

# Argentina REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal



Secretaría de Ambiente  
y Desarrollo Sustentable  
de la Nación



Jefatura de  
Gabinete de Ministros  
Presidencia de la Nación

# Context

R-PP versions submitted to FCPF in 2010:

Draft January 12

April 19

May 9

June 12

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Selva Tucumano Boliviana



Monte



Bosque Andino Patagónico



Selva Misionera



Parque Chaqueño



Espinal



# Readiness Managements Arragements





**Government  
Committee  
on Climate  
Change**

Agriculture

Education

Federal  
Councils

Environment

Decentralized  
National  
Agencies

International  
Affairs

Economy

Social  
Development

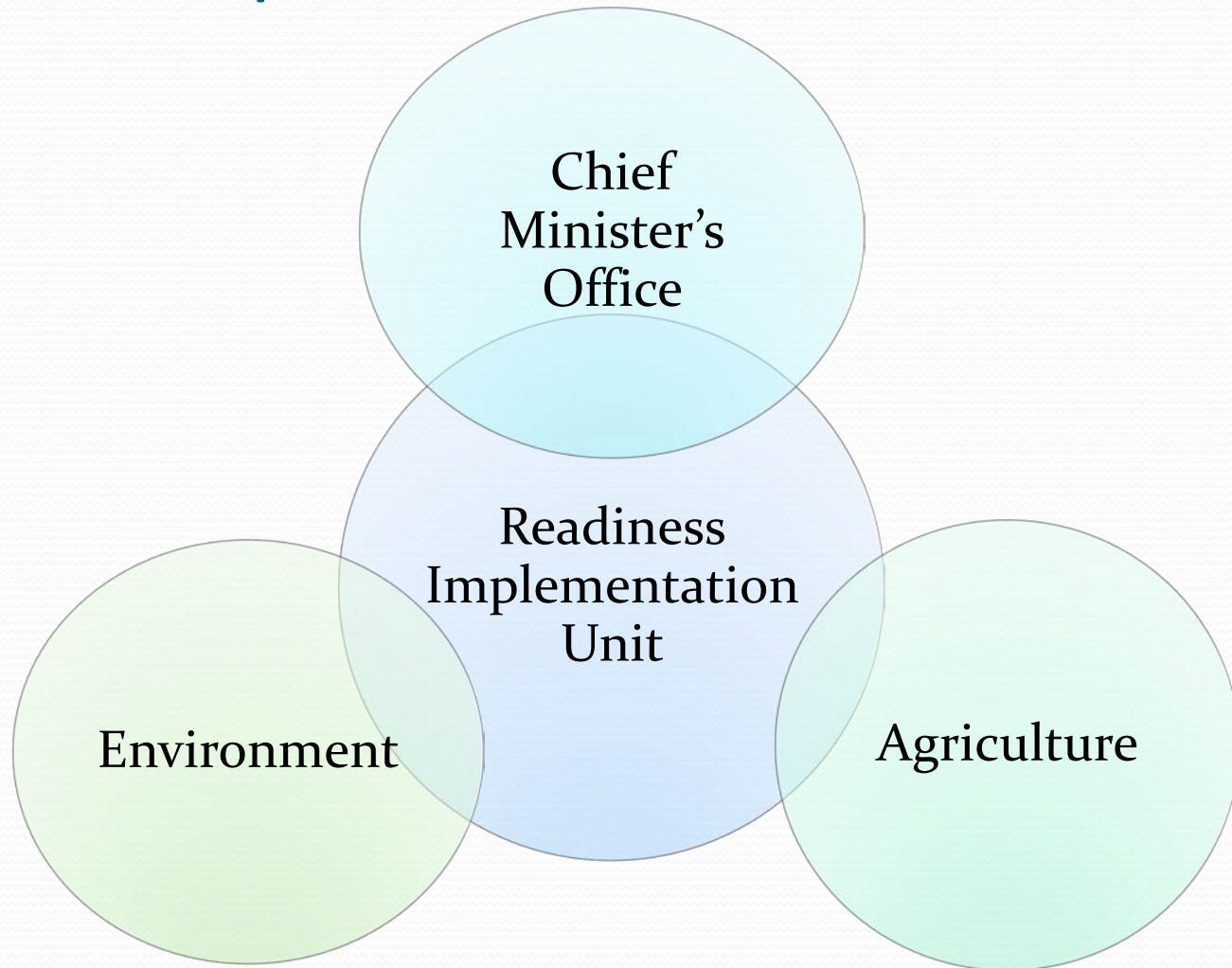
Defense

Federal  
Planning and  
Investment

Labor

Science  
and Tech

# Readiness Implementation Unit





# Readiness Implementation Unit

# REDD Advisory Committee

Specific working  
groups meeting

General  
multi-stakeholders  
RAC meetings

Report every four  
months to the RIU

Capacity building and  
training activities



# Main activities summary

- Capacity building of the national, provincial and other stakeholders members of SC, RIU and RAC.
- Creation and functioning of the RIU.
- Strengthening the REDD+ Advisory Committee.



# Initial consultations in the R-PP formulation

- After the R-PIN approval in October 2008, the country started a broad range of information sharing activities.
- The formal information sharing started in November 2008, the R-PIN was presented at the meeting of the Federal Council for the Environment (COFEMA) in Bariloche.

The SAyDS initiated effort of systematic outreach and involvement of REDD stakeholders in April 2009 and pursued it throughout 2009 and 2010

- Identification of stakeholders, their interests, and possible roles in REDD
- Early consultation and guidance to set a consultation and participation plan.
- Disseminate information among different stakeholders about climate change, forests and REDD+
- Development of a database of REDD+ related ongoing activities being carried out in the country.
- Explore existing fora and mechanisms for consultations
- Early identification of key and potentially issues of conflict

## 4 phases could be distinguished during R-PP elaboration

- 1) General information sharing about REDD and identification of relevant stakeholders
- 2) Dissemination and early consultation on R-PP template and general issues feedback. *October to December 2009*
- 3) Consultation on draft R-PP and review process *from January to April 2010.*
- 4) Consultation on final version of the R-PP is being conducted and will be finalized at the end of June and presented in current PC meeting.

