

TREE PLANTATIONS IN THE LANDSCAPE

Chile Field Dialogue Background Paper

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TPL Chile Field Dialogue: the context

INITIATIVE SUMMARY A TFD Publication Number 1 2008

TFD Review





Intensively Managed Planted Forests Toward best practice

Summary and Recommendations
from TFD's IMPF Initiative
June 2005 – June 2008

The Forests Dialogue



The Forests Dialogue ENGAGE! EXPLORE! CHANGE!

Scoping Dialogue on Intensively Managed Planted Forests — Phase 2

4–5 September, 2015 | Durban, South Africa
Co-Chairs' Summary Report

By Peter Kanowski, André Guimarães, Aris Marjokari, Miqiang Nuvungu

INTRODUCTION

The Forests Dialogue convened a Scoping Dialogue on the topic of Intensively Managed Planted Forests (IMPF) on 4-5 September 2015. Its purpose was to:

- Explore progress made on IMPF since 2008, in the context of the recommendations of TFD's 1st IMPF initiative;
- Explore the changes in the global context of IMPF and their implications;
- Identify current 'fracture lines' and work to build a shared understanding of drivers, and a shared vision of, and best practices for, IMPF.

Some 25 participants (Annex 1) representing civil society organisations, forestry companies, NGOs and research organisations joined the Scoping Dialogue. It was co-chaired by André Guimarães (IPAM – Amazonian Research Institute), Peter Kanowski (Australian National University), Aris Marjokari (Stora Enso), and Miqiang Nuvungu (Micola Foundation). This Co-Chairs' Summary outlines the conduct of the Dialogue and reports its results.

BACKGROUND

TFD convened its first dialogue stream on Intensively Managed Planted Forests (IMPF) between 2005 and 2008. The stream was initiated by a Scoping Dialogue informed by a Background Paper¹, included three field dialogues (China, Indonesia, and Brazil), and was concluded with a TFD Review². The Review identified 'factors of critical importance'³ to successful IMPF projects and practice, and made recommendations for improving IMPF policy and practice⁴.

The global extent of planted forests, including IMPF, and their contribution to global wood supply, have continued to increase since 2008⁵. There have also been many

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Scoping this TPL Field Dialogue

- TPL in context – Global development agenda
- Integrated landscape approach
- Good governance and inclusive development
- Identifying key externalities w/TPL mgmt.
- Diversification, sustainability & access/use of new technologies



Relevant & related global initiatives



NEW GENERATION PLANTATIONS platform

platform



THE FORESTS DIALOGUE
ENGAGE! EXPLORE! CHANGE!

Field Dialogue on Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests
Co-chairs' Summary Report
11-14 November 2012 | Capão Bonito, Brazil

By James Leffler, Dan-Luc Dumont-Majic, Marcos Pacheco, Carlos Wang, and Bill Taylor

Introduction

Over the next 20-40 years, food, fuel, and fiber production will compete even more intensely for limited land and water resources. Maintaining natural forests, riparian and wetland practices that produce more with less land, water and pollution, and new reforestation patterns that meet the needs of the poor while minimizing waste and over-consumption by the affluent. All the while to feed and house the growing population, without degrading or overusing natural systems. We were about land-use need to be made carefully, with the participation of all key stakeholders, and now.

In this light, TFD worked with its partners in 2012 to build a consensus that forests, fuel and fiber are sustainable and use biomass-making through its "Changing Forestry on Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests" (C4F) initiative. This C4F initiative is founded on shared belief that effective dialogic, policy change and structural reform can be achieved to help bridge forests and agriculture sectors and promote more holistic insight into the challenges of land and water use, intensification of forestry and farming, poverty alleviation and expanding markets of forest commodities.

A four country dialogue was held in Washington D.C. in June 2011. Building on the outcomes of the country dialogues, The Forests Dialogue (TFD) organized a four-day field dialogue on Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests (C4F) in Capão Bonito, Brazil on 11-14 November 2012.

30 Brazilian and 14 foreign participants representing a wide spectrum of stakeholder groups had dinner at the participant hotel and a two-day field trip and bedside discussions in primary and small-group settings with the acres to:

- Bridge the forest and agriculture sectors, steps through to sustainable, local through to international, and develop insights into the challenges of land and water use, intensification of forestry and farming and conserving forest assets and enhancing ecosystem services on the basis of the needs of growing populations.
- Establish specific and practical ways forward on key issues, and opportunities to pursue these, amongst stakeholders on local, national and international levels.

