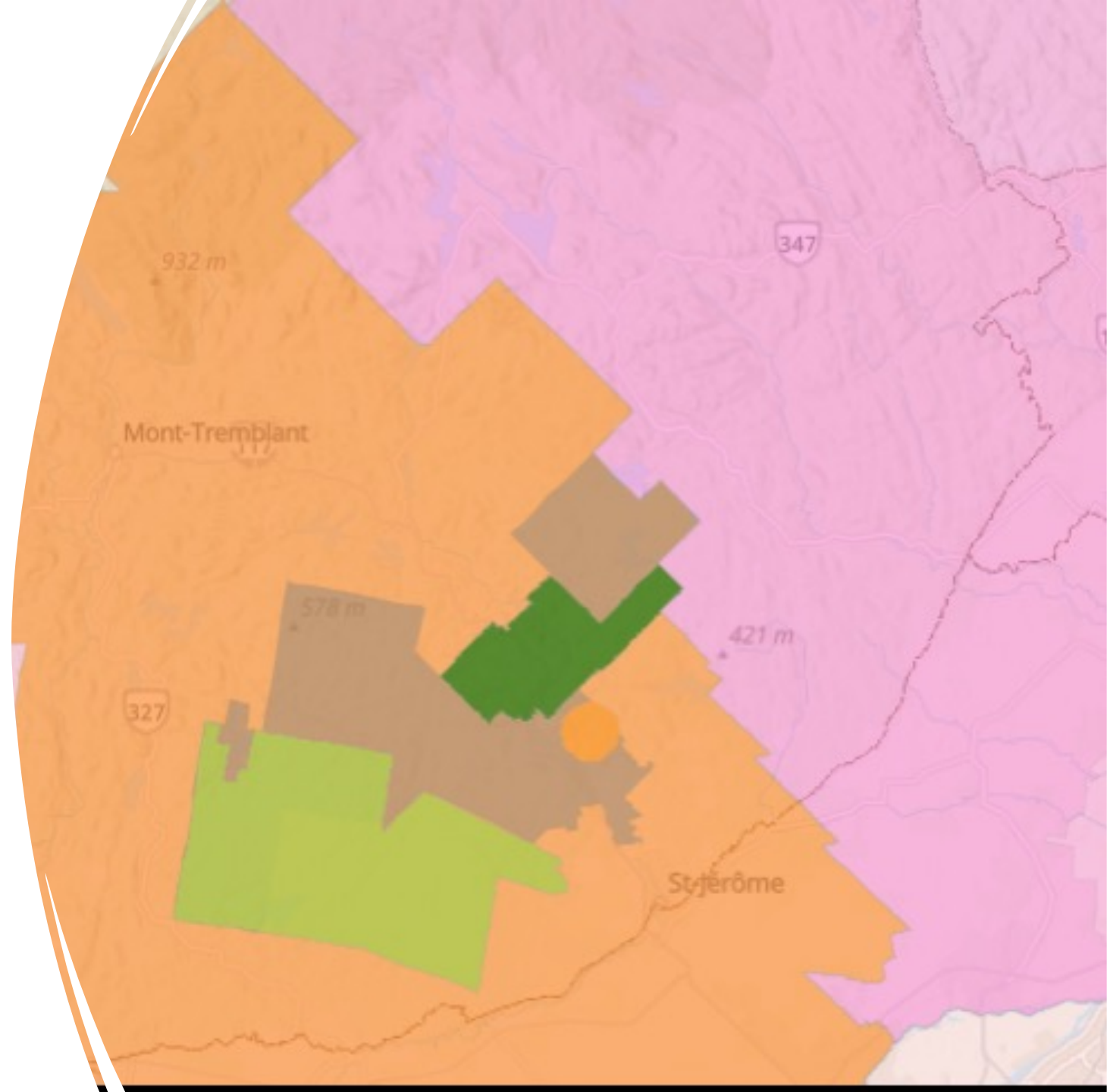
- Quebec developed its own instruments to implement the Convention.
- The compilation of NGO conservation land is done by the RMN.

LE RÉPERTOIRE
DES SITES DE CONSERVATION VOLONTAIRE DU QUÉBEC



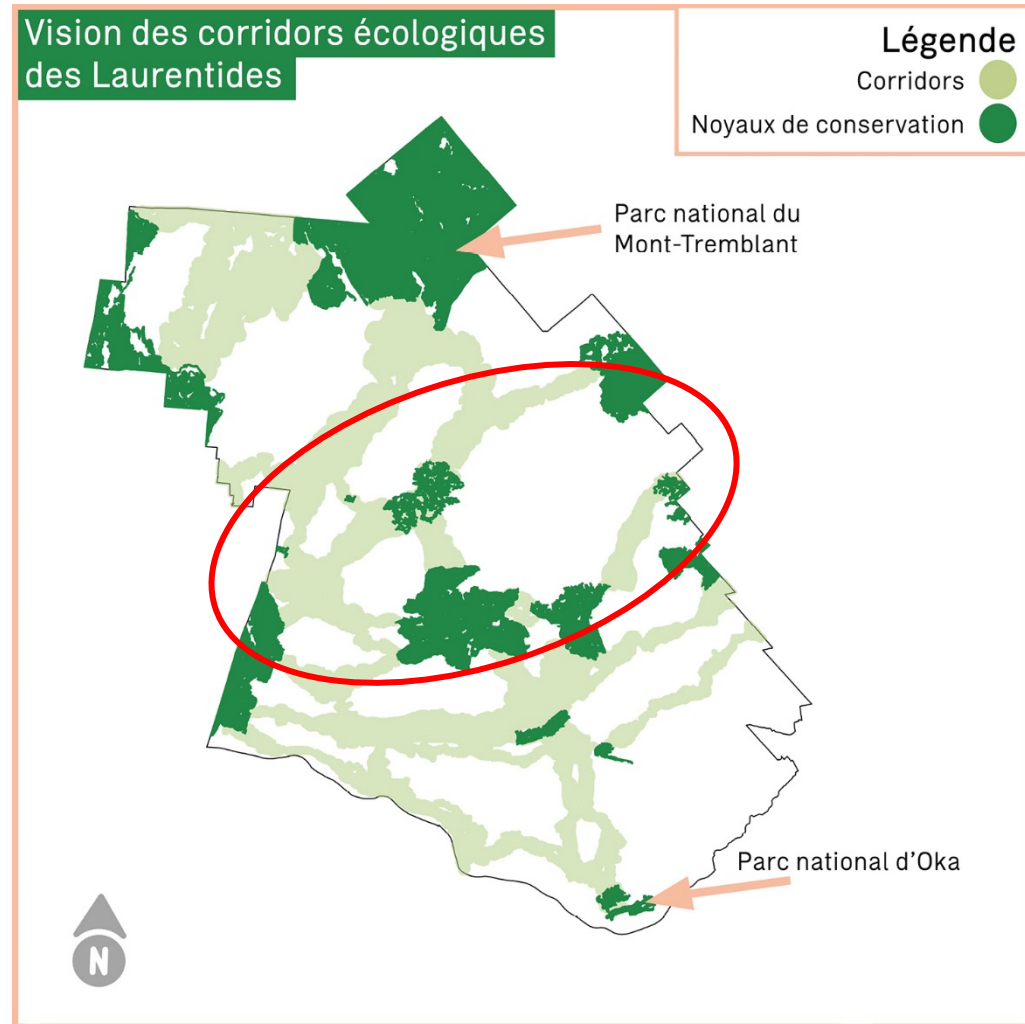
Why is it important ?

