
WILDERWAY

DEVELOPING INVESTABLE NATURE RESTORATION

WILDERWAY

ABOUT US

At **Wilderway**, we use the power of capital to accelerate the force of nature – aiming to significantly scale-up European rewilding and ultimately **make Europe a wilder place.**

Founded in 2022 by Rewilding Europe, Wilderway brings together landowners, buyers and unique landscapes. In close partnership, we design and implement investable rewilding plans, **developing carbon and nature credits** in-house.

We all benefit, because rewilding is a highly sustainable practice that **restores nature, increases climate resilience** and results in revenues from carbon and nature finance.

WILDERWAY FOCUS

PEATLAND

We are restoring degraded peatlands as a crucial nature-based climate solution. Peatland is fundamental in the fight against climate change, because not only does it reduce CO2 emissions, but it also improves water quality and nature, benefiting native fish, birds and insects. Across the EU, there are 24 million hectares of peatlands, 50% of these are degraded which account for 7% of emissions.

FOREST

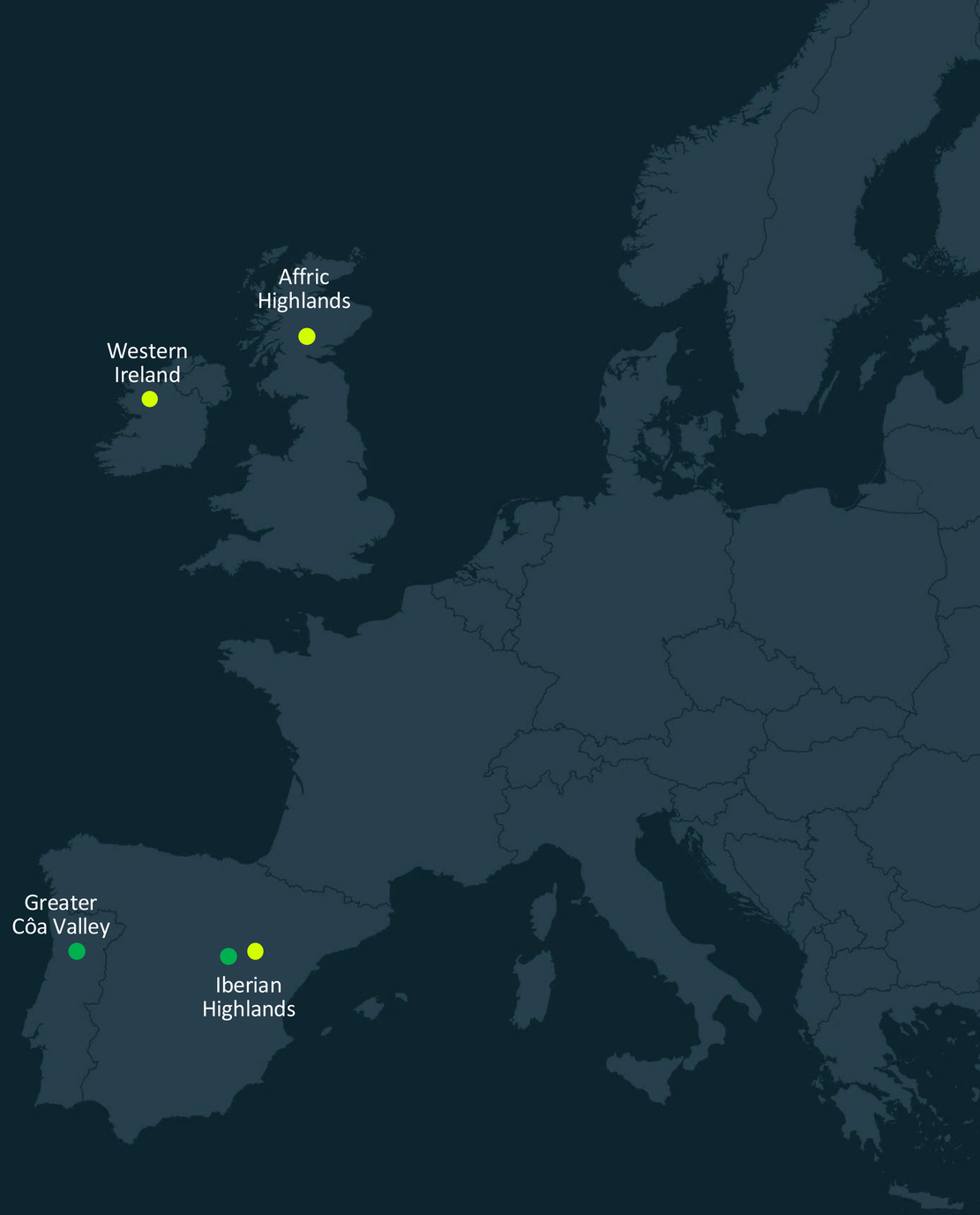
We are committed to protecting the remaining European old growth forest and restoring the native forests, because the unique biodiversity of these biomes is irreplaceable. Enhancing the scale of these forests also increases the resilience of the landscape and provides other benefits, such as clean air.

