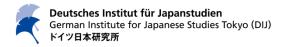


Mountains and Forest: Economic Resources and Quality of Life

Multi-level forest utilization – A field for international regional-cooperation?



Deutsche Geisteswissenschaftliche Institute im Ausland



Overview

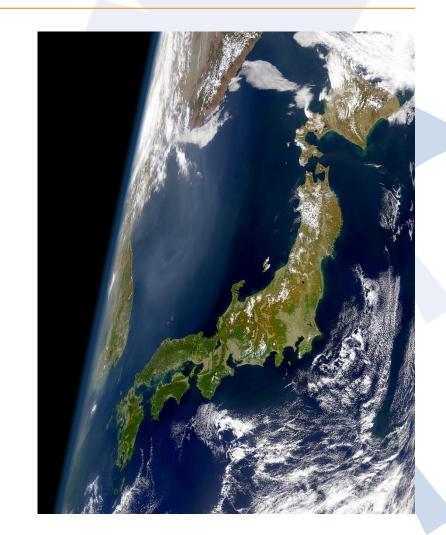
- 1. Japan's Forests and Mountains
- 2. Examples of regional and local initiatives
- 3. Summary and outlook



"About **73 percent** of Japan is forested, mountainous and unsuitable for agricultural, industrial or residential use."

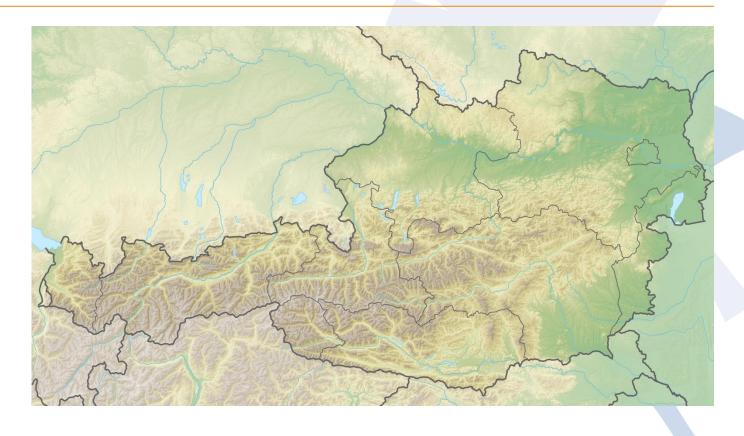
Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan





In 2007 ca. 78 % of land in **Austria** have been used for agriculture (38 %) and forestry (40 %).



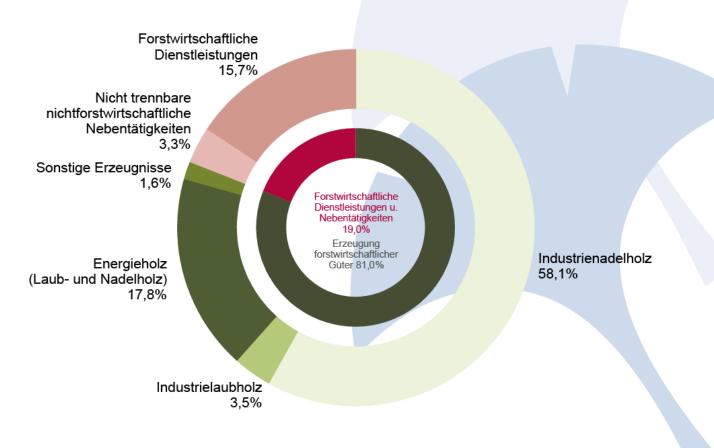
Source:

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Österreich



In 2007 ca. 78 % of land in **Austria** have been used for agriculture (38 %) and forestry (40 %).

Produktionswert der Forstwirtschaft im Jahr 2017



Q: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Forstwirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung. Erstellt am 09.07.2018.