- More than 70 land trusts.
- They overlap in many areas.
- Some PA statuses like Natural Reserve don't need land trust implications.
- Almost 1500 sites protect more than 70 000 ha.
- 60 to 80 new protected sites every year on private land.



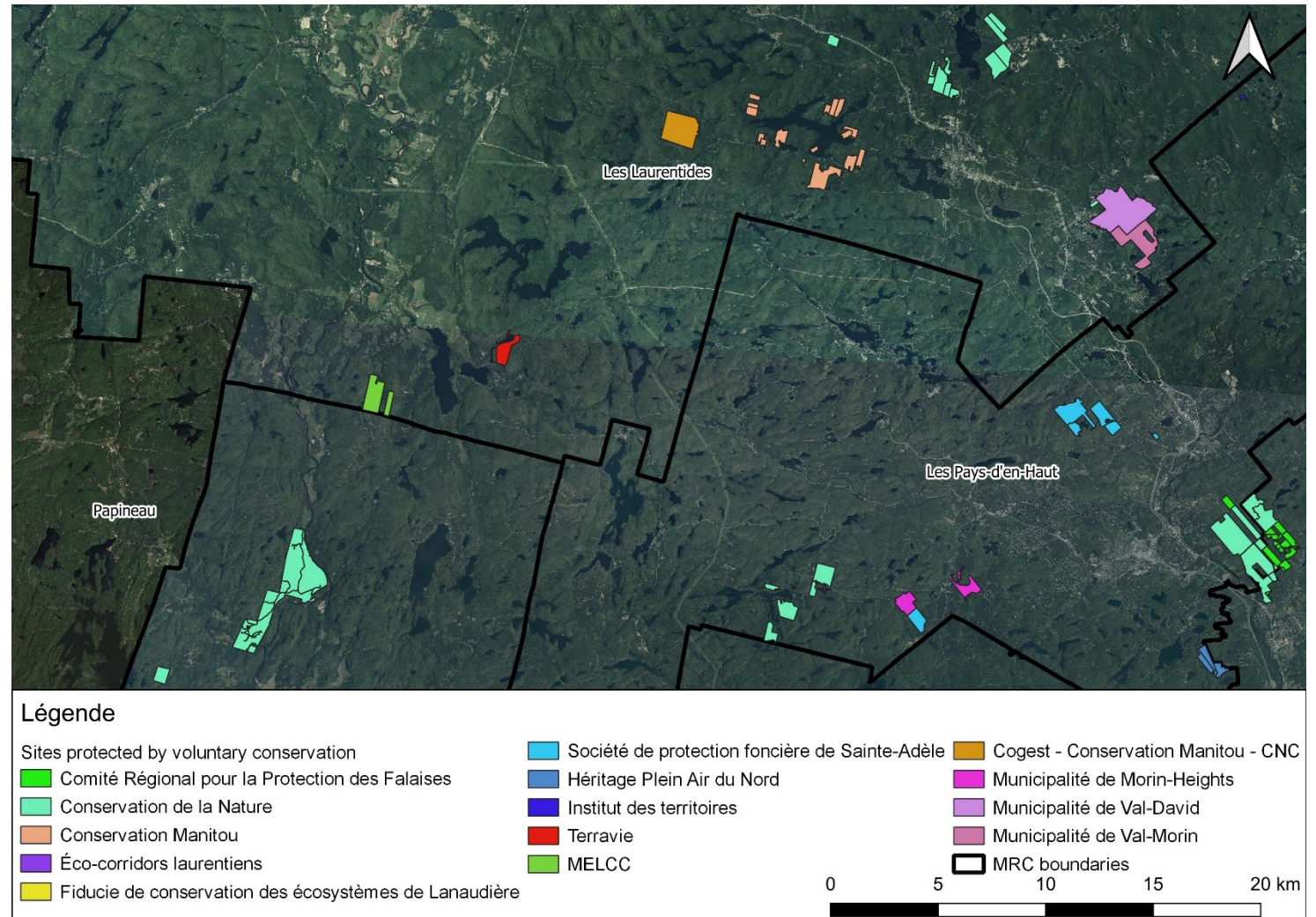
An example in the Laurentides

- Eco-corridors Laurentiens seek to connect Tremblant National Park to Oka National Park.
- 110 sites and more than 6000 Ha have been protected.
- They identified core areas and corridors to protect.
- This project involves many partners like land trusts and municipalities.
- Zoom on the central part.



