

PLANTACIONES DE ÁRBOLES EN EL PAISAJE (TPL)

Diálogo de Campo en Chile
Background Paper

Marcos Tricallotis &
Peter Kanowski

The Australian National University

e: marcos.tricallotis@anu.edu.au

peter.kanowski@anu.edu.au

Temuco-Concepción, Chile June 2016



Diálogo de Campo TPL Chile : el contexto

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

THE FORESTS DIALOGUE ABOUT

Lennart Axelson
Professor of Swedish Forest Policy Studies

Chris Beese
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Jan Kuitus
Forest Practice Programme (FPP)

Gary Manning
The Forests Dialogue (TFD)

Henriette Sauter
Member, Expert Group on Change in Agriculture and Nature Resilience Management (ENRMAN)

Chris Knight
Professor of Silviculture

Wald Nuvungu
Forestry Consultant

Roberto Riquelme
Head of Agricultural Organization (OAG)

Aris Marjokari
Forest Practitioner

Yves Sauriol
Forest Practitioner

Chris Whittell
World Agroforestry Centre for Community Management of Forests (WAMCF)

Miqiang Nuvungu
World Foundation - Biomimicry

Ben Peng
Global Environment Institute (GEI)

Miqiang Nuvungu
Forest Practitioner

Henriette Sauter
Forest Policy Researcher

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' to successful IMPF projects and practice, and made recommendations for improving IMPF policy and practice³.

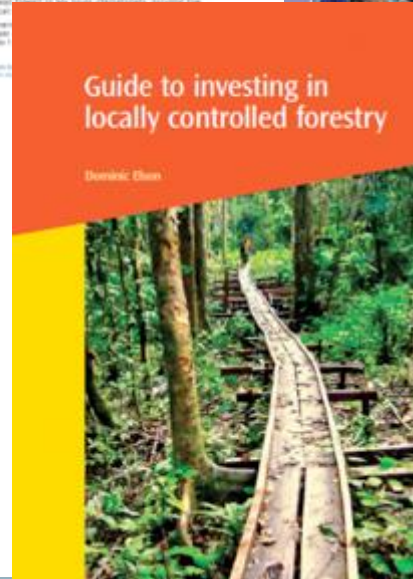
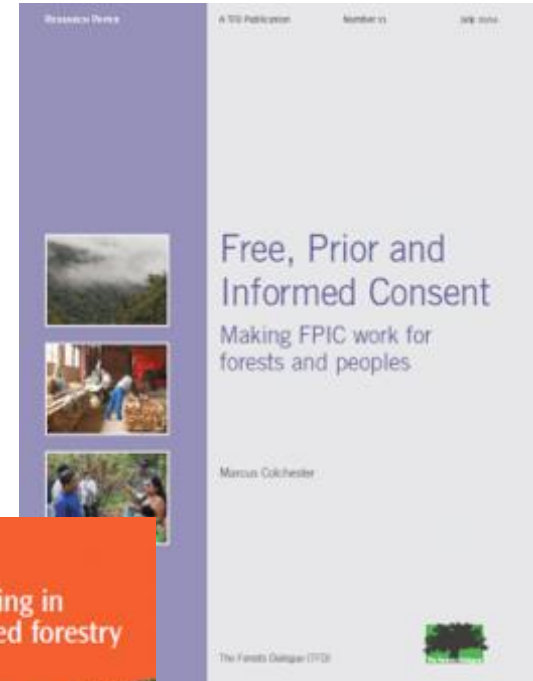
The global extent of planted forests, including IMPF, and their contribution to global wood supply, have continued to increase since 2008⁴. There have also been many

The Forests Dialogue, 100 Project Street, New Haven, Connecticut, 06511, USA
© 2015 TFD. All rights reserved. For more information, visit www.theforestdialogue.org or info@theforestdialogue.org

Definiendo el Alcance del Diálogo de Campo TPL

- TPL en contexto – Agenda de Desarrollo Global
- Manejo integrado de paisaje
- Buena gobernanza y desarrollo inclusivo
- Identificar externalidades clave manejo TPL
- Diversificación, sustentabilidad y uso/acceso nuevas tecnologías