This report summarizes steps on C4F issues that have been discussed and the focus on issues that have been identified.

The Forests Dialogue (TFD)

Research Theme

A TFD Publication Number 11 JUNE 2014

Free, Prior and Informed Consent
Making FPIC work for forests and peoples

Marcus Calhazher

The Forests Dialogue (TFD)

Guide to investing in locally controlled forestry

Dominic Olson

Responsible management of planted forests

Voluntary guidelines

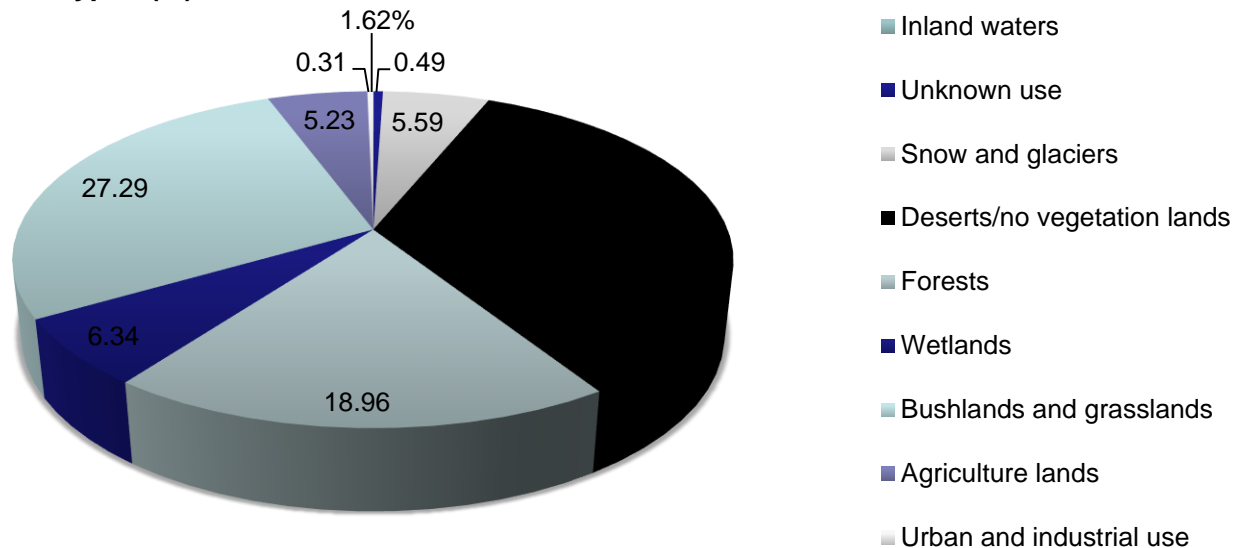
Chile TPL Dialogue Objectives

- Experiences from Chile, discussion on key themes
- Participatory methodology, common vision
- How TPL contributes to sustainability
- Explore forms of coexistence
- Share experiences on impacts mgmt.



Chile's forests

National land uses/types (%)