Forestry 2015

20.05 million m³ of wood 436.3 billion yen, half of it is mushroom production (*hodagi*). Forestry = 0.04% of GDP

Source: MAFF 2016





Problems:

1. Degradation and natural disasters.





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Problems:

- Degradation and natural disasters.
- Economic and technological underdevelopment.



https://www.komatsuforest.com/

http://www.komatsu-kenki.co.jp/products/forestry/



Problems:

- 1. Degradation and natural disasters.
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https://www.komatsuforest.com/

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Problems:

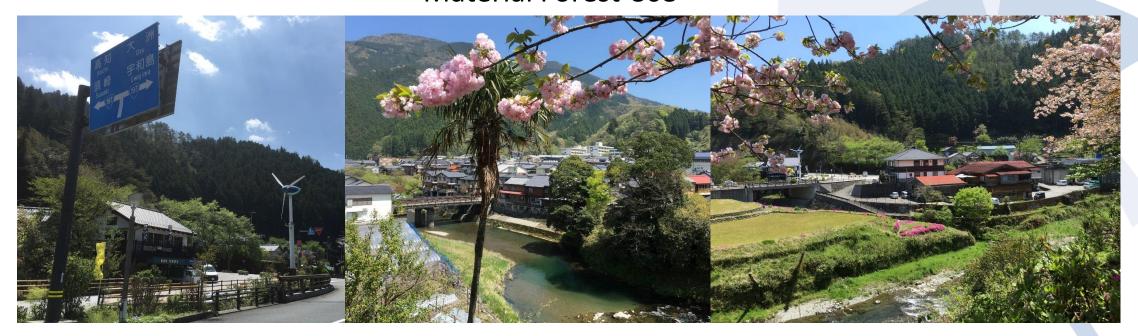
- 1. Degradation and natural disasters.
- Economic and technological underdevelopment.
- 3. Loss of employment and quality of life in rural areas.



http://yamanashi-kbh.sakura.ne.jp/sblo_files/yamanashi-kbh-wine/image/E4B8ADE5BF83E8A197E381AEE382B7E383A3E38383E382BFE383BCE9809AE3828A.JPG



Yusuhara Chō, Kōchi Ken, Energetic and Raw Material Forest Use





Surface: 236.5 km² (91 % forest)

Elevation: 220-1,456m

Aver. temp.: 13.4°C

Precip.: 2,683mm/a

Pop.: 3,984 (2010 – ca.5% of average)

Age.: 40.8 % 65+

Dens.: 15.2 / km²

Industries: forestry, tourism,

manufacturing public sector

Electricity cons.: ca. 16,028 Mwh/a

(1998)

Energy gen.: hydro, solar, wind

Fuel prod.: wood pellets



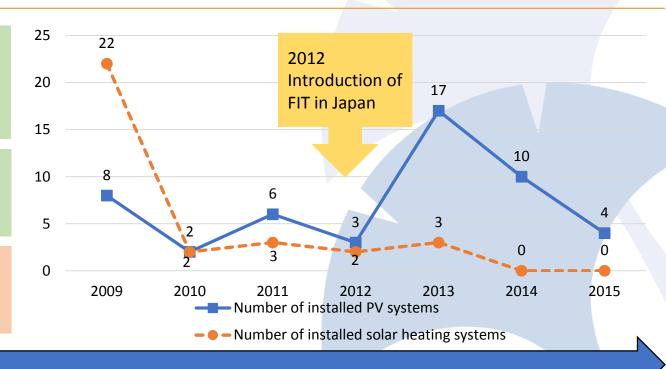
1990 Yazaki Group establishes Shikoku Parts factory in Yusuhara

> 2000 Forest Cooperative gets FSC

2006 completion of town hall from ca. 360 m3 local cedar (sugi).

