Forest ownership (in change) in the world and the UNECE region

Gun LIDESTAV
I. By measuring temporal and spatial changes within the respective forest ownership categories; public and private, and beyond

II. By surveying changes in the meaning of forest ownership; legal frameworks and customary rules that restrict or encourage specific use of forest resources i.e. the definition and understanding of property rights

III. By exploring the changing values, or lifestyles
GLOBALY: 4 Billion ha;

2 Billion ha degraded forest,

Since 1990, -150 Mha

By 2050 loss of another 150 Mha (South America and Africa).

By 2050 – 15% of natural forests

IN THE SOUTH: 120 Mha plantations, whereof 25-30 Mha well managed

Increase by 1 Mha/yr

FOREST OWNERSHIP AND TENURE

GLOBALY:
76% public ownership,
20% private ownership (+)
56% owned by individuals,
29% by private enterprises (+)
15% by local communities/indigenous people

About 1.5 Billion local/indigenous people have tenure to forest

Parallel tenure systems

Increased recognition of indigenous peoples right to own and manage land

E.g. Australia: 41.9 Mha (34%) of the national forest land now fall under different indigenous regimes.

FOREST OWNERSHIP AND TENURE

Parallel tenure systems

51 Reindeer herding communities have formal tenure to > ½ of the land in Sweden
## FOREST RESOURCE CHANGE IN ECE REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership category</th>
<th>Countries with increased forest area</th>
<th>Countries with decreased forest area</th>
<th>Countries with no change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public, total</td>
<td>Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America</td>
<td>Albania, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Albania, Canada, Georgia, Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private, total</td>
<td>Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America</td>
<td>Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Sweden, Georgia, Russian Federation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increasing number of new forest owners through afforestation.

USA
New land owners

Iceland
Urban citizens
+ 261 Tha
-> 3% of land area

Ireland
+ 261 Tha
-> 3% of land area

Portugal
> 200 Tha, eucalyptus plantations

Rather important trend in Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania and the United States of America.
THE MEANING OF FOREST OWNERSHIP

Restitution

Privatization

Commercialization of public forest management
THE MEANING OF FOREST OWNERSHIP

Fragmentation through inheritance
Changing life style, motivation and attitudes
THE MEANING OF FOREST OWNERSHIP

CHANGES WITHIN PRIVATE FOREST OWNERSHIP

- United States
- United Kingdom
- Ukraine
- Turkey
- Switzerland
- Sweden
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Serbia
- Portugal
- Poland
- Norway
- Netherlands
- Lithuania
- Israel
- Ireland
- Iceland
- Germany
- Georgia
- France
- Finland
- Czech Republic
- Cyprus
- Croatia
- Bulgaria
- Belgium
- Austria

Key:
- Splitting_90-00
- Splitting_00-14
- Afforestation/defforestation_90-00
- Afforestation/defforestation_00-14
- Trade_90-00
- Trade_00-14
- Changing lifestyle_90-00
- Changing lifestyle_00-14
- New forest owners_90-00
- New forest owners_00-14
- Consolidation_90-00
- Consolidation_00-14
- Institutional investors_90-00
- Institutional investors_00-14
Even though the relative importance of forest land has declined with regards to employment, value creation and power, it still constitutes a major source of income in rural areas as well as contributing towards the general economy throughout the ECE region.

With the prospects of a major turn from a fossil-based to a bio-based economy, the importance of forest land and the availability of forest biomass and forest ecosystem services further emphasize the importance of improved knowledge about forest ownership particularly as it is up to the forest owners to decide on management priorities and objectives.
Thank you!

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