Argentina´s experience in R-PP development

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

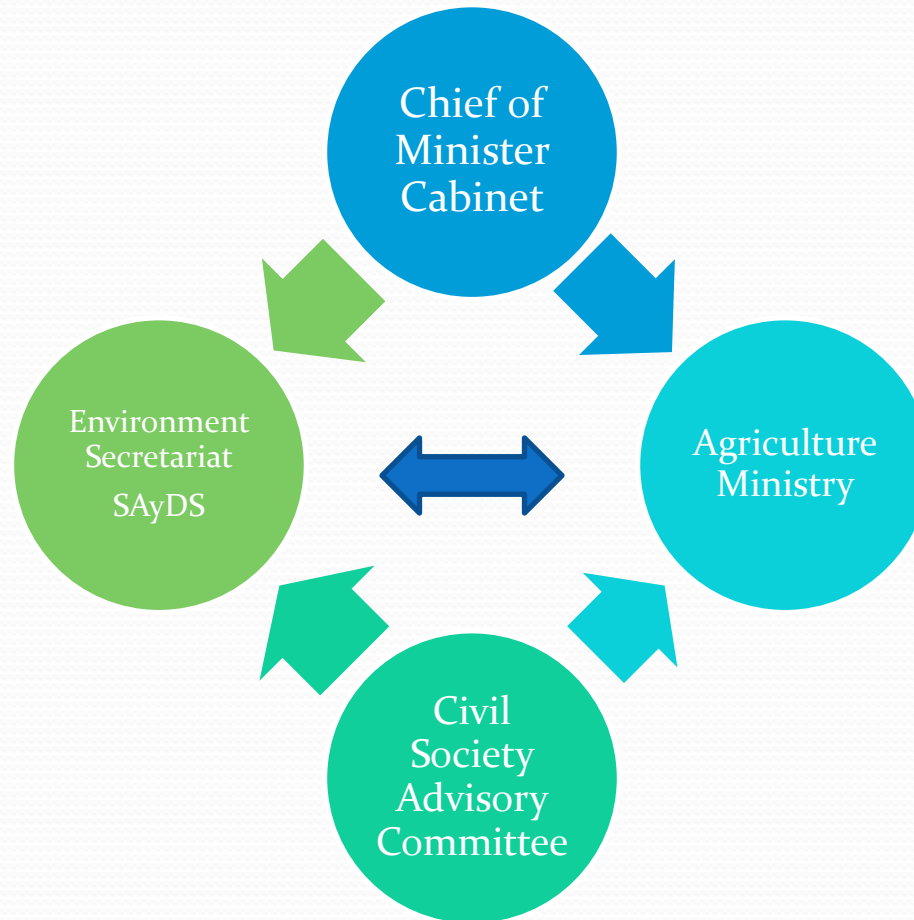| National Working Group |
| --- |
| SAyDS |
| Agriculture Ministry |
| Federal Planification Ministry |
| Economy Ministry |
| National Parks Administration (NPA) of Tourism State Secretariat |
| Indigenuos People representative |
| Representative of Environmental Non-Governmental Organization |
| Representative of Farmers Non-Governmental Organization |
| Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA) |
| Representative of the scientific institutions |

