Estrategia Nacional REDD+

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Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

Country Submitting the Proposal: Argentina

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R-PP Table of Contents

SPANISH ACRONYMS LIST

2CN	Second National Communication to the UNFCCC
AACREA	Agriculture Regional Agriculture Consortiums
CAN	National Advisory Commission to Combat Desertification
CCGC	Climate Change Government Committee
CN	National Constitution
COFEMA	Federal Council of Environment
COFEPLAT	Federal Council of Territorial Planning
CPI	Indigenous Participation Council
GEF-Chaco	Project Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Chaco Americano Ecosystem
INAI	National Institute of Indigenous Affairs
INTA	National Institute on Agriculture Technology
JM	Chief Minister Office (Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros)
LADA	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands
LGA	General Environmental Law
MAGyP	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MRE	Ministry of International Affairs
MSEP	Minimum Standard of Environment Protection
NIGG	National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases
ONPIA	National Organization of Indigenous People of Argentina
OTBN	Natural Forest Land Planning
PAN	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP)
PBNB	Native Forests and Biodiversity Project
RAC	REDD Advisory Committee
RIU	REDD implementation Unit
RTRS	Round Table of Responsible Soy Associations
SAyDS	Secretariat of sustainable development and environment
SIP	Permanent Inventory System
TCN	Third National Communication to the UNFCCC
UMSEF	Forest Evaluation System Management Unit

General Information

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Executive Summary

The country has faced in recent decades an increasing process of deforestation and forest degradation. Only in the last decade, more than 2.5 million hectares of native forests have been deforested at a rate of 250,000 hectares per year. Facing this situation the National Government has decided to set actions to reduced deforestation, inter alia the National Congress approved Law 26.331 of Minimum Standards for the Environmental Protection of the Native Forests at the end of 2007, the operational rules under the National Decree 91 and the establishment of a pilot system program - the Experimental Program of Management and Conservation of Native Forests- in 2009. These initiatives had the direct participation of more than thirty environmental and social civil organizations and support of 1.5 million signatures of people from all over the country, demonstrating the high level of social consensus in regards to the program.

The law established a mandatory provincial forest land planning and financial resources investment in forest protection and management. Among others important aspects of the law is the participatory nature of the process for land use planning of the Natural Forests (OTBN, in Spanish); the moratorium on deforestation until each province implements its OTBN; the obligation to implement evaluations of the environmental impact and public audiences before authorizing deforestation plans, the ban on open air burning of the forest materials which result from deforestation, the explicit recognition of the rights of indigenous communities and small, rural producers bound to the forests and the creation of a National Fund with the objective of compensating land owners that conserve forest and the environmental services that provides.

The fund is composed of 0.3% of the national budget and 2% of tax imposed on export agriculture commodities, reaching a significant financial resource investment. The fund provides financing to strengthen technical and control capacities of provincial governments and to compensate land owners that conserve their forest. Also the fund could be used for sustainable development of productive activities of forest dwellers.

According to the monitoring carried out by SAyDS in a deforestation hotspot area , the rate of deforestation fell by 60% on year after the sanction of the National Forest Law.

In 2009 Argentine Government invested about 27 millions dollars in direct incentives for forest conservation and management projects throughout the experimental program. This program actually has 12 million hectares under this incentives program.

In 2010, the investment in this program will increase to reach almost 100 million dollars. The implementation of the Forest Law and the experimental program signified an unprecedented advance in environmental matters for Argentina, but also a significant achievement in the participation of civil society and the involvement of provincial governments in an environmental protection standard. However, the full implementation of Law faces several difficulties that should be addressed. Despite the tremendous progress made so far, there are still aspects to be work out to sustain and improves this progress. One of key issues to be adress is the institutional capacities of provincial governments, that has to be transform and improved at first. An control system with advanced technologies has to be set in order to address all challenges for full implementation of forest program in large territory. An important technical support is needed to sustain current efforts and maximize results at the same time it creates a framework for the implementation of REDD. The financial resources available should be supported in the creation and perfection of delivery mechanisms that are cost effective and lead to the establishment of ambitious targets for reducing forest emissions. Due to the diversity of forest types and socio-economic conditions of the communities that inhabit them, and diversity as to the causes of deforestation in each of the ecoregions, it is necessary to develop eco-regional strategies to address all issues of REDD strategy for the specific conditions of each ecoregion. In this sense, more speficic data and economic analysis is needed to improve the performance the ongoing program and to create other complementary iniciatives, as necesary. Inter alia, the structure of land tenure systems and mechanisms to conflict resolutions must be improved in some cases and as well as a benefit-sharing scheme which has to be fair to the local communities. A National accounting and reporting system has

to be created, including the environmental and social benefits. Mechanisms to improve the performance the incentives based program also is an important element of the strategy. Besides constituting the implementation of a domestic incentive-based policy to tackle deforestation, these initiatives offers a framework to preparing a strategy to prepare for REDD, to set a road map to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and increase forest removals, and in order to establish quantitative targets on scientific and empirical bases. Of particular interest to note that the country is currently under design a permanent plot forest inventory system and has a system for monitoring forest cover which has been operated since 1998. The country also is developing a climate change strategy, through an intergovernmental committee and is preparing the third National Communications to UNFCCC. The REDD strategy will be lose articulate with these process. The promotion of civil and scientific organization in this area has several years of experience and also the participation of the indigenous people at political and institutional has a good background, including National Parks Administration, the directorate for indigenous people en SAyDS, and the Participation Council of Indigenous people in the Social Development Ministry.

In this regard, management of national environmental governance has established a management paradigm that articulates a harmonious relationship of environment and production, including the creation of employment with decent quality and social inclusion as a priority bases its actions.

Component 1: Organize and Consult

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

1. **Argentina's institutional framework to deal with climate change** has been significantly strengthened since the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS) was appointed the focal point for the UNFCCC in 2002 and the subsequent creation of the Unit of Climate Change (UCC) in order to implement the climate change related activities of the SAyDS. In 2007, the UCC was converted into a directorate (DCC), further reflecting the importance given to the climate change agenda by the Government of Argentina (GOA). In 2006 the SAyDS moved from health minister to the Chief Minister Office and its involvement in the coordination of inter-sectoral policies including climate change started to increase considerably. One the main result of this process was the creation of the Government Committee on Climate Change (GCCC), an inter-sectoral group in charge of the climate change policy for the country. This Committee will develop a climate change National Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy to develop an integrated National Climate Change Policies in the 2009-2012 periods. Based on a series of initial consultations, the GCCC has developed REDD readiness management proposal which is being described in the following paragraphs.

2. **The structure of the National Readiness Management Arrangements** will be constituted by an Steering Committee (SC) as the highest authority, a Readiness Implementation Unit (RIU), a REDD Advisory Committee (RAC) and an Administrative Entity (AE).

Steering Committee (SC): The SC will belong to Government Committee on Climate Change, which has been established on 22th December of 2009 by the sign of all participants government agencies and will act as SC of the R-PP implementation. It consists of representatives from relevant Ministries and State Secretariats and one representative of the Federal Council of Environment (COFEMA). The President of the GCCC is the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development and is the government in charge of development the climate change strategy and low carbon development plans in the 2010-2012 period. The SC will provide political and strategic support for the readiness implementation and promote national ownership of the REDD strategy ensuring the progressive integration of REDD policies into National Development Policies. The SC will guarantee coherence and synergies of the REDD strategy with sector-based programs of each Ministry and the economic growth and poverty reduction government plans.

3. **Readiness Implementation Unit:** The RIU will be responsible of the implementation according to the established chronogram and assigned budget and will consist of five professional staff (Coordinators), one General Coordinator and one administrative assistant. Each Coordinator will be in charge of the implementation of specific component and activities of the readiness process. The RIU Coordinators staff will come from different sectors and Ministries ensuring the representation of relevant interests and national government agencies, as detailed below. The Climate Change Directorate (DCC) will be in charge of the general operative coordination of the RIU. The General Coordinator of RIU will coordinate and supervise all official and day-to-day activities and communications and will be the main liaison of entire readiness management structure.

4. **The RIU Coordinators staff will have some fulltime positions in the DCC and some staff from different relevant national government agencies functioning in a decentralized manner.** Some of this staffs will be hired and some will be seconded staff from other organizations, as appropriate. The SAyDS of Chief Minister Office is the National organization taking the lead but this will not prevent that other stakeholder being participating in the R-PP implementation. Especially the SAyDS will promote the active participation of other national agencies in the RIU. Is expected that the MAGyP will play an important role in this sense. The RIU Coordinators will fulfill the following roles and functions:

- **Coordinator General.** The role will be coordinate all coordinators and supervise the implementation of all component, including take the lead in the 1a component implementation, ensuring the synergies and interrelation between all activities. Also will in charge of the monitoring and evaluation component of the readiness process.

- **Inter-sectoral Institutional Coordinator (IIC).** In charge of activities included in the component 2b and 2c, and will assume some specific functions as general subcoordinator. This coordinator will be in charge of lead and supervise all inter-sectoral activities. Also will be the responsible for institutional coordination between national government and provinces and the institutional strengthening activities.

- **Economy and Drivers Coordinator (EDC).** In charge of component 2a

- **Land Use Coordinator (LUC).** In charge of component 3 and 4.

- **Training, Outreach and Consultation Coordinator (TOCC**). In charge of activities included in the component 2b and training activities in other components.

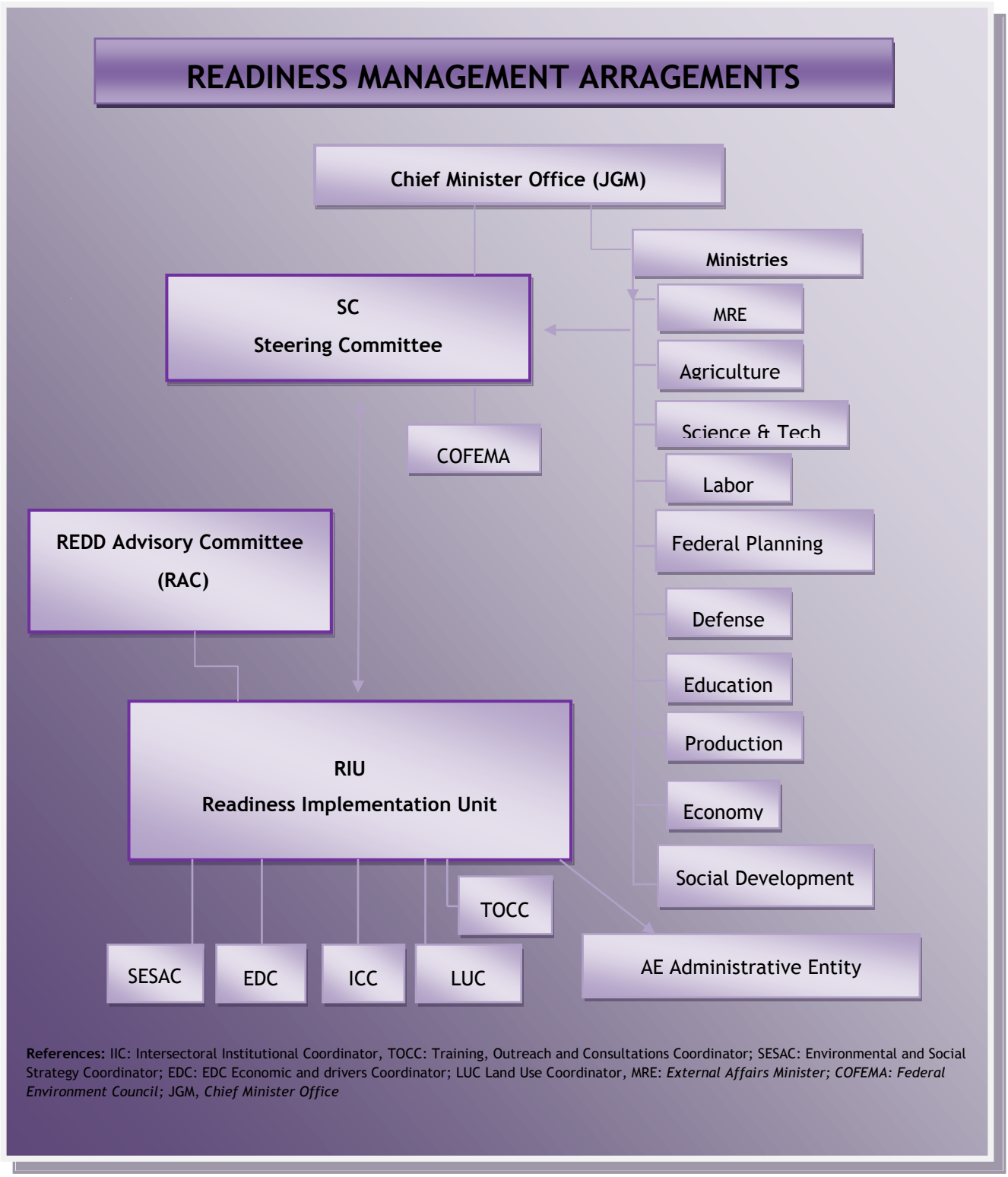
- **Social and Environmental Strategy Coordinator (SESAC).** In charge of activities included in the component 2d.

6. **REDD Advisory Committee (RAC):** The RAC will support and advice the RIU in technical, social and environmental issues during the R-PP implementation and will express the stakeholders' views in a transparent and coherent manner. The RAC will elaborate reports that will be considered by the RIU. It will provide scientific and technical information and will provide feedback from broader consultations process to the RIU. The RAC will consist of representatives of scientific and technical institutions, NGOs, civil society, trade unions, Indigenous People organizations and the private sector. Under the RAC, two main working groups will be formed 1) the scientific and technical working group and the 2) civil society working group. This group could create several sub-groups as necessary. The RAC will meet and report to the RIU every four months, before the SC meetings. Meetings will be coordinated by the General Coordinator of the RIU or by another RIU coordinator, as appropriate.

7. **Administrative Entity:** The AE will act as the financial management agent of the readiness implementation, assisted by the RIU on different tasks along the readiness process. With respect to the Bank financed elements of the R-PP, the AE will carry out all procurement and contracting of external consultants serving the RIU in accordance with the Bank procedures.

8. The Chief Minister Office (JGM) will play an active role in the readiness implementation being the high level political decision making authority.

9. The following diagram summarizes the management readiness structure:



10. Roles, Functions, Organization and timetable overviews

The RAC has an essential advisory function in the stakeholder consultation and participation processes. The RIU will involve actively in coordinating the process throughout the TOOC, which will report to the other elements of the governance structure and will ensure that the results of the consultations are take into account in the decision making process. However, detailed RAC functions and rules, such as how does the RAC could interact with the other entities, and how the RAC members are selected and Terms of Reference will develop in detail, as a initial activities that will require consensus and agreement with the several different stakeholders.

The RIU will have fulltime staff positions, assisted by other hired staff which have not. The RAC and SC will have not operative and fulltime positions, but they will be administratively supported or located in existing organizations.

Main functions establishment timetable

	2010				2011				2012		
Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
RAC rules and terms of reference stakeholders consultation	x	x	x								
RAC rules and terms of reference establishment			x	x							
GCCC adoption of readiness management arrangements		x									
Detailed rules of SC establishment			x	x							
RIU terms of reference develop and coordinators establishment			x	x							
First Evaluation of Readiness Arrangements						x	x				
Adjustments to the readiness managements structure							x	x			
Final Evaluation of Readiness Arrangements											x

Main Activities summary

Activity 1a.1: Training of the national, provincial and other stakeholders members of SC, RIU and RAC. It will require intensive and advance REDD training of the staff representatives of national, provincial and other institutions**.** This training will build the needed capacities in these institutions to ensure the creation of dynamic and effective structures for readiness implementation. General and advanced training activities will be performing.

Activity 1a.2: Strengthening of the Steering Committee. The SC will require increased capacity to ensure that REDD activities are considered within sector-based programs of each Ministry as well as existing national policies. The SC will also have to be strengthened to achieve the active participation of national and provincial government agencies included in the GCCC. The SC will hold meetings on a quarterly basis in order to assess the progress of REDD readiness implementation. The SC President will call these meetings. Additionally, members will be able to request to the President to have extraordinary meetings in addition to the quarterly meetings. These extraordinary meetings will also be conveyed by the President.

Activity 1a.3: Creation and Functioning of the RIU. The RIU will consist of six Coordinators, a General Coordinator and an administrative staff. The RIU will be based in the DCC and each Coordinator will be supported by public officials servants in relevant government agencies and external experts. During the implementation of the REDD readiness process, RIU will coordinate different tasks and will report to the SC. Also the RIU will report to the Prime Minister Office (JGM), as maximum political authority. Semi-annual reports on progress, actions and conclusions, including brief reports of each coordinator, will be published in a REDD strategy specific website and disseminate throughout the consultation process.

Activity 1a.4: Strengthening the REDD Advisory Committee. This committee will be created. Several stakeholders meetings and consultation about the possible rules and functions of this Committee has been conducted, but still more consensus and consultation is needed to set up the organization structure and functioning rules. Several meeting will be conducted to finalize and to strength this committee. This will include the incorporation of local stakeholder's representatives; formalize the participation of scientific institutions and the establishment of rules of proceeding and annual work plans. RAC will meet and report on quarterly basis, before the SC meetings. Meetings will be coordinated by the General Coordinator of the RIU.

Table 1a: Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget					
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)**			
		2010	**2011**	**2012**	**Total**
Activity 1a.1 Training of the national, provincial and other stakeholders members of SC, RIU and RAC	National general training	$70	$20	$20	**$110**
	Regional and Provincial training	$50	$30	$30	**$110**
	Advanced training	$90	$30	$0	**$120**
	Documents publication	$20	$15	$15	**$50**
Activity 1a.2 Strengthening of the Steering Committee	Staff salaries	$60	$60	$60	**$180**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$40	$20	$20	**$80**
	Meetings	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
Activity 1a.3 Creation and Functioning of the RIU	Coordinators and Staff salaries	$240	$240	$240	**$720**
	Reports and documents publications	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
	Meetings	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
	Equipment and functioning	$120	$30	$30	**$180**
Activity 1a.4 Strengthening the REDD Advisory Committee	Meetings	$40	$20	$20	**$80**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
	Reports disseminations	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
Total		**$800**	**$505**	**$475**	**$1780**
Domestic Government		$90	$90	$90	**$270**
FCPF		**$270**	**$210**	**$200**	**$680**
Other partners		**$440**	**$205**	**$185**	**$830**

1b. Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

This Sub-component includes:

- The consultation activities undertaken since November 2008 to April and will update for June of 2010.
- A Consultation and participation plan that will provide guidance for the R-PP implementation.

Initial consultations in the R-PP formulation

The international REDD discussions that started in 2005, led in Argentina to the establishment of an ad hoc working group to discuss and develop the national position on REDD. The ad-hoc working group was composed of representatives from SAyDS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture. This work resulted in UNFCCC submissions and put REDD on the national environmental agenda.

After the R-PIN approval the country started informal and formal consultation process, the improved the information and prepare the R-PP. These processes consist in first phase of informal consultation with National Agencies and information meetings in several existing dialogue platforms. The formal consultation started at October 2008, the R-PIN was presented at the meeting of the Federal Council for the Environment (COFEMA) in Bariloche. This process resulted in the presentation by the province of Jujuy, of an R-PIN of the Province and the establishment of an informal dialogue and feedback with key provincial governments.

Several national bodies have been involved in consultation and in the developing the R-PP. The SAyDS established a REDD working group with experts from: Directorate of forests, Directorate of Indigenous Peoples, Directorate of Soil Conservation and Combat Against Desertification, Biodiversity conservation, wildlife and the other relevant areas. The working group also consulted with other ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, National Parks Administration, Institute of Agricultural Technology, Federal Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Economy. The GCCC also was used to consultation on guidance of future work and climate change policies.

A first objective of this process was information dissemination and awareness on REDD issues, including strong emphasis on National Agencies and Provincial Government.

The SAyDS initiated the effort of systematic outreach; consultation and involvement of REDD stakeholders in April 2009 and pursued it throughout 2009 and 2010. The most important objective of this plan was implementing basic information and outreach plan. The main issues addressed in these activities were:

- Achieve REDD awareness in the most important environment and forestry related events in country.
- Identification of stakeholders, their interests, and possible roles in REDD
- Early consultation and guidelines development to set a consultation and

participation plan.

- Disseminate information among different stakeholder groups about climate change, forests and REDD
- Development of a database for forest and REDD related ongoing activities being carry out in the country.
- Explore existing forum and formal and informal consultation mechanism.
- Early identification of key and potentially conflictive issues to be address during the readiness period.

Four different phases could be distinguished during R-PP development:
1) General information sharing about REDD issues and identification of relevant stakeholders
2) Dissemination and consultation on R-PP template and general issues feedback
3) Consultation about Draft R-PP and review process from January to April 2010.
4) Consultation about the final version of the R-PP that is being conducting and will be finalized at the end of June and presented in the PC meeting.

In these sense during 2009, the following meetings were held:

Events in which were inform and consult several stakeholders			
Date and Place	Event and participants	Issues	Results and available information
18/02 SAyDS Buenos Aires	Informal meeting with several technical areas from SAyDS and forestry experts	Result from R-PIN review and set the next steps to work in the national REDD strategy	PowerPoint presentation Published on the web

13 y 14/04 SAyDS Buenos Aires	Official launch of the process of drafting the REDD strategy. More than 800 organizations invited, including environmental and NGOs, public and private sector. About 100 participants from various sectors attended. Attached is the final list of participants.	General concepts and the process for REDD readiness and the possible REDD strategies in Argentina. A thematic workshop was conducted to invite proposals on 1) monitoring of forest cover and carbon 2) legal, environmental and social issues 3) Experience and strategy options for REDD	Each thematic workshop prepared an action plan for the development of the REDD strategy. This information was compiled in a report. Presentations and report were made available for comments on the website. www.ambiente.gov.ar / cambio_climatico Based on this event and workshop, the SAyDS mapped civil society and private actors potentially interested in REDD and their possible roles.
2/06 SAyDS Buenos Aires	Consultation meeting with experts from different organizations involved in forest issues. It was a closed meeting with experts and representatives of key governmental agencies: INTA, Directorate of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture, University of Buenos Aires, Fundación ProYungas	Information and consultation on REDD and LULUCF in general. Discussion of technical issues related to Argentina's forest sector.	A questionnaire was submitted for comments. The meeting and comments received were summarized in a report.
2/08 SAyDS Buenos Aires	Informal meeting with Universities and Research Centers, as part of preparation of the strategy on climate change	Meeting with researchers on strategies to address deforestation. Initial dialogue and exchange of information. Several scientific papers discussed at this	Relevant research was taken into consideration in the preparation of the R-Plan. Scientist actively contributed to the R-PP.

		meeting informed the development of the R-PP.	
23/09 UNCCD COP 9 Buenos Aires	Side event "Climate Change and Desertification: financial and institutional opportunities for synergies" at COP 9 UNCDD	A presentation on the national and international strategies on land use sector, including REDD, , including the launch of the Synergic Working Group on Combat Against Desertification and Climate Change, created between the National Focal Points of the UNCCD and UNFCCC	PowerPoint presentation Published on the web
1/09 San Miguel	Fifths National and Regional Meeting on the Information and Consultation Draft Native Forests and Biodiversity (PBNB). Attended by about 100 provincial officials of the local forest agencies and forestry sector regional experts	The objective of the meeting was to fill existing vacancies in the management of native forests at the national level and in every region of forests and their prioritization. In this framework, was presented the first guidelines and activities for the elaboration of national REDD strategy.	Participants received a summary and a questionnaire for comments and suggestions. Report and presentation: www.ambiente.gov.ar / cambio_climatico
23/10	World Forestry Congress Side Event "Forest and Climate Change strategy in Argentina". Attended by about 80 conference participants	Update on the REDD readiness strategy and the R-PP elaboration. Presentation of REDD related activities of other government departments and NGOs.	In preparation of the event, calls to different organizations to submit ideas and potential activities according to their possible roles in the implementation of REDD in Argentina. Such as the multifocal transboundary GEF-Chaco project.

10/10 Buenos Aires	Consultation Workshop on Working Guidelines for the Conduct of the Second National Inventory of Native Forests. Technical experts and foresters from the provinces atended.	Presentations of proposed guidelines for a permanent forest inventory.	Proposal for National Native Forest Inventory for Argentina and Power Point presentation, and questionnaire available at http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=6844
3/12 SAyDS Buenos Aires	Conference on climate change and the role of indigenous peoples. Attended by national organizations representing indigenous peoples as well as interested stakeholders.	Update on the development of the R-PP, the role of indigenous peoples in REDD readiness, and the next steps in the context of the REDD strategy and its link with the UNFCCC negotiations.	A call was made to establish a dialogue with indigenous communities and their representatives related to forests and REDD. Information was presented on the draft prepared by the ONPIA to inform indigenous communities on REDD. Film materials were presented on indigenous people and deforestation.
4/12 Buenos Aires	Regular Meeting COFEMA. Political authorities of all provinces and the national level.	Update on R-PP and next steps.	Contributions were received by representatives of top environmental authorities of the provinces In particular, provinces with low forest cover, demanded the incorporation of existing and future forestation plans (REDD+).

A list of individuals and institutions that participate in these meetings is presented in the annex 1b.1.

Initial consultations outcomes summary

These activities produced several outcomes, which are listed below according the mentioned 4 phases:

1) Several challenges identified during the April kick-off workshop and at early stages in the R-PP development were: a) the general lack of access to information on forest and REDD issues b) the difficulties to address the regional differences with respect to forest ecosystems and socio-economic and climatic factors in an integrated way c) the engagement with stakeholders, particularly at the local level, is constrained by limited resources across a large territory d) The understanding on climate changes and REDD among the stakeholders is incipient and low. e) Uncertainties to communicate REDD issues and definitions that already are development in the negotiations process in the UNFCCC. f) The need to enhancement the local research on natural forest and sustainable forest management. g) capacity building for national and provincial agencies and forest related communities needs were identified h) the creation a first dialogue process with indigenous people representatives about REDD.