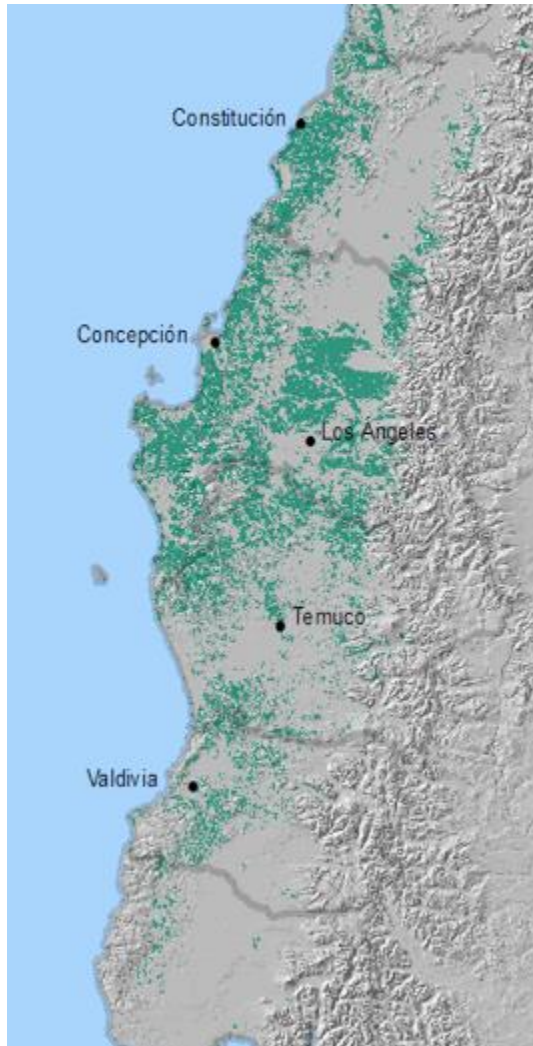
- Chile: 750,000 km²
- Forests are concentrated in southern Chile
- Native forests: 13,424,000 ha (84.5%), state & private
- Plantation forests: 2,447,592 ha (15.5%), private
- No forest concessions, all titled lands



Chile's native forests

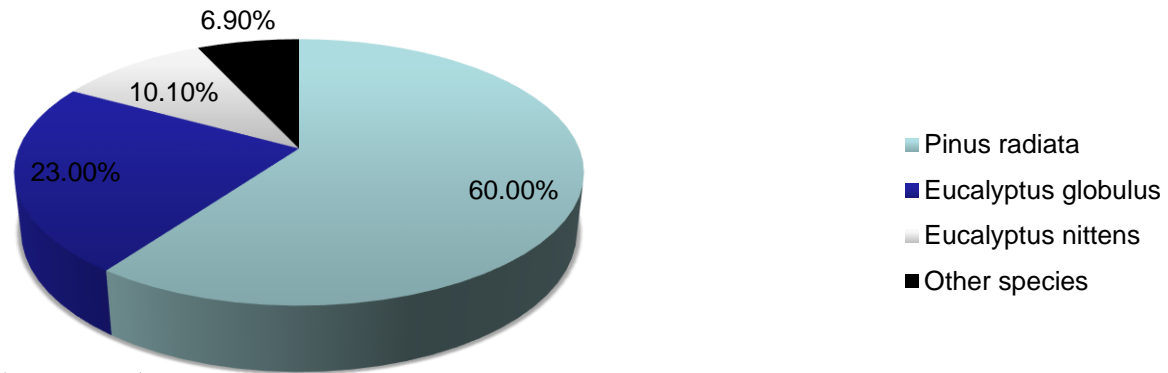


Chile's plantation forests



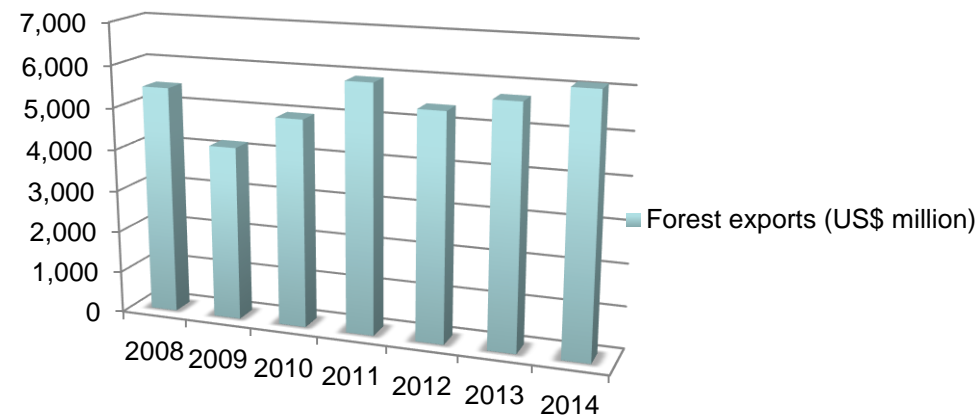
Importance of Chile's tree plantations

Tree plantations (Total 2,447,591 ha)