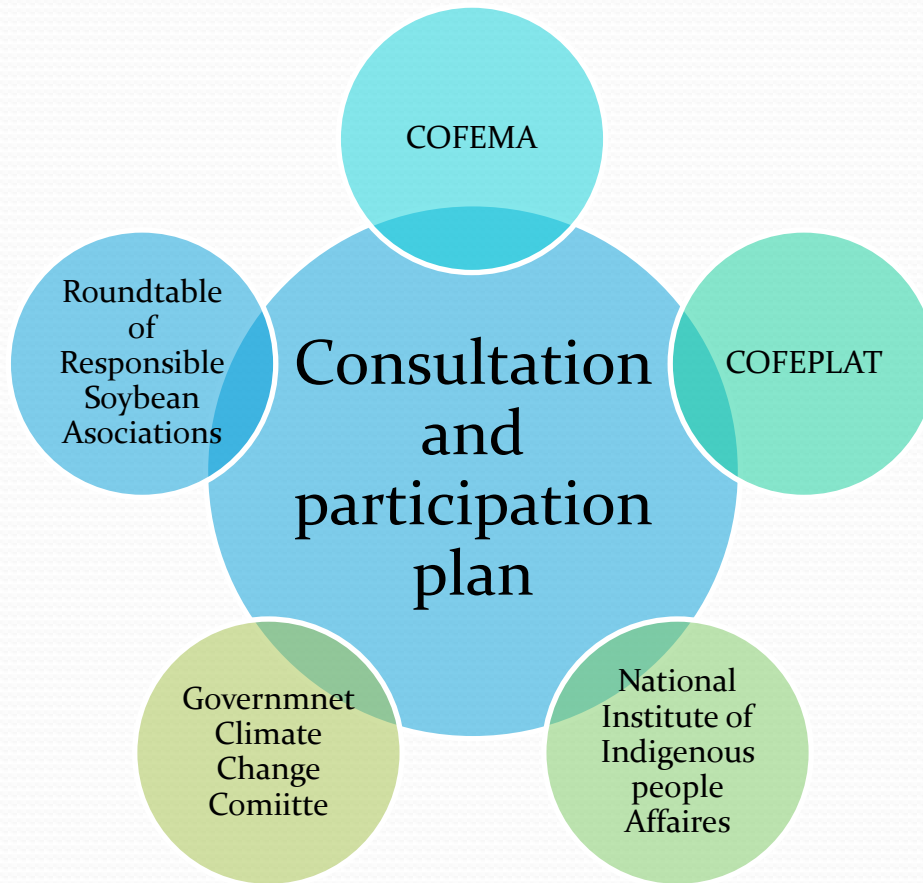Climate Change Committee

National Forest Program

Readiness Management
(revised proposal)

Consultation and participation

COFEMA

Roundtable of Responsible Soybean Asociations

Consultation and participation plan

COFEPLAT

Governmnet Climate Change Comiitte

National Institute of Indigenous people Affaires

To Build in existing process is better

Specific Plans for indigenous people

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

Basis for REDD+ strategy

- Make forest definition explicit in the R-PP

- REDD+(+) comprehends a very diverse type of forest and non-forest activities, all of them relevant but...

- All of them have the same importance?

- Priority activity (deforestation cut down) and preliminary goal has clear in the R-PP.

- Deforestation has explicit mentioned as priority issues to be address by (60% of reduce forest loss cover by 2020)

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.

