

# Saving Scotland's Rainforest

## Case Study Database

A compilation of good practices and lessons learned to bring innovative subnational solutions to global problems



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## Introduction

Temperate rainforest is one of the world's rarest habitats. Suitable climatic conditions (high annual rainfall over many days of the year, and little temperature variation over the seasons with a low incidence of frost or snow) occur over less than 1% of the world's surface.

In Europe it is concentrated on the Atlantic coastlines of Britain, Ireland and Norway, but today only remnants remain. The highest quantity and quality of temperate rainforest is found on Scotland's west coast, but it is highly fragmented and faces a number of threats including non-native invasive species, high herbivore impact, climate change and tree disease.

## Author

NatureScot and the Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest.

## Summary

Saving Scotland's Rainforest is the collaborative action by the Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest (ASR), a voluntary partnership of 24 organisations, working within its wider network, to achieve ecological restoration of Scotland's temperate rainforest.

The partnership aims to restore all of Scotland's rainforest by 2045, primarily by removing invasive non-native species, reducing herbivore impacts and restoring plantations on ancient woodlands, while at the same time doubling its size by expanding and connecting remaining rainforest fragments. This is being achieved through a series of landscape-scale, community-centric rainforest restoration projects led by organisations from the ASR network.

## Key Information

**Location:** Scotland, UK

**Areas of interest:** Capacity building, collaborative action, 30x30, OECMs, mainstreaming of biodiversity, community co-development

**Founded in:** 2017

**Investment:** To date, approximately \$9 million across seven landscape-scale projects and two externally funded supporting projects has been raised to cover a four-year period (mid 2022 – mid 2026). This excludes costs of supporting staff roles. Full ecosystem restoration of Scotland's rainforest is estimated to be about \$670 million.

**Aichi Biodiversity Targets addressed:**

Strategic goals A (Targets 1, 3), B (Targets 5, 7, 9), C (Targets 11, 13), D (Targets 14, 15), E (Targets 19, 20)

**Sustainable Development Goals addressed:** SDGs 13, 15, 17

**Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets addressed:** KM-GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22



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## BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

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Scotland's rainforest comprises the semi-natural woodlands of Scotland's west coast, where the climatic conditions provide the conditions for temperate rainforest to form – specifically the mosses, liverworts and lichens found within it. The quantity, diversity and rarity of these species makes Scotland's rainforest internationally important.

Britain is home to more than 1,000 species of bryophytes (mosses and liverworts), which makes up around 60% of Europe's flora and 5% of the global flora. Within this diverse group, bryophytes found in the temperate rainforest are of particular importance in international terms. UK rainforest bryophytes rival those found in the tropical montane cloud forests of Latin America, Africa, south-east Asia and the Caribbean. Britain also hosts nearly 2,000 species of lichen, which is about 40% of the European lichen flora. This includes species that are restricted to the temperate rainforest, such as *Graphis alboscripta* (globally restricted to Scotland), *Pyrenula hibernica*, and *Pseudocyphellaria* spp. The demands of some of these rainforest species are very particular. While they all need high humidity, mild temperatures and clean air, oceanic bryophytes favour damp, shaded rocks and banks and the trunks and branches of certain trees and shrubs. The lichens of interest grow mainly on trees and shrubs, and many thrive in better-lit conditions.

Scotland's temperate rainforest zone is found along its west coast, an area of c.18,500km<sup>2</sup>. Ancient or old growth woodlands are the best sites and are the priority for protection, expansion and management. Within this area, only 30,000ha of temperate rainforest remain in small

fragments, and of these, more than half have been colonised by Non-Native Invasive Species (INNS) – particularly *Rhododendron ponticum*. Most of the remaining temperate rainforest is unable to regenerate because of high herbivore impacts, especially deer, and a fifth has been underplanted with commercial conifers (in PAWS – Plantations on Ancient Woodlands Sites). The project aims to restore all the remaining fragments primarily by addressing these impacts, and doubling the size of the rainforest by expanding and connecting remaining fragments by 2045.