2) In the second phase, several consultations expert consultation activities were conducted. Formal and informal meetings were conducted with the main objective of incorporate the views of different expertise areas in the different component. This process was an important source of information for the R-PP development and some of the experts were incorporated in to the R-PP development team. A total of 32 experts, including researchers from several fields, government officials, civil and society leaders. The list of experts consulted is presented in the annex. Other important outcome of this development stage was the identification on which are the main topics to be addressed by each different stakeholders groups. In summary we identify: For Researchers (Drivers of DD, Reference Scenario, MRV system); For Environment civil society organizations (social and environmental safeguards, local communities full and effective participation, sharing mechanism, Consultation and participation plans, Forest Law enforcement, land tenure and indigenous people rights, carbon markets, control and transparency mechanism); For provincial government (REDD strategy, forest law enforcement, implementation framework, inclusion of existing forest related initiatives), For National government (development issues, Readiness management arrangements, REDD strategy, institutional structures and capacity building needs)

3) Several consultation meetings were conducted after the first R-PP draft was present to the FCPF on January. Report back from civil society organizations and MGAyP were receive and the comments and proposal were take into account in the present version of R-PP. In summary, the civil society organizations are concerns about the forest law implementation, REDD definitions and the participation mechanism in the management's arrangements. The MAGyP was concern especially about the restrictions on agriculture development plan and the implications of REDD in to achieve a sustainable development, considering the need of balance between environment protection and production activities.

A WB mission takes place in Buenos Aires between the march 1th to 19th and various meetings were held with several stakeholders. (Detailed are provide in the annex).

4) Several consultation meetings were and will be conducted on the final R-PP version to achieve the consensus between all stakeholders that participate in the initial consultation process. A final list of stakeholders that agreed in the proposal will be presented at the PC6 at the end of June.

In addition, some broader issues were identified, such the importance of engagement of provinces government and the inclusion of federal dimension in REDD issues; the need to include REDD in the National investments plans, especially for infrastructure and energy, the need of coordination with the ongoing and existing activities and structures; the creation of flexible framework to ensure private sector participation and the creation of sustainable incentives to stimulate economic development, the integration of REDD strategy in the Development and Forest National Policy and the importance sustainable forest management implementation, and the importance of enhancement Public and private partnership initiatives.

Other outcomes identified were specific key issues related to the Consultation Participation Plan formulation and implementation, that could be summarizes:

a) The engagement of all stakeholders significantly affected by or interested in REDD, will be a continuous process getting more inclusive on the time.

b) Build on existing consultation and participation structures and ongoing process. (e.g. the OTBNs process, COFEMA, COFEPLAT, the National Advisory Commission to Combat Desertification CAN, several agricultural and forest forum and other platforms established by civil society organizations and NGOS).

c) Strong capacity building program at multiple levels has to be developed.

d) Conduct an effective planning of consultations and information sharing and clear feedback processes should be address.

e) The plan will be based on information that is accessible and enables participation of all relevant stakeholders.

f) The creation of a transparent framework to articulate the forest law implementation process with the REDD strategy, that will be consistent and clear to all stakeholders.

g) The design of the consultation with prior informing as a key first step for effective and full participation in the consultation process.

All the comments, views and proposals received were included in the development of the different R-PP components. The R-PP document was developed with a constant feedback process.

A list of Key Institutions that were directly consulted on the drafting process of the R-PP and that will play a role in the readiness plan implementation is presented in the annex.

Consultations and Participation Plan

Objectives

The main goal of Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) is to extend the initial consultation process on all components of REDD readiness and establish arrangements for continuous stakeholder feedback process during the R-PP implementation.

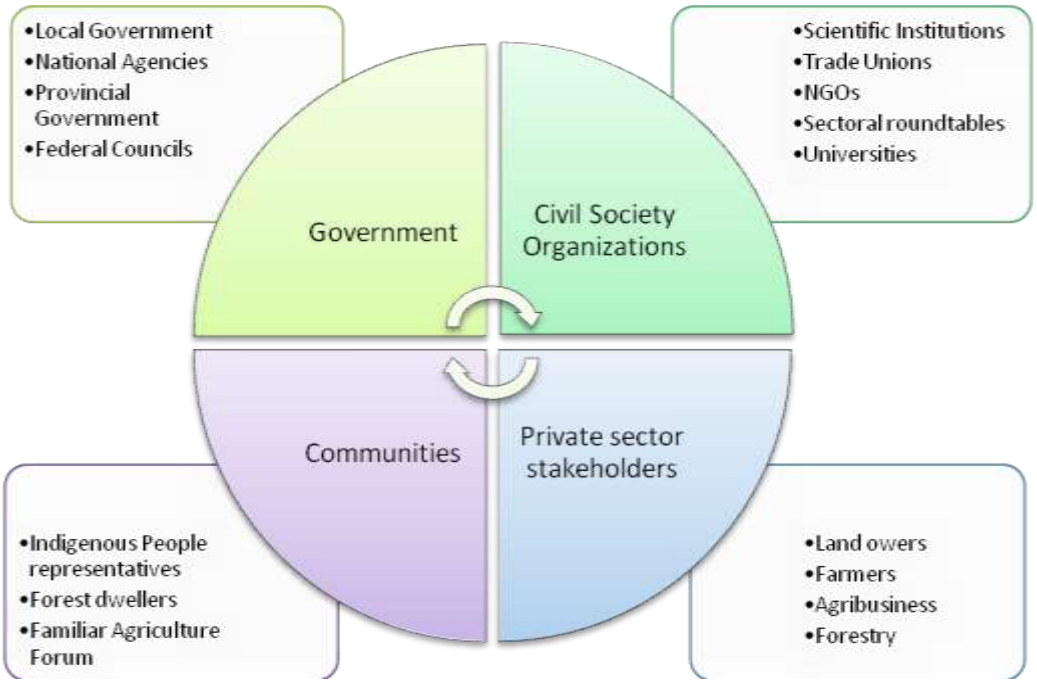
The CPP will be implemented during the REDD readiness process will achieve the follow objectives:

a) Ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups have a compressive 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 concern 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:

- The need for extensive information sharing and awareness raising prior to effective consultation.
- 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.
- Active involvement and leadership of stakeholders in the CPP implementation
- Integration of consultation process with the development of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA) detailed in component 2d.
- 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, as follows:



The diagram outlining the relation among the focal groups and existing mechanisms and structures for each one are identified below:

National Government and Federal Agencies: A broad range of institutions of the national government will be consulted and participate through of the Government Committee on Climate Change, as described in the component 1a.

Provincial governments: will be consulted periodically throughout the regular and additional meetings of COFEMA and COFEPLAT and within the framework of the consultations undertaken by other world bank projects in the country, such the PBNB and the Third National Communication. The climate change network of COFEMA will be use for consultations in intercessional periods between the COFEMA meetings.
Other provincial stakeholders will be consulted throughout the OTBNs process and throughout the ongoing consultation process for the development of forest inventory.

Local government and trade union organizations: Local Government will be consulted throughout the Argentinean Federation of Local Government. Trade Union Organizations will be consulted throughout the Labour and Environment program in the SAyDS.

Indigenous people organizations and communities: a specific consultation plan will be implemented. (Details and background is presented in the annex). This plan was developed in close coordination with the Directorate of Indigenous People and the Institute of Indigenous Affairs. Taking to account that the People and Nations Organizations in Argentina (ONPIA) has applied for separate funds for training of indigenous peoples through the FCPF Secretariat to conduct information and awareness workshops on REDD and climate change issues. Although these workshops are not directly related to the proposed REDD program, these funds will facilitate the discussion on the content of R-PP with the technical support of Indigenous Peoples Directorate and Climate Change Directorate to coordinate the content of the workshops. The main activity in this issue will be follow-up the ONPIA proposal, incorporating experiences and feedbacks into the CPP. It will carry out activities and proposal identified in this pre-consultation plan. The consultations with indigenous peoples will be planned specifically as a process of dialogue and management in line with the requirements of the Safeguards Policy for Indigenous Peoples (OP4.10) of the World Bank. Additionally, in accordance to ILO Convention 169, ratified by Argentina, the National government need to acquire the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples at the end of the readiness implementation. Specific training courses for indigenous organizations with expertise in forest management, regional workshops consultation and National Bureau dialogue made by the mentioned government institutions and related community organizations will carry out, including close coordination with the Directorate of Indigenous Peoples of SAyDS, the INAI, the Indigenous People Participation Council and ONPIA. Considering that doesn´t exist a unique forum or organization that represent all indigenous people communities in the country, other organizations and existing process will involve in this plan, as necessary. These specific activities will ensure the full respect of the rights of indigenous peoples and the cultural appropriated consultation process.

Scientific and Technical Institutions: a working group within the RAC will be established with the assistance of government related agencies, the Ministry of Science and associated scientific bodies, such as CONICET and AGENCIA. These institutions will play an important role in the MRV and reference scenario component, especially in the reporting and verification issues Several scientist and technical experts that belong to

these agencies have already participated in the R-PP elaboration team. The RAC, in cooperation with the National Agency of Scientific and Technological Development, will develop a plan to create research groups in REDD related issues and incorporated REDD in the strategic plans of the Ministry of Science. Collaboration with Ministry of Science will be a key point in implementing the R-PP and will create the opportunity to promote research at the universities on themes relating to REDD, further develop national capacities and a broader engagement of scientific experts in the REDD strategy.

Civil Society Organizations: CSO will include and engage in the RAC and will conform a specific working group for civil society organizations, which could be subdivided in different subgroups as necessary. Existing NGOs network and forum, such as FOROBA and will be used to enhance the effective participation and consultation.

Farmers, agribusiness stakeholders and private land owners: the Roundtable on Responsible Soy makes up an initiative formed by members that are linked to the value chain of soybeans, including producers, industry representatives, trade and finance, and representatives of environmental civil organizations, that will be use to reach a wide-range of stakeholders of the sector. Other existing consultations process will be the farmers and producers associations, such as ACREA. Forestry industry will be consulted throughout associations, such as AFOA and FAIMA. A range of Forest and agro related Forums and platforms that are already in place will be utilized as channels for information dissemination and consultation.

The CPP will be building on this existing consultation and participation platforms and will be organized by the RAC, which will play an important role linking the CPP with the decision making process in the readiness management. The RAC will incorporate CPP main output and feedback and must guarantees the incorporation of all stakeholders' views in their reports to the RIU and finally in the design and implementation of readiness activities. The RAC will be assisted by the TOOC of the RIU in their implementation activities.

The CPP will be implemented in three phases:

The phased approach of consultation and participation processes during R-PP mplementation 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.

1) Dissemination of information, capacity building and consultation preparation and design

The main objectives of this phase are: a) disseminate general information about REDD, the readiness process, readiness activities and implementation options; b) identify and engage a broad range of stakeholders, particularly local stakeholders and communities, but also private sector and NGOs; c) prepare piloting consultation activities and strategies; d) consult about the contents and design of consultation and participation process; e) build capacity of stakeholders to effectively participate and engage in the REDD readiness process. f) Define full rules of proceed for the RAC and the integration with RIU process and activities. g) Specific guidance about the phase 2 and 3 will be identified by the participating stakeholders.

Methodology and contents

Methodology will based on the disseminate information in the existing platforms and mechanisms. To implement the CPP effectively, a range of tools will be used to ensure a broad reach and effective engagement. Such tools include:

1. Information dissemination and awareness raising mechanisms, including:

a) disseminate information in the websites of national agencies, regional authorities, and NGOs; b) create interactive web forum to receive input and create discussion platforms; c) publish REDD newsletter and information briefs addressing different stakeholders groups; d) create audiovisual material for education and publicity; e) organize a workshop to reach out to media and journalists.

Targeted materials will be development to reach different audiences: a) the general public; b) stakeholders without a deep technical knowledge capacity; c) technical detailed information for specific stakeholders groups. d) Specific information package to the focal groups identified above.

2. **Materials and meetings for consultation and participation**, including:

a) Bilateral consultations with key organizations about specific issues related to R-PP implementation, such as the INAI for land tenure conflicts in indigenous people communities. b) Interviews of key experts; c) multi-stakeholders workshops; d) mail and on-line surveys; e) sector specific consultations; f) utilization of existing networks such as, INTA outreach programs, forest outreach program of Agriculture Minister, Familiar Agriculture Forum, and Indigenous People Participation Council to seek opinions on how.

3. Priority contents that require extensive consultation are:

- Basic information about REDD, forestry and the UNFCCC process
- REDD in the land use policies context of Argentina
- Brief inside of all components and activities of R-PP
- Approaches and methodologies for carried out the CPP and options for the participation of stakeholders
- Potential benefits and risk of REDD implementation
- Potential REDD activities and options
- Environmental pay services system and distribution mechanisms
- Indigenous people rights and PIC
- Legal implications
- Land tenure systems
- REDD committee activities and functioning
- National implications of REDD in the international context
- Community management of natural resources
- Drivers of deforestation and degradation and other forest activities trends
- MRV System and stakeholders participation
- REDD-Options related to improved management of rangelands, agroforestry, afforestation and reforestation, sustainable management of timber and non-timber resources

The content of the consultations will be adapted to the relevant target group. A package of information will be sent to all organizations representatives, stakeholders and communities to be consulted. This package will contain a consultation guide and a form to make comments and suggestions. All comments and suggestions received by stakeholders will be compiled and presented in the consultation workshops and will be considered by the RAC. The TOCC coordinator in the RIU will be in charge of the process and will ensure that the feedback process should take into account in the R-PP implementation activities.

The main goal of this stage will be ensure that a broad range of the stakeholders are informed and have the capacity to understand and work in REDD issues. Also the establishment and strengthening of the RAC functions will be an important goal of this phase. The capacity of the organizations that will participate in the consultation process has to be enforcing at the end of this stage. More specific outcomes are presented in the table below.

2) Piloting and validation of CPP

The main objectives of this phase are: a) pilot the CPP process with special focus in participation and capacity building activities, in one eco-region and assess the approach and tools utilized according the results obtained; b) identify recommendations and incorporate feedbacks in to the final design of the CPP; c) validate the final design of the CPP. Structures for participation have been discussed within component 1a. During this phase is expected that the RAC will engage more local stakeholders and identify development partners and the consultation activities will focus in REDD strategy options and multi-stakeholders workshops.

The specific objectives of this phase are:
• Identify relevant local stakeholders, ie individuals, groups and organizations that may be affected by environmental liabilities of the former foundry or be interested in the problem (authorities, informal leaders, private sector, NGOs, etc.).
• Report in a timely and understandable to those people on the ongoing activities, the alternatives considered and their potential impact on their lives and activities, particularly in view of communities and forest lands on which they depend.
• As of early and accurate information of the activities taking place in the area, obtain the consent of local authorities and individuals involved to perform them.
•To give the communities the ability and opportunity to express their concerns, identifying the conditions, benefits and risks of each alternative, and, if necessary, propose alternative approaches.
•Responding to the concerns, ideas and proposal that arise.
•Understand the needs, concerns and values of each communities or stakeholder, in order to arrive at appropriate decisions.

The proposed process will ensure:

• That all stakeholders have the opportunity to participate in the decision making process;
• That the decisions involving their needs, aspirations and concerns;
• That decisions regarding the alternatives considered is conducted in a transparent manner so as to build trust and support from the actors.

Methodology

1) Identification of issues, local actors and preliminary evaluation
The consultation and communication strategy will be based on a clear understanding of expectations and needs of stakeholders. Identification and preliminary assessment of the key issues to address through the consultation process will collect the socioeconomic context in the strategy. Provide preliminary background information about the requirements and expectations of the community about the problem and identify the opportunities and restrictions of the process.

The identification of key social actors begins at the beginning of the consultations activities. Through this process will take an inclusive attitude and flexible in identifying the actors, ensuring that the process reflects the diverse needs of stakeholders at different stages of the process.

These activities will be worked in coordination with the authorities and other national stakeholders to identify:
- needs, concerns and expectations of local actors;
- social, political and economic role in the region;
- methodologies and tools of communication;
- potential conflicts between the alternatives considered and the needs and interests of local actors
- opportunities for stakeholders participation

As a result of this activity is obtained:

• A report on the main topics of interest to the local community that must be addressed through consultation and communication strategy

• A preliminary map of local actors and potential interest and conflicts, identifying which of them will participate in the process of consultation and outreach, as they will, and determining the type of relationship and information flow between them and establish the project team;

• A preliminary consultation strategy reflecting the different levels of participation and information needs of different groups;
• An updated electronic database of local actors, including their profiles, attitudes, interests in the project.

The mail goal of this stage will be achieve lesson learned on full CPP implementation in the local level and validate and adjust the design of CPP.

3) Full consultation and participation implementation

The main objectives of this phase are: a) conduct the full CPP on all eco-regional levels; b) establish a sustainable institutional framework to consult with all relevant stakeholders and achieve effective participation during the REDD readiness and implementation process; c) seek feedback from all relevant stakeholders; d) identify risk and opportunity of various REDD strategies taking into consideration the circumstances in each region; e) Integrate the consultation with SESA activities.

During the third phase an institutional framework for consultation and participation will be implemented taking into account the experience of phases 1 and 2. The CPP will be the key work plan guiding the Government of Argentina, assisted by the RAC and the Steering Committee and other stakeholders in developing a REDD Strategy during R-PP Implementation. The reporting process of the RIU will use and adapt to all consultation activities.

The main goals of this phase will be included and engaged the full range of local stakeholders and community based organizations and incorporate their views and potential as development partner. Ensuring the achievement of the consensus in all necessary issues that has to be included in the readiness package.

Consultation plan and main outcomes timetable

	2010				2011				2012			
Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Phase 1												
REDD general information reach 100.000 persons in the country	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	X				
More than 100 local stakeholders by eco-region are engage in the CPP process			X	x	x							
Tools and mechanism for piloting consultation are being prepared			X	x								
More than 30 stakeholders send recommendations and views about the approaches, contents and design of consultation	x	X	X	x								
More than 100 stakeholders participate in capacity building activities			X	x	x							
Phase 2												
The CPP process is piloted in the Chaco eco-region. An assessment of the results conducted.						x	x					

REDD readiness feedback incorporated in to the final design of CPP activities			x									
50 stakeholders validate the final design of the CPP			x	X								
Phase 3												
Full CPP is implemented in all eco-region						X		x	x			
A institutional framework to consult all stakeholders and achieve effective participation during REDD implementation is formally established									x	x		
Consultation feedback from 100 stakeholders groups is obtained		x	x	X	X		x	x				
50 stakeholders agree on the full rules of proceed for the RAC								x	**x**			

Main Activities summary

Activity 1b.1: Establishment of a Consultation and Participation Team. Under the coordination of DOCC coordinator this team will be made of one member of SC, one member of RAC, and supporting staff to support the team. The team will be responsible for conducting all activities of CPP and for coordination with existing channels for consultation such as COFEMA. It will promote the participation of organizations or initiatives that are itself forum dialogues or have that functions. For example, the Roundtable on Responsible Soy makes up an initiative formed by members that are linked to the value chain of soybeans, including producers, industry representatives, trade and finance, and representatives of environmental civil organizations, that will be use to reach a wide-range of stakeholders of the sector.

Activity 1b.2: Dissemination of information, capacity building and consultation design. This activity will ensure that all stakeholder are engaged, informed and ready for the consultation and participation process and that the REDD information reaches broad range audience. This phase focuses on testing and improving the consultation processes, and further expanding the number of stakeholders involved in them. Government agencies, private sector, local stakeholders and communities will be involved in the consultations.

Activity 1b.3: Piloting, validation and full implementation of CPP. This activity complements the ones implemented in phase 2 and 3. Before phase 3 starts, the RAC will

be provide to the SC and RIU an assessments of results of activities 1b.1 and 1b.2. The CPP process in each eco-region will start ensuring that adequate information is available for well identified stakeholder with enough time in advance of workshops. One pilot and six regional multi-stakeholders workshops will be carrying out.

Activity 1b.4. Specific consultation and participation plans for Indigenous People and other forest dwellers communities.

Table 1b: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Activities and Budget					
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)**			
		2010	**2011**	**2012**	**Total**
Activity 1b.1 Establishment of a Consultation and Participation Team	Consulting and technical assistance	$30			**$30**
	Strengthening and coordination activities with existing process (meetings, travel and functioning)	$50	$5	$5	**$60**
Activity 1b.2 Dissemination of information, capacity building and consultation design	Websites and web-forum	$25	$3	$3	**$31**
	REDD newsletter bulletin and briefs information notes	$15	$15	$15	**$45**
	Workshop for communications media and journalist	$20	$20		**$40**
	Audiovisual material for education and publicity	$70			**$70**
Activity 1b.3 Piloting, validation and full implementation of CPP	Workshops	$10	$120	$90	**$220**
	Technical assistance	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
Activity 1b.4 Consultation and participation plan for Indigenous People	Meetings	$40	$20	$20	**$80**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
	Reports disseminations	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
Total		**$300**	**$213**	**$163**	**$676**
Domestic Government		$100	$50	$50	**$200**
FCPF		**$110**	**$120**	**$60**	**$290**
Other partners		**$90**	**$43**	**$53**	**$186**

Component 2: Prepare the REDD Strategy

2a. Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance

1. The goal of this component is to help identify the direct and underlying major causes of deforestation or degradation (DD) of forests ("problems"), in order to identify the most promising approaches ("solutions") to structure the emerging REDD strategy. The analysis will summarize land use and related trends, lessons learned from past conservation experiences as well as challenges and opportunities for targeted forest and land use policies. The REDD strategy will be developed specifically to address the identified causes of deforestation and degradation as well as to overcome the problems that led to poor performance of past conservation programs.

2. Argentina has extremely diverse forest ecosystems in terms of their ecological and climatic conditions. In addition, the various forest ecosystems are subjected to very different socio-economic circumstances and pressures of deforestation and degradation. For a detailed assessment of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation an ecoregional assessment is needed for each type of ecosystem.

3. To build the REDD strategy, first those DD drivers that are relevant in most forest eco-regions will be analyzed. Geographically and economically specific drivers will be identified and added subsequently. The basic approach will be based on logic of the problem (2a) and the respective solutions (2b). A careful matching of drivers and policies will help to concentrate available resources on key policies to maximize the cost/benefit ratio in each of the proposed activities.

4. Subsequently, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be categorized and prioritized. Following the identification of the drivers, they will be prioritized according to their relevance and national impact. The drivers will also be mapped for each of the forest eco-regions.

In sum, the REDD strategy will be set up on three fundamentals pillars: 1) underlying causes of deforestation the national level 2) drivers that are prioritized by their impact at national level 3) specific drivers of forest ecoregions that will be important for the development of specific ecoregional strategies.

5. **Despite that there is a wide range of reasons and differences at the level of eco-regions and a province is possible to identify the some indirect and underlying causes at the national level that facilitate deforestation**, which include:

• 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 (OTBN, others).

• In general, insufficient allocation of resources and institutional capacities for monitoring and forestry development.

• High cost of opportunity to conserve and sustainable use of forests from other land uses.

• Incipient application and experiences on environment payments service. The value of standing forest is very low.

• Lack of regularization of land tenure and related conflict resolution.

6. **The expansion of soybean crop is the most important driver of deforestation that has occurred in Argentina in recent decades**. Large-scale commercial agriculture is the most important driver of deforestation in Argentina. In the last 40 years, the cultivation of soybeans in Argentina increased gradually. Until that time, a food-based agro-export model that co-existed with regional economies and small and medium producers dominated in Argentina. In the 1990's, a new agricultural model was developed to reflect an increased dependence on the large-scale production of commodities for export. These transformations went along with a paradigm shift in agriculture, which resulted in financial activities and interests becoming more important. From 1996 on, when Monsanto's genetically modified Roundup Ready (RR) soy was legalized, soy production started to vastly increase. Soy has become, in recent years, the principal crop in Argentina, both with respect to the planted area and total production. In the 1988/89 cropping season 4.6 million hectares were planted and production reached 6.5 million tonnes. Only fifteen years later, in 2003/04, the soy planted area amounted to 14.2 million hectares and production was 7 times higher (34.8 million tonnes) than the 1989 harvest. (see map in the annex)

These facts are part of a phenomenon known as the agriculture intensification ("agriculturización") of extensive production systems. This phenomenon occurs in the Argentine Chaco plain, a vast subtropical dry forest area. The Chaco plain is part of the Greater American Chaco, the largest forest of its kind in the world, and South America's second largest forest after the Amazon rain forest. This forest still covers about more than 20 million hectares in Argentina.

7. Deforestation has accelerated dramatically in a very short time: Between 1998-2002, 194,389 hectares of forest were destroyed in the Salta province only. Between 2002-2006 another 414,934 hectares were deforested, mostly for soy expansion. The Chaco region deforestation for soybean production accounts for roughly 70% of total deforestation in the country. Until the 1990's large areas of the Chaco forest remained intact. The Chaco's dry winters and very hot summers did not attract agricultural investment groups because of the relatively low yields. However, this changed with the introduction of genetically modified Roundup Ready soy in 1996. The Roundup Ready technology enabled cultivation in the arid plains and reduced the need for labor and soil tillage. It let the agricultural frontier expand rapidly: the total area under cultivation in Northwest Argentina increased by 48% between 1988 and 2002, compared to 5.2% in the rest of the country. The expansion is mainly concentrated in the provinces of Salta and Santiago del Estero.

