

## GLOBAL FORUM REPORT

(WILD10 CONCURRENT SESSIONS, 8-10 OCTOBER, 2013)

*Compiled & Edited by Julie Anton Randall, The WILD Foundation, Global Forum Manager*

*6 December 2013*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Forum at WILD10 offered a menu of about 125 different technical sessions, workshops, trainings and roundtables organized under 17 program areas across three tightly scheduled days (8-10 October 2013). In keeping with the World Wilderness Congress history and The WILD Foundation's operating philosophy of encouraging collaboration to increase synergy and produce positive outcomes, the Global Forum program was the result of 24 months of consultations to identify objectives, create working coalitions or collaboratives, and design strategies to achieve the objectives.

As a result, The Global Forum program was rich in content, and designed to deepen the knowledge and grow the practical skills of WILD10 delegates to *Make the World a Wilder Place*.

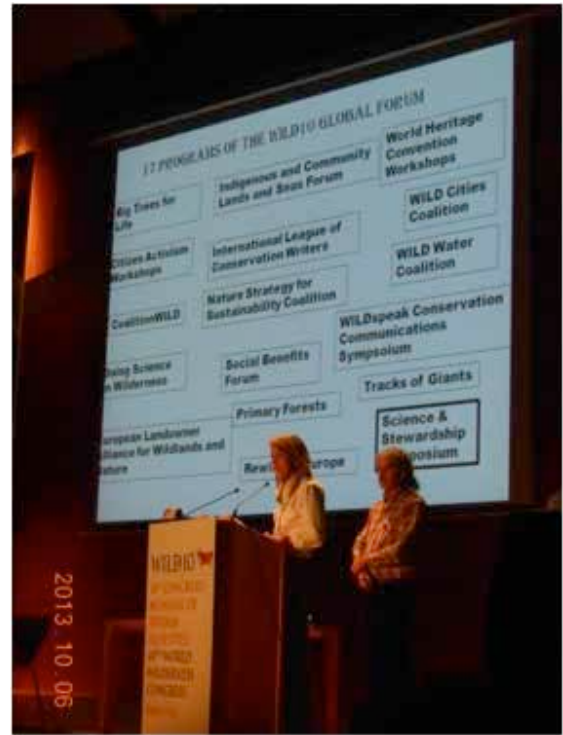
Outcomes achieved by the programs include tools for scientific discovery and advancement; new policy recommendations; adoption of customizable models to address conservation threats all over the world; and newly established and functioning long-term networks focused on achieving practical results through collaborative work.

In alignment with WILD10 organizational pillars – Planet, People, and Prosperity – delegates learned “what nature needs” while taking into account the realities of human development and the importance of advancement. Delegates departed with an increased efficacy – able to understand and help a lasting social movement for a society that respects and integrates meeting the needs of wild nature and meeting the needs of people.

Innovations implemented in WILD10's Global Forum program include:

- Greater number (500+) and diversity of presenter, and exceptional gender and cultural diversity.
- Increased involvement of government agencies, and generally a broader array of partners in planning program and project content.
- European leadership and focus for at least a third of WILD10 program content.
- Connecting conservation photographers and filmmakers with scientists and practitioners to develop “front-line” strategies.
- Integrating Indigenous Peoples' perspectives with those of the broader international conservation community to forge new cross-cultural understanding, particularly with regard to valuing traditional ecological knowledge and the role of Indigenous communities in nature stewardship.

- A focus on making urban areas “wilder places.”
- A special opportunity for youth and young professionals to present and lead dialogue.
- Drawing direct connections between nature conservation and social benefits to people.
- Practical steps for the application of a consensus marine wilderness definition and management objectives.
- Elevating the importance of primary forests in wilderness conservation.
- An emphasis on practical skills for activating citizens and diversifying the constituency for wild nature conservation.



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## A. BIG TREES FOR LIFE – RESULTS FROM WILD10

**BIG TREES FOR LIFE PROGRAM COORDINATORS** –César-Javier Palacios, Fundación Félix Rodríguez de la Fuente (Spain) (arboles@felixrodriguezdelafuente.com)

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – Two Big Trees for Life (coded “Wild Trees” in the program or “WT”) sessions were held in the Hotel Abba Fonseca, organized by Enarbolar with support from the Fundación Félix Rodríguez de la Fuente. They covered the key ecological role of big trees and mature forests in Spain, with an emphasis on international biodiversity conservation.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – The WT presenters were primarily Spanish and included a staff officer of the Valencia Provincial Council, environmental managers, botanists and biologists, as well as gardeners, journalists, writers, artists. Each workshop involved around 40-45 participants.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** –To engage local people in, and inform the the global community about, sustainable strategies centered on old trees and mature forests in municipalities of the Spanish Natura 2000 Network and other Natural Protected Areas, through actions that encourage sustainable tourism practices, co-responsibility and governance.

**ACTIVITIES** – Big Trees for Life was introduced during the Global Gathering through a plenary presentation by Odile Rodríguez de la Fuente (Founder, CEO, Fundación Félix Rodríguez de la Fuente, Spain) and a representative of Diputación de Valencia. They also officially opened the EnArbolar exhibit on “large trees for life” combining science, culture, environment and art to convey to visitors the unique heritage and ecological value of mature trees. Part of the WILD10 Expo, this exhibition was in the Exhibition Hall of the Palacio de Congresos and Exhibitions, and open to both WILD10 delegates and the public. The Global Forum workshops provided an opportunity for debate among leading experts to discuss the importance for biodiversity of big trees and mature forests in both Spanish and international contexts.

### OUTCOMES FROM THE WILD10 PROCESS

1. Increased awareness among the Spanish population, as well as international visitors, of the importance of mature trees as havens of biodiversity, witnesses of climate change, creators of landscape, motors for sustainable development of rural economies, and symbols of environmental conservation.
2. An interdisciplinary and well-structured dialogue among scientists and artists about methods to improve the knowledge and recognition of mature trees and forests as important wild heritage.

**NEXT STEPS** – Please visit the following URLs to learn more about sustained contacts and social networks:

<http://www.felixrodriguezdelafuente.com>

<https://www.facebook.com/felixrodriguezdelafuente>

<https://twitter.com/FundacionFRF>

<https://www.youtube.com/profile?gl=ES&user=FundacionFRF>

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/fundacionfrf>

<http://www.linkedin.com/company/fundacion-felix-rodriguez-de-la-fuente>



## **B. CITIZEN ACTIVISM WORKSHOPS (CAW) – RESULTS FROM WILD10**

**CAW PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Julie Anton Randall (Julie@wild.org); John Francis (National Geographic); Jaime Rojo (Jaime@wild.org); and Crista Valentino (getinvolved@coalitionwild.org)

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – Four workshops focused on how to inspire and engage people in a social movement for wild nature by using images to activate citizens, connecting urban people to wild nature, and involving all ages in citizen science. Two were crossover sessions (co-organized) with WiLDspeak (Conservation Communications Symposium) and WILD Cities, and with CoalitionWILD (Rising Leaders for a Wilder World). Please see Appendix I for a listing by title.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – 15 presenters and moderators from four countries, with half of the workshops moderated by women.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – To share innovations and teach delegates about constituency-building and communication tools toward a stronger and more diverse social movement for the protection of wild nature.

**ACTIVITIES** – Presenters shared strategies and tools (including photography, film and journalism) used by partners to communicate the severity of nature degradation and what needs to be done, that can form an adaptable “toolkit” for reaching primary stakeholders: local communities; policy-makers/opinion leaders; educators; extractive industries; tourism sector; and recreationists, including sportfishermen. Citizen Science was also covered in the Global Gathering, with John Francis (Vice President for Research, Conservation and Exploration at the National Geographic Society) presenting the Great Nature Project, and Yasser Ansari presenting Project Noah, which he co-founded and directs.

### **OUTCOMES**

- 1. Strategies for expanding and diversifying the global social movement for wild nature, with a particular emphasis on engaging urban populations.** Methodologies included: “Connecting Cultures” model from Oman, using wilderness to forge cultural understanding and peace between Western and Middle Eastern people; using online communications to stimulate big mammal ecotourism in the Iberian Peninsula; “America’s Great Outdoors” model, using job corps and civilian volunteers as “practical ambassadors” for nature through conducting restoration and other conservation projects in public protected areas; and the “Water, Rivers, & People” method of generating a new culture of freshwater conservation, featuring photographs by Pedro Arrojo.
- 2. Strategies for engaging new citizen scientists as taxonomists, biologists and ecologists on a global scale to broaden the constituency for wild nature and deepen citizen commitment to nature.** Using citizen science to increase the amount of time people are outdoors, involving them in identifying more species across a larger geographic scale. Developed a working group that can provide overarching questions to mobilize attention to and increase the health of natural systems. Methodologies included: National Geographic’s Great Nature Project; iNaturalist; Project Noah; and Citizen Sort.
- 3. Strategies for using photographic and film images to inspire and engage various stakeholders in wild nature conservation.** Methodologies included: “The Value of the Planet in Minutes – Natural Numbers”; portable devices (tablet computers) for indigenous community awareness and advocacy by The Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation; Visual

Assessment Tools of S.O.S. Spanish Coastline. Photographers and filmmakers featured: Octavio Aburto, Alison Barrat, Jaime Rojo, and Jose Benito Ruiz.

4. **Strategies for creating a 21st century movement of rising leaders to create a wilder world using optimistic messaging, innovative and practical solutions, passionate voices, and worldwide connections.** Methodology: CoalitionWILD (see section C).



### C. COALITIONWILD (CW) – RESULTS FROM WILD10

**CW PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Crista Valentino, [crista@muriecenter.org](mailto:crista@muriecenter.org)

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – CoalitionWILD coordinated three sessions held in the Global Forum, with one co-organized with the Science & Stewardship Symposium and one featured as part of the Citizen Activism Workshop series. Please see Appendix I for a listing by title.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – Presenters from six countries shared methodologies; all sessions were moderated by a woman.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – CW is a new movement for “rising leaders” launched at WILD10 as a result of a collaborative initiative of The Murie Center ([www.muriecenter.org](http://www.muriecenter.org)) and The WILD Foundation ([www.wild.org](http://www.wild.org)), and growing out of the Spirit Bear Youth Coalition, a network of six million youth and young professionals worldwide. The goal of CoalitionWILD at WILD10 was to inspire and empower young people by providing a platform for innovative ideas, on-the-ground projects, activities and events, focusing attention on the power of younger generations to initiate change.

**ACTIVITIES** – CW delegates met intensively with other change-making peers from around the world to learn from each other and from mentors, and to develop professional and personal leadership skills. CW delegates substantively participated on-site in all aspects of WILD10. Older delegates had a chance to meet these rising leaders and learn about their work during CW sessions.

CoalitionWILD was launched at WILD10 by Crista Valentino, through a plenary presentation in the Global Gathering, complemented by short speeches by young CW leaders Lincoln Meyer, an Umzi

Wethu Academy ([www.umziwethu.org](http://www.umziwethu.org)) graduate from South Africa, and Jordi Van Ort from the Netherlands. Michael Grover, winner of CoalitionWILD's Wilder World Challenge, announced his work on rhino anti-poaching at the Sabi Sand Game Reserve in South Africa.

In the GF cross-over session with the S&SS, three real-life case studies were used to engage participants in role plays and group discussions to think critically about how technology and the values of young people from different cultures will influence the sustainability of wilderness. In the Wilder World Challenge session, CW award-winner Michael Grover described his innovative technological methods for stopping rhino poaching, and CW award-winner Rahul Kumar (student at Bhavan's College in Mumbai, India) described his work since age 16 to protect and preserve India's wildlife.

## OUTCOMES

1. Generated a cross-generational dialogue among senior scientists and young professionals about technology's role in wilderness and wildlife protection, the management of wild spaces, and engaging the public and visitors in the protection of landscapes.
2. Forged a positive relationship between younger (Michael Grover, Sabi Sand Game Reserve) and older (Sven Kreher, Bateleurs) conservationists to organize anti-poaching overflights to protect the rhino in South Africa. Methodologies included: Michael's Smart phone app that allows field rangers and managers to record and share information quickly and efficiently through generating PDF reports and storing the data in a secure database for spatial analysis to analyze trends; Bateleurs surveillance by small plane for wildlife anti-poaching.
3. Launched toolkit designed by D. Simon Jackson (founder of the Spirit Bear Youth Coalition) that provides the public with guidelines and ideas on how to create, manage and be successful with a vision to create a wilder world at the community, national or global level.
4. Proposed development of a website (designed/operated by CW award winner Rahul Kumar) to document local wildlife threats and issues, create awareness about local campaigns, and serve as a central hub for reporting on illegal wildlife activities in India, as well as to allow Indians to seek assistance in case of emergency (rescue or treatment of wildlife).

## NEXT STEPS FOR COALITIONWILD

A volunteer governing group is forming to guide the roll-out of CoalitionWILD. Please visit [www.coalitionwild.org](http://www.coalitionwild.org) to learn more.



## **D. DOING SCIENCE IN WILDERNESS (DSW) – RESULTS FROM WILD10**

**DSW PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Gary Machlis, US National Park Service (gmachlis@uidaho.edu)

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – One workshop conducted on the first day of the Global Forum.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – Due to the absence of Dr. Gary Machlis (because of U.S. government travel restrictions at that time), Dr. Stephen Carver of the University of Leeds and John Francis of National Geographic presented the key objectives and moderated this interactive workshop designed by Dr. Machlis. About 20 delegates participated, representing various numerous non-governmental and academic organizations, with a roughly equal gender split and a diverse representation from North America, Europe, Oceania, and Africa.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – To advance field science conducted in wilderness as sustainable, low-impact, and consistent with wilderness values.

