

Korean experience with reforestation

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Is reforestation easy?

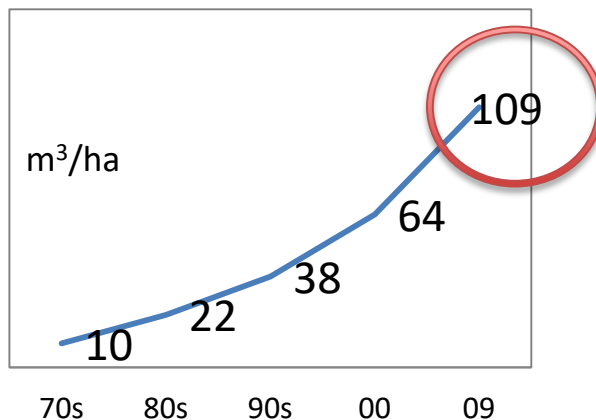
- Seedlings, money and fertilizer: necessary but no sufficient factors
- S Korea remains **Only** success case



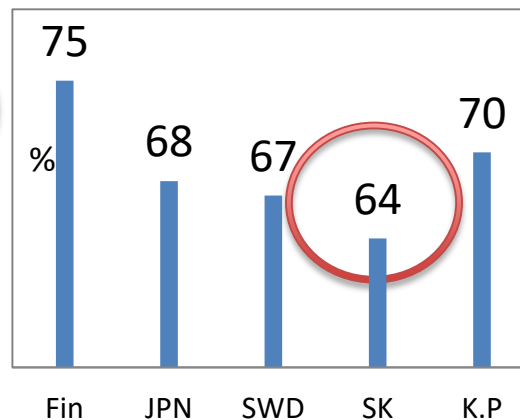
S Korean case

- Miraculous success **FAO 1982**
- Korean success is pride of all **UNEP SG 2008**

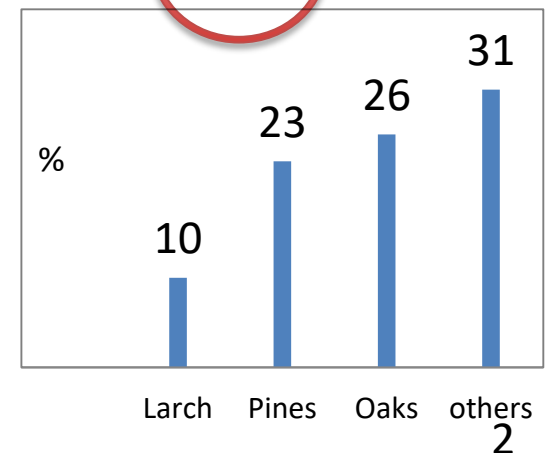
(OECD avg 105) present 150



% land (among OECD 4th)



40ys total 11bill plantation

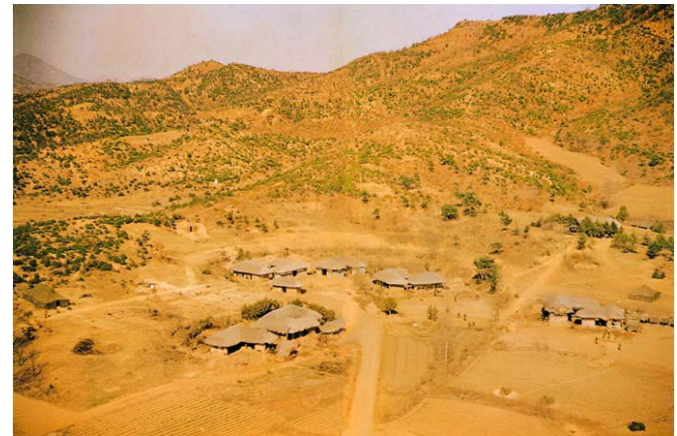


Success factors?

- Consistency of policy from GOV and President
- New Village Movement (Saemaeul)
 - Alternative energy (briquet)
 - Devotion of civil servants
 - International assistance

Deforestation in Korea

- Massive land degradation caused by supplying armament material during the Japanese annexation and the Korean War in the 1950's
- Lack of management and poor administrative structure during the post-war period
- Continued land degradation caused by use of fuelwood for cooking and heating





Forest Rehabilitation Policy

- Policies in the early stages including “Provisional Forest Protection Law” and “Erosion Control Plan“ failed due to lack of funding, technology, driving factor
 - Reinforcement of organizational and institutional structure in the 1960’s through “Forest Law”(1961), “Act on Erosion Control”(1962), and establishment of Korea Forest Service (1967)
- Extensive forest rehabilitation activities were undertaken through the First and Second National Forest Plan(1973-87) and 2.1 million ha were restored
 - * Korea’s success in forest rehabilitation was well recognized worldwide



