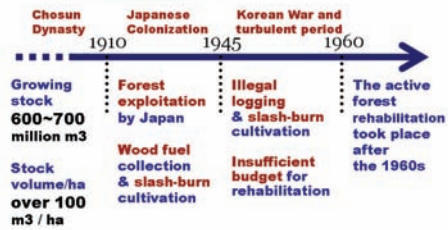




## Overview of forest rehabilitation in Korea



## Degraded forests



## 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> National Forest Plans (1973~1987)

### 'Forest Rehabilitation Project'

- Successful Rehabilitation**
  - Successful rehabilitation in 2.1 million ha of degraded forests
- Planting Campaign**
  - Planting Campaign in March and April
- Fuel Forests**
  - Creation of fuel forests for rural and mountain villagers



## 3<sup>rd</sup> National Forest Plan (1988~1997)

### 'Develop forests as commercial resources'

- Plantation and Tending**
  - Creating 0.32 million ha of commercial plantations
  - Tending 3.03 million ha of forests
- Infrastructure**
  - Forest road construction, mechanized forestry system, and education and training programs for regional foresters



## 3<sup>rd</sup> National Forest Plan (1988~1997)

### 'Develop forests as commercial resources'

- Mountain villages**
  - Comprehensive mountain villages development project
- Overseas plantation**
  - Overseas plantation project
- Non-marketable services**
  - Creation of recreational forests
  - Wildlife protection



## 4<sup>th</sup> National Forest Plan (1998~2007)

### 'Pursue Sustainable Forest Management'

- Introduction of SFM as principle
- More focus on economic values
  - Promoting multi-valued aspects of forest : ecosystem, environment, recreation, urban forests, economy, etc.
- Government-led forest management
  - Privately oriented activities
- Legal and institutional regulations for the SFM system





**Worldwide Recognition**

- FAO Unasylva (1981)**
  - The Republic of Korea embarked on a four-fold programme in 1973... The programme succeeded beyond expectations.
- Lester Brown (2008)**
  - S. Korea is a reforestation model for the world. We can reforest the earth.
- Achim Steiner (2008)**
  - Highly praised the successful rehabilitation in Korea (Executive Director of UNEP, 10<sup>th</sup> Ramsar Convention)



**Background**

- The central government established the Comprehensive Plan on Combating Climate Change (September, 2008)
- The Korea Forest Service developed the Forestry Strategies for Coping with Climate Change (December, 2008)

**Strategies in forestry sector(G7)**

1. Green UP	Expand forest sink
2. Green Cycle	Promote the use of sustainable forest biomass
3. Green Trading	Establish a framework for forest carbon trading
4. Green Care	Climate change adaptation
5. Green Governance	Establish climate change governance
6. Green Inventory	Greenhouse gas inventory in the forestry sector
7. Green Partnership	Establish regional partnership in East Asia

### G1. Expansion of forest carbon sink

- Improvement of forest management through forest tending projects
  - 5-year Forest Greening Project (2009-2013, 1.25 Mha)
- Development of new species for forests with low carbon sink capacity
  - Regida pine, old growth forests
- Forest planting in fallow land
  - 2,000ha of fallow land planted every year and the expansion of urban forests



### G2. Use of sustainable forest biomass

- Promotion of biomass use
  - Increase the number of pellet mills (40 mills by 2013)
  - Promote the use of pellet boilers (37,000 units installed by 2013)
- Promotion of wood use
  - Develop and promote Korean-style wood housing, using environmentally sound construction materials
  - Introduce a certification scheme for wood products, public campaigns to promote wood utilization



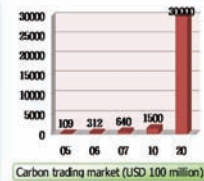
### Forest Carbon Cycle Town (G2 Cont'd)

- Model for low-carbon society
  - Secure wood sources from the "bio-cycle" forest in vicinity of the town
  - Produce and supply pellets and electricity from the harvested wood to establish an independent energy source
  - Maintain carbon balance through wood housing
  - Create 40 forest carbon cycle towns by 2013



### G3. Framework for forest carbon trading

- Domestic A/R CDM pilot projects (09-12)
  - Development of PDD (Project Design Document)
  - Registration at UN/CDM Executive Board
- Pilot projects of Carbon offset



### G4. Climate change adaptation

- Mitigating fragile forest ecosystem
  - Long-term monitoring => predict changes
  - Species conservation projects according to each climatic zone
- Minimizing the reduction in productivity
  - Securing seed sources of warm-temperate species
  - Management of existing high-income products
- Preventing and mitigating forest disasters
  - Reducing forest fires, land slides, pests and diseases



### G5. Climate change governance

- Strengthening partnerships between the Korea Forest Service and local governments
  - Joint implementation of regional projects (Green Partnership)
  - Leadership programs on climate change for local government heads
- Carbon Neutral Program
  - The offsetting of carbon-emissions by building carbon balance forests through the involvement of the general public and the private sector



### G6. GHG inventory in the forestry sector

- Establishment of LULUCF inventory in preparation for potential reduction commitments in the future
  - DB on forest resources, forest management and land-use change
  - Carbon uptake factor of each species and GHG inventory



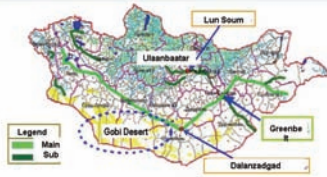
### G7. Establish regional partnership in East Asia

- Forestry bilateral cooperation with 11 countries



### Greenbelt Plantation Project

- To mitigate and combat desertification and DSS through the Greenbelt Plantation Program in Mongolia
  - Duration & Budget: 2007-2016, 9.5M USD
  - 3,000ha plantation, Dalanzadgad, Lun Soum



### Plantation Project in Kubuchi Desert

- Kubuchi Desert is located in inner Mongolia
  - Korean NGO 'Future Forest' is implementing a plantation project with Chinese Government



### Tsunami attack in Aceh, Indonesia

- Ecosystem restoration through the rehabilitation of the mangrove forest damaged by tsunami, 2005-2008, 1.8M USD



### Tsunami attack in Aceh, Indonesia (cont'd)



## Joint Research on AIR CDM and REDD Pilot Project in Indonesia

- Period : 2008 ~ 2012 (5years)
- Location : Indonesia
- Activities
  - Collecting and sharing information on carbon sink related activities in the forestry sector through AIR CDM and REDD



Potential site for AIR CDM  
Small scale AIR CDM pilot project

## Forest Rehabilitation of Arid Region in Central Myanmar

- Period : 2008-2010 (Third phase)
- Location: Mandalei Province, Myanmar
- Budget: 1.5M USD
- Activities:
  - Forest rehabilitation (150ha) and post management
  - Office building construction



Thank you.

