



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



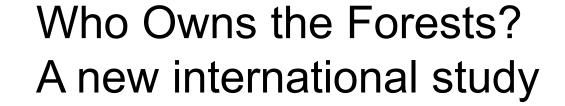










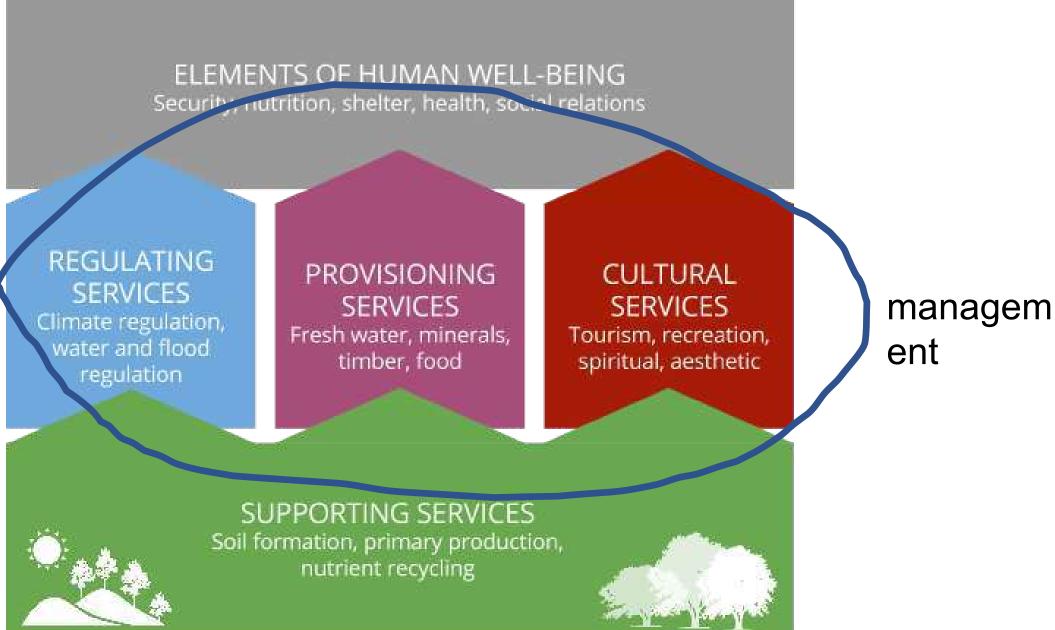


Anna Lawrence



#### owners

vork/themes/natural-capital/ Source: http://altusimpact.com/altus-impar



### **UNECE and FACESMAP**



# UNECE: the Economic Commission for Europe

The ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section supports developing evidencebased policies for sustainable forest management.

FACESMAP: "Forest Land Ownership Change in Europe: Significance for Management and Policy" A Cost Action led by BOKU, Vienna Funded by European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)









English

♠ >> UNECE Statistical Database >> Forestry >> Forest Ownership - UNECE Region



#### **UNECE Statistical Database**

Data now available at: https://w3.unece.org/PXWeb2 015/pxweb/en/STAT/STAT 26 -TMSTAT1 080-F017 FO

Area of forest and forest available for wood supply by ownership class, 1000 ha (Table 1a)

Area of forest by management status by ownership class, 1000 ha (Table 1b)

Area and number of forest properties by size and ownership class (Table 2)

Growing stock, growth and drain by ownership class (Table 3)

Wood removals and certified area by ownership class (Table 4a)

State forests management organisations (Table 6)

Area and number of forest holdings by size (Table 7)

Workforce in public forests, persons (Table 8)

Removals from private forest properties by size, 1000 m3 (Table 9)

Individual forest owners by age and gender (Table 10)

Occupation of individual forest owners, % (Table 11a)

Place of usual residence of individual forest owners, % (Table 11b)

## What is 'forest ownership'?



FAO Forest Resources Assessment definition:

