







Bioeconomy in Forestry: Research Strategy and International Cooperation

Erich Schaitza

Buenos Aires, October 2019

Some history

- In the 70's Brazil was a food importer
- No reference in tropical agriculture (and commercial forestry) to immediate adoption
- Large investment in research and extension services:
 - A National Research System with Embrapa + 23
 State Institutes
 - A National System of Rural Extension with a central coordination and State Institutes
- 70 Federal Universities
- Investment in cooperatives

Tecnology: basis of agricultural development in Brazil





A Embrapa

- Government
- 10 thousand employees in Agriculture as a whole
- 3750 PhDs
- Annual budget of 1 billion dollars
- About 50% of agricultural research in Brazil

 Forestry is much smaller, may be 150 researchers working directly with that and 500 in forest related research.

46 Unidades da Embrapa

Embrapa



Difererent types of research centres – networked work

- Specialty centers: Forestry, Soy, Corn and so on
- By cross cutting theme: remote sensing, biotechnology, soils
- Eco-regionals
 - Cerrado
 - Amazon
 - Southern Fields
 - Pantanal



Cooperation Platforms

- Technical Cooperation as an arm of Brazilian government
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Scientific Cooperation
 - MOUs and Projects
- Cooperation Platforms with Annual Calls of Projects
 - Africa Brazil Agricultural Innovation Market Place
 - Latin America Agricultural Innovation Market
 Place

http://www.mktplace.org/



So, we have experience and

are willing to cooperate, but

what about forest

bioeconomy research and

strategies?

Bioeconomy forest research

- Research portfolios define scope of research
- Three main lines:
 - Products from the forest, specially non-timber forest products
 - Effort to establish production systems
 - New products from traditional products
 - Functional foods
 - Chemicals
 - New uses for waste in the forest industry
 - Processing of sawdust
 - Products from lignin in kraft processes

Bioeconomia da Floresta

A Conjuntura da Produção Florestal Não Madeireira no Brasil



Non forest timber products

- Book from Forest Service, though Embrapa participates
- Key question is how we organise people to deliver quality products to society at competitive prices and acceptable quantities
- New value chains

New products from traditional products – yerba mate example

- Well established silviculture and market for tea, yerba (yerba or tereré)
- Selection of plants with high cafeine contents
- Management systems for new purpose yerba
 - Management rotation, stand density, hot x cold systems, shelf life etc
- Inclusion of yerba in cattle, pig and chicken feedstock as a functional aliment
- Extraction os saponins and other composts

Adding value to a value chain, the case of use of lignin and bio-oil

- Current use is energy
- Question: what can we do with lignin and biooil of Eucalypts and Pines to add value?
 - pesticides, both with active principle and as a dilution agent
 - Glues
 - Sugars
- Chemistry and nanotechnology
- What is the cost and economicity of such products

How do we cooperate

- We have a central department in Brasilia for international cooperation: led by, Dr. Eliane Covolan (<u>eliane.covolan@embrapa.br</u>)
- Each research center has an international cooperation officer, I am the one at Embrapa Forestry. Erich Schaitza (<u>erich.schaitza@embrapa.br</u>)

Comment

- No money for financing research
- Need to go to the market:
 - Partnership with forest companies specially in precommercial technologies
 - Design of international projects with support of Northern Hemisphere cooperation – triangular coopereation in South – south cooperation

Thank you

Erich Schaitza

erich.schaitza@embrapa.br

Embrapa Florestas Estrada da Ribeira, Km 111 Caixa Postal: 83411-000 - Colombo, PR Tel: 55 (41) 3675-5600