

**CONVENIO DE DIVERSIDAD BIOLÓGICA
ARGENTINA
INFORME TEMÁTICO SOBRE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS**

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Presentación	
<i>Firma del funcionario encargado de la presentación del informe nacional:</i>	
<i>Fecha de presentación:</i>	

Sírvase proporcionar un resumen del procedimiento con el cual se preparó este informe incluida información sobre el tipo de interesados que intervinieron en su preparación y sobre el material en que se basa el informe

El presente informe por un equipo de expertos de la Secretaria de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable (Coordinación de Conservación de la Biodiversidad) y de la Administración de Parques Nacionales, coordinado por la primera institución.

- Se realizó una reunión preliminar del equipo, en la que se efectuó el análisis del cuestionario y una primer respuesta borrador al mismo, de la que resultó la información adicional que debía proveerse.
- Se mantuvo contacto por correo electrónico entre los expertos, para seguir avanzando
- Se consultó la información existente en los bancos de datos nacionales y provinciales
- También fueron consultados los coordinadores de las Reservas de Biosfera del Programa del Hombre y la Biosfera (MAB) y de los sitios Ramsar argentinos.
- Se recabó información en las provincias del país a través del Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente (COFEMA)

Áreas protegidas

Sistema de áreas protegidas

1. ¿Qué prioridad relativa se asigna a la creación y aplicación de un sistema nacional de áreas protegidas en el contexto de las demás obligaciones contempladas en el Convenio y en las decisiones de la Conferencia de las Partes-	
a) Alta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Media	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Baja	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. ¿Existe un proceso sistemático de programación sistemática para la creación y aplicación de un sistema nacional de áreas protegidas-	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) el proceso está en las etapas iniciales	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) el proceso está en etapa avanzada	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) sí (sírvase proporcionar copias de los documentos que describen el proceso)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Se adjuntan copias de la Ley de Parques Nacionales y del Acuerdo de creación del Sistema Federal de Areas Protegidas (SIFAP) (ver anexos)
3. ¿Se ha realizado una evaluación del grado en que la red existente de áreas protegidas abarca todas las áreas que se consideran de importancia para la conservación de la diversidad biológica?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) se está preparando una evaluación	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) se está realizando una evaluación	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) sí (sírvase proporcionar copias de las evaluaciones realizadas)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (ver información anexa) (Administración de Parques Nacionales –APN- 1998: Las áreas naturales protegidas de la Argentina – Capítulo 4) Inventario preliminar de humedales de la Argentina, “Los Humedales de la Argentina” Editado por Wetlands International, 1999).

Marco reglamentario

4. ¿Existe un marco de política y/o legislación que propicie el establecimiento y la gestión de zonas protegidas?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) el proceso está en las etapas iniciales	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) el proceso está en etapa avanzada	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) sí (sírvase proporcionar copias de los documentos pertinentes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ver anexos: Ley de Parques Nacionales, acuerdo de creación del Sistema Federal de Areas Protegidas (SIFAP), adhesión al Programa del Hombre y la Biosfera –MAB- de la UNESCO y marco estatutario de la Red Mundial de Reservas de Biosfera, adhesión Convención de Ramsar, Convención sobre Patrimonio Mundial (UNESCO), ejemplo de leyes provinciales, plan de gestión de la Administración de Parques Nacionales.