**ACTIVITIES** – Dr. Machlis provided a comprehensive set of notes and ideas ahead of the workshop. Working from these and their own experience, the moderators advanced the objectives in a single workshop by establishing the foundation for a set of best practice guidelines for conducting scientific research and exploration in wilderness, based on need, methods, leave-no-trace principles, cost-benefit analyses, and other principles.

### **OUTCOMES**

Possible formation of working groups to develop:

1. A “best practices guide” for science in wilderness.
2. An international, voluntary code of conduct for the practice of science in wilderness.

## **E. EUROPEAN LANDOWNER ALLIANCE FOR WILDLANDS & NATURE (ELAWN) – Results from WILD10**

**ELAWN PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Magnus Sylven (magnus@wild10.org)

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – The concept of an ELAWN was introduced in the Global Gathering, followed by a workshop convened the last day of the Global Forum (October 10).

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – Tilmann Disselhoff of the Federal German Environmental Foundation/ Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (DBU) and Miquel Rafa of the Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera in Spain moderated the discussion, which involved only European delegates.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – To use the WILD10 process to stimulate the development of a “European Landowner Alliance for Wildlands & Nature” (ELAWN), building upon experiences from Europe with input from the United States, South Africa, and Australia.

**OUTCOMES** – As a result of WILD10, ELAWN was formed and achieved the following:

1. Created a platform of eleven organizations from four countries (France, Germany, Portugal and Spain) committed to establishing ELAWN.



2. Agreed to develop:
  - a. A Vision statement;
  - b. A statement on Mission/Purpose;
  - c. A set of Principles for the land stewardship covering biological/ecological as well as economic/social aspects;
  - d. An outreach strategy; and
  - e. A set of identified Common Working Areas.
3. Developed and adopted a WILD10 resolution.

## **F. INDIGENOUS & COMMUNITY LANDS & SEAS (ICLS) FORUM – Results from WILD10**

**PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Sharon Shay Sloan ([shay@wild.org](mailto:shay@wild.org))

**ICLS PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – The ICLS Forum hosted 23 sessions during the Global Forum, including 15 crossovers with the WILD Water, Nature Strategy for Sustainability, and World Heritage programs. Additionally, 13 ICLS delegates participated in the Global Intergovernmental Forum on Wilderness (some as presenters and moderators). The ICLS provided diverse venues (including plenary, workshops, and roundtable presentations and discussions) and opportunities for constructive dialogue, networking, formal and informal meetings, film screenings, and cultural processes such as traditional blessings, prayer, song, and artistic expression (including theater). An estimated 350 people participated in and were trained in the ICLS Forum. (See the full report, attached.)

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – In total, 80 ICLS delegates were presenters in the Forum. Of these, 50 were Indigenous People and local community leaders representing 40 distinct nations and communities from 34 countries. Participating in its third World Wilderness Congress, the Native Lands and Wilderness Council was involved both in planning and presentations. The Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas Consortium (ICCA) and The Gaia Foundation were also active partners in creating the program. Twenty-eight women played a prominent role in the Forum, demonstrating women's leadership in conservation. Additionally, the Forum was honored by the leadership and participation of several elders. Julie Cajune, a Salish leader and educator, helped open the plenary proceedings plus presented *Belief*, a dynamic one-woman play as part of the WILD10 cultural program.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** - To inspire and advance a vision for the future of conservation—for the protection of all life—inclusive of and rooted in the best practices of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and contemporary and “institutional” conservation. All activities were geared toward this end, and specific, related objectives were identified and accomplished.

### **ACTIVITIES**

The ICLS Forum affirmed the idea that 21st century wilderness conservation needs to be founded in the relationship between human communities, places and the life therein, and integrate the needs, rights, life-ways and worldviews of diverse communities, cultures, peoples, economies, livelihoods,

wildlife, spiritual relationships to place, and the overall life-giving aspects of nature and culture. Achieving this in practice requires a reconciliation of worldviews, an understanding of the human-nature relationship, and a sense of caring for culture and nature. The ICLS process presented and affirmed that wilderness – often characterized as “pristine,” “uninhabited,” “untrammeled by man -- ” is also ancestral domain, homeland, and the birthplace of culture and humanity.

The ICLS Forum highlighted the unique and important historical and contemporary role of Indigenous Peoples (IP) and local communities (LC) in protecting nature and human communities. It provided an opportunity to affirm that, throughout human history, traditional knowledge systems, customary rights, governance, and cultural practices have, in many cases, sustained wilderness.

The ICLS educated the wider group of WILD10 delegates about IP and their role in and responsibility for nature conservation. Currently, 5% of the world population is Indigenous; IP have traditional land claims for 24% of the Earth's lands and seascapes; and the communities that IP live in are within or border 80% of the world's protected areas. The majority of IP currently living within and around these protected areas (PA) were generally not included in the decisions to create them, and many have suffered violations of their rights, cultures and ancestral domains. These territories are often the front lines of conflict between conservation and extractive/industrial activities and other threats.

These natural areas and ancestral homelands are increasingly the location of multi-stakeholder conservation accomplishments, integrating the management and governance approaches of IP, LC and institutional conservation, yet also sometimes the sites of continued violations of human rights, treaties, and cultural values. Ongoing, these abuses undermine IP well-being, life-ways, cultural practices, and economic stability, and result in, inter alia, the inability to continue the culturally and spiritually mandated duties of many IP to steward and protect the Earth. The ICLS explored how this is a detriment to both IP and their territories, and is counterproductive to global conservation goals to protect and sustain wild nature.

The ICLS Forum presented important advances for IP/LC from the last decade including: (1) the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which asserts IP human and territorial rights; (2) the establishment of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) as a distinct protected area category; (3) a broadened understanding of governance of protected areas, including IP governance practices; and (4) the Convention on Biodiversity Article 10(c) Sustainable use and Article 8(j) Protection and Recognition of Traditional Knowledge.

The ICLS Forum celebrated these advances and the resulting benefits to IP, LC and wilderness conservation, and showcased 21st century conservation best practices that incorporate elements of these international provisions. ICLS presentations clarified the importance of asserting and adopting international instruments that protect and recognize IP and LC rights as essential for IP and LC *and* conservation goals to protect wild nature

The ICLS Forum gave IP and LC a central place in WILD10 presentations and dialogue, highlighting the threats IP/LC face and the role and responsibilities of IP and LC in protecting wilderness,. Examples featured the challenges overcome and accomplishments made by local peoples in establishing nationally recognized legal protection for their lands, such as the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes' Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness (USA, 1982) and Tla-o-qui-aht Tribal Parks (Canada, 1984, which integrates both sea and land). More common were examples of territories

under local, non-legally recognized forms of protection, which accomplish nature conservation goals as a result of IP life-ways and cultural values (e.g., the Maya K'iche communal forests in Guatemala). Certain of these culturally founded and time-tested systems of protection are acknowledged by IPs worldwide as the first acts of conservation, and were affirmed by the ICLS Forum as best practices.

Through plenary presentations, workshops and roundtables, delegates assessed the changing scale and scope of mining and industrial threats and activities. Within the last 10 years, there has been a dramatic increase of extractive industries operating in designated protected areas and other specially recognized areas such as World Heritage Sites, Sacred Natural Sites, and IP and LC territories (many of which are officially protected by multilateral designation), posing serious and irreversible threats to human communities and ecological systems alike. Many types of rights—human, environmental, territorial and more—are being violated in the process. To access the natural resources, extractive industries are destroying biological and cultural diversity (often irreversibly), and local people who attempt to stand in the way are often harmed. In the Philippines, for example, in the last two years, 34 Indigenous People were murdered for publicly exposing mining violations. All PA, IP territories and resource-rich areas are under threat, and the threats are escalating, posing serious and irreversible threats to human communities and ecological systems at an unprecedented scale.. WILD10 program planners recognized the seriousness of this issue by including this topic in the Global Gathering (plenary sessions), and a related resolution was ultimately adopted, drafted through specific sessions of the ICLS Forum, and affirmed through the WILD10 process.

The challenge of working toward a common vision between Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the contemporary conservation community and institutional conservation sector is not to be underestimated, particularly in the context of wilderness conservation. Conflict and challenges surfaced through the ICLS process, as representatives of all sectors worked toward a common vision. Reconciliation and building mutual trust continue to be core elements of this process. The ICLS Forum recognized the need for more explicit dialogue on this both within WILD10 and in other conservation forums. This gave way to a concept for a future conversation forum, provisionally named Conservation Dialogues.

While the process was not always easy, the necessity of moving forward was acknowledged and honored. The ICLS Forum provided an opportunity for delegates to affirm that many IP and LC are global leaders in conservation with time-tested, successful conservation practices rooted in their life-ways, cultural norms and practices, and traditional ecological knowledge. IP and LC leaders affirmed the potential role of many IP/LC living in and around protected areas, asserted that spiritual values and the human dimension need to be integrated more successfully into and guide the future of wilderness conservation, and that principles and practices of a future economy consistent with the protection of wilderness need to be grounded in life-supporting, spiritual, cultural and ecological principles.

## **OUTCOMES FROM THE WILD10 PROCESS**

1. **The ICLS Statement.** Produced during the ICLS Forum, presented in the closing plenary. This ICLS Statement was presented in the Closing Plenary Session of WILD10; the video recording can be viewed at <http://wild10.org/en/en-vivo>.
2. **21<sup>st</sup> Century Conservation.** A conceptual framework for the future of conservation—for the protection of all life—founded on contemporary IP, LC and “institutional/contemporary”

conservation best practices.

3. **Conservation Dialogues.** A working concept of constructive dialogue among IP, LC, and other conservation stakeholders to build alliance, trust, mutual understanding and support the ability to work toward and establish common goals.
4. **Further establish an Indigenous Peoples Caucus at future World Wilderness Congresses.** Building off of the achievements of the Native Lands & Wilderness Council and the ICLS Forum, support the establishment of a Caucus led by IP, focused on an IP conservation agenda.
5. **Initial input provided to organizers of the 6<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress (WPC), Sydney, November 2014.**
6. **“21<sup>st</sup> Century Conservation” Recommendations to the Marine Wilderness Collaborative.** A crossover roundtable with the WILD Water program resulted in recommendations for enhancing an international definition and management objectives for marine wilderness with regard to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
7. **Resolution adopted by WILD10 plenary: “Recognising Networks of Sacred Natural Sites and Territories and the Customary Governance Systems of their Custodian Communities as a Distinct Category of Protected Area.”**
8. **Resolution adopted by WILD10 plenary: “Support the initiative for an Alliance between the Sami Community, Ecotourism and Rewilding Europe as an Economic Alternative to Extractive Industry and Industry Development Threats in Greater Lapland, Sweden.”**
9. **Resolution adopted by WILD10 plenary: “Building a Global Alliance to assert ‘No-Go Areas’ for Mining and other Extractive Industries and Destructive Activities Threatening World Heritage Sites, and Protected Areas, including Indigenous Peoples’ and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) and Sacred Natural Sites and Territories.”**
10. **Human Duty to the Earth: Establishing a Social Compact to Protect our Common Heritage** Human duty to the Earth and the Social Compact emerged as important practical and conceptual guides for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conservation. ICLS delegates ask the wider conservation community to elicit stronger, active commitments from governments and the mining and extractives industries, *and* to consider it a human duty to respect and protect the Earth and human communities.



#### **NEXT STEPS FOR THE ICLS COLLABORATIVE**

Many of the ICLS partners will implement the outcomes above. Please visit [www.wild.org](http://www.wild.org) to learn more.



## G. International League of Conservation Writers (ILCW) – Results from WILD10

**ILCW PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Bob Baron ([bob@fulcrumpublishing.com](mailto:bob@fulcrumpublishing.com))

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – The ILCW program consisted of three seminars. Please see Appendix I for a listing by title.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – The ILCW Writer’s Seminars included 11 presenters (18% female) and moderators from 6 different countries, representing an international cross-section of writers concerned with conservation and protection of natural areas. The presenters and moderators were from the United States, South Africa, Mexico, India, Russia, and Hungary. Over three days they shared their experience and knowledge in: (1) writing effectively to communicate the intent of a creative piece (photography, film, artwork) for the purpose of captions, grant writing, and publicity; (2) what an editor looks for when publishing a journal/magazine, blog, or book; and (3) addressing challenges some of the presenters faced in writing throughout the world, be it censorship, cultural differences, and even safety.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – The panel sessions were designed to enable writers, photographers, film makers, scientists and others to learn how to communicate more effectively using the written word. With a secondary goal of bringing like-minded writers and creative individuals together to form

alliances through membership in the International League of Conservation Writers and through personal contacts at WILD10.

**ACTIVITIES** – The well-attended ILCW Writer’s Seminars over three consecutive mornings during the Global Forum were:

**1. Using Writing to Complement your Creations: Photography, Poetry, Painting, Filmmaking**

Objective — Emphasize the importance of writing, (even for non-writers, i.e. artists, filmmakers, photographers, and others) that words are still important in explaining your creative endeavors for publicity, in writing grant proposals, captions to accompany your images in a magazine, writing scripts for films, and other situations.

Moderator: Boyd Norton, Serengeti Watch, United States. Panelists: Ian McCallum, poet, South Africa; Ian Michler, writer/photographer, South Africa; Beatriz Padilla, painter, Mexico.

**2. The Art of Writing: Through the Eyes of an Editor**

Objective — Present the elements that make a written article appeal to a broad audience. Address - what does an editor look for?

