# REDD Argentina

Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nación

Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros
Presidencia de la Nación

# ARGENTINE FOREST

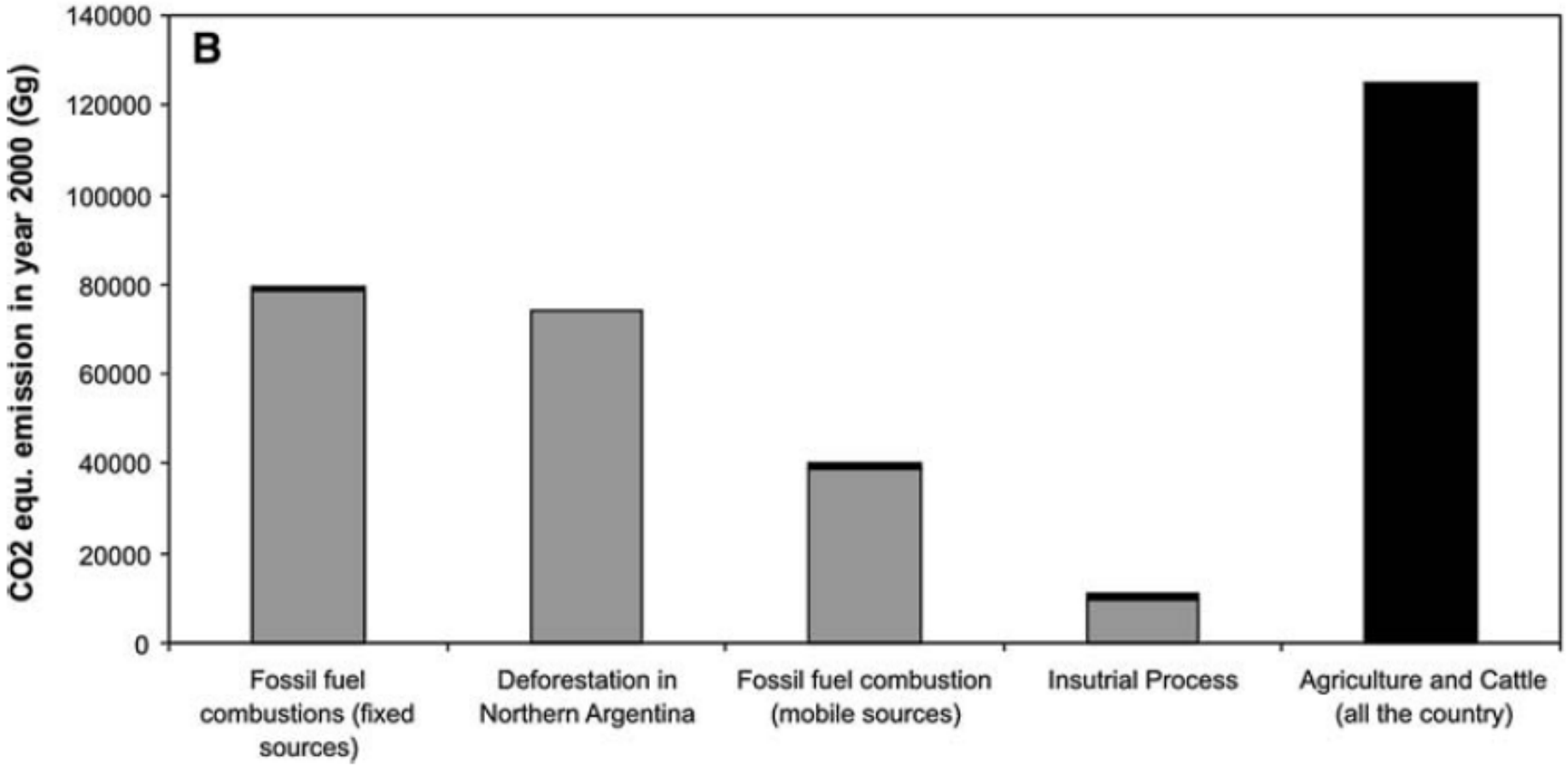
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Chaco | 21.705.506 ha |
| | Mata Atlántica | 1.453.381 ha |
| | Yungas | 3.732.985 ha |
| | Patagonia | 1.895.254 ha |
| | Espinal | 2.656.747 ha |
| | Monte | |

