



ARGENTINA EXPERIENCE



13th Montreal Process Technical Advisory Committee Meeting
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The sustainable use of native forests has been enhanced by the
National Law N° 26331 *Minimum requirements for Environmental Protection of Native Forests*

1. To promote forest preservation through the Spatial Planning of Native Forests and the regulation of the farming frontier expansion and any other modification in soil use.

2. To promote enrichment, preservation, restoration, improvement and sustainable management activities of native forests

The Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat of the Nation is the enforcement authority
 The provinces specified the enforcement authority of each jurisdiction.

Establishes the need for an agreement upon **Spatial Planning of the Native Forests located in each province** by means of a public participating process

Land use in 3 categories in relation to the environmental value of native forests units and the environmental services:

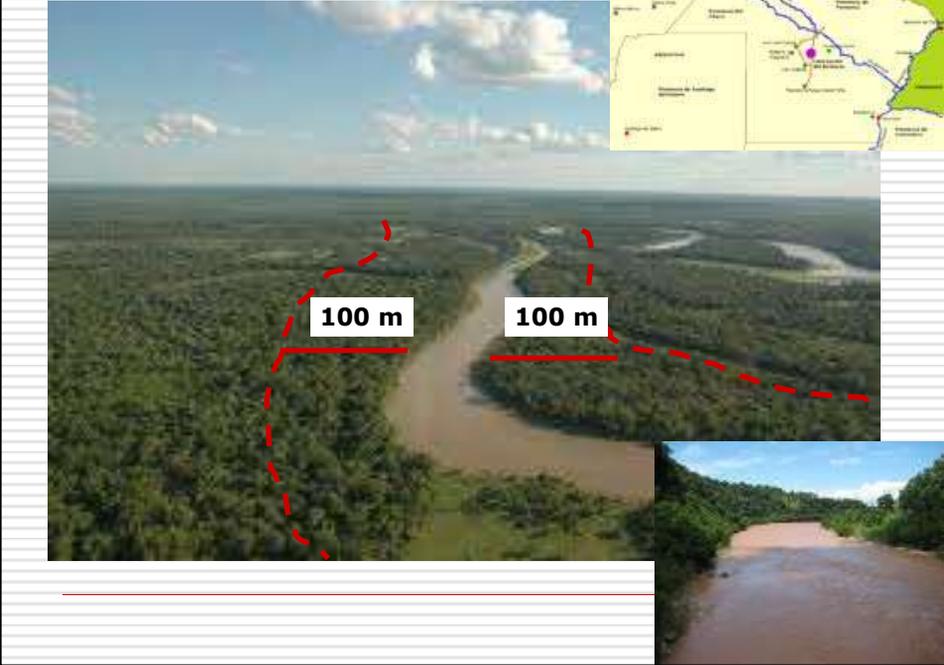
- **Category I (red):** sectors of extremely high preservation value which must not be transformed. This category includes areas of reserves, their connectivity value, the presence of outstanding biological values and/or the protection of soil, rivers and lakes, although they may serve as habitats for indigenous communities and be used for scientific research.

- **Category II (yellow):** sectors of medium preservation value which can be used under Native Forest Sustainable Management Plan for harvesting, silvopastoral systems, tourism, restoration, etc.

- **Category III (green):** sectors of low preservation value which may be partially or totally transformed.

The National Fund for Native Forests Enrichment and Conservation is included in the General Budget for each Fiscal Year.