Moderator: Bob Baron, Fulcrum Publishing, United States. Panelists: Chad Dawson, editor-in-chief of the *International Journal of Wilderness*, United States; Zoltan Kun, executive director PanParks Foundation, Hungary; and Bittu Sahgal, editor of *Sanctuary Asia*, India.

**3. The Geography of Writing: Challenges, Censorship and Safety**

Objective — Bring awareness to the obstacles of writing around the world, such as language and cultural barriers, censorship, topics of taboo, and safety concerns.

Moderator: Bruce Paton, wildlife photographer and artist, United States. Panelists<sup>1</sup>: Ian Michler, writer/photographer, South Africa; Vlado Vancura, conservation manager, PanParks, Hungary; and Laura Williams, author and international biodiversity conservationist, Russia.

**OUTCOMES** – Quality presentations that inspired and educated the writer delegates. For example, a contributor to the December 2013 *International Journal of Wilderness* notified ILCW that she rewrote parts of her December article as she “will never again look at writing in the same way” as a result of the seminars. ILCW (along with The WILD Foundation and Fulcrum Publishing) awarded the 2013 Wilderness Writing Award to Joaquin Araujo of Spain for “a significant body of writing that protects wilderness, honors the spirit of wild nature, and recognizes the needs of human communities.”

**NEXT STEPS** – ILCW will continue to grow its membership, currently 190 members in 30 countries, to include writers and other creative members from around the globe who write (or create) to inspire a love of nature and a passion for its protection.

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<sup>1</sup> On a somber note, one of the original panelists for the Geography of Writing: Challenges, Censorship and Safety session was not able to attend due to censorship issues and being denied a visa at the last minute.

ILCW (with The WILD Foundation and Fulcrum Publishing) will continue to award the Wilderness Writing Award every two years to a writer in recognition of an important body of work relating to their writing on wild nature, the environment, or the land.

Please visit [www.ilcw.org](http://www.ilcw.org) to learn more.

## H. NATURE STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABILITY (NSS) – RESULTS FROM WILD10

**NSS PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Julie Anton Randall ([julie@wild.org](mailto:julie@wild.org)) and Austin Perez ([austin.perez@wild.org](mailto:austin.perez@wild.org)).

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – There were three Global Gathering presentations that helped launch the Nature Strategy for Sustainability (NSS) concept from the plenary stage, and also 13 sessions during the Global Forum, including three Nature Rights workshops, and one NSS roundtable. Please see Appendix I for a listing by title. Of the 13 NSS sessions in the Global Forum, nine of these were cross-over sessions (co-organized presenters) with the Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum (ICLS). There were seven Social Benefits Forum presentations made within the NSS series (please see description below).

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – Presenters and moderators numbered 52 from 21 different countries. About 37% were women. Representatives identified with Indigenous communities numbered 17, and two were women. Twenty-one conservation NGOs, 14 Indigenous nations/communities (see listing below), two academic institutions, three government and multilateral agencies<sup>2</sup>, and three international development NGOs were represented among the presenters and moderators. The Native Lands & Wilderness Council (NLWC), as well as the Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories & Areas (ICCA) Consortium, played a major role in ICLS planning and NSS discussions, and The Nature Conservancy also contributed expertise.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** -- To advance the process whereby the values and benefits of the services provided by wild nature are a part of all development and human services planning.

### ACTIVITIES

The Nature Strategy for Sustainability coalition is being renamed the **Nature Strategy for Sustainability (NSS) collaborative**. As a result of WILD10, this collaborative is now an established global network committed to generating international guidelines, replicable models, and tools for development practices that protect wild nature while meeting basic needs of human health and prosperity. Throughout various workshop and roundtable opportunities at WILD10, NSS participants applied the principles of Nature Needs Half™ (HALF) – an aspirational and practical vision of sustainability based on the scientific consensus that keeping at least half of wild nature intact and interconnected is vital to ensuring continued life-supporting services to humankind. HALF can be composed of interconnected large land and seascapes, or a connected mosaic of wild nature found in parks, forests, refuges, working lands, and waters utilized and managed with nature conservation as a primary value.

Canadian wilderness conservationist Harvey Locke opened the series of NSS educational and strategic dialogue opportunities at WILD10 with a plenary presentation in the Global Gathering, followed by Dr. Steve Carver's spatial assessment of how much nature we have left intact and where

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<sup>2</sup> There were three US agencies' representatives unable to travel to Salamanca due to the government shutdown.

over the globe it exists despite development pressures from human society. *Wild Law* author Cormac Cullinan set the stage for exploration of a new Nature Rights philosophy to underlie the NSS, with a plenary presentation on the evolution of Earth Jurisprudence, recognized internationally by the 7<sup>th</sup> World Wilderness Congress in 2001.

The NSS program created on-site and on-line opportunities for colleagues to share knowledge and produce outcomes, and be “trained” through workshops using specific models and best-practice methodologies. NSS featured a three-part workshop series (supported by Wallace Global Fund) on Nature Rights (see below). Through special “cross-over” efforts between WILD10 programs, representatives of the ICLS at WILD10 deepened the understanding of the roles and responsibilities of local people. The delegates were offered informal training through twelve NSS workshops at WILD10, then applied their knowledge in a roundtable dialogue the last day.

#### **OUTCOMES FROM THE WILD10 PROCESS**

**1. Launch of the Nature Strategy for Sustainability Collaborative (NSSC), to bridge the international conservation and development communities, continuing to integrate Indigenous Peoples and local communities in dialogue about a biocentric approach to human development, to generate a Nature Strategy for Sustainability that prioritizes the protection of HALF in Nature for its fundamental role in:**

- ***Alleviated human suffering*** – Aiming to enable the provision of human nutrition, drinking water, shelter and sanitation through nature-conserving food, fiber and energy production and water management (with a special recognition of the people most directly dependent on nature or disproportionately impacted by its loss. i.e. most often Indigenous or the poorest people).
- ***Enhanced human security*** – Aspiring to mitigate existing or potential resource scarcity and human conflict by recognizing that productive human societies are tied directly to ecosystem health and stability.
- ***Economic prosperity*** – Identifying and acting upon mechanisms for valuing nature in the economy, including socioeconomic valuations of environmental services, conservation-related job skills and livelihoods, accounting for renewable resource degradation and depletion in national capital asset accounts, and markets for carbon, water and biodiversity.

**1. Initiation of a NSS dialogue with the World Bank on spatial planning for the application of the Nature Needs Half concept to development planning and project implementation.**

**2. Nature Rights outcomes:**

- a. **Launch of a new “Nature Rights” concept blending the right of wild nature to exist and the right of humans to have wild nature exist, as the foundation for a new understanding of “what nature needs” in a human development context.**
- b. **Establishment of a “global coalition” that will actively advance Nature Rights in law and practice, including specifically through the:**
  - **Adoption and implementation of new laws recognizing the rights of nature at the local, regional, national and international levels.**
  - **Development and promotion of economic systems that are in harmony with Nature Rights.**



- **Establishment and implementation of practices consistent with these rights.**

The opening Nature Rights workshop was co-moderated by “Earth Jurisprudence” experts Cormac Cullinan and Linda Sheehan, and ICLS/NLWC representative Hawk Rosales from the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council. The Nature Rights dialogue aimed to advance policy and legal approaches from the current perspective of nature as property (for access and use) to the legal recognition of the inherent rights of nature to exist, thrive and evolve, apart from nature’s utility to humans. Also considered was the intersection of what both nature and humans need to survive and thrive. As all three Nature Rights workshops were cross-over ICLS sessions and each co-moderated by an ICLS person, the idea of protecting nature rights to serve both wild nature and Indigenous and local communities featured prominently in dialogue about approaches to protecting wildlife and ecosystems as well as human cultural and subsistence values.

The Workshop delved deeply into the potential methodologies that could be used to achieve these goals. Methodologies included: new constitutional and statutory provisions that can create enforceable Nature Rights; legal mechanisms at the community level, including both ordinances and cooperative efforts between Indigenous territory holders and environmental advocates to stop the deforestation of ancient redwoods, which generated a model for state-level timber reform; recognition of the needs of marine ecosystems and species through the legal designation of science-based California ocean sanctuaries; recognition of culturally-based nature rights in Indigenous communities, such as those united by the Kimberly Land Council, fisheries access by the Kawesqar People of Chile, and animism concepts of the Pongso No Tao people of Taiwan; rights and roles of pastoralists in the prevention of desertification; societal rights to have wildlife (e.g. elephants, rhinos) survive in range countries; and approaches to advance peaceful relations between wildlife and human communities.

**WILD10 resolution adopted (summarized)** - The governance systems of most countries treat all of Nature (other than human beings) as property and fail to recognize the inherent rights of all beings to exist, thrive and evolve; recognition and implementation of Nature Rights is needed to address the failure of contemporary governance systems to protect the integrity and health of ecological communities; the 7th World Wilderness Congress (2001) adopted a Resolution, proposed by the late Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Professor Wangari Maathai, stating that delegates should “develop a jurisprudence that recognizes humans as inseparable from the planetary ecosystem”; and significant progress in developing this “Earth jurisprudence” has been made since then. It urged all delegates to integrate Nature Rights into their own work.

3. ***Expanded professional capacity to deploy practices that protect and regenerate the wild nature in food and fiber production areas, including improving climate change resilience, mitigating human-wildlife conflict, and working landscape-scale strategies.***

Methodologies used: Utilizing communities as assets in the protection of migratory wildlife through the placement of water sources, cooperative nature-compatible pastoralism and fire brigade (The Mali Elephants Project); Free, Prior and Informed Consent rights promulgation to counter the imposition of genetically modified organisms and human-made toxins on traditional food crops and loss of ecological knowledge; nomadic pastoralism of the Iranian Azerbaija; culture, water, biodiversity and wildlife corridors protected through the pastoral estate of the Kimberly Land Council in Australia; Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) for protected areas and buffers zones (Southern African Wildlife College).

4. ***Signing of “The European Federation of Rural Territories for the Coexistence of Wildlife and Farming” agreement, by the WOLF Project partners (11 Spanish Local Action Groups from Asturias, Castilla y Leon, and Galicia plus Local Action Groups from Estonia, Portugal and Romania) and the Spanish Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Environment (MAGRAMA).***

The inter-territorial and transnational cooperation effort aims to promote the peaceful and productive coexistence of wildlife (bears and wolves) and livestock farming, and the employment/income opportunities associated with sustainable, endogenous and participatory development.

**5. *Showcasing of collaborative policies to manage formally-designated protected areas, easements, zones of sustainable use, and working lands, forests, and waters where nature is protected on a “commons” basis.***

Case studies utilized: Colombian National Protected Areas Trust Fund/Conservation Mosaics Program; marine and coastal ecosystems protected through customary use and management by the Wulgurukaba People of Australia; the world’s largest aridlands conservation zone (Australia); protecting surface drinking water by protecting forests (Forests-to-Faucets Project of the US Forest Service); Private Landowners Biodiversity Stewardship Platform Project of Spain (Fundación Biodiversidad); US Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy addressing decline of fire-resistant ecosystems, diminished water quantity and quality, and conversion and degradation of vegetation and soils; Tla-o-qui-aht tribal parks in Canada; Indigenous self-governance model of nature protection (Machupe People in Argentina); and a multi-stakeholder partnership involving native land trusts protecting ancestral land base to protect nature (Mountain Maidu Tribe, United States).

**6. *Informal training in multi-stakeholder agreements to mitigate deforestation involving local Indigenous communities (whose livelihoods depend on intact forests), the corporate sector, and regulatory agencies.***

Case studies utilized: Multi-stakeholder agreements for use and protection and forest carbon sequestration on Indigenous lands in the Ecuadorian and Brazilian Amazon; sustainable livelihoods achieved from forests in non-market economies of Philippine and Ecuadorian Indigenous communities; and landscape planning with forestry companies in Canada.

**7. *Breaking ground for a Green Nature Economy through informal training in innovative conservation financing mechanisms.***

Methodologies learned: Conservation enterprise and commercial investment financing; the World Bank’s Global Tiger Initiative as a business model; sustainable tourism (Lapa Rios Ecodge & Wildlife Preserve in Costa Rica; Mountain Lodges of Peru); community livelihoods achieved through tourism and hunting concessions (Mangalana community and Sabie Game Park in Mozambique); Umzi Wethu and Livelihoods programs of the Wilderness Foundation basing youth employability skills acquisition in nature and using nature for social reform; vocational skills for ex-offenders and others through outdoor education (Vertical in Chile).

**8. *Joining development and conservation partners to provide training in the practice of adding Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) interventions to conservation programs aiming to protect ecosystems, recognizing human health is an ecosystem benefit.***

WASH applications utilized: Millennium Water Alliance (international); Catholic Relief Services (Honduras); Winrock International (Tanzania); African Wildlife Foundation (other WASH projects in Africa). Methodologies: Protecting water catchment/recharge areas, expanding clean water access, minimizing waterborne diseases, enhancing natural infrastructure for water retention, and groundwater recharge and uses.

**9. *Promulgation of the social benefits (life skills, leadership development, psychological health) achieved through nature-dependent/immersed sports, exploration and tourism.***

Methodologies used: Wilderness Leadership School and Pride Trails of the Wilderness Foundation (South Africa); Connecting Cultures model of using wild places as conducive to understanding and peace between Arabic and Western people (Oman); nature as a source of healing from trauma and criminal acts and cognitive damage due to drug use; using nature to transform gang leaders into community leaders (Usiko, South Africa); “green exercise” (University of Essex); Wild Swans (promoting leadership among young women in the United Kingdom); and managing for recreation in tribal wilderness (Confederated Salish-Kootenai Tribes, Montana).