Iniciativas globales relevantes y relacionadas



Objetivos del Diálogo TPL Chile

- Experiencia desde Chile, discusión en temas clave
- Metodología participativa, visión común
- Como los TPL contribuyen a la sustentabilidad
- Explorar formas de coexistencia
- Compartir experiencias sobre manejo de impactos



Departamento de Acción Social
Obispo de Temuco



OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO



ETICA
EN LOS
BOSQUES



WWF

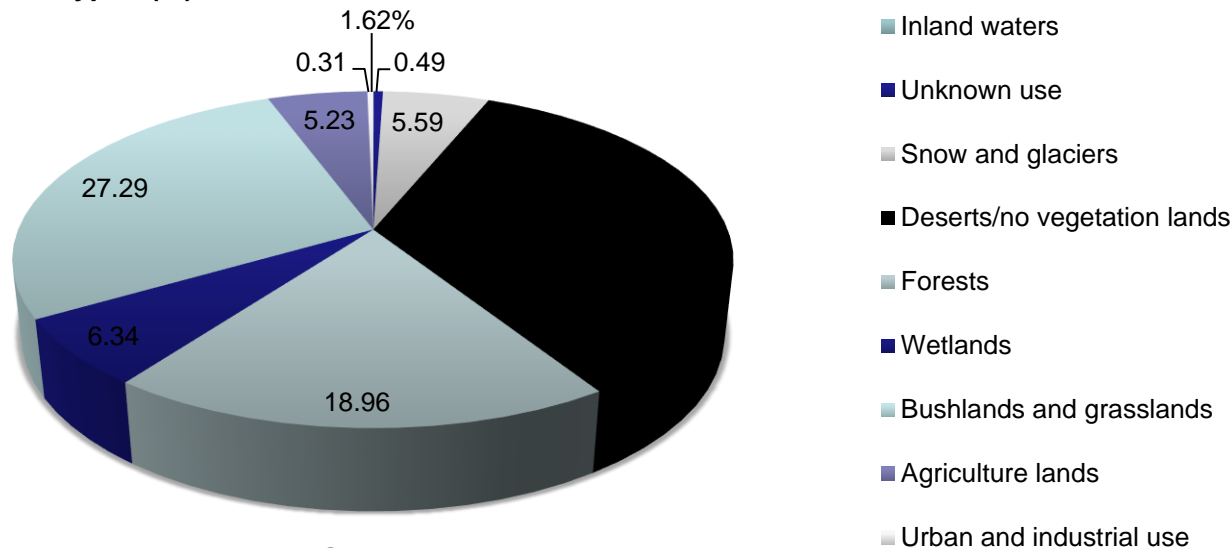


FORESTAL
MININCO



Bosques Chilenos

National land uses/types (%)



- Chile: 750.000 km²
- Bosques concentrados en Chile sur/centro-sur
- Bosques nativos: 13.424.000 ha (84.5%), estatales & privados
- Bosques de plantación: 2.447.592 ha (15.5%), privados
- Sin concesiones forestales, tenencia de la tierra completa

