



# The Forests Dialogue

ENGAGE! EXPLORE! CHANGE!

## Field Dialogue on Tree Plantations in the Landscape (TPL) in Chile

31 May – 3 June 2016 | Temuco, Chile

### Co-Chairs' Summary Report

By Cecilia Alcoreza, Alicia Díaz, Ivone Namikawa, and Mauricio Talebi

#### INTRODUCTION

Tree plantations currently provide a third of the world's industrial wood, a proportion expected to increase significantly in coming decades. They also have great potential to deliver environmental services and social benefits if located suitably and managed sustainably. To realize the productivity benefits of plantations with positive rather than negative social and environmental impacts, further expansion of tree plantations should be focused on degraded land, while maintaining or restoring natural ecosystems in the surrounding landscape, safeguarding the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, and promoting greater and better benefit-sharing. However, many aspects of tree plantations have been and remain controversial, with concerns that associated environmental and social costs often outweigh economic and other benefits. The Forests Dialogue convened a Field Dialogue on the topic of *Tree Plantations in the Landscape* (TPL) on 31 May – 3 June 2016 in Temuco, Chile. The dialogue brought together more than 67 participants (Annex 1) representing civil society organizations, local communities, local government agencies, indigenous peoples, forestry companies, workers' associations, NGOs, academics and research organizations.

Co-convened with the Chilean Forest Dialogue (DFN in Spanish), the field dialogue was supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It was co-chaired by Cecilia Alcoreza (WWF Chile), Alicia Díaz (International Labour Organization, Chile), Ivone Namikawa (Klabin, Brazil), and Mauricio Talebi (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)). This Co-Chairs' Summary outlines the Dialogue and reports its results.

TFD's Tree Plantations in the Landscape (TPL) Initiative explores the evolving state of issues related to tree plantations and planted forests within the larger landscape context through engaging key stakeholder groups at the international, national, regional and local levels. The TPL Initiative builds upon TFD's previous Intensively Managed Planted Forests (IMPF) Initiative, conducted from 2005-2008.

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Visit and presentation at the Arauco Campus

The Chile Dialogue is the first in a series of field dialogues that apply the learnings from an initial Scoping Dialogue - held in September 2015 in Durban, South Africa - to particular geographic contexts. It addressed the following key priority topic areas identified during the TPL Initiative Scoping Dialogue within the Chilean context:

- ➔ Plantation forests in the context of the global development agenda and megatrends, and in the contexts of development at multiple scales, from global to local.
- ➔ The design and implementation of plantation forests in the context of a landscape approach, and at different scales and geographies.
- ➔ Approaches to enable good governance and inclusive development.
- ➔ Identifying key externalities associated with the development and management of plantation forests, from the perspectives of multiple stakeholders; identifying gaps in knowledge; and considering the net impacts and externalities of plantation forestry as key decision criteria.
- ➔ The diversification of the forms and species composition of plantation forests, the sustainability of plantation forestry systems, and access to and use of new technologies.



Participants listen to presentations at Treng Treng Elicura

Building upon the learnings and suggestions from the Durban Scoping Dialogue, the TPL Field Dialogue in Chile had the following objectives:

- ➔ Incorporate experiences from Chile in the international arena to add to discussions on key themes, such as landscapes, land use, local development and impact mitigation.
- ➔ Understand a participatory methodology for discussion and collaborative work that allows groups with distinct interests and objectives advance toward a common vision, while also representing their diverse interests.
- ➔ Have the opportunity to share visions of how the tree plantation sector contributes to the development of sustainability challenges.
- ➔ Explore diverse forms of coexistence for diverse, productive, recreational and cultural activities and land uses.
- ➔ Share experiences on the prevention, mitigation, and management of impacts from tree plantation sector.



Plantings on the hillside of Treng Treng Elicura

This report summarizes the key issues that emerged from the field dialogue which warrant further discussion. After addressing these, the report concludes with key messages and next steps. The dialogue agenda, the background paper, presentations made during the dialogue, and other related materials are posted on the [TFD website](#).