TOTAL 31.443.873 ha

anual rate of deforestation: 1,62%

**Source: Forest Inventory 2006**

- Monitoring the forest land cover from 1998. (wall to wall coverage)
- National Forest Inventory completed 2002 and 2006*(and actually preparing a permanent forest inventory system)*
- First and Second National GHG inventory finished, *(and now preparing the third)*



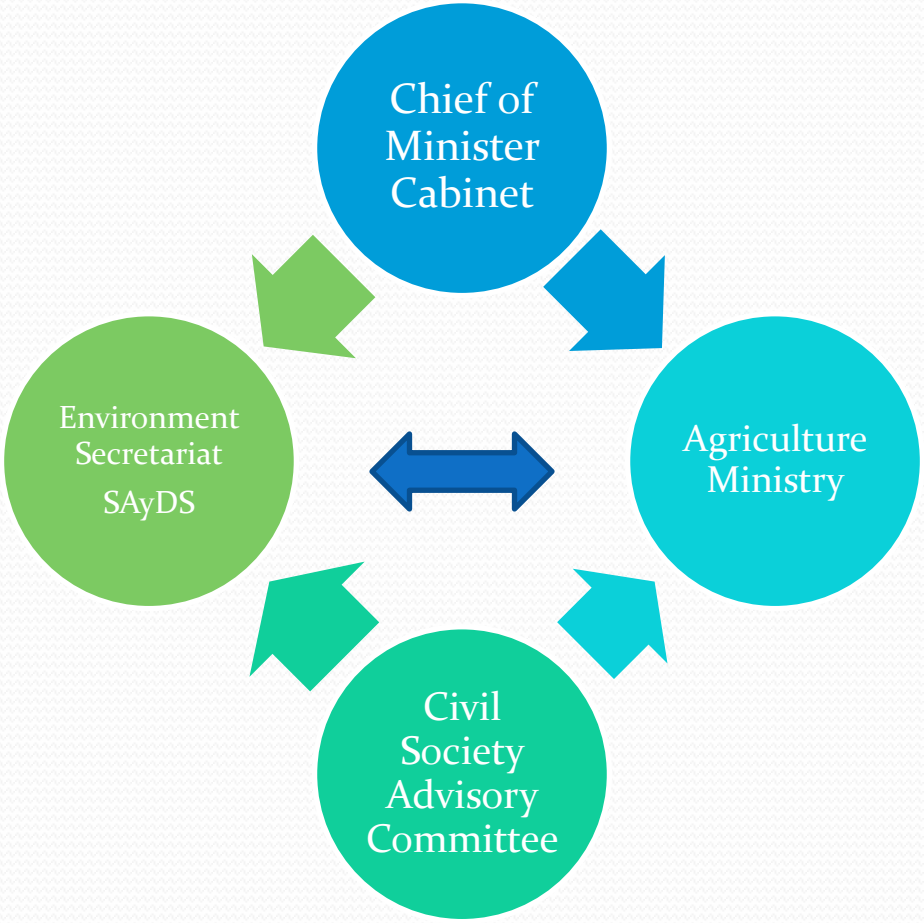

*Source: Gasparri ; et al 2008. Ecosystems*

| Carbon emission from deforestation | Gg C $y^{-1}$ |
|---|---|
| Global Tropical (Houghton 2003a, b) | 2,200,000 |
| Global Tropical (DeFries and others 2002)[a] | 970,000 |
| Global Tropical (Achard and others 2004)[a] | 760,000 |
| Latin America (DeFries and others 2002)[a] | 460,000 |
| Brazilian Amazon (Fearnside 1997) | 220,000 |
| Brazilian Amazon (Houghton and others 2000) | 180,000 |
| Colombia (Gonzalez 1998) | 30,500 |
| Northern Argentina (this work)[a,b] | 20,875 |
| Tropical Mexico (Cairns and others 2000) | 19,066 |
| Australia (AGO 2007)[a] | 13,666 |
| Peruvian Amazon (Naughton-Treves 2004) | 7800 |