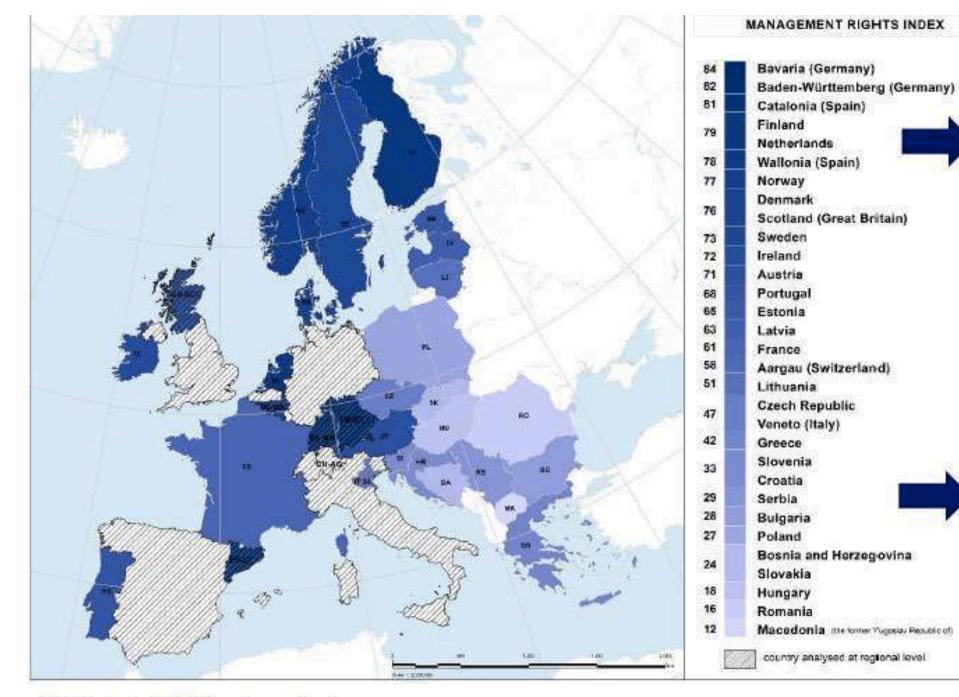
"the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest."

But: most owners don't have all those rights:

- **1. Access** rights (rights to enter forest land);
- 2. Withdrawal rights (rights to harvest or remove timber, firewood and NWFPs);
- 3. Management rights (rights to plan internal forest activities and transform the forest);
- 4. Exclusion rights (rights to prevent others from accessing and harvesting wood or NWFPs);
- 5. Alienation rights (rights to sell forestland and forest products as well as to lease or sell management and exclusion rights)

(Schlager and Ostrom, 1992)