A feast prepared by local Mapuche women during the field visit

## BACKGROUND ON TREE PLANTATIONS IN THE LANDSCAPE IN CHILE

The Chilean forestry sector is the third largest export sector of the country after the mining and agriculture/food industries (3% GDP). Tree plantations are concentrated in southern Chile (2.4 MM ha), between the O'Higgins and Los Lagos Regions, with 77% of tree plantations concentrated in the three regions of Bío Bío, Araucanía and Maule (1.85 MM ha). Tree plantations for commercial purposes are almost exclusively owned by private enterprises: almost 63.4% of tree plantations are owned by large national vertically integrated companies with investments in other countries (>30.000 ha), leaving 36.6% of tree plantations owned by small (5 to 200 ha) and medium-sized (200 to 5,000 ha) forest owners. Most individual small/medium-sized forestry businesses do not exceed 60,000 hectares each. This sector is almost exclusively based on exotic tree plantations, and exports to countries such as China, the U.S., Japan and others. Over the last decade, the domestic market has also driven a significant increase in the consumption of forest products.

In the Chilean context, the two government agencies most relevant for Chilean forestry are the National Forest Corporation (CONAF) and Forest Institute (INFOR). In addition to the government forestry actors, there are a number of civil society initiatives relevant to TPL. These include the National Forest Dialogue (DFN) (focused on tree plantations in the landscape), WWF Chile's Forest Programme, CODEFF (Corporation for the Defense of Flora and Fauna), Ética en los Bosques, DAS Temuco (managed by the Bishopric of Temuco), AIFBN (Forest Engineers Group for Native Forest) and the New Generation Plantations (NGP) Platform's Chile 2013 Study Tour and 2015 Annual Encounter.

The Background Paper for the Chilean Field Dialogue discusses the positive and negative externalities associated with Tree Plantations in the Chilean context, as well as key challenges such as the need to settle conflicts of land tenure, water security and local development, how to pursue integrated land use planning in the Chilean context, the growing importance of tree plantations as sources of fiber and fuel while delivering environmental services and social benefits, the relevance of Chile's tree plantations in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in mitigating climate change, and the role of forest certification. For more information on these themes, please see the [Background Paper](#) for the Chilean Field Dialogue on the TFD website.

## AGENDA

The Field Dialogue was conducted over four days, with the first two days dedicated to field visits and the second two days to dialogue among participants. Over the first two days, a large number of the 67 participants visited six sites throughout the Araucanía and Bío Bío Regions. Learnings from the field directly informed the subsequent two days of formal dialogue and are summarized in the section below. The third day and fourth day of formal dialogue began with participant introductions, and presentation of and responses to the Background Paper. In a plenary discussion, participants discussed the key challenges and fracture lines related to Tree Plantations in the Landscape in Chile and the definitions of forests and tree plantations. The second session consisted of breakout groups to



Two Mapuche women telling their stories to participants

discuss stakeholder perspectives on these key challenges, themed along the 5 priority topic areas resulting from the Scoping Dialogue in Durban (see above), along with a report back and plenary discussion on the results of these sessions. On the last day, participants engaged in a second round of breakout groups to identify opportunities to address these key challenges. The fourth and final session was a plenary discussion on next steps for the TPL Initiative in Chile and internationally.

## FIELD VISIT (DAYS 1 AND 2) OBSERVATIONS

Learnings from the field visits to six sites throughout the Araucanía and Bío Bío Regions involving the majority of the 67 dialogue participants are summarized in the section below.

### Field Visit #1: Arauco Commune



Presentations at Parque del Trenes

At the Arauco Commune, participants were given an introduction to the Chilean forest context and vision for the future (by INFOR), a landscape approach for tree plantations (Arauco), and the challenges of the engagement process to build common visions between civil society and tree plantation companies (Chilean Forests Dialogue). These discussions took place at Campus Arauco, an educational center developed by ARAUCO in partnership with DuocUC, a training space for ARAUCO workers and service companies; and a technical training center open to the public that seeks to contribute to vocational training, employment and employability of people in the Arauco Commune and surroundings.

