Global Decisions and National Implications

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• CHILE

• **Forest sector**: one of the main activity of chilean economy. It covers 22,9% of national territory.

• Forestry surface is classified in three categories:
  • 1. native forest: 14 million ha, aprox.
  • 2. planted forests: 2.9 million ha, aprox.
  • 3. mixed forests
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• Chile’s membership:
• FAO
• UNFF
• Montreal Process (C&I)
• others
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- **Forest law enforcement and governance:**
- **Laws and Decrees** to strengthening SFM; native forest recovery; reforestation of degraded lands; expansion of planted areas; participation of small rural producers; access to credit in forestry activities; work with indigenous and local communities; public and private participation, etc.
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• **FOREST POLICY COUNCIL** created by Decree, Ministry of Agriculture (March 2015)

* To elaborate a long term National Forest Policy (2015-2035)

• to meet the needs of the new global challenges

• To strengthen forest sector’s growth

• It is a consultative and advisory body composed of a public-private sectors to promote, guide and coordinate forestry activities.
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- **NATIONAL FOREST POLICY 2015-2035** ([www.conaf.cl](http://www.conaf.cl))
- Pillars on Goals and Targets are based:
  - Forest Institutionality (strong legal framework)
  - Productivity and economic growth
  - Inclusion and social equality
  - Protection and restoration of forest heritage lands
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**FOREST SECTOR CHALLENGES**

* To count on a high level public institutionality inside the forest governmental sector with full powers to conduct forest policy, to implement forest programmes,

* to be present at all decision levels,

* To design and put in practice strategies to foster a sustainable productivity growth with emphasis on those small and medium forest producers,

* To include native forest into sustainable development through incentives and management regulations, promoting research to achieve a technological and innovative development
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... challenges

- Forest heritage lands restoration (affected by natural disasters, human activities, etc.) using protection and conservation criteria,

- Agreements among State, business sector and workers to increase productivity and comply with international Treaties,

* To strengthen the relationship and dialogue with indigenous people and local communities to generate a development based on standards recognized by international Treaties
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FOREST SECTOR STRENGTHS

• Forest policies and guidances,
• Forest supervision improvement under ISO norms,
• Forest register information updated periodically,
• Coordination programme to face forest fires,
• Forest NAMAS in the framework of Forest Strategy and Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC),
• A forest carbon trade platform including forest sector in national and international carbon market.
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• **FOREST SECTOR GAPS**

  • 800.000 ha, aprox., in hands of small and medium forest land producers have low quality and low productivity,
  
  • 1,5 million ha, aprox., of unproductive forest land,
  
  * Small forest producers and small industries show difficulties in productive and trade management,

  • 4 million ha, aprox., of native forest degraded
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• Human settlements link to forest land have a lower development, socially and economically,

• 1.5 million ha of forest heritage land affected by natural disasters, human activities and others.
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• Some conclusions
• Global policies and guidelines should be adapted to national reality and capabilities of each country
• Countries should do the best to involve and commit to all forest-related actors at all levels to enhance implementation of sustainable forest management,
  • Improve information on data and data collection process; and financial and human resources, among others, is a must to better report at national and international level,
• Improve legislation, public policies, research, public awareness and involvement, etc., in support of SFM.