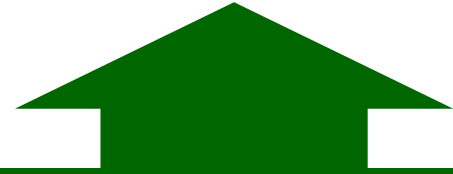


Forestry and Forest Policies in Korea for the Future



Korea's Development History

Economic Growth with Successful National Greening

Devastation and Poverty after Korean Civil War (1950-1953)



- GNI per capita (1953) = USD 67
- Growing stock per ha = 6 m³

THE PAST

- Planting for restoration: 2.1 million ha, 12 billion trees
- Bio-fuel forests: 643,000 ha
- Rehabilitation by erosion control: 120,000 ha



Planting trees on denuded slopes in 1971

History of Reforestation in Korea

1960

Korea Forest Service (1967)
Fuelwood plantation,
Erosion control



70-80

1st & 2nd Afforestation
(1973 - 1987)
Rehabilitation of slash & burn
sites, Erosion control



1990

Afforestation for forest goods
& services;
Policies for mountain village
and forest recreation

2000

Policies for Sustainable
Forest Management (SFM),
Green Growth and
Climate Change

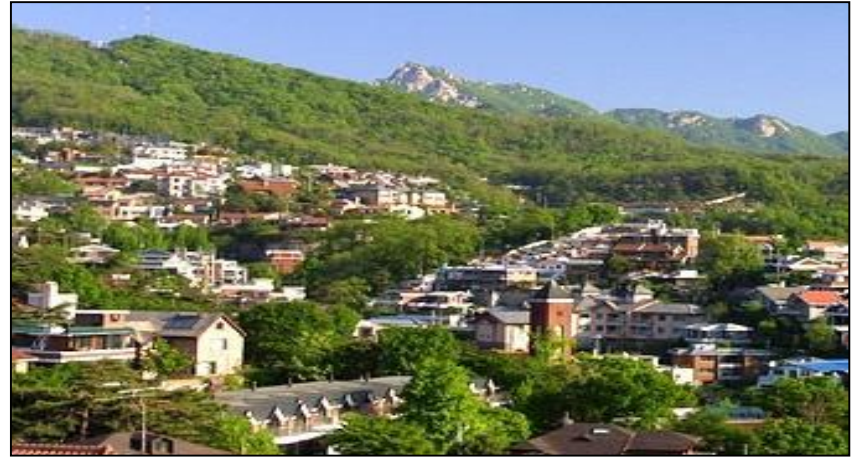
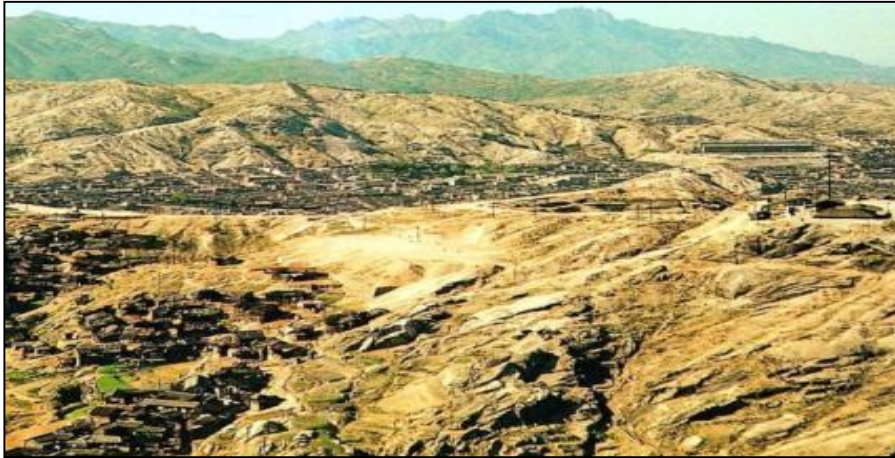


“Republic of Korea is the exemplary case of worldwide forestation” (Lester R. Brown, Author of Plan B)

“Republic of Korea is the unique country which has succeeded national land afforestation after World War II (FAO, 1982)