### Field Visit #2: Treng Treng Elicura



Visit to Trens de Carahue Park on Day 2

The Treng Treng Elicura visit exposed participants to landscape restoration planning and the influence of FSC Certification from the perspectives of a representative of the Antonio Leviqueo Mapuche Community and Arauco, water security in landscapes (from INFOR and the Bío Bío planning and zoning department), and tourism and local development opportunities in the landscape (from CIN, Ñocha Malen and the Women's Restoration Cooperative).



Participants listen to presentations on a farm near Trovolhue

In the Mapuche People cosmivision, Treng Treng is a sacred site as it is the physical manifestation of the battle that existed in ancient times between water (Caicai Vilu) and earth (Trentren Vilu), from which the Mapuche people arose. Today, Treng Treng is used for ceremonies like the Nguillatun prayers that are the main rites or celebrations of the Mapuche people. Arauco has defined Treng Treng Elicura as a High Conservation Value Area (HCVA) because of the importance of this ceremonial site in Mapuche culture. As part of the conservation plan that has been developed with the community,



Arauco maintains a usage agreement with the Antonio Leviqueo Mapuche Community that formalizes their access to this area. In addition, this area is included within Arauco's Native Forest Restoration Plan, also developed in conjunction with the community.

Participants also learned about the history and occupation of southern Chile near the area of the Bío Bío River; these lands were the domain of the Mapuche people and recognized as such by a treaty with the Spanish colonizers, but had been taken over by other interests since Chilean independence. This had occurred first through a 'war of pacification', then through the concentration of the Mapuche in centralized settlements and the gradual takeover of remaining lands by colonists, timber extraction and plantations industries. The participants learned how in some areas, conflict over lands between the Mapuche and forest plantation companies had escalated to levels where the Terrorism Act had to be invoked by the State of Chile with Mapuche being criminalized and labeled as 'terrorists'. Nowadays, the cultural and traditional rights of the Mapuche people have been recognized through the identification of areas of high conservation value (HCV) through FSC certification of forest plantation companies, but land rights remain unresolved. While Mapuche welcome the recognition of their cultural rights through HCV set asides, they still struggle for their land rights to be addressed.

At this site, participants also learned about the San Ernesto and Elicura restoration and protection zones, where Forestal Mininco/CMPC is implementing an enrichment plan in conjunction with Elicura Valley communities, local stakeholders and the Nahuelbuta Restorers Cooperative. Participants also heard from Ñocha Malen (Ñocha woman), a group of 12 Mapuche craftswomen from the Cañete Commune that was founded in 2012 to make products out of ñocha (*Eryngium paniculatum*), a native vegetable fiber from the Nahuelbuta region, and partner with Forestal Mininco/CMPC to transform this traditional practice into an entrepreneurship opportunity.

This site overlooks the Lake Lanalhue Valley (in Mapudungun: *lanallwe*, 'place of lost souls'), located between the cities of Cañete and Contulmo, on the western slope of the Nahuelbuta. This lake is approximately 32 km<sup>2</sup>, characterized by the existence of mixed vegetation: native forest Coigües (*Nothofagus dombeyi*), Tineo (*Weinmannia trichosperma*) and Mañío (*Saxegothaea conspicua*); some Olivillos (*Aextoxicon punctatum*) and Ulmos (*Eucryphia cordifolia*) on the south side of the lake in the vicinity of the Nahuelbuta; and introduced species such as pine (*Pinus radiata*) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*). The Valley is composed of the Calebu, Elicura and San Ernesto sectors, where three rivers of the same names flow. Historically, it has been populated mostly by Mapuche communities, including the Mateo Colimán, Juan Antil, Ignacio Meliman, Lorenzo Huaiquivil, Juan Caniومان and Antonio Leviqueo Communities.