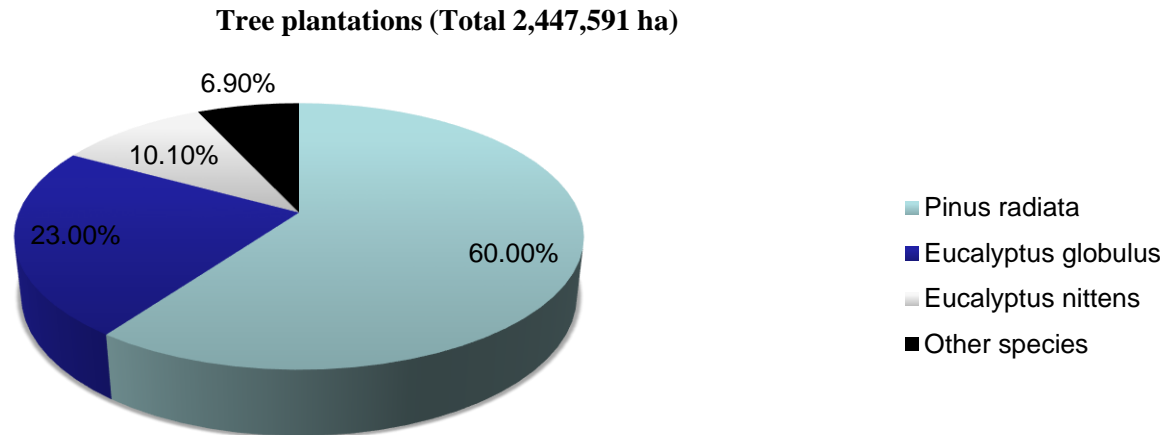
Bosques nativos de Chile



Bosques de plantación Chile

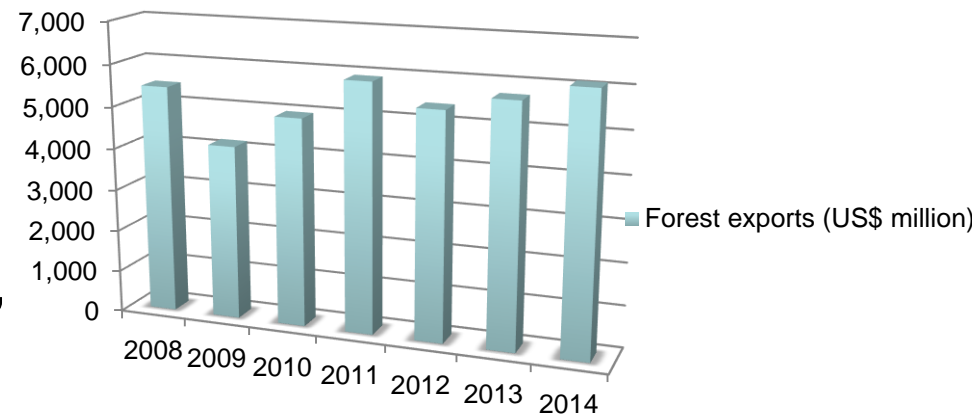


Importancia de las plantaciones de árboles en Chile



- Tercer sector exportador
- Bosques altamente productivos
- Grandes empresas (63% área, 76% exportaciones)
- Mercados internacionales: pulpa, chips, m. aserrada y cepillada, paneles, molduras y enchapados.
- US\$ 4.829 m. al PIB (2014)

Forest exports (US\$ million)