5. ¿Se han adoptado directrices, criterios y metas para apoyar la selección, establecimiento y la gestión de áreas protegidas?	
a) no	
b) el proceso está en las etapas iniciales	
c) el proceso está en etapa avanzada	
d) sí (sírvase proporcionar copias de las directrices, criterios y metas)	<p>X</p> <p>Si, en algunos casos.</p> <p>Ver en anexos planillas de propuesta de Reservas de Biosfera y su marco estatutario</p> <p>Las cinco áreas incluidas en el Proyecto GEF de Conservación de la Biodiversidad en Argentina fueron seleccionadas mediante una metodología que constó de tres fases: selección de eco-regiones de prioridad global de conservación con bajo grado de protección y alto grado de amenaza; selección de sitios representativos de las eco-regiones prioritarias y de tamaño suficiente para asegurar la ocurrencia de procesos ecológicos de largo plazo; por último, cinco de estos sitios fueron seleccionados según los costos, facilidades y potencialidades de implementación como áreas protegidas (ver Anexo A: evaluación de biodiversidad en Proyecto de Conservación de la Biodiversidad – Informe N°17023-AR).</p>
6. ¿Entraña la gestión de las áreas protegidas el uso de incentivos tales como tarifas de acceso a los parques o arreglos para compartir los beneficios con las comunidades adyacentes y otros interesados pertinentes?	
a) No	
b) sí, se han aplicado incentivos en algunas áreas protegidas (sírvase citar ejemplos)	<p>X</p> <p>En 10 Parques Nacionales, a partir de la temporada 2002-2003, se cobra una tarifa diferencial de acceso que beneficia a los visitantes locales. La Resolución N° 210/2002 del Directorio de la Administración de Parques Nacionales autoriza el cobro diferencial de entrada a algunos Parques Nacionales eximiendo de pago a los residentes locales, y con descuentos del 50% y 75% a los residentes nacionales y provinciales respectivamente.</p> <p>Se trabaja con pobladores rurales de áreas de reserva nacional incentivándolos a la reconversión de actividades degradantes del ambiente hacia actividades menos degradantes a través del otorgamiento de subsidios o de concesiones de explotación de campamentos agrestes (existen ejemplos en los Parques Nacionales Alerces, Nahuel Huapi, Lanín, Los Glaciares).</p> <p>También, a través del Subproyecto de uso sustentable del Proyecto de Conservación de la Biodiversidad que cuenta con subsidios del GEF, se están otorgando incentivos económicos para el desarrollo de actividades sustentables (actividades turísticas, de mejoramiento y aprovechamiento sustentable del bosque nativo, mejoramiento de actividades agropecuarias sin poner en riesgo los recursos</p>

	naturales, de seguridad alimentaria) con pobladores de áreas aledañas a los Parques Nacionales Quebrada del Condorito, Copo y San Guillermo. Algunos sistemas provinciales (como la Provincia de Mendoza,) coparticipan los ingresos con los Municipios, por ejemplo Caverna de las Brujas respecto del municipio de Malargüe
c) sí, en todas las áreas protegidas (sírvase citar algunos ejemplos)	

Enfoque de la gestión

7. ¿Se han evaluado las principales amenazas a las áreas protegidas y a su diversidad biológica a fin de establecer programas para combatir las amenazas y sus efectos e influir en las causas principales?	
a) No	
b) está prevista una evaluación	
c) se está realizando una evaluación	
d) sí, se realizó una evaluación	X (Ver APN 1998 - Las áreas naturales protegidas de la Argentina - Capítulo 5)
e) existen programas y políticas para combatir las amenazas (sírvase proporcionar información básica sobre las amenazas y las medidas adoptadas al respecto)	X En el caso de incendios forestales (ver en anexos el Plan Nacional de Manejo del Fuego) En algunos planes de manejo se consideran medidas en cuanto especies exóticas.
8. ¿Se establecen y se manejan las áreas protegidas en el contexto más amplio de la región en la que están situadas, teniendo en cuenta otras estrategias sectoriales y contribuyendo a ellas?	
a) No	
b) sí, en algunas áreas	X Es el caso de las Reservas de Biosfera y los Sitios Ramsar. En el caso de Ramsar, en muchos Sitios se aplica el Enfoque Integrado de Cuencas. En los últimos años, la planificación regional empezó a tener más difusión, y en algunos casos se firmaron convenios con asociaciones de productores, organizaciones gubernamentales o no gubernamentales, como por ejemplo en los Parques Nacionales Lanín, Iguazú, El Palmar, Quebrada del Condorito, Copo y San Guillermo. También se trabaja en talleres con las comunidades vecinas a algunas áreas protegidas como Ubajay, vecina al Parque Nacional El Palmar; Puelches vecina al Parque Nacional Lihue Calel; y Gobernador Gregores vecina al Parque Nacional Perito Moreno. El Parque Nacional El Palmar también forma parte del anteproyecto de creación de un Parque y Reserva Binacional Argentino-Uruguayo de las Islas y Costas del Río Uruguay. El anteproyecto se gestionó desde 1998 y fue sumando adhesiones y participantes. Durante el año 2002,