History of Reforestation in Korea





*** Seongbuk-dong area, Seoul, Republic of Korea in 1950s (left) and present (right)*



Poor seed sources and seedling production

- Establishment of seed orchard and designation of seed stand
- Development of nursery cluster



Fuelwood needed nationwide

- Fuelwood plantation (680,000 ha)



Slash-and-burn farming practice

- Slash-and-burn control (86,073 ha)



Poor law enforcement and governance

- Establishment of the [Korea Forest Service](#)
- Strong law enforcement through transferring forest sector tasks

Driving Forces on Successful Rehabilitation

1

Governance

- **Korea Forest Service**
- Forest Protection Law



2

People's Willingness

- **Sanlimgye**
(a kind of forest community structure)



3

Leadership

- Reforestation as a national agenda



4

Saemaul Spirit (1.0)

- CAN DO, Better Life, Cooperation, Self-help, etc.



5

Economic Growth

- Substitution of firewood with fossil fuel (coal)



We planted 12 billion trees at degraded area from 1962!!!

1. Governance

First and Second Five-Year “Economic Development Plans” until 1967

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

promoted three major forest policies:

- To plant five trees for every one tree
- Development of coal briquettes to substitute firewood
- Prevention of illegal timber harvesting

⇒ **Most project failed due to the lack of law and financial support**

Korea Forest Service established (1967)



