Completion Workshop - Co-chairs' Summary
Land Use Dialogue in the Pampa

June 18, 2026 · In person meeting at Charrua Hotel, Caçapava do Sul (RS)

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Introduction

The Land Use Dialogue (LUD) is a multi-stakeholder engagement platform created to combine knowledge and lead processes that pave the way for responsible businesses, better governance and inclusive development in key landscapes.

The Land Use Dialogue has already held several editions around the world, including in Brazil, Ghana, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. In Brazil, it was held in 2016 in the Alto Vale do Itajaí region, in the state of Santa Catarina, and there are six initiatives currently in progress. The Dialogue phase comprises three stages of the initiative as a whole:

- Scope Dialogue;
- Field Dialogues; and
- Completion Workshop.

The main expected results include:

- Construction of an environment for dialogue between local leaders;
- Promotion of multi-stakeholder engagement, including decision-makers;
- Creation of an environment conducive for the creation and/or promotion of platforms led by local actors (forums, alliances, coalitions, etc.); and
- Impact on local and regional public policies.

The LUD Pampa Advisory Group, with the support of the National Forests Dialogue and the International Forests Dialogue (TFD), constitute the organizations promoting the Land Use Dialogue in the Pampa region, in Caçapava do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul. Financial resources come from The Forests Dialogue budget and from the support of CMPC. This document briefly presents the results of the completion workshop held in Caçapava do Sul in June 2026.

[1] Members of the Advisory Group present during the Completion Workshop

The Chosen Landscape: Serra do Sudeste Region of Rio Grande do Sul

For the implementation of the Land Use Dialogue in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the landscape chosen at the scoping dialogue stage was the Serra do Sudeste, a territory that encompasses an extremely important biome: the Pampa. Located in the extreme south of Brazil, this phytogeographic domain covers an area of 193.8 thousand km². This corresponds to 68.6% of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and 2.3% of Brazilian territory (IBGE 2019[2]). Although it has a smaller territorial expression in the country, the Pampa is a transboundary biome that extends southward across the continent, including all of Uruguay and part of Argentina, forming the entire South American pampa, with about 800 thousand km².

In the Pampa, the risk to biodiversity conservation is very high because, in addition to having already lost a large share of its native vegetation, its remnants have a low degree of protection. Among Brazilian biomes, the Pampa has the smallest proportion of its territory in conservation units, which total only 3% of the biome. Besides their small area, the existing units are concentrated in the coastal zone of the biome, resulting in many conservation gaps. There is also a notable imbalance between categories of conservation units, with a very small proportion of strictly protected units (0.6% of the biome) compared with sustainable-use units (2.4% of the biome). For a more detailed characterization of this key landscape, see the Concept Note.

The choice of the LUD in the Serra do Sudeste region of Rio Grande do Sul is justified by the need to promote a structured dialogue among different local actors, including communities, the productive sector, government agencies, civil society organizations and research institutions. The objective is to build integrated solutions that combine environmental conservation with sustainable development, seeking strategies for territorial management and for strengthening landscape restoration initiatives.

The main challenge is to create channels of dialogue to discuss land use practices in the landscape so that they are suited to the characteristics of the region and respect cultural values, in order to promote landscape connectivity for the benefit of the conservation of local species and ecosystems and their ecosystem services.

Thus, LUD Pampa presents itself as an opportunity to foster the engagement of multiple stakeholders, expand environmental governance and develop mechanisms that ensure the ecological and socioeconomic resilience of this strategic territory.