Degraded forest at Pohang area in the 1960s (left) and same area in the 1980s after successful reforestation (right)

Successful Forest Rehabilitation

- 1st & 2nd National Forest Plans (1973~87)

Forest Rehabilitation Project

- Successful rehabilitation in 2.1 million ha of degraded forests

- Planting Campaign in March and April

- Creation of fuel forests for rural and mountain villagers



Factors of Successful Forest Rehabilitation

Strong Leadership and Vision

- Strong leadership and momentum under President Park Chunghee's administration
 - Illegal logging was one of the crimes subject to immedial eradication under Park administration
 - Forest administration was transferred under the Ministry of Internal Affairs which was in charge of police forces and provincial governments
- Leader's awareness and vision on forest environment and landscape
 - Believed that the state of forest reflect the nation's strength, and barren lands are embarrassment
 - Highly interested in cultural heritage, roadside landscape
 - Introduced nature conservation campaigns, management systems on national parks and greenbelt

治山治水

一九七七年四月五日

大統領 朴正熙

Synergy with Economic Growth

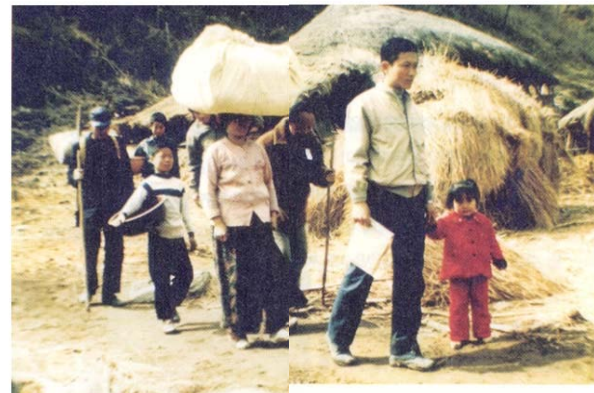
- Introduction of coal briquettes to substitute fuelwood
- Decrease of slash-and-burn farmers and illegal logging caused by continued economic growth and increase of income of rural households

Clearing of Slash-and-Burn Farms (1974 ~ 1978)

- 204,000 households, 75,000ha of slash-and-burn farms (statistics of 1975)
- Key activities
 - Removal of farming households in areas with slope higher than 20 degrees and planting in that area
 - Providing support for settlement in sub-urban areas and creating job opportunities
 - Monitoring through aerial photos



Establishment of new settlement villages(좌)



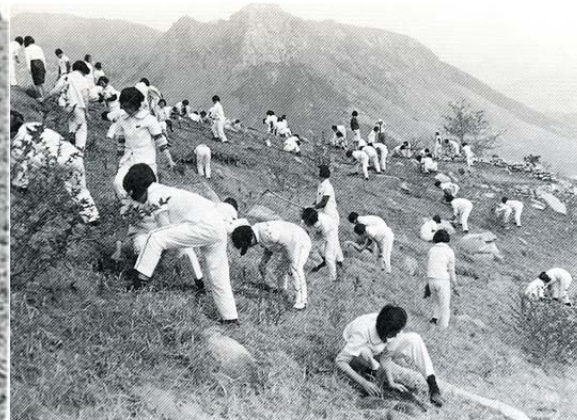
government officials accompanied all the way to new houses(우) 9

Saemaeul Undong and Public Participation

- Fostering active participation in tree planting through linking Saemaeul Undong (New Village Movement, 1971) under the slogan “Let’s Live Well”
 - Students, housewives, youths
- Encouraging to abide by regulations and promote participation by linking with poverty and livelihood
 - Establishment of fuelwood plantation and substituting fuelwood with coal briquette for heating and cooking
 - Clearing of slash-and-burn farms through providing livelihood measures such as housing support, etc.
 - Providing incentives for nursery and plantation, and generating income by planting chestnut trees, psuedo acasia, etc.



(Tree planting by women)



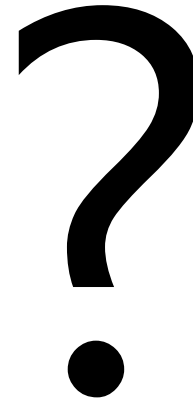
(Tree planting by high school girls)

International Assistance

- **United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) (1950~58) & International Cooperation Agency (ICA)**
 - provided food as wages for both reforestation and erosion control projects
 - in the mid 1960s, food aid was changed to technical assistance
- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (1964~1969)**
 - provided techniques for forest survey and funding for forest resources survey : contributed in developing national forest plan
- **Bilateral cooperation between ROK and Germany in forestry projects (1974)**
 - contributed significantly to the progress in the country's forest management

Apply to Colombian Reforestation?

- Consistency of policy from GOV and President
 - New Village Movement (Saemaeul)
- Alternative energy (briquette)
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THANK YOU