*[a]Gross carbon emissions; [b]average for years from 1996 to 2005.*

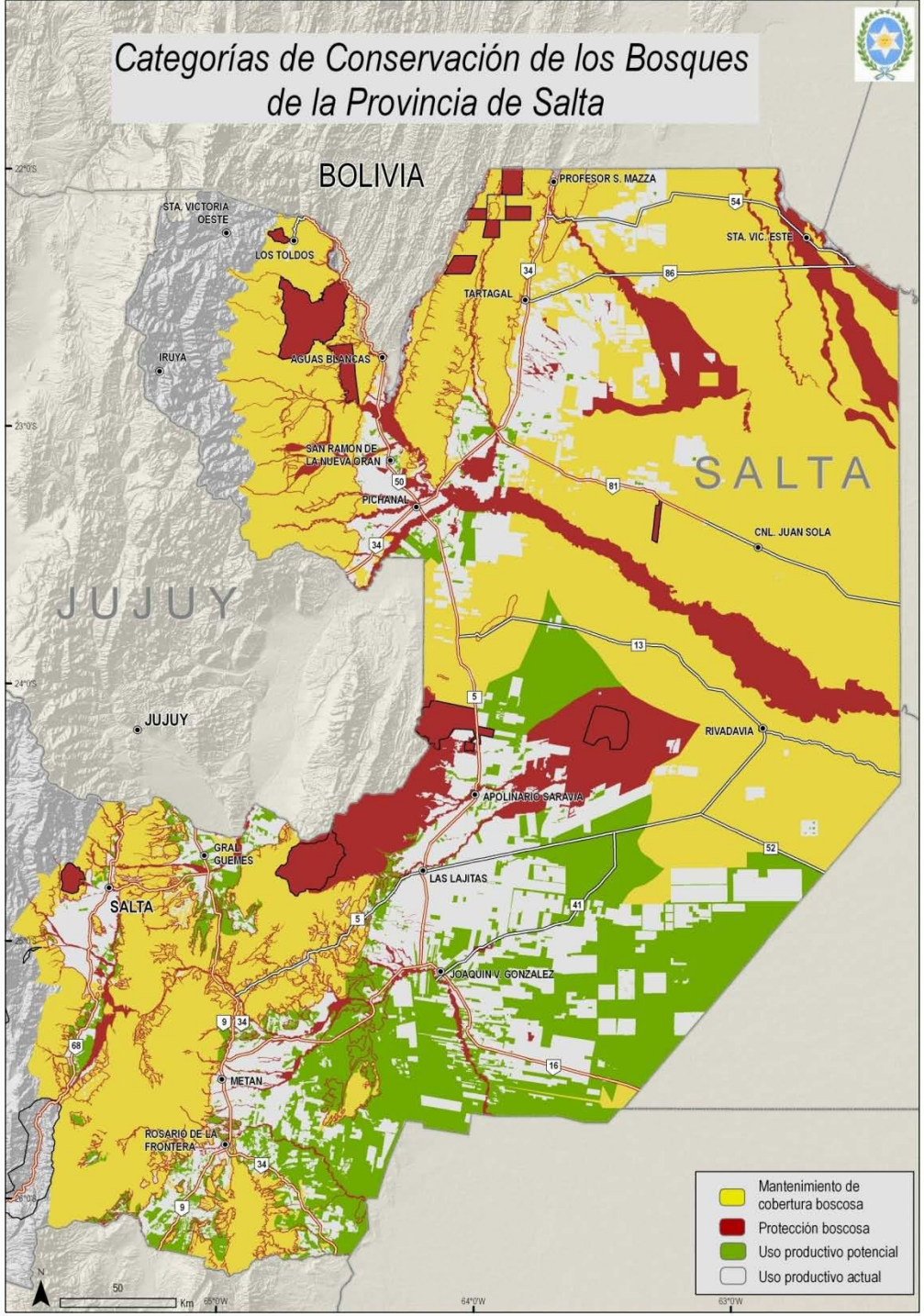
# Readiness Management

*(revised proposal)*



# Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance

- Underlying causes of deforestation at national level
- Drivers that are prioritized by their impact at national level
- Specific drivers of forest ecoregions that will be important for the development of specific ecoregional strategies.
- Argentina has extremely diverse forest ecosystems in terms of their ecological and climatic conditions.
- Macroeconomic and climate factors are important underlying causes of deforestation




- Minimum Standard Forest Law.
- The National Government approved (2007)Law 26.331 of Minimum Standards for the Environmental Protection of the Native Forests

# Enforce forest law implementation

- Control and audit capacity of provincial government (and also National) has to be enforce.
- Near real-time monitoring and early warming systems are very important in this regard.
- Payment Ecosystems Services (PES) has to be improved.

# Underlying causes

- Insufficient coordination and alignment of public policies that affect forests, both nationally and between the Nation and the Provinces, as one main results is the historic lack of law implementation in the forest sector and incipient implementation of land planning
- In general, insufficient allocation of resources and institutional capacities for monitoring and forestry development
- High opportunity cost of land use to conserve and sustainable use of forests from other land uses.
- Incipient application and experiences on environment payments service.