Currently the valley has a huge presence of tree plantations mixed with some small patches of native forest. Local communities and tourism initiatives are interrelated with tree plantations. Lanalhue Lake is suffering from serious eutrophication caused by the accumulative effects of human presence and human activities that occur in the area.



Participants posing for a group photo outside of Ruca San Pedro

### Field Visit #3: Trenes de Carahue Park

At Trenes de Carahue Park, participants observed and discussed productive and recreational activities in the landscape, including the role that tree plantations could play in the interactions with local tourism. The group started off the day with an introduction in a public space in the city of Carahue where old train cars and restored automobiles were installed as an exhibit in 2012. Local products could be sold in this space through a collaboration between SERCOTEC public resources, Temuco, Forestal Mininco/CMPC and local producers. Then participants drove by a system of piers installed in 2015 on the Imperial River, and an ongoing mill museum project with an observation deck and outdoor exhibition of local artists, that are being developed as part of a regional investment by Forestal Mininco/CMPC for company-community relationship building. Participants learned about the historical and current context of a multiple use landscape and restoration of local heritage from the Social Action Department of Temuco and the Chamber of Tourism in Nehuentué.



First session of the dialogue on Day 3

### Field Visit #4: Trovolhue

The Trovolhue visit gave participants an opportunity to discuss the effect of tree plantations on the landscape and their externalities in the Nahuelbuta mountain range. The participant observation point was located seven kilometers from the town of Trovolhue, on an agricultural farm, and provided an overview of changes in land cover generated by tree plantations in the Nahuelbuta Mountains. Participants learned how the area had initially been colonized by migrants but land ownership had become increasingly concentrated and many farmers were now landless.



Hans Grosse, from Instituto Forestal de Chile, during the dialogue

Participants also observed interactions of other land uses with tree plantations, and heard presentations on wild fruit gathering sites, basins, native forests and projects that link companies to local communities through beekeeping. Participants learned about the landscape assessment of tree plantations and their externalities in the Nahuelbuta mountain range and local restoration and collection of wild fruits from the Social Action Department of the Bishopric of Temuco and a local beekeeper representative.



Albina Sepúlveda, Mapuche, with Agrupación Hormigas Recolectoras Nahuelbuta, speaking at dialogue

### Field Visit #5: Ruca San Pedro

In the Ruca San Pedro (a ruca is a traditional Mapuche house), participants discussed integrating the landscape approach into tree plantation practice and the exchange of experiences and visions between the Mapuche people, the tree plantation sector and the role of regional authorities. The Ruca's purpose is a meeting point for Mapuche People, and this one in particular, has been used to promote the consumption of organic products that a local community and Mapuche cooperative have been producing: merkén, native potatoes, Chilean hazelnuts, vegetables, medicinal herbs, among other

products. For years, its members have worked to re-adopt organic production techniques in small-scale production: green fertilizer, recovery of organic seeds and crop water use. Additionally, they have been working to recover traditional medicinal plants used in Mapuche medicine and it has been affected by land use conversion by agriculture and tree plantations.

## Field Visit #6: Nehuentúe

The Nehuentúe visit allowed participants to discuss examples of alternative tree plantation models through small and medium forest owners. Participants heard perspectives from Pymemad Los Ríos, Mapuche forest entrepreneurs and MASISA's inclusion models. Non-timber forest product (NTFP) collectors from Los Ríos also presented their vision and their expectations regarding the co-existence with tree plantations.

