Eucalyptus del Sur

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING MASTER PLAN
EUCALYPTUS DEL SUR FINANCIAL TRUST FUND

May 2025 V3

The “Management and Monitoring Master Plan” Public Summary is a public document that is constantly updated, and focuses on reporting the operations carried out by Trust Fund Eucalyptus del Sur (from now on, EDS) in every area.

Eucalyptus del Sur

ABOUT THE SOCIETY

Eucalyptus del Sur – EDS is a Financial Trust Fund created in March 2023, which acquired forest lands and fields that once belonged to the company Los Eucaliptus SA (grupo Iberpapel), in September of the same year.
Eucalyptus del Sur is a client of Winterbotham Fiduciaria SA trustee, which is both EDS' legal entity and manager.
Plantesia Forest Asset Management SAS – Plantesia is responsible for activity carried out on Eucalyptus del Sur land sites, in the capacity of asset manager.

SOCIETY'S POLICIES

Both EDS and Plantesia are willing to continue with the social and environmental policies preserved by Los Eucaliptus SA for more than 17 years, as well as perpetuating the asset's forest management certifications.
Assets acquired are also linked to a carbon project certified by Verra (Registry N° 920).The goal is to adhere to this project and survey it during 2024, as to determine VCU available for potential commercialization.

ADHESION TO NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICIES AND TO FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATIONS

EDS subscribes to and fulfills national and international environmental rights and regulations, either those connected to general aspects of biodiversity preservation, and/or those connected to specific protected areas or certain flora and fauna species.

GENERAL POLICY

Among its main principles:

- ✔ Performance in each area in accordance with national and international current regulations, as well as complying with requirements imposed by forest management certifications, to which EDS adheres.
- ✔ Forestry management is based in both scientific progress and the country's background, which guarantees long-term sustained production.
- ✔ Protecting principles and natural resources in those areas influenced by the company's procedures.
- ✔ Respect for local communities and culture.
- ✔ Enforcing measurements against corruption and illegal activity.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

- ✔ It focuses on:
- ✔ Protecting natural resources and principles, to ensure restoration of those sites that have suffered deterioration, and regain ecological balance.
- ✔ Appropriate management of specific conservation areas with ecological, scientific, socio-cultural, and circulation purposes.
- ✔ Implementing best practices regarding the performance of forest operations, with the purpose of preventing and mitigating their impact over natural resources.

LABOUR POLICY

It focuses on:

- ✔ Non-discrimination regarding gender, race, political or religious orientation, or of any nature, in recruiting processes and selecting suppliers.
- ✔ Respecting labor rights as settled by national and international regulations.

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

EDS' Health and Safety Policy is aimed towards their employees and their families' wellness as well as service providers, and focuses on:

- ✔ Giving priority to employees' health care and safety under all circumstances.
- ✔
- ✔ Providing the required conditions to guarantee their security at work.
- ✔ Providing the required conditions to guarantee efficient aid in case of accidents or hazards occurring at the workplace.
- ✔ Keeping a full-time safety system whose aim is to prevent hazards linked to forestry.

SOCIAL POLICY

The company's Social Policy focuses on:

- ✔ Respecting and valuing rights and traditions of local communities.
- ✔ Being supportive to local communities.
- ✔ Taking advantage of forestry's benefits and resources extracted from forests as a way of promoting local development.

In the framework of the Forest Management certification, EDS seeks to become a model of those standards at an international scale, based on their management and performance.

The policy includes environmental, social, labor, and security aspects, thus combining forestry efforts and activity with respect for local traditions and ecosystem.
Activity is carried out in accordance with local, national, and international regulations. Its frame of reference is made up of those procedures, plans, and programs that were developed to minimize risks and potential negative impacts, as to fully benefit from an efficient and responsible exploitation of forests.
Both economic and productive activity are developed under safety procedures and environmental and cultural care, in order to guarantee the fulfillment of EDS' goals, i.e. timber production at best quality and cost, in a responsible way.
For the development of different tasks, it will be of high priority: local labor, respect for health and safety regulations at workplace, fulfillment of law, salary and social security contributions, and protocols for non-discrimination.
Quality improvement initiatives and different training programs are offered to employees, contractors, and neighbors from local communities. In accordance with target audience, the plan proposed offers programs on: forest management certification, health and safety labor conditions, protection against fire and firefighting, first-aid training courses, and whichever issues may arise at local communities.
EDS will act as a "responsible neighbor" in the sphere of influence of their forest units, taking part in local initiatives and contributing, as long as they can, to economic and social development, through their "Social responsibility" area.

Plantesia will act as recipient of any disagreements, inconveniences, or disturbances regarding Euclayptus del Sur management, through the following addresses: contacto@plantesia.com.uy and victoriapetrini@gmail.com. Each case will be processed according to the conflict resolution procedure withheld by the Organization (in appendix).

FOREST RESOURCES

Forestry assets are composed of Eucalyptus plantations carried out from 1997 to 2015. A high percentage has already been harvested (in some cases, more than once), with subsequent coppicing, and other areas have been reforested with E. smithii. The pair forestry – livestock (for silvicultural means) has become a priority of a large percentage of plantations.