Bermejo river, north Argentina



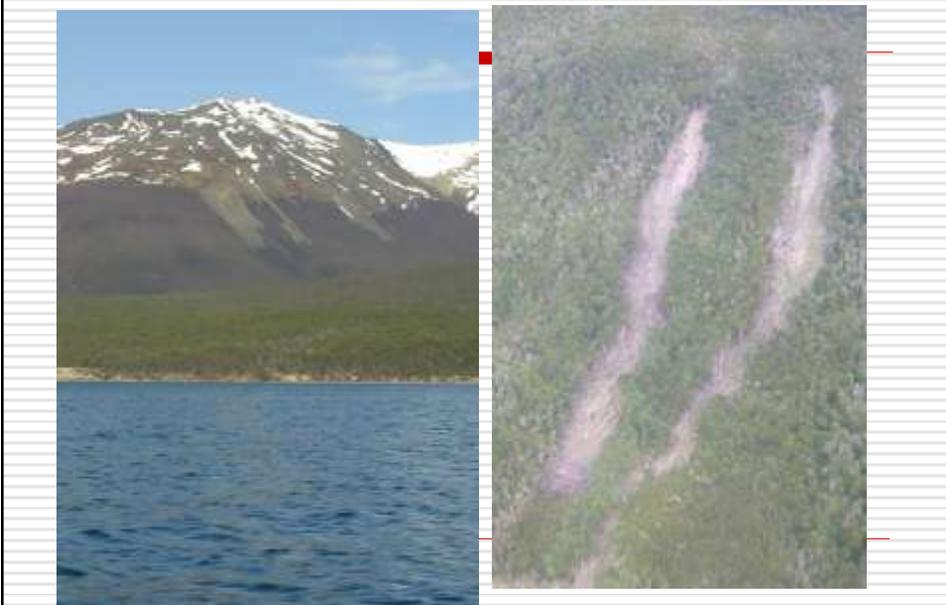
Perito Moreno Glacier

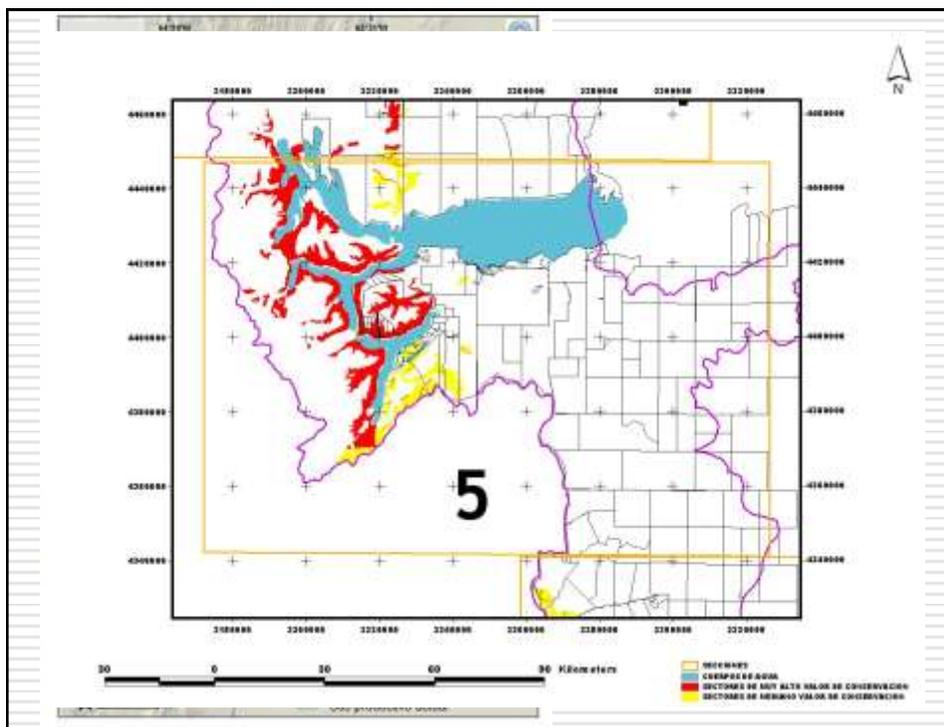


Lakes



Slopes more than 25 degrees



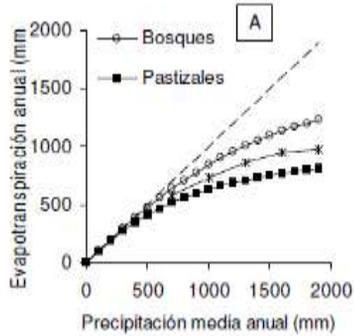


Provincias	Total	Conservation categories					
		Red (I)		Yellow (II)		Green (III)	
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Catamarca	2,433,682	587,123	24	1,543,593	63	302,966	12
Chaco	4,920,000	288,038	6	3,100,387	63	1,531,575	31
Chubut	1,052,171	419,351	40	613,324	58	19,496	2
Córdoba	2,316,859	1,832,978	79	483,881	21	0	0
Corrientes	770,319	63,840	8	292,251	38	414,228	54
Formosa	4,387,269	409,872	9	719,772	16	3,257,625	74
Jujuy	1,208,943	213,152	18	832,334	69	163,457	14
La Pampa	3,996,107	38,518	1	3,029,760	76	927,829	23
Mendoza	2,034,188	82,613	4	1,800,595	89	150,980	7
Misiones	1,638,147	223,468	14	967,192	59	447,487	27
Neuquén	543,917	192,686	35	347,672	65	3,559	0
Río Negro	478,900	181,900	38	252,700	53	44,300	9
Salta	8,280,162	1,294,778	16	5,393,018	65	1,592,366	19
San Juan	1,745,401	71,557	4	1,603,171	92	70,673	4
San Luis	3,259,836	525,861	16	1,815,509	56	918,466	28
Santa Cruz	523,818	180,569	34	343,249	66	0	0
Sgo. del Estero	7,644,449	1,046,172	14	5,645,784	74	952,493	12
Tucumán	910,512	526,638	58	219,413	24	164,461	18
