

GoldenPeaks Capital



The Importance of Rewilding

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According to the European Rewilding initiative, rewilding can be significant at delivering “win-win” outcomes for nature and people. Making more space for nature restoring properly functioning ecosystems, for example, can reduce vulnerability to both drought and flooding, greatly increase carbon storage and provide more high-quality habitat capable of supporting richer, more abundant wildlife.

European Rewilding brought together rewilding practitioners from across Europe to co-formulate a set of principles that characterize and guide rewilding in European context.

Offering natural solutions – By providing and enhancing nature-based solutions, rewilding can help to mitigate environmental, social, economic and climatological challenges.

Letting nature lead – From the free movement of rivers to natural grazing, habitat succession and predation, rewilding lets restored natural processes shape our landscapes and seascapes in a dynamic way. There is no human-defined optimal point or end state. It goes where nature takes it.

Building nature-based economics – By enhancing wildlife and ecosystems, rewilding provides new economic opportunities through generating livelihoods and income linked to nature’s vitality.

Providing hope and purpose – Rewilding generates visions of a better future for people and nature that inspire and empower.

Thinking creatively – Rewilding means acting in ways that are innovative, opportunistic and entrepreneurial, with the confidence to learn from failure.

Working at Nature’s scale – Rewilding means working at scale to rebuild wildlife diversity and abundance and giving natural processes the opportunity to enhance ecosystem resilience, with enough space to allow nature to drive the changes and shape the living systems.

Working together – Building coalitions and connecting people to co-create innovative ways of rewilding to deliver best outcomes for communities and wild nature.

Complementary conservation – Rewilding complements more established methods of nature conservation.

Long-term focus – To ensure sustained positive effects on biodiversity and resilient ecosystems for future generations, rewilding should aim on a long-term perspective.

Acting in context – Rewilding embraces the role of people, and their cultural and economic connections to the land. Rewilding should be approached with the long-term knowledge of the environmental and cultural history of a place.

Knowledge exchange – Exchanging knowledge and expertise to continually refine rewilding best practice and achieve the best possible rewilding results.