They are located across the southeast of the country (Canelones, Lavalleja, and Maldonado departments), covering an area of about 11,300 ha of timberland assets. EDS' sphere of influence is forestry-apt, thanks either to land declared fit for forest activity, to the presence of other timber companies, and/or to existing conditions that favor forest development (usually linked to industrial and port activity).

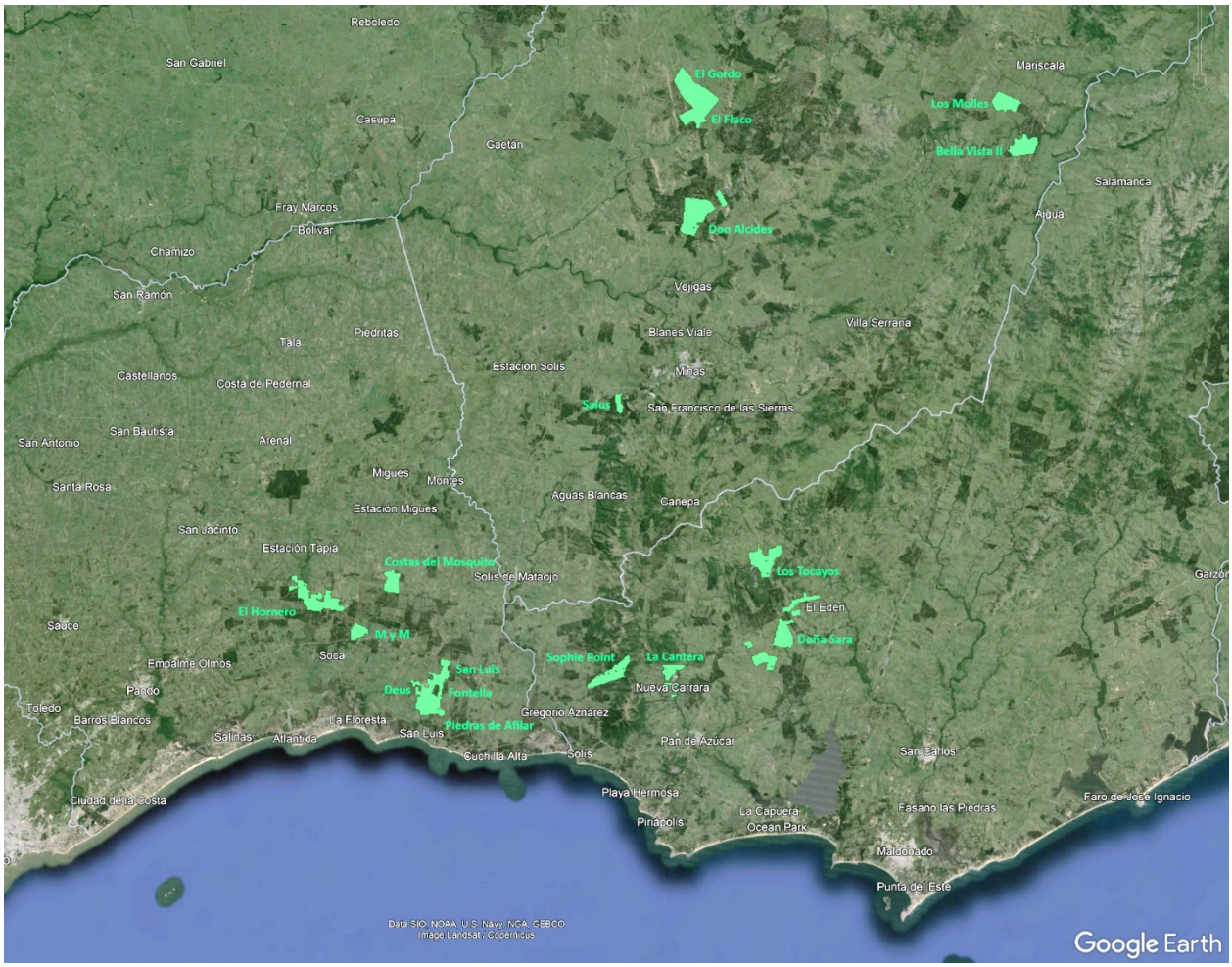
EDS has lands of their own. Property is under legal regulation and thus has the authorizations demanded by the Uruguayan state: authorization of land purchase, approval of production plans by Dirección General Forestal (MGAP), approval of environmental plans by DINACEA.

As of June 2024, assets sites are:

Dpto.	Predio	Área Catastral (ha).	Área Forestada (ha).	Lat	Lon
Canelones	Costas del Mosquito	433.1	322.0	-34.60385012	-55.63003842
Canelones	Deus	90.4	70.1	-34.71637624	-55.59860087
Canelones	El Hornero	1,130.8	693.2	-34.62145737	-55.7302299
Canelones	Fontella	141.5	104.2	-34.71918408	-55.58503281
Canelones	M y M	292.1	184.7	-34.65774421	-55.67512498
Canelones	Piedras de Afilar	735.9	515.0	-34.73761606	-55.58157333
Canelones	San Luis	544.2	410.5	-34.70765703	-55.56658709
Lavalleja	Bellavista II	629.0	418.0	-34.12859041	-54.79780131
Lavalleja	Don Alcides	1,337.7	750.2	-34.2027631	-55.22688356
Lavalleja	El Flaco	1,467.2	1,131.7	-34.07294249	-55.23056061
Lavalleja	El Gordo	419.3	338.1	-34.09944248	-55.23384456
Lavalleja	Los Molles	564.0	447.7	-34.08124743	-54.8223506
Lavalleja	Salus	151.6	84.3	-34.40959884	-55.33059107
Maldonado	Doña Sara	1,441.5	805.2	-34.66142362	-55.11656987
Maldonado	La Cantera	358.0	240.5	-34.70501109	-55.26074711
Maldonado	Los Tocayos	843.1	454.0	-34.57973839	-55.13732732
Maldonado	Sophie Point	702.7	337.6	-34.70436768	-55.34082135
	Totales	11,282.0	7,307.0		