**10. *Launch of the Social Benefits Forum, a new international network which aims to measure and evaluate how nature influences and advances human well-being socially, mentally and physically – and economically, through employment.*** The SBF members committed to agreeing upon what is meant by “social benefits,” creating a joint agenda and process for the publicizing of these benefits to influence conservation, setting the parameters within which the SBF will work, and establishing a secretariat to continue work beyond WILD10.

**11. *NSS Roundtable – First facilitated dialogue of the NSS Collaborative.*** At the conclusion of the Global Forum, a NSS Roundtable moderated by Julie Anton Randall (NSS Program Coordinator/WILD), Gina Cosentino (The Nature Conservancy) and Stan Stephens (designated ICLS co-moderator/ICCA) convened a report back from various NSS workshop co-moderators and participants. Going forward, the NSS collaborative will focus on topics explored during the NSS series at WILD10 on how to increase the visibility, applicability, and utilization of NSS objectives in response to:

- Human development needs – which as defined by the Millennium Development Goals are eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, improving health (especially maternal and child health), and reducing disease epidemics like HIV/AIDS and malaria.
- Need for resilient, multifunctional ecosystems providing food, fiber, and other materials to human society while retaining half in nature.
- Negative biodiversity, carbon and hydrological consequences of deforestation and land conversion to development.
- Unprotected headwaters, wetlands, mangroves, and other marine and freshwater ecosystems deteriorating from land use practices.
- The phenomenon of “empty parks” (on paper but unprotected in practice) and human-wildlife conflicts (including massive poaching) that are causing rapid extirpation of many species.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR THE NSS COLLABORATIVE**

A “Nature Strategy for Sustainability” will be evolving through dialogue opportunities organized and facilitated by The WILD Foundation others. The NSSC will invite photographers and filmmakers to join the collaborative effort to help with visual imagery to “bring to life” the scientific facts and project models and methodologies. The Collaborative will also invite communicators with skills in educating policy-makers, local stakeholders, and the general public. The Collaborative will continue to “convene” by email, Skype, a dedicated webpage, and in-person



gatherings and site visits over the year ahead. The next in-person forum is likely to take place in the form of Nature Rights workshops facilitated by WILD in Washington, D.C and the San Francisco Bay Area in early 2014. Please visit [www.wild.org](http://www.wild.org) to learn more.

<b>INDIGENOUS NATION/COMMUNITY AND GEOGRAPHICAL REGION REPRESENTATION IN THE NSS SERIES</b>	
1. Confederated Salish-Kootenai Tribes	United States of America
2. Kawesquar People	Chile
3. Kichwa	Ecuador
4. Mangalana Community	Mozambique
5. Mapuche	Argentina
6. Mountain Maidu Tribe	United States of America
7. Ngurrara People	Australia
8. Shahsavan	Iran
9. Shuar	Ecuador
10. Tao	Taiwan
11. Tla-o-qui-Aht First Nations	Canada
12. Wulgurukaba People	Australia
13. Yaqui Indian Nation	United States of America
14. Yawanawa	Brazil
<b>INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' GROUPS REPRESENTED</b>	
1.	Confederacion Mapuche de Neuquen (Argentina)
2.	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas Consortium (ICCA) (International)
3.	International Indian Treaty Council (International)
4.	InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council (USA)
5.	Kimberly Land Council (Australia)
6.	Maidu Summit Consortium (Argentina)
7.	Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran (Iran)

## **I. PRIMARY FORESTS (PF) – RESULTS FROM WILD10**

**PF PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Cyril Kormos ([cyril@wild.org](mailto:cyril@wild.org))

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – There were three Primary Forests Workshops in the Global Forum. Please see Appendix I for a listing by title.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – Presenters and moderators numbered eight from four different countries.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** - To work towards a consensus definition of “primary” or “intact” forests; to review the unique ecological and social benefits these forests provide as compared to forests that have been degraded and fragmented by roads; to assess the management mechanisms that are capable of maintaining intact forests around the world, and to review options for enhanced policy and implementation strategy for promoting the protection of intact forests.

**ACTIVITIES** - PF presented the latest information on the values of primary forests globally, and where primary forests can still be found, in order to identify: priorities for conservation; management

mechanisms capable of maintaining primary forests intact; and policy shifts needed in international fora to help ensure the protection of primary forests.

**OUTCOMES** – Formation of a broad-based NGO network called the **Salamanca Forests Initiative** that will issue a policy statement in early 2014 on the importance of protecting the planet's remaining intact forests and that will work together to promote intact forest conservation in the NGO community and also in bilateral and multilateral organizations and in United Nations conventions.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR PRIMARY FORESTS**

Please visit [www.wild.org](http://www.wild.org) to learn more.



#### **J. REWILDING EUROPE PROGRAM – RESULTS FROM WILD10**

**RWE PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Frans Schepers ([frans.schepers@rewildingeurope.com](mailto:frans.schepers@rewildingeurope.com)) and Iva Tontcheva ([iva.tontcheva@rewildingeurope.com](mailto:iva.tontcheva@rewildingeurope.com))

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – The RWE input to WILD10 addressed numerous main streams of activity and objectives, and there was an all-day RWE seminar during the GF (all live-streamed).

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – The RWE seminar in the Global Forum featured 13 scientists, lecturers, practitioners, business developers and NGO experts from 8 countries (The Netherlands, UK, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, and Denmark).

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – An informative, model-driven, and inspirational full-day rewilding seminar under the theme: “Making Europe a Wilder Place,” featuring a series of presentations from the forefronts of rewilding in Europe. The aim was to present and analyze some of the latest concepts, findings and visions about rewilding in Europe.

**ACTIVITIES** – The RWE seminar attracted over 200 delegates. The RWE team articulately presented the Rewilding Europe program and ambitions to a core target group of European and international

conservationists and several important international media, like *Der Spiegel* and *National Geographic* magazine.

#### OUTCOMES –

1. Signing of the ***Vision for a Wilder Europe*** among nine organizations.
2. Launch of the ***European Rewilding Network***, and commitment to adding others to the network.
3. Launch of ***Rewilding Europe Capital***, an investment fund, which provides commercial finance to enterprises that contribute to rewilding, and commitment to its continued development.
4. Launch of the book, ***The Aurochs – Born to be Wild***, and commitment to market it.
5. Decision by the RWE collaborative to work with the European Commission to use rewilding as a tool for managing several Natura 2000 areas.
6. Completion of ***Rewilding Europe 10***, and request for nominations for the 10th location.
7. Launch of and commitment to further development of the ***Rewilding Bison Action Plan***, the ***Wild Horse Action Plan***, the ***Tauros Programme*** and the ***European Wildlife Bank***.
8. Launch of the book, ***Rewilding European Landscapes***, and commitment to follow up with scientists on content of the book.
9. Commitment to further build a scientific community around rewilding, connecting universities in the movement.

#### NEXT STEPS

Leverage additional support for the ***Vision for a Wilder Europe***. Please visit [www.rewildingeurope.org](http://www.rewildingeurope.org) and [www.wild.org](http://www.wild.org) to learn more.



#### K. SOCIAL BENEFITS FORUM – RESULTS FROM WILD10

**SOCIAL BENEFITS FORUM PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Jo Roberts ([jo@wildernessfoundation.uk](mailto:jo@wildernessfoundation.uk))

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – There were seven SBF presentations integrated into other programs.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – Presenters and moderators numbered about 10 from four countries. More than half were women.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – To engage numerous nature-based programs from different nations and cultures, in order to advance best practice and encourage measurement and evaluation of how nature influences and advances social conditions and individual well-being.

**ACTIVITIES** - SBF participants presented within the Citizen Activism Workshops, and the WILD Cities and Nature Strategy for Sustainability workshops, in sessions that demonstrated:

- Economic advantages of social benefits from nature to both governments and NGOs.
- The need to measure social benefits directly related to a wild nature resource, in order to advance a nature-based strategy for sustainability, such as those that might apply the global Nature Needs Half vision.
- That social benefits are a critical tool in the lobbying and influencing of decision takers in relation to the conservation and protection of wild lands and wilderness globally.

**OUTCOMES – Launch of the Social Benefits Forum** – This new international network established at WILD10 aims to measure and evaluate how nature influences and advances human well-being socially, mentally and physically – and economically, through employment. The SBF members commit to agreeing upon what is meant by “social benefits,” creating a joint agenda and process for the publicizing of these benefits to influence conservation, setting the parameters within which the SBF will work, and establishing a secretariat to continue work beyond WILD10.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR THE SOCIAL BENEFITS FORUM**

Please visit [www.wild.org](http://www.wild.org) to learn more.

## **L. SYMPOSIUM ON SCIENCE & STEWARDSHIP (S&SS) TO PROTECT & SUSTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES – RESULTS FROM WILD10**

**S&SS PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Co-Chairs: Alan Watson ([awatson@fs.fed.us](mailto:awatson@fs.fed.us)) of the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, Steve Carver ([S.J.Carver@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:S.J.Carver@leeds.ac.uk)) of the Wildlands Research Institute, University of Leeds, and Zdenka Křenova ([zd.krenova@gmail.com](mailto:zd.krenova@gmail.com)) of Czech Globe, Czech Academy of Sciences

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – The S&SS was organized along 19 themes, and incorporated:

- Five sessions and two trainings on Wilderness Spatial Science Applications, put together by The Wildland Research Institute at the University of Leeds, supported by the World University Network.
- Six trainings on protection Europe’s wilderness, brought to the S&SS by Pan Parks plus the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-Spain and WWF’s European Policy Office.
- Two sessions to complement the formal Rewilding Europe seminar.
- A session focused on impacts of climate change on human relationships with wilderness.
- Four Czech Academy of Sciences sessions on wilderness values in transboundary and corridor landscapes.
- Five different topics covered in sessions on human well-being (including health, culture and spirituality) tied to environmental well-being.
- Two “Nature and Native People” sessions covering traditional ecological knowledge.

- Three sessions presenting case studies of mechanisms for protecting wild nature values on private lands.
- Three sessions focused on “Keeping the Wild in Wilderness” in the face of increasing threats.
- A special session on educational exchange.
- One session focused on tourism entrepreneurship in Europe’s wilderness areas.
- A session emphasizing the role of local people in stewardship of lands next to wilderness.
- A focused session on the role of fire in restoring lands to a wilderness condition.
- A special cross-over panel with CoalitionWILD on issues important to young professionals.
- Two special sessions on nature conservation in Spain.
- Four roundtable dialogues on ecosystem assessments for biodiversity conservation in Europe, spatial science applications, educating the next generation of nature entrepreneurs, and the contribution of spiritual values to preserving wilderness and rewilding in Europe.
- Some sessions were live-streamed to an online audience.

The S&SS also hosted a poster session the first evening, which featured 44 posters and allowed poster presenters to network with WILD10 delegates from around the world.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – The S&SS convened over 200 presenters, evenly distributed between men and women, from universities and other academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, governments, Indigenous groups, private businesses, and students. There was a strong young peoples’ presence in sessions co-organized with CoalitionWILD. Presenters represented over 25 individual countries, including Spain, Portugal, Iceland, Lithuania, Russia, Australia, South Africa, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Sweden, Finland, France, Canada, Mexico, the United States, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Germany, India, Chile, Romania and Hungary. Many technical papers were co-authored by a group of international collaborators.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – The goal of the S&SS was to provide a forum for stewards, scientists, advocates, and students to build networks and present successful programs, scientific findings, challenges and creative approaches for protecting or restoring wilderness character.

**ACTIVITIES** – The S&SS opened with plenary session the first morning of the Global Forum, with a keynote presentation by California Secretary of Natural Resources, John Laird. A series of 42 concurrent technical sessions and four roundtables organized by theme followed (please see Appendix I for session titles).

**OUTCOMES –**

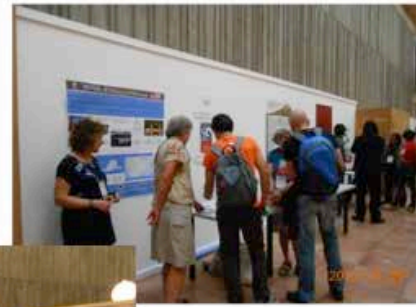
1. As a result of a special emphasis on Spatial Science in the S&SS, funded by the **World University Network**, a new community of interest has emerged to lead future spatial analysis to guide wilderness protection around the world. While this community of interest is broad across the world’s countries, it is heavily centered around the **Wildland Research Institute at the University of Leeds** with support from the World University Network, and promises to **move mapping applications into a new era of hypothesis testing and theoretical development to extend the role of spatial science in wilderness character protection**. The immediate aim is to provide access to **a newly developed network of “mapping champions,” with one located in each European country**. Second, this spatial science network will expand across the globe as opportunities to **provide spatial science applications to wilderness mapping** arise. The Spatial Science Roundtable produced the foundations of a strategic review paper covering the “state of the art” and relevant case studies.