Uso creciente de biomasa y biocombustible desde plantaciones de árboles

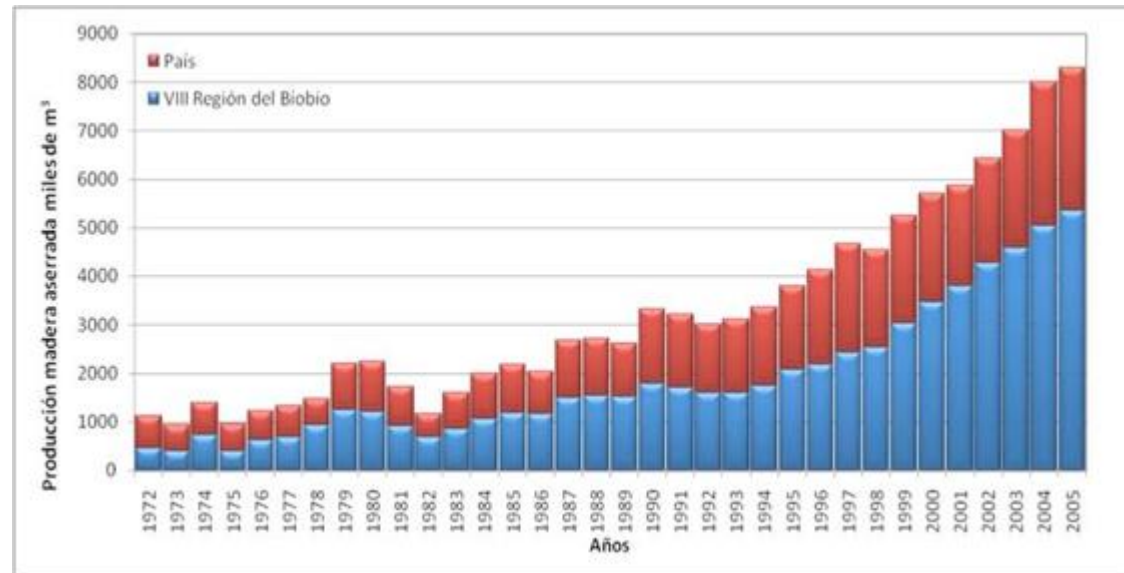


- 975 MW energía de plantaciones de árboles
- Uso creciente de biocombustible (leña): 37%



Gobernanza forestal estatal

- Principales instrumentos legales: DL 701 (1974-2012) y decretos No 259 & 193
- Decreto 2374 (1937)
- 1994 Ley Medio Ambiente/ Ley 20283
- CONAF
- INFOR
- 2016 Política Forestal
- Comentario



Gobernanza forestal no-estatal

- Falla de gobernanza forestal estatal
- Certificación forestal: CERTFOR (PEFC) y FSC
- Diálogo Forestal Nacional (DFN): industria y ONG, grupos sociedad civil
- Progreso substancial pero aún un largo camino que recorrer...



Australian
National
University

“Promovemos la gestión forestal sustentable”



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



Externalidades mayores de las plantaciones de árboles en Chile

- Externalidades positivas

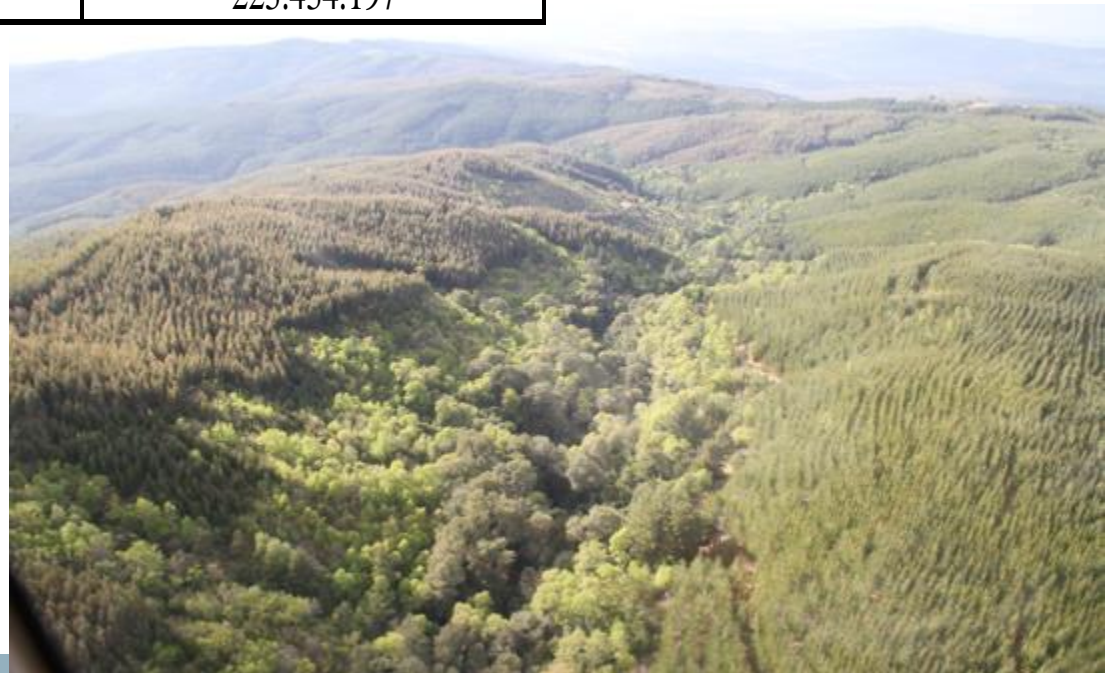


Externalidades positivas

- Secuestro de carbono

Especies	Toneladas de CO ₂
<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