Eucalyptus del Sur

Properties Location Map



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

Environmental management plans are directed towards the restoration of ecosystems that were damaged by previous processes (livestock, forestry, among others), the preservation of resources and natural assets of lands and their areas of influence, and the prevention or mitigation of those effects that come with forestry practices. These plans define the main environmental precautions related to EDS' practices. Conservation areas were specifically attended (for example, forests at Cerro Betete), for which management programs were arranged, paying close attention to flora and fauna protection as well as controlling invasive species, in an 80 ha land area.

Social management plans seek to generate a balanced coexistence of EDS with local communities. Employees' well-being is also to be considered, whether they be direct or outsourced employees), making special emphasis on safety measures. Social plans include Extension Training Programs, aimed at people connected to EDS as well as companies, institutions, and other community members.

FORESTRY PRACTICES

Given its high-rated efficiency for short-fiber cellulose pulp production, *Eucalyptus globulus* is the main species. EDS' timber products also include, though to a lesser extent, material for log peeling, sawmilling and firewood, ensuring plantations' high-efficiency. *E. dunni* and *E. smithii* are considered secondary species, though their presence is growing. Since last year, EDS (via Plantesia) takes part in a forestry committee of timber producers who belong to Sociedad de Productores Forestales (SPF), which is currently carrying out a project around *E. smithii* growth throughout the country.

Previous owners of forestry assets were the first to propel the approval of a methodology put forward by the United Nations within forestry practices, connected to Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined in the Kyoto Protocol.

Forests are capable of absorbing, substituting and preserving carbon, which thoroughly helps mitigate the impact of climate change, as long as the appropriate process is carried out, and policies are efficiently employed both at a national and international scale.

Presently, EDS continues with the carbon fixation management plan, on its way to switching ownership over to EDS.

MANAGEMENT

Forestry management plans are based on evaluations carried out in lands, plantations, and forest inventories, aligned with EDS' commercial interests. It is in these plans than timelines and operations for plantations, silvicultural activities, harvest, and postharvest treatment, are set.
Environmental management plans are based in field investigations and impact assessments, and directed towards the restoration of ecosystems damaged by previous practices (livestock, forestry, among others), the preservation of resources and natural assets of lands and their areas of influence, and the prevention or mitigation of those effects that come with forestry practices.

These plans define the main environmental precautions related to EDS' practices. Conservation areas were specifically attended, for which management programs were arranged, paying close attention to flora and fauna protection as well as controlling invasive species.

Social management plans are developed according to national statistics, previous experiences, and frequent contact with local communities, factors that contribute to a balanced coexistence of EDS with those communities. Social plans include Extension Training Programs, aimed at people connected to EDS as well as companies, institutions, and other community members.

Objectives and goals established are reflected on an annual Action Plan which is thoroughly traced upon, examined and updated when needed.

Every FMU was assigned a Forestry Project (introduced by previous asset holders), which include:

- ✔ A detailed analysis of soil, classifying them according to their usability for *Eucalyptus globulus* plantations. For each case there is a set of suggestions that span from best practices in order to minimize erosion, to the need of fertilization, etc.
- ✔ Analysis of ecosystem, flora, fauna, water.
- ✔ Environmental analysis considering every variable that may be altered by the project or biotic, abiotic, and anthropogenic environment.
- ✔ Layout of access roads and of land lots to be planted, for an efficient exploitation of forests.
- ✔ Forestry maps.
- ✔ Fire prevention management plans and security measures to fight them.
- ✔ Identifying high conservation value forests (HCVF) and developing them a management and monitoring plan.
- ✔ Keeping a monitoring plan to trace forests' variables, mainly focused on inventories of the sustained growth of forest cover, which determines procedure measurements to optimize results.

Projects have been approved and evaluated by Dirección General Forestal (DGF) and, where applicable, have obtained the environmental authorization required (AAP, Autorización Ambiental Previa) by DINACEA.

SILVICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

❖ **Reforestation**

E. smithii and E. dunni are the species chosen for the next plantations, in an 80 and 20 percent of reforestation area, respectively. In spite of these circumstances, each case will be analyzed previous to its replacement with these species, and should the forest warrant, coppicing will be considered as an alternative.

Inherent practices to forest establishment carried out in fields where there was previous forest activity (as assets are set), are the following:

Tilling

Being a replantation, layout is already set and so practices are carried out in preexisting forest rows.

Soil preparation begins with soil cleaning, as to clear up any harvest waste.