Temperate rainforest can only be restored if done at scale – at a geographical unit level or a “defendable” area such as a peninsular. Without a landscape-scale approach, INNS will re-invade, herbivores cannot be controlled, and connectivity cannot be achieved. This landscape-scale approach has been embedded into the Saving Scotland's Rainforest project. The ASR has a set of criteria for which a rainforest project can become an “ASR Landscape-scale Focus Project”, and has produced Rainforest Management Guidance which sets out how best to manage rainforest habitat, and provides advice and training to landowners and managers within these projects.

In addition, rainforest projects need to last for at least ten years to be successful, ideally much longer, to maintain areas INNS-free and maintain herbivore numbers at the right level. For this to happen, projects need to be community-centric, providing social and economic benefits from the start so communities feel their benefit, and continue work to improve or maintain habitat for the longer-term. This is especially important in



the fragile, depopulating areas of Scotland's west coast. ASR has produced Community Engagement Guidance and is running a project to build capacity in rainforest communities.

The Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest is a voluntary partnership and cannot run projects itself – rainforest projects are initiated and delivered by ASR partners and others. The role of the ASR is to facilitate support for its Focus Projects by raising their profile, looking for opportunities to enable them to develop and deliver and sharing the knowledge and expertise of the partnership.



European Beaver (Castor fiber) low angle close up shot of beaver eating Lilly roots amongst lilies in flower ©Philip Price/scotlandbigpicture.com



Fungi thrive in the moist conditions of the rainforest. Dunollie Wood, Oban, Argyll ©Laura Corbe / WTML



Moss covered oak tree ©John MacPherson/ WTML



Greater pincushion moss, *Ptychomitrium polyphyllum* ©Gordon Rothero



## KEY ACTIVITIES AND INNOVATIONS

The project started in 2017 when the Woodland Trust, an NGO, convened a number of organisations to start exploring how to restore Scotland's rainforest. At this time, few people were aware of Scotland's rainforest - even among the environmental community - so the first activity of this group was to collate existing information into a report called "the State of Scotland's Rainforest". This report presented the case as to why this habitat was so important, how much was left and to what extent it was threatened, and was launched in Spring 2019, at that time under the auspices of the Atlantic Woodland Alliance.

Early the following year a Project Manager came into post to work with members of the group to work out a strategic plan of collaborative action to address the threats described in the report. By the end of 2020, the plan had been developed along with an underlying communications strategy. The group was re-named the Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest and re-launched in early 2021. This was an election year in Scotland and also the year that Climate COP26 was held in Glasgow, and the primary audience for communications in that year was political and government audiences. Within weeks, commitments to restoring temperate rainforest appeared in the manifestos of the main political parties; the new government made a commitment to restore and expand rainforest which was then repeated at the Climate COP. This government commitment has been a crucial foundation to the project, and has helped channel capacity and resource from government agencies into rainforest restoration.



The principle that rainforest could only be restored on a landscape-scale was an early principle established by the Alliance, and as a result, three "ASR Landscape-scale Focus Projects" were established in 2020. These came from existing projects being led by ASR partners, all in very early stages. By badging them "ASR" and focussing collective effort into them, their profile was raised and their development was accelerated. Since then, another five projects have become ASR Focus Projects. Four projects are in delivery, three in development, and one being scoped; between them covering just over 15% of the rainforest zone. Three others are likely to become Focus projects in the near future - all three of them led by community groups, rather than ASR partners, reflecting the increasing interest and action for rainforest at community level.





Close examination of epiphytes, Scotland's Rainforest Species ID workshop for Regenerating Craignish Rainforest Habitats' community group with Dr Oliver Moore, Ardfert, Craignish, Argyll, Scotland ©John MacPherson



Dragon-skin lichen and dwarf neckera ©John MacPherson

None of these projects can succeed without enabling factors, and as a result a number of work strands have developed to address these:

### 1. Providing advice and support to landowners and managers

Providing advice and training is crucial – unless landowners and managers know how to manage rainforest well, the aim of Saving Scotland's Rainforest cannot be realised. The ASR has produced a set of management guidance to help land managers, and several organisations are involved in providing accompanying advice and training, prioritising existing or potential future landscape-scale projects. A Management and Monitoring working group supports this work.