MOSAIC

We are restoring landscapes featuring a variety of crucial habitats, including forests and grasslands. We are reintroducing keystone species who act as ecosystem engineers. These species help restore natural processes, putting nature behind the wheel and enabling ecosystems that are more adaptive and resilient to the climate. We are pioneering innovative nature credit schemes to finance this crucial work.

PROJECT PORTFOLIO

Project Name	Location	Project Area	Type	Partner
Peatland restoration in Western Ireland	Ireland	700 ha	CARBON	Coillte and private landowners
Protecting Iberian Highlands' Old Growth Forest	Spain	700 ha	CARBON	Rewilding Spain
Peatland restoration in Affric Highlands	Scotland	800 ha	CARBON	Trees for Life and Rewilding Affric Highlands
Restoring mosaic habitats in the Greater Côa Valley	Portugal	1.400 ha	NATURE	Rewilding Portugal
Natural grazing in Iberian Highlands	Spain	30.000 ha	NATURE	Rewilding Spain
Total Project Area		33.**600 ha**		



WILDERWAY

OUR OFFERING OPTIONS

	DESCRIPTION	PAYMENT STRUCTURE	STANDARD
CARBON CREDITS	Investment in a unique nature-based carbon project in Europe, through the purchase of ex-ante carbon credits (PIUs or PCUs)	Payment for project (partly) in advance	Validation under Verra or other recognised carbon standard
	A carbon purchase agreement with direct connection to a unique nature-based carbon project in Europe	Payment on delivery	
NATURE CREDITS	Investment in a unique nature project in Europe to drive and be a pioneer in the development of the nature credit market	Payment for project (partly) in advance	Validation under SD-VISta Nature Framework of Verra
HECTARES OF LAND RESTORED	Investment in a unique nature project in Europe		Following SD-VISta Nature Framework of Verra

OUR CUSTOMER JOURNEY

Introductions

We begin with a clear introduction and a focus on alignment. These early steps are about understanding priorities, building trust and setting the foundation for effective collaboration.

Due Diligence & Vetting

We take a closer look using a structured vetting process to ensure buyers share our commitment to making nature thrive.

Draft Agreement

We outline the structure of our partnership through practical terms, aligned expectations and transparent intentions.

VERPA Agreement

The formal step that seals our collaboration. We work closely with the renowned law firm Philip Lee to ensure that this handshake in contract form protects and strengthens our partnership.

Ongoing Partnership

We provide ongoing support to our customers, including regular project updates, tailored guidance on communications and reporting, and the organisation of bespoke project visits.

OUR PROJECTS

SCOTLAND: PEATLAND RESTORATION IN AFFRIC HIGHLANDS

Scotland's peatlands cover around 2 million hectares of the country (over 20% of Scotland’s land area) and rank among Europe's most essential ecosystems. However, over 80% of Scotland’s peatlands are degraded and are therefore a significant emitter of CO2 and a less effective natural habitat for wildlife that are dependent on these ecosystems.

When in good health, these peatlands serve as crucial carbon sinks, mitigate flood risks, enhance water quality by supporting natural water management, and offer habitats for endangered species.

This project plays a vital role in Scotland’s restoration vision by focusing on restoring 450 hectares of degraded blanket bog within the Affric Highlands, which stretches from Loch Ness to Kintail on the west coast of Scotland.

The aim of the project is to restore this landscape to one that can retain water effectively, remove greenhouse gas emissions, and nurture a vibrant array of native biodiversity.