The objective of soil preparation is to produce an appropriate plantation ground, thus the seedling can develop a good root system. For this purpose, different tools are used (ripping, eccentric, plow and/or disc) in several consecutive preparations, until the appropriate bed is formed, keeping a 20 inch deep ripping.

Planting season: Plantations should take place during autumn or spring, avoiding winter (due to higher probability of frost) and summer (due to major probability of drought or heat stress).

Seeds and plant production: Plants will be produced in outsourced garden centers (usually, they are a part of the agreement). The seed will be provided by the company, which is also in charge of purchasing good quality seeds of known origins (South Africa or Australia), preferably coming from seed orchards that guarantee a better performance.

Ant control: A systematic manual control of ants was implemented in every plantation stand and in a 100-meter area around. It is carried out in three stages: first, 4 to 6 months previous to plantation; then, a localized manual control during the plantation and, third, during the 90 days following the planting completion. For both, the product that must be used will be the one allowed by forest certification.

Weed control: Its objective is to avoid competition among weeds in the plantation. Weed control process is carried out throughout the entire area previous and parallel to soil preparation, with glyphosate and preemergent herbicides in planting rows, classifying products and its implementation according to the kinds of weed and fields, using the ones allowed by forest management certification.

Plantation and fertilization Plantation, strictly speaking, will be carried out manually, with good quality seedlings (standards are set by the manager). Plant density is at 1,600 plants/ha for E. smithii and 1,200 plants/ha for E. dunnii and E. grandis. Fertilization to employ for both species is: slow-release fertilizer, in doses of 0.4 oz /plant, placing it underneath each seedling's root system.

Control/removal of coppices: It consists on the removal of coppices from tree stumps previously harvested. This removal can be done either manually or through chemical procedures, depending on their condition and the time of year.

- **Forest resource use**

The periods of time established for this cycle according to the different species are: 11 years for E. globulus, 9 for E. smithii and E. dunni. As assets already have different ages, plantations and the harvest resulting from them will be desynchronized. Annual harvest volumes will be defined in accordance to data provided by inventory and market demand.

It will be defined: land lots to harvest, activity schedule, timelines, extraction volumes, kind and quantity of harvest equipment needed, and timber transportation. Mechanical harvesting techniques are prioritized, ensuring the least possible damage to resources and avoiding timber loss.

Harvesting is one of forestry's most aggressive practices, thus environmental and employees' security regulations should be particularly strengthened. It is carried out through outsourced companies and contractors, classified according to their abilities and fulfillment of regulations demanded by EDS.

Contractors are constantly audited and trained by outsourced companies selected by EDS and by management company's staff, complying to labor standards, employees' safety, use of PPE, salary, tax and social security contributions, working conditions, staff's living conditions, housing, food, etc.

Additionally, the aforementioned contractors must accept and obey with every principle and regulation for FMU's forest management certification, for which there is a book of complaints available that evaluates contractors' performance, plus an internal remedial action system.

❖ **Coppice management**

Given the high capacity of Eucalyptus stump's coppicing after harvest period, "coppice management" is carried out. This practice lies in thinning the unwanted coppices of each stump in order to select the better ones. The following list displays the selection criteria, from the most to the least important:

a) Number of coppices per stump.
b) Health.
c) Dominance (height and diameter).
d) Straightness.
e) Roothold.
f) Distance in-between.
g) Place regarding prevailing winds.

❖ **Maintenance**

It refers to every task performed after the forest is introduced:

Pest control and diseases: regular rounds are taken in order to guarantee the forest's development and health, if it were threatened by biotic (pest or specific diseases) or abiotic (frost, wind, etc.) outbreaks.

Fire protection: The project also considers those forests under the fire protection national association (Grupo PAIF).

Additionally, there will be leasing agreements with livestock producers as a practice related to fire protection, once forests' age is plus 18 months old. Finally, it is suggested hiring an insurance against wildfires.

Compliance with legal spatial distribution and distance: It consists in keeping safe distances between forests and natural resources such as native forests, creeks, drainage, etc., and forests and local neighbors, paths, electric power lines, etc.

Maintenance of paths: it relates to a proper maintenance and preservation of paths and access roads, as to grant good vehicle circulation for conducting rounds and access to sites in case of fire.

Maintenance of wire fences, buildings, and equipments: Maintenance of perimeter fences and buildings such as houses and sheds is a legal requirement. This category also includes agricultural machinery and firefighting equipment.

❖ **Silvopasture**

Neighboring livestock holders can use a forest for pasturing cattle when previously arranged. Livestock herders must comply with EDS' conservationist commitment, not over pasturing cattle, and a constant improvement of the land's fodder area. It is a supplementary production to forestry, where cattle can pasture in areas clear of forests and may as well benefit from it as shelter and shade. Besides earning an extra income, this is also beneficial for forests, since pastures remain low and helps prevent fires.

Livestock density in forested lands varies between 0.4 and 0.6 livestock units per ha.

Plantation of *E. globulus* in silvopasture lands

***E. globulus* plantation with a planting pattern adjusted to silvopasture**

FOREST MONITORING

Monitoring practices related to forestry, environment, social, and labor matters, are carried out in every land and areas of influence, according to each case and ongoing operations performed by specialized technicians and/or Plantesia's staff. The result of these monitoring practices are reported and recorded in forms that will be taken into account for future decision-making.

