



<b>Title</b>	Forest transition, forest landscape restoration and forest ecosystem services
<b>Organizer</b>	Seoul National University, APFNet, and Ecosystem Services Society
<b>Type of event</b>	Seminar
<b>Venue</b>	Room 302
<b>Date/Time</b>	Wednesday, 19 June; 11:00-17:00
<b>Event description</b>	
<p>Forest transition (FT), forest landscape restoration (FLR) and ecosystem services (FES) are three conceptual approaches to understanding the interactions between societies and forests. They each represent empirical processes. FT is an observed process of forest cover in single countries going through a process of decline until a minimum area of cover and then increasing again. FLR is an active intervention of multiple actors to bring back forest where it existed before, but where it has disappeared as result of human actions. FES are the benefits that societies derive from forests. These include timber and other forest products, carbon sequestration and capturing, water flow regulation, ecotourism, and referencing of ancestors or spirits, among many others.</p> <p>FT, FLR and FES are interlinked, but the linkages between the three concepts are until today insufficiently understood. Nor is the value and relevance of these linkages recognized for policy opportunities, public administration and management interventions.</p> <p>The linkages can be summarized as follows. FT is a process resulting from macro-economic and social factors. FT has been linked to causal factors, some of which can be influenced by policy making, public administration or private sector interventions, but others not so. FLR, on the other hand, is a result of active intervention, through policy making, public administration, as well as civil society and private sector interventions.</p> <p>The link between FT and FLR is that FLR can be and oftentimes is a major contributor to FT. Where forest landscapes are restored, this will result in restoring forest cover and unless more forest is converted elsewhere in a country, this will have a net positive contribution to total forest cover, and effectively to FT.</p> <p>The link between FLR and FT is less obvious. However, when FT happens, this will necessarily have a FLR outcome, especially when FT results from other than specific FLR interventions. This may happen, for instance when agricultural lands are abandoned and they revert to forests, which is a common phenomenon resulting in FT. A more interesting question is, is it possible to identify those factors leading to FT, that are amenable to policy making, public administration or private sector interventions, that can be influenced as part of FLR efforts?</p> <p>FES are both relevant for FT and FLR, and for the interactions between the two. Both FT and FLR restore forest and this will result in a returned provision or an enhancement of FES. However, there is as yet little good understanding of how FES are restored as a result of FT. There is a somewhat better understanding of FLR and FES provision, because FLR specifically considers FES provision as one of its goals. While that is the case, however, there are many options of how to undertake FLR, each of which result in a different composition of FES.</p>	



<b>Time</b>	<b>Speaker / Panelist</b>	<b>Theme</b>
11:00-12:30	DE JONG, Wil (Kyoto University, Japan)	The interlinkages between nature's contribution to people, deforestation and forest restoration
	PARK, Mi Sun (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)	Horizontal integration for improving forest landscapes on nature's benefits to people
	KOHSAKA, RYO (Japan)	Transformative changes and forest transition, restoration and ecosystem services and NCPs: Experience from IPBES and CBD processes
13:30-15:00	KANG, Kyu-Suk (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)	Lessons from successful forest reclamation in Republic of Korea
	PARK, So-Hee (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)	Impact of forest transition on nature's benefits to people in Republic of Korea
	LIU, Jinlong (Renmin University of China)	Rethinking China's policy for Forest Restoration and what will be the Next?
15:30-17:00	CAMACHO, Leni D. (UPLB, Philippines)	Sustainable mangrove rehabilitation for global and local benefits
	MARYUDI, Ahmad (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)	Rights without access: Power issues in community-based landscape restoration programs in Indonesia
	MA, Hwan-Ok (ITTO, Japan)	Collaborative management and governance in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and environmental services in Cibodas Biosphere Reserve, West Java, Indonesia