# Initial indicators

- 10 formal events including 2 international events (side event at the World Forestry Congress and side event at the UNCDD COP9, both in Buenos Aires)
- More than 400 people participate in these events
- 32 national experts were consulted, some were included in the R-PP development team
- 16 Agencies of National Government and Federal Councils
- 5 organizations of productive sector
- 4 scientific research centers
- 12 environmental NGOs, including the most influencing at national level
- 7 provinces expressed interest in the readiness process
- National Indigenous People Affairs (INAI) , Directorate of Indigenous People and Organización de Pueblos y Naciones Indígenas de la Argentina

# Challenges identified at early stages in the R-PP development

- a) General lack of access to information on forest and REDD+ issues
- b) Difficulties to address the regional differences with respect to forest ecosystems and socio-economic and climatic factors in an integrated way
- c) Difficulties to engage stakeholders, particularly at the local level, is constrained by limited resources across a large territory
- d) Uncertainties to communicate REDD+ issues and definitions that already are under development as part of the negotiations process in the UNFCCC.
- e) Lack of local research on natural forest and sustainable forest management.
- f) Lack of capacity of national and provincial agencies

# Consultations and Participation Plan

The main goal of consultation and participation plan (CPP) is to extend the initial consultation process on all components of REDD readiness and establish a framework for continuous stakeholder feedback process during the R-PP implementation.



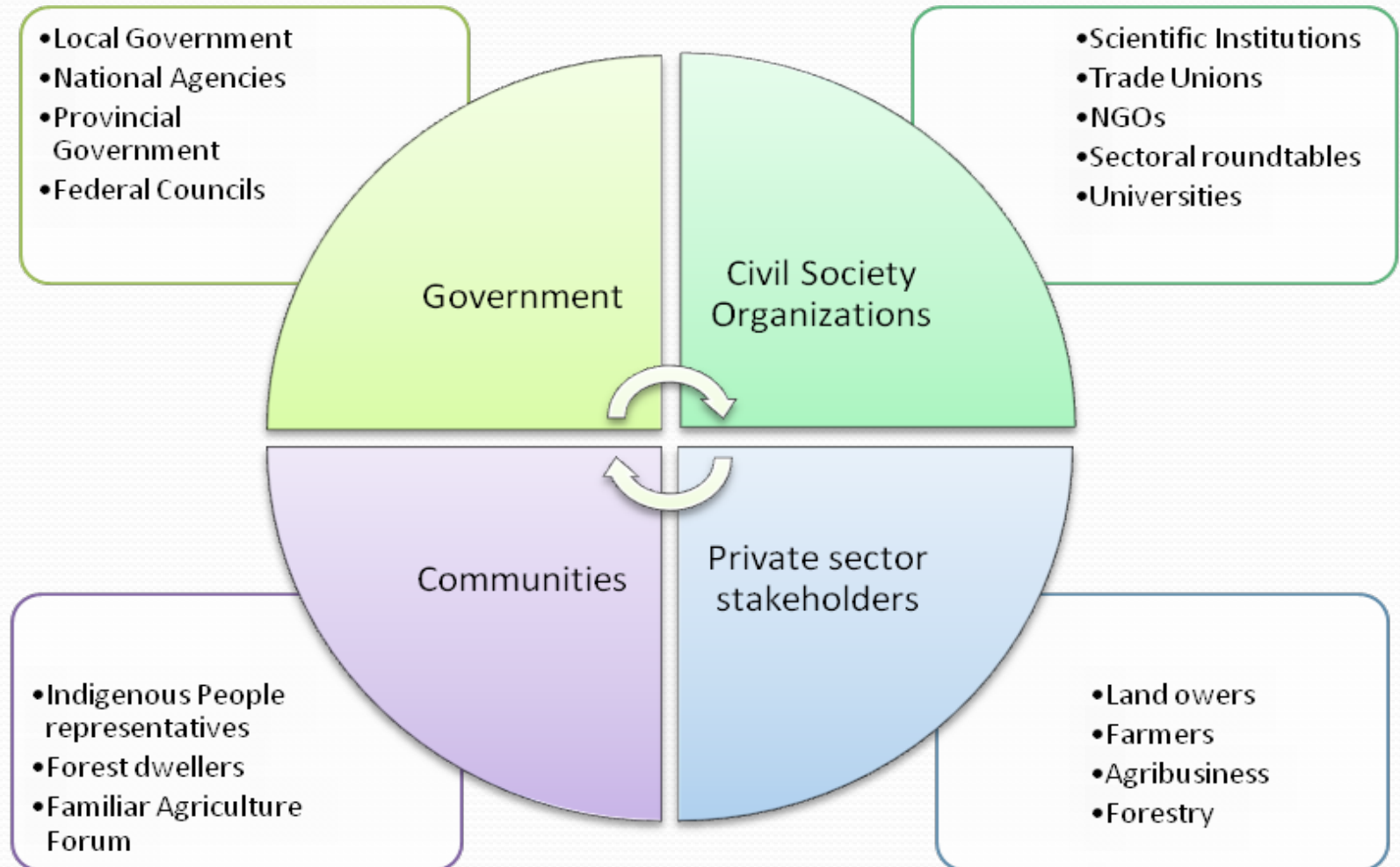
# Specific objectives

- a) Ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups have a comprehensive understanding of REDD issues and readiness objectives.
- b) Promote and ensure the effective stakeholder involvement and participation in the readiness implementation.
- c) Incorporate all relevant stakeholders in the design and implementation of REDD process, at all geographical levels (national, provincial, local), in an open, accountable and transparent process.
- d) Integrate the views and concerns from a wide range of stakeholders into the decision-making process.
- e) Create broad support for REDD readiness and foster legitimacy of REDD strategies in Argentina.
- f) Promote equitable REDD policies and activities for all different stakeholders, with special considerations to indigenous peoples and other vulnerable forest-dependent people.

