

Państwowe Gospodarstwo Leśne Lasy Państwowe



# Climate change - management change?



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# Does climate change require forest management change?



# How can state forests contribute to climate change mitigation?

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# SFM form the basis for forest contribution to climate change mitigation efforts

The Forest Act determines the model of Polish forestry, sets the goals of <u>sustainable</u> <u>forest management (SFM)</u> - including the significance of <u>non-productive role of</u> <u>forest ecosystems (environmental and</u> <u>social)</u>. The statutory obligation of the State Forests is to pursue SFM in order to ensure preservation of forests, increase of forest resources and their continuous multifunctional utilisation.

In practice, this means that provision of non-productive functions of forests should go hand in hand with the production of wood and a variety of other social and environmental services, whenever possible in a balanced way.

The increase of carbon stock in forests through SFM might be one of the numerous effects of the implementation of the other than productive functions.

Foto: Wiesław Lipiec, Lasy Państwowe





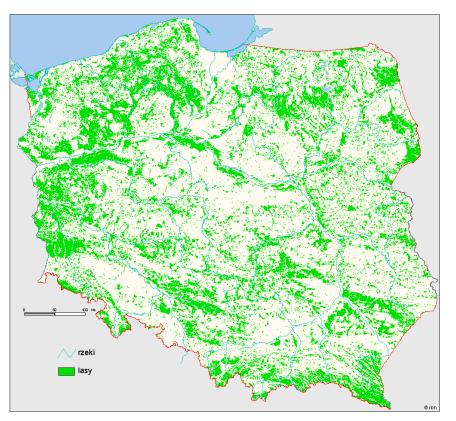
# **Forests in Poland**

#### Total area of forests:

- $\rightarrow$  9.2 million ha (29.4% of land area)
- $\rightarrow$  growing stock: 2.4 billion m<sup>3</sup>

#### **Ownership structure:**

- ightarrow 81 % of forests are publicly owned
- → 77.1 % administered by the State Forests







#### **Organisational structure**

The SF comprises:

- the Directorate-General of State Forests (DGSF),
- 17 Regional Directorates of State Forests (RDSFs),
- the basic organisational units of the SF are forest districts, which employ more than 90% of the LP's 25 000 staff.

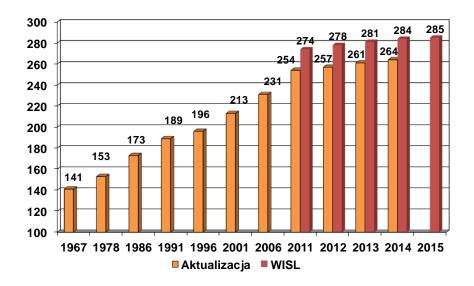


Forest Management Plan (FMP) means the primary forest management document drawn up for a given area (forest District), containing a description and assessment of the condition the given forest is in, as well as the objectives, tasks and methods of forest management (duration of 10 years)

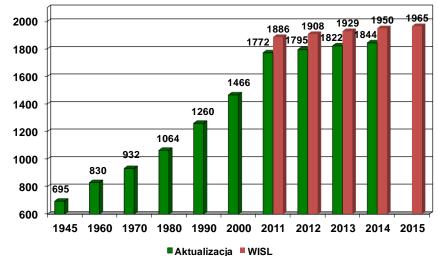




### **Growing resources**



#### Average growing stock: 285 m<sup>3</sup>/ha



Timber resources: 1 965 million m<sup>3</sup> gross merchantable timber





# In 2013-2020 Poland's forests are to **absorb 27 133 000** tons of carbon dioxide annually (FMRL)





Foto: http://www.krone-trailer.com/



A number of studies carried out in Poland have indicated that in the years 2013–2020, the total value of  $CO_2$  absorption by our forests **can be higher** than the total amount of the base absorption limit for this period.





# "Forest carbon farms" (FCF)

Establishment of a functional network within the State Forests

Promotion of forest management activities that contribute to the enhancement of mitigation efforts

Support by a new research projects with the aim to improve the procedures for estimating GHG removals

Experimental national system for marketing the removal units generated as a result of additional forestry-related activities





# Additional activities

#### Long term effects:

→ rebuilding forest stands with regard to species composition

→ shaping multi-storey structure of forest stands

→ enhancing biodiversity and water retention

#### Short term effects:

122.

