



**Regional Dialogue Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)**

**Curitiba, Brazil | 15-17 October 2023**

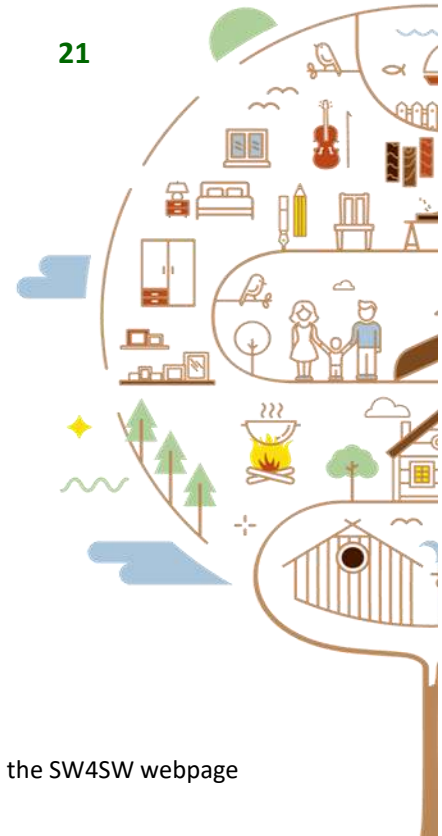


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**Group photo organizers, facilitators, Heads of Forestry:** From left, to right, Daniele Lenci (FAO), Patricia Machado (IBA), Yeda de Oliveira (EMBRAPA Forests), Martín Sanchez Acosta (INTA), André Aquino (SFB), Thaís Linhares-Juvenal (FAO), Erich Schaitza (EMBRAPA Forests), Luiz Zuniga (SERFOR), Garo Batmanian (SFB), Jorge Eke (Precious Woods), Fernanda Rodrigues (The Forest Dialogue/Rede Mulher Florestal), Cesar Sabogal (independent forest expert), Janice Burns (IUFRO), Guillermo Navarro (CATIE).

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\*The keynote presentations are not in the report document but in separate files available on the SW4SW webpage (<https://www.fao.org/forestry/sustainable-wood/93842/en/>)







## 1. Introduction

The Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World (SW4SW) initiative is an FAO-led joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) launched in May 2018 with the objective to strengthen sustainable wood value chains in order to enhance the generation of social, economic, and environmental benefits contributing to the SDGs. It was established as a collaborative endeavor and includes other five CPF member organizations: the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the World Bank. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF), a global non-governmental organization, has been an active contributor to the SW4SW.

The initiative is built on the foundation principle of engaging all relevant segments of wood value chains to increase sustainable production, access to markets and finance in inclusive fashion. Multistakeholder policy dialogues are a key instrument of delivery of the SW4SW work. Organized at global, regional and national levels, these dialogues address regional/national priorities and globally agreed objectives, resulting in roadmaps, action plans, and resource mobilization to deliver concrete actions at policy, technical, scientific and political levels to promote sustainability in the timber sector.

In this context, FAO, together with IUFRO and CIFOR, co-organized in collaboration with the Brazilian Forest Service and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) the SW4SW Regional Dialogue for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Curitiba Brazil, from 15 to 17 October 2023. The Dialogue gathered over 70 key regional stakeholders to discuss regional priorities to enhance sustainability in the timber sector and promote sustainable wood products contribution to the bioeconomy and the overall economy.







## 2. Background

### *2.1 Sustainable wood in the bioeconomy*

There is a growing recognition of the role of wood and their value chains in the global bioeconomy and their contribution to the SDGs and climate change objectives. Wood products are renewable, reusable and recyclable, and present cascading properties that make them highly suitable to support expansion of the bioeconomy. They can be a cost-effective and versatile material used in many different sectors, such as construction, furniture, energy textiles, and food industry.

Long-lived wood products, when produced sustainably, expand the forest benefits to climate mitigation and adaptation, through carbon storage, substitution of carbon-intensive materials, and physical characteristics that favor adaptation to extreme temperatures and natural events.

Further to the environmental benefits, the wood industry supports jobs and local economies, from forestry to manufacturing. The forest sector (wood-based industry) contributes directly to 1% of the global GDP, and through the linkages to other economic sectors, it produces a total economic effect on the global economy that more than double this contribution. The sector can be strategic for economic growth, especially in regions with abundant forest resources.