Review of the Main Results of the Previous Stages of LUD Pampa

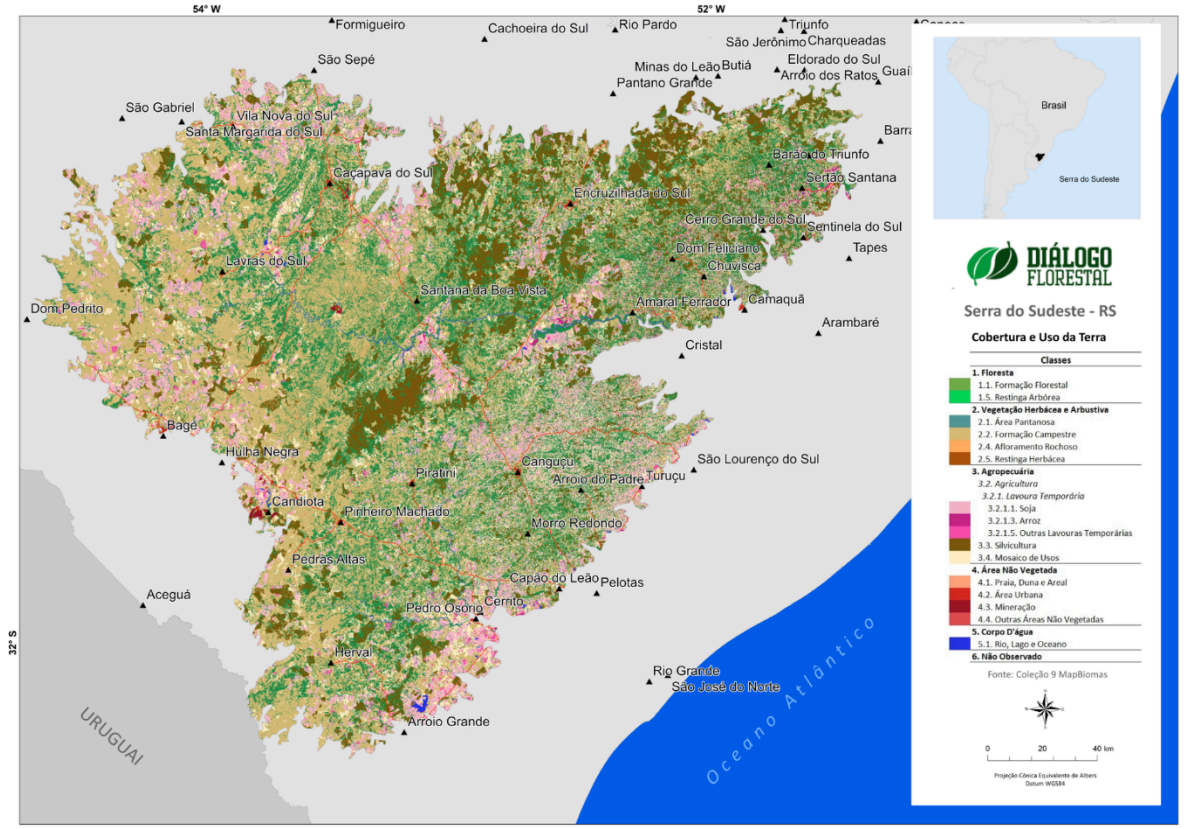
The first stage of the Land Use Dialogue - Scope Dialogue - in Rio Grande do Sul was held online on January 18 and 19, 2023, with the participation of representatives of the productive sector, civil society, government agencies and teaching and research institutions.

On that occasion, the main challenges related to the Pampa were discussed, and the landscape to be the focus of the following stages of work, which involve holding field dialogues, was defined. The

[2] The official boundaries of the Brazilian biomes (scale 1:5,000,000) were first established in 2004 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). In 2019, this boundary was updated and defined at a more detailed spatial scale (1:250,000). With the approval of the Atlantic Forest Law (Law 11,428/2006) and the issuing of Decree 6,660/2008, IBGE also published the map of the area of application of Law 11,428/2006. The polygon shown on this map linked to the law includes both the boundary of the Atlantic Forest biome (IBGE 2019) and areas of partial intersection with other Brazilian biomes, including the Pampa biome. For this reason, the maps presented in this concept note show both delimitations: that of the Brazilian biomes and that of the Atlantic Forest law

main available information, ongoing projects and information gaps were also discussed. At the end of this first stage, it was concluded that there is a dialogue-based path through which interested and affected parties can make significant progress toward a shared vision of the landscape. After discussing the challenges and possible priority landscapes, it was decided by consensus that the priority landscape in the Pampa context would be the Serra do Sudeste region (Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Land cover and land use in the Serra do Sudeste region (RS) in 2023.



Source: MapBiomas - Collection 9 (2024). Prepared by Eduardo Vélez Martin.