2. Interactions among Indigenous academics and stakeholders during the S&SS demonstrated evidence of movement toward a new focus on “**research as resistance.**” This is the “**de-colonizing practice**” of Indigenous People claiming authorities to define the research questions, maintain data ownership, and integrate scientific knowledge with traditional knowledge and thereby guide traditional wisdom or the applications of this knowledge to protect relationships with wild nature.
3. The role of wilderness in climate change research emerged through S&SS presentations and is becoming a leading issue in wilderness stewardship decision-making. Previously the emphasis on wilderness was its role in mitigating climate changes effects; there is a new era of using wilderness areas for research on climate change effects. Wilderness stewards are faced with the reality that the science community is becoming increasingly aware of the **value of wilderness as the best baseline for climate change research**, i.e. because other human-caused influences are minimized in wilderness. This poses **new challenges in processing requests for instrumentation, specimen collecting and installations in wilderness and a dilemma for wilderness managers who want to retain wilderness character while allowing for the advancement of science.**
4. The S&SS produced **a new generation of enthusiasts and practitioners for science and stewardship of wilderness.** CoalitionWILD was very visible, and several **young people participating in the S&SS** are now talking about new career paths they did not previously know existed, inspired by interpersonal interaction with scientists and stewards from all over the world, and learning about using new technologies and methods of communication. They seek to now share their ideas and experiences with young people of other countries and present their knowledge and opinions to the public of all generations – and be listened to. **University of Leeds students and other young WILD10 volunteers are likely to return to the Congress as presenters and moderators at WILD11.**
5. The S&SS uncovered a clear need for interdisciplinary collaboration to fully acknowledge and protect the intertwined benefits to humans from wilderness protection. **The S&SS advanced the discussion about the role of environmental well-being in human well-being across transboundary and corridors research and planning, rewilding objectives and obstacles, and measuring and accounting for threats to ecosystem services from wild nature.**
6. **The S&SS produced opportunities for scientists and practitioners from the WILD10 host country – Spain.** Spanish delegates were educated to raise public awareness and capitalize on WILD10 to advance nature conservation in Spain. Opportunities were provided to showcase environmentally-friendly tourism and other nature friendly business practices as examples of visible trends in Spain.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR THE S&SS**

Please visit [www.wild.org](http://www.wild.org) to learn more.



## M. TRACKS OF GIANTS (TOG) – RESULTS FROM WILD10

**TOG PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Ian McCallum (*soitgoes@iafrica.com*) and Ian Michler (*ianmichler@mweb.co.za*)

**PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – There was one Tracks of Giants Workshop, held on the first day of the Global Forum.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – The presenters were the two South African coordinators with key contributions from Garth Owen Smith and Margie Jacobsohn who represented the Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) organization from Namibia.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – The goal of the Tracks of Giants workshop was to draw upon the experience of the various presenters as well as recommendations from the audience, to assist in the drawing up of a document an education and outreach program appropriate for the implementation of the findings.

### ACTIVITIES

Relevant to the environmental issues of our time, the TOG workshop examined and debated the conclusions and insights gained from the 5000k Tracks of Giants expedition across southern Africa (May to September 2012). It aimed to explore what is believed to be the “The Last Throw of the Dice” regarding the long-term future and well being of African wildlife. The workshop: included photographic feedback from the expedition; highlighted the importance of existing corridor and trans-frontier conservation initiatives; raised the conservation, economic, cultural and psychological significance of human co-existence with wild animals and wilderness.

## OUTCOMES

Global public acknowledgement of the history of (a) long-standing local human-animal conflict issues and (b) empowering local communities – including them in any decision making regarding these issues and providing them with conservation leadership skills – as essential for any effective outcome.



## N. WILD CITIES (WC) - RESULTS FROM WILD10

**WC PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Austin Perez (austin.perez@wild.org) and Julie Anton Randall (julie@wild.org).

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – There were two Global Gathering (plenary) presentations related directly to WILD Cities, and seven workshop sessions in the Global Forum, including a WILD Cities roundtable. Please see Appendix I for a listing by title. The seven WILD Cities sessions in the Global Forum included one cross-over session with the Citizen Activism Workshop series, and there were two Social Benefits Forum presentations.

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** - The WILD Cities workshops featured 27 presenters (41% women) from nine countries and representing a wide diversity of cities from all over the world. Representatives from Berlin (Germany), Frankfurt (Germany), San Francisco (USA), San Diego County (USA), New York City (USA), Mumbai (India), Toronto (Canada), Chicago (USA), Rome (Italy), Mexico City (Mexico), and Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, Stellenbosch, and Richards Bay (South Africa) were all active participants in the WILD Cities workshops. This diverse group of representatives shared the models, methodologies, and strategies from their respective urban areas, thereby establishing a collaborative committed to the conservation of wild nature in modern cities.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** - The goal of WILD Cities at WILD10 was to officially launch the WILD Cities Project, which is striving to generate a new concept of urbanism where nature is highly valued, afforded space, and a conscious part of human life. By bringing together a diverse group of leaders representing cities from all over the world, the WILD Cities program at WILD10 aimed to establish a global network of urban areas that would develop and utilize a common set of WILD Cities criteria and best practice guidelines related to nature conservation and enhancement in cities worldwide.

**ACTIVITIES** – The WILD Cities Project was formally launched in the Global Gathering, with Julie Anton Randall and Austin Perez of The WILD Foundation describing its purpose and objectives. The proceeding seven workshops in the Global Forum then gave WILD10 delegates an opportunity to share replicable models, methodologies, strategies, and policies that ensure a place for wild nature while meeting the needs of urban dwellers. Specific models and best-practice methodologies related to the conservation of wild nature in specific urban areas were: Berlin; Cape Town; Chicago; Frankfurt; Mexico City; Mumbai; New York City; Rome; San Diego, San Francisco, and Toronto.

A cross-over Citizen Activism Workshop explored methods and strategies for expanding and diversifying the global social movement for wild nature, with a particular emphasis on urban populations.

## **OUTCOMES**

- 1. Established the new WILD Cities Collaborative, a network of urban initiatives designed to meet the WILD Cities Project goal on an ongoing basis.**
- 2. Identified initial “WILD City Champions” (advocates) to explore, advance, and promote the concept of WILD Cities.** Representatives are:
  - From those cities with urban initiatives that could align with principles of Nature Needs Half;
  - Interested in working together to formulate common criteria for defining WILD Cities parameters and international guidelines for city planning; and
  - Able to create effective strategies for communicating to the general public that there is space for nature in modern cities.

- 3. Established the role of wilderness as a part of the modern city.**

Representatives from German Environmental Aid (Deutsche Umwelthilfe - DUH) presented approaches and examples of successful management of areas of urban wild nature that had been identified at the International Wild Cities Workshop Series in Germany earlier in the year. Dr. Ingo Kowarik from the Technical University of Berlin also shared his research expertise on wilderness as a component of urban green infrastructure.

- 4. Identified methodologies for utilizing urban watersheds as planning units for WILD Cities.**  
Cases studies utilized: The Chicago Wilderness model; the U.S. Forest Service Urban Waters Federal Partnership program; Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Mumbai, India); and the urban protected areas in the metropolitan region surrounding Rome, Italy.

- 5. Recognized replicable strategies for designing natural areas in modern cities for ecosystem delivery.**

Case studies utilized: the ecosystem based strategies for coastal/regional resilience in the San Diego region; the urban wildlife habitat and green infrastructure of New York City; nature and biodiversity conservation in San Francisco; and wetland restoration in Xochimilco, Mexico City.  
Featured photographer: Claudio Contreras Koob.

- 6. Trained delegates in methodologies for activating diverse constituencies among urban populations using community projects and other engagement mechanisms focused on the conservation of wild nature.**

Case studies presented included: Rogue National Urban Park in Toronto (Canada), Wilderness Foundation Pride Projects in South Africa, the TurnAround Program aiming for “Rewilding Urban Youth”; and developing education strategies for bring children in cities closer to nature.

**7. *Trained delegates in new communication strategies for generating enthusiasm for urban wild nature and enabling city dwellers to become more actively involved in experiencing and appreciating the wild nature of urban areas.***

Ideas and methodologies from German Environmental Aid (Deutsche Umwelthilfe - DUH) and BioFrankfurt (Germany) for how to effectively communicate the value of biodiversity and urban wild nature to city residents, and connect city people with wild nature.

**8. *Advanced strategies for inspiring a social movement for wild nature that involves urban populations.***

Case studies and methodologies utilized: broadcasting the success of using wilderness to foster cultural understanding and peace; online communications to stimulate wildlife ecotourism; using tourism to inspire conservation activism in Mozambique and East Africa; America's 21st Century Job Corps & Civilian Conservation Center; and human engagement to create a new culture of water conservation.

**OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS** – At the conclusion of the Global Forum, a WILD Cities Roundtable moderated by Austin Perez (WILD Cities Program Coordinator) and Ulrich Stoecker, Deutsche Umwelthilfe (DUH) convened a group of about 40 delegates representing 14 urban areas from all over the world. The newly established WILD Cities Collaborative strategized on how to further build upon this network of professionals committed to the conservation of nature in urban areas by engaging other cities that have an apparent commitment to WILD Cities principles. The WILD Cities Collaborative also finalized a Resolution on encouraging cities to integrate nature and become wilder places, which formally endorses the important role of metropolitan areas and their citizens/authorities in the protection of biodiversity. The WILD Cities Collaborative resolved to work together to develop best practice guidelines for nature enhancement in city planning worldwide.

**NEXT STEPS** – Through workshops and online dialogue facilitated by The WILD Foundation (and DUH in Europe), the WILD Cities Collaborative will:

- Continue to grow its network of professionals committed to the conservation of nature in urban areas by engaging representatives from other cities with an apparent commitment to the principles of WILD Cities and Nature Needs Half.
- Analyze characteristics of cities claimed or known to be “sustainable,” and catalog wild nature values by city to develop a matrix tool to foster outreach.
- Work collaboratively to develop best practice guidelines for nature enhancement in municipal planning as well as for citizen involvement.
- Formulate common criteria for defining WILD Cities parameters and international guidelines for city planning.
- Ultimately, establish a special WILD Cities designation providing validation that would attract positive international attention to designated WILD Cities.
- Identify, share, and develop WILD Cities communications strategies that will engage and inform urban populations of the value and benefits of space for wild nature in as a valued aspect of modern cities



- Continue to “convene” by email, Skype, a dedicated webpage, and in-person workshops and gatherings, as well as site visits over the year ahead.



## O. WILD WATER (WW) - RESULTS FROM WILD10

**WW PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Julie Anton Randall ([julie@wild.org](mailto:julie@wild.org)) and Austin Perez ([austin.perez@wild.org](mailto:austin.perez@wild.org)).



**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – 54 presenters from 10 different countries (with about 41% being women), including 13 conservation photographers/filmmakers. Countries represented included: Australia; Canada; Colombia; Honduras; Mexico; Portugal; Russia; Spain; Switzerland; and the United States.

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – The WILD Water program created on-site and on-line opportunities for networked colleagues to share knowledge and produce outcomes, and be “trained” through 12 workshops using specific models and best-practice

methodologies related to marine wilderness and a concluding roundtable to design a plan for next steps of the Marine Wilderness Collaborative. Through special “cross-over” efforts between WILD10 programs:

- The **WILD Water-WiLDSpeak Cross-Over Day** organized by WILD and the International League of Conservation Photographers and held at the Teatro Juan del Enzina integrated “front-line” marine scientists, practitioners, and advocates with underwater photographers and filmmakers to vividly portray the dire threats to specific marine and freshwater habitats around the world as well as places where the marine wilderness concept is applied and functioning to safeguard and rebuild populations of fish, sea turtles and marine mammals – often while providing livelihoods for local people.

- Representatives of the **Indigenous & Communities Lands & Seas Forum** at WILD10 clarified the important role and responsibilities of local people for marine and freshwater life, and defined conservation methods and practices that include partnering with local people.

### GOAL FOR WILD10 –

- Establish a global network committed to marine and freshwater conservation and capable of generating international guidelines, replicable models, and practices that protect and restore wild nature while meeting the needs of human communities.
- Prioritize the protection of wild nature for its fundamental role in aquatic species survival and reproduction, quantity and quality water for drinking, health, and habitat, the productivity of fisheries, agriculture, and forestry, and recreation and cultural use.

**ACTIVITIES –** The WILD Water coalition was renamed the WILD Seas & Waters Collaborative at WILD10. This collaborative builds on the Marine Wilderness Collaborative that met at WILD9, and is a global network (facilitated by The WILD Foundation) focused on “marine wilderness” as a concept and practice and tool for awareness-raising and policy and stakeholder action.

Wilderness values are explained in the [North American Wilderness and Protected Areas Committee \(NAWPA\) Conserving Marine Wilderness \(Marine Wilderness Working Group Consensus Vision\)](#) definition and management objectives, and include: intact ecological integrity and ecosystem processes; biodiversity; wild and natural appearance; and undeveloped quality with no modern infrastructure or industrial activity. “WILD Seas & Waters” applies the marine wilderness concept to all ecological features of oceans, coral reefs, sea grass meadows, kelp forests, inter-tidal zones, estuaries, glaciers and land-fast ice edges, lakes, rivers, and streams, and other water bodies.



Acknowledged global expert, marine biologist Dr. Exequiel Ezcurra (Chair, University of California MEXUS program) opened the series of WILD Water educational and strategic dialogue opportunities at WILD10 with a plenary presentation in the Global Gathering. Esteemed marine pioneer and National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence scientist Dr. Sylvia Earle, convened the first workshop of the ensuing Global Forum program on WILD Water.

### OUTCOMES

Approximately 200 individuals were trained throughout the WILD Water series composed of 12 workshops and a roundtable.. Of these, five were live-streamed on the web and an additional three were videotaped. WILD Water objectives met through training in model methodologies include:

- Working from the NAWPA marine wilderness definition and management objectives toward an international consensus applied to identified candidate sites and***



**zones for wild marine and freshwater management.** NAWPA presented by Doug Yurick of Parks Canada<sup>3</sup>. Human use implications considered the perspective of Dr. Sylvia Earle, the Wulgurukaba People of Australia, Trout Unlimited (recreational fishing), and WILD Coast (surfing aligned with marine wilderness sites and values).