## Key Observations from the Field

Based on these six visits in the field, and the associated discussions, some key observations from the field visits include:

- ➔ **There is a strong lack of satisfaction from local communities toward the current situation.** Although strides forward have been made in forming relationships in the landscape in the past years – it has been almost eight years since the largest tree plantation companies started the process to be FSC certified – commitment to the reduction of forestry operations and negative externalities has been growing although actual implementation is still slow. Communities are still waiting for visible and scalable positive impacts reflected in access to opportunities for local development, access to water in sufficient quantity and quality, access to private forest areas, and ceremonial or sacred sites. The Mapuche People expressed interest in the recognition of ancestral use of land and land reclamation; therefore, creating informed strategies for land restitution seems to be a key factor in progressing on the issue.
- ➔ **Land tenure changes and land-use conversion have produced increased tensions within the landscape.** There are increased tensions produced by land tenure changes and land use conversion over the years. Mapuche ancestral and traditional agricultural lands were replaced by the large expansion of tree plantations, which changed the traditional, cultural and economic dynamic in the landscape.
- ➔ **Forestry practices dominate certain landscapes and ancestral sacred lands.** Although examples of small-scale initiatives within the landscape were the focus of the field visits, tree plantations forestry activities still occupy a large part of the landscape in this region, including sacred and ancestral lands of great importance to the Mapuche and other local communities.
- ➔ **The historical lack of dialogue in this region of Chile has led to social asymmetries.** For the past 40-50 years, there has not been enough interaction between sectors in this region of



Meeting of The Forests Dialogue, the Chilean Forests Dialogue and the Brazilian Forests Dialogue



Bernardo Reyes, of Ética en los Bosques



A small group discussion during the dialogue



Participants enjoy refreshments while discussing plantations in a small group

Chile. Recent efforts at dialogue through the Chilean Forest Dialogue, the FSC certification process, and other company-led initiatives have led to a small increase in dialogue processes, but much more work still remains to be done in bringing stakeholders together to discuss landscape-level conflicts, solutions and opportunities. The government must act to balance social asymmetries and facilitate bringing new opportunities to the communities to increase their power in these issues.

- ➔ **Communities, companies and government should be involved in conversations and decisions made about the landscape.** The field visits indicated that there is still a strong asymmetry in either the presence or active engagement on landscape level issues and discussions about the role that tree plantation companies play in sustainable development in the area.
- ➔ **There is an absence of the government as a real actor in the dialogue process.** Throughout the field visits, participants discussed the needs for further support and presence, both nationally and locally, from policies makers. Communities demand that government acts to promote the dialogue and contribute with local policies and good regulations.
- ➔ **Small-scale livelihood actions enable community representatives to co-exist and re-establish harmonic relationships with their land.** The field visits have shown examples of how small-scale restoration and livelihood initiatives can allow for co-existence of multiple cultural and environmental uses of the landscape.
- ➔ **Increased support for NTFPs (non-timber forest products) can enhance the local economy.** Throughout the field visits, participants discussed the need for further support to small producers in the areas surrounding the tree plantation companies; small entrepreneurs sold products such as mushrooms, small wood industry enterprises, honey, berries and medicinal plants. These small-scale economic activities were disconnected from the main forestry plantations activities, and this disconnect does not help contribute to local development. The important role of enhancing the supply chain was considered too.
- ➔ **There is the need for a continued dialogue.** Following up on the observation of the land tenure changes and land-use substitutions above, and the increased tensions these changes have produced in the landscape, continued dialogue is needed on how to resolve these land use conflicts in the changing dynamics of today's landscape. Government ideally should lead dialogue, although the absence of government does not mean there will be no initiatives of dialogue from tree plantations companies with indigenous communities. Continued



dialogue can help to resolve some of the key tension mentioned in the points above based on the field observations, including:

- Improving the participatory nature of the dialogue
  - Rebalance powers within the landscape
  - Contribute to a discussion for undertaking advocacy and acceleration of companies change happen.
  - Advance on policies involving indigenous communities
  - Contribute to a discussion of a policy for land tenure and restitution for the Mapuche people and Mapuche territorial governance of these lands
- ➔ **There is evidence of the beginnings of progress toward a fair balance and an effort toward dialogue.** Future success depends on the accessibility of forestry production areas to reestablish production chains and increase areas for small-scale harvesting and local development opportunities.

