

Description of best practice

| Best practice | | |
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| Title | Forest fit for the Climate | |
| Picture | | |
| Domain | Communication/networks, Forest ownership & Land Tenure | |
| Source of wood | Stem wood | |
| Location | Austria | |
| Implementers | "Klimaanpassungsregionen" KLAR | |
| Actual status | Running since 2016 | |
| Approach | Knowledge transfer for climate sensitive forest management Continuous education efforts, awareness rising, workshops for practitioners and interested people to convince them for an actively managed forest especially focused on the climate change items. First of all small-scale private forest owners (about 70.000 in A with less than 5 ha) and new forest owners (not directly connected to farms and farmland) shall be informed about an active sustainable | |
| | forest management (harvest). On the other side consumers will be encouraged to use wood and wood products as much as possible | |
| Main results | National campaign 20126 - 2021 "The use of wood is good for the climate – we make forests climate fit" | |
| | Central messages – climate change creates new realities #1 | |
| | Climate Change is a fact – and it affects forests #2 | |
| | Paris Agreement enforces the signatories to move from talking to doing #3 | |
| | In Austria, temperatures increased by an average of 1,8 Deg C in the 20th century, with increases being recorded at all altitudes #4 | |
| | A crucial factor to make forests fit for climate change is adaptive forest management #5 | |
| | The forest- and wood-based sector plays a key role in climate change | |



| Lessons learned | The efficient use of wood as a renewable raw material and energy carrier includes a considerable reduction in anthropogenic carbon #7 Mitigation: the harvesting potential should be fully utilized considering general sustainable conditions to mitigate climate change #8 Adaption: it needs active sustainable forest management practices in order to create stable and vital forest stands which withstand climate change induced disturbances, e.g. storms, diseases and droughts Small-scale private forest owners may be re-interested in forest management when they are properly informed about the challenges of climate change and adaptation. Dissemination of knowledge has to address a broad public at its needs on a general level to raise awareness significantly Top down initiatives always have to be supplemented with bottom up approaches to raise their effectiveness |
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| Code | BP_AT_01 |



Best practice assessment

| Region | 23 examples |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Time scale | 2016 - 2021 |
| Mobilization Potential | Espec. in forests < 5 ha (70.000 owners) |
| Kind of wood concerned | Stemwood from forests |
| Sustainability Potential | Positive |
| Impact on environment & biodiversity | Positive, greater variety of species stands get more stable, greater resilience against pests |
| Ease of implementation | Medium |
| Economic impact | Mobilisation of small forests rises the agroforest net return |
| Job effect | Forest coop's rise the number of pro's in rural areas |
| Income effect | Continuous used small forests contribute and secures broader base of income |
| Specific knowledge needed | Forest harvesting enterprises need workers with experience of felling, logging and planting |
| Costs of implementation | KLAR project operates with 200 k€ in five years for disseminating |
| Technical readiness level | Applicable |
| Key information for adoption | Get the remote owners of the very small forest estates informed about wood harvest possibilities by pro's |