### 2. Building local capacity

One of the key challenges facing the Saving Scotland's Rainforest project is the chronic skills shortage in the fragile rural communities in rainforest areas, which limits how restoration work can be carried out over the long term. An important principle embedded into the project is to ensure that the community is integrated within projects from the very start, and to increase community leadership. ASR has produced guidance for project leads on community engagement, and has recently started the development phase of a partnership project called "Building Capacity to Save Scotland's Rainforest project" which aims to bring jobs and skills to rainforest communities.

### 3. Addressing conflict

Deer management in Scotland has been plagued by conflict for decades, which has hindered collaboration between people with different land management objectives. A range of public and private objectives are leading to reduced deer densities, and this is likely to increase in the coming years, which means there is a greater need than ever for collaboration. Initiated through the ASR, a process guided by civic mediators has led to the formation of the Common Ground Forum, a network of individuals and organisations that have committed to work together to look at how a more collaborative approach to deer management, based on mutual respect and consensus building, can contribute to a vision of a greener, healthier and economically vibrant future. The Forum is chaired by the SSR project manager who plays a neutral, facilitative role.

There are several other strands to the SSR project, including research, communications, fundraising, advocacy, monitoring and management. In fact, almost 100 people collaborate together in ten working groups to achieve the SSR projects objectives, involving the 24 ASR partner organisations working alongside 18 other organisations.



So far, the Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest has endorsed [eight partnership-led landscape-scale rainforest restoration projects](#). A short description and the status of each project is detailed below:

In delivery phase:

### Knapdale Restoration Project:

This project is working with landowners and communities in this area to develop and deliver landscape-scale restoration, starting with the control of *Rhododendron ponticum*, while promoting appropriate deer control to further the restoration of native woodland.

### Loch Arkaig Landscape Restoration Partnership:

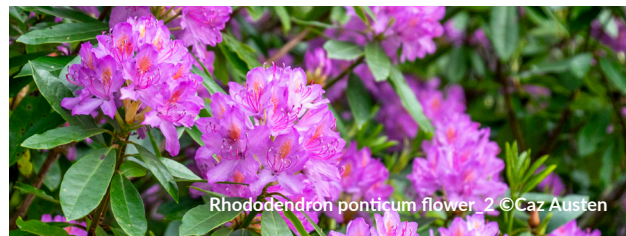
Working with several landowners, this project will deliver joined-up management of the Loch Arkaig catchment. Work is focusing on transitional and peatland edge woodland restoration, invasive species management, native species translocations, and continued support to develop the community tree nursery and deer larder/venison production unit.

### Saving Morvern's Rainforest:

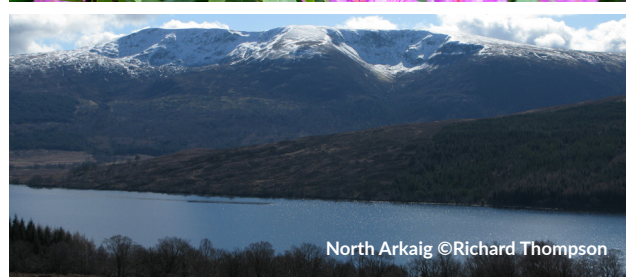
A £3 million project over 5 years to control rhododendron on the Morvern peninsula, expand native forest and control deer - working closely with the local community, landowners and partners.

### West Cowal Habitat Restoration Project:

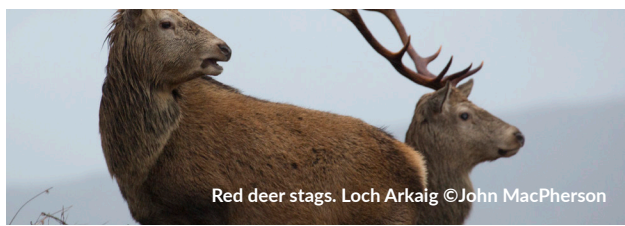
This project aims to take cooperative action over the project area to protect, restore, expand and reconnect the remnant and fragmented rainforest and other natural habitats, working closely with local communities.