2. People's Willingness

All Koreans participated in tree planting project in the 1970s



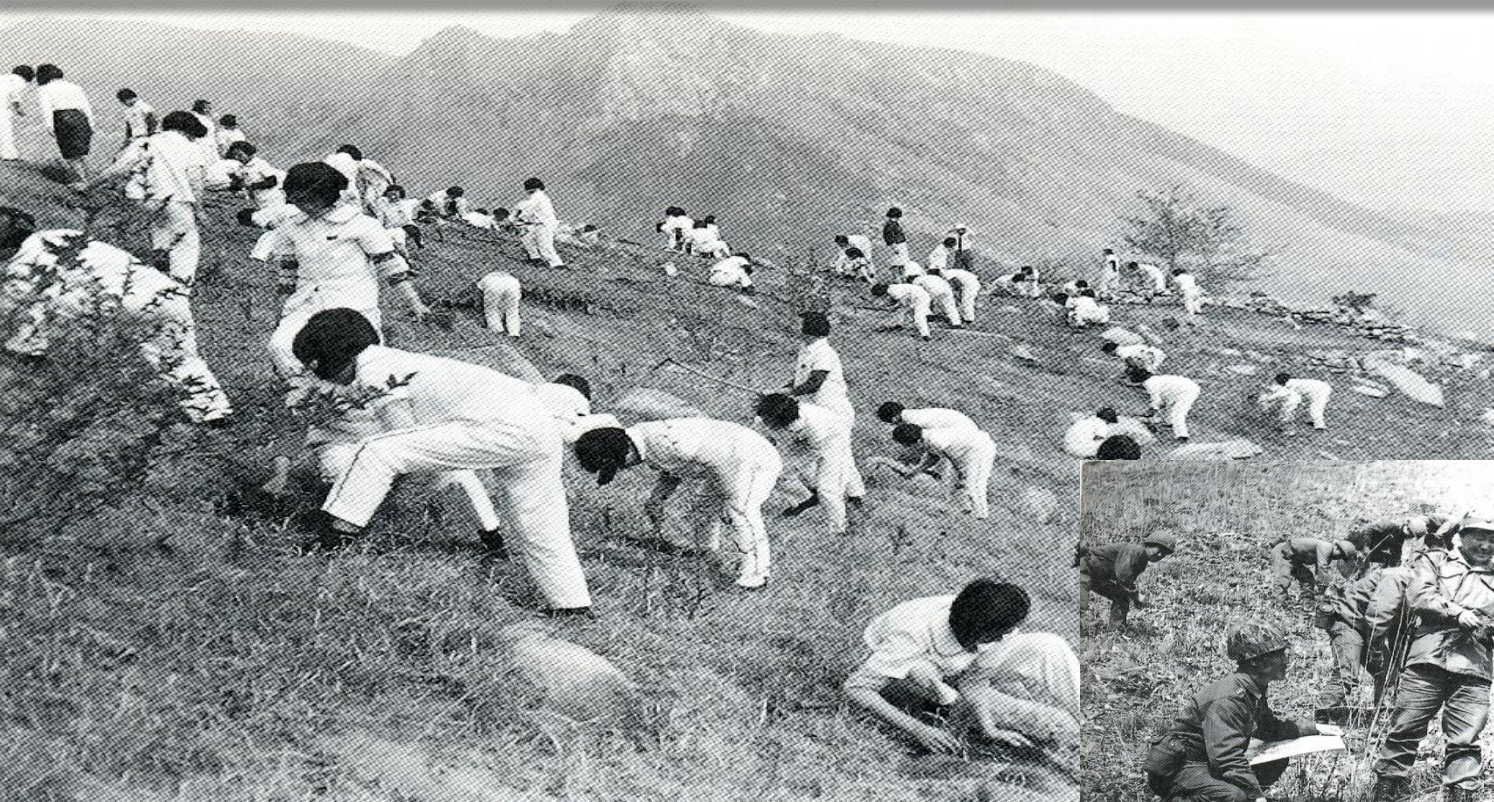
2. People's Willingness

12



*All-aged citizens planted trees
in the 1970s*

2. People's Willingness



Girls and soldiers planting trees

3. Strong Leadership



*President PARK Chung Hee Joining
Tree Planting on National Arbor Day*

3. Strong Leadership

Young-il Erosion Control Project

- Reforested 4,538 ha during four years from 1973
- Total 3.6 million people joined the project



3. Strong Leadership

Daegwal-lyeong Reforestation Project

- Reforested 311 ha from 1976



Wooden fence to protect planted trees



大關嶺特殊造林地

이 산맥은 나무가 자라기 어려운 高地帶
로서 여타가지 어려움을克服하고 特殊한
造林方法으로 이룩한 造林地이므로 우리모두
精誠껏 가꾸어 後孫에게 물려주시라

造林年度: 1974 - 1978 (5年間)
樹 種: 잣나무, 잣나무, 落葉松等
面 積: 252 畝 (812 十畝)
1983. 11. 21

山林廳 東部營林署

Daegwal-lyeong Reforestation Site
(33 years later)

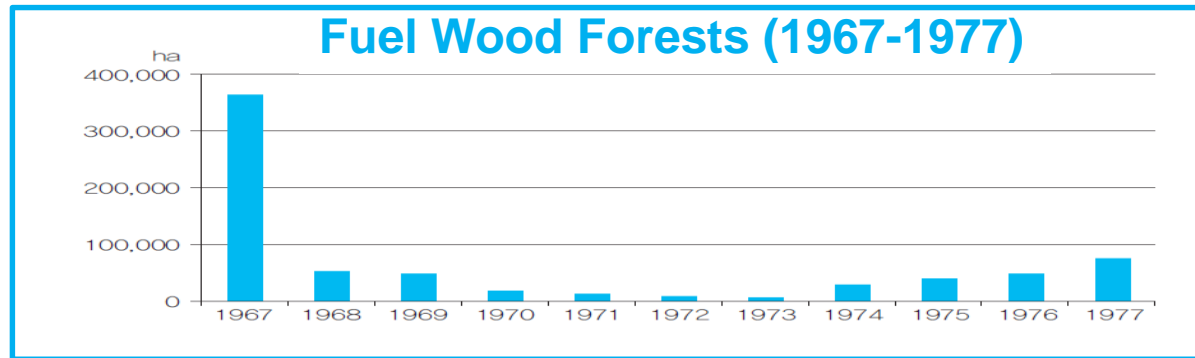
Saemaul Undong (SU)

- Korean model of community development
- Initiated in 1971
- Three slogans
 - : **diligence, self-help and cooperation**
- Factors promoted by SU:
 - a. Educational factor
(**human resources capacity building developed**)
 - b. Environmental factor (**environment improved**)
 - c. Social factor (**income increase emphasized**)
 - d. Creative power of human being
(**more dynamic society built**)