However, the enhanced use of forest products raises concerns regarding increased pressure on forests and forest-dependent people. To support an increased use of wood, a shift to improved, more sustainable and climate-smart wood production is needed to ensure that forests and plantations productivity can be maintained or enhanced.

### *2.2 Sustainable wood production in the LAC region*

Latin America stands out as the global region with the highest proportion of land covered by forests, playing a pivotal role in the worldwide production of wood. Over the five-year period 2016-2020, production of industrial round wood amounted to 1.2 billion m<sup>3</sup> in the region. During the same period, the export for sawn wood has increased by 18 percent with the total production value of 154 million m<sup>3</sup>. In addition to round and sawn wood, trade has become increasingly important for wood pulp producers with around 37 percent of global wood pulp production coming from the region in 2020.

However, Latin America is also a region with alarming rates of deforestation and degraded land, and therefore has a strong role to play in nature-based solutions that optimize forest contributions to climate change and the SDGs. Legal and sustainable wood value chains can root cost-effective conservation and restoration strategies while providing low-carbon materials and generating socioeconomic benefits where it is most needed.

The region is likely to be the hot spot for sustainable wood production due to its large cover of natural forests and the highest increase rate in planted forests, in addition to other drivers such as the growing regional demand for wood products, increasing investments in the sector and an improving policy context.

As countries improve forest governance, the increase in global wood production will be mostly met by planted forests. Agroforestry and silvopastoral systems can also become more relevant to wood industry supplies. Latin America has successful examples of modern agroforestry systems supplying raw materials to large industries. Even though aggregated regional data for community forest production is not available, reports show that many forest communities and small and medium producers and enterprises that are active in wood production would be direct beneficiaries of upscaled value addition, access to markets, and investments in legal and sustainable production.







### 3. The SW4SW LAC Regional Dialogue

#### 3.1 Participants, objectives, and methodology

Seventy-three participants coming from 10 Latin American countries attended the SW4SW LAC Regional Dialogue. Participants included 26 women and 47 men, and comprised representatives from governments, private sector, civil society and forest research institutions of the region (the full list of participants is included in Annex 1).

The structure, objectives and methodology of the Dialogue were discussed and defined through a participatory process which involved different regional stakeholders gathered in a Steering Committee set up by the organizers of the event.

In addition to the event's organizers, the Steering Committee comprised representatives of the following organizations: the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), Rede de Mulheres Florestais (Forest Women Network, in English), the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC), the International Forestry Students' Associations (IFSA) and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE).

The main objectives set for the Dialogue were to:

- Raise awareness and build capacity on the contributions of sustainable wood value chains to sustainable development, highlighting how they can strengthen the linkages between forests and national development strategies;
- Promote and share examples of sustainable wood value chains in the region, including their contribution to the bioeconomy and social inclusion;
- Identify priority actions and formulate recommendations to increase the use of wood in the circular bioeconomy, and as part of climate change and land restoration strategies.

To achieve these objectives, the Dialogue was organized around 5 main thematic areas relating to wood production and consumption (1. Wood from natural forests; 2. Wood from planted forests; 3. Wood in the bioeconomy; 4. Governance and policies for sustainable wood; 5. Finance and investments). Each topic was introduced by thematic experts and then discussed by the participants in a breakout session organised as a "marketplace" where participant groups rotated through different breakout rooms to discuss the various topics. Group discussions were facilitated by the experts through guiding questions defined with the event's organizers.



### 3.2 Program of the event

The Dialogue consisted of a day and a half program starting with an opening ceremony on the afternoon of Sunday 15 October 2023 and including the full day of 16 October that was dedicated to the technical discussions (the detailed program of the event is attached in Annex 2).

The conclusions of the Dialogue for each of the thematic areas discussed were presented by the experts at the opening of the IUFRO Latin American Conference - focused on Sustainable Landscape Management, the role of forests, trees, agroforestry and their interactions with agriculture - held the following day (17 October) in Curitiba. The IUFRO Conference gathered around 300 scientists from the Latin America region and was live-broadcasted via internet.

#### **Opening session (day 1)**

After the welcoming remarks delivered by Mr Erich Schaitza, director general of Embrapa Forest, and Ms Thais Linhares Juvenal, FAO senior forestry officer, the Dialogue was opened by the executive director of the Peruvian Forest Service (SERFOR), Luiz Gonzalez Zuniga, who provided some key figures on the Peruvian timber sector (95% of national wood production consumed by the domestic market; 10% of forest concessions with carbon market projects; 96,214 jobs generated from the sector but only 23% of formal jobs).