From this Scope Dialogue, the following challenges were defined, in order of priority:

1. Harmonize the understanding of the **applicable legislation** to support the regulation and enforcement of current environmental legislation/Implementation of the Forest Code and CAR (Rural Environmental Registry), especially of Legal Reserves;
2. **Valuing environmental assets** in such a way that the opportunity value is enough to avoid conversion. Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) for sustainable livestock farming on the native grasslands of the Pampa/Benefit for conserving the Pampa;
3. **Valuing the bioeconomy**. Products and by-products (wool, milk, meat, honey, tourism, fruits...): labels of origin, quality, sustainable origin, designation, etc. / Valuing the sustainable production chains of the Pampa;
4. Valuing the **sustainable livestock chain** in the Pampa;
5. Discuss the **expansion of the forestry sector**, considering zoning and conservation criteria.

In the second stage of the Land Use Dialogue (LUD) - Field Dialogue, visits were made to four areas in the Serra do Sudeste - Pampa biome so that participants could hear the perspectives of various stakeholders active in the region. The sites visited were suggested by the LUD Pampa co-leaders, and representativeness of the different actors and groups that work in the region and are related to the challenges and objectives of this edition of the LUD was sought.

For each visit, guiding questions were prepared so that participants could link what they learned on the visits to the objectives of the land use dialogue. Its main objectives were:

- To promote experiential learning through field dialogues, addressing aspects related to the challenges identified in the previous stage, the scoping dialogue;
- To talk with landscape stakeholders in order to gain an understanding of the experiences associated with the focus of the dialogue.

As the main result, a shared vision of a sustainable and prosperous landscape for 10 years was built: ***"In 2035, Serra do Sudeste has its natural landscape and culture conserved, with sustainable use and social, environmental and economic benefits."***

During the Field Dialogue, the following actions that need to be carried out in the region were listed, in order of priority:

1. Expand, share and connect scientific and traditional knowledge;
2. Establish a network of conservation units (UCs) considering regional representativeness, fostering public-private partnerships;
3. Expand the reach and quality of rural and environmental extension in the territory, using sustainable development;
4. Integrate existing territorial planning initiatives (PAT, Dialogue, Geopark) with convergent initiatives in the territory;
5. Promote the implementation of Legal Reserves (RLs) through the valuation of sustainable use;
6. Integrate young people: listen, diversify, encourage mechanisms for them to stay;
7. Extend the Environmental Zoning tool to other large-scale economic activities (beyond forestry);
8. Territorial planning and identification of target areas for conservation;
9. Diversify production;
10. Include local products in the local tourism chain;
11. Strategic training for the region - training centers;
12. Promote the regulation of Art. 203 of Law 15,434 (Environmental Code of Rio Grande do Sul), considering the landscape vision of the Serra do Sudeste for 2025;
13. Raise funds from conditionalities (licensing compensation) for concrete initiatives in the region;
14. Encourage sustainable tourism as an environmental, cultural and socioeconomic conservation policy;
15. Identify, qualify and disseminate public policies: water reservoirs, PSA in the region;

16. Promote the permanence and succession of family farming and livestock production (knowledge);
17. Strengthen the livestock chain;
18. Expand knowledge about the biodiversity of the different components of the landscape.

The co-chairs' summary of the Field Dialogue can be accessed on The Forests Dialogue website.

Completion Workshop

The completion workshop was held at the Charrua Hotel on June 18, 2026, with the participation of 19 people. The event began with a welcome from the executive coordinator of the National Forests Dialogue, Fernanda Rodrigues, who then gave a presentation on The Forests Dialogue, the LUD and the history of the initiative in the region.

The 18 priority actions defined at the Field Dialogue stage were reviewed so that participants could **select the three main ones to advance in drafting an Action Plan** to turn the future landscape vision into reality. Similarities were found among the priority actions, which were selected and grouped, and the participants divided into three groups:

Group 1: Priority action 7) Extend the Environmental Zoning tool to other large-scale economic activities (beyond forestry); 4) Integrate existing territorial planning initiatives (PAT, Dialogue, Biosphere Reserve, Geopark) with convergent initiatives in the territory; 8) Territorial planning aimed at multifunctional landscapes.