Forest monitoring systems include constant inventories that provide information about growth rates to define and adjust harvest and silvicultural management plans. Forest health is also monitored, carrying out plague and diseases control and reaching out to the corresponding bodies.

On the environmental side, reports and assessment on natural resources is carried out. This includes: soil conditions, water courses, forest roads, and quarries; pollution due to spillage or other waste; drainage areas behavior; endangerment of conservation areas and flora and fauna. Intensive monitoring during and after forest operations or other practices is previously planned. At facilities, control of harmful or contaminating products and garbage is performed. Results of forest monitoring allow the improvement of practices and determining those measures needed to avoid inflicting damage to forest or affected sites.
In regards to areas of conservation, monitoring practices' shall be the system of observation and conservation of biological balance of ecosystems, which include: detecting invasive species, defining potential variations of flora and fauna due to forest plantations, and identifying external factors unconnected to EDS' practices that could inflict damage in those areas (such as hunting, illegal entry, fire, etc.). The aforesaid controls are being carried out, with particular emphasis in the areas classified as HCFV, at Sophie Point establishment, at Cerro Betete's hillside.

For the social sector (in line with the matter and the same person in charge of the assets' previous owners), evaluations and monitoring are focused on reducing negative impact and defining integration programs for local communities. Results thrown are used to improve those resources that benefit local communities, in order to introduce EDS' Extension Training Programs, focused on local circulation and training.
EDS will act as a "responsible neighbor", keeping an open exchange of information with the community and cooperating with damage prevention measures, accidents, and fire.

Monitoring health and safety labor conditions will likely improve the staff's living conditions and performance, as well as the contractors' general performance, related both to results obtained from different procedures and to preventing accidents at workplace or towards the environment. This is developed through direct controls over operating areas, with the corresponding Corrective Action Request if there were to be any digression from EDS' manuals, plans and procedures or from Principles and Criteria of Forest Management Certification.

It is expected an improvement of labor conditions and a gradual improvement of responsiveness before contractors' performance. –

MONITORING RESULTS

Given that assets were acquired less than two years ago, the Monitoring and Management System of EDS-Plantesia have been adjusted, based on a better understanding of fields and operations. However, taking into account that most part of them agree with those carried out by previous owners of forest assets, some of the results thrown are set out below, as a result of previous work done and based on the first findings of the transition stage:

Regarding the evaluation of forest assets, the initial results thrown by EDS (as a result of preharvest inventories) show similar results to those shown by previous owners of the assets, its MAI between 45 and 55 ft3 / ha / year for Eucalyptus globulus plantations and 52 and 98 ft3 / ha /year for Eucalyptus dunnii plantations.

According to the observations pointed out by those responsible and by LESA staff, improvement on environmental conditions is detected specially in those sites where protective measures of prohibiting hunting and bovine entry were imposed, and access was limited to visitors with specialized guides.
Some forests were examined by experts in the field, such as Los Tocayos, where two different studies (8 years apart from each other) show a development of mountain scrubland known as "matorral serrano", and a slight increase of "serrano" forest canopy near water courses.
Based on work previously done by experts in flora and fauna, a considerable amount of information has been recollected regarding the presence and distribution of different species of wildlife around forest plantations.
Through the analysis of the aforesaid studies, some "vulnerable" species were identified (*Leopardus wiedii* - margay, *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* – black-chested buzzard-eagle and *Limnoctites rectirostris* – straight-billed reedhaunter); "Almost Endangered" (Dasypus hybridus – tatú mulita) and Appendix 1 of CITES (*Leopardus wiedii* – margay). There has also been detected a substantial amount of species of high priority for conservation, according to the project that focuses on strengthening SNAP (Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas): *Nothura maculosa* - spotted nothura, *Lochmias nematura* - sharp-tailed streamcreeper, *Rhynchotus rufescens* - red-winged tinamou, *Cariama cristata* - red-legged seriema, *Limnoctites rectirostris* – straight-billed reedhaunter, *Donacospiza albifrons* - long-tailed reed finch, *Paroaria coronata* - red-crested cardinal, *Gnorimopsar chopi* - chopi blackbird, *Pseudoleistes guirahuro* - yellow-rumped marshbird, *Dasypus hybridus* – southern long-nosed armadillo, *Pseudalopex gymnocercus* – South American gray fox and *Salvator merienae* – black and white tegu.
During 2025 a general cataloging of fields will be carried out, focused on a higher efficiency regarding monitoring and conservation of biodiversity of land areas.
Regarding Cerro Betete's HCV (High Conservation Value), through close monitoring it was determined: identification of exotic invasive species (pine), leading to their removal; pasturing cattle has limited to the area allowed; identification of Mimosa, an endemic species that belongs to Uruguayensis region. These will be taken into account for the coming monitoring processes with experts.
Visits are carried out under an agreement with local guides associated with AFODEPA (Asociación de Fomento y Desarrollo de Pueblo Aznárez), with whom the existing agreement with previous owners has been renewed.