Presentation Mr Luiz Zuniga

Photo from Katia Pichelli

Mr Zuniga explained the importance of incentivizing commercial planted forests, together with the improvement of legality, sustainability and access to markets for wood from forest concessions, to reduce Peruvian imports of wood products and increase wood contribution to the bioeconomy. He also mentioned the importance of public procurement to promote the sustainable and legal wood market.

The head of the environmental department of the Brazilian National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), Mr Marcus Santiago, highlighted the importance of sustainable wood for the environmental and developmental agenda, but also the many challenges involved. These include increasing the sector's productivity and financial returns. He also mentioned that the BNDES is working to create adequate financial products and to support the financial modelling of forest concessions and agroforestry projects, including through the use of blended finance and providing technical assistance. Finally, he underscored that the BNDES is offering non-reimbursable funding (grants) to support silviculture of native species and the adoption of spatial intelligence to invest in land restoration.

Mr Garo Batmanian, director general of the Brazilian Forest Service, highlighted the value of forests and the target of 5 million hectares under forest concessions in Brazil, as well as the need to source natural forest wood only from sustainably managed forests to achieve zero deforestation. He emphasized the main challenges of the Brazilian forest sector: improve technology and productivity (including post-harvesting); engage local communities; improve business practices and develop a business strategy for the forest sector.

Additional opening remarks were delivered by representatives of the Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade, who emphasized the importance of the green economy, of the Ministry of Agriculture, who mentioned the Ministry's work to advance innovation for sustainable planting of forests and trees of exotic fast-growing species, and of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, who underscored the key environmental role of forests, wood and agroforestry systems, and their contribution to climate change mitigation.

Ms Rosario Pou, a forest engineer from Uruguay and senior expert on wood in the bioeconomy, delivered a keynote speech on how building on a national forest program, developed with FAO support, Uruguay has undertaken continuous efforts to develop a sustainable forest sector, which paved the way for wood in the bioeconomy. She mentioned the main legal provisions enacted to support the industry and commercial forest planting, while protecting natural forests, and highlighted the infrastructure and finance models introduced to make the forest sector competitive and sustainable. Nowadays, the forest sector in Uruguay is diversified and farmers engage with agroforestry (e.g. producing carbon neutral beef). She highlighted the importance of the public sector to mainstream the use of sustainable wood in construction, for instance through public buildings. Finally, she mentioned that the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay issued two Sovereign Sustainability-linked Bond (SSLB) focused on climate and nature-based targets, the first one for 1.500 million USD and the second for 700 million USDs.

A second keynote speech delivered by Mr Ednei Blasius, president of the Center of Production Industries and Wood Exporters from the State of Mato Grosso (CIPEM), focused on the contribution of wood from natural forests to the bioeconomy. Mr Blasius highlighted how the sustainable harvesting of wood from natural forests not only promotes economic growth and job creation but also supports forest conservation, increasing the value of standing forests and contributing to mitigate the impacts of climate change.



Capacity building on techniques of reduced impact forest management, and investment on technology and innovation in the sector will be key to fully harness the economic and environmental potentials of natural forest wood. He explained that CIPEM represents private forest producers, including those who manage private natural forest areas within agricultural properties. He stressed the importance of traceability, mentioning the subnational traceability system SISFLORA.

After the keynote speeches, Ms Thais Linhares Juvenal presented the SW4SW initiative, highlighting its objective of fostering international collaboration on issues related to the sustainable use of wood, and introduced “Wood for Globe”, a project under the umbrella of the SW4SW initiative, that aims to strengthen wood policy networks and platforms globally. Ms Janice Burns, coordinator of the Wood for Globe project at the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), emphasized the importance of the SW4SW Regional Dialogue and similar platforms for facilitating knowledge and experience exchange to inform decision-making.

### **Technical discussions (day 2)**

The second day of the Dialogue was dedicated to the technical discussions that focused on a set of topics relating to sustainable wood production and consumption which were presented by thematic experts to the participants.