Group 2: Priority action 1) Expand, share and connect scientific and traditional knowledge for innovation and entrepreneurship; 11) Strategic training for the region - training centers; 18) Expand knowledge about the biodiversity of the different components of the landscape.

Group 3: Priority action 3) Expand the reach and quality of rural and environmental extension in the territory aimed at sustainable development; 9) Diversify production; 17) Strengthen the agribusiness chain.

Group Work

As an initial step, a survey was carried out of positive initiatives, past and present, linked to the selected priority actions. The method adopted was the World Café, ensuring that all participants interacted in all the discussion groups.

Priority Actions Group 1 (7, 4 and 8): 7. Extend the Environmental Zoning tool to other large-scale economic activities (beyond forestry); 4. Integrate existing territorial planning initiatives (PAT, Dialogue, Biosphere Reserve, Geopark) with convergent initiatives in the territory; 8. Territorial planning aimed at multifunctional landscapes.

What positive things are already being done in the context of strategic priority actions 7, 4 and 8 to support the realization of the landscape vision?

- Production of spatial information;
- PPPampa – MMA: Action plan for the prevention and control of deforestation and fires in the Pampa;

- Public consultation on land use in the Pampa biome until 07/16/2026;
- Importance of the Geopark and its continuity, and its inclusion in the terms of reference of the EIA/RIMA;
- Existence of the Ecological-Economic Zoning of Rio Grande do Sul.

In the context of these actions, item 8, "Territorial planning and identification of target areas for conservation," was changed to "Territorial planning aimed at multifunctional landscapes." The coordination of agendas with convergent purposes was also suggested, respecting the priorities and particularities of each action.

Priority Actions Group 2 (1, 11 and 18): 1. Expand, share and connect scientific and traditional knowledge for innovation and entrepreneurship; 11. Strategic training for the region - training centers; 18. Expand knowledge about the biodiversity of the different components of the landscape.

What positive things are already being done in the context of strategic priority actions 1, 11 and 18 to support the realization of the landscape vision?

- Strengthening of technical education at ETERRG (Dr. Rubens da Rosa Guedes State Technical School) and IFFar (Farroupilha Federal Institute);
- Community mobilization through forums, such as The Forests Dialogue and others;
- Training and capacity building; Geopark, Alianza del Pastizal;
- Participation and integration of different actors/stakeholders;
- Development of products with territorial identity; Alto Camaquã identity;
- Proposal of new undergraduate programs at Unipampa;
- GEF, neglected biomes, CNCFlora;
- Routine of talks and challenges at the HOB clearing (Clareira HOB);
- PAT Campanha Sul and Serra do Sudeste.

Within the scope of these initiatives, the importance of Emater in dialogue processes and in building solutions was reinforced, highlighting its fundamental role in providing assistance and in liaising between Indigenous communities and other associations in Rio Grande do Sul. In addition, the importance of qualifying ecotourism activities to avoid predatory practices and the occurrence of biopiracy was emphasized. The importance of retaining local talent was also discussed, since many residents are trained and specialize in other regions and do not return to their home municipalities.

Priority Actions Group 3 (3, 9 and 17): 3. Expand the reach and quality of rural and environmental extension in the territory aimed at sustainable development; 9. Diversify production; 17. Strengthen the agribusiness chain.

What positive things are already being done in the context of strategic priority actions 3, 9 and 17 to support the realization of the landscape vision?

- Existing diversification (mining, viticulture, livestock, stingless beekeeping, forestry plantations);
- Valuing products from native grasslands;
- National Olive Oil Festival;

- Soy traceability;
- Presence of Unipampa;
- Establishment of IFFar (Farroupilha Federal Institute) in the region;
- FSC and PEFC certification in forestry plantations.

During these discussions, the question was raised about the use of limestone and natural phosphate to improve livestock farming on native grasslands, as well as the possible negative impact that the application of fertilizers, whether mineral or phosphate-based, could have on local biodiversity. In addition, the importance of expanding professional qualification in the state was highlighted, since the southern half of Rio Grande do Sul and the native grasslands themselves lack more in-depth scientific studies. The need to identify the aptitudes of each locality and to foster research that allows the best practices for each region to be understood was pointed out, covering areas such as management, genetic improvement and silvicultural treatments.