fue tratado y reelaborado por el Proyecto de Desarrollo Regional y Mejora de la Navegabilidad tutelado por la Comisión Técnica Mixta de Salto Grande (CTM), la Comisión Administradora del Río Uruguay (CARU) y la Unión Europea (UE). Como resultado de esta etapa se enriqueció el documento, se integraron participantes uruguayos y se coronó con el desarrollo de un Taller dedicado a la discusión del Proyecto de Creación del Parque Binacional. Actualmente, este último es impulsado por la CARU en el marco del Proyecto de Protección Ambiental del Río Uruguay, así como por la Administración de Parques Nacionales y la Secretaría de Turismo de la Nación de Argentina. El Proyecto GEF de Biodiversidad tiene un componente de desarrollo sustentable en el marco del cual se desarrollan actividades con los pobladores de las áreas aledañas a los Parques Nacionales Quebrada del Condorito, Copo y San Guillermo. Se otorgan incentivos económicos para el desarrollo de actividades sustentables: actividades turísticas, de uso sustentable del bosque, mejoramiento de actividades agropecuarias evitando poner riesgo los recursos naturales, conversión de ganado vacuno por llamas, proyectos relacionados con la seguridad alimenticia (recolección de agua, promoción de huertas orgánicas, invernaderos). Otros ejemplos donde las áreas protegidas se manejan en el contexto de la región donde están situadas son: el corredor andino norpatagónico que apunta como marco al manejo y gestión acordada de la formación de los Bosques Templados Valdivianos de Argentina y Chile. En Chile comprende a los bosques que se extienden entre los 35 y 48 ° de latitud sur (desde la costa Chilena hasta la cordillera) y en Argentina desde los 36 a 46° de latitud sur (desde la distribución de araucaria al fin de la distribución del coihue al sur); el corredor biológico de las yungas (cuenta con Parques Nacionales, Reservas Provinciales y forman una Reserva de Biosfera –MAB-) entre Argentina y Bolivia; y el corredor verde en la Provincia de Misiones (iniciativa provincial). En el Parque Nacional Iguazú, en Misiones, se trabaja con las comunidades vecinas en la zona de amortiguamiento con programas de desarrollo sustentable y el apoyo de la JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