CARBON

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SCOTLAND: PEATLAND RESTORATION IN AFFRIC HIGHLANDS

Location: Affric Highlands, Scotland
Project Type: Wetland Rewetting and Conservation (WRC)
Methodology: UK Peatland Code
Registry: Woodland & Peatland Carbon Code (ID-104000000029808)
Status: Validated

Start year: 2025
First crediting year: 2030
End year: 2094
No. of credits issued per year (tCO_2e): 700
Total credits (tCO_2e): 45 500+
Total area (ha): 800

Impacts:

- Restores peatland to act as a carbon sink
- Improves water retention and storage and flood resilience
- Enhances biodiversity and landscape value
- Reduces the potential for significant surface water runoff

CARBON

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PEATLAND RESTORATION IN THE AFFRIC HIGHLANDS

BEFORE

OCT. 24

AFTER

JUL. 25

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IRELAND: PEATLAND RESTORATION

Peatlands play a crucial role in Ireland's ecosystem, contributing to climate regulation, biodiversity, and cultural heritage. However, much of Ireland’s peatland was drained in the mid- to late-1900s to make them suitable for livestock grazing, crop production and peat extraction for fuel.

These drained peatlands in Ireland are responsible for nearly 7% of the country’s emissions and, as a result of their degraded condition, currently offer minimal ecological value.

We are working together with individual landowners to form a grouped project focused on the rewetting and restoration of natural peatland habitats in Mayo, Western Ireland.

These measures are expected to promote the regeneration of peatland vegetation, to enhance carbon sequestration in the peat, to improve water quality, and boost the populations of native fish, birds, and insects.

CARBON

IRELAND: PEATLAND RESTORATION

Location: Mayo, Ireland
Project Type: WRC – Peatland Restoration
Registry: Verra (ID-VCS5395)
Methodology: VM0036
Status: Ready for Validation

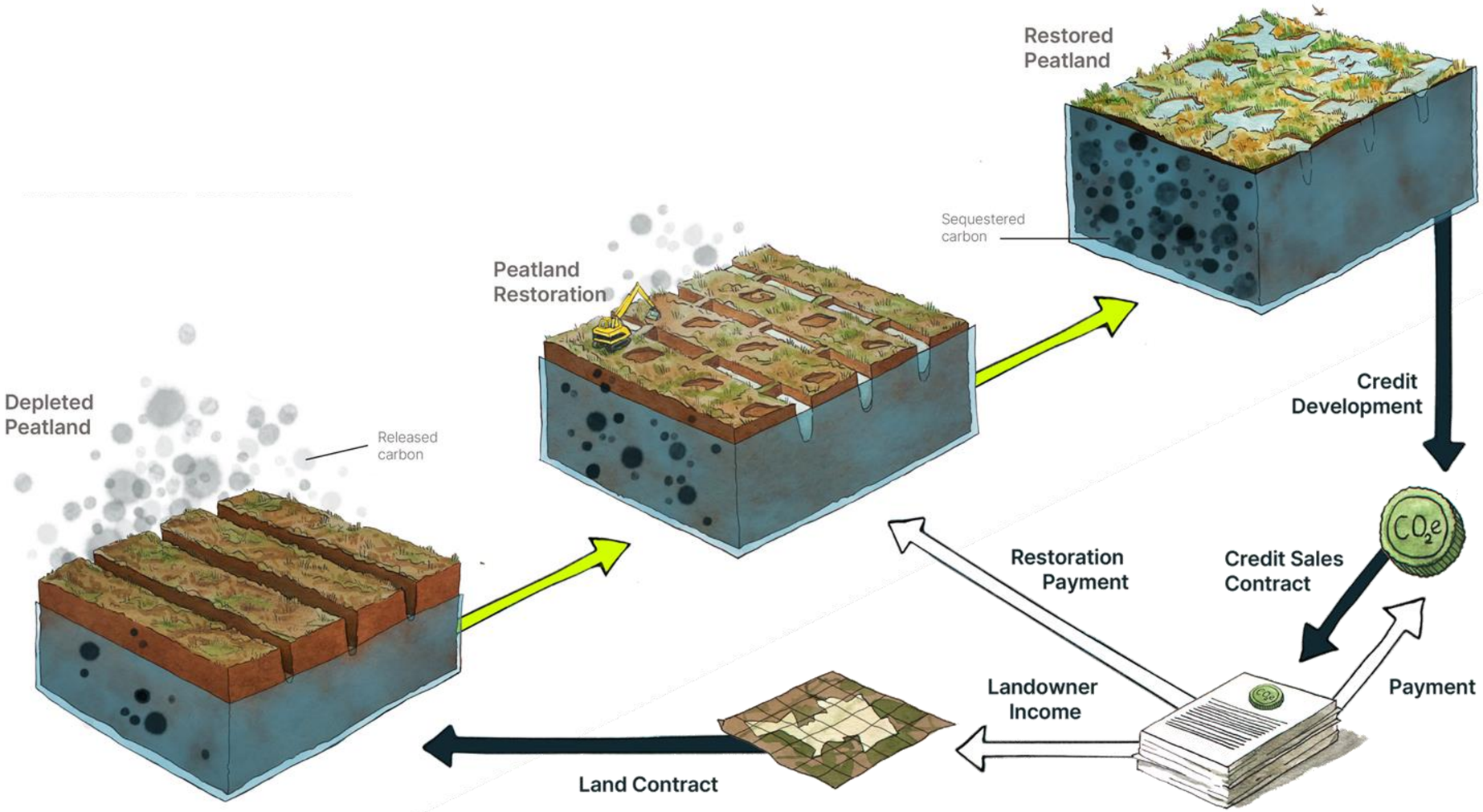
Start year: 2024
First crediting year: 2029
End year: 2064
No. of credits issued per year (tCO_2e): 1900
Total credits (tCO_2e): 76 000+
Total area (ha): 700