# The following guidelines will be use during the CPP implementation

- 1) The need for extensive information sharing and awareness raising prior to effective consultation
- 2) Participatory approach to include feedback in the decision making. The involvement of stakeholders will support the dissemination of information as well as provide transparency not only on decisions taken but on how those decisions will be made, while permitting the government to retain leadership.
- 3) Active involvement and leadership of stakeholders in the CPP implementation
- 4) Integration of consultation process with the development of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA) plan detailed in component 2d.
- 5) Multi-stakeholders roundtable and dialogue approach

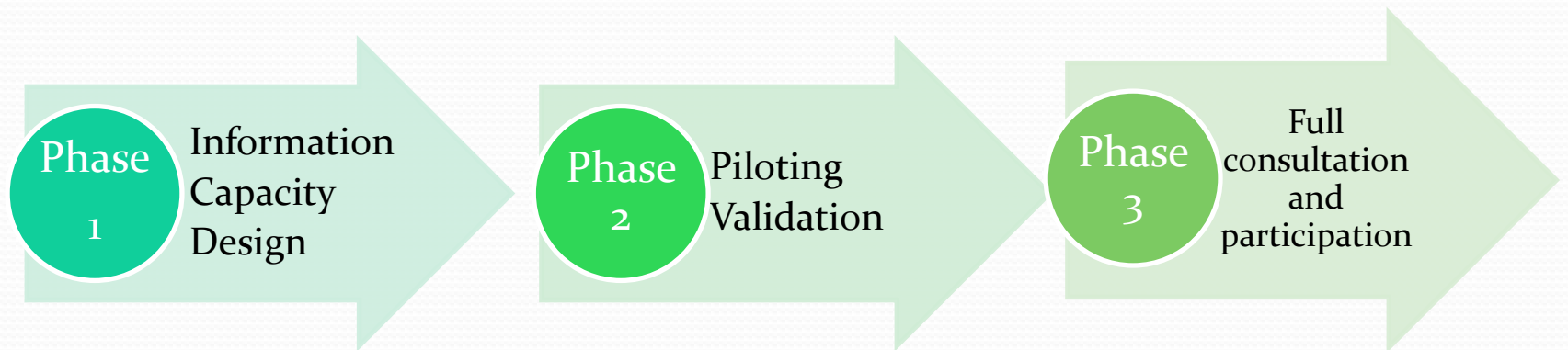
Several key stakeholder groups were identified as focal groups for engagement in the CPP, that will have to be address with different approach and mechanisms



## **The phased approach of consultation and participation processes during R-PP implementation is very important**

- This approach is relevant to address the importance of all stakeholders having well informed and clear understanding of REDD+ and the relationship with both international (UNFCCC) and national process.
- **Prior informing and capacity building steps are necessary before implement full scale consultation activities**

# Phased approach consultation



# 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.

# 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.







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- **Argentina has extremely diverse forest ecosystems in terms of their ecological and climatic conditions.**
  - **Macroeconomic and climate factors are important underlying causes of deforestation**

