

Forest Ecosystem Restoration

by large area plantation in Republic of Korea

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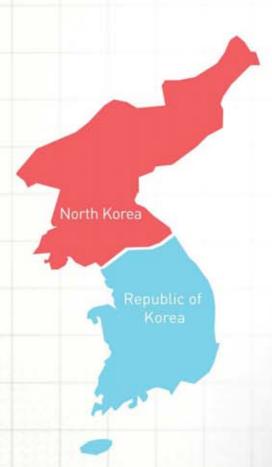
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01 Forest Ecosystem in Korea

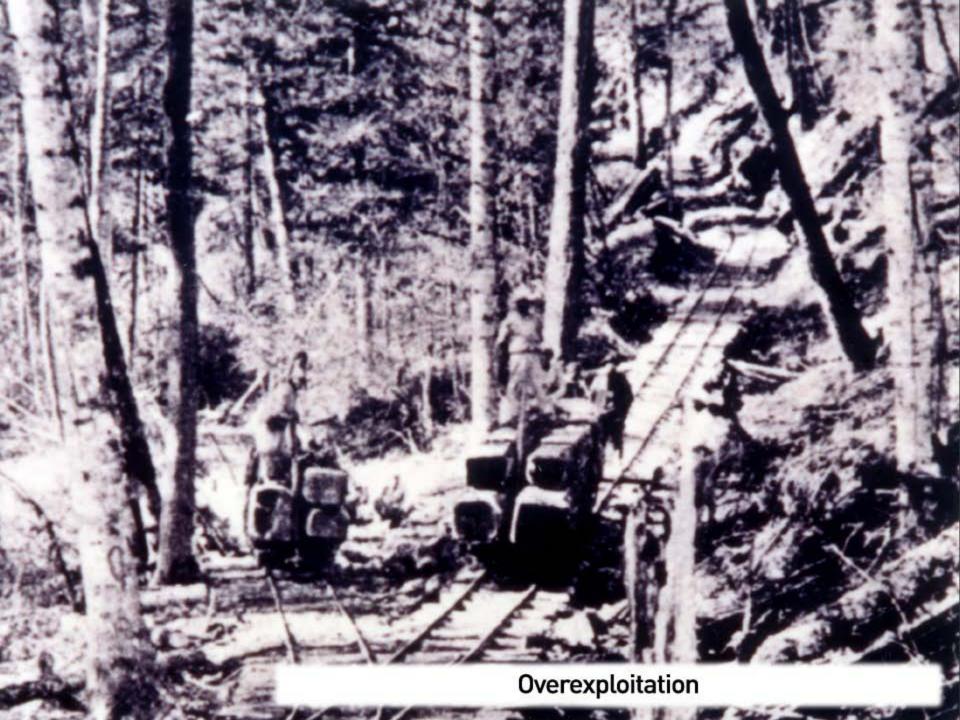


- Forest ecosystem as key component of biodiversity in Korea
 - Total land area: 10Mha
 - Forest area: 6.4Mha(64%)
 - Agricultural land: 2Mha(20%)
 - Developed area: 1.6Mha(16%)



02 State of Forests in 1960

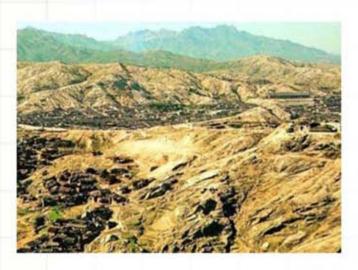
- Landscape level degradation of forest ecosystem in the early 20th century
 - + Over-exploitation during the Japanese occupation(1910-1945)
 - + Korean War(1950-1953)
 - + Use of fuelwood
 - → Stock volume per ha in 1960 : only 12 m³



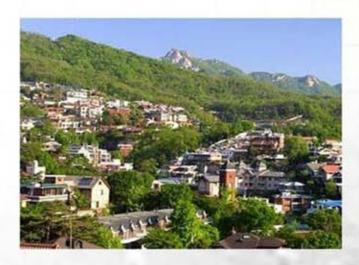




03 Large-scale Forest Restoration







1960

79 USD 26 million 12m³/ha GNI per capita
Population
Forest stock volume

2010

28,650 USD 48 million 126m³/ha



04 Stages of Forest Restoration

Progress

Field Study

Forest soil &
Forest resources
Survey

Establishment of Plan at the National Level

The 1st and 2nd 10-year Forest Rehabilitation Plans Seed and Seedling Production

Seed orchard, Nursery clusters Fuelwood Plantation, Reforestation, Erosion Control