2007 wood pellet factory starts operation

> 2008 production of wood pellet fueled "Aroace"



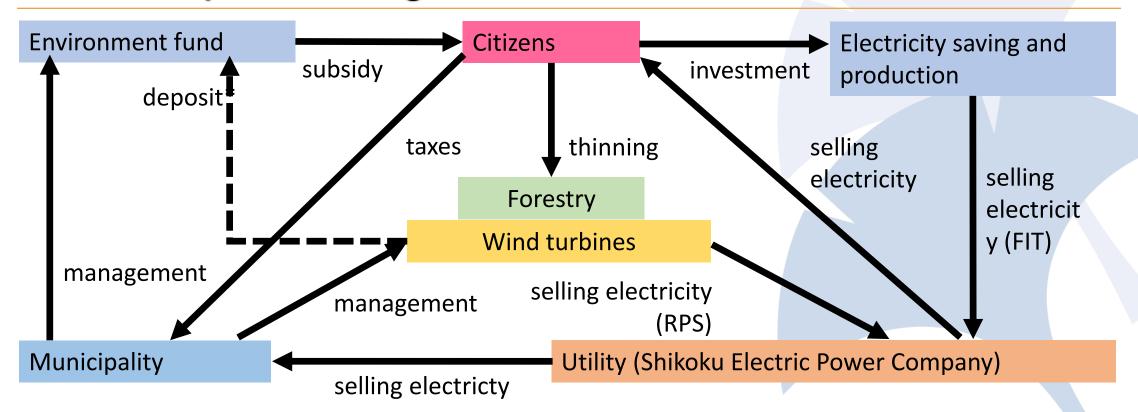
1999 two 600 kw wind turbines

1930-1939 installation of three hydro power plants

2009 installation of 53 kw small hydro power 2010 production of pellet fueled air heaters

2010

completion of civic center (*machi no eki*) with ca. 1,100 m² of space, build mainly from local organic material



*Average: 45 mio. JPY/a (ca. 380,000 Euro)

2006: ca. 300,000 Euro (low earning year)

2013: ca. 500,000 Euro (high earning year)

2015: ca. 380,000 Euro



Year	ltem	Cost JPY	Cost Euro	kW (t/h)
1999	Wind turbines	445,000,000	3,857,000	1,200
2006	Town hall (PV)	1,221,803,000	10,589,000	80
2007	Pellet factory	247,486,000	2,145,000	(1)
2009	Small hydro power	201,600,000	1,747,000	53
2010	Civic center (PV)	398,059,200	3,440,000	31
2012	LCCM model houses (PV)	55,005,000	477,000	9
	Total	2,568,953,200	22,257,136	1,373



Bentonville, Arkansas, Recreational Forest Use in the NWA "metropolitan" region





Area

• Total 33.39 sq mi (86.49 km²)

• Land 33.22 sq mi (86.05 km²)

• Water 0.17 sq mi (0.44 km²)

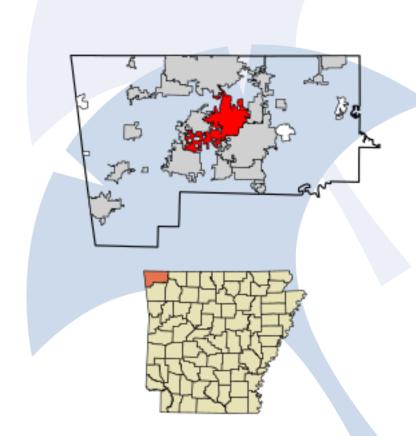
Population

• Total (2010) 35,301

• Estimate (2017) 49,298

Main Employer

Walmart (Walton Family)





Coler Mountain Bike Preserve

- 250 miles of natural-surface trails
- nearly 300-acre site
- premiere mountain biking and public recreation destination
- 70,000,000 USD of investments total
- 120,000,000 USD of economic impact annually

"Coler offers visitors the opportunity to engage in active recreational experiences while reconnecting with themselves, others and the natural world"

Source: https://www.waltonfamilyfoundation.org/coler-mountain-bike-preserve





IMBA Trail Labs

- IMBA organizes regional exchange between Bentonville and other regions
- Coler serves as a case study for positive social and economic impact of recreational forest use
 - Increased value of land
 - Increased public health and quality of live
 - Attracts jobs and job seeker
 - Attracts regional tourism





3. Summary and outlook

Rather than being "unsuitable" forests and mountains are an extremely valuable resource for local economic and social sustainable development, where Japan's rural regions can tremendously benefit from international cooperation.

- 1. Identify common challenges
- 2. Identify compatible solutions
- 3. Overcome the language barrier
- 4. Learn from each other's mistakes and successes

3. Summary and outlook

