

Field Dialogue on Tree Plantations in the Landscape in New Zealand

#TPL*New Zealand*

29 October – 2 November 2018

Rotorua, New Zealand



Te Uru Rākau
Forestry New Zealand

From the Background Paper: TPL NZ focal questions

- What can we learn from Māori approach; what can we offer ...?
- What can 1BT offer & achieve (beyond simply planting trees)?
- Can sustainable intensification deliver (sustainably)?
- What can planted forests do for Paris (& the world below 1.5°C)?

Māori forestry

- Maori values are very connected to the land and the life force (Mauri)
- Future- and community-oriented perspective of Maori iwi (the land – people ‘duet’)
- Kia mau ki te whenua (secure control of the land), Kia whakamahia te whenua (undertake enterprises upon the land), Hei painga mo nga whakatupuranga (for the generations to come).
- Land as core asset built on tenure security from Treaty settlements
- Significance of iwi leadership and robust governance (vision, negotiating strength, resource aggregation, partnerships ...)
- Collective, cooperative, long term planning and management of Māori land and the environment produce sustainable future benefits for everyone
- Quadruple bottom line; understand that compromise is required
- What we saw may not be typical of the situation of many other iwi

One Billion Trees (1BT)

- Puts forestry as central to landscape restoration and mitigate climate change and reach Paris Targets – good policy from NZ government
- 1BT needs a significant focus on native trees and ecosystem services
- Needs to be enabled by functional ecosystem service markets; & methodologies & monitoring
- Monitoring by independent agencies/organization (e.g) a roundtable) – these could recommend technical studies and research on several indicators to monitor the results of the program
- Need better policy alignment to prevent perverse outcomes (the dam slope case)
- Opportunities to strengthen partnerships/ build new ones (beyond the primarily commercial framing of current forestry partnerships)

Sustainable Intensification

- Need to clarify what 'sustainable' means; it's a moving target, historically-based, & the idea of SI depends on innovation & engagement
- Transparency is key - monitoring & adaptive management are critical to SI
- SI should not focus on productivity only ("beyond productivity"); other services could/should also be intensified
- Intensification and expansion should not be the objective; should be landscape resilience (focus on biodiversity, soil stabilisation, flood mitigation).
- Sustainability of tree plantations should consider the whole value chain (inputs and outputs) and end of life use
- SI needs to take into account the landscape approach to be acceptable/ accepted by society
- Is SI a reality already, a need or a threat (or an oxymoron)?
– depends on perspective
- How do the ambitious SI targets relate to ecosystem limits/ thresholds?

Climate Change Mitigation

- 1BT puts forestry as central to landscape restoration and mitigate climate change and reach Paris Targets – good policy from NZ government
- Needs to be conceived/ delivered in a landscape context
- Are C accounting rules leading to missed opportunities for better landscapes?
- Increased forest area and increased stocking will increase carbon storage (SI links)
- Need new rules that include ecosystem services
- Carbon credits (NZU) have not been/ may not be attractive enough; conversely, evidence from Field Day 2 that Ecosystem service payments (C, N) can make a real difference

What have we missed? – next session



kia ora!

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