The table below lists the 5 selected discussion topics and the thematic experts:

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Experts</b>
<p>1. Wood from natural forests</p> <p><i>Productivity (technology); products &amp; markets (product diversification, standards, quality, promotion); communities and commercial operations (access to resources, access to markets, cooperation, integration, capacity development); inclusion (women, youth, smallholders, MSMEs); linkages with REDD+ strategies; legal, sustainable and inclusive supply chains</i></p>	<p>Cesar Sabogal (independent forest expert)</p> <p>Jorge Eke (Precious Wood)</p>
<p>2. Wood from planted forests</p> <p><i>Business models; productivity (technology); products &amp; markets (product diversification, standards, quality, promotion); inclusion (women, youth, smallholders, MSMEs); potential to contribute to landscape restoration, opportunities for agroforestry</i></p>	<p>Yeda Maria Malheiros de Oliveira (Embrapa)</p> <p>Martin Sanchez Acosta (INTA)</p>
<p>3. Wood in the bioeconomy</p> <p><i>How natural and planted forests (products, business models, etc.) contribute to climate change, the SDGs and national priorities; increased value addition, employment, and labor income; How to</i></p>	<p>Patricia Machado (IBA)</p>

<i>increase contribution from wood products to the bioeconomy? And to the overall economy?</i>	
<p>4. Governance and policies for sustainable wood</p> <p><i>Good governance practices, wood encouragement policies, policy gaps; regulatory and normative gaps; governance platforms; knowledge/information/communication needs</i></p>	<p>Fernanda Rodrigues (Diálogo Florestal / Rede Mulher Florestal)</p> <p>Guillermo Navarro (CATIE)</p>
<p>5. Finance and investments</p> <p><i>Access to finance; insurance; use of blended finance; barriers to be eliminated; how to increase forest businesses returns? New opportunities</i></p>	<p>Nabil Kadri (BNDES)</p>

A breakout session was organised to facilitate the discussion and the participants were divided in the following 5 groups:

- representatives of the Brazilian government
- members of other governments and organizations of the LAC region
- Brazilian producer associations
- private sector
- civil society and international organizations



Plenary discussion

Photo from Katia Pichelli



The recommendations and priority actions identified by participants for each discussion topics were then presented in the plenary and discussed by a panel composed of Mr Luiz Gonzalez Zuniga (director of the Peruvian Forest Service), Mr Jorge Fernández (general planning and information coordinator, Mexican National Forestry Commission) and Mr Garo Batmanian (director general of the Brazilian Forest Service).

In his remarks, Mr Zuniga emphasized the critical importance of governance to expand the forest sector, whilst Mr Murillo highlighted the need to value certified forest products in the market. Mr Batmanian mentioned that the five thematic areas (natural forests, planted forests, bioeconomy, governance, and finance) discussed by participants are interrelated and cannot be dissociated from each other. The challenge is to produce more wood from different forest management modalities while reducing reputational risks. To this end, differentiating wood coming from sustainable forest management is essential.

### 3.3 Conclusions

The main conclusions for each discussion topic are reported below.

#### *i. Wood from natural forests*

Participants agreed that sustainable wood production from natural forests can contribute to economic growth, job creation and income generation, while promoting conservation, enhancing forest value, and contributing to climate change mitigation. However, in a context of decreasing forest area, the growing demand for wood products must be met from legal and sustainable sources.

In this regard, the following key priorities have been identified to:

- a) promote the development of legal, sustainable, and inclusive forest wood value chains
  - clarify land and forest tenure regimes
  - improve the institutional framework and clarify institutional mandates
  - implement legal and administrative simplification
  - eradicate illegal logging and promote access to markets through the adoption of traceability and certification systems with national standards
  - provide technical training and extension services to build the capacity of value chain actors, including in business and operations management and value addition
  - increase communities' capacity for efficient forest management and access to markets
  - foster transparent partnerships between community/small producers and the industrial sector
  - promote responsible markets for community timber

