Catalysing conservation impact in Western Australia through co-investment

This discussion paper outlines how the Western Australian Government can secure a long-term legacy of safeguarding WA's unique biodiversity as part of the National Reserve System through the implementation of a Conservation Co-investment Framework.

Pyramid Hill, Pilbara

Western Australia has a rich history of protecting our state's natural places. The success of programs such as *Plan For Our Parks* have placed it as a national leader in the creation of new jointly-managed national parks,[1] whilst WA's commitment to contributing to the 30 by 30 goal of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)[2] stands as an important milestone for our conservation estate. Building on these achievements, there is a clear need for a Conservation Co-investment Framework as the next step to support expansion of public and private protected areas.

It will establish a foundation for government, First Nations, industry and the conservation sector to improve collaboration, innovate, and unlock ambition across the state to further protect and improve management of WA's exceptional environment.

A Conservation Co-investment Framework will reduce cost in the creation of public and private protected areas through public private partnerships (including with the Commonwealth) and further deliver economic diversification to WA's regions.

1 https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/WA-now-a-conservation-superpower-with-more-than-five-million-reasons-to-celebrate-20250102

2 In 2023 Australia committed to the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which includes protecting at least 30% of lands and oceans by 2030.The Australian Government and all state and territory governments have committed to this goal. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/achieving-30-by-30 and https://30by30.org.au/

WA: A leader in jointly managed protected areas

Western Australia has emerged as a national leader in conservation, with the Cook Labor Government's *Plan for Our Parks* delivering 6.5 million hectares of new protected areas.

WA now leads the nation with a new class of Traditional Owner endorsed jointly managed national parks that support meaningful social-environmental outcomes, and which bring economic diversity to the regions. These are outcomes that all Western Australians can be proud of.

The recent expansion of state-based protected areas such as national parks have been achieved at a cost largely met by the Western Australian Government.[3] While eastern states are already leveraging public-private partnerships to attract philanthropic and private funding, **Western Australia currently stands apart with no public policy framework for Conservation Co-investment.**

Francois Peron National Park, Gascoyne

[3] Some properties that contributed to Plan for Our Parks were purchased with leveraged funds from the Commonwealth's National Reserve System Programme that ran from 1996 to 2013.

Why a conservation co-investment framework now?

The Australian Government's $250 million *Saving Australia's Bushland Program* presents a time-sensitive opportunity for WA to secure co-investment in protected areas. Without a Conservation Co-investment Framework, WA risks missing out on valuable funding, opportunities to innovate in the creation of protected areas through public private partnerships, as well as the chance to scale its conservation impact to deliver co-benefits to landholders, industry and First Nations.

Implementing a Conservation Co-investment Framework will create opportunities to maximise WA's conservation dollar with public and private partners including the Commonwealth as well as industry, philanthropic and conservation sectors.

Opportunities include:

- new public and private protected areas under state tenure addressing under-representation in the National Reserve System.
- state based Indigenous tenures enabling conservation outcomes for First Nations. Opportunities include the Aboriginal Lands Trust handback, the Noongar Land Estate and co-management agreements with partner conservation organisations.[4]

There are a range of opportunities across Western Australia to create large scale public and/or private protected areas underpinned by co-investment and partnerships. These include:

- **Kimberley and Goldfields**: pastoral lease conversions to conservation estate, diversified lease or Indigenous tenures for conservation. Opportunities in these regions have been raised by Traditional Owners and pastoral lease holders.
- **Pilbara:** mining held pastoral lease conversions to conservation estate, diversified lease or Indigenous tenures for conservation.
- **Kimberley and desert:** Aboriginal Land Trust and Unallocated Crown Land conversions to conservation estate and/or Indigenous tenures for conservation.
- **The South West:** opportunities with Noongar Regional Corporations seeking tenures under the South West Native Title Settlement as well as innovative models to fund joint management of new national parks arising out of the Forest Management Plan.

Wildflowers in semi-desert Mid West region, Western Australia. Image: Bob Gibbons-Frank Lane Picture.

[4] The recent Wilinggin Indigenous Land Use Agreement that enabled the creation of reserves "for the purposes of social, cultural and/or economic benefit of the Ngarinyin people" is a key example.

The missing piece in WA conservation

Western Australia needs a Conservation Co-investment Framework so it can leverage Commonwealth-state co-investment alongside industry and philanthropic funding.