An example in the Laurentides

- 9 land trusts and 3 municipalities involved.
- As well as the MELCC and private owners.
- Accounting is useful to :
 - Know where the others work and what they achieve.
 - Work together.
 - Plan better.
 - To address lack in communication



Sites protected by voluntary conservation and private ownership

How we count in Quebec

- Through the Répertoire. Accessible to everyone.
- LT's have access to a recording platform to submit new sites.

- Solid partnerships with Canada, Quebec, and Funders.

LE RÉPERTOIRE
DES SITES DE CONSERVATION VOLONTAIRE DU QUÉBEC

Carte interactive / À propos / Conservation volontaire / Les Montagnes vertes du nord / Acteurs de la conservation / Trouver un organisme de conservation

NOUVEAU!
Nouvelles mesures au Répertoire
Le Répertoire évolue et intègre de nouvelles mesures de conservation.

- Propriété municipale obtenue par le programme de dons écologiques.
- Service de conservation personnelle envers un organisme ou une faune de conservation.
- Service de conservation forestière.

Carte narrative à l'intention des municipalités
Découvrez les multiples outils et ressources à la disposition des municipalités pour s'impliquer activement dans la conservation.

Carte des organismes de conservation au Québec
Découvrez les organismes de conservation actifs sur le territoire québécois grâce à notre carte interactive.

1 481 sites protégés
70 616 ha hectares protégés

Mise à jour: 23 juin 2022

Site A1126

1. Identification / 2. Localisation / 3. Mesures de conservation / 4. Détails des mesures de conservation / 5. Résumé

Voici le résumé du formulaire complété par Administrateur. Vous pouvez parcourir les onglets pour modifier le formulaire.

[Retour à la gestion des sites protégés](#) [Retour à la liste de mes sites protégés](#) [Enregistrer un nouveau site protégé](#)

1. Identification

Nom du site:
Réserve naturelle du Mont Saint-Bruno

Propriétaire du site:

Nom	Administrateur
Prénom	Administrateur
Organisme	Réseau de milieux naturels protégés
Adresse courriel	plateforme@mnat.org
Numéro de téléphone	
Numéro de poste	
Télécopieur	
Pays	Canada
Province	Ontario
Municipalité	Addington Highlands, Canton de

OECMs in Quebec

- Quebec is very strict about Protected Area recognition within Private land.
- Many sites are not considered as Protected Areas.
- OECM was introduced in the **Natural Heritage Conservation Act in 2021 by the PL46.**

6.1. The Minister shall keep a public register of other effective conservation measures in Québec.

Sections 5 and 6 apply to the register, with the necessary modifications.

- Not effective yet.
- We are working on their Recognition following IUCN Guidelines.
- We also use tools from Pathway to Target one like the Decision Support tool.

We will work with Quebec on this case.





***Protected Area Reporting Program –
Screening and Reporting Land Trust Lands in
Ontario***

Mikayla Johnston-Clayton, Program Coordinator

October 24, 2022

National Land Trust Summit 2022



Protected Areas Reporting Program – An Overview

- Objectives:
 - Provide training and support to Ontario Land Trusts interested in screening and reporting their properties
 - Facilitate screening of land trust properties against the pan-Canadian criteria for assessment as PA's or OECM's
- Liaised with the Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (OMECPP) - In Ontario, OMECP is responsible for submitting properties to CPCAD
- Funded by Environment and Climate Change Canada



Program Approach to Screening

- Have provided support to **7** Ontario Land Trusts
- Year 1: Focused solely on screening and reporting fee simple properties
- Year 2: Pilot to explore screening Conservation Easement Agreements
- **Took a batch screening approach:** Properties were grouped based on similarities (e.g. protection mechanisms, CEA covenants etc.)



Why Use a Batch Screening Approach?

- Useful when reporting large numbers of properties with similar protection mechanisms in place
- More efficient - Completion one Decision Support Tool template for a group of properties (i.e. a batch)
- Information that is different between properties in each batch is included in a separate Appendix (i.e. Appendix A)

Appendix A:

Property Name	Area (ha)	Year Established	Current Designation (e.g. Nature Reserve)	Additional Protection Mechanisms (e.g. legislation, legal agreements, or policies)	List the primary objectives & name the source of management direction	Biodiversity Values (location and <u>ecodistrict</u> , ecosystem <u>types</u> present, SAR, connectivity to other natural areas etc.) (75-150 words)
				e.g. CLTIP, ANSI, PSW, regulated SAR habitat, Official Zoning as an ESA, EcoGifts, NEP, ORMCP, Greenbelt Plan. etc.)	e.g. Include the "Purpose of the donation and future intensions of the recipient" statement from the ecological sensitivity report.	e.g. How would a biologist give an overview of the site? What kind of ecosystems are present and in what condition? Does it provide confirmed habitat for SAR or rare species? What are its linkages to the surrounding landscape? Does

Challenges with Reporting Land Trust Lands

1. Subsurface rights

- Ownership of subsurface rights in Northern Ontario has been the main roadblock to having properties recognized as Protected Areas
- Risk analysis – how likely is it that prospecting, staking and mining could occur on a property?
- Can apply to have subsurface rights extinguished. However, there are associated costs and it is not guaranteed that those rights will be granted.

Challenges with Reporting Land Trust Lands

2. Privacy Concerns around Reporting Conservation Easement Agreements

- Privacy concerns with submitting landowner properties to a public database
- Required a signed permission from landowners to screen and report their properties to CPCAD for land trusts that have screened CEAs through the OLTA program

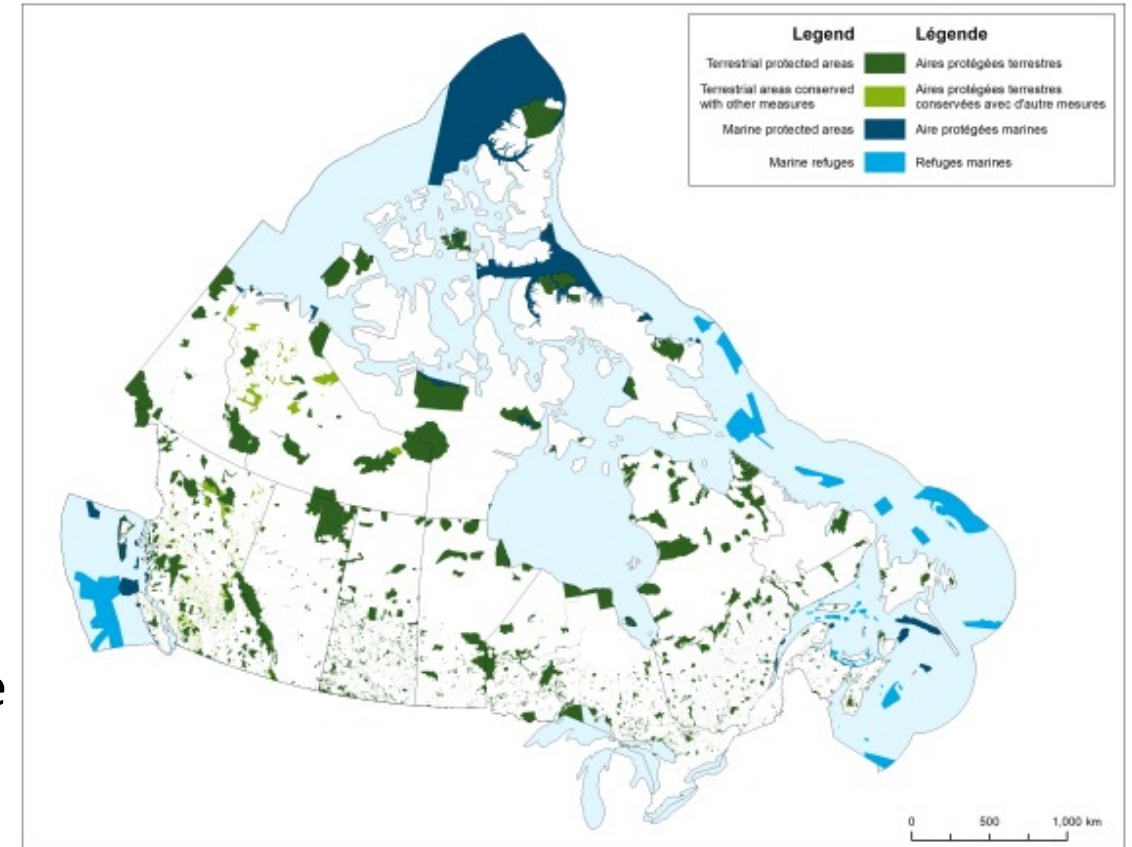
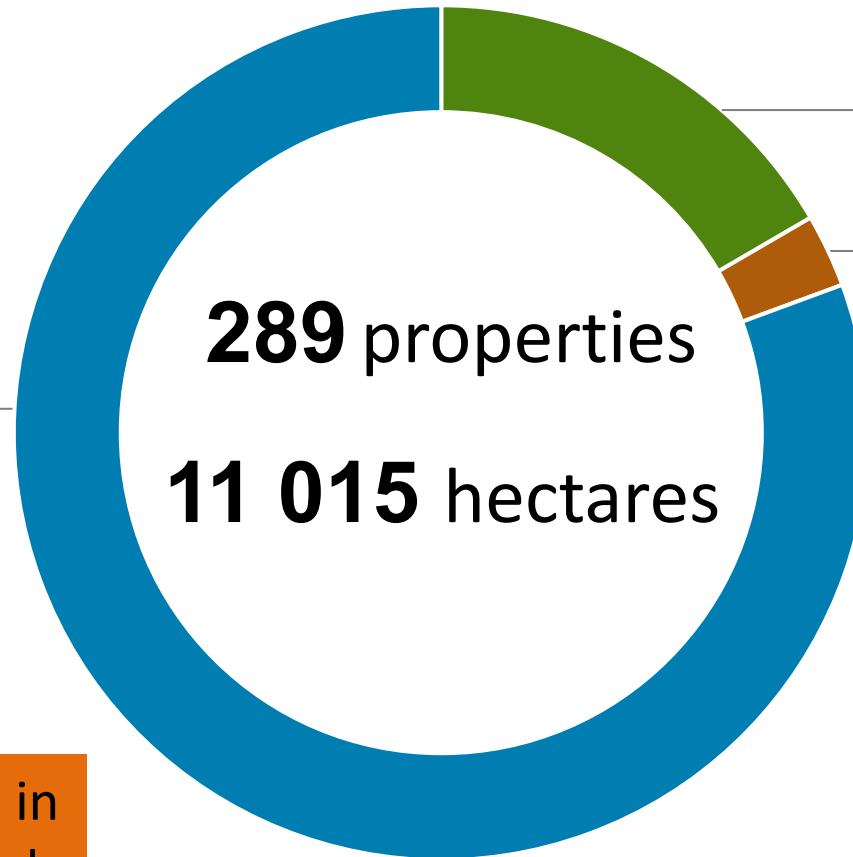


Figure 1. Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database as of December 2020

Archives Windows
ECCC, 2020

Program Impact

Total Land Trust Properties Screened



Reported

233 properties
8 270 hectares

In progress

48 properties
1 795 hectares

Not Reported

8 properties
950 hectares

Screening land trust properties in Ontario has so far demonstrated that **96.7%** of assessed land trust lands qualify as protected areas

BC NGO Conservation Areas Accounting

Recognizing Private British Columbia Land Conservation Towards National Conservation Targets

*Danielle Morrison, GIS Specialist
The Nature Trust of British Columbia
dmorrison@naturetrust.bc.ca*



Environment and
Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service

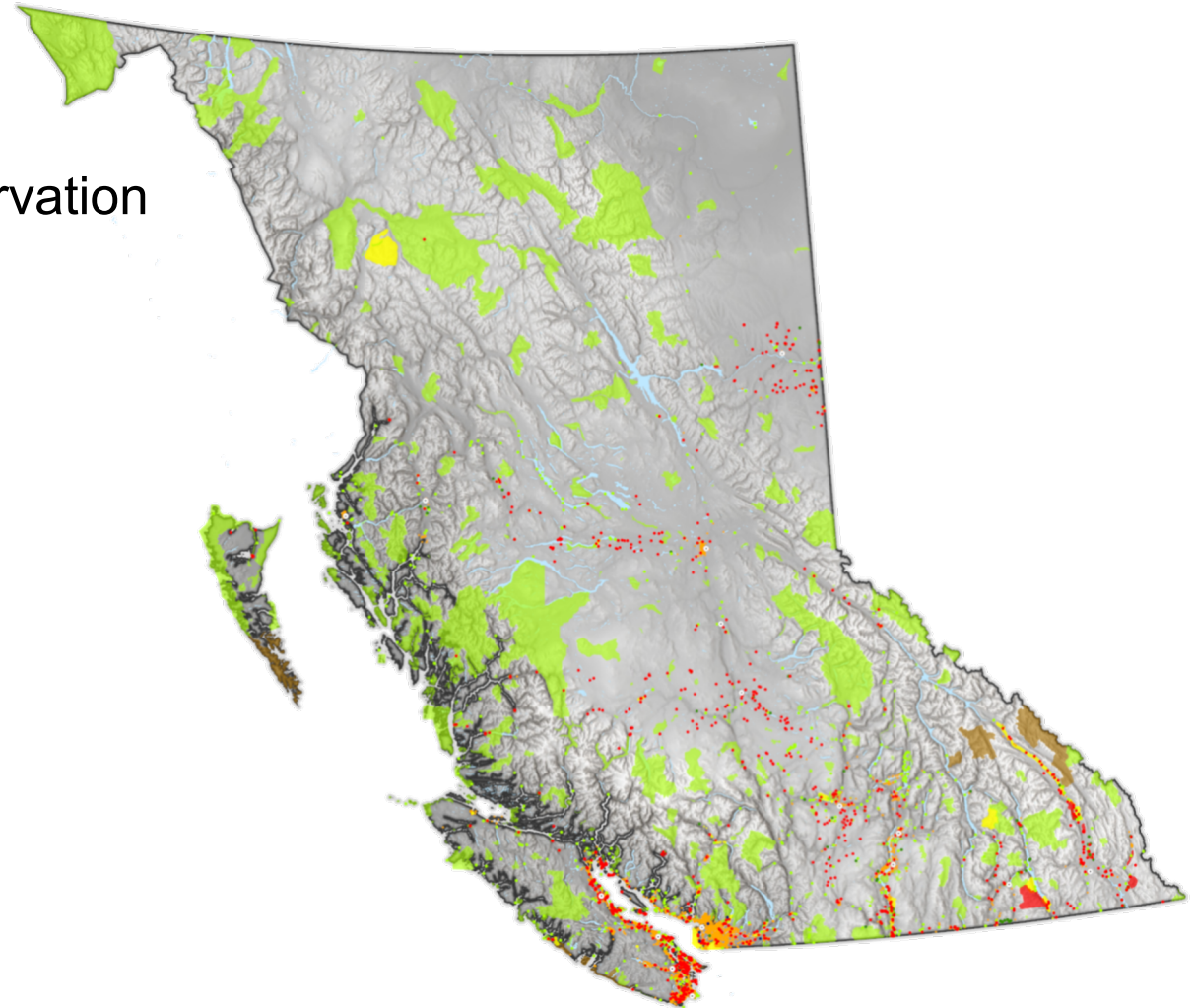
Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada
Service canadien de la faune



BC NGO Conservation Areas Accounting

Private Land Conservation in British Columbia

- Many different land trusts operating in BC
- Difficulties in trying to account for NGO conservation
 - Confusion between partner reporting
 - Overlap between NGO, provincial and federal conservation areas
 - Differing GIS capacity between organizations
- Needed accurate and standardized spatial conservation area inventory in BC
- Creation of the “BC NGO Conservation Areas Database”