Rhododendron ponticum flower\_2 ©Caz Austen



North Arkaig ©Richard Thompson



Red deer stags. Loch Arkaig ©John MacPherson

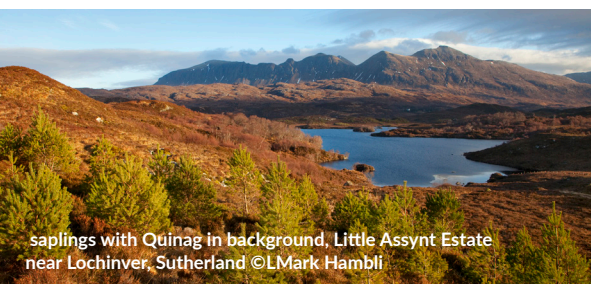


Pseudocyphellaria citrina - Kilfinan burn, Argyll, UK ©Ben Mitchells





In development phase:



### Glen Torridon Partnership Project:

Will potentially link five estates. Discussions with landowners to explore habitat restoration and rainforest expansion are progressing, and a new project manager has been employed to develop plans further.

### Regenerating Craignish Rainforest:

This project will work across several landholdings over the Craignish peninsular to enhance and revive the mosaic of native woodland, species-rich grassland, wetland habitats and rough grazing land that exist here. Invasive non-native species (INNS) removal and herbivore management will be critical for success.

### South Loch Assynt:

This project will protect, restore and expand a range of habitats, particularly woodland, including temperate rainforest remnants. It will aim to learn from others and be open to new approaches and techniques to achieve the best long-term, sustainable outcomes for ecological regeneration across Assynt's land, and in its work with neighbours.

In scoping phase:

### Loch Lomond Rainforest Project:

Will restore rainforest across multiple landholdings, removing rhododendron and establishing appropriate grazing levels. Will include setting up volunteering and education programmes, and exploring options of innovative green finance.



It is not an exaggeration to say that as a result of this collaborative effort, temperate rainforest is now **one of the most talked about habitats in Scotland**, and the interest in taking action to restore and expand it continues to increase. While the project's aim remains ambitious and challenging, significant progress to enable action on the ground has occurred in a relatively short timescale, and the Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest has become recognized as a strong, effective and credible partnership to deliver rainforest restoration.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The eight partnership-led landscape-scale rainforest restoration projects that have been endorsed by the Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest are the main results of the project, covering almost 290,000ha, or just over 15% of Scotland's rainforest zone.

It is too early to assess their environmental impact at this stage, as the work so far has mostly been involved in scoping, development and fundraising for delivery. Even those that are classified as "in delivery" are only just starting restoration work.

As a result, KPIs to monitor impact are only just being developed. The measures are still to be agreed, but possibilities are:

- New area of woodland (ha) in which herbivore management plans are in place
- Area of woodland (ha) in which active herbivore management occurs
- New areas of rhododendron cleared from woodland (inc buffer zones)
- Area of woodland cleared of rhododendron being actively maintained as rhododendron free
- New areas of PAWS sites where beneficial management plans have been put in place and are operational
- Existing area of PAWS sites where beneficial management is ongoing
- Area of new native woodland that has been established
- Proportion of the above area that connects isolated remnants of ancient/good condition rainforest





## SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

The west coast of Scotland, the rainforest zone, is suffering from severe demographic issues. Scotland's population is predicted to shift away from rural areas as people move due to lack of jobs and affordable housing in the areas they grew up in. This has been an issue for at least 200 years. Indeed, it is predicted that populations in Lochaber and Argyll, both within the rainforest zone, could drop by as much as 6% by 2041.

But this outward migration is not the only problem. Rainforest communities face demographic challenges due to an ageing population, and at least 30% of residents will be of pensionable age by 2043.

The age profile of the population is of key importance in terms of contributing to community sustainability. It impacts on the available workforce and poses strategic challenges for the provision of health and social care, as well as schools and jobs. Many communities are very isolated and at risk of collapse as population changes take effect.

