

FOREST COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES



Land consolidation of jointly owned community forests in NRW, Germany

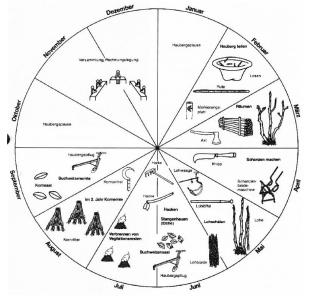
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"Siegerländer Hauberg"

Traditional community forests in Siegerland

- Multifunctional coppice forest system in 15-20 years rotation to secure firewood and other forest products.
- Forests are jointly owned and managed by village community: families own <u>land shares</u>.
- Land rights were granted to local "Waldgenossenschaften" (forest cooperative societies), to ensure sustainable, fair provision of forest products.











Photos: Stadtmuseum Hilchenbach, see www.ahlering.de



NRW Community Forest Act 1975 (Gemeinschaftswaldgesetz)

Legal basis for jointly-owned forest property

- Heterogeneous, traditional rights were transferred into a full legal act.
- Forest cooperative societies became a public body by law and can act on behalf of a majority vote.
- Landowners are shareholders, the FCS just administrates the land.



Figure 1 Legal status of a FCS according to the NRW GWG (adapted from Ewers 2015)



Forest land consolidation

Readjustment of land property: example of GWG Müsen

- Merger of five small FCS into one large FCS with 500 shareholders
- Reaching viable management size:
 542 ha of forest
- Dissolution of complicated boundaries
- Private owners joined the new FCS: activation of 13 ha unused forest

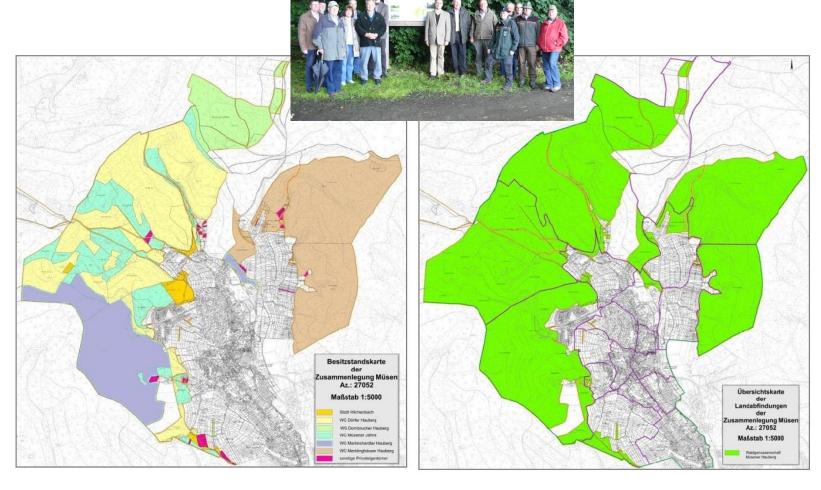


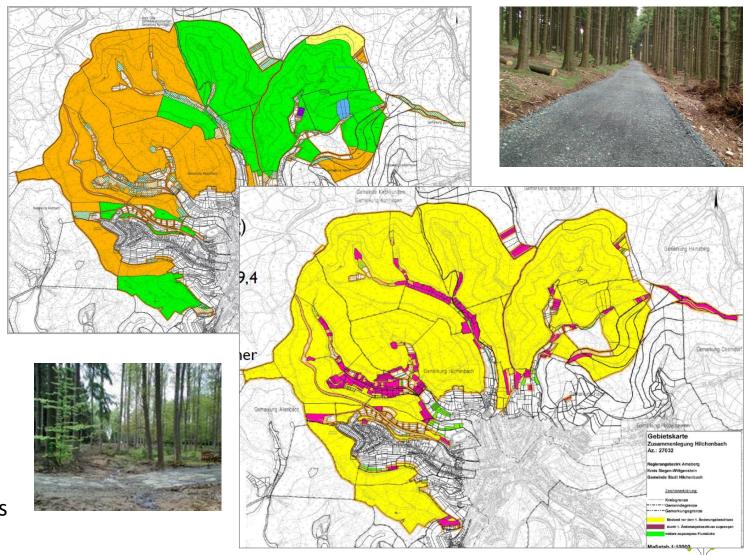
Figure 5 GWG Müsen: Situation a) before and b) after the forest land consolidation