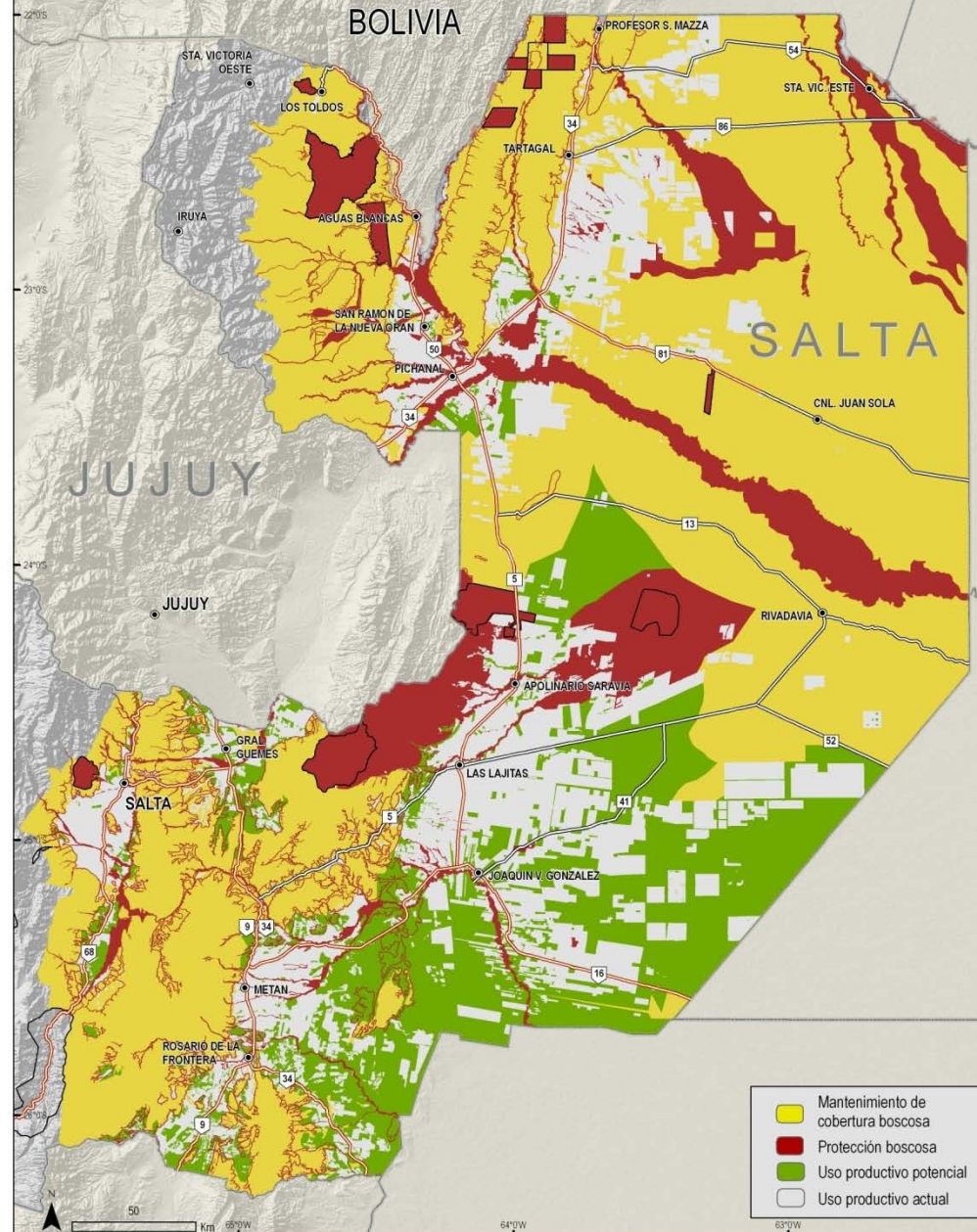
# Cultural identity

- 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.

# Strategy Options

- New forest law implementation
- Identify and implement complementary approaches to forest law, in areas which are not targeted by the law or where the law has proven ineffective or merely not sufficient.
- Low Carbon Development Strategy for the agricultural sector

## Categorías de Conservación de los Bosques de la Provincia de Salta



- **Minimum Standard Forest Law.**

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

# Strategy Options

- Piloting Strategy Development System
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Roundtable Associations: market-based incentives

# Framework for strategy options assessments

- Leakage: National approach and specific ecoregions actions
- Costs-effectiveness: based on the mitigation cost curve
- Larger scale options and concentrated operations will be prioritized
- Political feasibility: promoting high level dialogue

# Carbon rights and ownership

- Appropriate legal framework to define the carbon rights
- The law assigns the right to receive PES compensation payments to both public and private owners, depending who holds the rights to the forest.
- Law of Real Rights to Forested Areas



# Benefits sharing mechanism

- A well-designed and properly managed REDD+ mechanism has the potential to benefit local populations.
- (Forest Law) Art 35 establishes a PES scheme and foresees the use of the funds as follows:  
*"Implementation of the Fund: Jurisdictions apply the resources of the Fund as follows: a) 70% to compensate land owners whose lands are preserved in natural forests, whether public or private, according to their conservation status.*

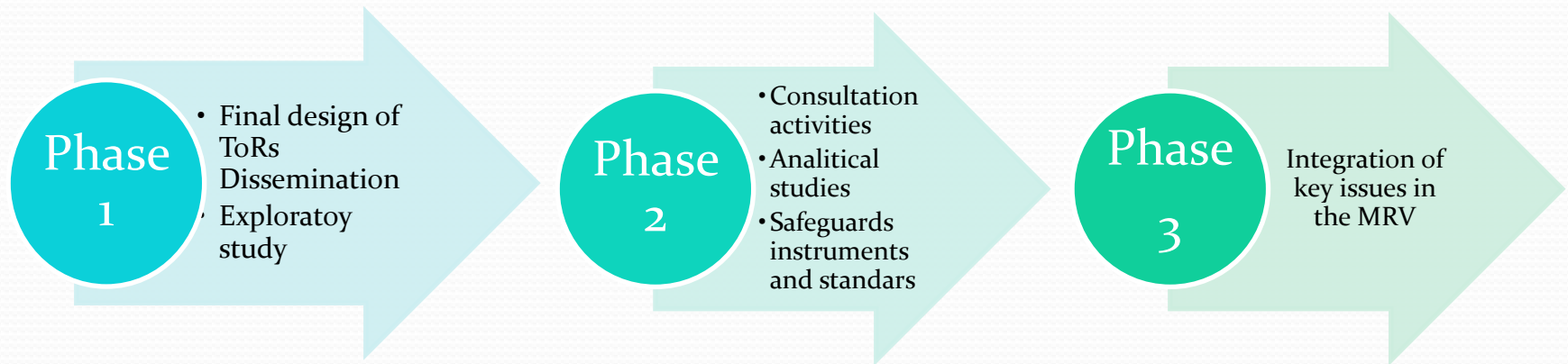


## **An options assessment for the implementation framework will be conducted:**

- A political decision-making and institutional coordination function
- A function to appropriate conflicts resolutions
- A function for data management and national carbon register, including a transparent public information mechanism
- A sharing distribution function
- A financial management function
- A independent monitoring and audit function

# SESA

- Early identification for potential conflicts
- Gathering and analysis of information
- Dialogue with stakeholders