2. **Professional capacity built to apply marine wilderness as a conservation mechanism utilizing baseline criteria for assessing lost and remaining reefs and understanding the human threats to reef survival and recovery.** Cases used: Mesoamerican Reef; Cabo Pulmo; Danajon Bank; coral and sponge aggregations in cold water reefs. Methodologies included: Global Reef Expedition; Healthy Reefs for Healthy People report cards and eco-audits generating simple messages and accountability for policy-makers; Net-Works' recycling discarded fishing nets recovered by local communities. Featured photographers/filmmakers: Octavio Aburto; Alison Barrat; Miguel Angel de la Cuerva; and Claudio Contreras Koob.
3. **Professional capacity to apply marine wilderness as a conservation mechanism utilizing baseline criteria for prioritizing mating, spawning, nursery and migration route habitat for fish, marine mammals and birds, and other species.** Species of focus: whales and dolphins; penguins, seals and orcas of Antarctica; sea birds; sea turtles; migratory species of the Western Hemisphere. Featured photographers/filmmakers: Neil E. Osborne and John Weller.
4. **Collaborative policies and management informing land and seascape strategies that can be derived based on the marine wilderness concept.** Cases used: Colombian National Protected Areas Trust Fund/Conservation Mosaics Program involving community landholders; Indigenous customary practices of marine and coastal ecosystems (Wulgurukaba People of Australia); surface drinking water protected by wild forests (Forests-to-Faucets project of the US Forest Service). Featured photographers/filmmakers: Pedro Arrojo; Robert Glenn Ketchum; and Jose Benito Ruiz.
5. **Marine wilderness strategies considered for recovering fisheries.** Cases used: Gulf of California mangroves and coastal tourism areas of Mexico; the Ross Sea and toothfish in Antarctica; Stream Team creek restoration of salmonid fisheries habitat by Native American tribes in Northern California; dam removal on the U.S. Elwah and Klamath rivers important anadromous fish; Cabo Pulmo; and lobster no-take zones established by local fisherman in Honduras due to visual campaign using conservation photography. Featured photographers/filmmakers: Octavio Aburto; Miguel Angel de la Cuerva; Jaime Rojo; and John Weller.
6. **Understanding of status and impacts of noise, debris and pollution disturbances to marine life well-being and migrations and what could be done using a marine wilderness strategy.** Threats assessed: Noise pollution from military and navigation operations; fishing gear and other plastics in the ocean; industrial pollution in Lake Baikal (Russia); tsunami debris traveling long distances. Methodologies considered: plastics recycling with the help of fishermen. Featured photographers/filmmakers: Gianni Giouse; Olga Kamenskaya and Dmitry Melamed.
7. **Overview of policy initiatives to sustain or recover wild marine species and habitats through marine protected areas (MPAs) and networks of MPAs, new monitoring technologies, and need for their enforcement through strategies that raise policy-maker**

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<sup>3</sup> Note: Chief of the National Wildlife Refuge and others from the US Fish & Wildlife and US Forest Service were part of this program but unable to travel to Salamanca at the last minute due to government shutdown restrictions occurring at the time of WILD10.



**awareness and action.** Policies overviewed: Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (MedPAN); Marine Natura 2000 Network (LIFE & INDEMARES Project of Fundacion Biodiversidad, Spain). Methodologies featured: new MPA monitoring technologies (The Ocean Foundation); underwater video conference (Oceano Sostenible) with live demonstration featuring sea turtle swimming by (subsequently launched on YouTube); informatics (Future Ocean Alliance tool). Featured photographer: Iñaki Relanzon.

8. **The California Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) and resulting MPA network as a global standard for ocean policy.** The 10 members of the California MLPA delegation (including California Natural Resources Secretary John Laird) covered the science guidelines, evolving ocean policies, tribal engagement, and public participation that produced the only state-wide, science-based MPA network in the United States.
9. **Valuing economic benefit strategies of marine wilderness, with an emphasis on a tourism context.** Methodologies featured: Sustainable MPA financing mechanisms of the Fondo Patrimonio Natural (Colombia); business partnerships for biodiversity protection (LIFE & INDEMARES Project of Fundacion Biodiversidad, Spain); Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs); the International Conservation Corp/Global Parks methods of tourism mitigation on Grand Bahamas Island; and balancing development concessions with coastal conservation priorities in Mexico.
10. **Generation of marine wilderness recommendations by Indigenous Peoples that consider biocultural knowledge and wisdom and customary use rights.** [Within the context of the Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas (ICLS) Forum] ICLS participants specifically asked that language and protocols for Free Prior and Informed Consent take place in the process of creating plans and initiatives for marine areas with protected area status; that the processes generally should be consistent with existing international instruments recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples: the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD); and that management guidelines should include best practices for retaining interconnected biocultural systems and cultural keystone species.
11. **Training in communications strategies for marine wilderness, emphasizing use of photographic/film images.** Methodologies used: Natural Numbers - The Value of the Planet in Minutes (Mexican mangroves); portable devices for local community awareness and advocacy (Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation); S.O.S. Spanish Coastline visual assessment tools; Oceano Sostenible Underwater Videoconference (educating students and others by live-streamed video from Tenerife off the Spanish Coast). Featured photographers/filmmakers: Octavio Aburto;

Alison Barrat; Jaime Rojo; and Jose Benito Ruiz.



**OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS –** During the cross-over day with WiLDspeak, a “Nyads & Mermaids” panel featuring Dr. Earle and other women scientists, photographers/filmmakers, and practitioners focused on the attributes of women in marine conservation, concluding that leadership by women differs from

men and more women leaders in marine conservation are needed.

At the conclusion of the Global Forum, a WILD Water Roundtable moderated by Julie Anton Randall (WILD Water Program Coordinator) and Ian Drysdale (Healthy Reefs Initiative) convened with an introductory presentation by Dr. Earle and the participation of about 50 delegates from over 15 countries. The newly named WILD Seas & Waters collaborative strategized on how to increase the visibility, applicability, and utilization of marine wilderness management objectives in response to:

- The swift decline of coral reefs and associated species, and their spawning and nursing habitats;
- Trophic downgrading, overfishing and impending fisheries collapse, and incidental bycatch losses;
- Ingestion and entanglement of marine species by nets, plastics and other trash;
- Coastal mangrove and other loss of habitat and natural storm buffers; and
- Impediments to migratory species behavior.

Dr. Sylvia Earle concluded the WILD Water program at WILD10 with a keynote presentation in the Finale plenary on the topic of “Marine Wilderness & Bringing Back the Wild in Our Oceans.” A primary message was to take advantage of what we now know through scientific exploration and technology about the oceans and use science and technology to protect marine wilderness.

#### **NEXT STEPS - THE “MARINE WILDERNESS 10+10”**

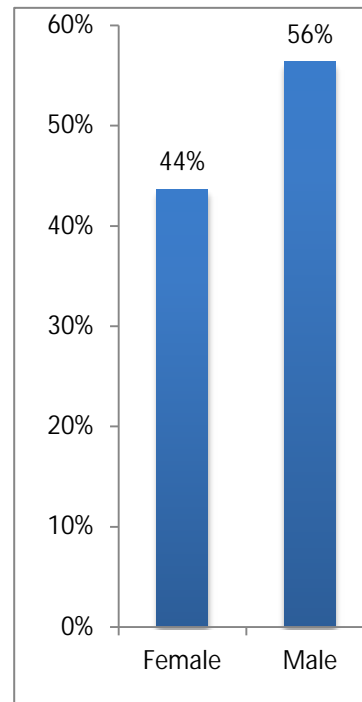
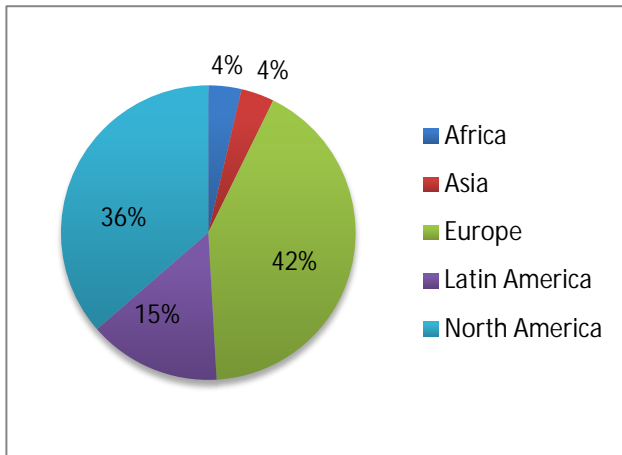
The Collaborative decided to select 10 sites where the concept and practice of marine wilderness is most needed and can be applied productively, and 10 sites where marine wilderness is thriving due to exemplary marine wilderness management practices. About 34 sites were nominated by delegates at the roundtable, and these and others will be assessed for relevance and suitability, for geographical and ecosystem/species representation, and against other criteria for what strategically make the best sites for making the case for marine wilderness protection and restoration - and utilizing the concept as a tool for raising awareness and activating a broader constituency for wild marine life. The 20 ultimately selected will be called the “**Marine Wilderness 10+10**” and will be pursued immediately by the WILD Seas & Waters Collaborative post-WILD10.

Photographers and filmmakers joined the collaborative effort to help with visual imagery to bring to life for people what lies beneath the surface. Communicators with skills in educating policy-makers, local stakeholders, and the general public also joined. The Collaborative will continue to “convene” by email, Skype, a dedicated webpage, and in-person gatherings and site visits over the year ahead. The next in-person forum is likely to take place in San Diego in Spring 2014, involving many partners from WILD10.

#### **P. WILDSPEAK (WS) CONSERVATION COMMUNICATIONS SYMPOSIUM**

**WS PROGRAM COORDINATORS** – Buffy Redsecker (buffy@pobox.com); Alexandra García, alexandra@ilcp.com; and Jaime Rojo (jaime@wild.org)

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – 55 presenters from 17 countries; about 44% women.



**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – A total of 37 sessions over the three days of the GF, including individual and collective presentations, roundtables and keynotes. WS coordinators Jaime Rojo and Alexandra Garcia presented the WS objectives and results in the plenary. Conservation photographers Floran Schultz (polar bears in the Arctic) and Jeff Orłowski (Chasing Ice film with Jim Balog) delivered inspiring plenary presentations in the Global Gathering.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – Conduct a three-day conservation communications symposium co-hosted by the International League of Conservation Photographers and WILD that highlights many innovative ways in which visual communications can help conservation programs achieve tangible success – using visual imagery to go beyond raising awareness to inspiring action.

#### **ACTIVITIES–**

**From the Field** – Nine presentations shared experiences from the field of photographers that use their work to empower conservation efforts worldwide.

**Wild Women** -- Three roundtables highlighted and reinforced the essential role of women in the advancement of conservation and communications through the use of powerful imagery.

**Wild Europe** – Nine presentations showcased the conservation efforts of European photographers across the continent and aimed to inspire similar actions in other regions of the world

**Into the Wild** – Six presentations and four roundtables demonstrated the power of an individual or collaborative effort in the challenge of going beyond creating awareness to achieving on-the-ground results projects happening all over the globe.

**Wild Endings** – Six presentations focused on how to inspire the public to participate in conservation actions using longer, keynote presentations by world-acclaimed nature photographers.

**WILD Water Crossover Day** – Over nine sessions and three roundtables (a subset of the sessions cited above) explored and forged new strategies for a collaboration between scientists, conservation practitioners, photographers and filmmakers, for working together “on the front lines” of threats to wild nature in our oceans, coastal areas, inland waterways, and other marine and freshwater environments.