Whilst the project is still at an early stage, evidence suggests that the establishment of the ASR Landscape-scale Focus Projects is already having a positive impact. In June 2024 40 new full-time equivalent roles had been created through these projects, and investment in rainforest projects was pumping an estimated £3.2m into local economies through indirect employment opportunities and contract spending.

As the current projects progress and more come online it is expected that socioeconomic impacts for communities will increase, helped by the ASR's Building Capacity to Save Scotland's Rainforest project, which entered its development phase in Summer 2024. This project aims to increase and diversify the rainforest workforce, creating new rural sustainable jobs, traineeships and volunteering roles, and equipping those involved in rainforest restoration with the knowledge, confidence, experience and connections to become future rainforest custodians. By providing formal and informal training to increase the number of people with the necessary

practical/technical skills to manage the rainforest, the workforce will expand, and greater progress will be made towards large-scale restoration, and increases in local employment opportunities may also encourage people to stay in their home community rather than move away for work.

Over the years people have lost their cultural connection to temperate rainforest to the point that few people even realise they live amongst this internationally important habitat. The SSR project is helping to raise awareness, building on the links to heritage that we are aware of, re-connecting people with their heritage. Involving and empowering people in rainforest restoration will engender a greater sense of place in their landscape so they value and take pride in being a part of it.



## GENDER IMPACTS

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The Scotland Act (1998) enshrined equal opportunities as: “the prevention, elimination or regulation of discrimination between persons on grounds of sex or marital status, on racial grounds, or on grounds of disability, age, sexual orientation, language or social origin, or of other personal attributes, including beliefs or opinions, such as religious beliefs or political opinions.”

The importance of sustainable development to gender equality is recognised in Sustainable Development Goal 5. At a global and a regional level, women along with other groups subject to discrimination, are more likely to suffer from declines in ecosystem services. Since Scotland’s rainforest is vital to all ecosystems services in the rainforest zone, its restoration will safeguard these services and hence enhance the well-being of the most vulnerable in society.

## POLICY IMPACTS

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Whilst the UK is no longer part of the European Union, this project is well-aligned with the EU Nature Restoration Law Article 12, Restoration of Forest Ecosystems. It forms a vital part of Scotland’s restoration measures for enhancing biodiversity of forest ecosystems, and will contribute to achieving an increasing trend at national level of all seven of the indicators for forest ecosystems.

Following the Global Biodiversity Framework’s adoption of the Red List of Ecosystems, this project forms the leading component in Scotland’s conservation of Functional Group T2.3 Oceanic Cool Temperate Rainforests.

Scottish Government commitments to Scotland’s rainforest:

- At the Climate COP 2021, the then Environment Minister, Màiri McAllan, made a public statement that: “Scotland’s rainforest will be restored and expanded as a natural solution to the climate emergency”
- The Scottish Biodiversity Strategy has a high-level action to develop a “policy and investment framework for Scotland’s Rainforest”.
- The 24/25 Programme for Government commits to deploying nature restoration funding through over 50 projects across Scotland – specifically mentioning temperate rainforest.
- In July 2024, the Scottish Government published its Strategic Approach to Restoring and Expanding Scotland’s Rainforest, which aligns its approach with ASR, embedding the principles of long-term, landscape-scale restoration, community engagement and benefit, with immediate focus on all ASR Landscape-scale Focus Projects plus two other areas.





Celebrate Scotland's Rainforest event with The Woodland Trust Scotland at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh 28th April 2022. Pictured at the left is Jenni Minto, MSP for Argyll and Bute and Scottish Environment Link's Nature Champion for Scotland's Rainforest. ©Helen Pugh Photography

## SUSTAINABILITY

Each of ASR's Landscape-scale Projects is run at a local level by its lead partner, so the funding strategy is specific to that particular partner. Public funding from the Nature Restoration Fund and Forestry Grant Schemes has been crucial for development phases, and, combined with funding from other sources (corporates, individual philanthropists, trusts and foundations) four projects are now in their delivery phase. So far about \$9m has been invested across ASR's Focus projects including the supporting projects, of which around half comes from public sources. By working collaboratively, ASR partners can demonstrate that their projects are part of a bigger picture and that they are working collaboratively towards common aims, which funders welcome.