- Ecosistemas naturales protegidos (c. 600.000 ha)



Externalidades sociales positivas

- 124.472 fuentes de trabajo (INFOR)
- 300,000 fuentes laborales (CORMA, U. de Chile)
- Trabajo para comunidades locales (reciente)



Externalidades ambientales negativas

- Sustitución de bosques naturales por plantaciones de árboles
- Impacto operaciones forestales
- Extensión talas rasas, grandes operaciones
- Operaciones pequeños/medianos propietarios
- Consumo de agua plantaciones de árboles

Talas rasas en algunas operaciones forestales



Externalidades sociales negativas: orígenes controversiales



- Período 1930 – 1972,
Títulos de Merced

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

2º período: 1973-1990



- Privatización de tierras
- Desplazamiento forzado
- Cambios de uso de la tierra sucesivos
- Conflicto *Mapuche* (1990s – hoy)

3er período: 1990s-hoy



Trabajadores & comunidades locales

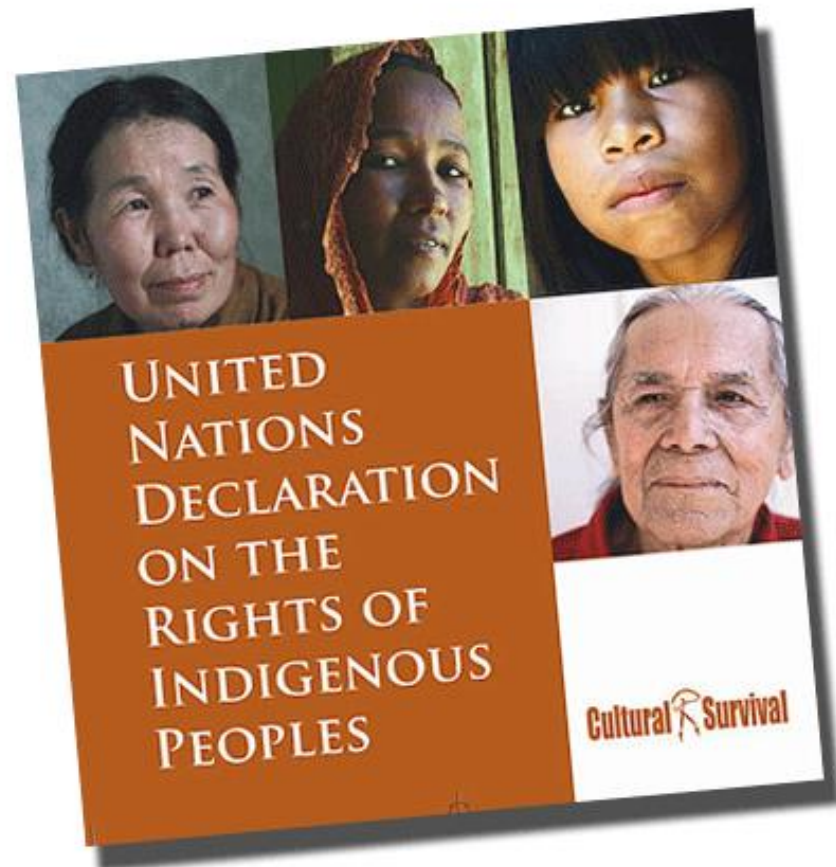
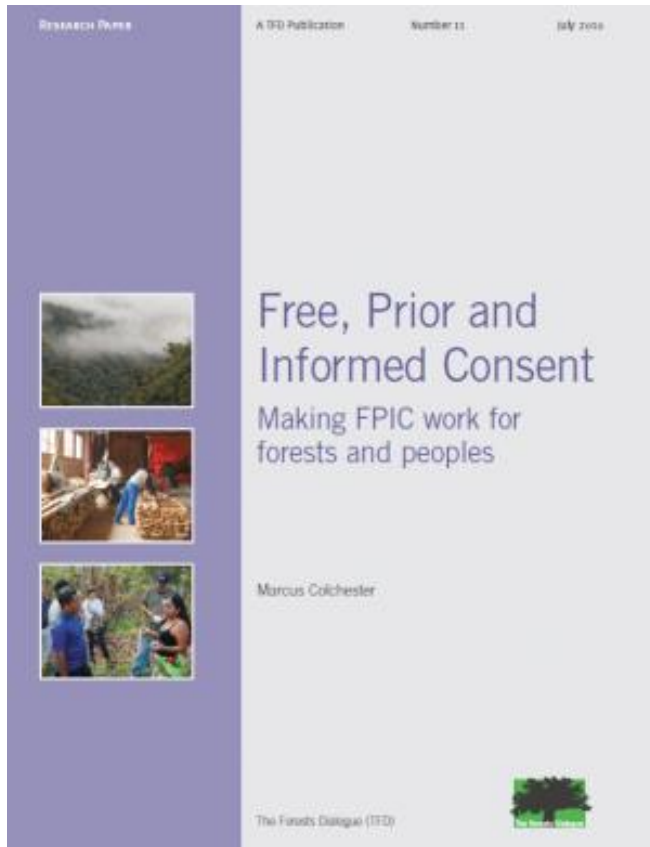
- Progreso substancial últimos 15-20 años
- Pero algunos problemas no resueltos – asimetrías de poder
- Molestia causada por operaciones forestales – siendo tratadas