8. **Several underlying indirect factors are driving this process**, including climate change trends and increased in rainfall patterns; the expansion of certain techniques such as minimum tillage and direct seeding; the development of transgenic new crops; increased international demand and prices for certain commodities; the change of scale and increased availability of capital associated with the emergence of crops consortia; and macro-economic factors such as the Argentinean peso devaluation in 2002. Another important underlying factor is that 75% of the national territory belongs to arid, semiarid and dry-subhumid areas. About 40% of the agricultural production occurs in these marginal areas. The high vulnerability of these areas to climate impacts such as severe droughts, together with the high proportion of extensive productive systems function as an additional driver for increased Land Use Changes through the advance of the agricultural frontier in forests areas.

9. A typical hotspot of deforestation and model patterns of this driver is the highway No.5, which is a principal nexus from which soy expansion occurs. The highway No.5 borders the Southeast of Salta and connects the Chaco region to Bolivia. Soy fields expand fanlike, mainly eastwards into the Chaco forest. The once-small town of Las Lajitas has become the center of soy expansion. In the North, the same is true for Tartagal, the capital of the department of General San Martín, traditionally a production center of wood, oil and agriculture (fruits and vegetables). In this area, along route 34

heading North towards Bolivia, the same deforestation pattern can be observed, destroying both ancient and secondary forests.

10. A new driver of deforestation in the country is the increasing demand for agrofuels. In 2006, the Argentinean government adopted a law to promote agrofuels. Since then, the government has signed various agreements to promote the development of biodiesel production. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is promoting, since 2004, production of biofuels and bioethanol, emphasizing production and use of vegetable oils and animal fats for biofuels, and sugar cane, corn and sorghum for bioethanol. (Res. 1158/2004 National Program of Biofuels). The Energy Secretariat also created the Total Energy Program (Res. 459/2007 and Res. 121/2008) that promotes the substitution of natural gas and/or electric energy by alternative fuels for different production activities and/or auto-generation of electricity is and from February 2010 is promoting the biofuel use in transportation fuels and in other sectors, which could generate an increased demand for them and probably the land demands to produce it.

11. Actual Forestry sector contribution to the economy and country development is low. Argentina Society has grown with its back to their forest resources, this can be contributed, among others, to the fact that forest are in remote areas and far away of largest urban cities. 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. Compared to other countries in the region, the Argentine forestry sector has grown much slower and is less important in terms of formal participation in the economy. To increase economic productive forest operations, since the early 90's the government started to provide significant incentives for investment in forestry, by creating conditions such as incentives, industrial promotion zones, technical support, available bank loans, tax exemptions and subsidies. The Law 26432 (extent and reform of Law 25080) promotes investments in new forestry enterprises and the extension of existing forests through plantations. Despite this, the forest products trade balance remains negative in recent years and the sector comprises only 2% of country GDP (See annex for detailed data). The natural forested value of the land is much less than the same land after deforestation.

12. The historic forest policy has been ineffective and the governance in the sector is weak. There is insufficient coordination and alignment of public policies that affect forests, both nationally and between the national and provincial levels which results in insufficient law enforcement. The historic forest legislation in the country (Defense Act of Forests, 1948 and provinces related rules) is a good example of a well designed law based on state of the art knowledge at the time. In its application, however, considering that one of its main objectives was to maintain and improve the country's natural forest, the law has been totally ineffective. The administrative mechanics of the law, namely surveys, inventories, prior authorizations, and other technical issues, has continued routinely in almost all provinces, but few of them were generated effective regulatory frameworks for forests, whether private or public. The enforcement mechanisms responsible for implementing government agencies have been totally inadequate and in many cases lacked adequate funding and minimum equipment necessary for the performance of that function.

13. **The division of competences in forestry between the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food that is in charge of plantation forest, and the SAyDS in charge of natural forests, has not been accompanied by an adequate level of coordination between two ministries**. Historically, the investment in plantation has traditionally prevailed over natural forest. However, the situation is changing. With the adoption of the new forest law a significative public investment in natural forest protection and management is planned which opens a new era of valuing natural forest, It also promises a greater coordination among enforcement bodies in charge of plantation and natural forests, especially since provincial authorities combine both functions. The coordination has been confirmed 2009 through a legal agreement between the two national ministries in which they agree to cooperate.

14. Forests in the powers and jurisdiction of federal system. The lack of coordination at the federal level contributes to the weak governance and forest law implementation and enforcement. The system of responsibilities in environmental matters established by Article 41 of the Constitution is supplemented by the constitutional provision through which the provinces have the original authority over the resources within their territories, which includes the control over forests (Art. 124 – National Constitution). In sum, the provinces of the nation have the primary authority over the natural resources within its territory, the environmental jurisdiction (competence) is preeminently local, but the law establishes federal competence under certain circumstances, or delegates the competence from provinces to the local level.

14.1 Minimum Standard Forest Law. The National Government has decided to set actions to reduce deforestation, inter alia the National Congress approved Law 26.331 of Minimum Standards for the Environmental Protection of the Native Forests at the end of 2007, and the operational rules under the National Decree 91 and the establishment of a pilot system program - the Experimental Program of Management and Conservation of Native Forests- in 2009. These adoption of the law was supported by the direct participation and consensus of more than thirty environmental and social civil organizations and support of 1.5 million signatures of people from all over the country. This signatures were send officially to the National Congress.

The law establishes a mandatory provincial forest investment plan for conservation and forest management. Among others important aspects of the law is the participatory nature of the process for land use planning for national forests (OTBN, in Spanish); the moratorium on deforestation until each province implements its OTBN; the obligation to implement evaluations of the environmental impact and public audiences before authorizing deforestation plans, the ban on open air burning of the forest materials which result from deforestation, the explicit recognition of the rights of indigenous communities and small, rural producers bound to the forests, and the creation of a National Fund with the objective of compensating land owners that conserve forest and the environmental services that provides.

The National Fund is composed of 0.3% of the national budget and 2% of tax imposed on export agriculture commodities, resulting in significant capitalization. The fund provides financing to strengthen technical and strengthening capacities of provincial governments and to compensate land owners that conserve their forest. The funds could also be used for sustainable development of productive activities of forest dwellers.

According to the monitoring carried out by SAyDS in a deforestation hotspot area, the rate of deforestation fell by 60% on year after the adoption of the National Forest Law. However, the full implementation of Law faces several difficulties that have to be addressed. Despite the progress made so far, there are still aspects to be worked out to sustain and improve this progress:

1) One of the main weaknesses of the country lies in the inability to control and audit the nationwide implementation of the law. It is necessary to strengthen the provincial enforcement systems and improve the monitoring technology and capacities for auditing.

2) Another important constraint is related to the irregular land tenure, that potential beneficiaries of compensation funds cannot access the benefits of Law 26,331 and REDD.

3) The lack of experience of significant scale in the payment for environmental services and the lack of organizations with proven effectiveness and reputation to undertake this task at local level.

4) Not all provinces already have finalized their OTBN law. And there are still challenges for the implementation of OTBN, with consistent criteria across the border provinces and distributions of conservation categories of OTBN to reduce deforestation rates.

5) Despite broad public participation in the passing of the law, it is still necessary to strengthen and

increase awareness of the importance to conserve Argentina's native forests. The country has a high rate of urban population who lives far away from forests and are unconscious in their daily lives of environmental services that forests provide to society.

6) Institutional strengthening of management structures and capacity building mechanisms.

15. Most of Argentina's forest land is privately owned. However, the land tenure system has weaknesses that contribute to deforestation. Chaco province, for example, has following land ownership: total size of the province 9,985,980 hectares (100%), of which are private lands 7,609,274 ha (76%) and public land 2,376,706 ha (24%). Many of the public lands are occupied illegally. The occupants may legalize their situation and receive title after stay in the land for a number of years. . Unfortunately in some many cases the people don´t have the money to pay the administrative cost of land regularization requirement.

There some cases of communal forest land. From information obtained from the "Integral Study of the Chaco Park Region" arises in this forest formation which is included in 10 provinces, the land is:

Category	Percentage
Private Owners	63%-78%
Community lands	10%-26%
Occupants	1,8%-4,2%

It is also the category "Pastajeros" who are occupying pastors that use the land. More information on other provinces is presented in the annex.

16. Forest fires are important causes of deforestation and forest degradation. Argentina suffers great economic loss as a result of forest and grassland fires. According to statistical information obtained from relevant provincial government agencies, during the 2008 season 610,060 ha were lost to fires and there were 17,738 fire outbreaks. The distribution of forest and grassland fires by type ecosystem and causes are presented in the annex.

The number and impact of fires increased over the last years, because of illegal land use and clearing of land for agricultural and livestock. The country has developed a National Plan for Fire Management and engaged in a process of capacity building to control and manage fires. During November 2009 a law was passed minimum standard for environmental protection for control fires, setting requirements for provinces to manage the management of rural fires, as an essential component for the conservation of ecosystems.

But measures remain insufficient and it is necessary to provide for a continued strengthening of the program, facilitating the incorporation of technological tools and develop capabilities to monitor, prevent and manage the burnings and forest fires. In some provinces, such as Patagonia, fire management could be the most important strategy for reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

17. Cattle ranch is another big driver of deforestation and forest degradation. Deforested areas in the country are used for pasture. The cattle industry has an historic relevance and now with expansion of new crops and increasing demands for agriculture lands, the impact of cattle ranch on forests is increasing. The expansion of cattle ranch over forests areas is related to the displacement of cattle ranch of traditional agriculture zones. An increase in population also means an increase in produce consumption. Thus, the forest are cut and converted to cattle pasture to supply the demand for meat, which is the higher in the world.

18. Argentina has extremely diverse forest ecosystems in terms of their ecological and climatic conditions. These forest types are subject different socio-economic pressures of deforestation and degradation. Therefore, for a detailed assessment of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and regional evaluations are needed for each type of ecosystem. A brief assessment of deforestation drivers by forest ecoregions was conducted, identifying the most important drivers quoted for each region is:

19. The Atlantic forest once stretched unbroken from the Atlantic coast in the north of Brazil, south and inland through Paraguay and the Misiones Province of Argentina. Today it is one of the most critically endangered ecoregions in the world, with only 7% of its once vast original forest remaining. Long isolated from other major rainforest blocks in South America, this unique rainforest has an extremely diverse and unique mix of vegetation and forest types, with a large number of endangered and endemic plant and animal species, including marmosets and lion tamarins and the extraordinary Araucaria forests.

The unsustainable timber exploitation followed by the absence of a subsequent recovery operation driver deforestation and lead to alternative land use. Over time this practice of selective extraction leaves forests only intact in places of difficult access. According to various estimates, 500,000 ha of forest were cleared in between 1960 and 1985 alone. In the 1950s the region attracted paper pulp industry, which resulted in the introduction of exotic species such as eucalyptus and pine planted on land formerly covered by natural forest. Exotic forest plantations that have an extraordinary fast growth were promoted through incentives, subsidies and credits. Even the costs of clearing were supported in the promotion of this activity, which in practice subsidized deforestation.

Despite this, Misiones provinces today contain 60% of the remains of the non-fragmented sectors of the Upper Parana Atlantic Forest. If the adjoining Brazilian parks of Iguazu and Turvo are included, this sector embraces fully 80% of the non-fragmented sector. The Argentine part of this forest ecoregion in Argentina has been kept away of the main agriculture expansion frontier. Throughout satellite image, is possible to identify the frontier with Brazil and Paraguay, as identical with where the forest land cover ends. The main drivers of deforestation are; logging; snuff, tea and yerba mate cultivation and in some cases the replacement for pine and eucalyptus plantations.

20. The Yungas forest, also known as the 'Clouded Rainforest' or 'Mountain Rainforest', stretches across 70,000 square kilometers of Argentina, towards Bolivia and along the Andes, to the north. The Yungas is considered an international hot spot for biodiversity. Rare wildlife, such as jaguars, live in the forest. Forty tree species are exclusive to the lower Yungas, ten of which have a high commercial value, such as cedar and oak. The Yungas is threatened by illegal logging and increasingly its lowlands are being converted into agricultural land for soy cultivation. Until the 1950s, much of the region still had significant intact forest areas. But in the last three decades heavy machinery has been introduced (bulldozers for the construction of roads and chainsaws for the extraction of logs), which made previously remote sites accessible for logging. Valuable timber was extracted of the forest leaving behind a degraded forest system. Poor livestock management added to the degradation. The continuing development of agriculture on the flat areas (piedmont) is one of the factors that affect forest mass loss: more than 90% of the original surface of the piedmont region of the Yungas disappeared when transformed into a sugar cane fields between the '30s and ‘50s and, currently, in soy cultivation. The traditional clearing through the slash and burning, to enable agricultural land, has begun to create large degraded areas without vegetation. Typically, after a few years of intensive cultivation the land is abandoned due the low yields attributable to unsustainable management and soil degradation. Also the oil and gas exploitations and infrastructure development is an important driver of deforestation in the mountain region.

21. The forests of south Patagonia represents the native woods resource with less antropic impact of Argentina, which could be put under sustainable forest management. However, the present applied forest management is not sustainable. Non-native inhabitants started exploiting the forests

and used timber for housing, fences and sheds and selectively logged the dense natural forest cover and promoted the growth of forage species suitable for livestock. The remaining plots and areas of natural forests were used for selective extraction of timber when sawmills were established that supplied local and neighboring (Chilean) demand for wood products. The establishment of National Parks and effective control came only in 1937 and reduced the impact of fire on forests and disorderly expansion of human settlement, promoting the development tourism. In recent years population growth and urban expansion are the principal drivers for deforestation in the region. On the other hand, fires remain serious threat to the forest and drivers of deforestation and degradation. The extraction of native species with commercial value and the unsustainable forest management is an important driver. The Patagonian Andes Forests are one of the last reserves of temperate forests worldwide with little anthropogenic disturbance, unique biodiversity and stores of large forest carbon stocks in a climate peculiar region where the regeneration of forest is difficult and sometimes not possible.

22. Monte is a forest type in Argentina related to dry forest and savanna forest, where the most important drivers are related to the rural population of small and medium farmer, that develop production practices that allows subsistence farming whose immediate consequence are encroachment into forest areas, erosion of soil, desertification, and a persistent loss of revenues. The main driver of deforestation is unsustainable grassing. The endangered forest types are low in carbon per hectare, but are very important considering the large areas in the country and the importance for economic development of poor rural community. An agroforestry strategy that consists on the improvement of rangelands could play an important role in this sense. This is especially valid region marginal areas, where sustainable integrated production schemes, sustainable use of rainwater and timber as well as non-timber products can lead to an important decrease in pressure on forests while generating social benefits and productive diversity.

23. Espinal is a forest type of open forest, where the some low impact traditional practices are being replaced by modern agriculture. The drivers of deforestation and pressure on forests resources are increased in a very high rate. The remaining of the original forest cover of this forest type is very low. Additionally, the nearest of this forest to the most important urban areas and main traditional agricultural zones in the country, are strong pressure for deforestation and degradation.

24. Macroeconomic and climate factors are important underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. Due that some information related to macroeconomic factors will be a very important background to set a reference scenario, explaining the deforestation trends in the past and useful for estimates future trends patterns. In the sense, changes in macroeconomic factor at national level or economic forces at global level could have a strong influence in deforestation trends.

Prior to 2001, main deforestation patterns were associated to increasing rainfall, technological improvement and a sustained international demand for soybean. In subtropical Argentina where soybean production is expanding into Chaco Forest, rainfall has increased by 20%–30% above levels during the first half of the 20th century and has eliminated a major environmental limitation for soybean growth over millions of hectares.

At the end of 2001, Argentina experienced a profound economic crisis that derived in a strong devaluation of the current official currency, and a movement away from policies characteristic of 90' (i.e. privatization and economic deregulation). Scientific studies shows that the highly favorable exchange ratio for exports, simultaneous to growing commodity prices worldwide greatly stimulated soybean production and deforestation in Argentina.

Social and economic globalization, particularly reduced communication and transportation barriers, has increased the relative importance of global drivers of environmental change (e.g. deforestation). For example, agriculture expansion is increasingly influenced by technological changes that are rapidly disseminated worldwide and by changes in consumption patterns of a few countries that have a

disproportionate influence on the global markets because of their large population (e.g. China) or high levels of consumption (e.g. USA, European Union).

In the last decades, Argentina was strongly affected by political and economic instability, reflected in a very high inflation. From 1978 to 1983 during the military government, the agriculture sector was favored by policies to promote exportation and by the elimination of export taxes, but was also negatively affected by high interest rates and unfavorable currency exchange rate. From 1984 to 1990 the agriculture sector was seriously affected by low international prices, re-implementation of export taxes since 1983 and domestic inflation.

The decreasing deforestation rates in some departments of Argentine Northwest during the 1972–1984 and 1984–1990 periods (the annual deforestation rate reduction in the second period was 8.5%), probably reflect these contrasting situations in the 1970s and 1980s, but the overall sustained deforestation despite dramatic changes in the national economy suggests that less volatile factors were the major drivers. In these sense, agronomic and technological developments played this role; particularly in the case of soybean. During this period, major technological and agronomic changes included the strong adoption of up to date use of herbicides and fertilizers, genetic research and development, and the machinery incorporation.

The period 1997–2002 showed a decrease in deforestation rate reflecting Argentine economic recession and 2001 crisis. Argentina is the third largest world exporter of soybean and agricultural commodity exports are a key factor in the current Argentina economy. Soybean exports have played an important role in the recovery of the Argentine economy following the 2002 financial crisis. Along with increased income for growers and associated industries, the government has set a 35% export tax on soybean exportation ("retenciones").

Summarizing the expectations for future scenarios are a) the increase in precipitation as consequence of increased continental circulation likely associated with global increase in greenhouse gases. The climate models predict that current levels of rainfall in this region are likely to persist or even increase during the coming decades; b) if current global factors do not change and the economy of Argentina continues to be based on soybean exports, large areas of subtropical forest, especially Chaco Forest, is expected to be cleared during the coming decades. These factors have to be analyzed and taken into account in the reference scenario.

Main activities summary

Activity 2a.1 Conduct a specific study by ecoregion on the drivers of deforestation and degradation and associated underlying factors and forest policies implications at national and provincial level.

Activity 2.a.2 Assessments the opportunity costs of land by eco-region and alternative economic low carbon opportunities.

Activity 2.a.3 Implementation of land use change models, to identify risk deforestation areas and set deforestation risk index.

Activity 2a.4 Study on gaps of information of tenure land system and possibilities for improvement of provincial land tenure.

Activity 2a.5 Development of training proposal for control and monitoring of forest carbon stocks by provincial authorities. Development of specific proposals related to real-time monitoring and early warning systems, considering the provincial circumstances.

Table 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance					
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)**			
		2010	**2011**	**2012**	**Total**
Activity 2a.1 Conduct a specific study by ecoregion on the drivers of deforestation and degradation and associated underlying factors and forest policies implications at national and provincial level	Consulting and technical assistance	$25			**$25**
	Expert meeting	$15			**$15**
Activity 2a.2 Assessments the opportunity costs of land by eco-region and alternative economic low carbon opportunities	Consulting and technical assistance	$50			**$50**
	Expert meeting	$15			**$15**
Activity 2a.3 Implementation of land use change models, to identify risk deforestation areas and set deforestation risk indictors	Research and technical services	$35			**$35**
	Expert meeting	$10			**$10**
Activity 2a.4 Study on gaps of information of tenure land system and possibilities for improvement of provincial land tenure	Expert and stakeholders meetings	$30			**$30**
	Consulting assistance	$25			**$25**
Activity 2a.5 Development of training modules for control and monitoring of provinces	Technical assistance	15$			**15$**
	Provincial meetings	40$			**40$**
Total		**$205**			**$205**
Domestic Government		$75			**$75**
FCPF		**$125**			**$125**

2b. REDD Strategy Options

1. The purpose of the REDD strategy is to develop a set of policies and programs of activities that address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to stimulate the increase in carbon pools of forests. The organization that will coordinate the design and organization of the REDD strategy is the SAyDS, including the mechanisms proposed in the component 1a.

An assessment of the REDD policy options for Argentina remains pending and the various strategic choices have not been evaluated or defined in detail, the following section therefore highlights only the general guidelines which will support Argentina's REDD strategy.

2. Argentina's forestry law represents one of the pillars of the country REDD strategy building on successes and correcting failures. The new Forest Act is particularly relevant for developing a REDD strategy and planning its implementation. Argentina therefore proposes:

a) To establish systems and methodologies for improve the impact and performance of the Forest Act, in reducing emissions and increasing carbon stock removals. The assessment of the Forest Act impact will be carry out as part of reference scenario component.

b) Identify and implement complementary approaches to forest law that lead to reduced emissions and increase carbon stock removals, in areas which are not targeted by the law or where the law has proven ineffective or merely not sufficient.

In the line with this approach, the following issues are relevant starting points for the development of a REDD strategy:

- The OTBNs are a tool included in the Forest Act; however, their impact on reducing the rate of deforestation is in direct proportion to the areas assigned to each category, and its distribution in the territory. In this regard, one strategy is to strengthen the implementation of criteria and goals OTBN related to REDD and to provide incentives for local jurisdictions to incorporate them like a specific plan to reduce the rate of forest land cover loss and reducing emissions.

- Strengthening of local jurisdictions and law enforcement authorities of the provinces, as its control capabilities, monitoring and planning.

- Strengthening systems of land tenure and create incentives and mechanism for conflict resolution.

- Development of criteria and systems to strengthen the implementation of incentives to protect forests provided by law, and maximize their impact in reducing emissions and removals.

- Develop a program for forest land income increase in the yellow and green areas.

- Design a framework to provide incentives for sustainable productive activities of small, medium and big farmers and indigenous peoples and local communities associations.

3. Regulation of the Law 26,331, through Decree 91 (February 2009), established the conditions for an effective implementation of the Forest Act. During 2009 began also the implementation of a pilot phase of the National Fund, accelerating the development / implementation of OTBNs according the circumstances of local governments. The SAyDS created through Resolution 256/09 the Experimental Program for the Management and Conservation of Native Forests, which provides $30 Us$ million for the implementation of over 113 conservation and sustainable management projects in all provinces. These

projects cover a total area of more than 12 million ha (detailed information is provided in the annex). These projects consist of a variety of activities ranging from enforcement for conservation, sustainable forest management and reforestation activities. The project sites differ in terms of risk of deforestation and degradation. Thus, each project's contribution to reducing deforestation and degradation is different depending on the particular project area and context and will be evaluate according the models developed in the reference scenario.

As part of the development of a REDD strategy, it is necessary to evaluate and quantify the potential contribution of these projects in terms of reducing emissions and increasing removals. The Government intends to develop specific guidelines to identify and quantify the contribution of the projects to REDD, based on the estimation of the carbon content and deforestation rates in the last 5 years in the reference area, and also taking account other factors related to the drivers of deforestation and degradation. These guidelines are being developed and will be incorporated in the call for projects in next years. This framework for evaluating projects will create a system to identify and attempt to replicate projects that demonstrate emissions reduction for each of the areas considered.

Moreover, the SAyDS is developing the Project Native Forests and Biodiversity IBRD 7520-AR, component 1 of the Draft Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, whose main objective is to formulate an investment plan aimed at strengthening the institutions dealing native forests of the provinces and nations, so as to achieve progressively the full implementation of Law 26.331/07. The plan aims to develop a series of technological and management tools that will be shared with all users of native forests to ensure sustainable management through training and outreach programs. According this, the Government will develop a detailed plan for REDD relevant investment needs.

4. According to partial data provided by the UMSEF, after the adoption of the Forest Act, the deforestation has decreased in hotspot of deforestation areas. Nevertheless, effective implementation of the Law continues to face severe difficulties that must be solved. There are big issues where progress needs to be done to achieve full implementation of forest law, in scale to achieve significant emissions reductions from deforestation. The effective implementation of the law depends on institutional capabilities and capacities at provincial and municipal levels. The lack of effective enforcement mechanism and penalty systems is a problem in all 25 provinces.

So far only four of 25 provinces finalized the OTBN approved with provincial law. Some of the other provinces are in process of preparing the OTBN or awaiting its legislative confirmation. It is necessary to accelerate and support this process and provide additional incentives to set ambitious targets to reduce deforestation rates. In other an additional coordinated work between provincial and national government is required, regarding the harmonization and standardizations of OTBNs process.

5. The main approach strategy for REDD readiness will be the strengthening of implementation and enforcement of the Forest Law at the national and provincial level, including the promotion of OTBNs with ambitious REDD targets.

Additionally, since the drivers of deforestation in Argentina largely relate to agriculture and infrastructure - in addition to poor enforcement of forest relevant laws. Additional measures should be necessary to address agriculture and infrastructure related drivers of deforestation.

Especially these measures should be focus to design and development of incentives for agriculture and forestry sector, such as development of sustainable agriculture standards and incentives, including soil conservations policies, land use planning tools, regional economic diversification incentives, fire control plans strengthening, Land Tenure systems improvement, incentives for Forest Sustainable Management activities, strengthen and expand PES mechanisms and promote good practices of agroforestry.

6. Another important strategy option, related to the forest law enforcement and institutional strengthening, is the policy approach to promote the strengthening provincial throughout to learning from the good experiences in the country. Some provinces has already establish good systems to

improve and control the forest management that could be apply in other provinces. Thus, the cooperation between provinces, with the support of different agencies of national government could help to solve some problems regarding the inconsistency between provinces for their OTBNs and forest management systems or development plans. The exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between provinces, national agencies, such INTA, INTI and others has to be strengthening and promoted throughout new and innovative mechanism. The REDD readiness implementation will play a key role in these sense.