Impacts:

- Reduces CO_2 emissions by halting peat oxidation
- Enhances CO_2 sequestration by restoring peatland vegetation
- Improves water retention and downstream flood resilience
- Enhances biodiversity of insects (including dragonflies, damselflies and beetles), amphibians, birds (including Eurasian Golden Plover, Merlins, Common Snipe) and rare plants and mosses
- Supports local economies, as a result of increased ecotourism
- Carbon finance supports landowners and local stakeholders

CARBON

CREATING IMPACT: PEATLAND EXAMPLE



PORTUGAL: RESTORING MOSAIC HABITATS IN THE GREATER COA VALLEY

The Greater Côa Valley lies within the iconic landscapes of the Iberian Peninsula in Portugal. The region has been home to threatened wildlife species living within a mosaic habitat of forests, grasslands, and scrub. We aim to revive natural grazing practices and reestablish nature values in the landscape.

Working together with Rewilding Portugal, we follow rewilding principles and are reintroducing species – such as tauros, horses and bison – to revive the landscape and bring back populations of wildlife.

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PORTUGAL: RESTORING MOSAIC HABITATS IN THE GREATER CÔA VALLEY

Location: Portugal
Project Type: Mosaic
Registry: SD-VISta (Verra)
Methodology: Nature Framework
Status: Ready for validation

Start year: 2024
First crediting year: 2029
End year: 2043
Expected total area (ha): 1400

Impacts:

- Improves large herbivore and bird diversity
- Enhances natural processes and habitat functions
- Improves the diversity and abundance of flora and fauna, and strengthens trophic chains
- Improves habitat heterogeneity and reduces the risk of fires
- Creates coexistence corridors
- Increases nature tourism and the opportunities for engagement and education

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
13 CLIMATE ACTION
15 LIFE ON LAND
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

NATURE

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SPAIN: PROTECTING IBERIAN HIGHLANDS' OLD GROWTH FOREST

The Iberian Highlands old growth forests in Spain contain magnificent 100 to 500-year-old trees that are irreplaceable yet are at risk of being harvested in the next few years, highlighting the urgent need for conservation efforts to protect these iconic ecosystems, which are quickly vanishing worldwide.

Old growth forests, also known as mature forests, play a crucial role as ecosystems that sustain a diverse range of flora and fauna while sequestering and stoking significant amounts of carbon.

Although these ecosystems are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, they have been deteriorating over the past few centuries in Spain and throughout Europe, mainly due to logging activities and alterations in land use.

By halting logging in the project areas, these forests can evolve naturally into mature ecosystems, contributing not only to carbon sequestration through growth but also ensuring carbon permanence.