Necesidad de resolver conflictos por tenencia de la tierra

- Conflictos son negativos para todos
- Consentimiento previo, libre e informado (FPIC)





Planificación integrada uso de la tierra



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 Reis, 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.]

The Forests Dialogue, The Forewords, 360 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA
©: +1 203 432 1996, F: +1 203 432 1965, W: www.theforestdialogue.org, E: info@tdf.org



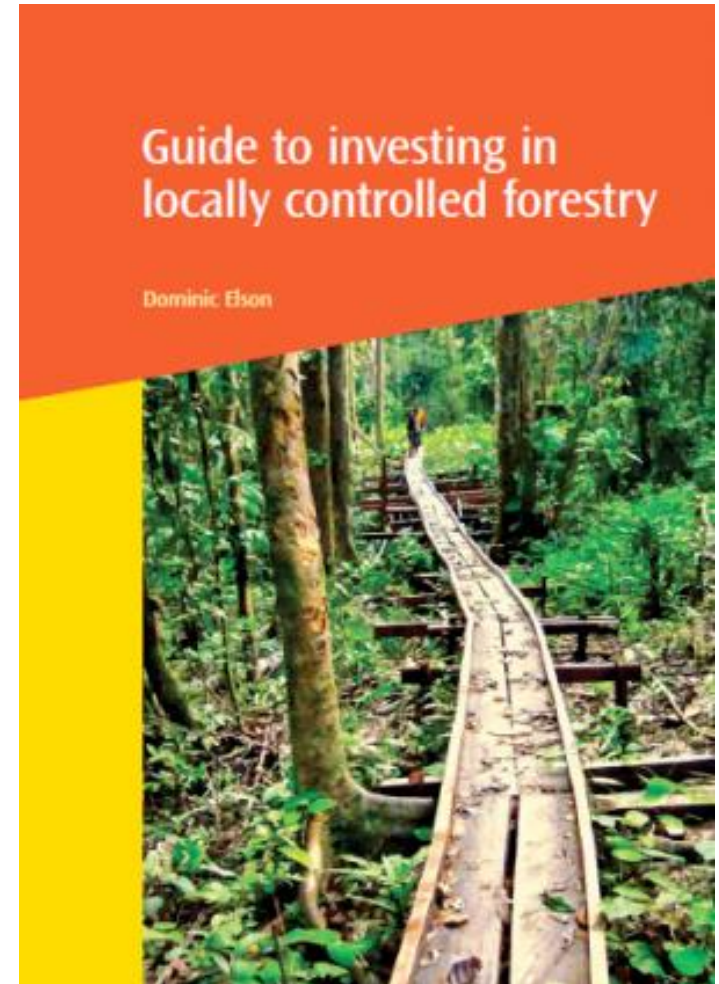


Importancia creciente plantaciones de árboles: fuentes de fibra y energía



Relevancia de las plantaciones de árboles chilenas en cumplir SGD

- Mitigación de la pobreza
- Invertir en Forestería Localmente Controlada(ILCF)
- Provisión de bienes y servicios ecosistémicos
- Trabajo local y contribución cadena suministro madera
- Licencia social para operar