- 3rd largest export sector
- Highly productive forests
- Large firms (63% area, 76% exports)
- International markets:
pulpwood and chips, sawnwood,
panel woods, wood panels and
moldings, veneers, planed wood.
- US\$ 4,829 m. to GDP (2014)

Forest exports (US\$ million)



Increasing use of biomass and biofuel from tree plantations

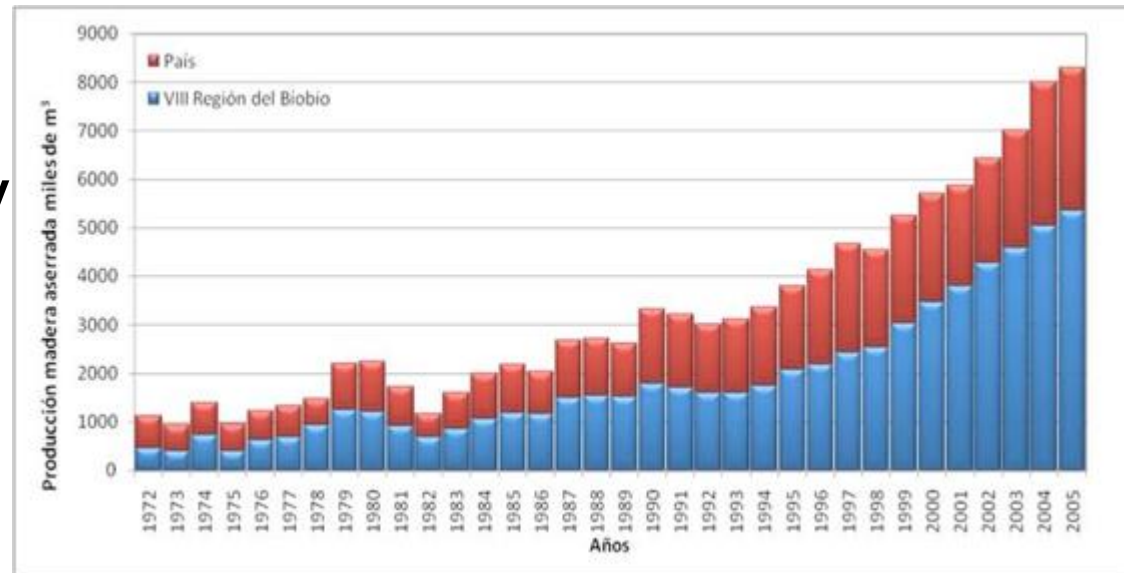


- 975 MW for energy from tree plantations
- Increasing use of biofuel (firewood): 37%



State forest governance

- Main legal instruments: DL 701 (1974-2012) and associated decrees No 259 & 193
- Decree 2374 (1937)
- 1994 General Environmental Law / Law 20283
- CONAF
- INFOR
- 2016 Forest Policy
- Commentary on policy framework





Non-state forest governance

- Failure of state forest governance
- Forest certification: CERTFOR (PEFC) and FSC
- The National Forest Dialogue (DFN): forest industry and NGOs, civil society groups
- Substantial progress but still a long way to go...



Australian
National
University

***"Promovemos la gestión
forestal sustentable"***



**Responsible Stewardship
of the World's Forests**



Major issues of Chile's tree plantations

- Positive externalities



Positive externalities

- Carbon sequestration

Species	CO2 tonnes
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	158,174,900
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	23,030,660
<i>Eucalyptus nittens</i>	42,228,637
Total	223,434,197

- Natural ecosystems protected (c. 600,000 ha)



Positive social externalities

- 124,472 jobs (INFOR)
- 300,000 jobs (CORMA, U. de Chile)
- Jobs for local communities (recent)



Negative environmental externalities

- Conversion of natural forests into tree plantations
- Impact of forest operations
- Clear-cuts extension, large operations
- Small/medium-sized operations
- Water consumption from plantation forests

Clear-cuts and some forest operations



Social negative externalities: contested origins



- 1930 – 1972 period,
Merced titles

Informe
de la Comisión Verdad
Histórica
y Nuevo Trato
con los Pueblos Indígenas

2nd period: 1973-1990



- Privatization of lands
- Forced displacement
- Successive land use changes
- *Mapuche* conflict (1990s – today)

