Sharing Experiences on Forest Landscape Restoration in the Republic of Korea

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Contents

- Forest Rehabilitation in the ROK
- Stages of Forest Rehabilitation
- Challenges & Overcoming
- Factors of Successful Forest Rehabilitation
- Examples of FLR
- Sharing with International Communities
Forest Rehabilitation in the ROK
Reforestation in the ROK

12 billion trees planted in degraded areas from 1962 !!!

- Planting for restoration: 2.1 mil ha, 12 bil trees
- Fuelwood forests: 643,000 ha
- Rehabilitation by erosion control: 120,000 ha

6.43 million ha of forests cover 64.2% of the land

THE PAST

GNI per capita in 1953 = USD 67
Population density = 222 people/km²

THE PRESENT

GNI per capita in 2012 = USD 22,720
Population density = 485 people/km²

"Korea is the sole developing country in the world that has been successful in reforestation after the Second World War"
Stages of Rehabilitation
Stages of Forest Rehabilitation in the ROK

Field Study
Forest Resources Survey and Forest Soil Survey

Establishment of Plan at the National Level
The First and Second 10-Year National Forest Plan

Seed and Seedling Production

Fuelwood Plantation, Reforestation, Erosion Control

Maintenance and Enforcement
Strengthening Law Enforcement

Sustainable Forest Management for Resources Development
(After successful forest rehabilitation)
Challenges & Overcoming

Lack of basic information and data

- Survey of national and private forest
- Identification of forest land-use category (67-69)
- Establishment of Tree Breeding Research Institute

Lack of technology, funding, and human resources

- Support from the international community such as UNDP, FAO, WFP, IBRD, etc.
- R&D by Tree Breeding Research Institute / Korea-Germany Forest Management Program
- Establishment of Sanlimgye (community based forest management) / Linking with Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement)
Challenges & Overcoming (cont’d)

Poor seed sources and seedling production
- Establishment of seed orchard and designation of seed stand
- Development of nursery clusters

Fuelwood needs nationwide
- Fuelwood plantation (640,000 ha)

Slash-and-burn farming practice
- Slash-and-burn control (66,073 ha)

Poor law enforcement and governance
- Establishment of the Korea Forest Service
- Strong law enforcement through transferring forest sector tasks
Factors of Successful Forest Rehabilitation

Strong and Effective Leadership
- Strong leadership of the president
- Efficient administration
- Prompt recognition of accomplishments

Integrated Planning and Implementation
- Establishment of the KFS
- Capacity building of professionals
- First and Second 10-year National Forest Plan

Participation of Stakeholders
- Active participation from the public
- Community involvement
- Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement)

Coordination with Related Policy
- Providing low-priced alternative fuel sources
- Control regulations
- Public-private cooperation and instillation of moral principles
Examples of FLR
Areas protected for watershed management and nature conservation

Areas of Forest Genetic Resources Reserve

Riparian Forest
Sustainably-managed commercial plantation

*Chamaecyparis obtusa*
(Hinoki Cypress)

*Pinus koraiensis* (Korean pine)
Wilderness areas that retain their natural forms

Pastureland in Dae-Gwan-Ryeong, Gang-Won Province
Areas reforested after timber felling or fire

Post Forest Fire Restoration in East Coastal Areas
Buffer zones along rivers or coastal areas

Coastal Disaster Prevention Forest
Eco-tourism and healing forest

Forest path, Walking path

Healing forest
Temporary Nursery in Forest

Tree farm and agroforestry

Enrichment Planting
Establishment of plantations in marginal agricultural areas
Mountain Eco-Villages

Planned community development
Sharing with International Communities
**Contributing through AFoCO**

* AFoCO: Asian Forest Cooperation Organization
  - Signing of the Agreement on ASEAN-ROK Forest Cooperation (18 November 2011)
  - Strengthening regional forest cooperation among ASEAN and ROK at the initial stage which will be later expanded to the broader region of Asia
  - SFM, forest rehabilitation, forest biodiversity conservation, technology transfer

**Changwon Initiative towards LDNW**

* LDNW: Land Degradation Neutral World
  - Supported and welcomed by the parties at the UNCCD COP 10 (10-21 October 2011)
  - Enhancing scientific process, global partnership, and Land for Life Award
  - Contributing to achieving the global MDGs through UNCCD as one of the Rio conventions

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**Ecosystemic development through sharing knowledge and benefit**

**FLR : New thematic approach**

**Strengthening bilateral cooperation**

- Fostering bilateral partnership in the forest sector in Asia, Africa and Latin America
  - Asia 8, Africa 5, Latin America 5, Europe 2, Oceania 2
  - Expanding scope of cooperation to include ODA, resources development, exchange of human resources, joint researches and others

**Promoting ODA in forestry sector**

- Promoting ODA programs to more developing countries in Asia as well as Africa
  - Giving higher priority to ODA programs
Teşekkür Ederim!
Thank you!
감사합니다!