BC NGO Conservation Areas Accounting

Conservation Area Inventory

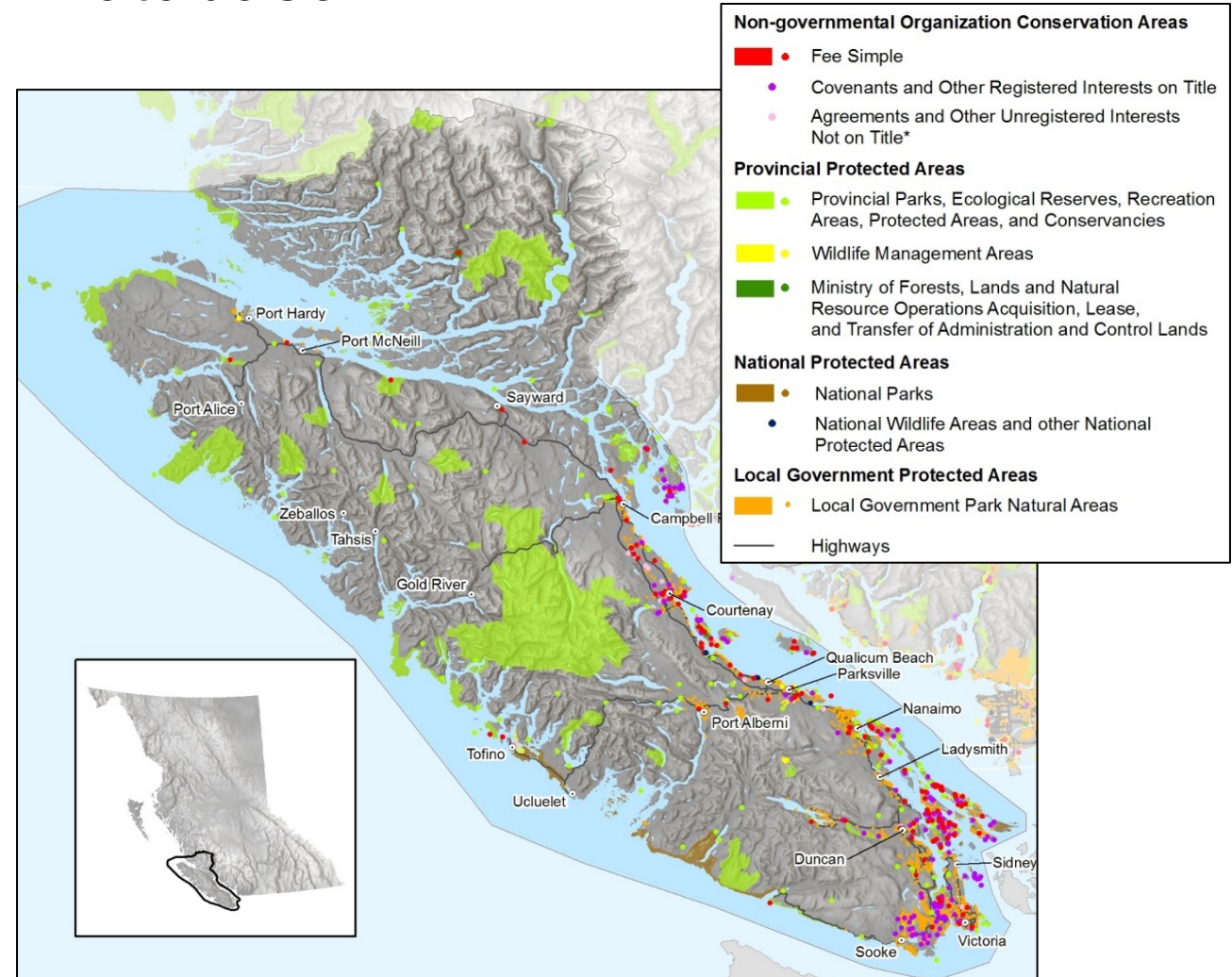
- Project started in 2002 with help from many partner agencies
- Evolved and improved over time
- Data now publicly available via provincial government web portal
- Development and ongoing maintenance by technical working group
- Project coordination by general working group



BC NGO Conservation Areas Accounting

Spatial Database

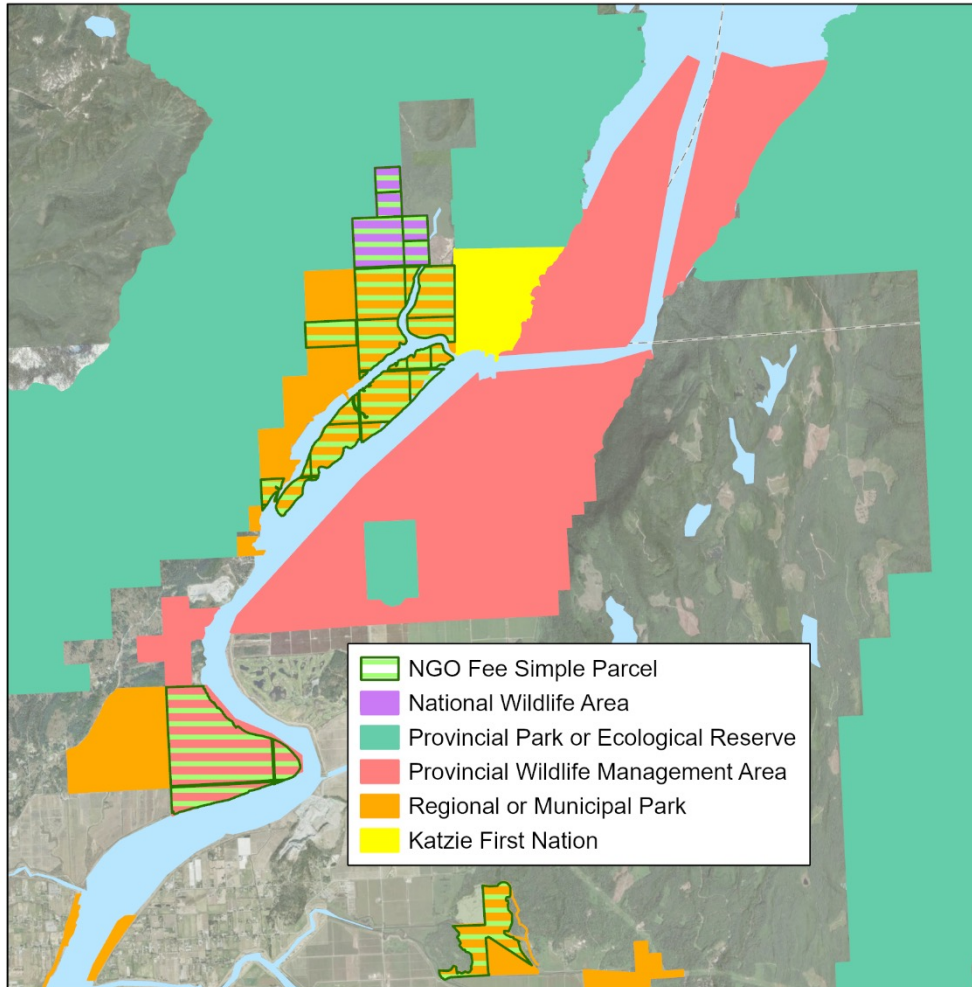
- Complements federal and provincial protected area inventories
- Includes different types of NGO securements
 - Fee Simple (e.g. private ownership / pleins titres)
 - Registered Interest (e.g. conservation covenant / easement / servitude)
 - Unregistered Interest (e.g. conservation agreement)
- Ongoing database maintenance
- Annual data update and BC Conservation Areas Summary Report