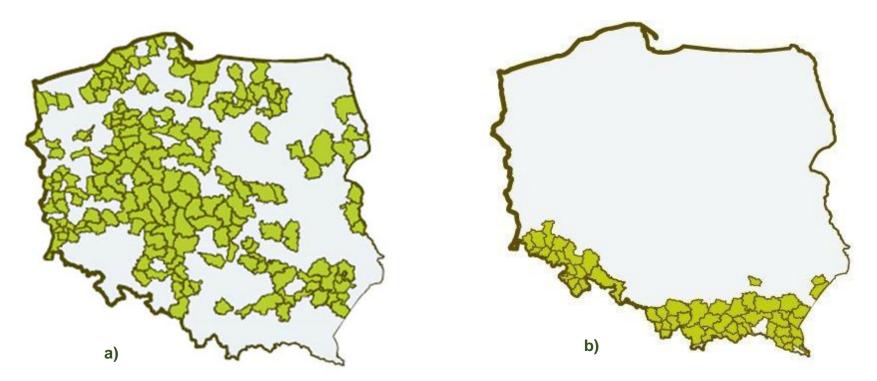
→ revising the rotation age (defining the optimal age for the average volume increment of organic carbon absorbed by the forest stand)

→ improving forestry techniques to reduce emissions (e.g. changing forest regeneration system in order to avoid exposure of the forest ground)





#### Implementation of water retention program



Maps of territorial range of forest districts participating in the Small Water Retention Program in 2007-2015

- a) Water retention on lowlands 3600 accomplished objects in forest districts
- b) Water retention in mountainous areas -3500 accomplished objects in forest districts



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# **Forest monitoring**



#### Wyniki reares lumer obrębu leśnego: Nr taksatora Liczba obserwacj 30 50868 158914 64 630968 0 832406 102.156809 0.696351 Adres leśn 247.2 371,33 06-02-1-03-142 -a -0 358.47 60200331 149.65 20.45 602002863 06-02-1-03-103 205.00 214.30 602002863 342,33 602002937 349.71 602002940 293.54 00.021.021 250.00 602003386 371.67 290.00 602004993 243.99 602005039 312.91 06.02.1.06.299 20260 250.00 315 30 502017283 260.00 230.39 602007082 349.67 06.02.1.07.251 220.00 02004916 06-02-1-06-289 230.00 296,43 502013079 236,89 💌 wsi Jez. Wieprzn 11

#### National Forest Inventory

- ✓ <u>forests of all properties</u>, all types and age classes,
- ✓ about <u>28 thousands</u> of permanent sample plots,
- $\checkmark$  one cycle  $\,$  five years (from 2005) ,
- ✓ annually 20% of total samples in the entire country.

#### Stand and district level inventory

comprehensive information system based on numeric maps

- ✓ forest site and stand inventory,
- ✓ periodic forest inventory (10 year cycle),
- $\checkmark$  online registry on all activities on stand level more than

2 million records.

# Monitoring and research plot networks

Various networks focused at inter alia:

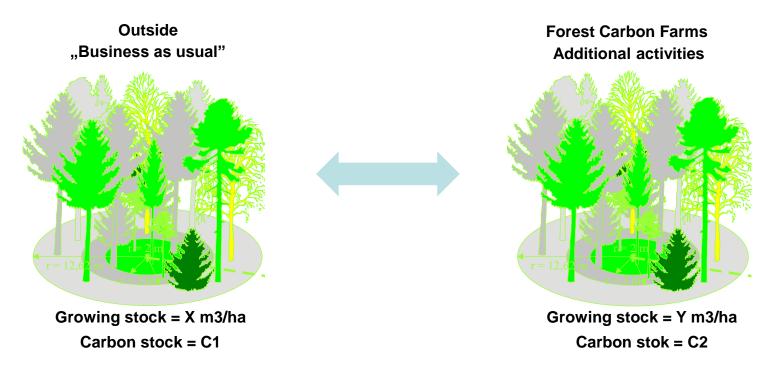
- expansion factors refinement,
- forest condition monitoring,
- forest endangerment monitoring.