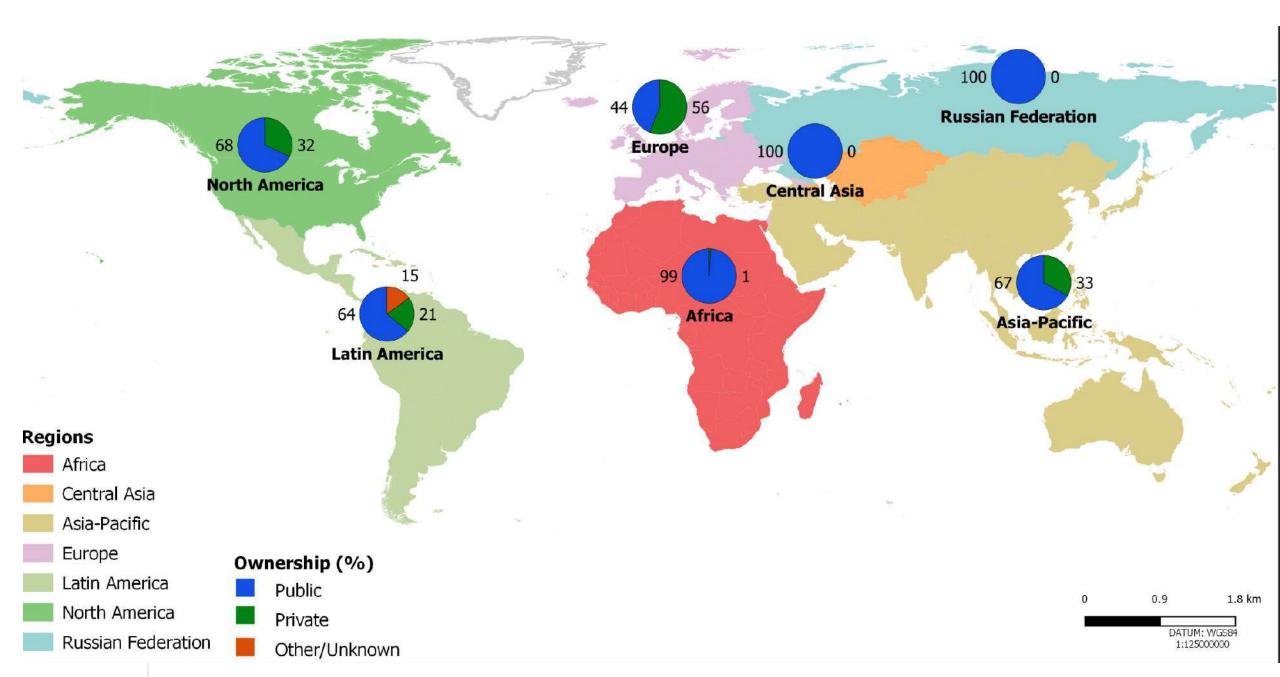


# "Freedom with responsibilities"

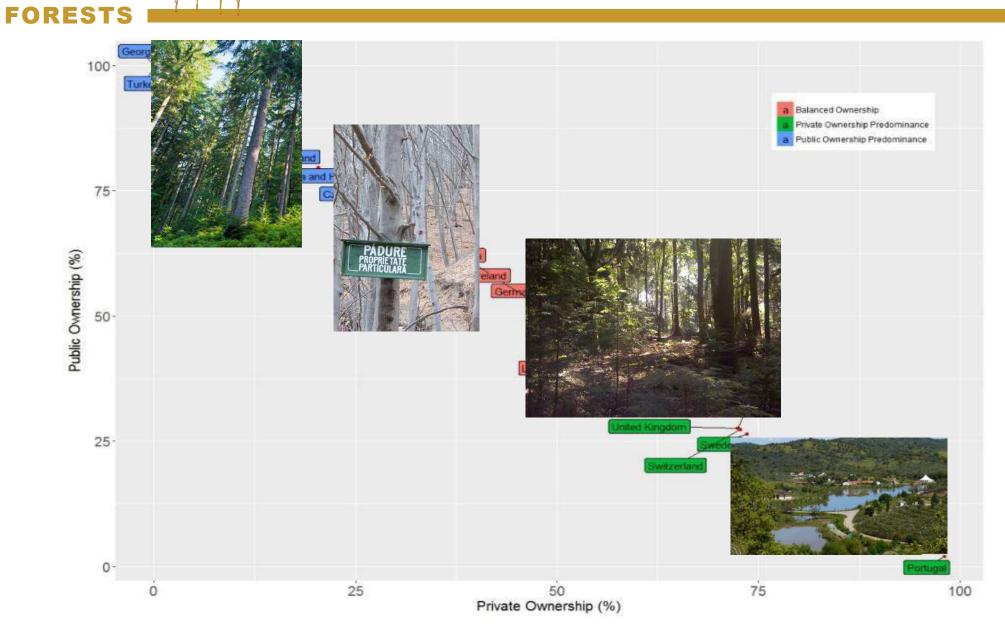


Alishifend at al 2010 Land and kind