Through stacked public-private funding and partnerships, Conservation Co-investment increases resources to create and manage protected areas, deliver co-benefits for partners, and reduces cost to the state to purchase and manage protected lands.

This is increasingly vital as the cost of land acquisition and management escalates posing a challenge to traditional funding models while the window to secure critical habitats for conservation rapidly closes. With industry, philanthropic, conservation sector and First Nations involvement it also supports diversification of protected area models, such as expanded private protected areas,[5] First Nations tenures for conservation, and potentially agreements with industry.

The Martuwarra Fitzroy River, Kimberley. Photo: Nicholas Covelli

As it has done with *Plan for Our Parks*, by establishing a Conservation Co-investment Framework, Western Australia can continue to lead by example. Crucially – it provides a new framework for industry, First Nations and the conservation sector to work together and align priorities for conservation.

[5] In recent years, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania have made significant investments into private protected area conservation and subsequently reinvigorating the growth of their respective programs. Between 2017- 2022 the New South Wales Government has invested $218 million (averaging $36.3 million per year) into private land conservation and secured 168 new private protected areas (NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust. (2023). *Integrating Sustainable Land Management into Conservation Covenants in NSW [Conference Presentation- The Australian 2023 Private Land Conservation Conference]* (slides available on request).

In underrepresented areas of the National Reserve System, such as the Avon Wheatbelt and parts of Pilbara where establishing protected areas has traditionally been challenging due to tenure and land use competition, it will enable innovation for public private partnerships for protected areas.

With the right planning and in collaboration with First Nations, the conservation sector and WA's major industries, development of a Western Australian Government Conservation Co-investment framework will bring WA in line with eastern states that already benefit from multimillion contributions under this model,[6] and it is a natural next step to diversify and enhance WA's ability to expand its protected areas at better value.

An effective Conservation Co-investment framework will:

- Provide a pathway for new conservation opportunities with partners – demonstrating a long-term commitment by the Western Australian government to enhancing conservation outcomes.
- Provide a framework for industry, First Nations and the conservation sector to improve collaboration, align priorities, and deliver co-benefits through conservation.
- Attract and optimise industry, philanthropic and conservation sector investments for protected areas alongside government funds.
- Provide the ability for cost effective creation of new public and private protected areas where greater protection is needed under the NRS framework of comprehensive, adequate and representative areas.
- Allow for strategic expansion of protected areas where opportunities are brought to the table – i.e. high conservation value pastoral lease and freehold land to national parks, private protected areas, as well as Aboriginal Lands Trust and forestry land to national parks or Indigenous tenures supporting conservation (i.e. for Indigenous Protected Areas).
- Support nature market opportunities where co-investment is needed for land purchases.

Sunset overlooking Lake Johnstone. Image: Barbara Madden

[6] https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-04-17/vergemont-station-to-expand-queensland-national-park/103634794

How do Public-Private Partnerships work?

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) typically involve collaboration between government, the private sector and non-profit organisations to co-finance and manage conservation projects. The government and/or a private entity provides initial funding or resources, and agreement is reached around the mix of public-private investment, expertise, and/or in-kind support going forward.

PPPs enable government to leverage and "stack" private investment through co-funding arrangements and potentially co-management arrangements. By sharing the financial burden and risks associated with large-scale conservation projects, PPPs can amplify the impact of public funds and attract additional investment from corporate and philanthropic sources.

Investors could include, for example: the Commonwealth Government, the WA resources sector, conservancies with philanthropic funding, native title corporations (PBCs) and other Indigenous organisations, as well as smaller local conservation organisations.

Clear evidence of the impact of co-investment comes from Queensland. For example, during the 2021/22 financial year:

- a co-financing contribution of around $4 million was secured for land acquisitions for conservation.[7]
- An additional $1.8 million was provided by the Wyss Foundation to support the State's acquisition of "The Lakes" a grazing property near Hughenden,[8] and a further $2.4 million was leveraged to support the acquisition of the Bramwell-Richardson Stations.[9]
- A large third-party co-investment of $21 million was leveraged for the recent acquisition of Vergemont Station (discussed further below).[10]

[7] Queensland Parliament, Question on Notice No. 1146, Wednesday 2 December 2020.
[8] Queensland Government, 2022, Media Statements http:///statements.qld.gov.au/statements/94393
[9] https://statements.qld.gov.au/statements/94555
[10] https://www.natureaustralia.org.au/newsroom/vergemont-station/

The Lakes National Park, Queensland

The PPP model leverages the strengths of both the public and private sectors, combining public accountability with private sector efficiency and innovation, and matches that with ambition and opportunity sitting within the wider conservation sector and First Nations. It also spreads financial risk across multiple stakeholders, making it easier to undertake large-scale projects.