Conservation Lands on Vancouver Island and the Central Coast

BC NGO Conservation Areas Accounting

Many Uses of a Consolidated Spatial Database

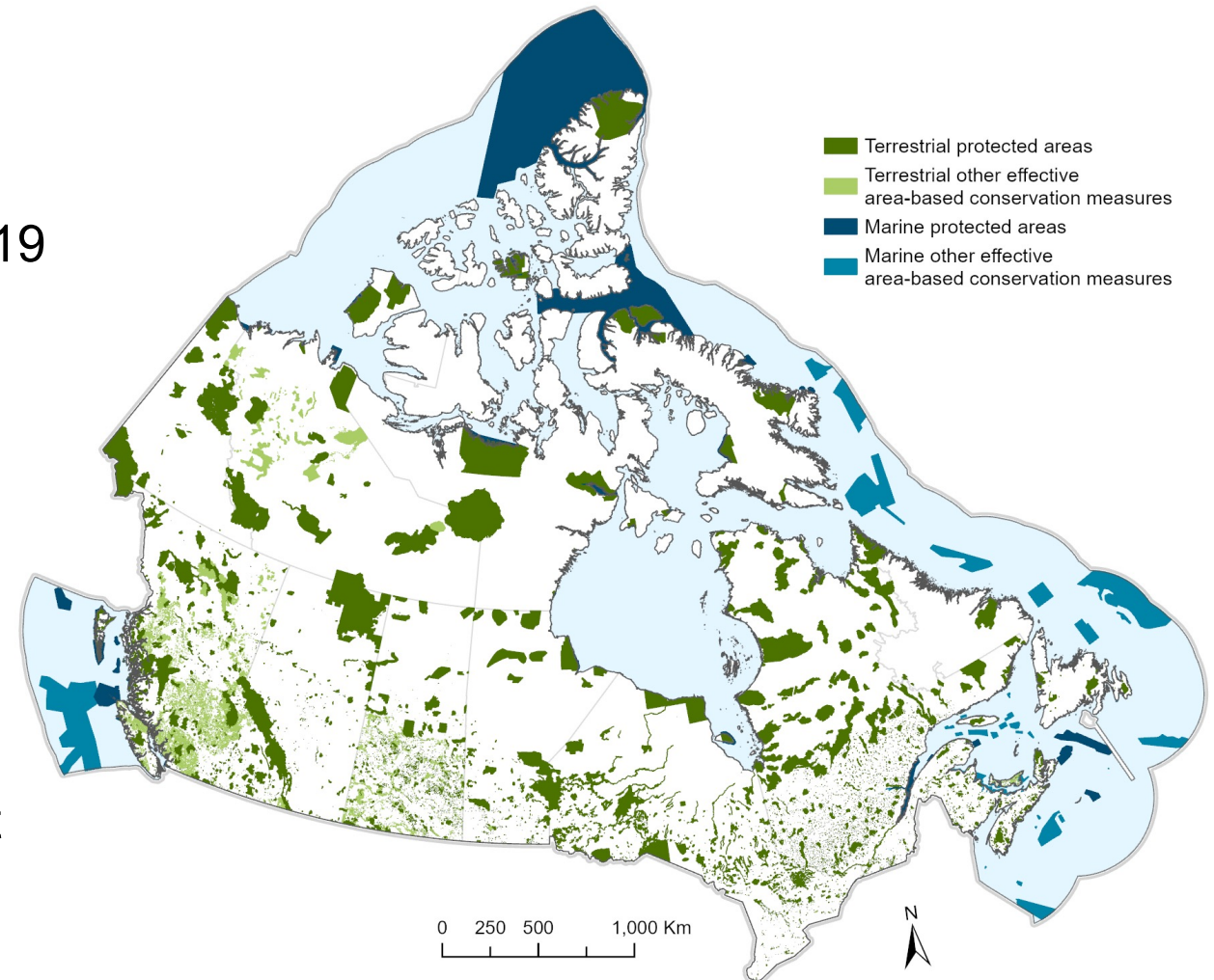


- Resolves GIS capacity issues
- Stores legal attribute information
- Provides base data for creation of map products
- Resolves overlap issues between different forms of conservation designations and interest holders
- Allows landscape modelling and analysis
- Informs conservation securement planning
- Improves joint planning between partners by resolving data inconsistencies

BC NGO Conservation Areas Accounting

Contribution to National Conservation Inventory

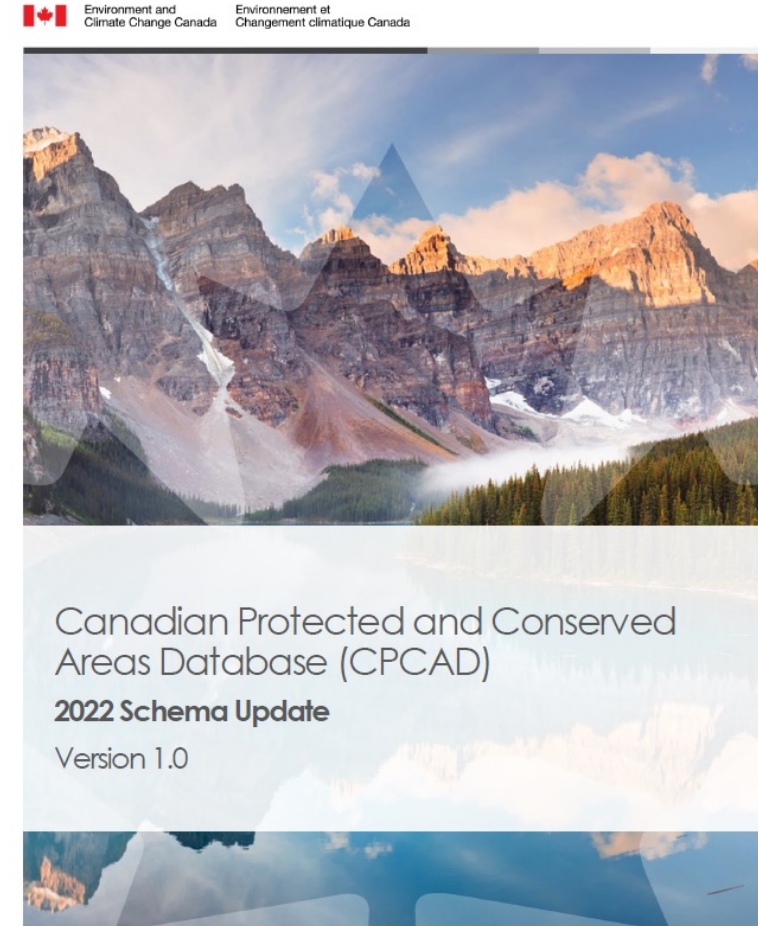
- Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database (CPCAD)
- BC NGO data included in CPCAD since 2019
- Data submission via provincial government (BC Parks, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy)
- All Fee Simple lands included
 - Data sensitivity concerns for other types of conservation areas
- BC data converted to match CPCAD format