ASR convenes a fundraising group which shares information about which projects are applying for which funding, to avoid overtly competing with each other. If projects are applying for the same funding, they reference each other to show funders that they are part of the same thing.

However, it has been estimated that it will cost £500m to achieve the aim of SSR, and funding for rainforest restoration work is extremely limited, reliant on relatively short term, small amounts of money, preventing the scale-up in action that will be required to achieve the 2045 aim. The ASR therefore has set itself a challenge to develop new funding models to sustain rainforest restoration, conforming to a set of high integrity quality standards. As a result, two new work strands have been developed:

The first is the Saving Scotland's Rainforest with Natural Capital Finance project, which involves unlocking funding from natural capital finance<sup>1</sup> in a way that aligns with ASR principles. It is an externally-funded partnership project developing a model for rainforest restoration according to ASR's principles, centring community benefit, using the Woodland Carbon Code. In this project, ASR partners are currently delivering an 18-month project (started in November 2023 and to be completed in March 2025) to scope out whether natural capital finance could be funnelled into rainforest restoration projects in a way that has positive benefits for rainforest biodiversity and the people living and working there. This has involved setting out project standards and investor integrity, costing out the price of a carbon unit once all the factors of rainforest restoration and community benefit are taken into account, and testing this out in a pilot project.

It's unlikely that natural capital finance will be the whole answer to long-term, substantial funding, since carbon credits are the only current opportunity in Scotland, and therefore this can only apply to projects which have significant woodland expansion. So, the second strand of work involves some ASR partners exploring collaborative fundraising with corporate and/or philanthropic sources, building on the natural capital project. This is currently being led by three ASR partners and is at an early stage. The next step involves the development of a strategic fundraising plan.

<sup>1</sup> Natural capital refers to the world's natural resources—such as ecosystems, organisms, genes, water, and soils—that provide essential social, environmental and economic benefits. According to the Scottish Government, it encompasses “the environmental resources that yield a flow of benefits to people.” Natural capital finance, as defined by the IUCN, involves investments aimed at conserving the value of these natural resources for the long term. This type of finance can come from both public and private sources and supports the sustainable management of natural assets.

## ASSOCIATIONS

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Partnership has been integral to this project, and its success is founded on successful collaboration. This works on two levels:

- The collaboration between the 24 partner organisations of the Alliance for Scotland's Rainforest, working with another 18 organisations as part of the ASR network to achieve the SSR collaborative strategy.
- The collaboration with landowners and local organisations within the communities of rainforest projects, led by the lead project partner.

Two non-governmental organisations, Plantlife Scotland and Woodland Trust Scotland, have entered into an agreement to drive forward the work of the SSR project together, and together support the Project Manager's post. The commitment is fundamental to the sustainability of the ASR and the delivery of the SSR Project, and relies on all ASR partners making a contribution. The Project Manager's role is to work with Alliance partners, and others, to achieve the objectives in the SSR strategy.

The ASR is represented by individuals who act as "leads" for each of the partner organisations, who have the responsibility to act as the conduit to the rest of their organisation – e.g. by sharing or gaining information, or involving other colleagues in relevant discussions or actions, including making decisions on behalf of their organisation. Almost all partners actively contribute to the partnership (current exceptions are just two of the smaller, specialist organisations). The Project Manager seeks to find the "win-win" between the aims of the ASR and those of individual partner organisations, to find the best way to involve them. All partners are equally valued regardless of how big or small their contribution is.

When the collaborative strategy was being developed in 2020, it became clear that specialists from partner organisations were required to come together in working groups to devise and deliver the objectives. Since then, ten working groups have been formed led by people from partner organisations on behalf of the ASR. They are flexible so they work for the needs of the group – they can be created and dissolved as needed, and the groups can be run as they wish – as long as they adhere to the Terms of Reference, which describes their purpose in the context of delivering against the SSR strategy, any principles they wish to work by, and membership of the group. Any staff member/core member of any of the partner organisations are welcome to get involved in a delivery group as long as they have a remit for that work strand. Individuals from organisations that do not belong to ASR, but are willing to contribute expertise and capacity, can be co-opted onto ASR working groups; are invited to general meetings and added to the ASR mailing list. There are now almost 100 people actively involved across the working groups.