## LESSONS LEARNED FROM CHILE FOR TREE PLANTATIONS IN THE LANDSCAPE

Based on their observations in the field, participants defined the key challenges and opportunities to address these challenges within Nahuelbuta landscape. The discussions of challenges and opportunities were organized according to the five key priority areas from Durban (see above for a detailed outline of these key priority areas). In the dialogue, these priority areas were known in abbreviated form as tree plantations and 1) their connection to the global development agenda, 2) use of a landscape approach, 3) governance, 4) externalities, and 5) technology. Participants identified 12 key challenges that spanned the five key priority areas, along with the opportunities to address these challenges.

### Challenges Identified by Priority Area

#### Tree Plantations and the Global Development Agenda

- **Challenge #1:** How can tree plantations play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDGs 6, 8, 13, 15, and 17)?
- **Challenge #2:** What are the most appropriate monitoring mechanisms and tools to measure success in meeting these goals?

#### Tree Plantations in the Landscape Approach

- **Challenge #3:** How can the landscape be managed in order to involve all actors?
- **Challenge #4:** How can an inclusive landscape approach involve governmental institutions?

- **Challenge #5:** How can biodiversity components and its critical role for ecosystem services be prioritized as an instrument of landscape planning?

### Tree Plantations and Governance

- **Challenge #6:** How should agreements be developed in order to take into account the collective necessities and aspirations of all actors involved in the landscape?
- **Challenge #7:** How should local monitoring mechanisms be incorporated?
- **Challenge #8:** How should landscape and territorial planning be included in governance processes?

### Externalities of Tree Plantations

- **Challenge #9:** How should the many externalities (positive and negative) be prioritized and addressed?
- **Challenge #10:** How should different perspectives and forms of knowledge be incorporated to address the complex issues surrounding plantations in the landscape?

### New Models and Technologies for Tree Plantations

- **Challenge #11:** How should plantations and forest management be designed to take into account ecosystems, co-evolution processes, and the need to adapt to climate change?
- **Challenge #12:** How can new technologies be used to improve the efficiency of small- and large-scale plantations through involving multiple actors?

## Opportunities to Address Challenges, by Priority Area

### Tree Plantations and the Global Development Agenda

Opportunities to address tree plantations' role in the global development agenda include identifying and creating communal ecological corridors that integrate diverse activities and interests within the sphere of influence of plantations. These types of projects can originate in coordination and dialogue processes between companies and other actors present in the landscape to understand areas of mutual interest and participation, which falls in line with SDG 17 that encourages partnerships to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Tree Plantations in the Landscape Approach

Opportunities to address tree plantations in the landscape require a broader and more inclusive view before thinking about specific projects to implement within the landscape. This broader view could come from considering watershed-level impacts and opportunities or from guaranteeing the integrity

and conservation of biological, natural and human/cultural values, as well as the incorporation of other actors that play a significant role in the landscape. Practices could include activities where actors actively listen to one another as different stakeholders present their work and priorities within the landscape. Pilot projects could be developed based on the existing work of the Chilean Forest Dialogue, in addition to public and private initiatives with an emphasis on high priority themes. The work of existing local roundtables and forest management plans should be modified and updated to take into account landscape themes.

### **Tree Plantations and Governance**

Opportunities to address tree plantations and governance include incorporating lessons learned into existing governance processes with a systematic approach. The Chilean Forest Dialogue, with its unique structure, can be used to involve a diversity of key actors to promote binding landscape level governance policies. In as much as it is possible, democratization and decentralization of dialogue and governance tools can facilitate this process. Power asymmetries must be reduced through clear rules for dialogue, new tools to make dialogue more decentralized and participatory, and strengthening the information access, capacities and participation opportunities of key actors. Collaborative landscape level mapping should be used to identify opportunities, best practices and key actors. This assessment can help ensure diverse participation in the governance process, and allow a greater distinction between actors that live in the landscape and those that are new entrants. The process of improving governance is a long one and in some cases may involve changes to existing legislation and building up local visions of success in landscape-level planning. The role of NGOs to participate in the process is important to consider. They require resources and financial assistance to give technical assistance to local and indigenous communities aimed at empowering their position in spaces of dialogue, as seen in the work of the Chilean Forest Dialogue. More space and training for employees and community leaders should be given. In the field visit, people explained the importance of having knowledge exchanges with staff that had the skills to promote dialogue and respect different visions. Different interests of leaders that do not have dialogue skills could destroy this fragile process.