Action Plan

Based on the mapping of progress achieved in consolidating the landscape vision, participants formulated a structured strategic action plan to guide the region's future development. These priority measures aim to foster sustainable development, integrating the conservation of natural heritage with the promotion of the quality of life of local communities through solid partnerships and inter-institutional cooperation. To this end, the plan details execution procedures, assigns specific responsibilities and indicates the resources and funding sources essential to making the initiatives viable.

Priority action 7, 4 and 8: Extend the Environmental Zoning tool to other large-scale economic activities (beyond forestry); Integrate existing territorial planning initiatives (PAT, Dialogue, Biosphere Reserve, Geopark) with convergent initiatives in the territory; Territorial planning aimed at multifunctional landscapes			
What else needs to be done?	**How to Do It**	**Responsible Parties**	**Funding Sources**
Action 7) Create a thematic map compiling territorial initiatives (e.g., PAT, Biosphere Reserve, Geopark, ZAS, tourist sites, UCs, priority areas for conservation, traditional and Indigenous communities) to guide public policies in the region	Compiling available geographic data	IPÊ and CMPC	IPÊ and CMPC
Action 4) Disseminate the map and make available the data used to create the thematic map	Dissemination by members of the Dialogue, the Caçapava Commercial and Industrial Association and SEMA to public institutions of education, research, rural extension, etc.	The Forests Dialogue, SEMA and interested organizations	IPÊ and CMPC

Action 8) Identify potential ecological corridors in the region, seeking the implementation of multifunctional landscapes that conserve native species and have sustainable production	Holding a participatory workshop in the region	IPÊ	SEMA and/or others
Priority action 1, 11 and 18: Expand, share and connect scientific and traditional knowledge for innovation and entrepreneurship; Strategic training for the region - training centers; Expand knowledge about the biodiversity of the different components of the landscape			
What else needs to be done?	**How to Do It**	**Responsible Parties**	**Funding Sources**
Mobilization and awareness-raising	Take advantage of established municipal events (Expofeira, National Olive Oil Festival, A Day in the Park) to bring together the private, public, economic, environmental and social sectors. Broader strategy, presence and integration of federal institutions, the press, events for productive segments, territories, networking.	Commercial Association, Caçapava Geopark, city government, Pedra do Segredo Municipal Natural Park, Unipampa, Rural Unions, Cotrisul, Pampa Singular	Sponsors, associations, funding sources from established events, unions.
Entrepreneurship in the Serra do Sudeste	Event with examples of how to structure economic chains, examples of APLs (Local Productive Arrangements), experiences and success stories from other territories, cooperativism, youth engagement initiatives, innovation, organization of the innovation ecosystem,	Commercial Association, SEBRAE, Emater, InformaPampa	-
Bioeconomy (native fruits, stingless beekeeping, other native fruits)	Experience-exchange workshops, training courses	Rota dos Butiazais/ Embrapa, Emater, InformaPampa	Mandatory Forest Replacement funds, CMPC Local Value Fund
Participatory mapping of biodiversity and ecosystem services, ecological restoration	Strengthening citizen science actions, workshops on how to access environmental compensation funds	Embrapa, UFPel, Unipampa, UFSM, JBRJ, Sema, Pampa Singular	Mandatory Forest Replacement funds, CMPC Local Value Fund
Qualification of ecotourism and other tourism actors, production of support materials for nature tourism, experiential tourism, Citizen Science	Expand knowledge-exchange actions between ecotourism guides and academia	Municipality, Universities, Embrapa	CNPq, FAPERGS, CMPC Local Value Fund