# Forest owners

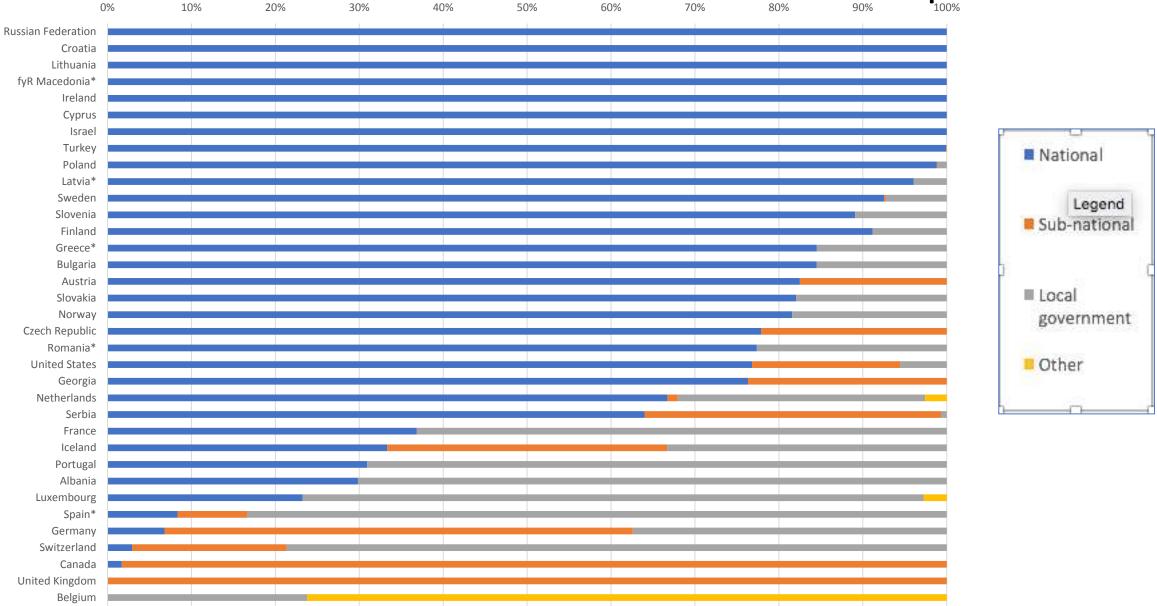


#### An overview



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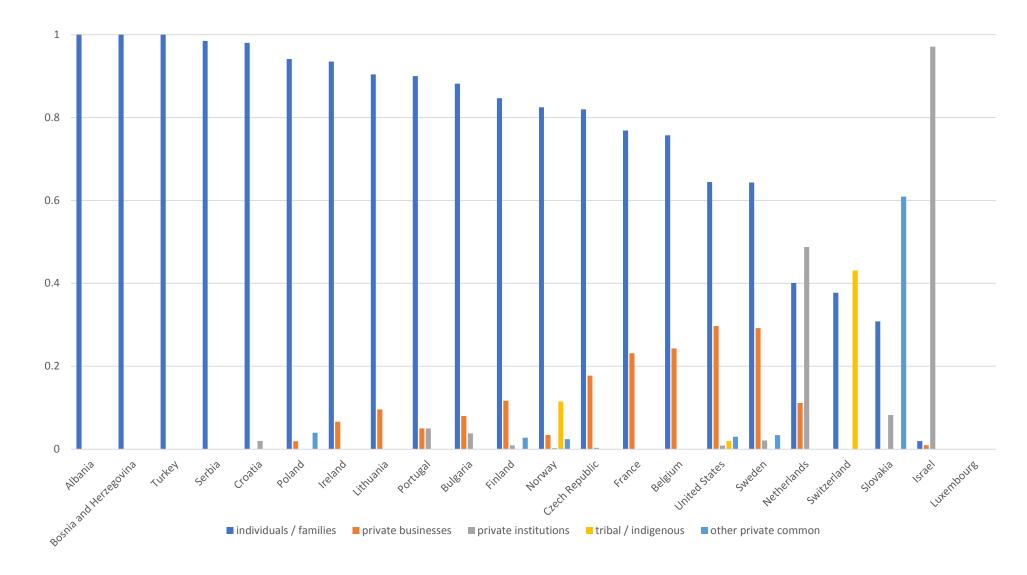
# Public ownership in more detail