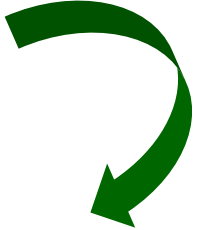
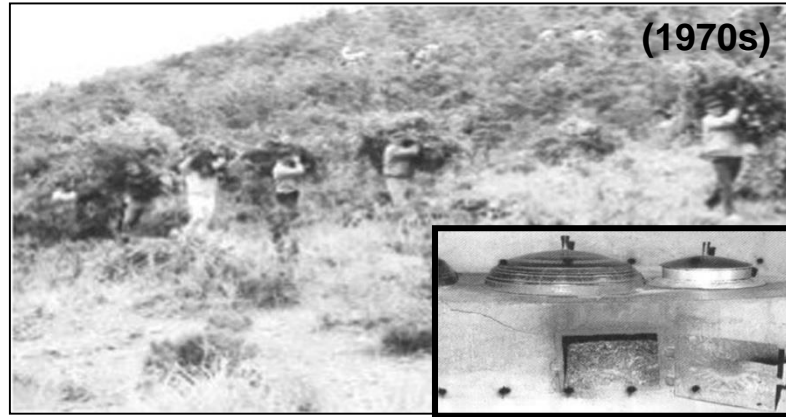


Establishment of Fuel Wood Forests

- Estimation of the total area of fuel wood forests needed to solve fuel problems in rural community: **1.2 M ha** (2.4 M households x 0.5 ha per each household)
- Established **680,000 ha** of fuel wood forest, with *Quercus*, *Robinia pseudoacasia*, *Alnus* spp., *Lespedeza* spp., etc.



5. Economic Growth



Substitution of fuel wood to coal

- As the roads were paved, modernized fuels, such as coal, briquette, petroleum, and diesel were substituted for wood in rural community.
- It reduced the utilization pressure on forest for fuels and lead the success of reforestation.

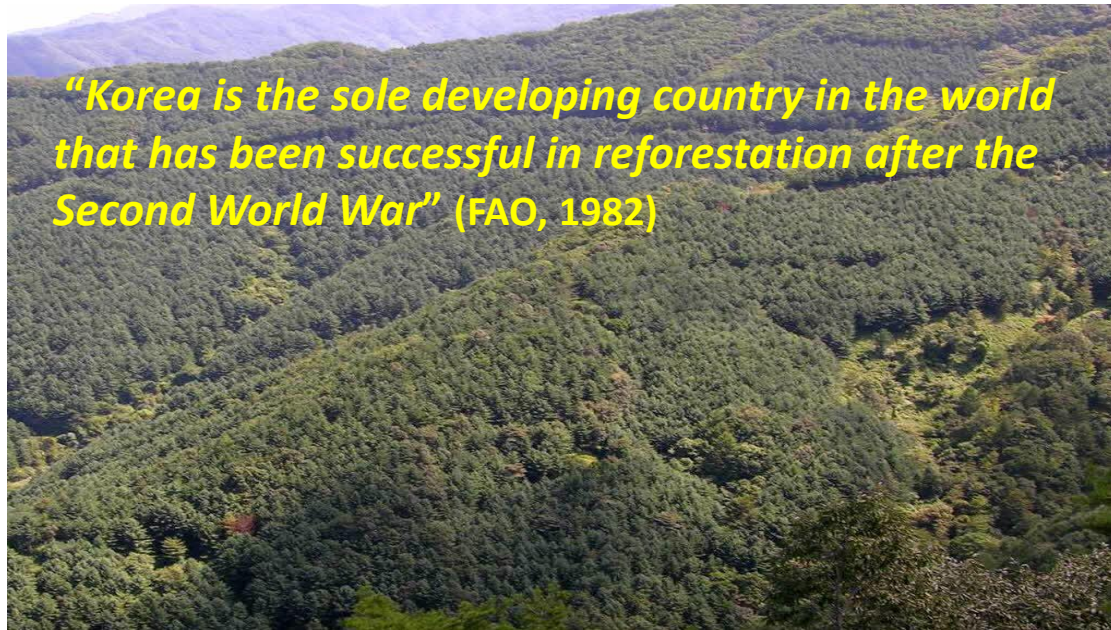


- 1950-70s in Korea ▶▶▶ **Hungry Spirit for Food and Learning**
"We all were infected with NEED-virus"
- **Capacity Building of Human Resources,**
fundamental driving force for national greening and development

Minnesota Plan

- Part of reconstruction programs for Korea in 1950s
- Supported 226 faculty members of Seoul National University for learning advanced technologies at Univ of Minnesota for 7 years.