Priority action 3, 9 e 17: Expand the reach and quality of rural and environmental extension in the territory aimed at sustainable development; Diversify production; Strengthen the agribusiness chain			
What else needs to be done?	**How to Do It**	**Responsible Parties**	**Funding Sources**
Expand the Favos do Sul Program (Stingless Beekeeping)	Assess the potential to expand the program in the region, prioritizing stingless beekeeping in Traditional Communities	CMPC	CMPC
Creation of an association of regenerative rural producers for the production and distribution of bioinputs	Organize the association legally and in terms of accounting based on a pilot plan with approximately 20 people	Gaúcha Association of Regenerative Rural Producers	Association
Strengthen LPF (crop-livestock-forest) integration systems	Bring closer to municipal councils, Geopark initiatives and other local forums (PATs, etc.)	Embrapa	Projects
Promote production diversification, fruit trees, etc. (Rota dos Butiazais)	Bring the Rota dos Butiazais project to pilot rural properties in the region	Embrapa	Projects
Foster forestry as a means of income diversification	Promote producer engagement by presenting the cost-benefit of the activities and partnership opportunities	Agaflor	Agaflor
Disseminate Public Policies that encourage benefits and payments for environmental services (PSA)	-	SEMA	-
Assess the expansion of, and Certifications in, the Livestock and Forestry Programs	Seek partnership with industry and connection to the market	Alianza del Pastizal / Agaflor	
Assess the region's Social Projects and connect them with the strategies of the LUD of The Forests Dialogue	Identify projects that already take place in the region and potential ones, trying to connect them to the landscape strategy of LUD-Pampa	CMPC / Cotrisul	--
Promote dialogue to demonstrate the contribution of the Forestry Sector to climate change issues	Promote engagement of producers and the general public by presenting the opportunities for mitigating the effects of climate change provided by the Forestry Sector	Agaflor	Agaflor
Integrate forestry into local ecotourism actions	Create potential synergies between the forestry sector and the ecotourism sector, publicizing environmental conservation actions carried out in forest areas	CMPC Agaflor	-

Next Steps

- Create a group to monitor the actions, made up of the participants in the completion workshop and additionally including ACIC (Caçapava do Sul Commercial and Industrial Association);
- Send the completion workshop report and the next steps to the monitoring group by e-mail;
- Assess in the future the reactivation of the Rio Grande do Sul Forest Forum, analyzing the feasibility of having a volunteer executive secretariat;
- Assess the possibility of the National Council supporting the Rio Grande do Sul Forest Forum;
- Publicize the LUD Pampa co-chairs' summary;
- Invite people who took part in the previous stages to join the monitoring group;
- Engage and secure financial resources for monitoring.

Evaluation of the Completion Workshop

At the end of the workshop, participants were invited to share one word that best described how they left after the discussions. The result is presented in the word cloud below:



Photos of the Completion Workshop



Credit: Leticia Sella.

List of Acronyms Cited in the Action Plan

ACIC – Caçapava do Sul Commercial and Industrial Association (Associação Comercial Industrial de Caçapava do Sul)

AGAFLOR – Gaúcha Association of Planted Forest Producers (Associação Gaúcha dos Produtores de Florestas Plantadas)

APL – Local Productive Arrangement (Arranjo Produtivo Local)

CMPC – Compañía Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones

CNCFlora – National Center for Flora Conservation (Centro Nacional de Conservação da Flora)

CNPq – National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico)

EIA/RIMA – Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Impact Report (Estudo de Impacto Ambiental e Relatório de Impacto Ambiental)

Emater – Rio Grande do Sul Association of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Enterprises (Associação Riograndense de Empreendimentos de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural)

Embrapa – Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária)

ETERRG – Dr. Rubens da Rosa Guedes State Technical School (Escola Técnica Estadual Dr. Rubens da Rosa Guedes)

FAPERGS – Rio Grande do Sul State Research Support Foundation (Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul)

FSC – Forest Stewardship Council

GEF – Global Environment Facility

IFFar – Farroupilha Federal Institute (Instituto Federal Farroupilha)

IPÊ – Institute for Ecological Research (Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas)

JBRJ – Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro)

LUD - Land Use Dialogue (Diálogo do Uso do Solo, in Portuguese)

LPF – Crop-Livestock-Forest (Lavoura-Pecuária-Floresta)

MMA – Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima)

PAT – Territorial Action Plan (Plano de Ação Territorial)

PEFC – Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification

PPPampa – Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Pampa Biome (Plano de Ação para Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento e das Queimadas no Bioma Pampa)