- provide public support (technical, financial) for the development of forestry businesses, with dedicated credit lines for the production and marketing of wood products
  - develop financial instruments to promote natural forest management, including allowing forests to be used as guarantee, and blending with payment for ecosystem services
  - promote wood consumption through procurement policies requiring a minimum percentage of wood in public works
- b) increase sustainable wood production from natural forests to meet the global growing demand
- upgrade technology to increase efficiency, product quality and diversification
  - invest in industrial development and logistics for harvest and transport
  - develop strategies to scale up the supply of small producers/ communities to reduce costs and improve market access
  - increase investment in research for higher productivity, silvicultural treatments, and silviculture of native species for restoration of degraded forests
  - invest in market intelligence and research
  - promote associativity and cooperation among small producers, processors and traders
  - improve market knowledge about lesser known species
  - promote transparent access to information on forest management and wood production including through digital platforms
  - promote the development of clusters/production districts to share installed capacity
  - develop communication campaigns to raise awareness on wood production as part of sustainable forest management
- c) implement strategies to improve and diversify wood products to meet market quality standards
- strengthen information on market demand for wood products
  - support enhanced knowledge and classification of wood species and products, and promote the standardization of names for the wood species
  - group wood species according to specific markets and uses, and prioritize the use of tropical timber for high value added uses
  - invest in research and development (wood products testing)
  - promote silviculture of native species in the context of productive restoration programs
  - reduce formaldehyde emissions from wood products
  - support “startups” incubation and acceleration processes to attract investors
  - promote wood products through specialized trade fairs



## ii. *Wood from planted forests*

As emerged from the discussion, a combination of sustainable production in natural forests and an increased supply from planted forests can meet the growing demand for wood products, promote landscape restoration and reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

To achieve this goal, participant prioritized the following actions to:

- a) exploit the potential of planted forests to meet future needs for timber products
  - promote the use of different parts of the tree, especially valuing the less noble parts
  - prioritize research and investment on a few planted species to accelerate their commercial development
  - promote the development of clusters/production districts where small producers have a greater opportunity to integrate into a bioproducts market
  - introduce tax incentives to promote silviculture in specific areas
  - ensure economic sustainability of products from forest plantations
  - facilitate access to finance for small producers
- b) integrate restoration efforts into wood value chain to contribute to reduce deforestation and forest degradation
  - promote agreements or contracts that include both production and restoration
  - research the use of alternative species that favor restoration
  - introduce flexibility in the percentage of natural forest that companies must conserve according to different situations
  - encourage mosaic landscape management, including biodiversity corridors
  - strengthen government plans to promote forest restoration
- c) identify opportunities to add value to wood products and improve plantation productivity through innovation, design and technological advances
  - establish institutional partnerships for research on timber and non-timber products
  - research silvicultural practices for value-added products
  - invest in increasing productivity and diversification of final products
  - consider the entire production chain, from genetics to timber production
  - increase technology transfer and dissemination of knowledge about the virtues of wood in relevant professional careers (architecture, engineering, design)
  - raise awareness among users about environmental benefits and multiple uses of wood

### iii. *Wood in the bioeconomy*

The outcome of the discussions confirmed that wood from both planted and native forests plays a key role in the bioeconomy and in the achievement of the SDGs. Participants identified the following priorities to increase the contribution of wood to the bioeconomy:

- improve data gathering and information on the numerous benefits and advantages of using wood and wood products
- promote better communication on sustainable forest management and wood production
- encourage governments, professionals and other stakeholders to support wood use in public and private projects (public procurement, construction sector)
- ensure legal certainty to promote forest and tree planting (i.e. recent cases in Brazil of permission granted to plant native species not allowed for commercialization due to CITES restrictions)
- strengthen traceability of wood to improve market and consumer confidence
- invest in research and development for multiple uses of wood, including the utilization of waste, co-products, and by-products
- support the creation of small producers and communities organizations to facilitate their access carbon markets, PES, and other opportunities
- promote the integration of wood and NTFPs sustainable production which can provide higher profit margins to small producers and increase their contribution to the SDGs
- develop and implement long-term policies based on an economic and ecological plan for the forest sector, including both planted and native forests



Break-out group discussion

Photo from Katia Pichelli



**iv. Governance and policies for sustainable wood**

Strong forest governance and policies were acknowledged by participants as key elements for enabling sustainable forest management and production. Their improvement should, therefore, be a key priority of forest sector development efforts.