### **Externalities of Tree Plantations**

Opportunities to address the externalities associated with tree plantations include promoting the exchange of experiences and strategic planning between companies to address externalities. More space should be given in dialogues to discuss lessons learned and the associated externalities and determine the scale necessary and resource availability for actions with a holistic approach. Equal information access for all actors is key to having a balanced discussion of externalities. Progress should be binding and cumulative, with an extensive and continuous communication process that takes into account the intercultural nature of communication among actors in the landscape. A key theme that emerged is the need for proactive dialogue on land restitution and the need for a company-civil society process that facilitates this discussion within the landscape.

## New Models and Technologies for Tree Plantations

Opportunities to innovate in the area of models and technology for tree plantations include amplifying the flexibility of tree plantations in contributing to ecosystem function and the socio-cultural equilibrium within the landscape. Inclusion of social actors in planning and development processes and greater transparency about management protocols can contribute to collaborative innovation to improve management. Training programs in key areas should be expanded for plantation workers. Social factors should be considered in Research and Development of new technologies, as well as an emphasis on connectivity through agroforestry and silvopastoral innovations. The mosaic model can permit the restoration of ecosystem function while increasing the social goods that can be produced from plantations and the landscape level.

## NEXT STEPS

Participants discussed how the dialogue had strengthened the disposition for dialogue about Tree Plantations in the Landscape in Chile, and stressed the importance of moving forward with increased and concrete actions. Participants emphasized the Chilean Forest Dialogue as a key catalyst for moving dialogue forward within the landscape, and the potential benefits of including government and certification actors within dialogue processes was discussed. The challenges and opportunities discussed in the TPL Chile Field Dialogue can be used to revitalize the road map to transform relationships within the landscape, as well as strengthening relationships and information sharing between the Chilean Forest Dialogue, the Brazilian Forest Dialogue and TFD International. Much progress has been made in this landscape on dialogue and trust building in recent years, and actors discussed ways to build on these recent advances to promote more participatory and meaningful interactions going forward.

The Chilean Forest Dialogue and The Forests Dialogue (international) will share the lessons learned from the Chile TPL Dialogue with key national and international stakeholders through their networks and feed these learnings into future dialogues on Tree Plantations in the Landscape. The international initiative on Tree Plantations in the Landscape will continue to build a learning process and community of practice around this issue through conducting field dialogues in other key landscapes around the world, and ensuring the cross-pollination of actors, ideas, experiences and perspectives between landscapes addressing similar challenges and opportunities. The experiences at the Scoping Dialogue in Durban and this first field dialogue in Chile will be used to inform future field dialogues and the final Initiative Report that will provide a comprehensive synthesis of challenges, opportunities and experiences from multiple landscapes around the world.



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Ruth Metzel (The Forests Dialogue) provided the first draft and Erika Drazen (The Forests Dialogue) coordinated editing of this summary.