7. Since soil conservation, sustainable land use and agriculture will be a key point for the REDD strategy development, and mayor pressure on forests occurs significantly in marginal agricultural areas, synergies between the REDD strategy under development and the UNCCD process will an important options to include REDD in the development program policy. UNCCD National Action Programme (PAN) and the Synergic Working Group on Combat Against Desertification and Climate Change that was created between the national Focal Points of UNCCD and UNFCCC in 2009, will play an important role to enhancement national sustainable land use policy efforts, including the link with adaptation to climate change policies.

The National Action Programme to Combat Against Desertification (PAN) provides a legal framework with strong linkages to the national REDD development strategy. In accordance to law 24.701, which adopted the UNCCD into national legislation in 1996, further legal regulations created the National Action Programme in 2003 and ratified the creation of the National Advisory Commission (CAN), defining the Directorate for Soil Conservation and Combat Against Desertification (DCSyLCD) of the SAyDS as permanent Secretary of the CAN. Within this framework, several projects and programmes address Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management. A mayor legal background within this framework is the Multilateral Cooperation Agreement within the Subregional Action Program for the "Gran Chaco Americano Ecoregion" (PAS-Chaco), which was subscribed by the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay in 2007. The goal of the SRAP is to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the Chaco region, preserving and restoring the ecosystem through common actions for a sustainable use of natural resources through a participative approach which involves the different social stakeholders. This agreementd could be the support to regional cooperation in issues such MRV systems and consultation on indigenous people. The SRAP is implementing a larger trinational GEF – Project together with the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay in the Transboundary Chaco Ecosystem. One mayor component of this project is the assessment of forest-carbon sequestration through Sustainable Forest Management in dry forest ecosystems.

Another important issues for synergies in these sense, is the LADA-project, coordinated as well by the DCSyLCD in cooperation with FAO, which produces data on Land Use Systems in drylands which converge with mayor forest-ecosystems such as Chaco, Monte and Espinal, and will complement land monitoring system detailed in the component 4.

8. Furthermore, the development of all these elements will involve further analyses of the inter-ministerial and federal coordination requirements as a key policy. The following table show some preliminary options and activities that will be development for the main drivers identifies in the component 2.a, as follows:

Drivers	*Potential REDD strategy activities*	*Readiness activity*	*Related stakeholders*
Insufficient coordination and alignment of public policies that affect	Inter-sectoral program on sustainable land use	Federal council meetings enforcement and multisectoral	Environment, Agriculture, Economy and Infrastructure National

forests		meetings. Program coordination between all relevant ministries. Several activities for Land use policy dialogues enforcement	Agencies and Federal Councils will be involved
Historic implementation deficit in the forest sector and implementation of land planning tools(OTBN, others)	Enforcement of forest law implementation	Support for provinces implementation of OTBN Support of National Forest program	**Provincial governments, Forest Program, Local Stakeholders Participant of OTBN, Community and Farmers associations**
Insufficient allocation of resources and institutional capacities for monitoring and forestry development	**Institutional Strengthening**	**Capacity building for enforcement, monitoring and governance in provinces**	**Provincial Government and technical center, as CONAE, Universities, etc.**
Chaco region ***High opportunity cost of land and insufficient incentive to conserve and sustainable use of forests land uses***	**Creation of incentives for agriculture sector (agriculture sustainable practices promotion, soil protection and deforestation planning)**	**Support initiatives to achieve sustainable agriculture and work with farmers associations and forums**	**RTRS, AACREA, Farmers Associations, Agriculture Ministry; INTA**
The value of standing forest is very low	**Payment for carbon emissions reductions and removals**	**strengthen the relevant institutions to create a national program for payment for ecosystem services, expanding existing schemes**	**NGOs partners, land owners, local government and public and private companies**
Lack of regularization of land tenure and related conflicts	**Regularization of land tenure**	**Law Enforcement and strengthening of land tenure systems**	**Provincial government, INAI, Indigenous organizations**
Forest fires	Fire Management and Control Plan	**Strengthening of existing plans and creation of new capacities and control mechanisms**	**National Fire Plan, COFEMA, Research regional center, such as CIEFAP**
	Specific eco-regional proposal		
Atlantic Forest: ***Unsustainable logging, plantations replacement and small farmers plantations***	a) Promote Sustainable forest management b)Establish forest plantations to avoid deforestation of primary forests c) Develop ecotourism d) Design payments for ecosystem service system and establish relevant institutions		
Patagonia Forest: ***Fire, Urban development and Unsustainable logging***	a) Sustainable forest management b) Biomass energy program development c) Develop ecotourism d) Design payments for ecosystem service system and establish relevant institutions e) Strengthen urban planning and zoning		
Monte and Espinal Forest ***Unsustainable activities***	a) Develop program of Good Grassing Practices b) Develop agrogoresty program c) Promote Sustainable forest management		

of small and medium farmers, specially livestock grazing		
Yungas forest ***Unsustainable logging; Soybean cultivation and infrastructure development***	a) b) c) d)	Promote Sustainable forest management Develop Native Forest Plantations Incorporate conservation activities into infrastructure development plans Establish incentives for soil conservation and sustainable agriculture

9. The components and options for REDD Strategy will be further developed throughout the readiness phase, through three mechanisms that will work in close coordination:

a) Multi-stakeholders consultations and working groups: this mechanism will serve to identify and elaborate detailed strategy options and should include the creation of dialogue forums or the strengthening the existing ones, such as the Roundtable of Responsible Soybean Association or Familiar Agriculture Forum.

b) The Piloting Strategy Development System: this mechanism will serve to finance the design of specific activities that could contribute to reduce emissions and increase removals. Civil society organizations, provincial and local government, private law owners and decentralized government agencies will could participate in this system to access funding to elaborate pilot local activities or strategies. An expert panel will assess the proposals trough a process of evaluation, testing and consulting which at the end leads to a decision on a REDD strategy.

c) Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) has been increasingly recognized as an effective and appropriate mechanism to manage the complexity of the development challenges and the attainment of the climate change mitigation actions. The REDD strategy could helps the private sector leverage its financial and professional resources to move beyond philanthropy toward a more sustainable approach to reaching out to the poor and to support low carbon development. It is one of the key mechanisms to include the private forest owners and agribusiness sector in a framework for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with the REDD objectives. With PPP mechanism, the private sector can ensure that its commitment to REDD will be translate into effective and appropriate action. Harnessing business resources and competencies to support the REDD goals: working together to address a global issues may not be in the direct, immediate interests of an individual private owners or company, but are critical to long-term stability and sustainability of all economic sectors. In these sense the RIU will promote the engagement of different private stakeholders, to design specific options for achieve options for private investment, in an implementation framework align with the promotion of Public-Private Partnerships.

10. A framework for feasibility, sectoral integration, potential leakage and costs-effectiveness analysis of strategy options will be established. Guidelines and criteria will be developed taking account the follow preliminary considerations: The leak risk of different REDD+ strategy preliminary options will be assess in detail during the REDD readiness implementation for all strategy options, but considering that GOA is commitment with a National approach to reduce deforestation and degradation, to local level or subnational activities will be consider when necessary but in the framework of a national approach, ensuring that the risk of leakage will be address by a national accounting system. Also considering the different drivers identified by ecoregions, is very unlikely the displacement of emissions between this ecoregions, considering the socio-economic and climatic factors completely different in the ecoregions. The specific ecoregions strategy options will ensure the minimizing of risk leakage.

The Costs-effectiveness of strategy activities being considered will be evaluated after finalized a preliminary design stages, according the impact on reduce emissions or increase removals, based on

the development of mitigation cost curve. Activities and programme prioritization will conducted according these results taking into account the socio-economic, political and institutional feasibility, especially considering the short term impact of activities and the dispersion of activities throughout the national large territory. Larger scale options and concentrated operations will be prioritized. The sectoral integration, addressing synergies and conflicts will assess as part of the role of SC. Detailed information and assessment about sectoral government program is being evaluated. The main potential conflict with REDD strategy are explained in the component 2a.

Political feasibility will be considered and evaluated under the appropriate approach in the high level REDD dialogue proposed in the component 2c.

Summary of activities

Activity 2.b.1 Design activities and incentives to enforce the Forest Law 26,331, including the creation of additional incentives for an accelerated and ambitious development of OTBNs

Activity 2.b.2 Create an inter-sectoral program sustainable land use

Activity 2.b.3 Design of incentives and sectoral activities to promote Forest Sustainable Management, expand PES mechanisms and promote good practices of agro-forestry

Activity 2.b.4 Design specific incentives for soil conservation and Sustainable Agriculture mechanism

Activity 2.b.5 Strengthening of existing Fire Management Plans and creation of new capacities and control mechanisms

Activity 2.b.6 Multi-stakeholders dialogue strategy options design, public-private partnership and piloting systems mechanisms

Activity 2.b.7 Strengthen the relevant institutions to create a national program for payment for ecosystem services, expanding existing schemes

Activity 2.b.8 Design specific ecoregional proposal and incentives regarding the potential activities identify in the table

Activity 2.b.9 Regularization of land tenure throughout law enforcement and strengthening of land tenure system

Table 2a: REDD Strategy Options

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)			
		2010	2011	2012	Total
Activity 2b.1 Design activities and incentives to enforce the Forest Law 26,331, including the creation of additional incentives for an accelerated and ambitious development of OTBNs	Consulting and technical assistance for OTBN improvement	$150	$75	$75	**$300**
	Enforcement of monitoring, control and audit capacity in the provinces	$500	$200	$200	**$900**
Activity 2b.2	Joint sectoral Program (meetings, travel, technical assistance)	$60	$30		**$90**

Create an inter-sectoral program sustainable land use	Inter-sectoral Federal Council meetings	$40	$40	$20	**$100**
Activity 2b.3 Design of incentives and sectoral activities to promote Forest Sustainable Management, expand PES mechanisms and promote good practices of agro-forestry	Enforcement of FSM activities	$60	$60		**$120**
	Enforcement of Agroforestry practices program	$70	$70		**$140**
	Institutional setting for PES creation and promotion	$90	$40	$40	**$170**
Activity 2b.4 Design specific incentives for soil conservation and Sustainable Agriculture mechanism	Creation of incentives sustainable agriculture mechanism and soil conservation	$60	$30	$30	**$120**
	Engagement of the agriculture sector in the tools, mechanism and incentives for sustainable agriculture	$60	$40	$20	**$120**
	Strengthening roundtable and supply chain dialogue	$25	$25		**$50**
Activity 2b.5 Strengthening of existing Fire Management Plans and creation of new capacities and control mechanisms	Technical assistance and program development	$75	$50		**$125**
	Regional meetings	$40	$20		**$60**
Activity 2.b.6 Multi-stakeholders dialogue strategy options design, public-private partnership promotion and piloting systems mechanisms	Multi-stakeholders consultations, expert consultation and public-private partnership dialogue	$50	$50	$50	$150
	Piloting Strategy Development System	$150	$150	$150	$450
Activity 2.b.7 Strengthen the relevant institutions to create a national program for payment for ecosystem services, expanding existing schemes	Technical assistance and program development	$50	$50		$100
Activity 2.b.8 Design specific ecoregional proposal and incentives regarding the potential activities	Technical assistance	$50	$50		$100
Activity 2.b.9 Regularization of land tenure throughout law enforcement and strengthening of land tenure system	Technical assistance	$80	$80		$160

Total	$ 1610	$1060	$ 585	$ 3255
Domestic Government	$550	$410	$310	**$1270**
FCPF	**$600**	$300	$150	**$1050**
Other partners	**$460**	$350	$125	**$935**

2c. REDD Implementation Framework

The implementation of robust and efficient REDD+ strategies and activities will require the design of three institutional components: a) develop a clear and supportive legal frameworks b) establish an efficient financial mechanisms; and c) create a frameworks for managing land use emission accounting. These components will aims to ensure a credible and sustainable implementation of REDD+ mechanism and

This component identify a background and gaps in the related legal framework, the strengthening needs for the interministerial and federal coordination issues to support REDD and guidelines of the implementation framework to be developed.

The main outcomes of this component will be the design of legal, financial, and accounting frameworks built on consultative processes with stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous peoples, aimed to: a) defined roles for specific institutions related to management and oversight of REDD+ activities and financial mechanisms; b) transparent systems established for reporting on financial flows and c) accounting and management framework for national and subnational REDD+ activities. d) Public-Private dialogue and partnership. e) Institutional mapping for each strategy action f) Resource gaps in the light for the roles needed g) Estimation of expected financial flows required for REDD+ activities. f) Options assessments in the functions that have to be develop within the implementation framework, especially regarding financial design and emissions accounting management.

Brief background for developing a work program on the framework for REDD implementation

The following section summarizes the institutional and legislative context in which REDD readiness is being implemented in Argentina. It focuses on the financial management of REDD funds. The objective is to establish a framework that supports public and private REDD financial flows to Argentina. The framework should be favorable to investments made in new ventures in forestry and extensions of existing forests.

Financial Management of REDD Funds

International and national flows of public finance in Argentina are overseen by the Auditor General's Office (see Article 36 of 24,156 Law which reads:*"The National Authority for the necessary means for effecting comprehensive controls related to oversight and audit by the Auditor General's Office and the Syndicate General's Office, as required by Law 24,156")*

The Forest Law more specifically states that "*The National Fund for the Enrichment and Conservation of Native Forests*" established by Law No. 26,331, may be implemented by a trust for its administration, [or?] to be operated by public banks. The law also highlights the provisions of the law as "for the purposes of financial management and control systems, the National Fund for the Conservation of

Native Forests is governed by the provisions of Law No. 24,156 and its regulation" Decree 91/2009, of law 26331. http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/archivos/web/File/ley_de%20bosques.pdf

In accordance with this law, international REDD payments could flow fund(s?) established under the Forest Law or through a trust operated by public banks as alternative management method mentioned by the Law. Furthermore, the law and regulations provide mechanisms and audit controls.

However, it is necessary to further analyze the practicality of using the existing mechanisms to manage REDD finance. There are several issues that need to be assessed:

- The Forest Law and its PES scheme do not compensate for emission reductions but for area of forest protected
- The implementation of the Law is still in early stages and its effectiveness is not tested yet.

The Forest Law establishes however a legal precedent which any REDD payment scheme can build on.

International REDD funds are proposed to be managed through a trust to ensure that the use of international funds are exclusively for REDD activities. International REDD finance would not flow through the general budget of the Argentine state.

Direct payments for REDD from international actors to Argentine project proponents could build on the CDM experience. The Ministry of Economy could establish eligibility and other criteria that govern REDD projects. Approved projects could benefit from international REDD funds directly. For the current CDM regulations, see: Decree 2213/02 that created the DNA in the SAyDS. The Act also establishment of the office responsible for evaluating and approving projects for Clean Development Mechanism, and formulates its governing rules. In the context of REDD, Argentina is committed to give companies assurance of political and fiscal stability which includes a long term horizon (thirty (30) years) for approved REDD projects. This period may be extended by the Enforcement Authority at the request of provincial authorities, to a maximum of fifty (50) years

Enforcement Authority

Decree 2213/02 establishes the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development as the relevant to authority to coordinate the implementation of Argentina's obligations under the UNFCCC, which includes REDD. Regarding the management of the nation's forests, Argentine's provinces have the authority to enforce forest statutes and reduce illegal deforestation. Most REDD strategies to be implemented in Argentina will related to the improved and expanded implementation of existing legislation, including Law 26,331, the 24,441 Trust law and the rules and relevant case law.

During the REDD readiness period, the work program will evaluate the possible options for the implementation framework and design a suitable proposal for the circumstances and legislation of Argentina. It will also discuss the mechanism established under the Amazon Fund in the Brazilian Development Bank and the possible implementation of a similar mechanism in the National Bank of Argentina. An alternative solution may involve the Argentine Carbon Fund, a mechanism created to promote the CDM in Argentina. Consultations are ongoing with both institutions. (Decree Number: 1070/2005. That creates the Argentinean Carbon Fund provides that the Argentine Carbon Fund has among its aims *"to promote and channel the flow of international and domestic investment aimed at mitigating climate change in the priority sectors and to promote the consolidation of an adequate institutional in the national and technical architecture to realize these actions."* That fund has *"the purpose of seizing the opportunities arising from the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and maximizes participation in the international carbon market."* http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?aplicacion=normativa&IdNorma=256&IdSeccion=29)

REDD should also be analyzed in the context of forest promotion activities, in particular National Law 25,080: Forest Investment Promotion Act.
http://www2.medioambiente.gov.ar/mlegal/forestales/ley25080.htm

Carbon rights and ownership

In Argentina, the right to receive compensation for protection of forests and entitlement to carbon benefits rests with owners of the land or holders of real (usufructs) rights to the forest resources.

In a first, step relevant laws need to be identified and their impact on deforestation (as well as their means to reduce deforestation) assessed. While there is no dedicated REDD law, there are relevant laws, rules and guidelines that are relevant to define the context of REDD in Argentina.

Forest Law (law 26,331)

http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/archivos/web/DB/file/decreto91_2009_reglamentacion_ley_26331.pdf

The Forest Law sets *"the minimum environmental protection standard for enrichment, restoration, conservation, and utilization of native forests and environmental services they provide to society such as sustainable management of water regulation, biodiversity conservation; soil and water quality; **emissions of greenhouse gases**; Contribution to the diversification and scenic beauty; defense of cultural identity."*. It also establishes (Article 1) a system for distribution of funds for environmental services. This regulatory framework provides an explicit recognition of the value of forests on public or private lands in terms of the environmental services provided, including greenhouse gases.

In Art.30 establishes the creation of the *"National Fund for the Enrichment and Conservation of Native Forests to compensate the jurisdictions that retain native forests for environmental services they provide"*. Article 31 provides for the integration of the fund with several items of national budget and taxes, and in the point c lists the possible integration of international funds (*"c) Loans and /or subsidies that are specifically granted by national and International". This article then recognizes as legal the possibility of international financial incentives for establishing incentives for environmental services of forests.)*

At 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. The benefit will consist of a non-repayable contribution, to be paid per hectare per year, according to the categorization of forest, creating an obligation on owners to make a management and conservation Plans and periodical updates, to be approved by the Enforcement Authority of the respective jurisdiction. The benefit is renewable annually for unlimited periods"*.

The law assigns the right to receive PES compensation payments to both public and private owners, depending who holds the rights to the forest. The PES scheme is not carbon specific but constitutes a compensation for the full range of environmental services that forests provide.

Similar as in CDM projects, applying the general principles of Argentine law and in the absence of any specialized legislation, the owner of the emission reducing activity has the right on the reductions or removals achieved by that activity. Consequently, it is the project owner who sells the emission reduction to a counterparty that it considers appropriate. There are exceptions to this general rule and transaction structure, in particular if the land or assets are held by public companies (such as in the case of the renewable energy company ENARSA). The principle that the owner of the underlying asset

(in this case the trees and the forest land) is also the owner of the emission reduction benefits can be to PES and REDD activities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this right could be transferred by law or contract.

The argentine law foresees a number of additional rights that can be granted to those using the forest. Of particular relevance is "Law of Real Rights to Forested Areas" (http://www.sagpya.mecon.gov.ar/new/0-0/forestacion/legales/real.pdf), which establishes the right to assign real rights (usufructs) to forest land: "*The real rights of forest area is a real right autonomous on its own and temporary, which grants the use, benefits and legal provision of the surface of someone else's premises with the power to conduct afforestation or forestry and to own what is planted or acquire ownership of existing forests, may encumber with security right* ". Where such right has been granted the holder of such right holds right to the generated carbon benefits.

According the background, public and private entities are authorized to participate in emission reduction transactions and are capable of participating in national and international transactions. The role of the national government in these transactions could be different according the establishment of the new climate treaty in the UNFCCC. Despite this the participation of strong participation of national government in all climate change policies and activities will be a critical point to enhance the CDM experience and performance.

REDD benefits sharing mechanism: A well-designed and properly managed REDD+ mechanism has the potential to benefit local populations. This component will ensure the achievement of this goal by (i) facilitating the participation of vulnerable stakeholders during the implementation process, (ii) enabling the creation of legal aspects that clarify and strengthen local rights over forests and forest resources, (iii) ensuring that financial flows from REDD+ activities benefit local communities. This will promote the creation of a pro-poor REDD mechanism.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) has been increasingly recognized as an effective and appropriate mechanism to manage the complexity of the development challenges and the attainment of the climate change mitigation actions. The REDD strategy could helps the private sector leverage its financial and professional resources to move beyond philanthropy toward a more sustainable approach to reaching out to the poor and to support low carbon development. It is one of the key mechanisms to include the private forest owners and agribusiness sector in a framework for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with the REDD objectives.

With PPP mechanism, the private sector can ensure that its commitment to REDD will be translate into effective and appropriate action. Harnessing business resources and competencies to support the REDD goals: working together to address global issues may not be in the direct, immediate interests of an individual private owners or company, but are critical to long-term stability and sustainability of all economic sectors. In these sense the RIU will promote the engagement of different private stakeholders, to design specific options for achieve an implementation framework align with the promotion of Public-Private Partnerships.

Summary of Activities

The REDD implementation plan will be based on a program that will assess the current regulatory frameworks and institutions related to the financial management of REDD funds in Argentina.

This work program will have a first stage of (1) Assessment and elaboration of work program, a second stage of (2) implementation framework design, and a third stage of (3) piloting of implementation framework.

The studies and assessments of the first stage also include a review of possible institutional reforms in line with a decentralized system of forest management. This last issue is highly relevant to the Argentine circumstances. Some examples of most advances provinces will take into account to analyze and identified specific provincial needs for institutional arrangements. Furthermore, the designed system will also provide indicators to be integrated into the MRV system. Therefore, studies and assessments of this component will be coordinated with those made for the reporting and verification system and those related to the forest policies in component 2a and 2b. Studies also included assessments related to identifying the most effective systems in terms of equity and benefit sharing, particularly considering the situation of vulnerable social groups and their relationship with the national plans to reduce the poverty. The GOA proposed in all their policies a new relationship between production and environment, considering the quality jobs creation and social inclusion as the core of all government policies.

Elaboration of country work program will include:

Activity 2.c.0. Exploratory study to elaborate a work program in the implementation framework design.

Activity 2.c.1 Options assessment for the main functions needed for the implementation framework

Activity 2.c.2 High level political dialogue among institutions in country that will apply the designed financial instruments and mechanisms and the emission accounting management system

Activity 2.c.3 Selection of type of legal instruments to adopt and implement, which can underlie activities at the national, and if appropriate subnational level, financial mechanisms needed to enact REDD+ activities.

Activity 2.c.4 Design accounting and management framework for national REDD+ activities and emissions

Activity 2.c.5 Initiating investments into REDD+ implementation framework policies and actions, allowing investments and establishment of transparent systems for reporting on financial flows

An options assessment the main preliminary functions of 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

These first stage specific activities will include:

a) Defining Institutional responsibilities, roles and resource needs for the implementation of new REDD policies, programs and laws

b) Define criteria for ensuring accountability of the actors and process

c) Institutional mapping and assessments of financial management and technical capacities.

d) Define the criteria and protocols to create a National accounting system for information management and carbon emissions accounting registry

e) Policy and laws analysis: A review of existing laws and policies focused on identifying perverse incentives or areas that undermine sustainable forest and land management is critical to preparing for REDD implementation. Such analysis will also help identify policies and measures that can support the development of mechanisms for REDD

f) Provide practical guidance to policy makers and help overcome barriers and/or expedite strategy options for REDD+ implementation

Tabla 2c: Summary of Implementation Framework Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands)			
		2010	2011	2012	Total
Work Program for a implementation framework	**Activity 2.c.0** Exploratory study to elaborate a work program in the implementation framework design.	25$			***$25***
	Activity 2.c.1 Options assessment for the main functions needed for the implementation framework	45$	20$	$	**65$**
	Activity 2.c.2 High level political dialogue among institutions in country that will apply the designed financial instruments and mechanisms and the emission accounting management system	15$	15$	15$	**45$**

	Activity 2.c.3 Selection of type of legal instruments to adopt and implement, which can underlie activities at the national level, financial mechanisms needed to enact REDD+ activities	20$	20$		**40$**
	Activity 2.c.4 Design accounting and management framework for national REDD+ activities and emissions	20$	70$	$	**90$**
	Activity 2.c.5 Initiating investments into REDD+ implementation framework policies and actions, allowing investments and establishment of transparent systems for reporting on financial			90$	**90$**
	Total	125$	125$	105$	**480$**
National Government		40$	40$	40$	**100$**
FCPF		**65$**	**65$**	**25$**	**155$**
Other partners		**20$**	**20$**	**40$**	**80$**

2d. Social and Environmental Impacts

The objective of this component is the design and implementation of an Environmental Strategy and Social Assessment (SESA). The SESA will create a country-specific framework to ensure that the activities conducted and actions identified in all components will not have negative environmental and social impacts.

A preliminary diagnosis to identify key environmental and social issues relevant to REDD+ in the country was conducted with support of World Bank. Available data and expert interview was utilized to produce a brief assessment that will serve to basis for move forward during the first's months of the R-PP activities implementation. Summarizing the key issues identify are: a) the incentives distribution mechanism, the equity, and the ethic consideration associated with compensatory and benefit sharing schemes; b) conflicts related to the land rights and tenure; c) the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous people; d) conflict in the legitimacy of representatives of IP organizations and other communities and sector organizations; e) issues regarding federal competences and coordination's and national ministerial competence; f) the Framework to deal with the groups that do not want to participate in the REDD+ process.

1. Objectives of the SESA. The overall objective of SESA is to identify major environmental, social, legal and policy impact of the proposed REDD+ strategy in a consultative and multi-sectoral way.

Additionally, the SESA will ensure that REDD+ action in Argentina meets the requirements of environmental and social safeguards of the World Bank.

The SESA will assess the potential impacts (positive and negative) of the options of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework, identified in Sections 2b and 2c, as well as of those that will be identified and elaborated during the preparatory work and implementation of R-PP. The central spirit is that REDD+ , starting with the design of a REDD+ readiness proposal up to full scale REDD+ implementation, should minimize negative and adverse impacts, and in cases where there were such impacts are unavoidable to identify and implement measures to counteract these impacts as soon as possible and in a pro-active way.