3rd period: late 1990s- today



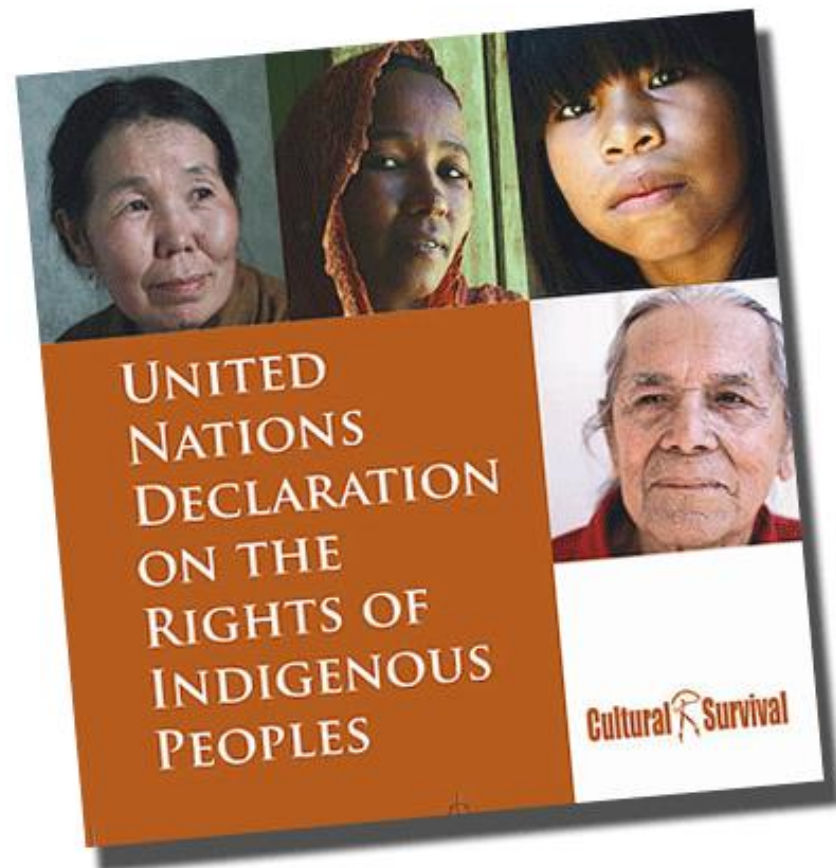
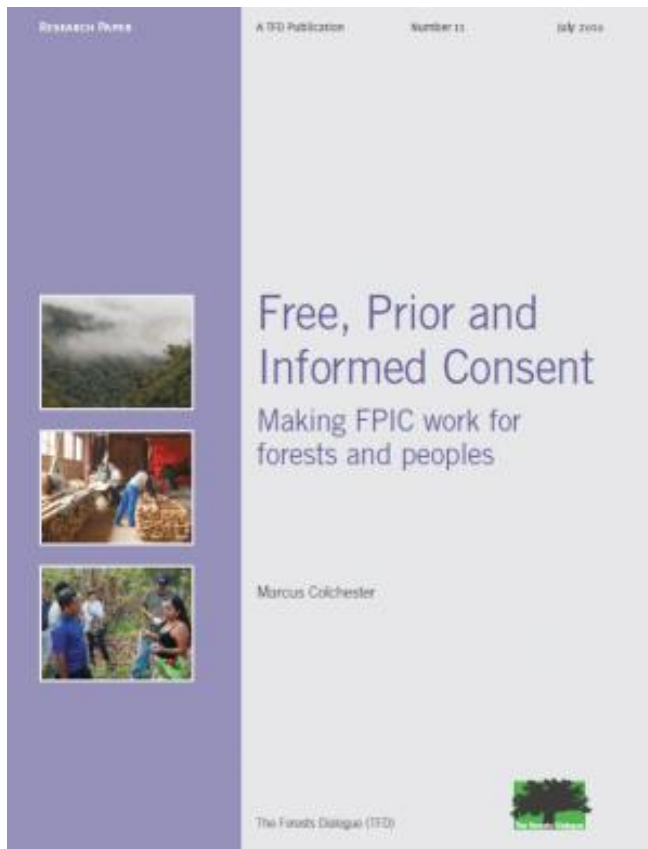
Forestry workers & local communities

- Substantial improvements last 15-20 years
- But some issues not solved yet – power asymmetries
- Nuisance caused by forest operations – being addressed



The need to settle land tenure disputes so...