CARBON

SPAIN: PROTECTING IBERIAN HIGHLANDS' OLD GROWTH FOREST

Location: Spain
Project Type: IFM – From Logged to Protected Forest
Registry: Verra
Methodology: VM0010 (ID-VCS5678)
Status: Draft documentation complete

Start year: 2024
First crediting year: 2029
End year: 2074
No. of credits issued / year (tCO_2e): 1250
Total credits (tCO_2e): 62 500+
Total area (ha): 700
Total expected area (ha): 10 000

Impacts:

- Protects 100- to 500-year-old trees from logging
- Enhances carbon storage and fire resilience
- Improves water cycle buffering and soil fertility
- Strengthens habitat complexity and biodiversity
- Provides annual compensation to landowners

CARBON

SPAIN: NATURAL GRAZING IN IBERIAN HIGHLANDS

To revive the mosaic semi-arid landscapes shaped by centuries of land abandonment and recurrent wildfires, the project reintroduces wild and semi-wild grazers, such as horses and Tauros, to restore ecological balance. These species will help to open up these areas to light, leading to more structural diversity and a mosaic landscape to enable long-term natural regeneration.

These grazers manage vegetation naturally, reducing fire risk and encouraging the return of biodiversity. By restoring natural grazing, we aim to regenerate these habitats into dynamic, resilient ecosystems.

This approach not only enhances habitat heterogeneity but also supports the comeback of iconic species and optimise the conditions for a host of bird species.

NATURE

SPAIN: NATURAL GRAZING IN IBERIAN HIGHLANDS

Location: Spain
Project Type: Mosaic
Methodology: Following Verra SD-Vista Nature Framework
Status: Implementation

Start year: 2026
First crediting year: 2031
Total area (ha): 30 000
Total expected area (ha): 40 000

Impacts:

- Enhances soil organic carbon
- Improves large herbivore and bird diversity
- Improves habitat heterogeneity
- Reduces fire risk

NATURE

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ABOUT US

WILDERWAY APPROACH

1

PARTNER AND REWILD

We partner with landowners looking to benefit nature by restoring their land. Together with them, we develop and implement an investable rewilding plan which puts long-term impact on nature center-stage, while also creating revenue for landowners.

2

DEVELOP CREDITS

Our dedicated team of experts develops carbon and nature credits in-house, certified by internationally recognised standards using independent validation and verification.

3

SHARE REVENUE

The revenue generated through the sale of credits to our broad network of corporate buyers is shared with the landowners we work with. We use a vetting procedure to select buyers that are dedicated to making nature thrive.

4

MONITOR PROGRESS

Rewilding projects require rigorous monitoring. We go beyond basic monitoring to undertake detailed impact monitoring on nature and climate to inform management and enable transparency on our projects’ results.

OUR PARTNERS

Born from the urgent need to scale up the restoration and rewilding of large European landscapes, Wilderway was founded and incubated by Rewilding Europe.

Since its inception, Wilderway has shown that nature is investable and that sustainable finance can be a powerful catalyst for wilder, more resilient landscapes across Europe.

Across countries and ecosystems, we partner with trusted, like-minded organisations that share our deep commitment to the Rewilding Principles.

Rewilding Europe

CALEDONIAN CLIMATE
Partnering for net zero

Bord na Móna

Trees for Life

COMMONLAND
4 RETURNS FROM LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Wetlands INTERNATIONAL

IBERIAN HIGHLANDS
SPAIN

RHODOPE MOUNTAINS
BULGARIA

GREATER CÔA VALLEY
PORTUGAL

SOUTHERN CARPATHIANS
ROMANIA

CENTRAL APENNINES
ITALY

SWEDISH LAPLAND
SWEDEN

VELEBIT MOUNTAINS
CROATIA

DANUBE DELTA
UKRAINE
ROMANIA
MOLDOVA

ODER DELTA
GERMANY
POLAND

AFFRIC HIGHLANDS
SCOTLAND

WHAT IS REWILDING?

Rewilding is an innovative and inspirational way of restoring Europe’s wild nature. By allowing natural processes to reshape and enhance ecosystems, rewilding can revitalise land and sea, helping to alleviate some of society's most pressing challenges and creating spaces where people and nature can thrive in harmony.

- A new and positive appreciation of wild nature
- Biodiversity derived from natural processes
- Future oriented, learning from the past
- Reconnecting people with wild nature, seeking for coexistence and benefits
- Much more cost-effective, compared to recurrent management
- Huge potential to capture carbon and adapt through large-scale nature recovery


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