2. Diagnostic Evaluation and Research. The SESA will conduct a series of tests and diagnostic studies regarding potentially conflictive issues that are in strict relation and have direct implications on the design of REDD+ strategies. The workshop raised a number of studies and technical analysis that will support the design of REDD+ strategy as well as preliminary identification based on risk.

3. Environmental Policy and Social Safeguards of the World Bank. A number of specific environmental and social safeguards of World Bank will apply during the preparation phase of readiness: (a) Environmental Assessment (OP4.01), (b) Critical Natural Habitat (OP4.04), Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP4.10) and (b) Resettlement Policy (OP4.12). Wherever doubts exist, the Argentine readiness team will consult with World Bank specialists on the application of WB environmental and social safeguards on FCPF readiness activities in Argentina. The team will also evaluate the possible applicability of policies regarding pest management (4.09) and physical cultural resources (4.11). Other guidance from international good practice and relevant UN Conventions and resolutions, including principles of environmental strategic assessment agreed by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, will be considered and, where appropriate, incorporate in the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework.

4. Consultative process with respect to the SESA. As a first step, the SESA ToR must be subject to disclosure and feedback process with key stakeholder groups. As second step, the results of diagnostic studies and analysis of SESA to be carried out during the preparation phase will be discussed with key stakeholder groups. This consultation process on the part SESA Consultation Plan will be held in close coordination with the CPP.

5. SESA products. SESA-specific products include instruments and measures required under the safeguards policies that apply to the FCPF funded operations in Argentina: (i) Framework for Environmental and Social Management (for compliance with OP4.01), (ii) Standards Procedure regarding the restriction of access to natural resources (for compliance with OP4.12), and (iii) Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples (for compliance with OP4.10). Additionally, the various analysis and diagnostic studies identified in the TOR of SESA are considered SESA products.

6. Social risk and benefits. The REDD+ readiness process aims at developing strategies, TORs, an implementation framework for REDD+ . Community and stakeholder participation and consensus is critical to ensure effective implementation and sustainability. Approximately 10% of the total REDD+ readiness budget proposed to the FCPF has been assigned to raising public awareness. In addition, the Government of Argentina is allocating funds for related education and public campaigning, and the R-PP implementation periodic reports itself is planned to be published and widely distributed. Public awareness activities, including seminars, workshops, and web-based discussion groups, will provide opportunities for public participation. Activities will also feature tailored messages targeted at specific audiences such as students, professionals and civil organizations, media personnel, and community leaders.

The RAC will act to ensure participation of wide range of stakeholders along the implementation of the R-PP in Argentina. The RIU will support this process with a plan of public awareness and training aiming at, inter alia, providing methodology and experience for NGOs to further action in the REDD+ and

promote the transparency of the readiness process. Informal meetings and discussions will be promoted between, among others, members of the private sector, NGOs, national and regional public servants, research institutions, and civil society leaders to encourage exchange of information and collaboration. These meetings will be coordinated in the framework of the CPP process and the SESA development will be incorporated in the contents of CPP. However, additional activities will be conduct with focus on SESA and safeguards including a broad range of stakeholders, especially at community level and potentially adversely affected communities, non-for-profit and for-profit stakeholders. The aim of consultation and outreach is that all stakeholders understand the potential risk and benefits of all REDD+ process, in the readiness phases and but also in the future REDD+ mechanism implementation and will feedback the RAC and RIU about the implementation of R-PP activities.

7. The REDD+ strategy will aim to reduce the vulnerability of the poorest of the population. Special efforts will be made to involve and engage marginal groups and design specific pro-poor measures to safeguard equitable outcomes of REDD+ activities. The REDD+ strategy will also promote an expanded community-based approach, including indigenous people groups, which may fear adverse effects of immediate and future REDD+ actions and potential conflicts that may arise during the development and implementation of the REDD+ strategy. Identified issue will be incorporated in the monitoring of safeguards compliance.

8. Evaluation of social impacts of all the identified readiness strategy and REDD+ implementation activities will form an integral part of the R-PP implementation trough the SESA. Resulting SESA mitigation actions will have to be flexible and adaptive to accommodate the inherently uncertain nature of social problems. The uncertainities and risks will be taken into account to anticipate the potential conflictive issues in a pro-active way.

9. The SESA will focus on involving the vision and interest of local stakeholders in the REDD+ strategy and implementation process, thus ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of REDD+ in Argentina and avoid adverse impacts of REDD+ on REDD+ the communities in the forest areas, especially where pilot activities are carried out. The SESA will develop a package of activities for the purposes of both keeping communities informed of the progress in REDD+ readiness as well as soliciting their views and listening to their concerns regarding REDD+ strategy options.

10. The SESA will also focus on the improvement of decision-making process, and build an understanding with the groups and organizations relevant to REDD+ , providing timely information to stakeholders, and promoting active participation that allows them to express their views, suggestions, recommendations, and answer their questions and concerns so as to ensure that the decision on REDD+ strategies considers and integrates their views and interests. The SESA aims to integrate key environmental and social considerations relevant to REDD+ at the earliest stage of decision making, establishing their inter-linkages with economic and political factors.

11. **The participation of indigenous peoples will be planned specifically as a process of dialogue and management in concordance with the requirements of the Safeguards Policy for Indigenous Peoples (OP4.10) of the World Bank.** Additionally, in accordance to ILO Convention 169, ratified by Argentina, the Government of Argentina will obtain the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples at the end of the preparatory phase of the REDD+ strategy design.

REDD+ REDD+ **12. A deep preliminary diagnosis study will be conduct to identify specific areas for strengthening the coherence and viability of the readiness process beyond the activities proposed in other R-PP components: (a) legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks; (b) institutions; and (c) mechanisms to ensure the citizen engagement.** Based on the findings of preliminary diagnosis above, the Government of Argentina will involve representatives of key stakeholder groups and seeks their feedback on the draft ToR of SESA in a transparent manner; the feedback will be incorporated into the ToR in the follow phased approach:

The SESA will plan, implement and finalize its activities in the following three phases and activities:

Phase 1 (Prior to readiness grant agreement) Final Design of the SESA ToR and general diagnosis analysis.

Activities 2d.1. Dissemination of the draft SESA ToR to seek initial feedback from stakeholders.

Activities 2d.2. Conduct a general diagnosis analysis to identify specific analytical and diagnostic studies required to reflect Argentina´s economic and social circumstances.

Activities 2d.3. Finalization of the SESA ToR integrating the initial feedback received and new inputs and disclosure of finalized SESA ToR.

Phase 2 Implementation of the SESA process according the TOR, which will involve the implementation of activities identified in the previous section, including:

Activity 2d.4 Appropriate consultation, capacity building, and early identification of potential conflicts with the Bank safeguard policies, continuing the diagnostic process required.

Activity 2d.5 Conduct specific analytical and diagnostic studies in the identified issues.

Activity 2d.6. Conduct a series of focused workshops and consultation sessions to share information and seek inputs and feedback on the findings of the analytical and diagnostic studies. The workshops/consultations will be organized at the local, regional, and national levels. Relevant documents will be made available prior to such workshops/consultations. Indigenous People will be consulted in an adequate and culturally-appropriate manner following the international good practices and taking into account their issues of language and gender; representation of key stakeholder groups should be self-determinate.

Activity 2d.7. Organization of a national workshop to present and discuss the final findings of the analytical and diagnostic studies and to agree on the key findings to be integrated into the REDD+ Strategy.

Activity 2d.8. Public disclosure of the World Bank safeguards framework and its revision through a series of focused workshops with the Indigenous people and other stakeholders.

The estimated duration of the SESA process is approximately 30 months, including the preparation of the relevant World Bank safeguard policy instruments.

Phase 3

Activity 2d.9. Integration of key identifies issues and indicators within the MRV of impacts and safeguards, incorporating the findings of the SESA in the preparation of the Argentina REDD+ Strategy and subsequent preparation of the Readiness Package

The phase 1 will be developed in parallel with the establishment of operational rules for component 1b. Draft ToR of SESA is presented in the annex and will present in detail before R-PP signing agreement.

Table 2d: Social and Environmental Assessment Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)			
		2010	2011	2012	Total
Activities 2d.1 Dissemination of the draft SESA ToR to seek initial feedback from stakeholders	Dissemination in appropriate media	$10			**$10**
	Information Meetings	$15			**$15**
	Documents publication	$5			**$5**
Activities 2d.2	Consulting assistance	$20			**$20**

Conduct a general diagnosis analysis to identifies specific analytical and diagnostic studies required	Expert Meetings	$10			**$10**
Activities 2d.3 Finalization of the SESA ToR integrating the initial feedback received and new inputs and disclosure of finalized SESA ToR	Consultation assistance	$5			**$5**
	Information dissemination and reports	$10			**$10**
	Meetings	$10			**$10**
Activity 2d.4 Appropriate consultation, capacity building, and early identification of potential conflicts with the Bank safeguard policies, continuing the diagnostic process required.	Meetings	$30	$30		**$60**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$20	$20		**$40**
	Capacity building and training events	$10	$40		**$50**
Activity 2d.5 Conduct specific analytical and diagnostic studies in the identified issues.	Consulting and technical assistance		$70		**$70**
Activity 2d.6 Organization of series of focused workshops and consultation sessions to share information and seek inputs and feedback on the findings of the analytical and diagnostic studies.	Meetings and technical assistance and facilitation		$80		**$80**
Activity 2d.7 Organization of a national workshop to present and discuss the findings diagnostic studies and to agree the integration into the REDD+ Strategy.	National workshop			$60	**$60**
Activity 2d.8 Public disclosure of the World Bank safeguards framework and its revision through a series of focused workshops with the Indigenous people and other stakeholders.	Workshops and information notes publication and dissemination			$40	**$40**
Activity 2d.9 Integration of key indicators within the MRV, incorporating the findings of the SESA in the	Consultation and technical assistance			$50	**$50**

preparation of the Argentina REDD+ Strategy and subsequent preparation of the Readiness Package					
Total		**$ 145**	**$240**	**$150**	**$ 535**
Domestic Government		$50	$80	$90	**$220**
FCPF		**$95**	**$160**	**$60**	**$315**

Component 3: Develop a Reference Scenario

1. Review of historical data available and identify data gaps that need to be filled in order to estimate past and recent land cover change and GHG emissions from deforestation and/or forest degradation. We identified the following available information:

1.1 Forest cover and inventory

. Historical data from National Agriculture Census and National Forest Institute (1937, 1947, and 1987) and estimation from The First National Forest Inventory and its updates (1998, 2002, and 2006) (see figures and data in the annex 3.1).

. The First National Forest Inventory, finished in 2005, estimated a total area of 32,443,873 ha covered by forest lands and rural forest (SAyDS, 2007). There is uncertainty over what the original forest area of Argentina. Some authors report a total of 42,000,000 ha of forest and about 127,000,000 ha of shrublands and savannas, i.e. 60% of the total land area (Morello and Matteucci, 1999). However, these estimates are based on assumptions that are difficult to substantiate at present and are dependent on what was considered as forest in each of the assessments.

. In turn, the First National Forest Inventory provided field inventory data on stocks, basal area and volume for different forest regions of the country.

. Argentina has set a detailed satellite-based assessment of land-cover change monitoring system between 1998 and 2010 (Wall to wall Land Forest Cover monitoring with Landsat images). It is carried out by UMSEF – Native Forest Division that identified land cover changes (mainly deforestation) for the periods 1998-2002 and 2002-2006 (with partial midterm reports and assessments) (more detailed of this monitoring system is provided in component 4a).

. Deforestation trends in the country are increasing, exceeding the global average deforestation rate. In absolute terms, Argentina was in the tenth place among the countries with the highest loss of forest cover during the decade 1990-2000, according to FAO data. The situation has worsened in the last decade: deforestation has been growing rapidly and steadily, was doubled in the term of four years (2002-2006) and reached a peak in 2007. In 2007 deforestation was about 317.000 ha only in the three provinces with highest deforestation (see table 1 in the annex 3.2).

. Additionally, works of several Universities and Research Centers (Boletta 2006, Grau 2005, and Zak 2004) assessed deforestation in large fractions of these forests since the early 1970s using Landsat satellite images.

1.2 GHG estimates

The LULUCF Sector Inventory of GHG is included in the First and Second National Communication of the GOA to the UNFCCC. These reports use the IPCC guidelines (2003) methodology and comprise four subsectors: changes in biomass in forests and other woody biomass, conversion of forests and grasslands, abandonment of managed lands and changes of soil carbon content due to land use changes. Considering the first three subsectors, forestry plantations and abandoning of cultivated lands are the main sinks of atmospheric carbon.

According to the data presented by 2CN in 2000, the estimation on the total balance of LULUCF sector in Argentina has caused a net capture of atmospheric CO2 of 43,941 Gg CO_2 per year. The subsectors results are shown in the following table:

LULUCF sub-sector in Gg	CO_2 capture	CO_2 emissions
Changes in forest and other woody biomass	-15.750	
Forest and grassland conversion		9.249
Abandonment of managed lands	-48.747	
Changes of soil carbon content		11.308
LULUCF capture and emissions	-64.498	20.557
Net Land use change and forestry (LULUCF)	**-43,941**	

Related to trends of emissions and sequestration between 1990 and 2000, CO_2 removal due to changes in forest and other woody biomass was lower in 1990 (-12,462 Gg CO_2), and then increased to -15,750 Gg CO2 (1994 and 2000) and -15,209 Gg CO_2 (1997). Emissions from conversion of land use increased during the period 1990–1997, from 8.642 Gg CO_2 to 15,357 Gg CO_2. Later in 2000, it resulted in 9,250 Gg CO_2, similar to 1994; both years experienced similar level of deforestation: 269,000 and 267,000 ha in 1994 and 2000 respectively. Most of the emissions due to land conversion in 1997 were associated with forest clearances (335,000 ha). CO_2 sequestration on abandoned lands increased during the period 1990–2000. Abandoned managed land covered, 3,473,000; 5,600,000; 6,100,000; and 10,700,000 ha in 1990, 1994, 1997 and 2000 respectively. The high participation of this subsector in the CO_2 capture is important when comparing the CO_2 sequestration due to abandoned lands in the considered periods (-11,514; -29,079; -30,414; and -48,747 Gg CO_2) with the trend of total net removal by LULUCF as follow:

Gg CO_2/Year	*1990*	*1994*	*1997*	*2000*
LULUCF	-15	-34	-29	-43

In any case, we recognize some important inconsistencies in those data. Some of the assumptions, such as the amount of hectares assigned in abandoned managed lands category,

and the biomass/ha in different ecosystems, among others, are issues that probably need to be adjusted.

A 2008 study allowed us to clarify some of the inconsistencies and provided additional data to the 2CN (Gasparri et al. 2008). The study estimated the emissions from deforestation in Northern Argentine forests. Between 1900 and 2005 approximately 30% of the forests were deforested, leading to carbon emissions of 0.945 Pg C. Estimated average annual carbon emissions between 1996 and 2005, mostly from deforestation of the Chaco dry forests, were 20,875 Gg C y^{-1}. In contrast, National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases indicates emissions from biomass elimination of 2,527 Gg C y^{-1}. The estimate was based on unrealistic values of Above Ground Biomass per hectare, particularly for Chaco Forest (15-20 Mg ha^{-1}, which is 17% of the AGB used in the new study) but also for Yungas Forest (80 Mg ha-1 that is 39% of the AGB) and Atlantic Forest (177 Mg ha^{-1} that is 67% of the AGB) and neglects belowground biomass (see detail in the Annex 3.3).

This difference between the 2CN and the Gasparri studies on one hand and the National GHG Inventory on the other makes the net balance shift in the Argentinean silviculture and land-use sector, from a carbon sink to a source. Carbon emissions for 2000 were 20,271 Gg C y^{-1} showing that in Northern Argentina, deforestation is a major source of carbon at country level.

2. Limitations and Uncertainties. Annual deforestation information derived from satellite image interpretation between 1990 and 2005, and in some sectors from the 1970s, is reliable. The largest uncertainty is historical annual deforestation before 1990 in some areas. In the Atlantic and Yungas forests, geographic limits are clearly defined and the 1900-1990 cultivated area is minor and comparatively well quantified, hence their original forest area is fairly well known. Chaco Forests have less defined limits between forests, shrublands, and grasslands, generating some uncertainties.

Time resolution for deforestation and emission time series are also affected by the data sources. Most fluctuations in data for the years before 1970 could be an artifact of the different data employed to estimate historical deforestation. But, after 1970 more remote sensing information was used and time resolution increased, especially for the last 10 years (forest area was estimated every 4 years). Therefore, fluctuations in deforestation and emission during the last decade likely reflect real fluctuations, including for example the 1997–2001 Argentinean economic recessions and the 2002–2010 recovery.

. Land use established after deforestation is not difficult to estimate because in most of the cases deforestation leads to permanent agriculture in Chaco and Yungas Forest. However, post clearing land use and secondary succession processes can be particularly important in Atlantic Forest where shifting cultivation and plantations with *Pinus* are major uses of deforested sites.

It is assumed that at the time of deforestation all carbon content in the aboveground biomass is released to the atmosphere. This is most common situation in deforestation practices. In the other way, there is however indications of forest re-growth in forest ecosystems of northern Argentina not suitable for modern agriculture, and historically used for extensive grazing. For example, forests are regenerating into abandoned pastures are expanding across the high elevation treelines and are re-growing in sectors of degraded forest in the Chaco region (Grau

2008; Morales 2005). Although these processes are much slower than deforestation, the potentially large area that is affected could represent a significant carbon sink.

A major forest ecosystem in Argentina is the 80 million hectares of temperate shrublands and savannas (Monte and Espinal) that have been fewer studies and few data on carbon stocks and deforestation trends are available. Preliminary estimates indicates that these carbon stocks are important in the overall carbon budget in the country, despite the fact that are low carbon/ha ecosystems.

A summary table of sources and comparative uncertainties of carbon data biomass used and available in the main forest ecoregions is provided in the table 2 in the annex 3.3. Uncertainties were quantify according the Grade-1 method, described applying IPCC good practices and management of the uncertainties of National Inventories of GHG.

Another way to refine our estimates would be by using spatially explicit models of biomass and deforestation and re-growth to capture geographic differences in forest types, and to improve the quality of local estimates of biomass (particularly in soils, vegetation types, and discrimination in different compartments of biomass).

Identifying the gaps in the data mentioned above and the need to consider ecological, economic and legal circumstances to build a solid reference scenario, we propose the development of such scenario through a stepwise approach, starting with updating Argentina's GHG inventory with the data and technical skills available, and then create a work program to continuously improving quality of estimates while technical skills are being further developed.

3. Capacity Building

Land Forest Cover Monitoring

To assess the changes in the land forest cover and ensure consistency between historical data and future monitoring activities, we will use the methods used by UMSEF to estimate the activity data. An enhancement of this monitoring system will be implemented. More detail is provided in Component 4.

Monitoring methodologies for degradation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest land remaining as forests land are more challenging. Some preliminary data information has been obtained by the UMSEF monitoring systems, identifying pixel that remains as forest but change their spectral intensity value. This data are not enough to set an reference scenario on degradation or carbon stocks enhancement, but this approach could be used for identify areas where these processes are occurring and more detailed studies are needed. Regarding specific capacity building and partnership with local and global scientific institutions are necessary. Details are mentioned in the component 4a.

GHG inventories

Regarding to technical expertise for GHG inventories the Argentina significant challenges in order to establish a robust system are:

a. Small teams with multiple responsibilities and limited resources

b. Inexistence of a capacity building program in preparing GHG inventories

c. Difficulties to incorporate capacity and expertise developed during preparation inventories

As mentioned above there are inconsistencies in the data available, demonstrating the need to strengthen institutional coordination, to ensure the consistency and continuity of inventory activities and the sustaining and improvement of the technical expertise.

Some general inventories capacity building activities will be conducted as part of 3CN. Furthermore, the readiness strategy will create a compressive National Capacity Building Technical Program with collaboration of National and International institutions.

In this sense, it is remarkable that Argentina will participate in the CD-REDD+ 2 Capacity Building Programme of Coalition of Rainforest Nations that will develop capacities for the preparation of national forest greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories in REDD+ countries. The CfRN programme will be a comprehensive exercise that will utilize the expertise of other relevant institutions (USA-EPA, FAO and others) and will help to create in the country the necessary technical and institutional capacities to participate in the forthcoming REDD+ mechanism.

4. Preliminary impact assessment and future scenarios of forest law in emissions from deforestation

An inflection point in deforestation trends was the publishing of the Act 26,331 on Minimum Standard for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests, passed in 2007. After the enactment of this Law, deforestation trends are expected to change and slow down, especially in the area of highest deforestation rate in the North of the country. The Law is still in the initial implementation phase and until now few data of the impact of the Law are available.

For this reason, it is appropriate to set the year 2007 as the "starting point" for the reference scenario, coinciding with the Bali decision, as part of the COP13.

Considering the importance that the impact of the Forest Law will be have in the future trends of deforestation and forest degradation, and their relevance to set a reference scenario, a preliminary assessment of carbon pools by conservation category in the Forest Law was conducted with the support of UNDP in 2009. A summary of the analysis is show in the annex and presents some preliminary considerations and ideas for conducting a detailed assessments of Forest Law impacts in the period 2008-2013, and to produce some preliminary estimates of future trends in deforestation in each ecosystems type and carbon pools.

5. Work program to set a REDD+ reference scenario

We will implement a stepwise program, the follow main components for define a final reference scenario for REDD+ at the end of the readiness phase, based on the following concepts:

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 and Third National Communication 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.

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.

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.

6) Standardizations and improvement of data sources available. The improvement of this data collection will be part of component 4a. More accurate data are needed in relation to biomass contents of different forest ecosystems. Particularly allometric equations for wide-range of species and some other issues that were identified in the uncertainties and limitations section.

Summary of activities

Activity 3.1 Data review from the first, second and third national communication and other available data. Detailed gaps analysis and needs of improvement of data available.

Activity 3.2 Model the future deforestation according basic macro-economic scenarios, considering infrastructure and other factors that influence agriculture expansion patterns.

Activity 3.3 Assessment of forest law implementation impacts (2008-2013) and projections of possible scenarios.

Activity 3.4 Development a stepwise approach reference scenario. 1) define a less detailed reference scenario based on historic data to assess the impacts of the new forest law implementation in the short and long term 2) define an mid-term reference scenario based on the results of activity 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 and 3) define an reference scenario based on the data of new forest inventory (See component 4a).

Table 3: Summary of Reference Scenario Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands)			
		2010	2011	2012	Total
Activity 3.1 Data review and specific need data analysis	Consultant services and studies	$40	$20		**$60**
Activity 3.2	Research study	$15			**$15**

Model the future deforestation according basic macro-economic scenarios	Model develop, calibration and experimentation	$40	$40		**$80**
Activity 3.3 Assessment of forest law implementation impacts	Consultation and assistance services	$20	$20	$20	**$60**
	5 Regional workshops		$120		**$120**
Activity 3.4 Development a tree phased approach reference scenario	Inception Workshops with national and international expert	$110			**$110**
	Final Reference scenario workshop with national and international expert			$110	**$110**
	Expert training and capacity building	$40	$40	$40	**$120**
	Consultation and assistance services	$30	$30	$30	**$90**
	Total	**$ 295**	**$ 270**	**$ 200**	**$765**
National Government		$65	$70	70$	**$205**
FCPF		**$170**	**$120**	**$50**	**$340**
Other partners		**$60**	**$80**	**$80**	**$220**

Component 4: Design a Monitoring System

Rationale

The purpose of the component is to design a monitoring system for (a) measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) emissions and removals of greenhouse gases, and (b) other benefits and impacts over time, in relation to a country's reference scenario.

Argentina's MRV system will consist of two different systems:

1) A forest carbon emission and removal MRV system built on existing monitoring of forest cover and forest inventory system (section 4a)

2) A system that monitors co-benefits, impacts and effectiveness of implemented REDD strategies (section 4b)

4a. Emissions and Removals

The objective of this component is to establish the requirements necessary to strengthen the current forest carbon monitoring and inventory system to provide an annual estimate of national emissions and removals caused by changes in forest cover and its associated carbon reservoirs. As part of the MRV system, the GOA will also establish a national framework for the implementation of a reporting and verification system, in accordance with the processes and definitions of the UNFCCC.

The methodological proposals presented in this component are consistent with Good Practices for use of the land use and forestry (LULUCF) defined by the IPCC and Sourcebook of Methods and Procedures change for Monitoring, Measuring and Reporting of the GOFC-GOLD.

Both MRV systems will be designed for all components of REDD+, with different priorities and pace depending on available capacities. Monitoring deforestation is considered the priority issue while other components of REDD+ (afforestation, degradation, and forest management) will be added to the MRV system gradually, since developing capabilities for monitoring degradation and other eligible activities implies more efforts and requirements. Also, it is important to identify priority regions or types of forests where it may be necessary to implement other REDD+ activities (case studies by ecoregion). Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery is in charge of tree plantation inventories. A/R activities could be monitored at the same time as deforestation

Structure

Argentina's MRV system will be based on the following key components:

• A monitoring system of forest cover through remote sensing and GIS, which allows for recording of annual changes in forest cover, as well as working at different levels of spatial and temporal scales, based on the approach 3 of IPCC GPG 2003.

• A permanent forest inventory system covering the entire forest area of the country, focusing on the compartments and areas identified as most dynamic.

• Coefficients and allometric equations based on tier 3 level MRV for above-ground biomass and other compartments that are considered necessary.