Relevancia de las plantaciones de árboles chilenas en cumplir SGD

- Oportunidades desarrollo local: PFNM
- Enfoque integrado paisaje
- Acceso recursos & PFNM
- Temas de equidad de género



Relevancia de las plantaciones de árboles chilenas en cumplir SGD

- Bioenergía: prevenir contaminación
- Biomasa: 25% mix
- Secuestro carbono & cambio climático; necesidad estabilizar sumideros CO₂; ejemplo: proyectos de secuestros de carbono en Chile

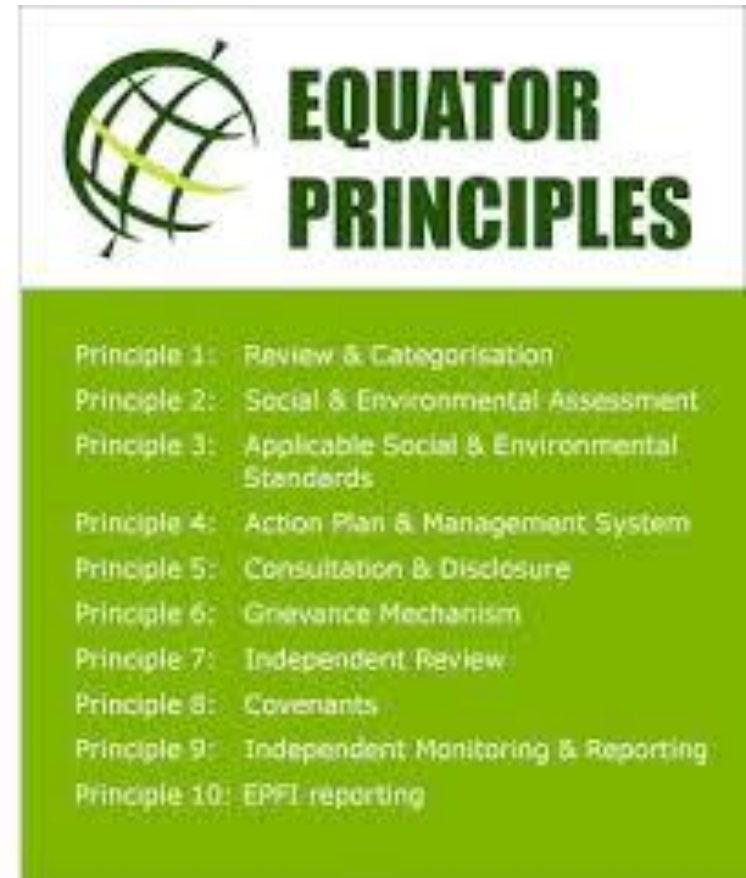
[http://www.corma.cl/;](http://www.corma.cl/)

<http://newgenerationplantations.org/en/casestudies/2>



Relevancia de las plantaciones de árboles chilenas en cumplir SGD

- Inversiones responsables en negocios sustentables; ejemplo: Principios ecuatoriales
- Manejo de asimetrías de poder y empoderamiento parte interesadas



Relevancia de las plantaciones de árboles chilenas en cumplir SGD

- Modelos forestales diversificados; ejemplo: TFD 2007 pequeños propietarios & sustentabilidad
- Restauración paisajes en Chile: DFN



Certificación forestal

- Catalizador de cambios en gobernanza y operaciones forestales
- AAVC son aún una preocupación
- FSC indicadores genéricos internacionales (IGIs), un nuevo desafío



¡Gracias!