# Work program to set a REDD+ reference scenario

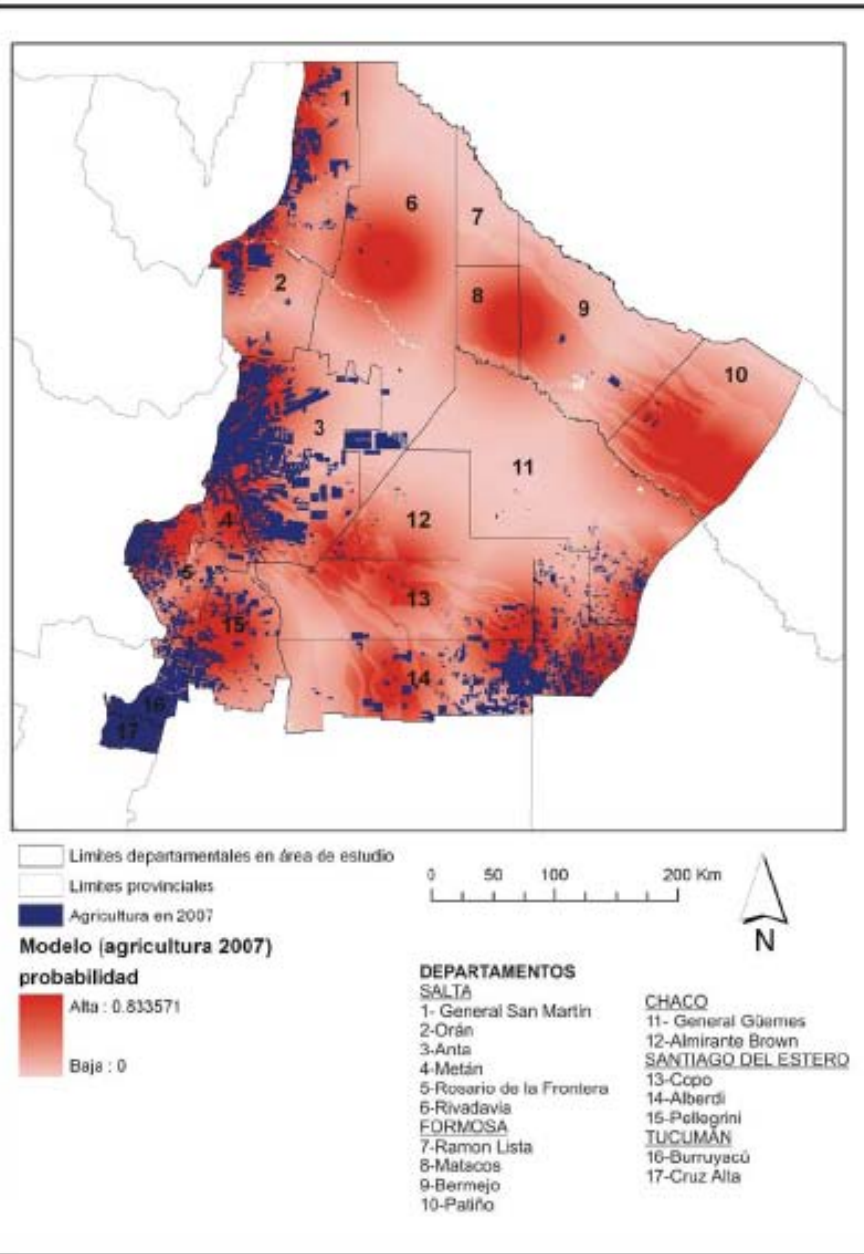
- 1) Review of available data results and harmonize the various data collection and measurement methods and methodologies
- 2) In particular, regarding the synergies of the readiness process (i) the Third National Communication will conduct a first review and update the inventories for the sector, and (ii) the activities in this component will take into account the revised forestry sectoral inventory in the work program for defining a reference scenario for REDD+, defining one consistent sources of information and providing a feedback review process.
- 3) Past deforestation. The 1970-2007 will be analyzed to set a BAU. The period from 2001 to 2006 is the most representative in the current drivers' forces.

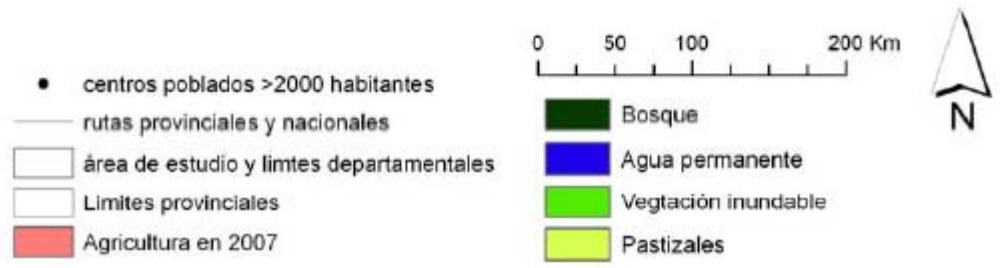
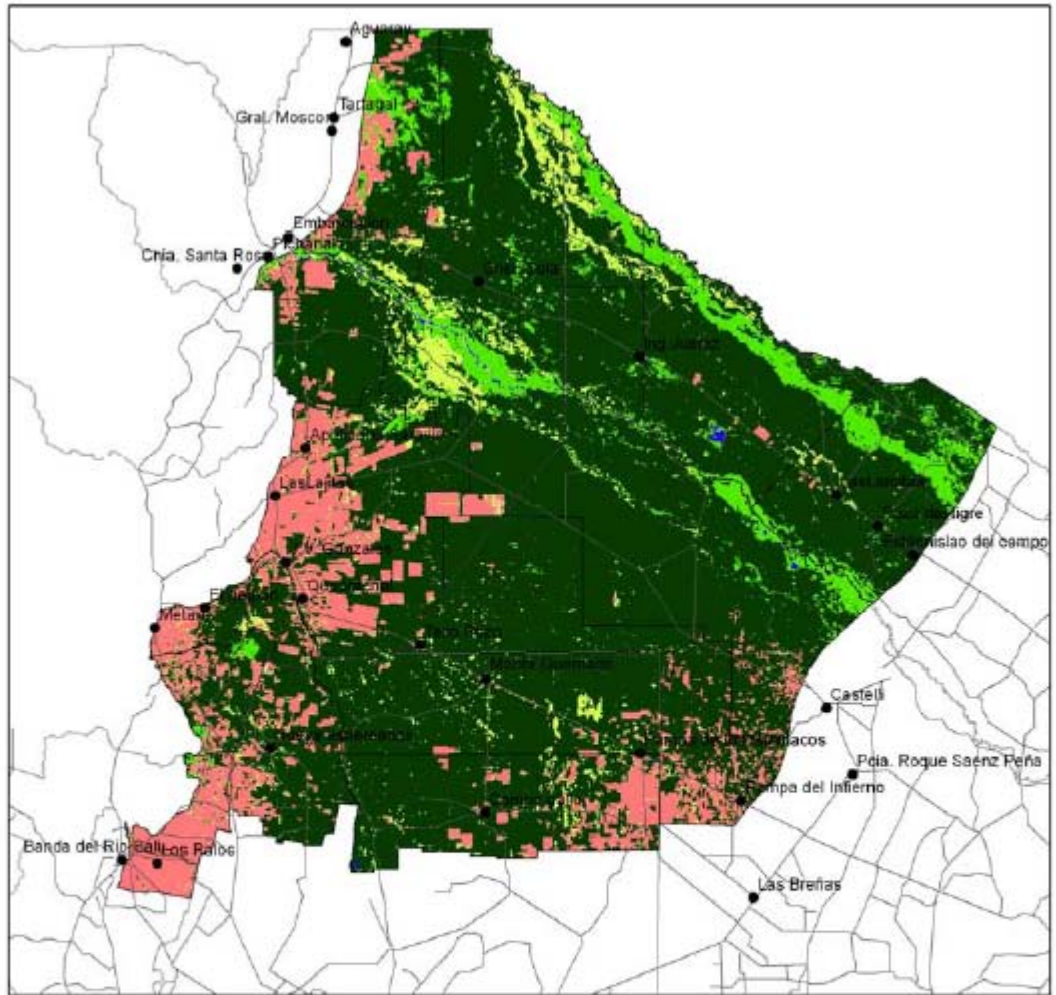
# Work program to set a REDD+ reference scenario