• Creating a comprehensive information system, linked to the GHG inventory system that provides the structure and facilities necessary for public reporting and independent verification of the information generated.

• A process of continuous improvement system, based on the studies proposed and implemented under the strategy of preparation.

• Creation of a regional MRV forest region, including collaborative process for developing a MRV with neighboring countries with similar forest types.

Background summary

In 2005, Argentina finished the First National Inventory of Native Forests (PINBN) which was financed by the Native Forests and Protected Areas Project IBRD Loan 4085 AR implemented by the Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS). The PINBN covers all areas of native forest of the six forest regions in which the country was divided: Atlantic Forest (Selva Misionera) , Yungas Forest (Selva Tucumano Boliviana), Andean Patagonic Forest (Bosque Andino Patagónico), Chacho Forest (Parque Chaqueño), Shurblands and savannas (Monte and

Espinal). The PINBN is based on 1998 data of field inventory and mapping based on remote sensing. Tier 2 estimates for carbon stocks of aboveground biomass were obtained for the main forest regions.

In 2001, the SAyDS created the Forest Evaluation System Management Unit (UMSEF), which is in charge of native forest monitoring and quantification of changes in its structure and extension. It updates every 4 years the relevant forest maps of the forest regions that show significant deforestation. So far it has the information for periods 1998-2002 and 2002-2006 about the loss of native forests and deforestation rates. Progress reports have been prepared. The maps for the period 2006-2010 will be based on these progress reports.

The SAyDS is mandated by the Forest Law No. 26,331 to record and maintain information about native forests area and their status of conservation. That is why in 2009, the SAyDS proposed the creation of a permanent inventory system (SIP) to assess the effectiveness of measures and policies implemented and the needs for forest policy reforms.

The SIP will aim to:

• Determine periodically the area, characteristics and status of the native forests of Argentina;

• lay the groundwork for future updates of the inventory in predetermined time intervals;

• provide a basis for provincial forest inventories design;

• Design guidelines to monitoring others environmental and social variables at national, regional and provincial level (flora, fauna, timber forest products, water, soil, etc.),

As an initial step of the SIP, the Second National Native Forest Inventory (SINBN) will be implemented as a component Native Forest and its Biodiversity of the IBRD Sustainable Management of Natural Resources project (IBRD No. 7520-0-AR).

Furthermore, Argentina has submitted its first and second National Communication to the UNFCCC, which includes an inventory of GHGs in the forestry sector. Currently, the country is developing the documents and terms of reference for the completion of the third national communication, including GHGs inventory of the forestry sector. The REDD+ MRV system and the preparation of the third National Communication will be closely coordinated. SAyDS is currently conducting a gap analysis to assess research and data collection needs.

Land Forest Cover Monitoring

The monitoring of native forest cover is currently performed using LANDSAT satellite images of medium spatial resolution (30 m). Given that these imagines are consistent sources of data for studies at regional / national and are easily accessible, UMSEF intends to continue with the same data type. Images from other sensors (ASTER, CBERS, SPOT HVR) have provided complementary information in areas with high cloud cover and / or to reduce uncertainties in the interpretation of LANDSAT images. Also the use of high resolution imagery (eg IKONOS, QuickBird) or aerial photography could be incorporated to validate the results obtained in specific areas.

Although land-cover monitoring is mainly oriented to native forests, it brings also information about another land classes. The classes were defined using the classification proposed by FAO - FRA 2000 (Forest Resources Assessment - 2000) and was adapted to the characteristics of Argentina. The Level 1 classes were Forest Lands, Other Wooded Lands and Other Lands.

Moreover, secondary classes were defined (level 2 and 3) for each of the level 1 class, which vary for the different forest regions. They depend mainly on climatic and ecosystem characteristics. Land cover classes in the country are consistent with the IPCC guidelines and represent a solid basis for estimating carbon, and could be mapped by remote sensing methods.

Land change detection is performed by comparing satellite images of different years, with emphasis on the process of deforestation. In this regard, deforested areas can clearly be identified through a visual interpretation of satellite images (See Annex). The use of a combination of false-color composite of the bands corresponding to red, near infrared and mid infrared, provides satisfactory results in distinguishing the forest from other land uses. We work with an approximate scale of 1:50,000 and a minimum mapping unit of 10 ha covering all forest regions of Argentina (wall-to-wall coverage). The visual interpretation procedure is suitable for the change detection such as deforestation, as the replacement of forest land for croplands or other land uses common in the country represents contrasting changes in the spectral signatures of images, as well as characteristic shapes. While this is a time-consuming method, it represents a simple and robust tool that has proven successful. In some areas, the use of images from different acquisition dates facilitates the identification of land-use change, because multitemporal analysis allows to identify the spectral response of different phenological stages of vegetation. Field data and bibliography are used to improve the interpretation.

Geographically explicit data acquisition and periodic maps are appropriate tools to provide a land-use change matrix. This information will make it possible to describe the dynamics of change through conceptual models or other methodological approach, and also to identify the drivers of deforestation (and other changes) and understand interactions.

Before the interpretation, satellite images are geometrically corrected to obtain a mean square error lower than a pixel (30 m), using as reference images those provided by the Global Land Cover Facility (GLCF) of the University of Maryland. Since visual interpretation is used, radiometric effects caused by topography and atmosphere do not require radiometric correction. After processing images, an accuracy assessment is performed to ensure the quality of information obtained (at least 85%), using field data and/or high-resolution images.

Forest Degradation

The monitoring of the degradation of native forests faces a number of challenges. While the visual interpretation of satellite images can clearly identify deforested areas, degraded areas are not always obvious because the change is gradual and stretches over a number of years often triggered by selective logging. MRV of degradation requires higher resolution images, further field work and methodology development. As a first step in the development of a MRV system for degradation, it is proposed to develop a quantitative definition of degradation for different forest regions. Then we will intends to make drivers work in areas designated as areas of greatest risk of degradation for the development of methodologies based on remote sensing and field data.

Enhancement of Carbon Stocks

The increase in forest carbon stocks occurs in parts of Argentina by the re-growth of secondary forests. Particularly in the Atlantic Forest, shifting cultivation leaves deforested areas that are colonized by different species. After a process of succession, they conform secondary forests, locally called "capueras". These secondary forests generally have different tree composition and dynamic from the original native forest. Secondary forests also follow the shifting cultivation in some areas of northern Argentina (Salta) and on abandoned agricultural land in the Chaco region. While probably the regrowth of secondary forest has limited impact on the national carbon balance, it plays a significant role at the regional or local level. Revegetation and regrowth of deforested areas may yield significant carbon benefits. SAyDS will identify the most appropriated areas where revegetation and regrowth takes place and where MRV of the relevant carbon pool changes makes sense. The second will be developed a framework to conduct a quick assessment of the cost-effectiveness of monitoring and potential reductions of GHG.

The information generated from remote sensing and field data will provide an input to define the potential of forests as carbon sink and the threat level that different areas of the country are subjected to. The determination of the most threatened areas by deforestation could be done through causal models that include environmental, social and economic variables. This study could also incorporate changes that will occur in the context of the implementation of Law No. 26,331, considering that from the OTBN establish areas of very high conservation value (red) without the possibility of transformation, others of medium conservation value (yellow) which can be made sustainable, tourism, collection and research, and areas of low conservation value (green) that may partially or completely transformed. Such study will also include an assessment of the opportunity costs of forest protection and assess the economic profitability of alternative land-uses. The analysis of these data will identify priority regions for REDD+ and the implementation of incentive schemes (carbon projects and PES systems).

The increase in forest carbon stock in Argentina by natural re-growth and assist regeneration of forest including afforestation and reforestation should be monitored.]

Forest Inventory

As mentioned above, a next step in the framework of the SIP will be the implementation of the SINBN, for which some guidelines have already been defined. To define the areas inventory,

SINBN will record dasometric variables (species, diameter, height, state of health, regeneration, etc.), but permits the incorporation of other environmental variables defined in the final design. SINBN allows the development of dedicated volume equations for the forest inventory that will be applied to the volumes of interest and observation variables to be used. There will also be a quality control for the verification of compliance with qualitative and quantitative measurement standards. Equations and models for the calculation of biomass and carbon content following the guidelines contained in the Good Practice Guidelines IPCC 2003 and 2006 will be specific task of the implementation of the REDD+ MRV system.

Such models will aim at tier 3 accuracy for above-ground and underground biomass, and conduct studies to evaluate the appropriateness, on cost-effective basis, of incorporating other carbon pools at the accuracy level of tier 2 or 3. Although a tier 3 methodology improves the accuracy of the estimates, the preparation of an inventory with a tier 3 for all carbon pools involves high costs and increased complexity of monitoring, delaying and complicating the

implementation of a MRV system, especially in a country of the size and diversity like Argentina. SAyDS will assess the possibility, costs, and implementation requirements to improve the accuracy of MRV data for the different forest carbon pools (above and belowground living trees, dead matter, woody debris and litter, in non-tree in the understory vegetation and soil organic matter). Studies to assess soil carbon (collection and laboratory analysis), non-tree vegetation (destructive sampling, collection and determination of dry biomass and carbon stock) and down dead wood (collection and laboratory analysis) could be conducted to assess the applications of different tiers for different carbon pools. Based on these studies, SAyDS will consider the necessity to include particular carbon pools in the forest carbon assessment of specific ecoregions or forest type.

Although several of the proposed activities have been started or are in the schedule of activities of the SAyDS, the activities to be implemented will be subjected to a sensitivity analysis to assess which are the most important studies to perform, the variables that most affect the result of the strategy and those that have little impact on the global strategy. This will allow establish economic and technical priorities, taking account the advantages and disadvantages of a particular project or action.

Carbon Emissions and Removals

Forest carbon emissions [and removals] will be estimated on the basis of measurements of deforestation and / or degradation rates and biomass data of the different forest types. We will implement a MRV system with priority in regions with high levels of deforestation and degradation (and thus high emissions).

Currently, the assumption is that all deforestation leads to an immediate release of all carbon into the atmosphere. We propose to conduct a study of the impact of use of harvested wood products for Argentina.

The guidelines of the SINBN include a 5-year cycle for monitoring and reporting. SAyDS will analyze the need for more frequent data acquisition for REDD+ MRV purposes and decide whether it will include annual estimates of deforestation in critical areas (eg areas of green category for Law 26,331). It will also consider the need to increase the detail of the maps generated using a minimum mapping unit of 1 to 5 has since at present is 10 ha.

Integrate Land Monitoring system for REDD

The country maintains an information system on land use based on an approach 1 and 2 of the IPCC guidelines 2003. A proposal was designed to make these explicit geographical databases, moving to an approach 3. This proposal will have accurate information on the dynamics of land use throughout Argentina, particularly in the areas of deforestation hotspots.

The final product will establish National Land Use Monitoring system supported by [the organization of existing institutional capacities]. Using data from remote sensors will be evaluated on a regular basis national information on a) current land use, b) vegetation and land occupation, c) land devoted to major crops, and d) changes or changes in the nature and the countryside.

It has been organized in two phases of 2 years each. In the first (preparatory phase), the structure of the system and underlying methodologies will be defined. SAyDS will rely on existing projects, INTA in particular, and enhance and redesign a network of laboratories currently operating Geomantic, distributed nationwide. Be defined in a preliminary way, the nomenclature for classification of land use and occupancy of land throughout the country,

technical protocols and agreed on methodology for the survey covers and conducting agricultural estimates.

During the second year of the project, nationally coordinated surveys on the types of land-use coverage will be implemented at exploratory scale (E. 1:500.000), according to agreed technical protocols as well secondary sources and complementary that will result in a complete land-use map. SAyDS will estimate the expansion of major crops in the central provinces (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, La Pampa and Entre Rios), Northwest (Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, Tucumán and Santiago del Estero), and the province of Corrientes. We will work on semi-detailed scale (1:100,000 E.), and apply a standardized methodology for the entire survey area. In the remaining provinces we will carry out pilot projects on priority crops in areas and levels of detail to be determined.

The first phase will result in a) a National Land Use Monitoring Network; b) agricultural statistics objective of most of the territory country's agricultural use; and c) pilot projects on crop survey in all ecoregions.

In second phase will establish a new national survey and land use, increasing the level of detail in both the spatial scale (E.1: 100,000) as in the field, according to the classification nomenclature preset in the first phase of the project. It will also create agricultural statistics of the main national and regional crops. In the last year of the second phase we will analyze the spatial dynamics of territory by techniques aimed at detecting changes in different agro-ecosystems and landscapes during the time period for analysis.

At the end of the second phase there will be a monitoring system in operation in the all territory. In addition it will have obtained the following products: a) a digital map of land-use and its dynamics; b) inventories of land use; c) methodological protocols for the survey of environmental and agricultural statistics to obtain objective data, for different regions of the country; d) equipment and trained technical infrastructure updated survey of environmental information.

Reporting and Verification

It is planned to establish a working group at the Argentine Institute of Standardization and Certification (IRAM), which is the non-governmental organization in charge of standardization and certification in Argentina. This working group will bring together experts from universities, research centers, NGOs, to develop guidelines and procedures to establish guidelines and modalities for reporting of information and independent verification. The working group will be based on ISO guidelines, and other certification standards (eg. those developed to establish the carbon neutrality of organizations). South-South cooperation and international verification entities experiences will be include in the learning process of these working group.

SAyDS, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, has already promoted similar process, such as the developing of the following Standards: IRAM 39,801. *Sustainable forest management,* Principles, criteria and indicators for the management unit. 39,802. Sustainable forest management. *Chain of custody*, 39,804. Sustainable forest management. Guidelines for the audit process, 39,805. Sustainable forest management, *Group certification*. Eligible to receive the grant within the framework of Resolution No. 256/09 (pilot program of the Forest Act) and supplementary provisions.

Summary Table

	Forest Cover Monitoring	***Permanent Plot Inventory System***	***National Forest GHG Inventory***
Outputs	*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)*
Current development	*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. Fist draf of guidelines of the permanent plot forest inventory system*	*a) Review of National Communication* *b) 3th National GHG inventory* *c) Work Plan to establish a GHG inventory system, as required for Annex I*
Operational	*2011*	*2012*	*2012 partially*
Capacity building	*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 of activities

Activity 4a.1 Forest Land Monitoring. Improve the actual time performance to get annually maps of deforested areas in all country. Uncertainties assessments and sensibility analysis will be conducted. Field data measurement will be collected as ancillary information to evaluate the accuracy.

Activity 4a.2 National Forest inventory. Strengthening of national permanent forest inventory design and implementation. More species with allometric equations will be developed and detailed model for AGB will developed for dynamic areas. A preliminary studies for develop a rapid plan to enforce the data of the forest inventory and the need to asses changes in forest stock in specific areas. This plan will be an mid-term goal to obtain update from some specific areas and completed the information in other areas (i.e. Monte and Espinal). Studies in all other compartments will be develop to obtain more accurate data (see table in the annex).

Acitivity 4a.3. Inventory of forest GHG and accounting system. A permanent unit of inventory of GHG will be establishing, including an accounting system and reductions emissions registry. Institutional arrangements and capacity building activities will be two priority activities.

Acitivity 4a.4. Reporting and Verification. A working group under the RAC on this issues will be created, conformed by experts from universities, research centers, NGOs, certifications organizations, to develop guidelines and procedures to establish bases and mechanisms for a national public reporting of information and independent verification, that will could accomplish with the requirements that will be establish under the UNFCCC.

4b. Other Benefits and Impacts

The monitoring system for co-benefits and REDD+ strategy impacts will be independent, but linked to the forest carbon MRV system. Argentina will design and implement a MRV system for the co-benefits, impacts, drivers of deforestation and degradation and related governance and policies.

A co-benefit and impact MRV system will be built gradually, starting with basic indicators identified in the short-term, which will be complemented with more complex indicators over time. Indicators will be added based on experience with REDD+ activity pilots and lessons from the R-PP implementation. The co-benefit and impact MRV system will assess environmental and social impacts of REDD+ implementation.

The monitoring of biodiversity impacts will include sampling some variables in the permanent plot system of forest inventory. Indicators will be informed by the standards of the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance and IUCN Red List. Based on these precedents SAyDS will develop for a set of appropriate and cost-effective biodiversity monitoring indicators and to develop a sampling plan to monitor REDD+ impact on key indicator species.

To the extent possible, SAyDS will rely on locally or community-based monitoring of natural resources. We will consider a broad range of approaches, from self-monitoring of harvests by local resource users themselves, to census by local government staff, or inventories by amateur naturalists. In all of these approaches, the monitoring is carried out at a local scale and by individuals with no or only limited formal science training. On other hand, we will use landscape indicators. Some studies using this kind of indicators has been carried out by the SAyDS, showing the importance for biodiversity conservation and species survival of ecosystem connectivity. The increase of the agricultural area not only determines changes in landscape composition (proportion of different types of coverage) but also in its configuration (pattern with the spread of different types of coverage). Within the latter, there is a particular fragmentation of the original vegetation cover. The concept of fragmentation primarily describes the disruption of the spatial continuity of a cover type associated with human

disturbance. Knowledge of the degree of fragmentation of a system provides information from which to infer changes on structural aspects (eg.: Biodiversity) and function (eg.: Biogeochemical cycles) at the ecosystem, even when there are known details of the ecological processes involved. This approach will be used to develop indicators related to biodiversity and forest condition. Also monitor indicators of landscape fragmentation an indicator of forest ecosystem wellbeing, with methodologies that have been used in the deforestation hotspots areas.

Socio-economic Factors

Argentina monitors social and micro-economic impact of measures through the INDEC, the NBI. The REDD strategy will adjust the data collection methodology of these systems to suit the monitoring needs of the REDD strategy. We will also evaluate the possibility of collecting social data as part of the forest inventory, to the extent that such data collection can be carried out in parallel in the plots.

Socio-economic monitoring will apply poverty reduction and job creation indicators. Some data in the country show that deforestation may reduce the number of jobs and contribute to the increase of poverty. SAyDS is in the process of conducting consultations with experts and relevant stakeholders on this issue. The Argentine Labour and Environment Program is in process to develop indicators related to climate change and labour. Also AFOA has conducted a relevant study related the employment impact in the forestry sector that presents some indicators of labour issues in the forestry sector, that could be use for monitoring jobs creation.

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

The monitoring of the causes of deforestation and degradation will be disaggregating level of specific eco-regional nodes, and they will monitor the key categories identified in component 2.

Governance

Is proposed to design indicators to monitor two aspects of the situation Argentina: 1) Degree of implementation and enforcement of laws relating 2) Capacity building for monitoring and control by the provincial authorities.

Summary table

	Cobenefits	*Governance*	*Drivers*
Posible short term indicators	*Focal Species population (e.i jaguar)* *Forest Fragmentation índices*	*Provincial capacities for control* *OTBN development* *Law forest budget*	*Geographically explicit identification of the causes of deforestation and degradation. Designing a database on land use approach 3* *Land use cost opportunity*
Mid-term indicators	*Species monitoring in the permanent plot*	*Law enforcement* *Penalties applied*	*Macro-economic factors* *Agribusiness indicators*

	forest inventory		*Global demands of commodities*
Other indicators	*Social benefits*		*Forest value and economic activities dependent of forest*
Requirements		*It requires the design of a methodology and pilot testing*	*It requires new skills, only increased availability of human resources and coordination of existing initiatives*

Tabla 4: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget

Main activity	Sub. Activity	Estimated cost (in thousand)			
		2010	2011	2012	Total
Activity 4a.1 Forest Land Monitoring	software to automatization current process and supervised classification	70	20		90
	Set methodologies to forest degradation monitoring based on remote sensing and field data, for risk zones between the different forest regions. Capacity building and workshop.	120	30	30	240
	Set methodologies for increasing removals monitoring based on remote sensing and field data, for the Atlantic forest region. Capacity building and workshop.	60	30		90
Activity 4a.2 National Forest inventory components	Final Design of Forest Inventory	60			60
	Biomass surveys	200	100	100	500
	Development of ecuations and coefficients	50	100	30	210
	Dasomotric inventory	140			140
	Development of volumen equations	15	15	15	45
	Quality control process	20	20	50	140
	Studies and surveys to assess the relevance of different forest carbon pools, in the different forest regions.	120			120

	Studies to assess the need of inventory grid intensification for assess changes in carbon stocks	30			30
Activity 4a.3 Inventory of forest GHG and accounting system.		60	40	40	160
Activity 4a.4 Reporting and Verification system		130	100	80	360
Total		**1075$**	**455$**	**345$**	**1875$**
National Government		150$	150$	150$	**450$**
FCPF		**205$**	**205$**	**145$**	**555$**
Other partners		**720$**	**100$**	**50$**	**870$**

Component 5: Schedule and Budget

Component 1a: Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget					
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)**			
		2010	**2011**	**2012**	**Total**
Activity 1a.1 Training of the national, provincial and other stakeholders members of SC, RIU and RAC	National general training	$70	$20	$20	**$110**
	Regional and Provincial training	$50	$30	$30	**$110**
	Advanced training	$90	$30	$0	**$120**
	Documents publication	$20	$15	$15	**$50**
Activity 1a.2 Strengthening of the Steering Committee	Staff salaries	$60	$60	$60	**$180**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$40	$20	$20	**$80**
	Meetings	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
Activity 1a.3 Creation and Functioning of the RIU	Coordinators and Staff salaries	$240	$240	$240	**$720**
	Reports and documents publications	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
	Meetings	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
	Equipment and functioning	$120	$30	$30	**$180**
Activity 1a.4 Strengthening the REDD Advisory Committee	Meetings	$40	$20	$20	**$80**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
	Reports disseminations	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
Total		**$800**	**$505**	**$475**	**$1780**
Domestic Government		$90	$90	$90	**$270**
FCPF		|	**$210**	**$200**	**$680**
Other partners		**$440**	**$205**	**$185**	**$830**

Component 1b: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Activities and Budget					
Activity 1b.1 Establishment of a Consultation and Participation Team	Consulting and technical assistance	$30			**$30**
	Enforcement and coordination activities with existing process (meetings, travel and functioning)	$50	$5	$5	**$60**
Activity 1b.2 Dissemination of information,	Websites and web-forum	$25	$3	$3	**$31**
	REDD newsletter bulletin and briefs information notes	$15	$15	$15	**$45**

capacity building and consultation design	Workshop for communications media and journalist	$20	$20		**$40**
	Audiovisual material for education and publicity	$70			**$70**
Activity 1b.3 Piloting, validation and full implementation of CPP	Workshops	$10	$120	$90	**$220**
	Technical assistance	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
Activity 1b.4 Consultation and participation plan for Indigenous People	Meetings	$40	$20	$20	**$80**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$20	$10	$10	**$40**
	Reports disseminations	$10	$10	$10	**$30**
Total		**$300**	**$213**	**$163**	**$676**
Domestic Government		$100	$50	$50	**$200**
FCPF		**$110**	**$120**	**$60**	**$290**
Other partners		**$90**	**$43**	**$53**	**$186**
Component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance					
Activity 2a.1 Conduct a specific study by ecoregion on the drivers of deforestation and degradation and associated underlying factors and forest policies implications at national and provincial level	Consulting and technical assistance	$25			**$25**
	Expert meeting	$15			**$15**
Activity 2a.2 Assessments the opportunity costs of land by eco-region and alternative economic low carbon opportunities	Consulting and technical assistance	$25			**$25**
	Expert meeting	$15			**$15**
Activity 2a.3 Implementation of land use change models, to identify risk deforestation areas and set deforestation risk indictors	Research and technical services	$35			**$35**
	Expert meeting	$10			**$10**

Activity 2a.4 Study on gaps of information of tenure land system and possibilities for improvement of provincial land tenure	Expert and stakeholders meetings	$30			**$30**
	Consulting assistance	$25			**$25**
Activity 2a.5 Study of capacity building for control and monitoring of provinces	Technical assistance	15$			**15$**
	Provincial meetings	40$			**40$**
	Total	**$180**			**$180**
Domestic Government		$75			**$75**
FCPF		**$105**			**$105**
Component 2a: REDD Strategy Options					
Activity 2b.1 Design activities and incentives to enforce the Forest Law 26,331, including the creation of additional incentives for an accelerated and ambitious development of OTBNs	Consulting and technical assistance for OTBN improvement	$150	$75	$75	**$300**
	Enforcement of monitoring, control and audit capacity in the provinces	$500	$200	$200	**$900**
Activity 2b.2 Create an inter-sectoral program sustainable land use	Joint sectoral Program (meetings, travel, technical assistance)	$60	$30		**$90**
	Inter-sectoral Federal Council meetings	$40	$40	$20	**$100**
Activity 2b.3 Design of incentives and sectoral activities to promote Forest Sustainable Management, expand PES mechanisms and promote good practices of agro-forestry	Enforcement of FSM activities	$60	$60		**$120**
	Enforcement of Agroforestry practices program	$70	$70		**$140**
	Institutional setting for PES creation and promotion	$90	$40	$40	**$170**
Activity 2b.4 Design specific	Creation of incentives sustainable agriculture mechanism and soil conservation	$60	$30	$30	**$120**

incentives for soil conservation and Sustainable Agriculture mechanism	Engagement of the agriculture sector in the tools, mechanism and incentives for sustainable agriculture	$60	$40	$20	**$120**
	Strengthening roundtable and supply chain dialogue	$25	$25		**$50**
Activity 2b.5 Strengthening of existing Fire Management Plans and creation of new capacities and control mechanisms	Technical assistance and program development	$75	$50		**$125**
	Regional meetings	$40	$20		**$60**
Activity 2.b.6 Multi-stakeholders dialogue strategy options design, public-private partnership promotion and piloting systems mechanisms	Multi-stakeholders consultations, expert consultation and public-private partnership dialogue	$50	$50	$50	$150
	Piloting Strategy Development System	$150	$150	$150	$450
Activity 2.b.7 Strengthen the relevant institutions to create a national program for payment for ecosystem services, expanding existing schemes	Technical assistance and program development	$50	$50		$100
Activity 2.b.8 Design specific ecoregional proposal and incentives regarding the potential activities	Technical assistance	$50	$50		$100
Activity 2.b.9 Regularization of land tenure throughout law enforcement and strengthening of land tenure system	Technical assistance	$80	$80		$160
	Total	**$ 1610**	**$1060**	**$ 585**	**$ 3255**
Domestic Government		$350	$210	$210	**$770**