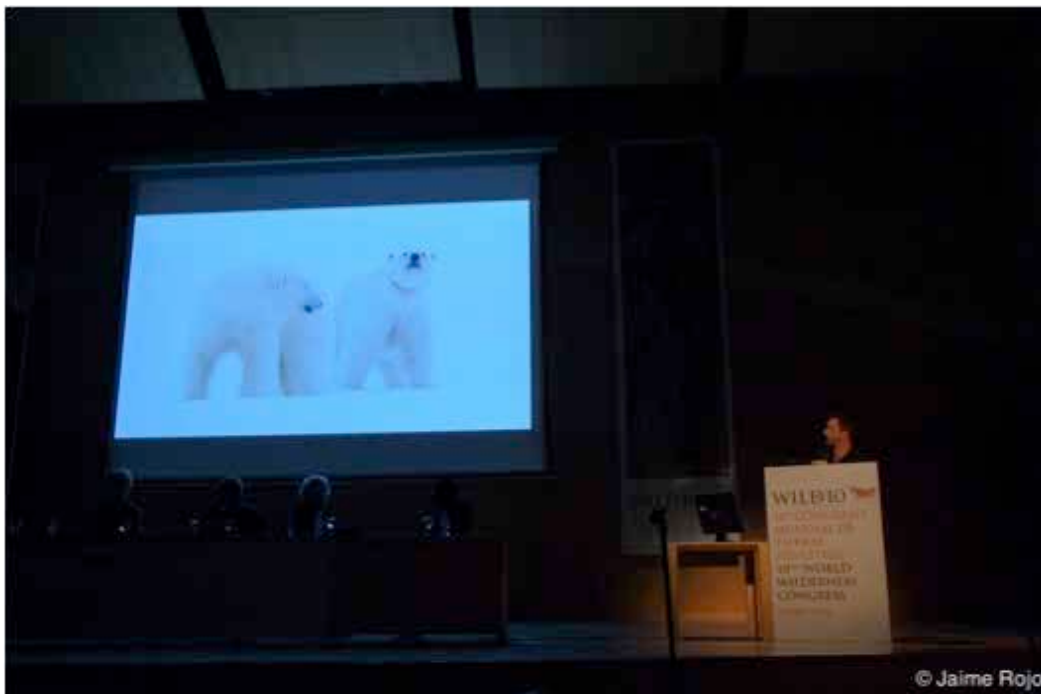
**OUTCOMES –**

1. **Demonstrated power of the iLCP network.** People naturally seek communities and networks - this is fundamentally the reason why iLCP exists, created by photographers at the 8<sup>th</sup> WWC as a collective where like-minded individuals could facilitate their interactions among like-skilled and like-dedicated cohorts. iLCP provides the rare opportunity to team up with other photographers to shed light on a conservation issue, and WILD10 set the stage for a renewed commitment of the conservation photography community.
2. **Amplified messages of single photographers from the world stage.** Demonstrated (e.g., during iLCP Fellow Paul Colangelo’s presentation, *Surviving Todagin*) that platforms like WiLDspeak and iLCP provide opportunities for photographers to reach a global audience, giving their conservation stories a real chance to achieve concrete change.
3. **Demonstrated the value of photographer collaboration versus competition.** Throughout WiLDspeak was evidenced a growing collaborative movement in the visual media community, in projects like *The Living Med*, *Natural Numbers*, and *Frame of Mind*. More and more, photographers compliment each other’s style and skillset, share perspectives and techniques, and pursue common goals– not a typical occurrence in a traditionally solitary career.
4. **Showcased through photography how the private sector role in conservation matters.** The *Danajon Banks* session shared a model partnership between a non-profit conservation group called Project Seahorse, iLCP, and Interface, a private sector company with global presence.
5. **Gave a platform to women in conservation.** The *Dryads-Women in the Field* confirmed that, despite the challenges that women face in certain countries and field situations, there is a thriving – and growing – female community working in the field. The *Nyads & Mermaids* panel featuring Dr. Sylvia Earle and other outstanding women focused on the attributes of women in marine conservation, concluding that leadership by women differs from men and more women leaders in marine conservation are needed. *Fate Weavers-Women Behind the Scenes* evidenced the innate qualities of women for leadership, nurture, and cooperation for which advantage can be taken for conservation communications.
6. **Cross-pollination works among sectors at the WWC!** Integrating photographers and filmmakers in the WILD Seas & Waters and WILD Cities coalitions demonstrated the successful synergies that can be achieved when communications are used to advance science to a next level.
7. **Russian conservation connection made through WiLDspeak and featured in the WWC.** The largest country in the world is today a boiling pot for conservation communications, and

photographers, film-makers and conservationists from Russia added a fresh and different perspective to WiLDspeak.

#### **OTHER WILD SPEAK OUTCOMES –**

1. **Six photographic exhibits**, open to the public in iconic venues in town, with an estimated reach of 150,000 people during the week of WILD10. <http://www.wildspeak.org/exhibits--exposiciones.html>
2. **Nature and Conservation Film Festival**, that included the screening of 20 films in the Juan del Enzina Theatre, open to the public, with an estimated reach of 3,000 people during the week of WILD10. <http://www.wildspeak.org/film-festival.html>
3. **WILDshorts** – Screening of 25 short films (12 minutes and less) projected in Plaza de los Bandos, open to the public, with an estimated reach of 1,000 people.



#### **Q. WORLD HERITAGE (WH) CONVENTION WORKSHOPS – RESULTS FROM WILD10**

**WH PROGRAM COORDINATOR** – Cyril Kormos ([cyril@wild.org](mailto:cyril@wild.org))

**WILD10 PROGRAM COMPONENTS** – There were five workshops in the WH series. Please see Appendix I for a listing by title. Two of these were cross-over sessions (co-organized) with the Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum (ICLS).

**PRESENTERS PROFILE** – Presenters and moderators numbered about 15 (predominantly men) from 11 different countries, including Australia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, Guatemala, Kenya, Niger, the Philippines, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**GOAL FOR WILD10** – Strengthen the status of World Heritage sites as no-go zones for industrial resource extraction, develop technical guidance for increasing the number of wilderness areas on the World Heritage list, to plan for the World Parks Congress and inform WILD10 delegates regarding IUCN's role as an advisory body to the World Heritage Convention.

#### **ACTIVITIES & OUTCOMES**

- **Reinforced and expanded the concept of World Heritage sites as no-go zones.** World Heritage advocates worked with the ILCS stream to develop a WILD10 resolution on no-go zones calling for World Heritage sites, sacred sites and other sites of high cultural or social importance to be recognized as off-limits to industrial activity and calling for private companies to pledge to respect World Heritage sites as no-go zones. This resolution will be carried forward to the World Parks Congress and presented for adoption in Sydney in 2014.
- **Initialized a technical discussion on wilderness and the World Heritage Convention.** This included identifying the degree to which World Heritage sites currently overlap with existing wilderness areas around the world by overlaying existing World Heritage sites on the planet's wilderness areas as identified by Mittermeier et al. in 2003. An initial brief developed to highlight the overlap between wilderness areas and World Heritage sites was discussed. It included assessing the degree to which World Heritage Convention criterion ix can be used to help generate more large scale conservation areas. The idea of using World Heritage designations more broadly – e.g. to protect primary forests around the world via a network of serial sites or the potential for large landscape corridor conservation efforts – was also put forward. Consensus was reached that the “wilderness and World Heritage brief” should be expanded and developed into a short guidance document to supplement existing guidance on criteria ix and x. A draft of this guidance will be presented and discussed at the World Parks Congress prior to publication.
- **Provided WILD10 delegates with more information on IUCN's role as an advisory body to the World Heritage Convention and collected input into planning for the 2014 World Parks Congress.**



## **APPENDIX I**

### **BIG TREES FOR LIFE PROGRAM - GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**WT-I: Big Trees for Life (BT4L) Workshop 1 –The key role of big trees and mature forests in the international biodiversity conservation**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B – Abba Fonseca Hotel*

**WT-II: BT4L Workshop 2 – The key role of big trees and mature forests in the Spanish biodiversity conservation**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B – Abba Fonseca Hotel*

### **CITIZEN ACTIVISM WORKSHOPS - GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**CAW-I: Citizen Activism Workshop I – Inspiring a Social Movement for Wild Nature**

[crossover workshop with WILD Cities]

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B – Aula 2.5 Salon de Pinturas*

**CAW-II: Citizen Activism Workshop II – Citizen Science**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session C – Room Sala Menor*

**CAW-III: Citizen Activism Workshop III – Images for Citizen Activism**

[crossover workshop with WiLDspeak]

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Juan del Enzina Theater*

**CAW-IV: Connecting People & Nature for a 21st Century Movement**

[crossover workshop with CoalitionWILD]

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Aula 2.7*

### **COALITIONWILD PROGRAM - GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**CW-I: A New Face for the Future of Wilderness**

[crossover with Wilderness Science & Stewardship Symposium]

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session D – Aula 2.7*

**CW-II: Young Professionals Creating a Wilder World**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session A – Aula 2.3*

**CW-III: Connecting People and Nature for a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Movement**

[crossover with Citizen Activism Workshop]

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Aula 2.7*

### **DOING SCIENCE IN WILDERNESS – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSION**

**DSW-I: Doing Science in Wilderness: Best Practices and Code of Conduct Workshop**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session D – Aula 2.3*

**European Landowners ALLIANCE FOR WILDLANDS & NATURE –  
GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**ELAWN-I: European Landowner Alliance for Wildlands & Nature, Part A**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session B – Auditorio*

**ELAWN-II: European Landowner Alliance for Wildlands & Nature, Part B**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Auditorio*

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION WRITERS –  
GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**ILCW-I: Using Writing to Compliment your Creations: Photography, Poetry, Painting,  
Filmmaking**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday 9:00 to 11:00 AM – Aula 2.7*

**ILCW-II: The Art of Writing: Through the Eyes of an Editor**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday 9:00-11:00 AM – Aula 2.7*

**ILCW-III: The Geography of Writing**

*Scheduled for: Thursday 9:00-11:00 AM – Aula 2.7*

**INDIGENOUS & COMMUNITY LANDS & SEAS FORUM –  
Global Forum Concurrent Sessions**

**SUNRISE OPENING BLESSING**

**ICLS-I: Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities and the Future of Conservation –**

**Workshop A: Biocultural Resilience: Culture, Conservation & Communities in the 21st Century**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session A – Music Room*

**ICLS-II: Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities and the Future of Conservation –**

**Workshop B: “Wilderness” & Nature – Exploring a Cultural Paradox**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B – Music Room*

**ICLS-III: Protecting Sacred Natural Sites, Indigenous Territories, World Heritage Sites and  
Protected Areas in the Face of Mounting Pressures: Mining, Extractive Industries and Industrial  
Development – Workshop**

[crossover workshop with World Heritage Convention Workshop Series]

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session C – Music Room*

**ICLS-IV: Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities and the Future of Conservation –**

**Workshop D: “Governing Wilderness?” Why? Who? How? [part one]**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session A – Music Room*

**ICLS-V: Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities and the Future of Conservation –**

**Workshop D: “Governing Wilderness?” Why? Who? How? [part two]**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B – Music Room*



**ICLS-VI: Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities and the Future of Conservation  
Workshop F: Native Lands & Wilderness Council Session One – Indigenous Land Managers  
Engaged in Culturally-Informed Conservation Stewardship of their Ancestral Lands and Waters**  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session C – Music Room*

**ICLS-VII: Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities and the Future of Conservation  
Workshop F: Native Lands & Wilderness Council Session Two – Indigenous Land Managers  
Engaged in Culturally-Informed Conservation Stewardship of their Ancestral Lands and Waters**  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session D – Salon de Pinturas*

**ICLS-VIII: Nature Rights – Workshop A**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B – Salon de Pinturas*

**ICLS-IX: Nature Rights — Workshop B**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session C – Aula 2.3*

**ICLS-X: Nature Rights — Workshop C**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session B – Salon de Pinturas*

**ICLS-XI: Nature & Culture Conservation & Resilience across Land & Seascapes – Workshop A**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.7*

**ICLS-XII: Nature & Culture Conservation & Resilience Across Land & Seascapes –Workshop B**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session D – Music Room*

**ICLS-XIII: Green Economy & Community Livelihoods – Workshop B**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session C – Aula 2.7*

**ICLS-XIV: Agriculture, Ranching & Pastoralism for Nature — Workshop A**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session D – Aula 1.2*

**ICLS-XV: Forestry & Nature Workshop**  
[crossover workshop with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session A – Music Room*

**California’s Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Initiative: A Global Standard for Ocean  
Wilderness – Workshop Panel Series**

**ICLS-XVI: California Ocean Wilderness Workshop – Panel A: California’s Marine Life  
Protection Act: The MLPA Statute and the Initiative Process**

[crossover workshop with WILD Water]  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session A– Aula 2.4*

**ICLS-XVII: California Ocean Wilderness Workshop – Panel B: Native American Leadership: Marine Wilderness Planning and Resulting Changes in Ocean Policy**

[crossover workshop with WILD Water]  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.4*

**ICLS-XVIII: California Ocean Wilderness Workshop — Panel C: Lessons Learned and Global Applications: The State of California Marine Protected Area Network**

[crossover workshop with WILD Water]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session A – Sala Menor*

**ICLS-XIX: Protecting Sacred Natural Sites, Indigenous Territories, World Heritage Sites and Protected Areas in the Face of Mounting Pressures: Mining, Extractive Industries and Industrial Development – ICLS Roundtable A**

[crossover roundtable with World Heritage]  
*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session D – Music Room*

**ICLS-XX: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities & Marine Wilderness – Toward Guidelines and Policy Recommendations – ICLS Roundtable B**

[crossover roundtable with WILD Water]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Music Room*

**ICLS-XXI: Next Steps for the Native Lands & Wilderness Council – ICLS Roundtable C**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session B – Music Room*

**ICLS-XXII: Nature Strategy for Sustainability Roundtable – ICLS Roundtable D**

[crossover roundtable with Nature Strategy for Sustainability]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C –Salon de Pinturas*

**ICLS-XXIII: Next Steps for the Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum – ICLS Roundtable E (closing session)**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session D – Music Room*

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION WRITERS –  
GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**International League of Conservation Writers (ILCW) Series**

**ILCW-I: Using Writing to Compliment your Creations: Photography, Poetry, Painting, Filmmaking**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday 9:00 to 11:00 AM – Aula 2.7*

**ILCW-II: The Art of Writing: Through the Eyes of an Editor**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday 9:00-11:00 AM – Aula 2.7*

## **ILCW-III: The Geography of Writing**

*Scheduled for: Thursday 9:00-11:00 AM – Aula 2.7*

### **NATURE STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

#### **NSS-I: Nature Rights –Workshop A**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Tuesday, Session A – Salon de Pinturas; live-streamed.*

#### **NSS-II: Nature Rights — Workshop B**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Wednesday, Session C – Aula 2.3*

#### **NSS-III: Nature Rights — Workshop C**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Thursday, Session B – Salon de Pinturas*

#### **NSS-IV: Nature & Culture Conservation & Resilience across Land & Seascapes — Workshop A**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.7*