BC NGO Conservation Areas Accounting

Challenges in National Data Submission

- Differences between BC NGO data and national database
- Difficult to translate some information, some assumptions had to be made
 - PA / OECM Definition
 - IUCN Protected Area Management Category
 - Managing Authority
 - Sub-surface Right Status
- BC NGO records in CPCAD as of Dec 2021:
 - **987** Fee Simple parcels
 - **115,133** Hectares

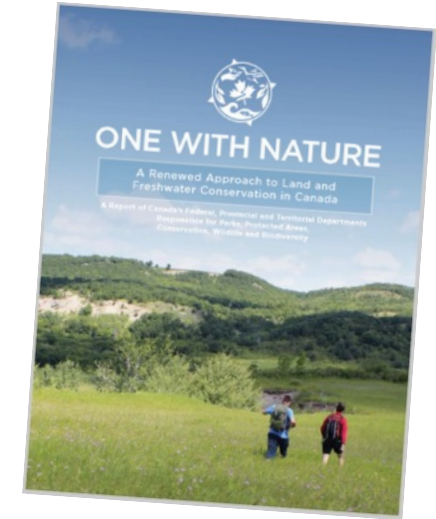


FIRST ROUND OF QUESTIONS (5-10 MINS)



TERRESTRIAL PA / OECM ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Pan-Canadian definitions for Protected Areas and OECMs align with international definitions



- National standard and guidance for criteria are used to evaluate potential OECMs
- Sites do not need to be evaluated using this tool to be reported
- Intent is used to inform evaluation of standards and criteria

CRITERIA - PROTECTED AREA VS OECM

PROTECTED AREA	OECM
Clearly defined boundaries	
Effective means to control or prohibit all activities likely to negatively impact biodiversity	
Protection is long-term and difficult to reverse	
Protect biodiversity year-round	
Primary objective is biodiversity conservation	Effective at delivering in-situ conservation of biodiversity, regardless of objectives
Managed by governing authorities for in-situ conservation of biodiversity through legal or other effective means	Managed by governing authorities in ways that deliver conservation of biodiversity
e.g. provincial parks, dedicated protected areas, private land trust properties	e.g. Canadian Forces Base, university research properties, some conservation authority properties

UNOFFICIAL OECD CHEAT SHEET

- ✓ Not recognized as a protected area
- ✓ Geographically defined
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation is not the primary objective
- ✓ Results in long-term conservation outcomes on-site

KAWARTHA LAND TRUST – FEE SIMPLE PROPERTIES - ONTARIO (PROTECTED AREAS)

- Primary objective: Conservation
- The 6 properties are all Ecological Gifts under the Environment Canada Ecological Gift Program
- Approximately 542.4 hectares
- Prohibited: overnight camping, hunting, vehicle use, harming wildlife and vegetation and having fires.
- The Kawartha Land Trust has to maintain current land-use consistent with original objectives of the ecological gift or a federal tax equal to 50% of the current market value of the land will be imposed on them.



CASE STUDY: CANADIAN FORCES BASE SHILO – MANITOBA (OECM)

- Primary objective: Military Training
- Military training area managed by the Department of National Defense. Only part of the site is recognized, primarily natural habitats that are relatively undisturbed.
- Approximately 23,061 hectares.
- Located in sensitive mixed-grass prairie in central Canada.
- The site maintains abundant and diverse wildlife populations as well as 17 at risk species.



BENEFITS OF RECOGNITION

- Contributing to National and International targets.
- Recognizing Protected Areas and OECMs broaden the inclusion and participation in conservation
- Existing, stewarded areas can be recognized, including sustainably managed Land Trust properties
- Standardized definition and criteria support consistency across assessments. Evaluating areas and making changes to those that don't count leads to better biodiversity outcomes.
- Recognition is not legal designation – no additional restrictions apply.
- Creates public attention and thus an informal layer of 'protection' through greater public awareness of the conservation value a site
- Cost: Time and capacity - Resource requirements are less significant for recognition than for establishment.



HOW CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE?

- Do a preliminary screening of your property against the pan-Canadian Criteria.
 - Reach out to your Provincial/Territorial representative (found on the [Conservation2020Canada website](#)).
 - If your jurisdiction is not listed, please send completed screenings to ec.ERcataloguePW.ec@canada.ca.
-

FINAL ROUND OF QUESTIONS



THANK YOU

Samuel Geller

Physical Sciences Officer and OECM
Specialist

Canadian Wildlife Service

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Samuel.geller@ec.gc.ca

Resources:

Link to the terrestrial decision support tool, guidance, and case studies. Provincial/Territorial contacts also available here:

<https://www.conservation2020canada.ca/accounting>

Link to FAQs and other private conservation examples:

<https://www.conservation2020canada.ca/private-conservation>