- 4) Assessments of the impact of forest law (2008-2012). This will conduct in a several stages, but will determinate the contribution of the law and the resources investment to reduce the deforestation rate. The five periods will serve to set a possible crediting baseline. The difference between the BAU and Crediting baseline will be the deforestation rates and emissions reductions realized by the country contribution in the forest law, under actual economic global scenario

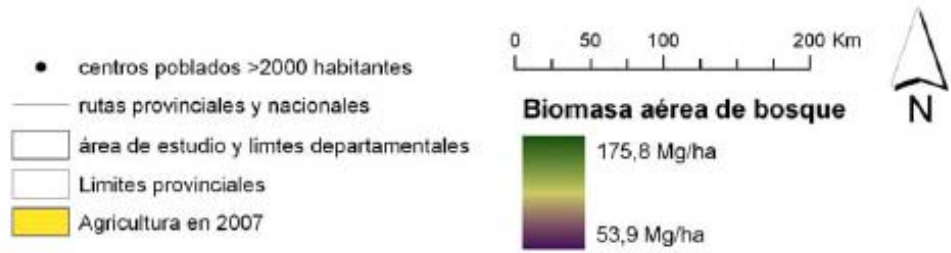
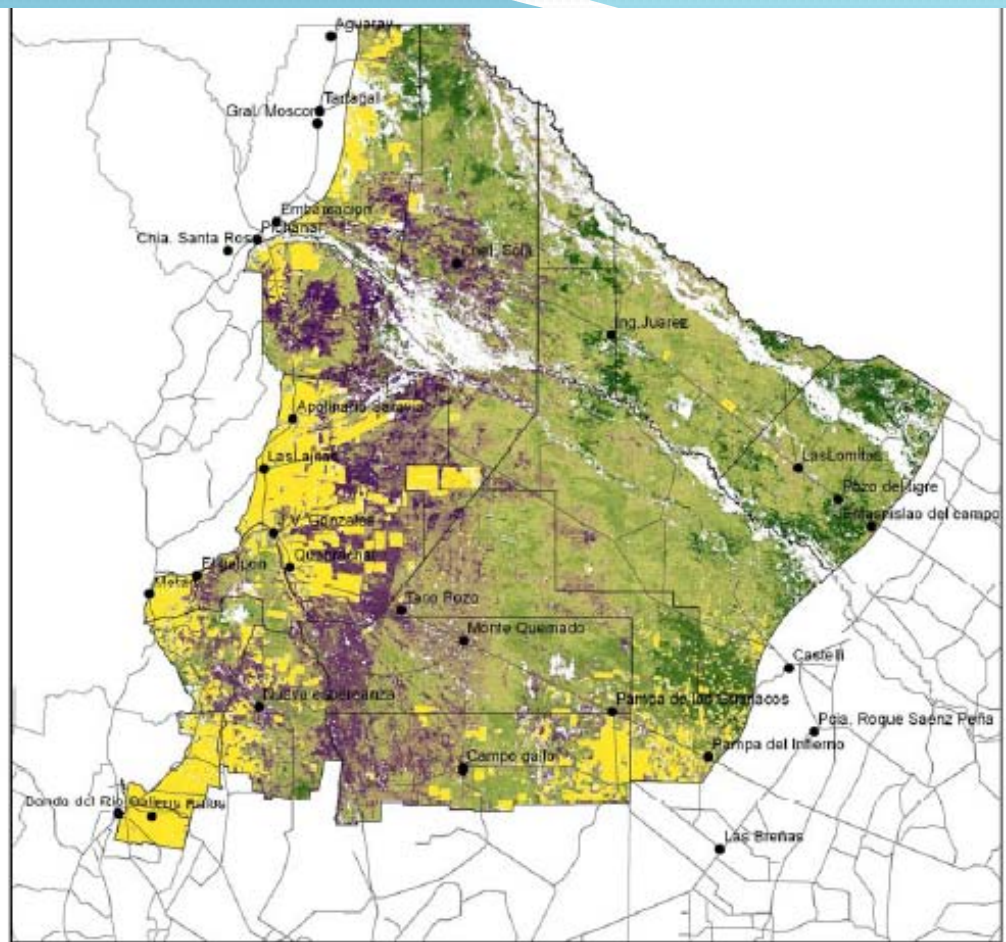
# Work program to set a REDD+ reference scenario