Tierra del Fuego	733,907	311,707	42	401,918	54.76	20,282	3
TOTAL	48,878,587	8,490,821	17	29,405,523	60	10,982,243	22

	Comments
<p>➤ The promulgation of the National Law N° 26331 has improved some aspects of Criterion 7 Legal, institutional and policy framework for forest conservation and sustainable management.</p>	
	

	Comments
<p>➤ Indicators 4.1 Protective function (Area and percent of forest whose designation or land management focus is the protection of soil or water resources), 4.2.a and 4.3.a of Criterion 4 have been improved by incorporating as a red category (Category I, high preservation value) 17% of Argentinean native forest</p>	
<p>➤ indirectly we may improve the indicator 1.2 Species diversity of the Criterion 1 Conservation of biological diversity by preserving forest along rivers and streams that may act as corridors.</p>	
	

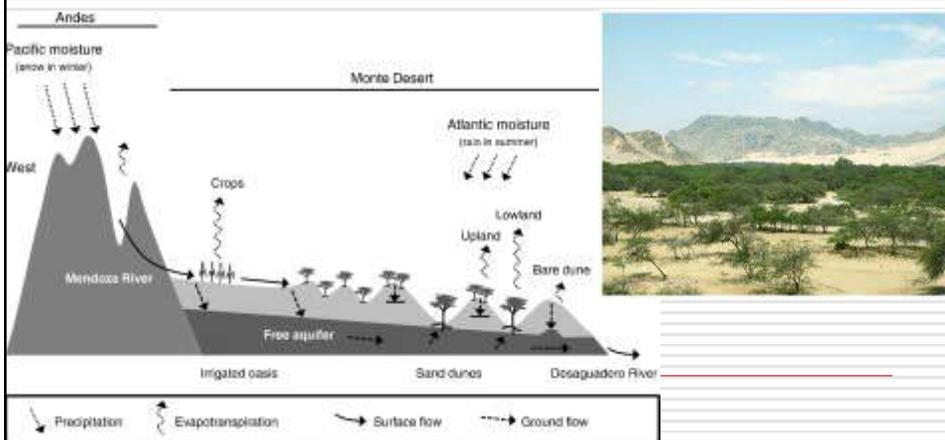
Do we need to report C&I of native forest and plantations separately?



The need to have consensus with Agricultural sector: have a sit in the same table of decisions

Water subsidies from mountains to arid forest

Vegetation in woodland ecosystems, where significant groundwater discharge losses (100 mm/yr) occurred, relied on regionally derived groundwater located from 6.5 to 9.5 m underground (200-300 mm/yr)



Thank you