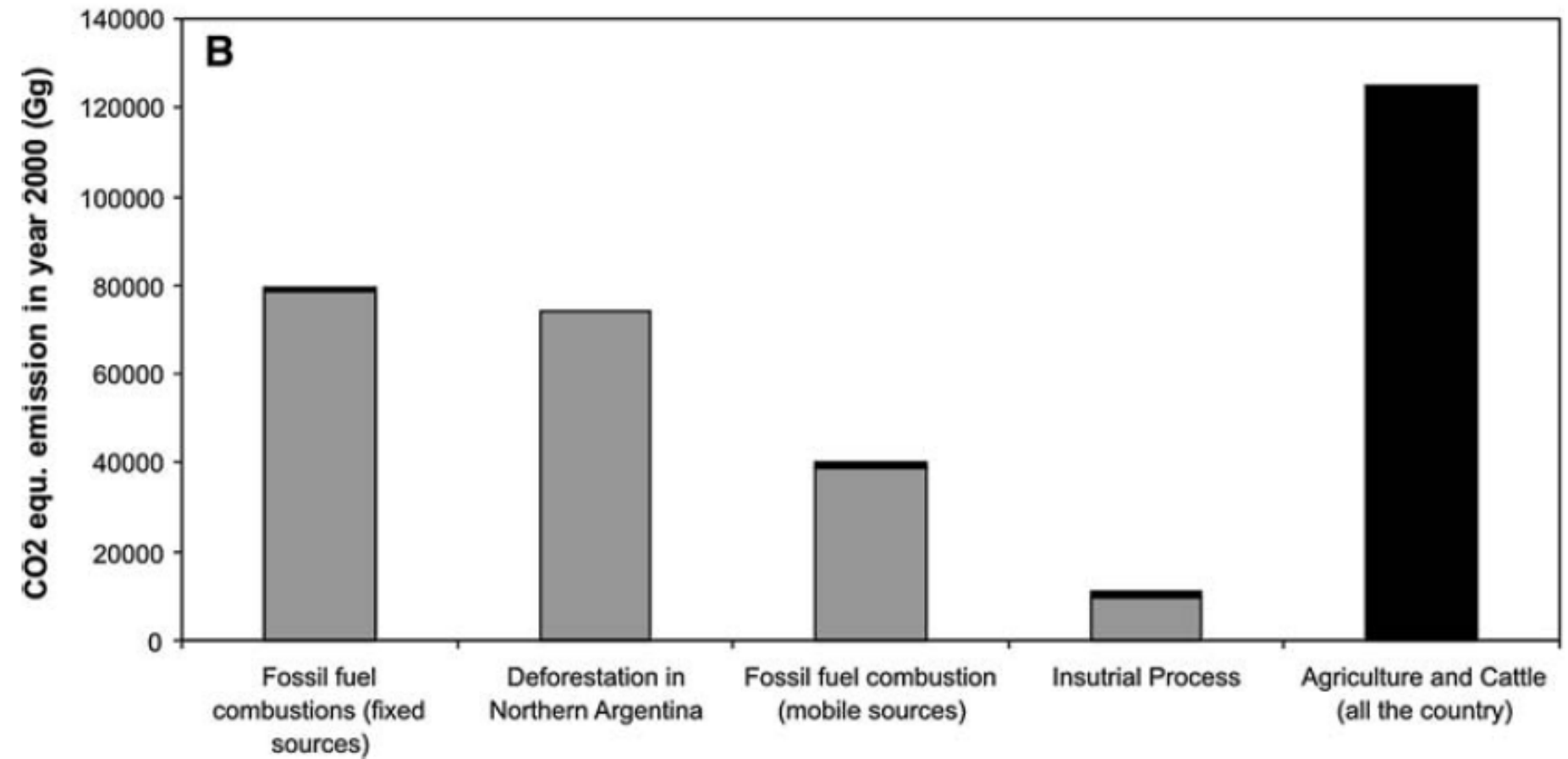- Payment Ecosystems Services (PES) has to be improved.

Why REDD don´t have to forget the sub-tropical forest?

- Monitoring the forest land cover from 1998. (wall to wall coverage)

- National Forest Inventory completed 2002 *(and actually preparing a permanent forest inventory system)*

- First and Second National GHG inventory finished, *(and now preparing the third)*

Top ten Annual Forest Cover Loss
(1990-2000 FAO data)

	(SQ MILES)		(SQ MILES)
1. Brazil	8,915	6. Dem. Rep. of Congo	2,054
2. Indonesia	5,065	7. Myanmar	1,996
3. Sudan	3,702	8. Nigeria	1,537
4. Zambia	3,286	9. Zimbabwe	1,235
5. Mexico	2,436	10. Argentina	1,100

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.

Some final ideas

1) Elaborate and share the R-PP draft is good to think ... but:

2) More reader friendly format will needed *(nobody want to read 100 pages)*

3) *a 10 or 15 pages executive summary would be a good thing?*

4) At the end, the most important is this process was identify 2 or 3 new clear ideas to reduce the lose of carbon stokes, <u>to help convince who doesn´t understand and do not care about REDD.</u>