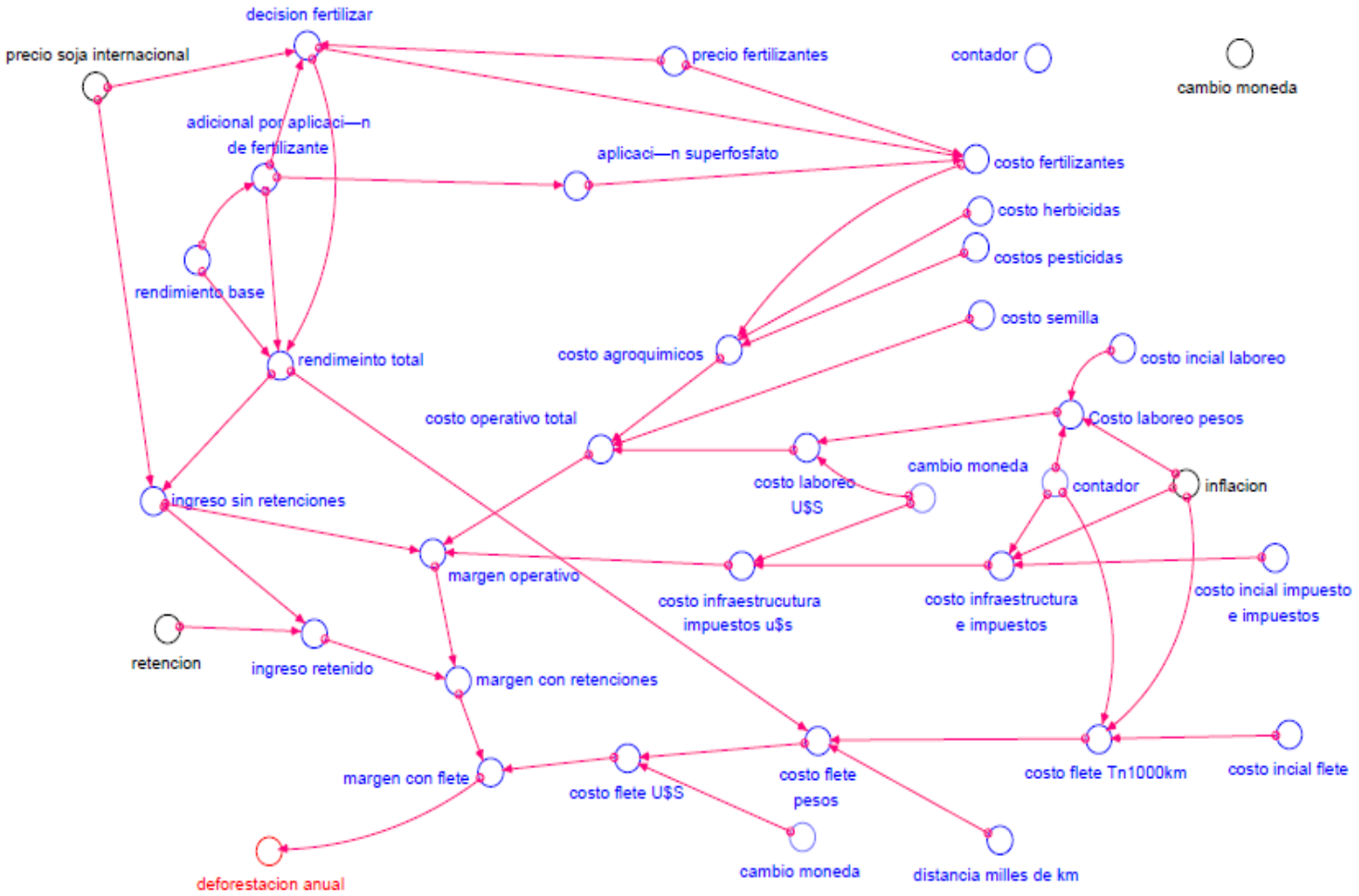
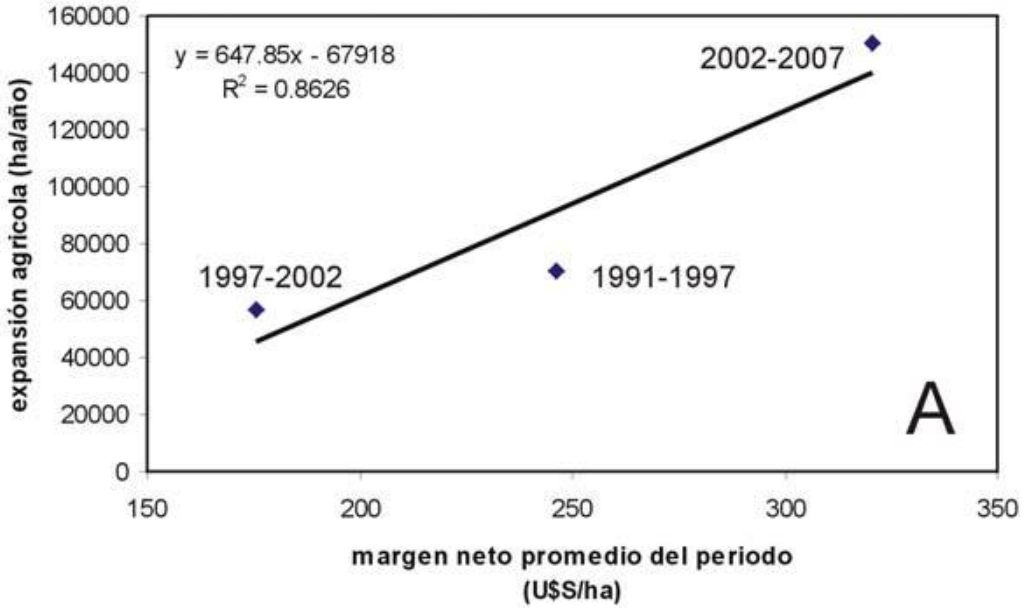