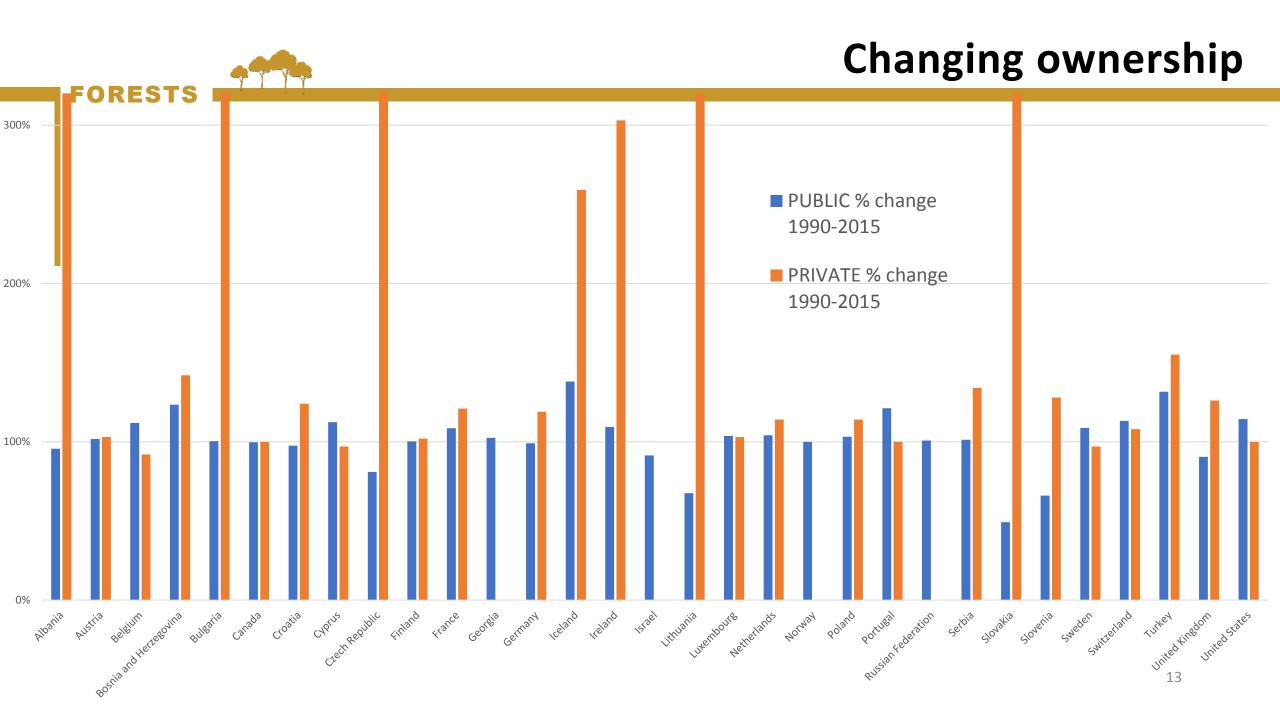
### Private ownership in more detail

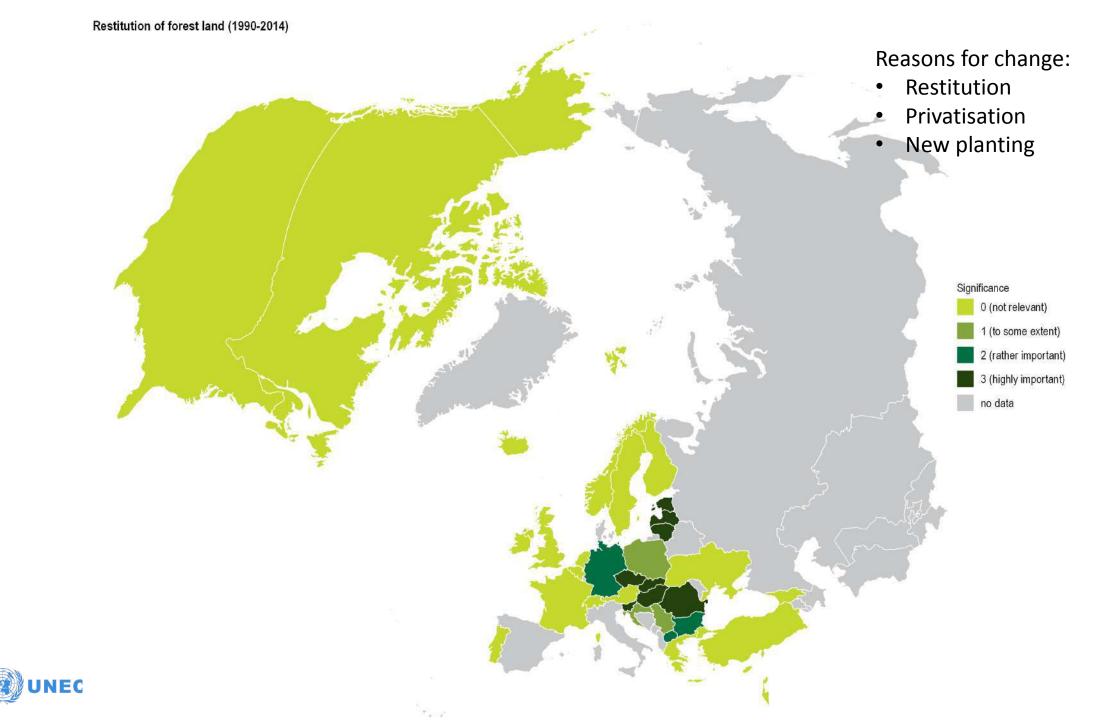


Proportion of total area of private land owned by different types of private owners