A PPP model could be used to establish a new state or private protected area where the government and industry, or a conservation organisation, purchase land using stacked public-private funds, and partners also fund habitat restoration and a proportion of ongoing management. The same approach can apply to projects with First Nations partners.

The success of the National Reserve System Programme (1996-2013) demonstrates the value of conservation co-investment in expanding protected areas. Over its 17 years, the program facilitated the purchase of 371 properties, adding approximately 10 million hectares to the National Reserve System.[11]

Some of the pastoral leases converted to national parks under *Plan for Our Parks* were purchased using leveraged Commonwealth / State funding from the National Reserve System Programme.

[11] https://www.natureaustralia.org.au/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/photos/australia/Report3030_FINAL_web.pdf

What land qualifies for Conservation Co-investment?

A Conservation Co-investment framework in WA would target a flexible approach to land acquisition (or tenure transitions) to broaden opportunities for protected areas and other conservation outcomes. Framed as a partnership program for conservation, the policy could be set so that leveraged funding for protected area tenures and their management would be determined on a case-by-case basis in response to proposals based on local circumstances and aspirations but indicate a government policy commitment to facilitate partnerships driving new conservation outcomes and co-benefits. An overriding policy frame could be to ensure the native title rights of WA's First Nations are respected and new public or private protected areas are only created with their Free Prior and Informed Consent.[12]

Some examples of projects and tenure options could include:

- **Conservation covenants on freehold land:** Expanding and revitalising current covenanting programs (including stewardship) via a Western Australian Government run conservation trust with public/private funding. Covenants would be created using existing fit-for-purpose legislation and programs and be focussed on freehold land in the southwest land division.
- **Pastoral leases for national parks, or private protected areas (diversification leases), or Indigenous tenures supporting conservation (conditional leases and reserves):** The choice of tenure would depend on the lead proponent and land use. For example, a jointly managed national park may be preferred, or native title holders may seek an Indigenous tenure to underpin an Indigenous Protected Area.[13] Options that integrate nature markets and/or Commonwealth and State-funded rangers, are also possible. Conservancies might choose a diversified lease model supported by management arrangements with Traditional Owners, as well as nature repair market projects.
- **Divestment of Aboriginal Lands Trust land to new tenures:** The WA Government is committed to divesting to its First Nations land held in the Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT).[14] The process involves consideration of flexible tenure options depending on local needs, however, no specific policy to support conservation outcomes as part of the divestment program exists. A Conservation Co-investment framework would support First Nations entering partnerships with the conservation sector to support management of new tenure where conservation was a focus. This could include a range of projects supported by Commonwealth and State funded Indigenous ranger programs (including Indigenous Protected Areas), agreements with conservancies, creating new National Parks with Government, as well as offset, carbon and nature repair market projects.
- **Unallocated Crown Land to new tenures:** Essentially the same tenure and process options as for the ALT estate. In this case, new tenures or management arrangements supporting protected areas or other conservation outcomes would be established with new fit-for-purpose tenures on Unallocated Crown Land (UCL), for instance on conditional leases and reserves.[15] The potential for state–private–First Nations partnerships with conservation organisations already working with First Nations holding native title over vast areas of UCL in WA's desert and Kimberley region is considerable.

[12] In addition, as with most new tenure in WA, mining interests would also need to be considered in each case.

[13] https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/indigenous-protected-areas

[14] https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-04/AAPA%20Act%20fact%20sheet%201.pdf

[14] For example, the Wiliggin Aboriginal Corporation's recent ILUA for the former El Questro Pastoral Lease (ABC News El Questro). CALM act section 8a agreements, which should preferably have an underlying tenure that provides strong rights-based protection from land uses that are incompatible with protection of Indigenous and conservation values are another example.

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Protecting First Nations' Rights and Supporting Knowledge and Leadership

Nyangumarta Rangers — Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation and Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation.