THE PRESENT



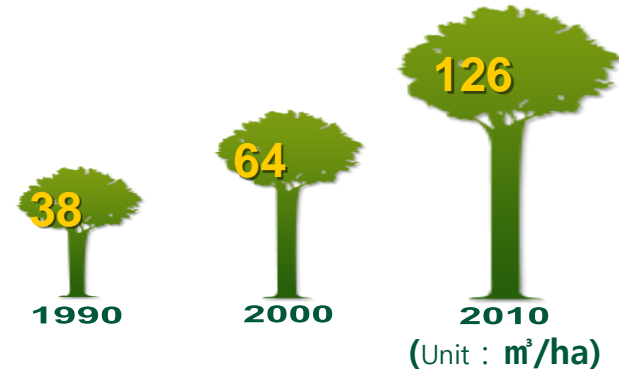
**Korean pine plantation in Chuncheon, 2009

Age Class Distribution

	Area(%)	Coniferous(%)
under 20 yrs	9.8	58
21 to 40 yrs	57.4	44
over 41 yrs	32.8	32

As of year 2010

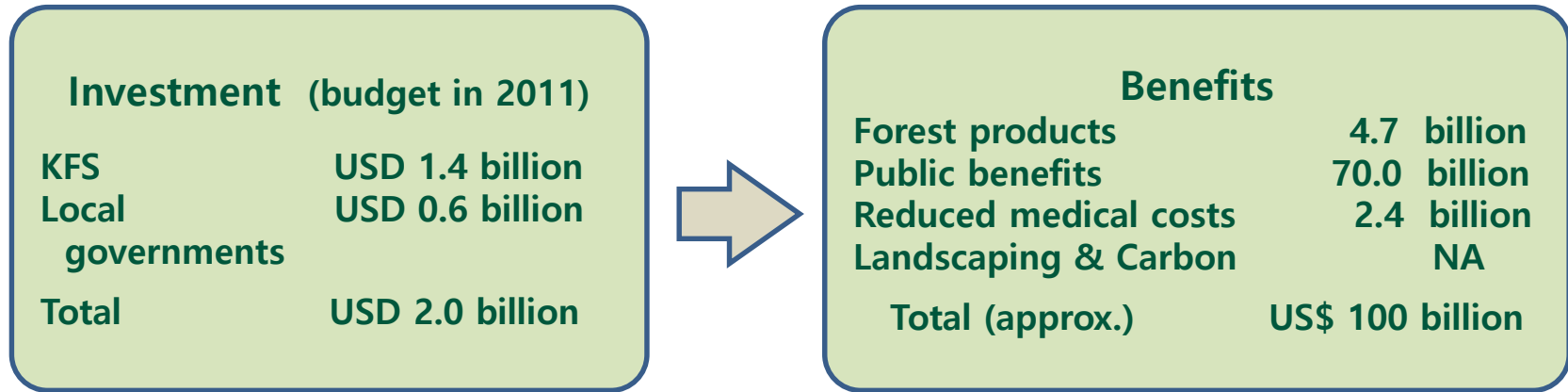
Changes in Growing Stock



Benefits and Consequences of Reforestations

Providing economic benefits to the locals and the publics

- Investing a budget of USD 2.0 billion (nurture, protection, utilization) creates an economic value of >USD 100 billion



Green Welfare: From Cradle to Grave.. Life with Forests

G1

Prenatal
(birth)

Birth

Prenatal care



G2

Childhood
(nursing)

Childhood

Kindergarten



G3

Adolescence
(education)

Adolescence

Camping and
education



G4

Adulthood
(leisure,
recreation)

**Adult/
Middle Age**
Recreation



G5

Middle Age
(healing)

G6

Old Age

Old Age

Healing forest
Therapeutic forests



G7

Death
(tree burial)

Forests in South

Sustainable management of forests for better economic resources

1. Timber Production
2. Ecosystems services – Landscape based (clean water & air, recreation and healing, etc.)
3. Wildlife habitat
4. income generation
5. Urban forests

Forests in North

Reforestation of degraded forests with erosion control

1. Timber Production
2. Short-term income generation
3. Fuel wood consumption