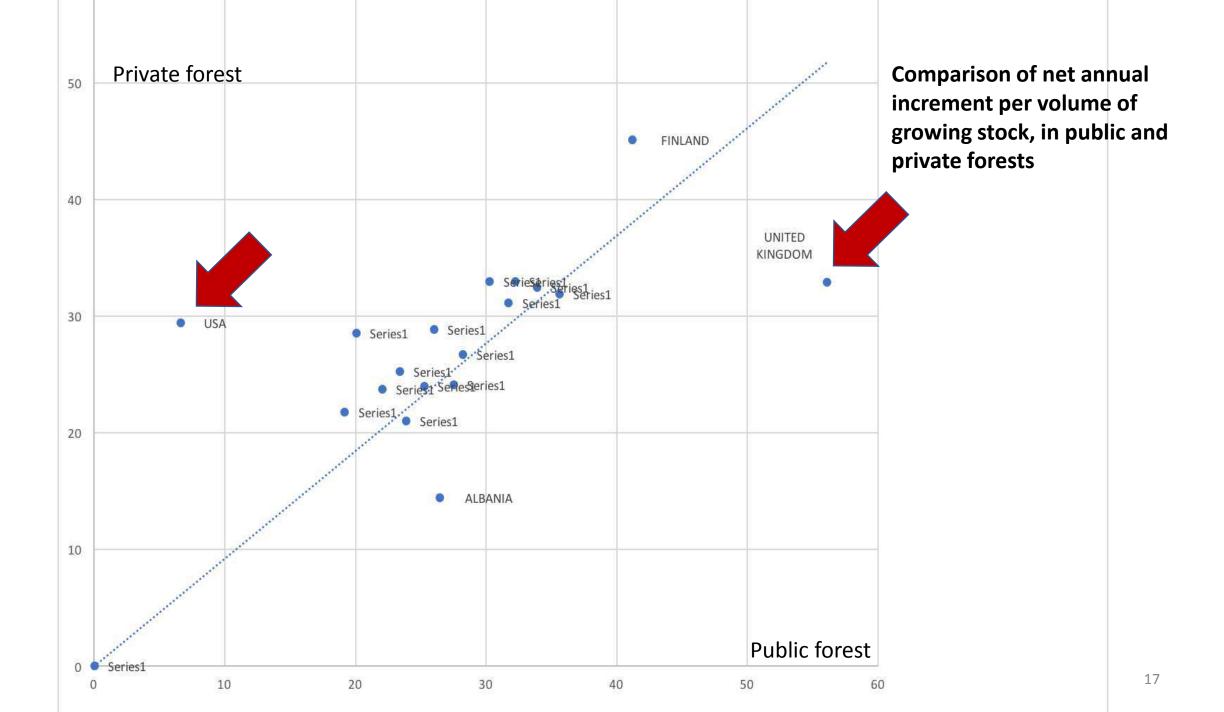
# Changing ownership





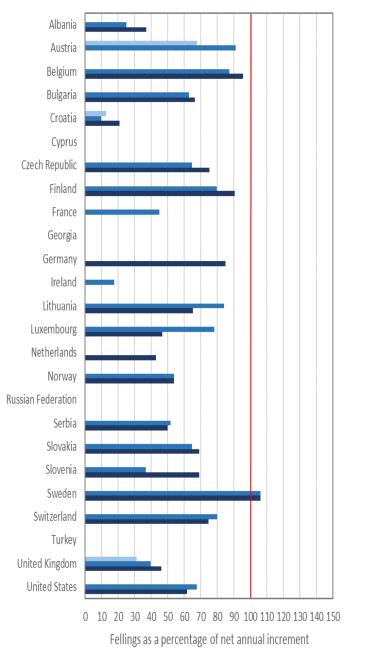
Forest condition and utilisation

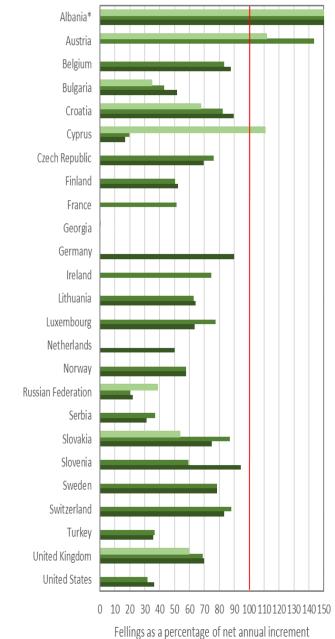




#### Forest utilisation rate

• Red line: harvest = net annual increment





1990

2010

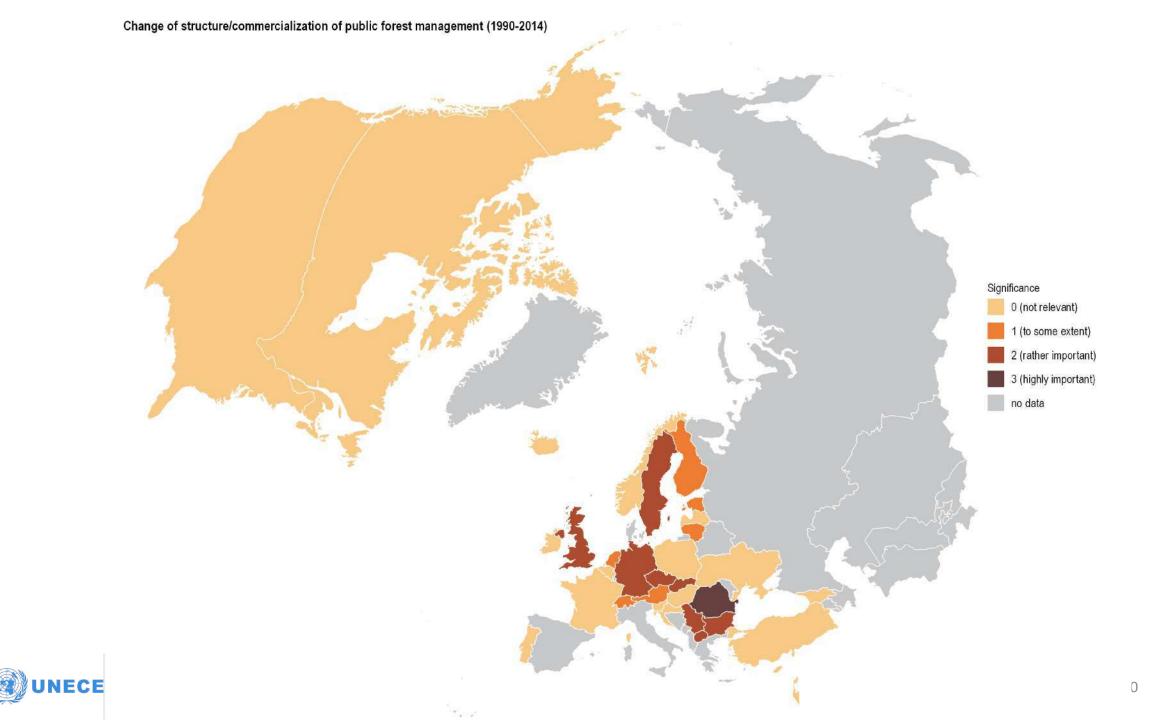
2015

**1**990 **2**010 **2**015

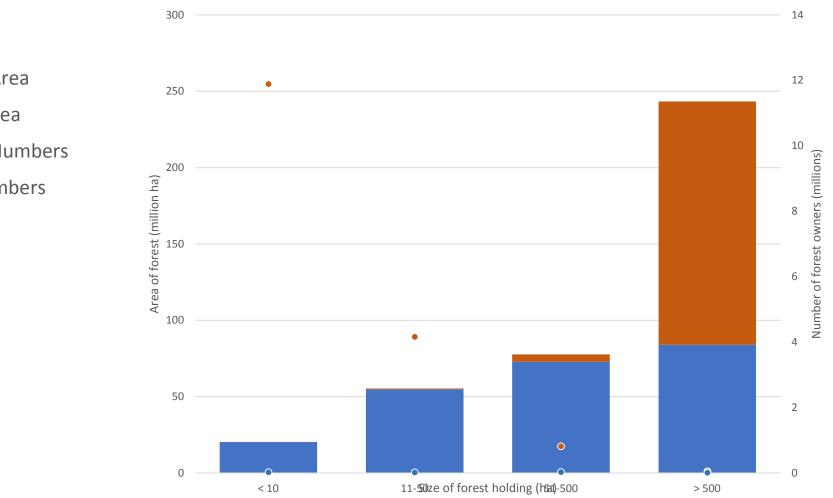