Conservation projects established under Conservation Co-investment framework would prioritise First Nations partnerships and leadership to ensure conservation efforts respect native title rights and contribute to equitable benefit sharing. This aligns with the WA Government's Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy and with Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework in *"recognising and respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories"* along with the vital role of First Nations in sustainable biodiversity management. Such an approach is key to ensuring any new public of private protected areas are created and managed in a culturally appropriate and respectful way, while strongly supporting Indigenous-led conservation.

Plan for Our Parks has significantly enhanced the Western Australian Government's approach to the planning and implementation of joint management. WA's agreements with First Nations for new national parks now set a national standard for long-term joint management of the conservation estate with First Nations, and it is notable that new parks in WA have been created only with the Free Prior and Informed Consent of native title holders.[16] A Conservation Co-investment framework provides the platform to build on WA's leadership in this area, further expand co-benefit opportunities from conservation, and extend its success through new partnerships with private and public funding.

[16] With the exception of new conservation estate in the Badimia determination area where native title was found not to exist.

"Land, waters, cultural heritage, and negotiated agreements have an important place in this Strategy. Aboriginal people have consistently emphasised the crucial connection between land and wellbeing. The rich and interconnected relationship between Aboriginal people and Country was directly confronted by colonisation through dispossession, displacement and conflict."

- Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy – Western Australia 2021-2029

There is immense potential for land and agreement-making to contribute to WA's *Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy* – right across Government, not just for those agencies with direct portfolio responsibility. Land tenure, native title, cultural heritage, land management, natural resources, and the regulation of land uses such as pastoral or mining, all have important implications for social policy and economic development. Rather than treating land-related activities in isolation or as a purely technical or legal matter, Government agencies are encouraged to see the connections between their land-related activities and the broader goal and elements of the Strategy.[17]

Bluff Knoll, Stirling Range National Park, WA

[17] Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy - Western Australia 2021-2029

The benefit of partnerships: enhanced capacity and co-benefits

Expanding public and private protected areas in WA and improving their management requires collaboration and collective effort to meet the urgency required – across government, with First Nations, with landholders, the conservation sector and industry. Globally most new largescale conservation projects, including protected area creation, involve partnerships.[18] The scale of the task to protect our biodiversity, halt climate change, and to meet the 30 by 30 goal of the Global Biodiversity Framework means collaboration is essential. Western Australia's small population and modest labour market set against the challenge of managing and protecting its vast landscapes and ecological diversity only further underscores the need for partnerships.

Partnerships with non-government organisations, the private sector and First Nations are not new business for the WA government, particularly for on-ground agencies such as the Department of Conservation Land Management, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

A Conservation Co-investment framework will support growth of new partnerships, enhance capacity, reduce land management costs to scale up conservation and protected areas across WA, and deliver co-benefits to partners.

Depending on the project and the partner organisations, enhanced capacity and co-benefits may include:

- **Monitoring and evaluation and project delivery:** for example, industry or conservation sector participation in management activities and/or in project design. Indigenous rangers undertaking monitoring and/or project design. The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's partnership with the Pilbara Cultural Land Management Project[19] to deliver biodiversity offsets in the Pilbara is a standout recent example.[20] Effective partnerships also contribute to risk reduction overtime.
- **Governance:** for example, NGO and industry partners supporting management boards with expertise and/or funding. Stronger networks through partnerships make management boards more stable and sustainable.
- **Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing:** dissemination of best practices and innovative solutions across sectors.
- **Increased community and stakeholder engagement.**

[18] https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/partnerships, https://iucn.org/about-iucn/partners-and-donors; https://www.unep.org/topics/sustainable-development-goals/monitoring-progress/partners

[19] Now known as the Pilbara Ranger Network.

[20] https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-08/Pilbara%20Environmental%20Offsets%20Fund%20PEOF%20engagement%20plan.pdf

Next steps for the WA Government

To unlock the full potential of public-private partnerships and position Western Australia as a national and global leader in conservation partnerships, the WA Government can:

- **Establish a Conservation Co-investment framework**
  Develop a policy that enables co-investment in protected areas from government, philanthropic, industry, First Nations and conservation partners. The framework should support a range of tenure options, co-benefits, and ensure alignment with the Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy.
- **Seed the initiative with dedicated funding**
  Allocate an initial multi-year funding commitment to catalyse partnerships and signal long-term government support. This would serve as a foundation to attract matching contributions from non-government and Commonwealth Government sources.
- **Create a dedicated delivery unit**
  Set up a specialised unit—within the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) or the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage—to coordinate partnerships, coordinate across agencies with interests in land, assess proposals, and manage implementation. This unit would act as the central hub for driving conservation co-investment across the state.