12 billion trees on 2.1million ha

Maintenance and Enforcement

Control
Illegal logging,
Forest fire,
Forest disease



05 Challenges and Solutions

Lack of governance

- A broad-based approach through Saemaul Undong
- Result-focused step by step approach
- Establishment of the Korea Forest Service in 1967



Lack of scientific knowledge and technology on forest restoration

- Research and development of appropriate technology
- Timely delivery of materials and technical services
- Provision of adequate technical assistance and extension of appropriate technology to users





05 Challenges and Solutions

Lack of financial and human resources

- Emphasis on short term gains in income and welfare
- Appropriate and timely financial subsidies and access to resources
- Reinvestment of a portion of the gains



Lack of policies and awareness

- Strong, clear laws and regulations developed with participation of villagers
- Top-down and bottom-up planning with emphasis on cooperation between government and private citizens
- Long tradition of village cooperation







"If you love your country, plant trees"



II. The Green Will



01 Young-il Forest erosion control project

II. The Green Will



02 Factors of Successful Forest Restoration





Strong Political
Will and Governance
(Saemaul Undong)

Key Technology of Forest
Restoration, Human
Resources, and the
National Inventory





01 Transition in Forest Policies





02 Current State of Forests in Korea

Development of resources for carbon sink Conservation of biodiversity



Raw materials for emerging industries including new pharmaceutical and bioenergy development



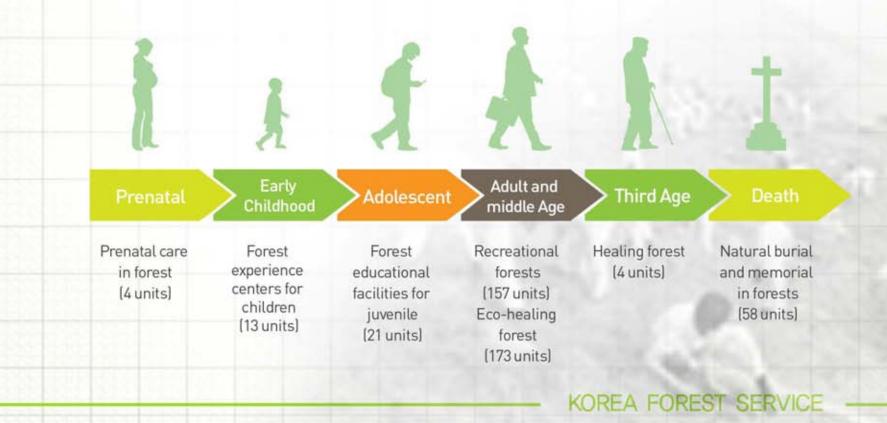
Forest for public health (e.g. forest therapy and recreational forest)





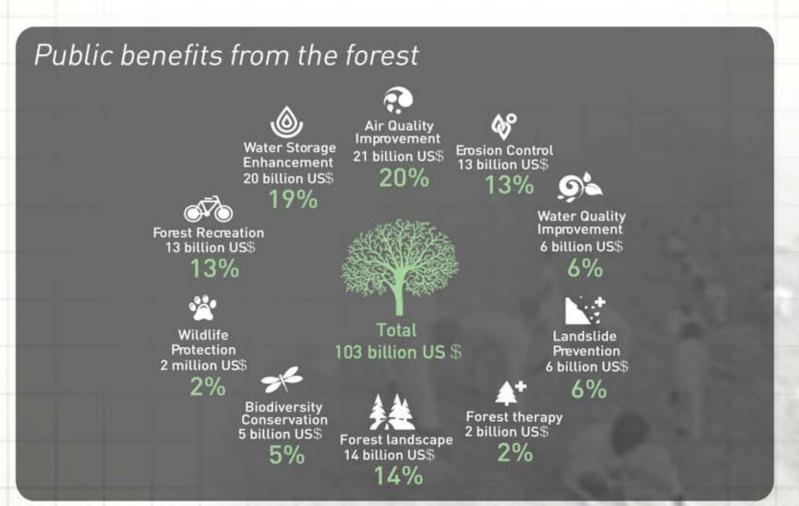
03 Current State of Forests in Korea

New paradigm of forest use "from cradle to grave, life with forests"





03 Current State of Forests in Korea











04 International Cooperation





IV. Forest Ecosystem Restoration



01 International Trend

In 2003, the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) was established, led by IUCN, WWF and UK

In September 2011, the Bonn Challenge called for restoration of 150Mha by 2020

The Hyderabad Call for action on biodiversity was made at the CBD COP 11

IV. Forest Ecosystem Restoration



02 Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative



IV. Forest Ecosystem Restoration



02 Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative