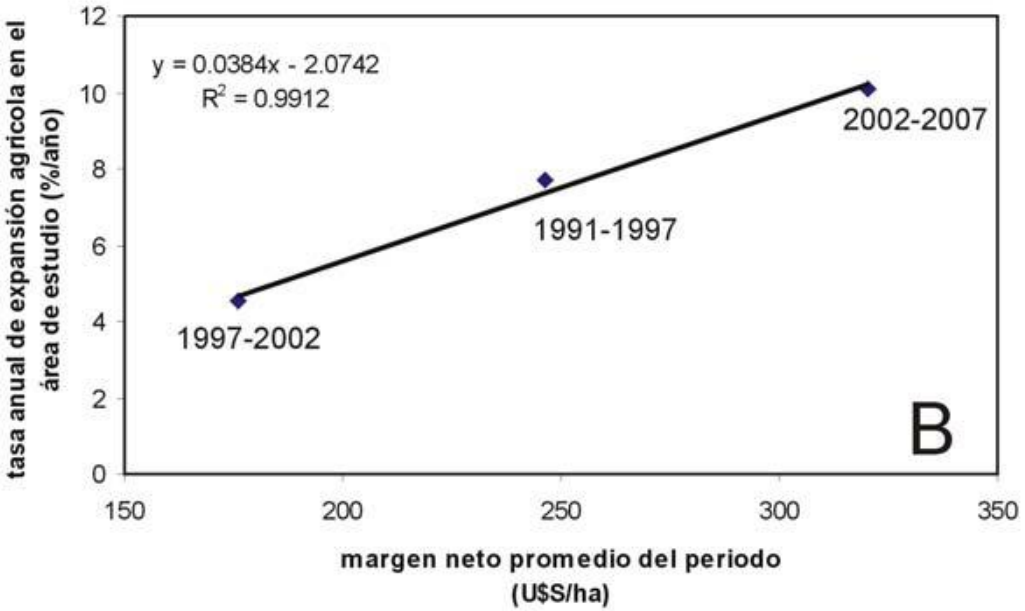



**Figura 5.1**: esquema del modelo dinámico de la rentabilidad del cultivo de soja y su vinculo con la tasa de expansión agrícola.. Los círculos indican variables de estado y las flechas vínculos entre variables. Las variables macroeconómicas analizadas se indican como círculos y texto en negro. Se incluye el vínculo con la tasa de expansión agrícola en el norte del chaco seco argentino (círculo y texto en rojo). Este modelo fue utilizado para los análisis de sensibilidad.


y = 647.85x - 67918
R2 = 0.8626
2002-2007
1997-2002
1991-1997
A
expansión agrícola (ha/año)
160000
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
150
200
250
300
350
margen neto promedio del periodo
(U$S/ha)


y = 0.0384x - 2.0742
R2 = 0.9912
2002-2007
1991-1997
1997-2002
B
tasa anual de expansión agrícola en el área de estudio (%/año)
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
150
200
250
300
350
margen neto promedio del periodo
(U$S/ha)

# Drivers of deforestation

- Soybean productions *( roughly 70% of deforestation in the country)*

Strategy Options: *(revised proposal)*

1) Sustainability Agriculture Certification Standard
2) Roundtable on Responsible Soybean Asociations
3) Soil protection incentives

Currently the country has a 35% tax of soybean exportations

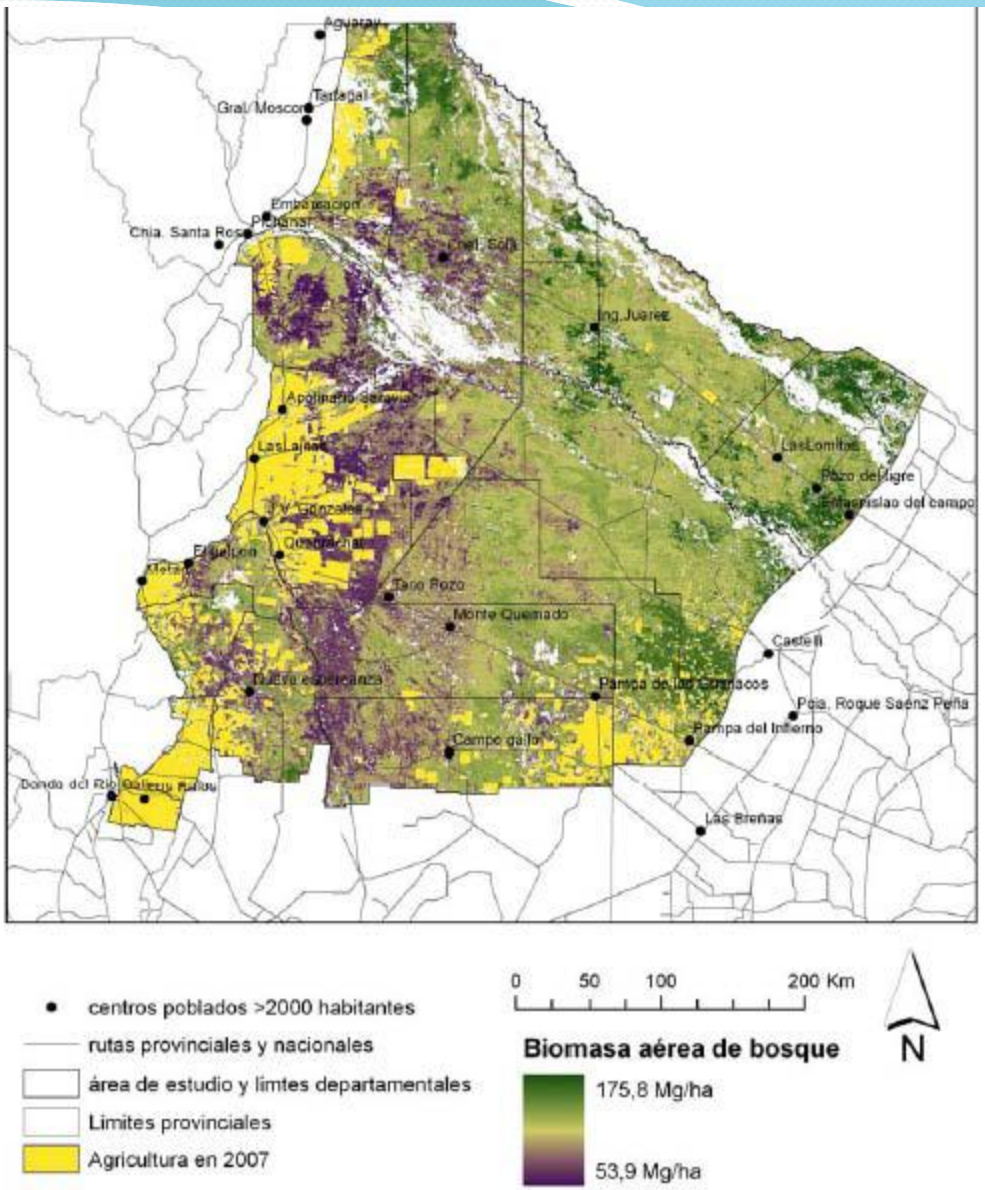



**Figura 4.7.** Mapa de biomasa aérea de la vegetación leñosa estimada a partir de una función ajustada con *Random Forest* y NDVI de las fechas 16 de octubre del 2007; 12 de julio de 2007 y 14 de septiembre de 2007

# Cultural Identity

- Argentina society has developed with its back to its forest resources
- Forest are in remote areas and far away of largest urban areas
- The country‘s cultural identity is much related to the perception of Argentina as an agricultural and livestock country.
- Forest were never seen as contributing much to the national economic development.

# REDD+ strategy

- Forest definition

- REDD+(+) comprehends a very diverse type of forest and non-forest activities, all of them relevant but…all of them have the same importance and where?
- Readiness prioritization
- % of reduce forest loss cover by 2020