Forest land consolidation

Gaining scale in forest management: example of GWG Hilchenbach

- Merger of five FCS into the largest FCS of 876 ha with 170 shareholders
- 300 landowners participated in FLC
- Inclusion and reactivation of 73 ha of fragmented forest
- Large road construction: 2.1 km
- Economic stability & competitiveness:
 FCS is became eligible for support grants



Forest land consolidation

Overcoming extreme fragmentation: example of FLC Biebertal

- Optimal realignment of land parcels (ca. 12 ha area)
- Municipality as one main driver
- Foundation of a forest management association (not a FCS)

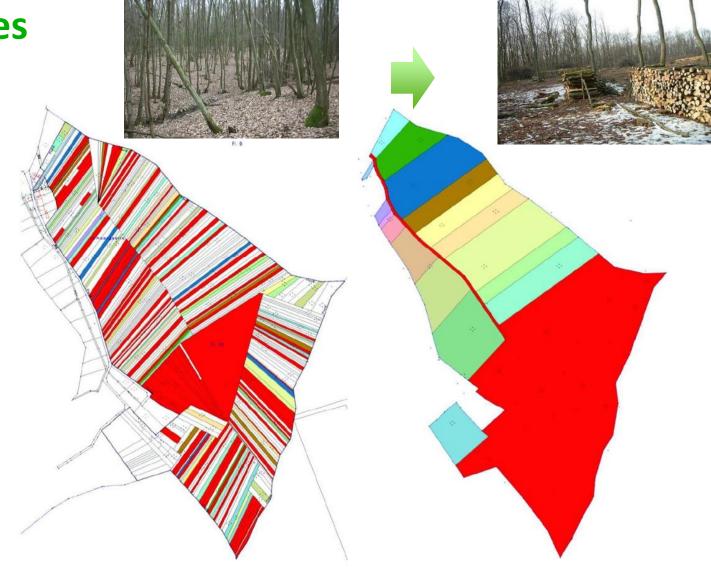


Figure 16 Forest ownership structure a) before and b) after the FLC Biebertal in Block 3

Colour codes: Municipality of Biebertal (red), various private owners (other colours)



Benefits and impacts *



Consolidation of owners

clear legal rights, reduced number of single owners, larger enterprise, viable size for group management



- + Valorisation of ownership
- + Enhanced forest management

+ Consolidation of land parcels
less parcels, less boundaries, optimized units,
activation of unmanaged land



+ Recreation and cultural heritage

+ Infrastructure and other measures roads/access, improve silviculture, landscape, water management, conservation, recreation



- + Nature conservation and climate
- + Regional economic effects



^{*} Evidence for impacts see cost-benefit studies by Hinz 2012, 2013

"Forestry is not about trees, it's about people."





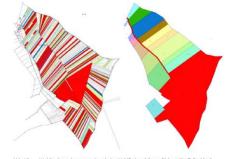


Abb. 16 Waldbesitzstruktur vor und nach der Waldflurbereinigung Biebertal im Teilgebiel Farbkodes: Gemeinde Biebertal (rot), private Waldelgentümer (andere Farben)













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Forest Land Consolidation

Ideas for future R&D



- <u>Literature study</u>: national approaches in community forests / consolidations
- Exchange between countries: meetings, excursions, interviews
- <u>Demo "virtual" land consolidation</u>: scenarios & modelling of impacts using GIS, testing & decision support for landowners
- <u>Landowner cooperation</u>: analysis of approaches & business models in Europe,
 both traditional & modern