#### **NSS-V: Nature & Culture Conservation & Resilience across Land & Seascapes — Workshop B**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Wednesday, Session D – Music Room*

#### **NSS-VI: Nature for Health Workshop**

*Held: Thursday, Session B – Aula 2.3*

#### **NSS-VII: Green Nature Economy & Community Livelihoods– Workshop A**

*Held: Tuesday, Session C – Aula 2.7*

#### **NSS-VIII: Green Nature Economy & Community Livelihoods– Workshop B**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Wednesday, Session C – Aula 2.7*

#### **NSS-IX: Agriculture, Ranching & Pastoralism for Nature– Workshop A**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Tuesday, Session D – Aula 1.2*

#### **NSS-X: Agriculture, Ranching & Pastoralism for Nature– Workshop B**

*Held: Tuesday, Session B – Aula 2.3*

#### **NSS-XI: Forestry & Nature Workshop**

[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]

*Held: Thursday, Session A – Music Room*

#### **NSS-XII: Nature for Recreation & Experiential Learning Workshop**

*Held: Tuesday, Session C – Aula 2.3*

**NSS-XIII: Nature Strategy for Sustainability Roundtable**  
[crossover workshop with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]  
*Held: Thursday, Session C – Salon de Pinturas; live-streamed.*

## **PRIMARY FORESTS PROGRAM – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

### **Primary Forest (PF) Workshop Series**

**PF-I: Defining and Mapping Primary Forests**  
*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B – Aula 2.7*

**PF-II: Keeping Primary Tropical Forests intact: What works and what doesn't?**  
*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session A – Salon de Pinturas*

**PF-III: Policies for Primary Forest Conservation**  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session B – Aula 2.7*

## **REWILDING EUROPE PROGRAM – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

### **Rewilding Europe (RWE) Full Day Seminar Series**

**RWE-I: Wilder Landscapes and Ecosystems**  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session A– Auditorio*

**RWE-II: The Resurrection of Three European Icons**  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B– Auditorio*

**RWE-III: Rewilding in Practice**  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session C– Auditorio*

**RWE-IV: The Wild Business Case**  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session D– Auditorio*

**RWE-V: The third draw in the Rewilding Europe Travel Club / Final Remarks and Closing of the Seminar**  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session E– Auditorio*

## **SYMPOSIUM ON WILDERNESS SCIENCE & STEWARDSHIP – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

*Note: All letter-number codes are preceded by an “S&SS”*

**S&SS Theme A: World University Network & The Wildland Research Institute, University Of Leeds, Wilderness Spatial Science Applications: Prioritization For Protection And Monitoring**

**A-1 Symposium Keynote Speaker & Spatial Science Forum (Plenary), “Wildland Area Attributes and Benefits In Europe And The World”**  
*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session A– Auditorio*

**A-2 Roadless Area Benefits Panel**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session B– Auditorio*

**A-3 Wilderness Spatial Science I – Mapping The Wild**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session C– Auditorio*

**A-4 Wilderness Spatial Science Ii – Mapping The Wild: Mapping Methods**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session A– Aula 1.2*

**A-5 Wilderness Spatial Science Iii – Methods & Measures**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session B– Aula 1.2*

**A-6 A Brandenburg Foundation, Corridor Development And Stewardship Training**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session C– Aula 1.2*

**A-6 B Brandenburg Foundation, Corridor Development and Stewardship Training (continued)**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session D– Aula 1.2*

**S&SS Theme B: Wilderness in Europe: Re-Importing The Wilderness Concept**

**B-1 Pan Parks European Wilderness Days: A Civil Society For Enhancing The Protection Of Europe’s Wilderness: Training Of A Future Generation**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session D– Auditorio*

**B-2 Pan Parks European Wilderness Days: Best Practice Examples Of European Areas Managing**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session A – Sala Menor*

**B-3 PanParks, WWF Spain& WWF European Policy Office, European Wilderness Days: Legal Protection of Europe’s Wilderness**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session B – Sala Menor*

**B-4 Rewilding In Europe– Session C**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session A– Aula 2.5*

**B-5 Seeking Wilderness In Germany: The Provision Of Wilderness Values In Germany And The Framework Of The National Strategy On Biological Diversity**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session B – Aula 2.4*

**B-6 Developing Policy On Wilderness In Europe**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session D– Aula 2.3*

**S&SS Theme C: Rewilding In Europe**

**C-1 Rewilding In Europe– Session A**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session B– Aula 2.1*

**C-2 Rewilding In Europe– Session B**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session C– Aula 2.5*

**S&SS Theme D: Wilderness & Climate Research**

## **D-1 Implications of Climate on Wilderness and Human Relationships With Wilderness**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session A– Aula 1.1*

## **S&SS Theme E: CzechAcademyOfSciences, Wilderness Values In Transboundary & Corridor Landscapes**

### **E-1 Challenges and Benefits Of Transboundary Protection**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session B – Aula 2.2*

### **E-2 Corridors and Conservation Across Borders**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session C – Aula 2.4*

### **E-3 Issues of Scale: Addressing Management And Conservation Issues At The Local and Landscape Scales**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session D – Aula 2.4*

### **E-4 Mountain Trails: Corridors of Biocultural Biodiversity – Panel**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 1.1*

## **S&SS Theme F: The Role Of Environmental Well-Being In Human Well-Being**

### **F-2 Wilderness Under Attack – Again**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session C – Aula 2.6*

### **F-3 Cultural Connections To Wilderness**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session C – Aula 2.6*

### **F-4 Wilderness, Biodiversity And Human Health – Panel**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session A– Aula 2.6*

### **F-5 Wilderness: A Spiritual Landscape**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session B– Aula 2.6*

### **F-7 Moving The Public: Wilderness Advocacy, Relationships & Philanthropy**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session D – Aula 2.6*

## **S&SS Theme G: Ecosystem Services And Wilderness: What Are We Protecting?**

### **G-1 Workshop: The Range and Magnitude Of Values Attached To Wilderness Ecosystem Services**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session B– Aula 1.2*

### **G-2 Workshop: Valuing Ecosystem Services**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session C – Aula 1.2*

## **S&SS Theme H: Evolving Relationships Between Nature And Native People**

### **H-1 Traditional Wisdom: Applying Traditional Knowledge To Protect Cultural Landscapes**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session C – Aula 1.1*

### **H-2 Indigenous People: Sharing Accumulated Knowledge For Societal Benefits**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session D – Aula 1.1*

## **S&SS Theme I: Mechanisms For Protecting Wild Values On Private Lands**

### **I-1: Mechanisms For Protecting Wild Values On Private Lands: Case Studies From Around The World – Session One**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session B – Aula 1.2*

### **I-2 Mechanisms For Protecting Wild Values On Private Lands: Case Studies From Around The World – Session Two**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session C – Aula 1.2*

### **I-3 Mechanisms For Protecting Wild Values On Private Lands: Case Studies From Around The World – Session Three**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session D – Sala Menor*

## **S&SS Theme J: Keeping The Wild In Wilderness**

### **J-1 Assessing And Managing Threats To Wilderness**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session A – Aula 2.6*

### **J-2 Lessons Learned In Protecting The Wild**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session B – Aula 2.6*

### **J-3 What Does The Future Hold?**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session C – Aula 2.6*

## **S&SS Theme K: Education: The Essential Element For Protection**

### **K-1 Education And Exchange: Emphasis On More**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session B – Aula 1.1*

## **S&SS Theme L: Wilderness Entrepreneurship**

### **L-1 Pan Parks European Wilderness Days: Businesses For Wilderness (Tourism Companies) Or Presenting The European Wilderness Funding Program**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session D – Sala Menor*

## **S&SSS Theme M: The Role Of Local People And Adjacent Lands In Sustainability**

### **M-1 The Role Of Local People And Adjacent Lands In Sustainability**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.1*

## **S&SS Theme N: The Role Of Fire In Wilderness Restoration**

### **N-1 International Perspectives On Managing Wilderness Fire Regimes For The Future, Panel**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session A – Aula 2.3*

## **S&SS Theme Q: Murie Center & WILD Foundation – CoalitionWILD**

### **Q-1 Issues Of The Future For Young Professionals [A New Face for the Future of Wilderness] [crossover with CoalitionWILD]**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session D – Aula 2.7*

## **S&SS Theme S: Conservation InSpain- Special Sessions**

### **S-1 Pioneers In Conservation In Spain**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.5*

### **S-2 Socio-Economic Benefits of Nature In Europe**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session C– Sala Menor*

## **S&SS Roundtables**

### **Rt-1 Ecosystem Assessments For Biodiversity Conservation In Europe**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session C – Aula 2.4*

### **Rt-2 Spatial Science Applications Networking Roundtable Session**

*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session D– Aula 2.7*

### **Rt-3 Educating The Next Generation Of Nature Entrepreneurs**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session A– Aula 1.1*

### **Rt-4 Contribution Of Spiritual Values To The Preservation Of Wilderness And To Rewilding Europe**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session D – Aula 2.7*

## **S&SS Poster Session**

*Scheduled For: Tuesday, 6:00 to 8:00 PM – Claustra Baja (Hallway)*

## **TRACKS OF GIANTS – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSION**

### **Tracks of Giants (TOG) Workshop**

#### **TOG-I: 2012 Southern Africa Tracks of Giants Workshop**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B– SalaMenor*

## **WILD CITIES PROGRAM - GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

#### **WC-I: Wildness as a Part of a Modern City**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session A– Aula 2.2*

#### **WC-II: The Watershed as a Planning Unit for WILD Cities**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session A– Aula 2.5*

#### **WC-III: Designing Natural Areas for Ecosystem Services Delivery**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.3*

#### **WC-IV: Activating Diversifying Constituencies**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session D – Aula 2.4*

#### **WC-V: Creating Enthusiasm for Urban Wild Nature**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session A– Aula 1.2*



**WC-VI: Inspiring a Social Movement for Wild Nature**

[crossover with Citizen Activism Workshop]

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B– Aula 2.4*

**WW-VII: WILD Cities Roundtable – WILD Cities Champions**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session D – Aula 1.2*

**WILD WATER PROGRAM – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**WILD Water (WW) Workshop & Roundtable Series**

**WW-I: Marine Wilderness Collaborative Workshop A – Training in Marine Wilderness Definition & Management**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session C – Salon de Pinturas*

**WW-II: Marine Wilderness Collaborative Workshop B – Ranking Priority Coral Reefs**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session D – Salon de Pinturas*

**WW-III: Marine Wilderness Collaborative Workshop C – Ranking Priority Wildlife Habitat**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session A – Salon de Pinturas*

**WW-IV: Marine Wilderness in Practice Workshop A – Land & Seascape Strategies**

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.7*

**WW-V: Marine Wilderness in Practice Workshop B – Recovering Fisheries**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session B – Sala Menor*

**WW-VI: Marine Wilderness in Practice Workshop C – Mitigating Disturbances Of Noise, Debris & Pollution**

*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C– Aula 2.3*

**WW-VII: Marine Wilderness in Policy Workshop – Setting Targets For Wild Marine Protection**

*Scheduled for: Tuesday, Session B – Aula 2.4*

**California’s Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Initiative: A Global Standard For Ocean Wilderness – Workshop Panel Series**

**WW-VIII: California Ocean Wilderness Workshop – Panel A: California’s Marine Life Protection Act: The MLPA Statute and the Initiative Process**

*[crossover With Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]*

*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session A– Aula 2.4*

**WW-IX: California Ocean Wilderness Workshop – Panel B: Native American Leadership: Marine Wilderness Planning and Resulting Changes in Ocean Policy**

[crossover with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]  
*Scheduled for: Wednesday, Session B – Aula 2.4*

**WW-X: California Ocean Wilderness Workshop – Panel C: Lessons Learned and Global Applications: The State of California Marine Protected Area Network Model**  
[crossover with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session A – Sala Menor*

**WW-XI: Economy of Marine Wilderness Workshop**  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Aula 2.5*

**WW-XII: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities & Marine Wilderness Roundtable – Toward Guidelines and Policy Recommendations**  
[crossover with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Music Room*

**WW-XIII: Marine Wilderness Collaborative Roundtable**  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session D – Salon de Pinturas*

**WW-XIV: Marine Wilderness Collaborative/Images for Citizen Activism**  
[crossover with WiLDspeak and Citizen Activism]  
*Scheduled for: Thursday, Session C – Juan del Enzina Theater*

#### **WILDSPEAK PROGRAM – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

[Please see <http://www.wildspeak.org/sessionssesiones.html>]

#### **WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION WORKSHOPS – GLOBAL FORUM CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

##### **World Heritage (WH) Convention Workshop Series**

**WH I: Mining, Extractive Industries And Industrial Development In And Around Sacred Natural Sites, Indigenous Territories, World Heritage Sites And Protected Areas – Workshop**  
[crossover with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]  
*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session C– Music Room*

**WH II: Mining, Extractive Industries And Industrial Development In And Around Sacred Natural Sites, Indigenous Territories, World Heritage Sites And Protected Areas – Roundtable**  
[crossover with Indigenous & Community Lands & Seas Forum]  
*Scheduled For: Tuesday, Session D– Music Room*

**WH-III: Wilderness And The World Heritage Convention: Applying Criterion Ix**  
*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session B – Salon de Pinturas*

**WH-IV: Wilderness, World Heritage And The World Parks Congress: Preparing For Sydney In 2014**  
*Scheduled For: Wednesday, Session C – Salon de Pinturas*

**WH-V: IUCN and The World Heritage Convention: Understanding IUCN's Role As An Advisory Body**

*Scheduled For: Thursday, Session C – Aula 2.4*