- Conflicts are detrimental to all parties
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)





Integrated land use planning



THE FORESTS DIALOGUE ENGAGE! EXPLORE! CHANGE!

Field Dialogue on Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests Co-chairs' Summary Report

11-14 November 2012 | Capão Bonito, Brazil

By James Griffin, Cao Luiz Camargo Magri, Miriam Pinheiro, Carlos Rossi, and Rod Taylor

Introduction

Over the next 30-40 years, food, fibre, and fuel production will compete even more intensively for limited land and water resources. Maintaining natural forests requires forestry and farming practices that produce more with less land, water and pollution, and new consumption patterns that meet the needs of the poor while eliminating waste and over-consumption by the affluent. For the world to feed and house its growing populations, without destroying or overtaxing natural systems, decisions about land-use need to be made carefully, with the participation of all key stakeholders, and soon.

In this light, TFD worked with its partners in 2011 to build a partnership that fosters fairer and more sustainable land use decision-making through its "Changing Outlooks on Food, Fuel, Fibre and Forests" (4Fs) Initiative. This 4Fs initiative is founded on shared belief that effective dialogue, policy change and practical action can be mustered to help bridge forestry and agriculture sectors and provide more holistic insight into the challenges of land and water use, intensification of forestry and farming, poverty alleviation and expanding patterns of mass consumption.

A first scoping dialogue was held in Washington D.C. in June 2011. Building on the outcomes of the scoping dialogue, The Forests Dialogue (TFD) organized a four-day field dialogue on Food, Fuel, Fibre and Forests (4Fs) in Capão Bonito, Brazil on 11-14 November 2012.

30 Brazilian and 14 foreign participants representing a wide spectrum of stakeholder groups (see Annex I for participant list) joined a two-day field trip and two-day discussions in plenary and small group settings with the aims to:

- Bridge the forest and agriculture sectors, large-through to small-scale, local through to international, and develop insights into the challenges of land and water use, intensification of forestry and farming and conserving forest values and safeguarding ecosystem services in the context of the needs of growing populations;
- Establish specific and practical ways forward on key issues, and preparedness to pursue them, amongst stakeholders in Brazil. Identify ways forward on key issues internationally, including how partners can work with the 4Fs initiative.

This report summarizes dialogue discussions on key challenges and potential next steps on 4Fs issues in Brazil and internationally. Information on field trip learning can be found in Annex I and a full participant list in Annex II.]

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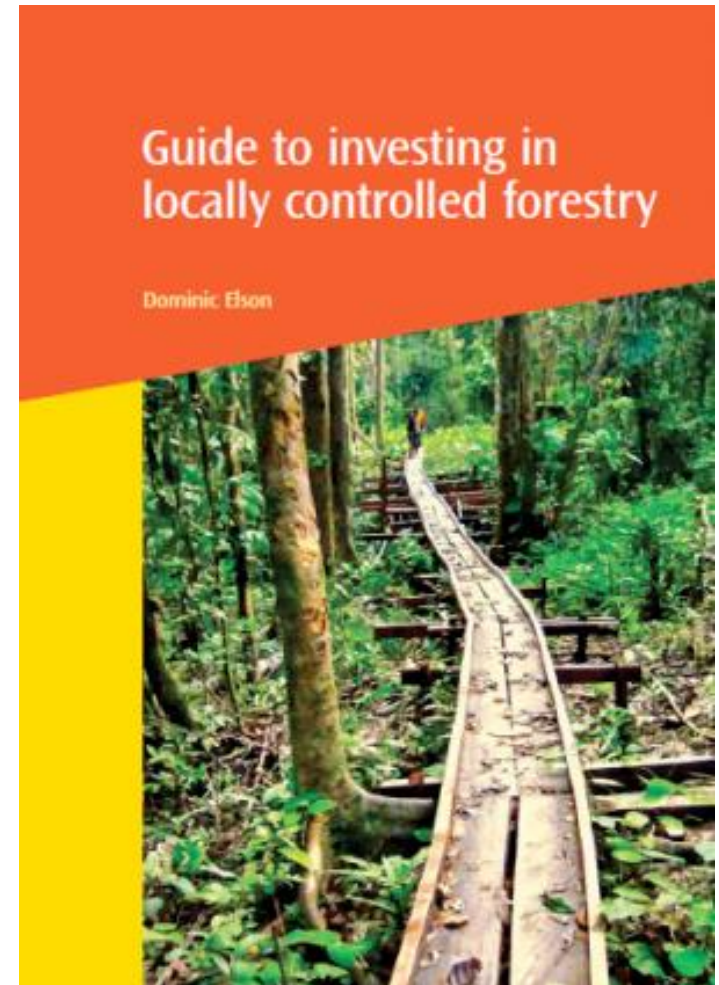