c) sí, en todas las áreas (sírvese incluir más detalles)	
9. ¿Son las áreas protegidas de carácter diferente, cumpliendo una serie de objetivos de gestión diferentes y/o se administran a través de distintos sistemas de gestión?	
a) no, la mayoría de las áreas se establecen conforme a objetivos similares y tienen sistemas de gestión similares	
b) muchas áreas tienen objetivos/sistemas de gestión similares, aunque existen algunas excepciones	
c) sí, las áreas protegidas son de carácter diferente (sírvese incluir más detalles)	<p>X (VER ANEXOS) (categorías de manejo y jurisdicción – nacional, provincial, privada)</p> <p>Las áreas protegidas se diferencian por jurisdicción, categorías de manejo y dominio. La República Argentina tiene un sistema federal de organización, donde cada provincia conserva el dominio originario de los recursos naturales existentes en su territorio y bajo su propio régimen legal. Pero también existe legislación de carácter nacional aplicable a tierras de jurisdicción de la Nación. La Argentina - con una superficie territorial de 2.791.810 km², sin considerar el territorio insular y antártico, cuenta con 302 áreas protegidas, las cuales cubren una superficie de más de 15 millones de hectáreas. De estas áreas protegidas, 34 constituyen territorios de jurisdicción nacional que se encuentran bajo la autoridad de la APN. Las 268 áreas restantes presentan diferentes tipos de dominios (públicos provinciales, universitarios y municipales, privados y comunitarios) distribuidos en veintitrés jurisdicciones provinciales y en la Ciudad autónoma de Buenos Aires, sujetas a distinto tipos de gestión (gubernamental, provincial, municipal, universitaria, privada, a cargo de ONGs, etc).</p> <p>En jurisdicción nacional bajo el régimen de la Ley N° 22.351, existen las categorías Parques Nacionales, Monumentos Naturales y Reservas Nacionales. Estas categorías son equiparables con las categorías II, III y VI de la UICN, respectivamente. Por Decreto Presidencial N° 2148 de 1990 se designa la categoría de Reserva Natural Estricta (RNE) para áreas del dominio de la Nación, siendo la APN el organismo encargado de hacer cumplir lo dispuesto por este decreto. Esta categoría es equiparable a la categoría I de la UICN.</p> <p>También están las áreas adheridas a sistemas internacionales de áreas protegidas, como las Reservas del Hombre y la Biosfera, los Sitios Ramsar y los sitios del Patrimonio mundial, en las que se superponen diversas categorías de protección.</p>

10. ¿Existe una participación amplia de los interesados en el establecimiento y gestión de las áreas protegidas?	
a) No	
b) en algunas, no en todas	<p>Es el caso de las Reservas de Biosfera, cuyo modelo de gestión es participativo y exige la misma.</p> <p>En los Sitios Ramsar se estimula la gestión participativa, dependiendo del tipo de organización institucional provincial y local</p> <p>Otros casos:</p> <p>En el Corredor andino norpatagónico (que apunta como marco al manejo y gestión acordada de la formación de los Bosques Templados Valdivianos de Argentina y Chile) se firmaron convenios de trabajo entre instituciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales de ambos países y WWF. En Argentina se logró el fortalecimiento del acuerdo de trabajo conjunto de los Municipios dentro del corredor para temas de turismo y comercio, a través del reconocimiento de la importancia del Corredor por parte del Parlamento de legisladores Patagónicos y la promoción desde este ámbito de algunas reuniones con representantes de Municipios chilenos del corredor. (Ver pregunta 8 para otros ejemplos donde se trabaja en talleres con la comunidad local)</p>
c) sí, siempre (sírvese proporcionar información sobre la experiencia adquirida)	
11. ¿Existen en su país áreas protegidas establecidas y administradas por organismos no gubernamentales, grupos de ciudadanos, el sector privado y personas individuales y están reconocidas oficialmente?	
a) no existen	
b) si existen pero no están reconocidas oficialmente	X
c) sí existen y están reconocidas oficialmente (sírvese proporcionar más información)	<p>Provincias que contemplan en su sistema jurídico la conservación en tierras de propiedad privada son:</p> <p>Provincia de Buenos Aires (Ley 10.907, reglamentada por Decreto 218/94 y modificada por Ley 12.459/00)</p> <p>Provincia del Chubut (Ley 4617/00)</p> <p>Provincia de Entre Ríos (Ley 8967/95)</p> <p>Provincia de Misiones (Ley 2932/92, modificada por la Ley 3242/95 y reglamentada por el Decreto N° 944/94)</p> <p>Provincia de Río Negro (Ley 2669/93)</p> <p>Provincia de Salta (ley 7107/00)</p> <p>Provincia de San Juan (Ley 6911/99)</p> <p>(ver anexos)</p>