5) Modeling the basic economic factors underlying the soybean expansion and the agribusiness. This will be an important activity to adjust the reference scenario with drivers' forces from global or national macroeconomic factors that affect directly agriculture exports. Partially studies modeling these interactions are being already conducted.





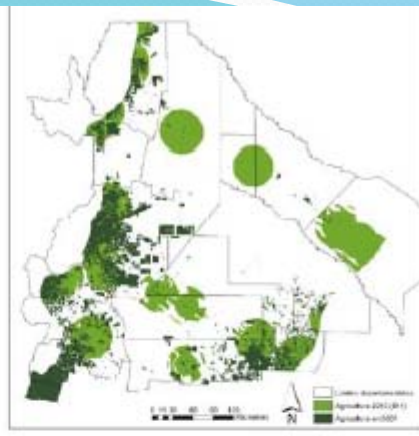
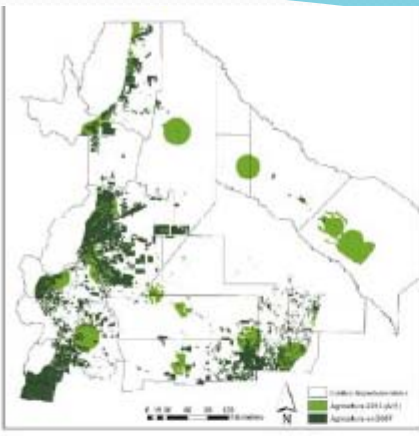




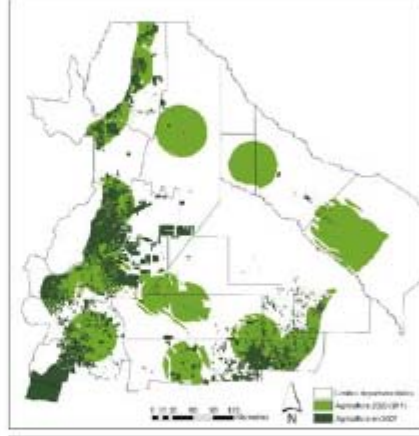
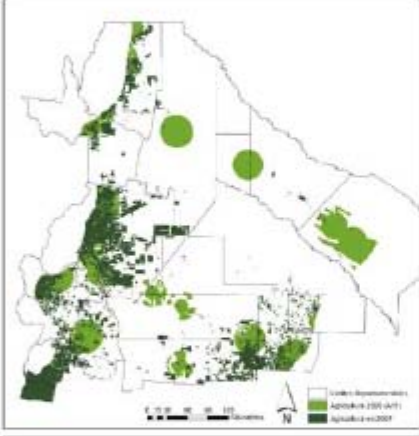
**Figura 4.7.** Mapa de biomasa aérea de la vegetación leñosa estimada a partir de una función ajustada con *Random Forest* y NDVI de las fechas 16 de octubre del 2007; 12 de julio de 2007 y 14 de septiembre de 2007



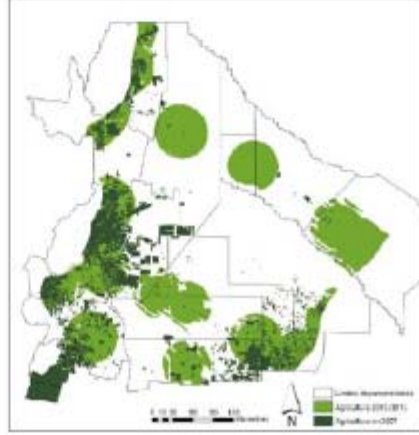
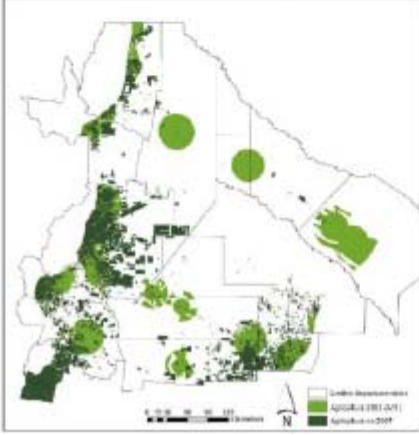
Proyección 2015