FCPF		**$600**	$300	$150	**$1050**
Other partners		**$660**	$550	$225	**$1235**
Component 2c: Summary of Implementation Framework Activities and Budget					
Work Program for a implementation framework	**Activity 2.c.0** Exploratory study to elaborate a work program in the implementation framework design.	25$			***$25***
	Activity 2.c.1 Options assessment for the main functions needed for the implementation framework	45$	20$	$	**65$**
	Activity 2.c.2 High level political dialogue among institutions in country that will apply the designed financial instruments and mechanisms and the emission accounting management system	15$	15$	15$	**45$**
	Activity 2.c.3 Selection of type of legal instruments to adopt and implement, which can underlie activities at the national level, financial mechanisms needed to enact REDD+ activities	20$	20$		**40$**
	Activity 2.c.4 Design accounting and management framework for national REDD+ activities and emissions	20$	70$	$	**90$**
	Activity 2.c.5 Initiating investments into REDD+ implementation framework policies and actions, allowing investments and establishment of transparent systems for reporting on financial			90$	**90$**
	Total	125$	125$	105$	**480$**
National Government		40$	40$	40$	**100$**
FCPF		**65$**	**65$**	**25$**	**155$**
Other partners		**20$**	**20$**	**40$**	**80$**
Table 2d: Social and Environmental Assessment Activities and Budget					
Activities 2d.1 Dissemination of the draft SESA ToR to seek initial feedback from stakeholders	Dissemination in appropriate media	$10			**$10**
	Information Meetings	$15			**$15**
	Documents publication	$5			**$5**
Activities 2d.2	Consulting assistance	$20			**$20**

Conduct a general diagnosis analysis to identifies specific analytical and diagnostic studies required	Expert Meetings	$10			**$10**
Activities 2d.3 Finalization of the SESA ToR integrating the initial feedback received and new inputs and disclosure of finalized SESA ToR	Consultation assistance	$5			**$5**
	Information dissemination and reports	$10			**$10**
	Meetings	$10			**$10**
Activity 2d.4 Appropriate consultation, capacity building, and early identification of potential conflicts with the Bank safeguard policies, continuing the diagnostic process required.	Meetings	$30	$30		**$60**
	Consulting and technical assistance	$20	$20		**$40**
	Capacity building and training events	$10	$40		**$50**
Activity 2d.5 Conduct specific analytical and diagnostic studies in the identified issues.	Consulting and technical assistance		$70		**$70**
Activity 2d.6 Organization of series of focused workshops and consultation sessions to share information and seek inputs and feedback on the findings of the analytical and diagnostic studies.	Meetings and technical assistance and facilitation		$80		**$80**
Activity 2d.7 Organization of a national workshop to present and discuss the findings diagnostic studies and to agree the integration into the REDD Strategy.	National workshop			$60	**$60**
Activity 2d.8.	Workshops and information notes publication and dissemination			$40	**$40**

Public disclosure of the World Bank safeguards framework and its revision through a series of focused workshops with the Indigenous people and other stakeholders.					
Activity 2d.10 Integration of key indicators within the MRV, incorporating the findings of the SESA in the preparation of the Argentina REDD Strategy and subsequent preparation of the Readiness Package	Consultation and technical assistance			$50	**$50**
Total		**$ 145**	**$240**	**$150**	**$ 535**
Domestic Government		$50	$80	$90	**$220**
FCPF		**$95**	**$160**	**$60**	**$315**

Component 3: Summary of Reference Scenario Activities and Budget					
Activity 3.1 Data review and specific need data analysis	Consultant services and studies	$40	$20		**$60**
Activity 3.2 Model the future deforestation according basic macro-economic scenarios	Research study	$15			**$15**
	Model develop, calibration and experimentation	$40	$40		**$80**
Activity 3.3 Assessment of forest law implementation impacts	Consultation and assistance services	$20	$20	$20	**$60**
	5 Regional workshops		$120		**$120**
Activity 3.4 Development a tree phased approach reference scenario	Inception Workshops with national and international expert	$110			**$110**
	Final Reference scenario workshop with national and international expert			$110	**$110**
	Expert training and capacity building	$40	$40	$40	**$120**
	Consultation and assistance services	$30	$30	$30	**$90**
	Total	**$ 295**	**$ 270**	**$ 200**	**$765**

National Government		$65	$70	70$	**$205**
FCPF		**$170**	**$120**	**$50**	**$340**
Other partners		**$60**	**$80**	**$80**	**$220**
Component 4: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget					
Activity 4a.1 Forest Land Monitoring	software to automatization current process and supervised classification	$70	$20		$90
	Set methodologies to forest degradation monitoring based on remote sensing and field data, for risk zones between the different forest regions. Capacity building and workshop.	$120	$30	$30	$240
	Set methodologies for increasing removals monitoring based on remote sensing and field data, for the Atlantic forest region. Capacity building and workshop.	$60	$30		$90
Activity 4a.2 National Forest inventory.	Final Design of Forest Inventory	$60			$60
	Biomass surveys	$200	$100	$100	$500
	Development of equations and coefficients	$50	$100	$30	$210
	Dasomotric inventory	$140			$140
	Development of volumen equations	$15	$15	$15	$45
	Quality control process	$20	$20	$50	$140
	Studies and surveys to assess the relevance of different forest carbon pools, in the different forest regions.	$120			$120
	Studies to assess the need of inventory grid intensification for assess changes in carbon stocks	$30			$30
Activity 4a.3 Inventory of		$90	$90	$50	

forest GHG and accounting system.					
Activity 4a.4 Reporting and Verification system		$60	$40	$40	$160
Design of monitoring system for co- benefits, impacts, and drivers of deforestation		$130	$100	$80	$360
	Total	**$1075**	**$455**	**$345**	**$1875**
National Government		$150	$150	$150	**450$**
FCPF		**$205**	**$205**	**$145**	**$555**
Other partners		**$720**	**$100**	**$50**	**$870**
TOTAL FCPF		**$ 1.620**	**$ 1.180**	**$ 690**	**$ 3.490**

Component 6: Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Data collection

1. Readiness activities will be reported by the RIU. SAyDS will be responsible for compiling data and reporting to the Steering Committee (SC) and the World Bank. JGM will supervise the financial management and procurement.

Semiannual evaluations

2. Semiannual discussions are planned to coincide with supervision missions to identify and discuss lessons learned during implementation with R-PP stakeholders. R-PP implementation staff will submit semiannual reports on lessons learned and plans for incorporating those lessons into future activities.

Mid Term Review

3. The Bank's supervision team, together with a team of external reviewers and key stakeholders, will conduct a midterm evaluation of the R-PP execution. It will be conducted no later than 12 months after the first disbursement. The external independent review will focus on: (i) progress in achieving Project outcomes; (ii) status of the institutional arrangements for R-PP implementation; and (iii) review of both the R-PP implementation plan and general operational manual. To prepare for the midterm review (MTR), the SC, together with the RIU, will compile a report containing the following information: (i) executive summary of the overall Readiness status; (ii) up-to-date description of the overall components' development and indicators; (iii) detailed work plan for Project completion; and (iv) copies of SC meeting proceedings.

Final Evaluation

4. A final evaluation will be conducted during the last 2 months of the R-PP implementation. The key objectives of the final evaluation will be to: (i) assess attainment of the R-PP implementation's expected results; (ii) assess use of the R-PP implementation results in the REDD strategy and action plan; and (iii) assessing progress towards integrating REDD into development strategies and relevant sector programs.

	Target Values		Data Collection and Reporting		
C	Mid-term	Final goal	Frequency and Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection
1a	Institutional setting establish for all readiness management component	Capacity building, training and governance goal achieved	Quarterly and Annual R-PP Implementation Reports (RIRs)	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD
1b	Phase 1 conducted	Phase 2 and 3 are conducted	Quarterly and Annual RIRs	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD

2a	Studies are conducted	Assessment	Quarterly and Annual RIRs	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD
2b	Evaluation of existing information systems initiated	Strategy main activities identify	Quarterly and Annual RIRs	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD
2c	Working group establish and preliminary reports	Advanced studies and reports on institutional arrangements and legal issues	Quarterly and Annual RIRs	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD
2d	Final SESA ToR developed and initial consultation conducted	Studies conducted and PFIC are achieve	Quarterly and Annual RIRs and supervision mission reports	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD
3	Detailed work program are establish and data review and improvement are realized	3 different level reference scenario are developed	Quarterly and Annual RIRs	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD
4 a	MRV design are completed	Main component of MRV are ready to operate	Quarterly and Annual RIRs	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD
4b	MRV design are completed	Main component of MRV are ready to operate	Quarterly and Annual RIRs	PIRs and supervision mission reports	SAyDS / IBRD

Annex 1b: Consultation and Participation Plan

1b.1 National Government Agencies

- Government Commission on Climate Change

- National Parks Administration. Secretariat of Tourism of the Nation
- Directorate for Combating Desertification and Soil conservation

- Ministry of Federal Planning. Undersecretary for public investment planning.
- Directorate of Forestry. Ministry of Agriculture.
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Science and Technology

- Secretary of Energy

- Agricultural Risk Office. MGAyP

- Argentine Committee for MAB Biosphere Reserves
- Ministry of Social Development

- Working Group on Biodiversity (SAyDS)

- Environmental Management Unit. Ministry of Agriculture.

- Institute of Agricultural Technology

- National Fire Management Unit

- Directorate for Soil Conservation and Combat Against Desertification

Productive Sector

- Roundtable on Responsible Soy

- Argentine Forestry Association

- Argentine Association of Direct Sowing Farmers (AAPRESID)

- Regional Consortiums for Agricultural Experimentation (ACREA) - Argentine Federation of Woods Industry (FAIMA)

- Argentine Institute of Certification (IRAM)

Research Institutions

- Center for Forest Research and Extension Andino-patagónico (CIEFAP)

- Laboratory of Ecological and Environmental Research. Universidad Nacional de La Plata. - Regional Ecology Group. National University of Buenos Aires

- Ecological Research Laboratory “Las Yungas”. National University of Tucumán

Researches from these organizations were directly involved in the development of component 2a-2b-3-4.

Indigenous people representatives

- Organization of Indigenous Peoples and Nations in Argentina (ONPIA) - INAI National Institute of Indigenous Affairs

- Directorate of Native People and Natural Resources.

These organizations were involved in the development of CPP for indigenous people.

A remarkable consultation process was conducted with the MAGyP, that will be very

Important role in the R-PP implementation. A report back from the MAGyP with comments and proposals was received and take into account in the R-PP document and proposed activities.

Reuniones en el marco de la misión del Banco Mundial

1. Se realizó una sesión de trabajo (ver punto D para el listado de reuniones y participantes) para dialogar y debatir conjuntamente las actividades específicas a realizarse para un plan de consulta en referencia a la estrategia de REDD nacional. Adicionalmente, se llevó a cabo una sesión de trabajo para identificar un listado preliminar de grupos de actores clave (ver Anexo C) para apoyar la sucesiva preparación del plan de consulta y el proceso de la evaluación estratégica ambiental y social (SESA en inglés).

2. Además de varias reuniones con funcionarios de la SAyDS y del INAI (Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas), se pudo conocer las perspectivas de los representantes de otros grupos de actores, por ejemplo, la Organización Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Argentina (ONPIA), así como del sector privado a través de la Asociación Internacional de Soja Responsable (RTRS), y de varias ONGs ambientalistas (ver Anexo C).

Listado de Reuniones (1-5 de marzo, 2010)

FECHA/ HORARIO	REUNION	PARTICIPANTES
Lunes (1 de marzo)		
11:00hrs	Apertura de la misión: APN, SAyDS y MAGyP	• BM (Robert Davis; Andy Gillespie; Hans Thiel; Gregory Frey; Miriam Bae; Ricardo Larrobla; Florencia Reca; Marcelo Acerbi) • Argentina (Dr. Ing. Agr. Lorenzo R. Basso; Secretario de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Pesca; Ing. Sergio Mario La Rocca, Subsecretario de Planificacion y Politica Ambiental; Lic. Esteban Guida, Responsable Proyecto Bosque Nativos y su Biodiversidad)
Martes (2 de marzo)		
10:00 - 13:00hrs	Comentarios sobre el borrador R-PP y discusión técnica	• SAyDS-FCPF (Lic. Leandro Fernandez; Lic. Daniela Sol Petrillo; Vanina Baraldini; Julieta Bono; Elena Palacios; Romina Piana) • BM (Robert Davis; Andy Gillespie; Hans Thiel; Miriam Bae; Gregory Frey; Ricardo Larrobla; Florencia Reca; Marcelo Acerbi)
14:00 -16:00hrs	Discusión general de la propuesta de estrategia REDD	• Dr. Nazareno Castillo Narín, Director de la Dirección de Cambio Climático, SAyDS. • SAyDS-FCPF (Lic. Leandro Fernandez; Lic. Daniela Sol Petrillo; Vanina Baraldini; Julieta Bono; Elena Palacios; Romina Piana) • BM (Robert Davis; Andy Gillespie; Hans Thiel; Miriam Bae; Gregory Frey; Ricardo Larrobla; Florencia Reca; Marcelo Acerbi)
Miércoles (3 de marzo)		
10:00 – 16:00hrs	Sesión de Trabajo:	• BM (Robert Davis; Andy Gillespie; Gregory Frey) • UMSEF (Celina Montenegro; Jorge Mendendez; Enrique

	a. MRV b. Escenario de Referencia	Wabo; Eduardo Manghi; Gabriela Parmucci; Facundo Bertolami; Mariana Stamati) • SAyDS-FCPF (Leandro Fernandez; Julieta Bono)
10:00 – 12:00hrs	Sesión de Trabajo: Consulta y Participación	• BM (Miriam Bae; Hans Thiel; Florencia Reca) • SAyDS-FCPF (Daniela Sol Petrillo; Maria del Valle Peralta)
14:00 – 16:00hrs	Sesión de Trabajo: a. Identificación de actores b. SESA	• BM (Miriam Bae; Florencia Reca; Hans Thiel; Marcelo Acerbi) • SAyDS-FCPF (Leandro Fernandez; Vanina Baldini; Maria del Valle Peralta; Elena Palacios; Nina)
Jueves (4 de marzo)		
9:30 – 13:00hrs	ONGs Ambientales	• BM (Robert Davis; Miriam Bae; Florencia Reca; Hans Thiel; Gregory Frey) • SAyDS-FCPF (Leandro Fernandez; Maria del Valle Peralta;Daniela Petrillo) • ONGs (Soledad Magallanes, Fundación Temaiken; Bernardo Voloj, FARN; Agnes Sibileau, FARN; Hernan Giardini, Greenpeace Argentina; Laura Tentori, Amigos de la Tierra Argentina; Liliana Ortega, Cooperativa Restauradora de la Selva; Lucio Malizia, Fundacion Proyungas)
14:00 – 16:00hrs	Organización de Naciones y Pueblos Indígenas en Argentina (ONPIA)	• BM (Miriam Bae; Florencia Reca; Hans Thiel) • SAyDS-FCPF (Leandro Fernandez; Vanina Baraldini) • ONPIA (Jorge Nancucheo; Ariel Navanquiri; Juan Manuel Ramirez)
16:00—18:00hrs	Asociación Internacional de Soja Responsable (RTRS-Round Tableo n Responsible Soy Association)	• BM (Miriam Bae; Florencia Reca; Hans Thiel) • SAyDS-FCPF (Leandro Fernandez) • RTRS (Cecilia Gabutti; Veronica Estrade)
Viernes (5 de marzo)		
11:00hrs	Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas (INAI)	• BM (Miriam Bae; Florencia Reca; Hans Thiel;) • SAyDS-FCPF (Leandro Fernandez; Vanina Baraldini) • INAI (Azul Seoane)
13:00hrs	ONPIA	• BM (Miriam Bae) • SAyDS-FCPF (Vanina Baraldini) • ONPIA (Jorge Nancucheo; Ariel Navanquiri)
15:00hrs	Secretario de Ambiente, Dr. Homero Máximo Bibiloni	• BM (Robert Davis; Hans Thiel; Andy Gillespie; Gregory Frey; Miriam Bae; Florencia Reca; Ricardo Larrobla) • SAyDS-FCPF (Nazareno Catillo Marín; Leandro Fernandez) • SAyDS (Ing. Sergio Mario La Rocca, Subsecretario de Planificacion y Politica Ambiental)
16:00hrs	Subsecretario de Ambiente, Sergio Mario La Rocca	• BM (Robert Davis; Hans Thiel; Andy Gillespie; Gregory Frey; Miriam Bae; Florencia Reca; Ricardo Larrobla) • SAyDS-FCPF (Nazareno Catillo Marín; Leandro Fernandez)

Lista Preliminar de los Grupos de Actores Clave dentro del Contexto del Diseño de la Estrategia REDD

1. Instancias Nacionales y Consejos Federales y Provinciales

(a) Comité de Cambio Climático – Agricultura, Turismo, Economía, Planificación, Relaciones Exteriores, Ambiente, Ciencia y Tecnología; (b) INAI; (c) INADI; (d) APN; (e) Secretaría de Energía; (f) Minería; (g) CONAE; (h) COFEMA; (i) COFEPLAT.

2. Organizaciones y Pueblos Indígenas

(a) Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Pueblos Originarios y sus 26 organizaciones representantes de los Pueblos Originarios; (b) CONAMI.

3. ONGs, Sociedad Civil

El directorio de organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil relacionado a temas ambientales, que tiene la SAyDS, y consiste en más de 400 organizaciones está siendo utilizado como base para la identificación de actores de este sector.

4. Productores Agro-Industria y Dueños

(a) AFOA; (b) AACREA; (c) FAIMA; (d) AAPRESID; (e) SRA; (f) Federación Agraria; (g) CRA; (h) CARBAP.

5. Comunidades Rurales y Campesinas

(a) Foro de Agricultura Familiar; (b) Foro de Agricultura Campesina; (c) Programa HUERTA (d) Movimiento Nacional Campesino.

6. Organizaciones Cooperantes y Donantes

(a) JICA; (b) GTZ; (c) UN-REDD; (d) EU; (e) CEPAL; (f) ONF.

7. Institutos Académicos y de Investigación

(a) AADI; (b) CJIRA; (c) Universidad de Tucumán; (d) INTA; (e) CIEFAP; (f) INTI; (g) Universidad de Misiones; (h) Universidad de Santiago del Estero; (i) Universidad de la Plata; (j) Universidad de Buenos Aires. (k) CONICET

Ideas preliminares y términos de referencia borradores para el Plan de Consultas y Participación de las comunidades de pueblos indígenas:

En la SAyDS se realizó Seminario Pueblos Indígenas, Ley de Bosques, Territorio y Políticas Públicas, en el cual se intercambió información entre las diferentes áreas de la Secretaria y las organizaciones de los Pueblos Originarios. En esa primera instancia de capacitación e intercambió se consensuó el trabajo sobre el relevamiento de las zonas boscosas que habitan los pueblos originarios y se asumió el objetivo de confeccionar un mapa que reflejara esta realidad.
En diferentes talleres territoriales y encuentros las organizaciones fueron trabajando la sistematización de la información que fue volcada en la confección del mapa en las reuniones preparatorias del evento sobre Pueblos Originarios y Bosques, que se realizó en el marco del Congreso Forestal Mundial.

Se pueden enumerar distintas instancias, en las cuales se desarrollaron procesos de participación y consulta que se desarrollaron en los últimos años: PPI (Proceso de Participación Indígena- finalizado con el Foro Nacional del 24 de agosto - 2 de septiembre 1997); CTPI (la Comisión de Trabajo de Política Indígena) instancia independiente del gobierno que elaboró y propuso el desarrollo de Siete Foros regionales y el Foro Nacional de 2005; el Consejo de Participación Indígena (CPI), instancia representativa ante el gobierno nacional que a continuación se detalla.

El CPI creado mediante resolución del INAI Nº 152 de fecha 6 de agosto de 2004 expresa la representación indígena en el Consejo de Coordinación previsto en la Ley 23.302 y se ha establecido la representatividad indígena por pueblo y por provincia de todo el país, (integrado por ochenta y cinco (85) miembros), a efectos de garantizar una genuina participación en todos los intereses que los afecten.

Para la elaboración del Programa Nacional "Relevamiento Territorial De Comunidades Indígenas. Ejecución de la Ley 26.160" se consultó al Consejo de Participación Indígena (CPI) en las distintas instancias Regionales, habiéndose confeccionado las actas correspondientes de cada encuentro.

Se consultó a estos representantes indígenas acerca de:

• La relación con el territorio que ocupan.

• La ocupación tradicional, actual y pública del territorio comunitario

• Cómo concretar en el proceso de relevamiento, la participación indígena del Pueblo y Comunidad en la demarcación de la ocupación tradicional, actual y pública

• Cómo realizar el Relevamiento en las Comunidades Indígenas, que ejercen una posesión y propiedad no comunitaria, o en Comunidades que ocupan ámbitos urbanos.

• Se debatió acerca de la participación de otros Organismos y ONGs

• Se solicitaron aportes sobre las distintas etapas del Relevamiento.

Posteriormente se elaboraron sucesivas versiones del programa que fueron puestos a consideración de la Mesa Coordinadora del CPI hasta llegar a la versión definitiva para ser sometido a la consulta y participación del Encuentro Nacional de representantes indígenas.

En el marco de los encuentros nacionales del CPI realizado, se evaluaron y debatieron los procedimientos técnicos y metodología para su implementación, los representantes indígenas aprobaron el Programa Nacional "RELEVAMIENTO TERRITORIAL DE COMUNIDADES INDIGENAS. EJECUCION DE LA LEY 26.160." En él se acuerdan las metodologías y modalidad de participación del CPI y de las Comunidades en las distintas etapas del Relevamiento.

• Se acuerda con los representantes indígenas una propuesta de ‗Equipo Técnico Operativo' y cómo realizar el Relevamiento Territorial de Comunidades Indígenas en cada provincia.

• Se consulta y acuerda un proyecto de Decreto Reglamentario de La Ley 26.160 —ya avalado por la Mesa Coordinadora del CPI—, para su elevación al Poder Ejecutivo Nacional.

Con antecedentes de trabajo asumido por el Consejo de Trabajo de Política Indígena

(CTPI) se llevaron a cabo siete (7) Foros Regionales del año 2004, con apoyo económico del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social /INAI. El cual culminó el día 30 de agosto del 2005, en la ciudad de Posadas, provincia de Misiones, y habiéndose revisado y aprobado el producto del trabajo. El documento arribado se encuadró en cuatro ejes temáticos: Territorio – Interculturalidad – Biodiversidad – Personalidad Jurídica. Elevadas posteriormente a las autoridades bajo el título de —Demandas y Propuestas de Acción al Estado Argentino‖.

El Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Pueblos Originarios es un espacio de articulación nacional de los pueblos originarios. Actualmente nuclea a 26 organizaciones políticas territoriales. Este espacio se constituyó a fines de marzo del 2009 con más de 200 representantes de las organizaciones que acordaron, de cara al bicentenario una propuesta intercultural hacia la política pública.

Comisión de seguimiento:

En la ciudad de Almirante Brown, provincia de Buenos Aires, a los 27 días del mes de marzo de 2009 las organizaciones de las comunidades y pueblos indígenas reunidos en el "Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Pueblos Originarios por un estado intercultural hacia el bicentenario" decidieron conformar una Comisión de Seguimiento de Elaboración de la Propuesta para el desarrollo de Políticas Públicas Participativas e Interculturales.

La comisión tiene el mandato de dar continuidad al proceso iniciado en el encuentro. Proceso que tiene que ver con el fortalecimiento de las Organizaciones políticas territoriales de los pueblos, de las comunidades y organizaciones en las provincias y los municipios o partidos. A su vez articular con las organizaciones a nivel regional y nacional; Gestionar y administrar recursos para la realización de foros, encuentros, talleres, etc. Fomentando los espacios de articulación.

La Comisión quedó integrada por referentes designados por las organizaciones indígenas presentes que podrán ratificar o designar otro/a miembro a través de sus asambleas.

El espacio impulsó la convocatoria de Organizaciones Políticas Territoriales de los Pueblos Originarios ante el Bicentenario, este espacio de articulación elaboró de manera amplia y participativa la propuesta denominada "Construyendo el Pacto del Bicentenario entre los Pueblos Originarios y el Estado: Una Política de interculturalidad".

El Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Pueblos Originarios que nuclea a 26 organizaciones de pueblos indígenas, enfocado en las dinámicas de conseguir objetivos comunes sobre las problemáticas y necesidades que se evidencian en nuestros territorios. Se cristaliza este propósito a través de varios encuentros nacionales y actividades comunes realizadas durante todo el año con la idea de fortalecer las organizaciones territoriales y la consulta a los pueblos de Argentina.

En los encuentros se analizó la incidencia de los Pueblos Indígenas en las Políticas Públicas tanto en materia de comunicación, iniciando una propuesta de redistribución de la palabra, de la necesidad de tener medios propios de comunicación que reflejen la agenda de las comunidades, de los pueblos y sus organizaciones, que posibilite nuevos desafíos de inclusión, que quedó reflejada en la nueva Ley de Servicios de Comunicación audiovisual. Y otros temas como la incidencia en políticas de desarrollo con identidad y su vinculación con el Cambio Climático, el respeto de uso tradicional de los bosques por los pueblos indígenas, el manejo del agua y la reforestación con especies nativas, dentro de los territorios indígenas, y otros temas nacionales como la ratificación del Convenio 169 de la OIT.