The collaborative work is overseen by a steering group, made up of the Project Manager, working groups leads. This group meets every six weeks to address current challenges and opportunities, and make sure that the work of the working groups and work strand leads is aligned. They carry out an informal impact assessment for their workstrand every three months, and formally once a year to assess progress and decide if any course corrections need to be made. Every three years the strategy is reviewed with the working groups, signed off by organisation leads. This monitoring, evaluation and learning framework ensures that the approach is amended as needed depending on progress, external changes and barriers.



## REPLICATION AND APPLICABILITY

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This project is highly replicable, both in other rainforest areas and, through its form of organisation and governing principles, in a very wide range of contexts.

When the first group of organisations came together in 2017 to consider how they could collaborate for the benefit of Scotland's rainforest, they were considered to be a "coalition of the willing". Most of the representatives were experts in native woodland ecology or lichens and bryophytes, and were passionate about temperate rainforest habitat. **This passion among organisation leads remains today and is one of the most important factors to the success** of the ASR and the SSR project.

Since the SSR project is not externally funded, it has been able to be flexible about how to achieve its objectives, making use of the opportunities presented to it. Landscape-scale restoration have been initiated in the places where people and organisations are prepared to lead; externally funded projects (Natural Capital Finance, Common Ground Forum and Capacity Building) have come about as opportunities have arisen; new working groups have been formed as challenges or opportunities have come to light (natural capital finance, research). **The ASR's approach is not one of control, but one of enablement and facilitation**; it ensures that all efforts, across the whole ASR network, are valued and celebrated.

The ASR is recognized as a strong, effective and credible partnership to deliver rainforest restoration, and since many of the ASR partners are UK-based, its credibility has spread beyond Scotland, and interest has been generated in other parts of the UK to work in a similar way. As a result, in the last two years two new rainforest alliances have emerged: the South East Rainforest Alliance (in England) and the Alliance for Wales' Rainforest. Both are about to publish equivalent reports to the State of Scotland's Rainforest, and there is an indication that another similar alliance may form in Cumbria. In addition, a UK Rainforest Network has formed, to enable organisations and alliances working on temperate rainforest restoration to meet and share information, with a view to potentially collaborate.

The ASR's approach doesn't just apply to rainforest. Advocates for a much better-known habitat in Scotland – Caledonian Pine – have also noticed how ASR is enabling action for Scotland's rainforest. There has been a pinewoods managers group for many years, but it lacks the holistic thinking that ASR has employed, which focusses not just on management, but the **enabling factors** around that – communications, fundraising, advocacy etc. There is now an agreement to form a Pinewoods Partnership in Scotland to bring together collaborative effort in the same kind of way ASR has.

The ASR has always been keen to share information and resources with others wishing to use its learnings to avoid them having to re-invent the wheel, while acknowledging that each project has its own particular circumstances to deal with. It will continue to engage with players who are interested in learning from the ASR's experience to further nature restoration efforts in the UK and beyond.



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

To obtain more information about this project, visit  
<https://savingscotlandsrainforest.org.uk>

You can also contact us via email at [info@regions4.org](mailto:info@regions4.org) to schedule an informational meeting, address your questions, and receive support for the implementation of similar projects.



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### ABOUT REGIONS4

Regions4 (formerly known as nrg4SD) is a global network that exclusively represents regional governments (states, regions, and provinces) in UN processes, European Union initiatives, and global discussions on climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable development. Regions4 was established in 2002 at the World Summit in Johannesburg and currently represents over 40 members from 20 countries across 4 continents. Through advocacy, cooperation, and capacity building, Regions4 empowers regional governments to accelerate global action.

For more information, visit: [www.regions4.org](http://www.regions4.org)  
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