PSA – Payment for Environmental Services (Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais)

SEBRAE – Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio às Micro e Pequenas Empresas)

SEMA – Secretariat of the Environment and Infrastructure of Rio Grande do Sul (Secretaria do Meio Ambiente e Infraestrutura do Rio Grande do Sul)

UC(s) – Conservation Unit(s) (Unidade(s) de Conservação)

UFPel – Federal University of Pelotas (Universidade Federal de Pelotas)

UFSM – Federal University of Santa Maria (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria)

Unipampa – Federal University of Pampa (Universidade Federal do Pampa)

ZAS – Environmental Zoning for Forestry Activity (Zoneamento Ambiental para a Atividade de Silvicultura)

Organization of the Completion Workshop

The LUD Pampa Advisory Group, with the support of the National Forests Dialogue and the International Forests Dialogue (TFD), constitute the organizations promoting the Land Use Dialogue in the Pampa region, in Caçapava do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul. Financial resources come from The Forests Dialogue budget and from the support of CMPC.



Facilitation

The facilitation was led by Fernanda Rodrigues, with support from Letícia Sella, a member of the national executive coordination team, and from the LUD Pampa Advisory Group, represented by Ana Paula Pulito, Gustavo Heiden, Jackeline Moreira and Jorge Luiz de Dias. The coordination of actions relied on the work of these leaders and on the executive support of The Forests Dialogue.

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ANNEXES

Annex A - List of Participants

We emphasize that participation in all stages of the Land Use Dialogue may take place as an individual, and does not necessarily represent the position of the institution with which the person is professionally affiliated.

Representative	Institution
Alexandre Uezu	IPÊ - Institute for Ecological Research
Ana Paula Pulito	CMPC
Benjamin Dias Osório Filho	PRF (Federal Highway Police)
Camila Carelli Netto	CMPC Celulose Riograndense
Cátia Cilene	Racial Equality Commission - Caçapava do Sul
Clarisse de Freitas	Caçapava do Sul Commercial and Industrial Association
Eduardo M. Zanette	CMPC Celulose Riograndense
Ênio Egon Sosinski Júnior	Embrapa Temperate Climate / Rota dos Butiazais Collective
Eraldo Vasconcelos	Caçapava do Sul Commercial and Industrial Association / Front for the Development of the Campanha Gaúcha Region
Fernanda Rodrigues	The Forests Dialogue
Fernando da Motta Rosso	Tuna Ecoturismo
Gustavo Heiden	Embrapa Temperate Climate
Jackeline da Rosa Moreira	Manager of the Pedra do Segredo Conservation Unit / Tuna Ecoturismo (company)
Jorge Farias	UFSM
Jorge Luiz Dias de Dias	Novelaria Santa Marta
Kathia Vasconcellos Monteiro	Instituto Ambiente Conservação
Leticia Sella	The Forests Dialogue
Mathias Azeredo Almeida	AGAFLOR - Gaúcha Association of Planted Forest Producers
Valter Almeida	

Annex B - Completion Workshop Schedule

Schedule	
Time	**Activity**
9:00 AM	– Reception and introduction of participants.
9:20 AM	– Brief presentation of The Forests Dialogue; – Presentation of LUD Pampa; – Presentation of the background of the LUD, including: ● scoping dialogue and field dialogue; ● landscape vision; ● priority actions defined.
9:40 AM	**Group work** What positive things are already being done, and what else needs to be done, in the context of the strategic priority actions to support the realization of the landscape vision?
11:10 AM	*Coffee break*
11:30 AM	**Prioritization and voting on what else needs to be done in relation to the priority actions of the previous session**
12:00 PM	**Lunch break**
1:30 PM	**Building the Action Plan** Based on *what else needs to be done* to carry out the priority actions, we will define: How? Who? When? How much? (Possible funding sources)
2:30 PM	**Plenary for sharing, additions and validation**
4:00 PM	*Coffee break*
4:20 PM	**Monitoring (to be defined collectively):** ● Where this plan will be hosted; ● Who convenes the next meeting; ● How to monitor.
4:50 PM	**Next steps and LUD closing**