Proyección 2020



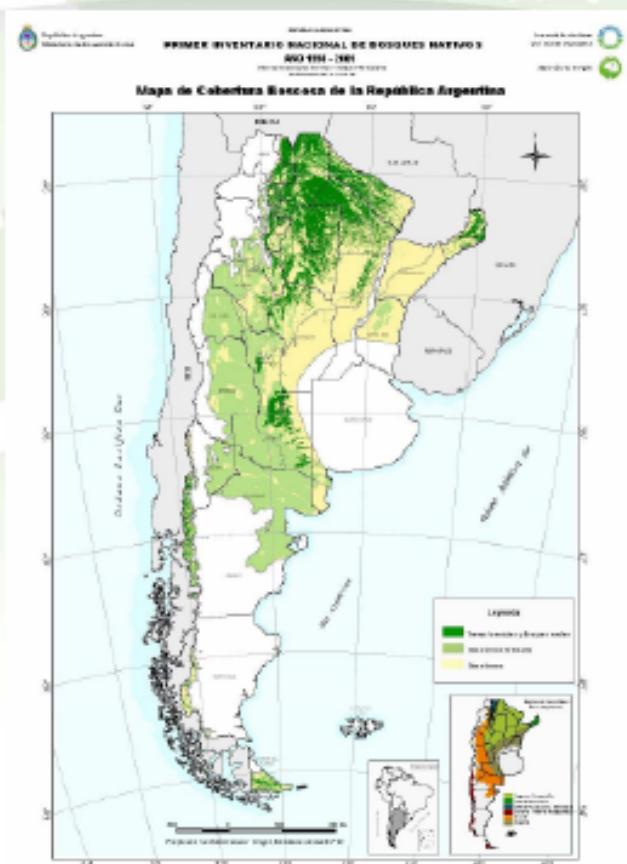
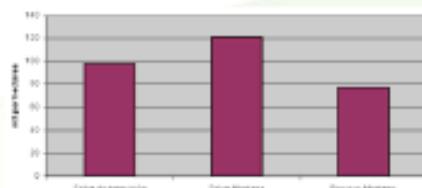
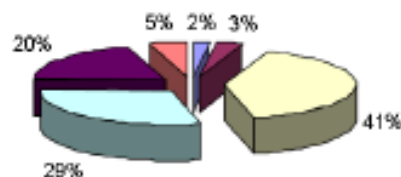
Proyección 2025



# Primer Inventario Nacional de Bosques Nativos de Argentina

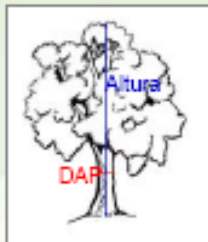
Presenta resultados de inventario de campo y cartográficos basados en técnicas de teledetección correspondientes en su mayoría al año 1998. A partir de los mismos se realizaron estimaciones de biomasa y stock de carbono por región forestal.

Superficie	Selva Misionera	Selva Tucumana Boliviana	Bosque Andino Patagónico	Parque Chaqueño	Monte	Espinal	Total
Tierras Forestales	914.823	1.732.985	1.895.254	21.278.396	-	2.481.166	30.309.534
Bosques Rurales	538.558	-	-	427.110	-	161.681	1.134.349
<b>Total Superficie Bosque Nativo</b>	<b>1.453.381</b>	<b>1.732.985</b>	<b>1.895.254</b>	<b>21.785.516</b>	-	<b>2.651.747</b>	<b>31.443.873</b>
Ciudad Tierras Forestales	51.329	325.075	2.233.892	13.231.252	42.995.495	6.157.475	<b>64.975.518</b>



# Estimaciones de stock y emisiones de carbono

Datos Inventario de campo  
(DAP, altura, especie)



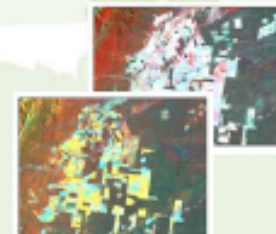
Volumen

Biomasa

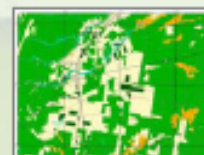
Contenido de Carbono

Stock de C

Imágenes satelitales



Mapas forestales



Mapa Deforestación



Emisiones de C

	<b>Forest Cover Monitoring</b>	<b>Permanent Plot Inventory System</b>	<b>National Forest GHG Inventory</b>
<b>Outputs</b>	Forest cover changes and case studies experiences for other REDD issues	Estimated biomass, emissions factors and models	Changes in the carbon stocks monitoring (emissions and removals)
<b>Current development</b>	All country in 4 years. In deforestation hotspot could be done annually	In elaboration, first steps in the design of the 2th inventory. Consulting with experts and provincial governments. First draft of guidelines of the permanent plot forest inventory system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Review of National Communication</li> <li>b) 3th National GHG inventory</li> <li>c) Work Plan to establish a GHG inventory system, as required for Annex I</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building</b>	It is needed human resources (men-hours of trained people) and equipment to achieve annual monitoring in all country	It is needed, training for forestry experts and communities.	Training in IPCC 2003 and 2006 guidelines

## Summary table

	<i>Cobenefits</i>	<i>Governance</i>	<i>Drivers</i>
<i>Possible short term indicators</i>	<p><i>Focal Species population (e.i jaguar)</i></p> <p><i>Forest Fragmentation indices</i></p>	<p><i>Provincial capacities for control</i></p> <p><i>OTBN development</i></p> <p><i>Law forest budget</i></p>	<p><i>Geographically explicit identification of the causes of deforestation and degradation.</i></p> <p><i>Designing a database on land use approach 3</i></p> <p><i>Land use cost opportunity</i></p>
<i>Mid-term indicators</i>	<p><i>Species monitoring in the permanent plot forest inventory</i></p>	<p><i>Law enforcement</i></p> <p><i>Penalties applied</i></p>	<p><i>Macro-economic factors</i></p> <p><i>Agribusiness indicators</i></p> <p><i>Global demands of commodities</i></p>
<i>Other indicators</i>	<p><i>Social benefits</i></p>		<p><i>Forest value and economic activities dependent of forest</i></p>
<i>Requirements</i>		<p><i>It requires the design of a methodology and pilot testing</i></p>	<p><i>It requires new skills, only increased availability of human resources and coordination of existing initiatives</i></p>

# Next steps

- Establishment of RAC functions
- Engage local stakeholders
- Capacity Building for Indigenous Peoples
- Broad dialogue with private sector
- (Vacations!!!!)

# Some Conclusions

- R-PP process: learning by doing
- Provides a platform for multi-sector & multi stakeholder engagement
- Additional South-South collaboration needed
- It is a complex process where access to information and transparency are pillars for success