Regarding the social and environmental impact, the aim of the interviews carried out (and repeated in 2025) was to evaluate how was this impact perceived among local communities. The main positive impacts highlighted are listed below:

- ✔ Job opportunities for local citizens and around.
- ✔ Paper mills brought the railroads back into operation, which makes it possible to use the tracks for passenger transport in the future.
- ✔ Business stimulation
- ✔ Cooperation with educational institutions
- ✔ Forestry companies cooperate with access roads' maintenance
- ✔ Possibility of grazing or pasturing cattle
- ✔ Fire prevention support, companies keep firebreaks clean and forests under surveillance, diminishing fire hazards.
- ✔ Workers of forestry companies are under favorable health conditions

The main negative impacts are listed below:

- ✔ Forestry has a direct impact on landscape
- ✔ New species of insects start to appear
- ✔ Fire hazard. Personnel training and a Plan for Firefighting and Prevention are implemented for such risks, through RRHH and other resources that ensure its efficiency
- ✔ Forests often produce droughts and dry wáter courses out. People are informed of the real impact of Eucalyptus on soil
- ✔ If forestry practices are exceeded, it will have a negative impact on the environment.

Lectures will be arranged –especially at schools– about certifications, environment, forestry, and providing information about EDS' practices over the conservation of natural resources

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTY

The same course of action taken by the previous company will be followed, according to the **Social Actions Plan**.

Courses and lectures.

DATE: 04/16/2024
PLACE: M y M Establishment - Soca
DELIVERED BY: Agric. Eng. Victoria Petrini
PRESENTATION: The lecture on certification was delivered to employees working at forests of EDS.

DATE: 04/25/2024
PLACE: EDS' Establishment
DELIVERED BY: Eng. Tech. – Risk Prev. Javier Piquinela
COURSE: Security induction for coppice management, combine harvester and housing tasks.

DATE: 11/01/2024
PLACE: El Hornero Establishment - Canelones
DELIVERED BY: Agric. Eng. Martín Bollazzi (responsible for Forest Protection Course)
LECTURE: A training program of the Forest Protection course was held at FAGRO

DATE: 11/08/2024
PLACE: M y M Establishment - Soca
DELIVERED BY: Salud Laboral Uruguay (Occupational health), Dr. Ernesto Velázquez
WORKSHOP: A First-aid, CPR, and AED workshop was offered.

DATE: 02/19/2025
PLACE: M y M Establishment - Soca
DELIVERED BY: Forestry Tech. Ramiro Senattore (CAF Analyst)
PRESENTATION: The presentation "Introduction to firefighting and prevention of forest fires" was held.

Cooperation with public institutions:

DATE: 05/21/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 89- Altos del Santa Lucía -Lavalleja
CONTRIBUTION: 11,000 pounds of firewood were donated

DATE: 05/21/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela N°19- Arequita-Lavalleja
CONTRIBUTION: 11,000 pounds of firewood were donated

DATE: 05/22/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela N°41- Alfredo Zitarrosa -Canelones
CONTRIBUTION: A lawn mower for garden maintenance was donated

DATE: 05/23/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela rural N° 13- Mariscala -Lavalleja
CONTRIBUTION: An air conditioner was donated for classrooms.

DATE: 06/07/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela rural N° 144 - Estación Pedrera -Canelones
CONTRIBUTION: Paint and construction materials for the school were donated.

DATE: 06/07/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela rural N° 91 - Estación Pedrera -Canelones
CONTRIBUTION: Fertile soil for the school's vegetable garden was donated.

DATE: 07/24/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela rural N° 66 - Punta de los Chanchos -Lavalleja
CONTRIBUTION: Paint and construction materials for the school were donated

DATE: 07/25/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 17 - Gregorio Aznarez -Maldonado
CONTRIBUTION: Different-sized posts for playground equipment were donated.

DATE: 08/15/2024
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 66 - Estación Pedrera -Canelones
CONTRIBUTION: An air conditioner for the classroom was donated.

DATE: 03/31/2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela rural N° 26- - Maldonado
CONTRIBUTION: Fertile soil for the school's vegetable garden was donated

DATE: April 2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 31 - Gregorio Aznarez -Maldonado
CONTRIBUTION: Nylon for the greenhouse was donated

DATE: April 2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 91 - Estación Pedrera -Canelones
CONTRIBUTION: Nylon for the greenhouse was donated

DATE: April 2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 126- - Maldonado
CONTRIBUTION: Nylon for the greenhouse and other materials for the vegetable garden were donated

DATE: April 2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 30 - Gregorio Aznarez -Maldonado
CONTRIBUTION: 1 air conditioner was donated

DATE: April 2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 19-- -Lavalleja
CONTRIBUTION: Firewood for stoves and paint for the school was donated

DATE: April 2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela N° 89- Altos del Santa Lucía -Lavalleja
CONTRIBUTION: Firewood for stoves and paint for the school was donated

DATE: 06/19/2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela rural N° 144 - Estación Pedrera -Canelones
CONTRIBUTION: Firewood for stoves was donated

DATE: 07/11/2025
INSTITUTION: Escuela rural N° 66 - Punta de los Chanchos -Lavalleja
CONTRIBUTION: A string trimmer was donated

APPENDIX 1
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN HCV
CERRO BETETE – MALDONADO
May 2025 version