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| <b>David Gutierrez</b>             | Forestal Arauco   |
| <b>Fernando Hales</b>              | Pymemad Los Ríos  |
| <b>Nazir Hechem</b>                | CMPC - Forestal Mininco                                     |
| <b>Patricio Herranz</b>            | CMPC - Forestal Mininco                                     |
| <b>Pablo Huaiquilao</b>            | FSC Permanent Indigenous Peoples Committee                  |
| <b>Skip Krasny</b>                 | Kimberly-Clark  |
| <b>Cristina Llancapán</b>          | Grupo de Recolectoras Domolafkén                            |
| <b>André Laroze</b>                | PEFC / CERTFOR  |
| <b>Cristian Little</b>             | Instituto Forestal de Chile                                 |
| <b>Imerio Vicente Lobo Caniche</b> | Asociación de Forestería Comunitaria de Guatemala Ut'z Che' |
| <b>Heriberto Lopez</b>             | Federación de Trabajadores Forestales                       |
| <b>Manuel Maribur Cheuquelao</b>   | Red Conservacionista del Patrimonio Natural de Contulmo     |
| <b>Regina Massai</b>               | MASISA  |
| <b>Carolina Matta Araya</b>        | Forestal Arauco   |
| <b>Macarena Medina</b>             | Forest Stewardship Council Chile                            |
| <b>Eduardo Melo</b>                | Forestal Arauco   |
| <b>Paola Méndez</b>                | Departamento de Acción Social Temuco                        |
| <b>Guillermo Mendoza</b>           | Forestal Arauco   |
| <b>Ruth Metzel</b>                 | The Forests Dialogue  |
| <b>Desiderio Millanao Antilef</b>  | Comunidad Indígena Profesional Consultor                    |
| <b>Ivone Namikawa</b>              | Klabin  |
| <b>Juan Carlos Navia</b>           | CMPC – Forestal Mininco                                     |
| <b>Luis Neves Silva</b>            | New Generation Plantations (WWF)                            |
| <b>Luis Otero</b>                  | Universidad Austral de Chile                                |
| <b>Paulo Palma Burgos</b>          | Departamento de Acción Social Temuco                        |
| <b>Martin Pascual</b>              | Subsecretaría del Trabajo                                   |
| <b>Pedro Peña Rubilar</b>          | Comité Iniciativa Nahuelbuta                                |
| <b>Juan Pimentel</b>               | Agenda Local 21   |

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Miriam Prochnow</b>            | Apremavi  |
| <b>Pablo Ramirez de Arrellano</b> | BIOFOREST   |
| <b>Fernando Raga Castellanos</b>  | Corporación Chilena de la Madera                        |
| <b>Ghandy Reiman</b>              | Empresa proveedora de servicios forestales              |
| <b>Bernardo Reyes</b>             | Ética en los Bosques                                    |
| <b>Mario Rivas</b>                | Departamento de Acción Social Temuco                    |
| <b>Augusto Robert</b>             | CMPC - Forestal Mininco                                 |
| <b>Carlos Roxo</b>                | Fibria  |
| <b>Marcelo Salgado</b>            | Apicultor   |
| <b>Wigold Schaeffer</b>           | Apremavi  |
| <b>Albina Sepúlveda</b>           | Agrupación Hormigas Recolectoras Nahuelbuta             |
| <b>Raúl Soto Mardones</b>         | Ministerio del Trabajo                                  |
| <b>Ximena Soto Rosales</b>        | Agrupación Recolectoras Domo Peuma, Paillaco            |
| <b>Andrew St. Ledger</b>          | The Woodland League                                     |
| <b>Mauricio Talebi</b>            | Federal University of São Paulo, Campus Diadema, Brasil |
| <b>Maria Teresa Arana</b>         | CORMA   |
| <b>Tint Lwin Thaug</b>            | The Center for People and Forests                       |
| <b>Marcos Tricallotis</b>         | Australian National University                          |
| <b>Joege Urrea</b>                | Departamento de Planificación y Zonificación de Bio Bío |
| <b>Quinaida Valdebenito</b>       | Coordinadora Regional de Recolectores del Bío Bío       |
| <b>Olga Verdugo</b>               | Departamento de Acción Social Temuco                    |
| <b>Carlos Vergara</b>             | WWF Chile   |
| <b>Hernán Verscheure</b>          | Comité Pro Defensa De La Fauna Y Flora                  |