### Methods for assessment of "additionality effects"

Comparison of carbon stocks in homogeneus stands



#### Comparison of carbon stocks in homogeneus stands characterised by:

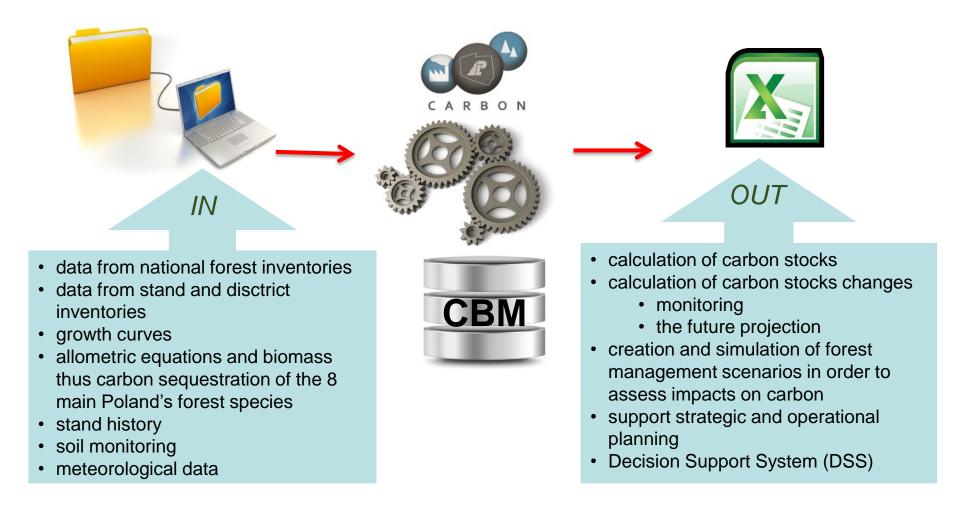
- the same age,
- the same species composition,
- site condition.





A national system of modeling of forest carbon stocks:

### $\rightarrow$ monitoring $\rightarrow$ reporting







# **Overall objectives for FCF**

- promote active forest management
- pave the path for accounting and reporting framework that incentivises additional mitigation action
- increase the accuracy of monitoring and reporting

Implementation of experimental national system for marketing of removal units generated in result of additional measures in forestry





# Implementation of national system for marketing of removal units

- allow operators of national entities with designated emission limits as part of the ETS to purchase the carbon dioxide units absorbed by forests in order to fulfill their emission limits under the climate-energy package,
- provide the possibility for creating market opportunities to trade a portion of the registered units of absorbed emissions of carbon dioxide, with the optional purpose for obtaining funds for pro environmental development of rural areas.



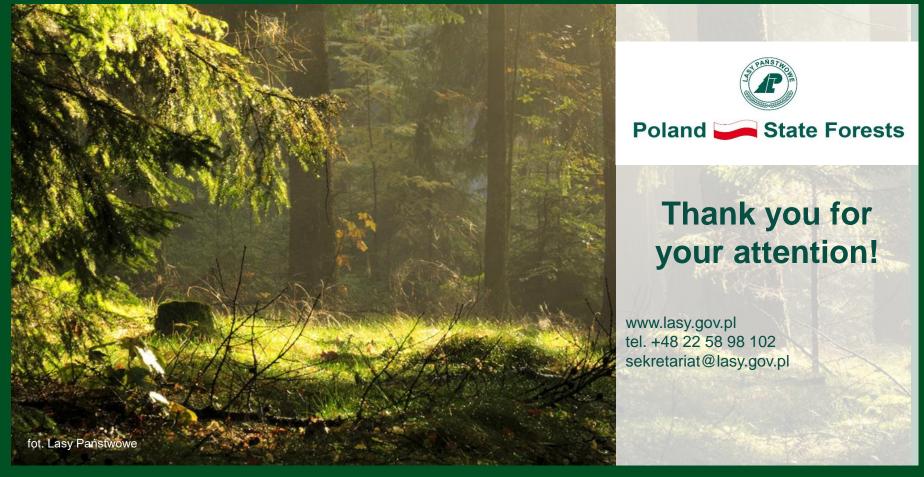


# Conclusions

- Additional forestry activities play an important role in increasing net GHG removals
- Responsible forest management has the potential to make a much more meaningful contribution to the achievement of goals of GHG emission reduction targets
- Development of national legislation and monitoring system is necessary to enable experimental marketing of removal units



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