INTRODUCTION

Location

Department: Maldonado
Settlement: Cerro Betete

Responsible for Plan development: PLANTESIA (Line manager and field manager)
Responsible for implementing the Plan: PLANTESIA

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Protecting high value natural areas and functioning ecosystems of forest lands. HCV is a biological, ecological, social, or cultural value of extreme importance for the community, region, or country. Although ecosystems have a set of benefits regarding biodiversity, their sociocultural value is of main importance and thus conservation measures will be addressed towards this direction.
Cerro Betete's settlement has an 80 ha surface.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Supporting the functions of the area's main ecosystems.
- Supporting the functions of wildlife corridors.
- Preserve biodiversity in working areas.
- Support restoration of those systems damaged by human practices.
- Protect endangered native species.
- Control the expansion of invasive species.
- Permanent flow of communication with local community.
- Keeping Cultural Values (HCV 6): Settlements, resources, habitats, meaningful landscapes for cultural, historic or archaeological motifs at a global and national scale, or because of its cultural, ecological, economic, religious or sacred significance, critical for the local community's values or indigenous people.

APPROACH

The present plan has been designed under EDS' management plans framework, taking into account the following aspects:

1) Realistic, in accordance with EDS' general objectives and in support of protected natural areas in the framework of Forest Management Certification.
2) Feasible, taking into account staff's availability and direct and indirect costs of the measurements to apply, trying to obtain a favorable cost-benefit ratio.
3) Simple, both relating to its presentation and the kind of measurements to apply.
4) Replicable, for a coherent management of forest lands of EDS, in which there still exist HCV areas.
5) Applicable, measurements should extend to neighboring forest lands.
6) Effective, so mid-term objectives can be achieved.

Besides the main characteristics linked to biodiversity in this ecosystem, information from different exchanges with the community has been recollected, and it must be highlighted that the sociocultural aspect is one of the most important HCV. EDS has declared it an asset of cultural interest, focusing its aim on preserving the area as a cultural-landscape ecosystem.

ECOSYSTEMS INVOLVED

a) Native forests and protected natural areas within the boundaries of land area.
b) Meadow areas next to the forests previously mentioned, including lowland as well as hills and stony grounds, with spots of native forests and bushes.
c) Wildlife corridors and each flora system formed in them, from drainage and water courses. Flora may be arboreal, bushy, woody plants known as “chircales”, scrublands, and/or “caragüatales” (from caraguatá plant).
d) Cerro Betete settlement as a place of cultural interest at Maldonado department.

BASIC INFORMATION

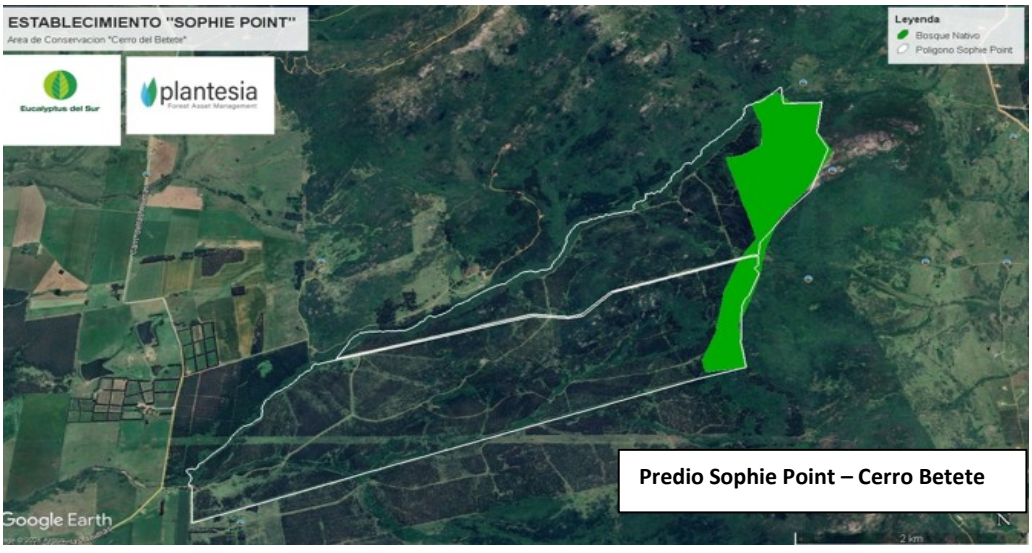
The plan is developed in the basis of:

- Analysis of the field’s main characteristics
- Management and Social Monitoring Plan
- Analysis of native forests
- Analysis of fauna
- Review of information
- Information provided by field workers

MEASURES TAKEN

1) Cartography

Through different maps, conservation areas will be identified and constantly updated with specific and relevant information gathered through time.



Delimitation of HCV areas

2) Grazing control

- Areas free of grazing are defined accordingly to natural areas characteristics (flora, soil condition). This areas are determined by perimeter wire.

- Monitoring and assessment of natural areas will be carried out regarding grazing and pasturing practices.

3) Forest buffers and firebreaks

Forest buffers will be set in every conservation area and forest plantation. The forest buffers skirting native forests are 65 ft. minimum.

4) Surveying and flora monitoring

Forest monitoring proceeds on the basis of:

- EDS' management projects carry implicit measures for forest protection (controlled grazing, no timber use).
- Annual monitoring over forest's general condition will be implemented.