# Forest administration and

organisation

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### Parcel size in public and private forests



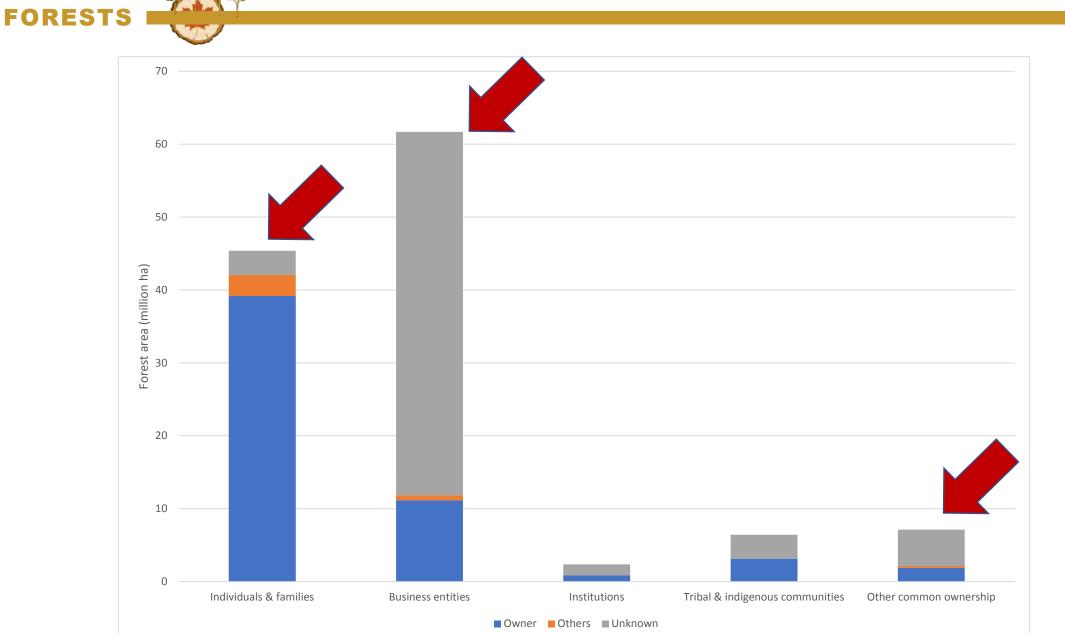
- Private Area
- Public Area
- Private Numbers
- Public numbers



FORESTS



# **Private forest management**



## 5 trends in forest advisory systems



- from regulatory control to incentive and persuasion
- from a focus on timber production to wider ecosystem services (now plus biomass)
- more democratic, participatory and negotiated - peer-to-peer knowledge sharing
- from public to private sector
- new communication tools complementing face-to-face









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