The following priority were mentioned to:

- a) develop policies and institutional frameworks that promote profitable business models in line with forest conservation
  - improve and simplify legal and institutional frameworks governing forestry to enhance legal certainty
  - promote coherence and integration of sectoral and environmental policies, and of national and regional policies affecting forest value chains
  - adopt clear implementation plans for defined policies and ensure their execution
  - implement international agreements and strengthen law enforcement to combat illegality
  - strengthen the participation of small producers in wood value chains through incentives and the promotion of partnerships between SMEs and large producers
  - introduce public procurement policies that favor sustainable wood sourcing at the national and local level
  - define specific metrics to assess the correct evolution of public policies (metrics for private and public initiatives differ)
  - strengthen traceability and certification of wood and wood products
  - discourage banks from providing credit to deforesters through disincentives and constraints (Brazil's experience can be followed)
  - support community forest management as an instrument to conserve forests while improving the quality of life of communities.
  - introduce tax incentives for tree planting linked to conservation of natural forests (e.g. in Brazil, incentivized eucalyptus plantations ensure the conservation of 6 million ha of native forests)
  - create forest districts in the Amazon region taking into consideration local/territorial aspects to build synergies across economic sectors, decrease logistics and energy costs, build local capacity, among other benefits.
- b) promote inclusive wood value chains (SMEs, communities, agroforestry, and restoration efforts) ensuring responsible wood production

- introduce clear and targeted policies promoting the development/strengthening of inclusive wood value chains
- involve the private sector, including small producers, in policy-making and in the definition of standards for wood and wood products
- encourage the dialogue between community and industrial forest management, promote partnerships between small/medium producers and small/medium industries
- promote the division of production between large companies and communities (species separation), products diversification and use of wood in the economy
- introduce policies to promote the inclusion of minority groups and adopt social dialogue practices in the wood value chain
- develop a national research and extension policy to encourage and promote forestry
- promote local hiring policies and introduce incentives for companies that include small businesses
- take into account MSMEs specificities in the implementation of national forest policies, both for forest management and plantations
- introduce public procurement policy to include small/community (quota for purchasing from small businesses), along with capacity building and support to structuring to enable participation in the market even with reduced incentives
- expand the adoption of forest certification, providing financial support to include small producers and women (e.g. in Brazil IMAFLORA created a fund for smallholders certification with resources from corporate contracts)
- support the organization of community groups and small producers organizations to promote community management and gain more bargaining power
- promote society's recognition of the benefits of wood use
- enhance the transparency and fairness of agreements between companies and communities (tripartite contracts with the forest service)

#### **v. Finance and investments**

Participants agreed that responsible investments in the wood sector are key to address socio-environmental and climate issues. Securing the enabling conditions for adequate public and private finance flows and investments, including innovative financing that enables effective integration of smallholders and SME's into wood value chains, is essential for scaling up sustainable wood production from both natural forests and plantations.

The following recommendations were provided to:

- a) develop effective financial products to support sustainable timber production in Latin America:

- take into account the diversity of territories and forest management models (Amazon / outside the Amazon) when developing investment policies and financial instruments
  - consider that different business models (forest management, community management, planted forest, management of private lands) require different financing models
  - encourage the adoption of the “one health approach” in investment/finance policies for the wood sector
- b) reduce the perception of wood sector specific risks to encourage finance and investments
- increase the area of sustainable managed forest to expand production volumes and encourage investments
  - improve knowledge of forest economic models, which differ from the agriculture sector. Encourage training for financial agents to understand the economics of forestry projects
  - enhance management capacity and increase size of operators in native forests
  - introduce mechanisms to reduce the fluctuation of wood prices in markets
  - allow forests / wood to be used as guarantee in financial products offered to private operators
  - develop projects with longer deadlines to reflect forestry cycles which demand long-term exposure for banks (subject to the Basel accords financial requirements)
  - introduce mechanisms to demonstrate legality in wood production (i.e. traceability, certification)
  - develop guarantee/insurance systems to address environmental and climatic risks, including fires and pests
  - strengthen information systems on sustainable forest management and wood production to reduce reputational risk
  - provide finance for research on innovation and technological advances
  - take into account also ecosystem services provided by forests when developing finance/investment plans (native forests are not just about wood, they also provide ecosystem services which should be monetized)
  - diversify the demand for wood besides pulp and paper through targeted policies (i.e. public procurement policies requiring wood use for constructions and furniture)
  - establish a normative agency for sustainable management plans of forests



#### *4. Closing of the Dialogue*

At the end of the Dialogue, the directors general of the Brazilian Forest Service and of the Peruvian Forest Service provided the following general closing remarks and recommendations:

- FAO is encouraged to support the process of prioritization of the issues raised during the Dialogue for the formulation of an action plan
- the conclusions of the Dialogue should be presented in other regional Forums (e.g. the Amazon Heads of Forestry Group created under OTCA)
- the dissemination of knowledge and information on benefits and potentials of sustainable wood use should be pursued
- programs for business development of sustainable wood value chains, including support to start-ups and the provision of extension services, should be developed and implemented.