Ex Waldburg, part of the proposed additions to Mount Augustus National Park. Photo: Samille Mitchell (DEC)

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Case Studies

This section illustrates the application of some public-private partnership funding models in Australia and internationally. The examples demonstrate the flexibility and potential of co-investment models to address diverse conservation challenges, from large-scale land acquisitions to community-based habitat restoration. They also showcase the successful collaboration between governments, non-profits, communities, and the private sector, highlighting the global commitment to preserving natural habitats and biodiversity through co-investment.

The success of the initiatives discussed below underscores the importance of strategic partnerships, stacked funding mechanisms, and collaborative governance. They illustrate the potential financial and ecological benefits that Western Australia could realise.

Australia

- **Land Restoration Fund (Queensland Government):** The Queensland Government Land Restoration Fund is a $500 million investment, and the largest sub-national investment program aimed at Australia's carbon market. It focuses on projects that combine carbon farming with land restoration, funded through government grants as well as private investment.[21]
- **Bramwell and Richardson Stations (Queensland):** Bramwell and Richardson Stations located on Cape York cover 131,900 hectares and were acquired by the Queensland Government with contributions from philanthropic and conservation partners such as The Nature Conservancy, and the Wyss Campaign for Nature as well as the Commonwealth Government. The properties are now a jointly managed national park.[22]
- **Vergemont Station (Queensland)** is a recent and significant example of a successful Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model supporting the establishment of a protected area. Vergemont Station, a 352,589-hectare pastoral lease in Western Queensland, was purchased by the Queensland Government in 2024, utilising $21 million in philanthropic funds brokered by the Nature Conservancy – likely the largest philanthropic donation for conservation in Australian history. Most of the property will transition to a national park with some areas remaining utilised for opal mining.[23]
- **Biodiversity Conservation Trust (New South Wales Government):** The New South Wales Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT) is a statutory trust established under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation act and has close to $280 million held in trust to achieve its goals. It enters statutory arrangements with private landholders (i.e. covenants) as well as running a conservation partners and landholders support program. The BCT also seeks philanthropic partners, land holders and other co-investors to identify high priority conservation properties and compile a mutually beneficial "capital stack" to achieve permanent private land conservation at scale. The BCT has also started to support land holders to establish carbon projects.[24]
- **Trust for Nature (Victoria):** Trust for Nature is an independent statutory authority that utilises an endowment model where funds are invested, and the returns are used exclusively to support conservation efforts across Victoria including covenants and reserve creation. Funds are received from State and Commonwealth grants as well as donations and bequests. Through its Revolving Fund program, Trust for Nature also purchases, protects and resells unique and important conservation properties in Victoria and then sells the property to an owner willing to protect those conservation values with a conservation covenant. Sale proceeds are then recycled back into the Revolving Fund to acquire and protect more properties, creating a continuous conservation investment cycle.[25]
- **Nature Fund (Victoria State Government):** The purpose of the Nature Fund is to drive non-government investment into projects that benefit biodiversity by improving habitat (preferred), or benefiting threatened and/or culturally significant species. In 2023, the program design and selection criteria changed to emphasise collaboration and co-investment to protect and restore biodiversity.[26]
- **Bush Bank (Victoria State Government):** The Victoria State Government recently invested $30.9 million to revegetate and restore around 20,000 hectares of native habitat across private land. A private organisation, Cassinia Environmental, is a key delivery partner working with government and Trust for Nature along with around 20 other private partners co-investing to support the hectare goal and help private landowners tap into financial incentives via land restoration and carbon markets.