Sobre estos temas las propias organizaciones identificaron la necesidad de profundizar los conocimientos de los Pueblos Originarios, para lograr un posicionamiento más claro y contundente que fortalezca la toma de decisiones y la participación de forma proactiva en los temas de interés nacional. De la misma manera, para generar propuestas socio-culturalmente viable y económicamente rentable para los pueblos indígenas y ambientalmente sostenibles para la humanidad.

De acuerdo al mapeo de organizaciones indígenas de los bosques realizado por las propias organizaciones indígenas, se designará un referente para la estrategia REDD, por cada uno de las organizaciones de indígenas relacionadas a los bosques. En este sentido, la Organización de Pueblos y Naciones Indígenas en Argentina (ONPIA), ha elaborado, con el asesoramiento técnico de la estrategia REDD, un plan de INFORMACIÓN Y CAPACITACIÓN DE PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS SOBRE

CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO, con el objetivo de facilitar la Participación de los Pueblos Indígenas en el proceso de preparación para REDD.

Los objetivos identificados por los propios representantes de las organizaciones indígenas son:

1) Informar a los pueblos indígenas sobre el estado actual del ambiente causado por el cambo climático y su vinculación entre la conservación y protección de los ecosistemas en los territorios indígenas a fin de facilitar la participación de los mismos en la REDD

2) Difundir información sobre Cambio Climático y sobre el proceso de Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y Degradación (REDD).en las comunidades indígenas.

3) Abrir un espacio para la mejor participación de los pueblos indígenas en los beneficios que generarán la aplicación y desarrollo del proceso de REDD en Argentina

4) Generar un espacio de diálogo para establecer mecanismos de coordinación y la lógica de inclusión de los pueblos indígenas en la implementación de la REDD.

En este sentido se destaca, que el plan de consultas y participación de comunidades indígenas tomará como base los procesos iniciados mencionados. Especialmente, la dirección de Pueblos Originarios y Recursos Naturales de la SAyDS, ha mencionado como actor representativo al Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de los Pueblos Originarios para el diseño, gestión y ejecución de las líneas de acción que tiene a su cargo.

El plan de consultas incluirá distintos organismos y asociaciones que han sido propuestas asimismo por la Dirección Pueblos Originarios:

A nivel gubernamental: Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas, Instituto Nacional Contra La Discriminación la Xenofobia y El Racismo, Consejo Federal de Derechos Humanos, la Secretaria de Derechos Humanos, Cancillería de la Nación, Administración Parques Nacionales.

A nivel académico: la Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Filosofía y letras, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial.

A nivel provincial y municipal, las organizaciones indígenas junto al equipo técnico realizarán un mapeo de actores tanto de las áreas gubernamentales como de la sociedad civil con los que tengan trabajos conjuntos realizados o tengan interés en comenzar a articular, a fin de realizar oportunamente la convocatoria.

Organizaciones de la sociedad civil: El Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de los Pueblos Originarios que nuclea a 26 organizaciones indígenas territoriales, al Consejo de la Mujer Indígena de Argentina (CONAMI), a la comisión de Pueblos Originarios del Espacio Carta Abierta, la Asociación de Abogados/as de Derecho Indígena (AADI), Comisión de Juristas Indígenas en la República Argentina (CJIRA).

Resumiendo se realizarán las siguientes actividades:

1) Plan de información y capacitación para comunidades indígenas, basado en la propuesta realizada por la ONPIA

2) Cursos de capacitación específicos para organizaciones indígenas con experiencia en temas forestales

3) Talleres de discusión de estrategias y problemáticas regionales

4) Mesa de diálogo Nacional formada por instituciones gubernamentales mencionadas y referentes de las organizaciones comunitarias

5) Registro en material fílmico de todo el proceso, para mejorar ampliar y mejorar la difusión.

Annex 2d: Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

Preliminary terms of Reference for a SESA

SESA Objectives

One of the integral steps in the preparation of Country Argentina's REDD Strategy is the conduct of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) during the Readiness Preparation phase of the FCPF in order to identify, and to help integrate, the key environmental, social, legal and policy dimensions into the REDD Strategy. The SESA is designed specifically to undertake a series of analytical and diagnostic studies in a participatory manner. Additionally, the findings of the SESA will provide the basis for drafting and finalizing the required World Bank safeguard policy instrument.

The SESA is designed to:

a. Identify, in a participatory manner, the key environmental and social impacts as well as the legal and policy implications of the proposed REDD strategy;

b. Conduct studies on the identified key environmental and social impacts of the proposed REDD strategy/activities and its legal and policy implications in an integrated, and inter-disciplinary manner;

c. Consult stakeholders during the course of the analytical studies, and seek comments and inputs on the SESA outputs including the World Bank safeguard instrument;

d. Recommend, based on the findings of the analytical studies as well as the inputs of stakeholders, the key environmental, social, legal and policy issues to be integrated into the final design of the Argentina's REDD strategy

e. Prepare the relevant social and environmental management framework required under the World Bank safeguards policies that will guide the implementation of the REDD readiness activities and strategy.

Scope of Analytical and Diagnostic Studies

In order to identify and determine specific environmental and social impacts as well as the legal and policy implications, SESA will include at the minimum the following analytical and diagnostic studies carried out in a participatory manner within the specific country context of Argentina.

1. Environmental Studies

a) Goods and services provided by forests and estimated economic value of forest goods and environmental services lost by deforestation and degradation annually;

b) Environmental health risks related to deforestation and forest degradation and their drivers.

e) Access and use of land and forest resources.

2. Social Studies

a) Assessment to determine culturally-appropriate consultations with and participation of local communities and of other stakeholders, including the identification of key stakeholders for REDD.

b) Assessment of mandate, role and the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions, including the local and traditional institutions, to determine appropriate institutional arrangements for REDD.

c) Analytical and diagnostic studies on Indigenous Peoples:

1) Preparation of socioeconomic profiles of Indigenous People, including

i. Poverty and livelihood assessment;
ii. Anticipated impacts of REDD activities on traditional livelihoods
iii. Traditional Indigenous mechanisms for sharing benefits, including the issues of equity and gender
iv. Traditional decision-making and customary conflict resolution mechanisms.
v. Legitimacy or conflicts of representatives of IP organizations and other communities and sector organizations

2) Preparation of report on land tenure and land rights (traditional land use of Indigenous People; extent of titled and untitled Indigenous lands; Indigenous claims for additional land "extensions;" process of land title demarcations) and all issues related to the law n° 26.160.

3) Historic and future role of indigenous people in avoid the deforestation and forest degradation.

4) Relevant issues regarding for the application of the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous people and international and national legislation on Indigenous People Rights.

d) Analytical and Diagnostic Studies on agriculture sector stakeholders, including private, government and civil society organizations.

1) Assessment of economic and social impacts due to restriction of access to natural resources; and

2) Assessment of sustainable alternative livelihood activities.

3. Legal and Policy Review

a) Laws, regulations and policies that are applicable to or relate to any efforts necessary to reduce carbon emissions, ensure equitable benefit-sharing and respect of traditional rights and livelihoods, including the relevant provisions of: [Mention laws].

b) Relevant international treaties and other instruments to which Argentina should to comply for REDD to be implemented or to take into consideration, including treaties related to Climate Change; Biodiversity, Desertification; UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

c) Relevant court decisions that could have an impact on REDD, including those decisions of international tribunals.

d) Issues regarding federal competences and coordination's and national ministerial competence.

4. Compliance with World Bank Safeguard and Disclosure Policies Anticipating potential impacts that may result from the implementation of the REDD strategy, the following World Bank safeguard policies appear applicable, at this time; to the proposed REDD operation in Argentina: a) Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01); b) Natural Habitats (OP 4.04) c) Forests (OP 4.36) ; d) Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11) ; e) Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) ; f) Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) (to manage restriction of access to natural resources)

Steps for SESA Consultative Process

Component 1-b of the Argentina R-PP details the overall consultation and participation framework of stakeholders in preparing the REDD Strategy during the Readiness Preparation phase. Drawing upon the principles of consultation and participation outlined in component 1-b, the SESA consultative process will specifically guide the analytical and diagnostic studies to be carried out during the Readiness Preparation phase.

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Key Professional Expertise

In order to help build local capacity, national expertise (NGOs, academia, etc.) will constitute a significant portion of the consultancy team responsible for conducting the analytical and diagnostic studies and will include related ongoing and existing process in the country.

The analytical and diagnostic work as well as the drafting of the World Bank safeguard policy instruments will be carried out by qualified professionals with expertise, including the following: a. Environmental Experts; b. Social Scientists c. Legal Experts d. Experts on World Bank safeguard policies e. Experts in participation/culturally-appropriate consultation, outreach and communication

SESA Outputs

SESA will prepare the following specific reports and documents that have been finalized in close consultations with key stakeholders, including the Indigenous People and other stakeholders:

1. **Consultation and Participation Framework** (CPF), including a Communications and Outreach Plan (Linked to Component 1 of the Argentina's R-PP);

2. **Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** (PMEF) (Linked to Component 4 of the Argentina's R-PP);

3. **Institutional Strengthening Plan** (ISP)

4. **Environment and Social Management Framework** (ESMF) acceptable to the World Bank that will include specific sections on safeguards policies, including:

a) Environmental Assessment (EA) to address any potential environmental impacts as required by the World Bank Environmental Assessment Policy (OP 4.01);

b) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to address any potential land expropriation and/or physical relocation as required by the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12);

c) Process Framework (PF) for restriction of access to natural resources as required by the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12), which will also include restriction of access to natural resources outside of parks and protected areas; and

d) Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) as required by the World Bank Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP 4.10).

5. **SESA Summary Report** should contain the following:

a) key findings of the analytical and diagnostic studies; and

b) key consultations outcomes during the SESA process and how feedback from stakeholders have been taken into account in finalizing the REDD Strategy.

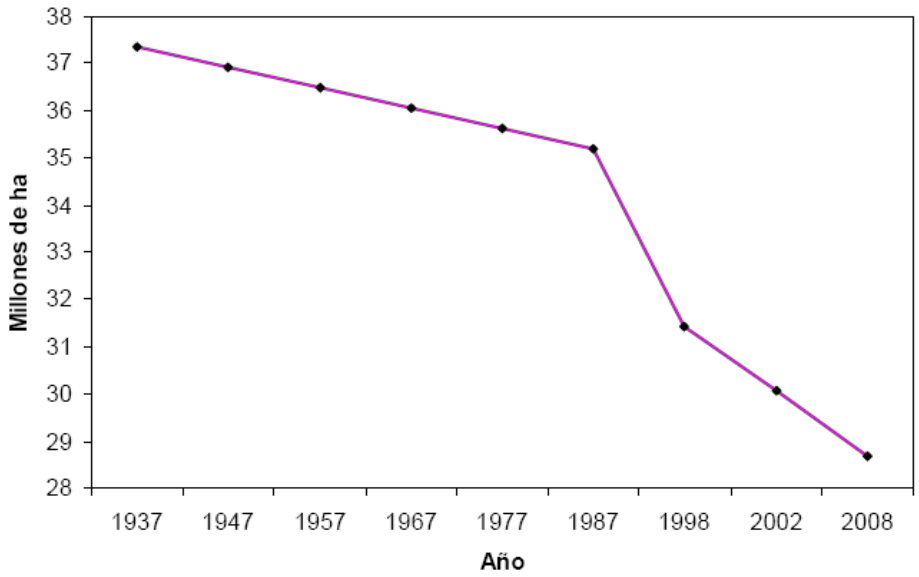
6. **Compilation** of the respective environmental, social, legal and policy reports prepared under SESA.

Annex 3: Reference Scenario

3.1

Figure n°1. Land Forest cover estimate with historical data from National Agriculture Census (1937, 1947, and 1987) and estimation from National Forest Institute, 1998.

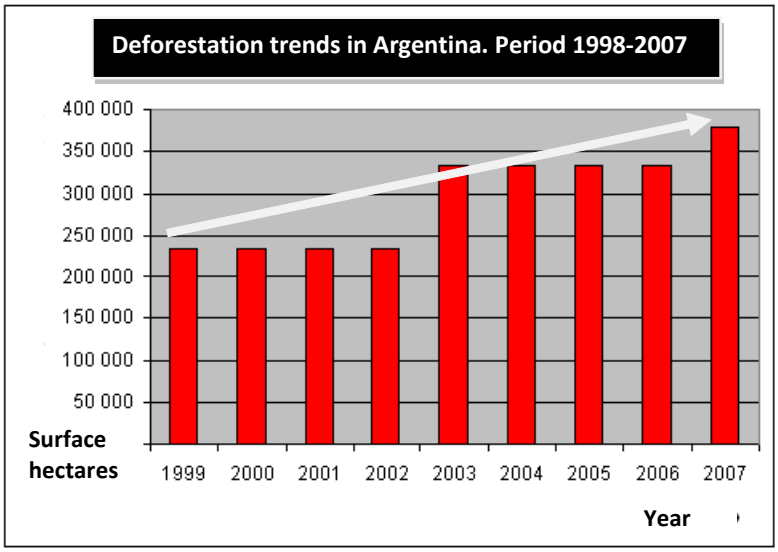
Figura 1. Superficie de bosque nativo de la República Argentina



Fuente: 1937: Censo Nacional Agropecuario 1937; 1947 a 1987: Estimaciones del Instituto Forestal Nacional; 1998: Primer Inventario Nacional de Bosques Nativos; 2002: Actualización UMSEF - Dirección de Bosques; 2008: Estimaciones de la UMSEF – Dirección de Bosques.

3.2

Table n°1 Forest loss in the period 1998-2007 according UMSEF data.



3.3

Table 2. Data available, sources and uncertanties in biomass estimates and carbon stock for Chaco, Atlantic and Yungas Forest

Table 2. Biomass Estimates and Carbon Stock for Each Forest Ecosystem

	Chaco Forest	Atlantic Forest	*Yungas* Forest
AGB in trees (dbh > 10 cm)[a] (Mg ha^{-1})	78(±7.9)	256.5(±14.7)	199.7(±23.5)
AGB in understory vegetation[b] (Mg ha^{-1})	2.3	7.7	5.9
Biomass below ground[c] (Mg ha^{-1})	22.5	63.4	45.3
Biomass in dead wood[d] (Mg ha^{-1})	10.9	28.2	22.0
Carbon in litter (Mg C ha^{-1})	2.3[e]	5.0[f]	2.8[g]
Total carbon in biomass (Mg C ha^{-1})[i]	59.2(±5.7)	182.9(±10.2)	139.3(±16.1)
Carbon in top 0.2 m soil (Mg C ha^{-1})[i]	31[e]	35[f]	65[g]
Carbon in top meter soil[h] (Mg C ha^{-1})	51.8	54.6	108.6

[a]Values of AGB in trees with dbh greater than 10 are calculated with data from the national forest inventory (90% confidence intervals are given in parentheses); [b]Calculated as 3% of the AGB in trees with dbh greater than 10 (Brown 1997); [c]Calculated as 28% of AGB for Chaco forest, 24% for Atlantic Forest and 22% for Yungas Forest (IPCC 2006); [d]Calculated as 14% of AGB in Chaco forest and 11% in Atlantic and Yungas Forest (IPCC 2003); [e]Value from Abril and Bucher (2001) for moderately degraded forests; [f]Value from Vazzaro and others (2003) for intermediate sucession stage; [g]Derived from IPCC (2003) methods; [h]Values calculated assuming that carbon in the top 0.2 m of soil represents 33% in Chaco and Yungas Forest and 44% in Atlantic Forest of carbon in top meter soil (Jobbagy and Jackson 2000); [i]Carbon stocks employed in the book-keeping model simulations.

3.4

Preliminary impact assessment and future scenarios of forest law in emissions from deforestation

This analysis estimates the carbon content of the forests of Argentina, as well as of its potential for mitigating climate change under different effective forest law implementation scenarios.

To determine the area in each categories of conservation for different provinces, the areas that emerge from the Land Planning of Native Forest (OTBNs) that provinces have developed were

used. For provinces that have not yet finished the Land Planning, reference rates estimated by the SAyDS were taken.

Biomass values were applied for the type of forest area. The data for the categories "forest and other wooded land" to the Misiones Forest (Selva Misionera), Chaco Forest and Selva Tucumano Boliviana were obtained from Manghi et al. (2009), for Andean Patagonian forest were obtained from Gasparri and Manghi. (2004). For Espinal forest, the values of the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases of year 2000 were used.

Table 1 highlights the content of total CO_2 (Native Forest and Other Forest land) for the whole country, which has a value of 25,928,636 Gg of CO_2. This value is also presented by categories, which notes that approximately 70% of the CO_2 content would be under the yellow category (sustainable use), 21% under the red category (conservation) and the remaining 9% under the green (liable to be deforested).

Comparing the different forest regions, it is highlighted that over 50% of the CO_2 is retained in the Chaco forest, followed by the Andean Patagonian forest with 24%.

Table 2 shows the total CO_2 content, status of conservation for the ten largest provinces. This allows us to see that 50% of total forests carbon is among five provinces (Salta, Santiago del Estero, Chaco Formosa, and Neuquén).

Table 1. Gg CO2 x Forest Land Planning Categories

Ecoregions	GREEN	YELLOW	RED	TOTAL
Parque Chaqueño	1.853.800	10.273.611	1.756.667	**13.884.078**
Bosque Andino Patagónico	-	3.598.919	2.565.883	**6.164.802**
Selva Tucumano Boliviana	361.476	1.860.591	504.071	**2.726.137**
Monte	41.418	988.591	542.296	**1.572.306**
Selva Misionera	41.372	776.490	103.133	**920.995**
Espinal	58.065	533.614	68.639	**660.318**
Total	**2.356.132**	**18.031.816**	**5.540.689**	**25.928.636**

Table 2. Gg CO2 x Forest Land Planning Categories						
Provinces	**GREEN**	**YELLOW**	**RED**	**TOTAL**	**%**	**Z%**
Salta	749.586	2.550.947	624.001	**3.924.534**	15%	15%
Santiago del Estero	405.746	2.395.523	444.697	**3.245.967**	13%	28%
Chaco	762.415	1.524.830	254.138	**2.541.383**	10%	37%
Neuquén	-	630.905	1.192.520	**1.823.425**	7%	44%
Formosa	60.109	1.527.481	180.328	**1.767.918**	7%	51%
Chubut	-	1.164.100	496.527	**1.660.627**	6%	58%
Tierra del Fuego	-	1.295.985	363.407	**1.659.392**	6%	64%
La Rioja	-	1.040.587	183.633	**1.224.220**	5%	69%
Río Negro	-	382.170	642.415	**1.024.586**	4%	73%
San Luis	75.537	823.853	107.766	**1.007.155**	4%	77%

Table 3 shows the values of CO_2 content by category of conservation comparing the components "Forest and other wooded land". It shows the important contribution made by the component "Other forest lands" to the total carbon (more than 9,000,000 Gg of CO_2 equivalent to 55% of native forest component).

Table 3 CO2 Gg by conservation category			
Category	**Forest**	**Other forest lands**	**TOTAL**
GREEN	1.904.676	451.455	**2.356.132**
YELLOW	11.515.767	6.516.049	**18.031.816**
RED	3.283.381	2.257.308	**5.540.689**
TOTAL	**16.703.824**	**9.224.812**	**25.928.636**

Potential carbon emissions for different scenarios of Law 26,331

For the analysis of emission reduction potential of Argentina, three possible scenarios for implementing the law 26,331 were established:

. Optimistic scenario: This scenario considers full law enforcement, for which emissions are assumed to come only from the category green.

. Pessimistic Scenario: This scenario considers that the law is not applied, and it is assumed that emissions will come from the entire category of green and yellow category for the provinces with historical deforestation rates.

. Intermediate stage: This stage is considered that the emissions come from deforestation in the green category and 50% of the yellow category of the provinces with historical deforestation rates.

Table 4 presents the potential emissions for three scenarios posed both for the two separate components to the total

Table 4. CO2 emissions (Gg) by scenario

Category	Forest	Other forest land	TOTAL
Optimistic	1.904.676	451.455	2.356.132
Intermedium	6.668.055	2.330.886	8.998.941
Pesimistic	11.431.435	4.210.316	15.641.750

3.5

Preliminary Terms of Reference

There is a clear recognition that REDD+ in developing countries plays a crucial role in pursuing the ultimate objective of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in holding the increase in global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Despite this policy and mechanisms for implementing REDD are still under discussion in the UNFCCC process and do not exist clear and definitive guidance in methodological and political issues. It is important to consider the progress made on these issues prior to and at COP 15, including the Decision 4/CP.15 on methodologies for REDD+, the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action on REDD+, as well as through Decisions 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan) and 2/CP.13. The decision on methodology for REDD produced by SBSTA makes it clear that is necessary set up a reference level or reference emmisions level. The work on this issues should be developed gradually allows starting with current technical skills and data availability, aiming the cretation of a process of continuously improving quality of estimates while technical skills are being further developed to match the guidance emerging from the UNFCCC policy process.

Objetive: Develop a step wise approach to sep up a reference scenario based on (1) historic deforestation trends and (2) emmissions projections (3) capacity building continuously improving quality of estimates while technical skills are being further developed.

1) 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.

2) The forest change cover forest should include: 2.1 The impact of forest law (2008-2012) and future scenarios of law implementation (a) full b) no implementation c) intermediate, under the current macroeconomic national and global scenarios 2.2 Model the geographical patterns of deforestation considering infrastructure, agriculture factors, and other

relevant factors. 2.3 Adress future change in basic macroeconomic factors underlying the soybean expansion and the agribusiness. (international commodities prices and demand, exportation tax, money exchange rates)

Methodologies: Data review will be conducted considering IPCC good practices and management of the uncertainties of National Inventories of GHG and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry, the REDD GOFC-GOLD Sourcebook on REDD. GIS modelling methologies.

Parterns: UMSEF is the National systems that is in charge of monitoring land cover. A consortiums of organizations that would assit UMSEF will include National and International Research Centers and Universities, such as: INPE, CONAE, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Universidad de Nacional de Tucuman; and other technical parnerts with experience and knowledge of GIS systems and modelling.

3.6

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Annex 4: Monitoring System

Draft Terms of reference

There is a clear recognition that REDD+ in developing countries plays a crucial role in pursuing the ultimate objective of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in holding the increase in global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The policy and mechanisms for implementing REDD are still under discussion in the UNFCCC process and a definitive guidance in methodological and political issues does not exist. It is important to consider the progress made on these issues prior to and at COP 15, including the Decision 4/CP.15 on methodologies for REDD+, the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action on REDD+, as well as through Decisions 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan) and 2/CP.13. The decision on methodology for REDD produced by SBSTA makes it clear that it is necessary to use several approaches to measuring and monitoring. The MRV system should be developed gradually to allow starting with current technical skills and data availability, aiming a process of continuously improving quality of estimates, while technical skills are being further developed. This process will be part of a work program that will allow matching the guidance emerging from the UNFCCC policy process.

Under the current international REDD+ discussions a National MRV system dealing with carbon emission and removals, are one of the key component necessary to design and implement REDD mechanism. However, it is not cost-effective to measure and report changes in all carbon stocks for the all land in the country, with the level of detail and certainty to address all processes that would have an impact on carbon cycle. REDD+ readiness activities will need to include a priority setting since the current capabilities for measuring and monitoring forest carbon on the national and local level; the future capabilities development; the effectiveness of the activities and the limited resources.

Objective

To develop capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of changes in forest carbon stocks and co-benefits.

The implementation of a MRV for Argentina will base on:

- The IPCC Good Practice Guidelines and Guidance for reporting on the international level;
- The National circumstances and the existing national forest monitoring technical capabilities and the requirements for the MRV system;
- Develop a stepwise approach to continuous improvements of methods, data and technical skills, including: Key category analysis; Uncertainty analysis; Tiered approach
- Develop an institutional framework including competence in measuring and monitoring at different levels, support of national policies and REDD+ actions, international reporting and verification, and linking MRV to a National accounting system.

- The application of the universal principles of estimating science: transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness, accuracy.

The main outcomes will be:

- In country capacity building processes to establish a MRV system for implementing REDD.
- The development of a national REDD+ MRV system using a stepwise approach.
- The establishment of institutional framework to deal with these issues. Activities

Main activities

• Establish a monitoring system of forest cover through remote sensing, which allows for recording of annual changes in forest cover, as well as working at different levels of spatial and temporal scales, based on the approach 3 of IPCC GPG 2003.

• Establish a permanent forest inventory system covering the entire forest area of the country, focusing on the compartments and areas identified as most dynamic. Grill intensification areas according of specific requirement

• Coefficients and allometric equations based on tier 3 level MRV for above-ground biomass and other most dynamic compartments and regions

• Establish a information and accounting system for public reporting and independent verification of the information generated.

• Establish a continuous improvement process to achieve the accuracy level required for each forest ecoregions and forest compartments

• Acquisition of satellite imagery and preprocessing.

• Visual interpretation of land cover.

• Identification of areas deforested on annual basis.

• Acquisition of field data as ancillary information and to evaluate the accuracy of digital coverage.

• Definition of degradation for different forest regions and Development of monitoring methodologies based on remote sensing and degradation field data in high-risk areas in different forest regions.

• Development of monitoring methodologies for increasing the carbon pools in the region based on remote sensing and field data.

• MRV relevant training and capacity building

Parterns: UMSEF is the National systems that is in charge of monitoring land cover and forest inventory. A consortiums of organizations that would assit UMSEF will include National and International Research Centers and Universities, such as: CONAE, INTA, and other technical parnerts with experience and knowledge of forest inventory and remote sensing.