

Uruguay in the MP

Actions for the development of the National Report

2019

Criteria and Indicators (C & I) for SFM are a tool available to forest managers, politicians and the general public to assess progress towards sustainable forest management. (2)

C & I should provide a framework to describe, monitor, assess and report forest trends and progress toward SFM.

Implicitly are a definition of SFM. Provide a framework for policy development at national level. Reflect a holistic approach to forests as ecosystems and consider the full range of values thereof. No indicator alone accounts for sustainability. Individually, C & I should be considered in the context of other C & I.

The criteria characterize the essential components SFM. Each Criteria is characterized by a series of indicators, which corresponds to a measure or describe the criteria. Overall, the indicators are quantitative but there are other qualitative. To build some of them require data to be obtained easily, but others require new or additional data, the establishment of systematic sampling or even basic research. (3. 4)

The C & I provide a basis for reporting on all types of forests, native forest, planted forest, forest in protected areas, forests with different ownership, public forests, private forests, aimed at production or forests whose main objective is the protection or those that they are managed with a dual purpose.

The set of C & I is based on contemporary scientific notion of forest ecosystems. About 150 countries are working on any of the nine processes or initiatives related to C & I for SFM.

These initiatives include: African Timber Organization; Dry forests of Africa; Process Arid Zone of Africa; Organization of Tropical Forests; Process in Central America; Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators for Conservation (PM) and the MFS of boreal

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and temperate forests; Pan-European Process Criteria and Indicators for SFM; Tarapoto Process Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Amazonian forests. (2)

Since 1995 Uruguay has joined the PM on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and SFM of boreal and temperate forests.

On February 3, 1995, in Chile, the countries signed the Declaration of Santiago. Currently, the countries of this process are: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, USA, Russia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Taken together, these countries represent 83% of the boreal and temperate forests, 49% of all forests, 45% of wood products and 33% of the world population. (5)

In the new paradigm of the sustainable development (SD), and more precisely the SFM, it is necessary to have tools for monitoring from the social, economic, environmental and institutional.

Uruguay, defined as a productive country within the SD and loyal to his country brand "Uruguay Natural Country" is the need to monitor their productive sectors from that conception.

The forestry sector does not escape this reality and NR constitutes a monitoring tool from a conception of the forest ecosystem and the social, environmental, economic and institutional issues that could affect sustainability.

For the period 2016 - 2020, the anticipated Forestry Direction the wording of the first NR to monitor the effects of forest policy and sector development within the framework of SFM.

NR plasma social, environmental, economic and institutional aspects to assess the way to the SFM.

In the nineties, the FD held three workshops and a consultation via e-mail with "interested parties" to define and build indicators for monitoring forest sustainability. The proposed indicators were agreed under the MP.

In the process of consultation with interested parties raised no major proposals for modification.

In 1998 was held the workshop "Data Availability and possibilities for reporting on criteria and indicators defined in the MP. In its conclusions and subsequent technical meetings, the certainty that has mass arises technical criticism to build a large number of indicators and concludes that the execution of a forest inventory to lift forest data

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from a systemic eco perspective may, along with other data from other sources, building wholly or partially 60% defined indicators. (7)

When making this estimate, the forest inventory was in the design phase. The Sustainable Forest Management Division of FD has among its functions to "advise the Director of the FD, at national and international levels on issues related to sustainable forest management".

In 2015, the SFMD performs an analysis of the indicators that were proposed in the respective consultations and information available for construction. It is concluded in the selection of fifty four indicators grouped into seven criteria that characterize the essential components of SFM as a basis for drafting the NR. C & I coincident with the MP C&I.

In the drafting of the NR participated FD, DINAMA, FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS, FACULTAD DE INGENIERIA.

The definition, construction and generation of information from the proposed indicators, will facilitate the definition of policies that tend to make the SFM and a tool for achieving this strategic objective.

For the purposes of promoting SFM is essential to have an informed population participatory, conscious. The NR also comply with this disclosure function.

Authorities, policy makers and the general public, have quality information regarding the status of forests and the forestry sector more generally from the social, environmental, economic and legal, institutional and economic framework in which it develops.

Participation and awareness of informed stakeholders will help catalyze and improve policies and sustainable forestry practices.

Based on the NR, and considering that the C & I used are the same as agreed in the MP, Uruguay Report for MP will be finish in the first 2019 semester.