## ANNEX 1

List of participants:

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## ANNEX 2

### Program of the event

<b>Dia 1 (15 de octubre)</b>	Recepción de participantes, discursos de apertura, presentación de la Iniciativa SW4SW y diálogo regional de América Latina y el Caribe
<b>17:00 – 17:30</b>	<b>Registro de participantes</b> <b>Local: Restaurante Ox - Alameda Dom Pedro II, 390 - Batel, Curitiba</b>
17:30 – 17:40	Bienvenidos EMBRAPA y FAO Sr. Erich Schaitza y Sra. Thais Linhares-Juvenal
17:40-18:40	Discursos de Apertura
	<p>Sr. Luis Alberto Gonzáles-Zúñiga, Director Ejecutivo de SERFOR Perú</p> <p>Sr. João Francisco Araújo Maria, Coordinador de Cadenas de Valor Amazónicas y de Biomás, Ministerio de Desarrollo, Industria y Comercio</p> <p>Sr. Marcus Santiago, Jefe del Departamento de Medio Ambiente del Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social de Brasil, BNDES</p> <p>Sra. Fabiola Zerbin, Directora del Departamento de Bosques, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente y Cambio Climático</p> <p>Sra. Lizane Ferreira, Directora de Desarrollo Forestal, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería</p> <p>Sr. Garo Batmanian, Director General del Servicio Forestal Brasileño</p>
18:30 – 19:30	<b>Charlas magistrales</b> Ing.a. Rosario Pou - Experta en Cadena de Valor Forestal – Uruguay Sr. Ednei Blasius – Presidente de lo Centro das Indústrias Exportadoras de Madeira do Estado do Mato Grosso (CIPEM) - Brasil
19:30 – 19:50	<b>Presentación de la Iniciativa SW4SW</b> Sra. Thais Linhares-Juvenal - FAO, Sra. Janice Burns – IUFRO: Objetivos del Diálogo Regional SW4SW LAC
19:50 – 20:00	Logística EMBRAPA
<b>20:00 – 21:30</b>	<b>Cóctel de bienvenida y cena</b>



<b>Dia 2 (16 de octubre)</b>	<b>Presentación de temas de discusión y trabajo en grupo para identificar prioridades y recomendaciones para hojas de ruta nacionales y acciones concretas</b> <b>Local: FIEP - Avenida Comendador Franco, 1341 - Jardim Botânico - Curitiba</b>	
8:30 – 8:45	Apertura por la Federación de Industrias del Estado de Paraná	Paulo Roberto Pupo Coordenador do Conselho Temático De Negócios Internacionais
8:45 – 10:15	Presentación de las áreas temáticas para discusión en grupo:  i. El caso de negocios para la madera de bosques naturales  ii. Aumento de la producción de bosques plantados  iii. Madera en la bioeconomía  iv. Gobernanza y política para la madera sostenible en un mundo sostenible  v. Finanzas e inversiones	Facilitadores  Cesar Sabogal / Jorge Eke  Yeda Oliveira / Martin Sanchez Acosta  Patricia Machado  Fernanda Rodrigues / Guillermo Navarro  Nabil Kadri
10:15 – 10:45	Preguntas y Respuestas	Facilitadores
10:45 – 11:00	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11:00 – 13:00	Discusión en grupos de trabajo facilitada	Facilitadores
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Almuerzo</b>	
14:00 – 16:00	Discusión en grupos de trabajo facilitada	Facilitadores
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Coffee break</b>	
16:30 – 17:30	Sesión plenaria Presentación de las prioridades y recomendaciones identificadas en las 5 áreas temáticas	
17:30 – 18:30	Mesa redonda/ Conclusiones	
<b>Dia 3 (17 de octubre)</b>	<b>Presentación de conclusiones en la Conferencia Latinoamericana de IUFRO</b> <b>Local: Instituto de Engenharia do Paraná (Rua Emiliano Pernetá, 174, Curitiba)</b>	
11:00 – 12:30	Presentación de las conclusiones del Diálogo SW4SW ante la sesión plenaria de IUFRO	