Growing importance of tree plantations: fibre and fuel sources



Relevance of Chile's tree plantations in meeting SDGs

- Alleviation of poverty
- Investing in Locally Controlled Forestry (ILCF)
- Provision of ecosystems goods and services
- Local jobs and contribution to timber supply chains
- Social license to operate



Relevance of Chile's tree plantations in meeting SDGs

- Opportunities for local development: NTFPs
- Integrated landscape approach
- Access to resources & NTFPs
- Gender equality issues



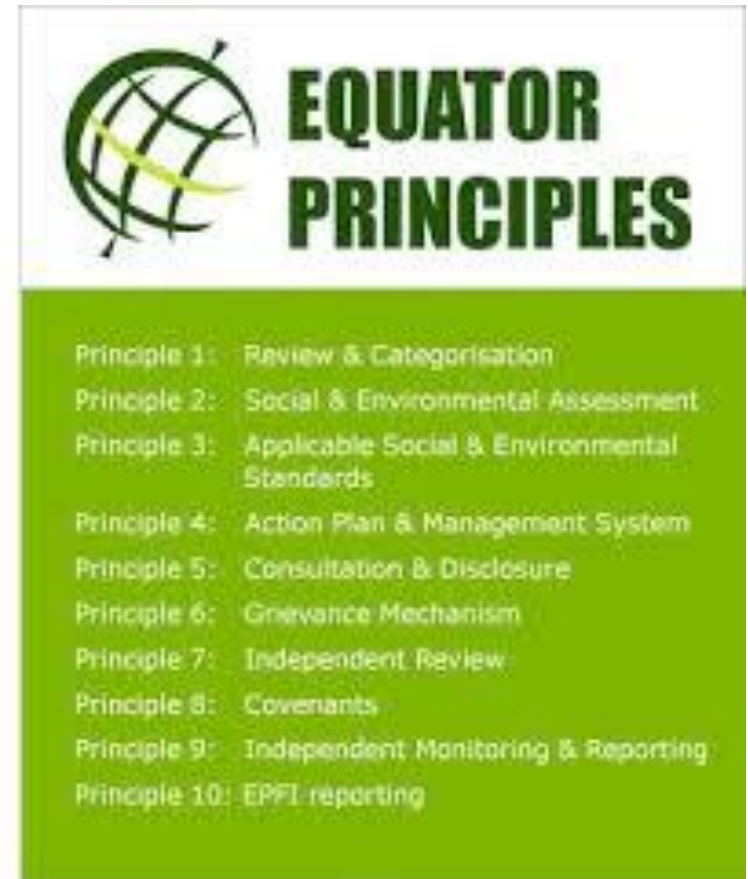
Relevance of Chile's tree plantations in meeting SDGs

- Bioenergy: to avoid pollution
- Biomass: 25% mix
- Carbon sequestration & climate change; need of stable CO₂ storage sinks; e.g. carbon sequestration projects in Chile



Relevance of Chile's tree plantations in meeting SDGs

- Responsible investments on sustainable businesses; e.g. Equator principles
- Dealing with power asymmetries and stakeholders empowerment



Relevance of Chile's tree plantations in meeting SDGs

- Diversified forestry models; e.g. TFD 2007 smallholders & sustainability
- Forest landscape restoration in Chile: DFN



Forest certification

- Catalyst of a number of changes in forestry & forest governance
- HCVAAs are still a concern
- FSC international generic indicator (IGIs), a new challenge





Thanks!