5) Control of invasive flora species

Control of invasive species near conservation areas will be closely monitored.

Natural regeneration of some species around settlements (privets, pines, etc.) and other invasive species will be periodically monitored.

As to reduce damage inflicted to ecosystems, control over invasive species will be sharpened when harvest operations are being done.

6) Fauna monitoring

It will be carried out periodically through the forest cycle.

7) Control of exotic fauna

Specialized lectures will be delivered for this purpose, both to outsourced staff, local communities and people who are somewhat affected, concerned or interested in the matter.

8) Control of illegal practices or risk activity

Illegal practices such as trash, campfire, tree felling, shots and other, will be closely surveyed in order to determine the kind and the intensity of the control to carry out. Activities coming from neighboring fields, such as burning scrub, will be specifically monitored.

Surveying will be carried out by:

- Field workers and eventual contractors.
- In agreement with the police.
- Workers coming from grazing or pasturing practices.

Informative, extension, and training programs will be carried out, as well as cooperating with neighbors to prevent illegal practices that could damage conservation areas.

9) Signage

Protected areas will be provided with informative signage.

Signage encourages access to information and deterrence of illegal practices (hunting, wood felling or removal, fire use, etc.).

10) Training and Extension

Activities developed within the Extension Training Programs of EDS aimed to local communities will include subjects related to the protection of native forests and fauna and to the negative impacts of burning scrub.

11) Agreement with neighbors

It will be encouraged neighbors' support to the measurements applied to conservation areas, both referring to the control of illegal practices and risk activities (especially burning scrub and fire hazards).

A cooperation agreement with AFODEPA that enables ecotourism in Cerro Betete was signed.

The main characteristics of each place were displayed based on several interviews carried out during previous years. New interviews will be held every 3 or 4 years, to confirm that said characteristics are still relevant.

APPENDIX 2
CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCEDURE
Version 1 (June 2025)

Conflict is understood as any disagreement, inconvenience, or disturbance involving operations linked to Eucalyptus del Sur - Plantesia. Conflicts may come from:

Contractors or service providers
Tenants or herders
Local actors (neighbors or community members)
Non-local actors
Other

General conditions
All possible means will be directed to preventing both inner and outside conflicts, promoting dialogue and pacific resolution of the events that may arise.
Conflict resolution will always be held within the framework of applicable regulations and legal advice or involvement of third parties if needed.
If conflicts involve any kind of physical assault, the matter will be referred to political authorities, making the corresponding reports.

Conflict resolution

Conflicts involving contractors or service providers
They will be evaluated according to the terms of contract between the parties and within the framework of the applicable national regulations.
The contract will settle labor conditions for forestry operators and the measures to be taken in case of conflict.
Operators from contractor companies must be aware of their rights.
Were conflicts to arise, it will be attempted for the contractor company to settle the conflict internally with their operators.
In case the conflict can't be settled, affecting the contracting party, or there was a breach of the terms from the contractor company, legal advice or involvement of third parties will be requested.

Conflicts with tenants or herders
In case of conflict with tenants or herders, it will be attempted to settle the conflict between the parties and according to the terms of the contract.
Conflicts with other beneficiaries of forest resources
Should any conflict arise with third-party-beneficiaries of forest resources that can't be solved immediately, the owner is within his rights to interrupt said relationship.

Conflicts with local actors
Before any event that may be classified as conflictive, the first step will be to apply the precautionary principle, adopting every measure at reach to avoid trouble or disturbances and setting a channel of communication between the parties involved to inform them about the state of things.
Should it be deemed that third parties were damaged by forestry practices, efforts will be made to fairly compensate the affected parties.

If conflicts can't be settled on good terms, it will either be resorted to local and national organizations or, when applicable, legal action will be taken in the framework of provincial and national regulations.

Potential conflicts related to harvest activities:

Neighbors and local communities will be notified and informed about the beginning of activities.
Transport operators will be instructed in order to minimize risks and disruptions related to heavy vehicle traffic across local communities.
Communication will be established with neighbors affected by traffic to settle measures for impact mitigation and compensation.
It will be attempted for contractors to hire local labor and create benefits for local services.
Were any of the contractors' employees to cause damage, the company will be requested to remove them.

Conflicts with local actors

EDS is committed to acting with transparency, providing public information about its activities and disclosing results thrown by studies and monitoring activities.
Should any conflict arise with non-local actors, as NGOs, trade unions, or other bodies, it will be attempted to settle the matter disclosing the required information and solving whichever situations arise, when these are fair and reliable.
If deemed necessary, expert advice and third-party mediation will be sought.

Compensations

Given the case that a third party should be compensated for actual damages and such wasn't foreseen in the regulations or agreement between parties, then it shall be defined by mutual agreement between the parties or by a third-party mediation, considering the actual cost of the damage caused.

Reception and management of complaints and reports

Should reports or complaints arise —whether directly, via third parties, or through the media— it will be proceeded accordingly to the conflict resolution protocol as previously established.
Plantesia, whose contact details have been provided by a social advisor to local communities and neighbors, will act as recipient of complaints and reports.
Plantesia will keep a record of complaints by filing reports that prove relevant and proof of the measures taken.