21 https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change/land-restoration-fund
22 https://statements.qld.gov.au/statements/94555 and https://www.natureaustralia.org.au/what-we-do/our-priorities/land-and-freshwater/land-freshwater-stories/bramwell-richardson/
23 https://statements.qld.gov.au/statements/100131, https://www.natureaustralia.org.au/newsroom/vergemont-station/
24 https://www.bct.nsw.gov.au/
25 https://trustfornature.org.au/what-we-do
26 https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/nature-fund

International

- **Yosemite National Park Expansion (USA):** In 2016 Yosemite National Park was expanded by 161 hectares (400 acres) through the purchase of Ackerson Meadow which was funded via public-private contributions through The Trust for Public Land, Yosemite Conservancy, and the United States National Park Service.[27]
- **Conservation Trust of Puerto Rico:** Established in 1968 via a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States Department of Interior and the Government of Puerto Rico, the Conservation Trust of Puerto Rico was created to serve as a private non-profit organisation dedicated to the protection of Puerto Rico's ecological wealth by purchasing and managing land or ecological, historical and/or cultural value. It manages several endowment funds aimed at preserving the island's unique ecosystems. The trust fund model has enabled long-term planning and implementation of conservation projects, including protected areas. [28]
- **Great Bear Rainforest PFP (Canada):** The Great Bear Rainforest is a temperate rain forest on the Pacific coast of British Columbia, Canada that covers roughly 6.4 million hectares. It is one of the largest remaining expanses of intact temperate rainforest in the world and is of global significance being known to many as "the Amazon of the north". It is home to many First Nations who hold rights under Canadian law and by agreement. The area has had various land uses since colonisation, including commercial logging, and has been the subject of targeted conservation campaigns since the early 1990s. The Great Bear Rainforest Agreement between the Coastal First Nations, Nanwakolas Council and the Government of British Columbia is a landmark Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) agreement involving multi-stakeholder collaboration where 85% of the rainforest is protected from logging, supported by both government funding and private donations. It is an example of how landscape-scale protected areas can be achieved through public–private–First Nations partnerships with conservation co-investment, and the support of leading conservation organisations.[29]

Image: The Nature Conservancy

- **Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (Brazil):** The Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) is one of the most significant and complex Project Finance for Permanence agreements in existence. Some key outcomes bundled under ARPA include:
  - Creating new protected areas totalling 154 million acres (62,321,588 ha), nearly 1.5 times the size of California.
  - The protected areas supported by ARPA reduced deforestation by approximately 650,000 acres (263,045 ha). This corresponds to an estimated 104 million tons of avoided CO2 emissions equivalent to about 17% of emissions by the global domestic aviation sector.
  - To meet the needs of people and forests, half of the areas ARPA supports are "integral protection areas," which strictly limit resource use. The other half are "sustainable use areas," which seek to balance conservation with the sustainable use of natural resources by local populations.
  - By obtaining the input and support of multiple stakeholders, including local communities, state and federal governments, civil society, and donors, ARPA has made it more difficult for political or economic changes in Brazil to affect the program's success
- **Foundacion Rewilding Argentina:** An Argentine non-profit conservation organisation, Foundacion Rewilding Argentina (FRA) founded in 2010, purchases private land, restores ecosystem and develops wildlife corridors, and then donates the land for national parks. Foundacion Rewilding Argentina has donated land for the creation or expansion of nine protected areas in Argentina including, Monte León National Park, El Impenetrable National Park, Perito Moreno National Park, Patagonia National Park, Aconquija National Park, Iberá National Park, Cueva de las Manos Provincial Park, and the Iberá Provincial Reserve. Once the state of Argentina officially creates the park and adopts a public-private co-management strategy that assures a "regenerative economy in the long term", FRA donate the land to the National Park Administration or to the directorate of Provincial protected areas. FRA's strategic partners include the Argentinian Government.[30]
- **African Wildlife Foundation:** Operating since 1961 across Africa, the African Wildlife Foundation AWF was formed in the complex space of post-World War Two de-colonisation in Africa. Across its more than 60-year history it has evolved to deliver a range of highly significant conservation outcomes in collaboration with African governments and private organisations, including supporting the management of vast tracts of land across Africa, and supporting key research programs. The AWF Utilises a range of funding mechanisms, including public-private partnerships, to assist governments and private organisations. These initiatives are crucial for protecting endangered species and promoting biodiversity.

[27] https://www.nps.gov/yose/learn/news/ackersonaddition.htm
[28] http://www.fideicomiso.org/fcpr/about-the-trust-ctpr/index.html
[29] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/great-bear-rainforest, https://www.nature.org/en-us/get-involved/how-to-help/places-we-protect/great-bear-rainforest/, https://greatbearrainforesttrust.org/first-nations/
[30] https://www.rewildingargentina.org/our-model/