Recursos disponibles

12. ¿Son los recursos humanos, institucionales y financieros adecuados para la aplicación cabal de la red de áreas protegidas, incluida la gestión de áreas protegidas concretas?	
a) no, son muy limitados (sírvese proporcionar información básica sobre las necesidades y el déficit)	Del total de áreas protegidas del país (aproximadamente 16.000.000 ha.), poco más de la mitad puede considerarse que tiene algún grado de implementación, en el mejor de los casos – APN 20% de la superficie - se cuenta con un guardaparque cada 15.000 ha y un presupuesto total, sueldos, mantenimiento e inversiones de menos de 2 U\$\$/ha)
b) no, son limitados (sírvese proporcionar información básica sobre las necesidades y el déficit)	
c) los recursos son adecuados (sírvese proporcionar información básica sobre las necesidades y el déficit)	
13. ¿Ha solicitado/recibido su país asistencia financiera del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial o de alguna otra fuente internacional para el establecimiento/la gestión de áreas protegidas?	
a) no	
b) se ha solicitado financiación, pero aún no se ha recibido	
c) se está solicitando financiación	
d) sí, se recibió financiación (sírvese proporcionar copia de los documentos correspondientes) La Administración de Parques Nacionales recibió una financiación del GEF para el Proyecto de Biodiversidad (ver documento adjunto); y de la UNESCO para el Sitio Parque Nacional Talampaya – Parque Provincial Ischigualasto.	

Evaluación

14. ¿Se han evaluado los obstáculos que impiden el establecimiento y la gestión de un sistema adecuado de áreas protegidas a fin de tomar medidas al respecto?	
a) no	
b) sí, se han evaluado los obstáculos (sírvese proporcionar más información)	
c) sí, existen medidas para abordar los obstáculos (sírvese proporcionar más información)	X Creación del SiFAP (ver anexos).
15. ¿Existe o se está preparando algún programa para evaluar periódicamente la eficacia de la gestión de las áreas protegidas y actuar sobre la base de esta información?	
a) no	
b) sí, se está preparando un programa (sírvese proporcionar más información)	X En los estatutos del SiFAP (a ser aprobados) se contempla el tema.
c) sí, existe un programa (sírvese proporcionar más información)	X MAB (ver Marco Estautario en anexos) y Ramsar
16. ¿Se ha realizado alguna evaluación del valor de los beneficios materiales y no materiales y de los servicios que proporcionan las áreas protegidas?	
a) no	X
b) está programada una evaluación	
c) se está realizando una evaluación	

d) sí, se realizó una evaluación (sírvese proporcionar más información)	
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Cooperación regional e internacional

17. ¿Colabora o está su país en contacto con países vecinos para establecer y/o gestionar áreas protegidas transfronterizas?

a) no	
b) sí (sírvese proporcionar más información)	<p>X</p> <p>Proyecto de Reserva de Biosfera transfronteriza “Los Cielos de América” (Argentina Bolivia)</p> <p>Programa de Humedales Altoandinos, Sitios Ramsar de gestión coordinada entre Chile, Bolivia, Perú y Argentina</p> <p>Reserva de Biosfera Las Yungas (en trámite con Bolivia)</p> <p>Proyecto de Reserva de Biosfera de la Pehuenia (Neuquén), reserva transfronteriza con Chile.</p> <p>Con Uruguay (ver pregunta 8), por el proyecto de creación de un Parque y Reserva binacional Argentino-Uruguayo de las Islas y Costas del Río Uruguay.</p> <p>Con Bolivia, por el corredor binacional de las Yungas Baritú – Tariquía.</p> <p>Con Chile, por el corredor binacional andino norpatagónico se logró llegar a una visión desde el punto de vista biológico del análisis de la biodiversidad y su estado de conservación en el corredor. Esto se hizo por convenios de trabajo entre instituciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales de ambos países y WWF. Con Chile, respecto a temas de biodiversidad, se trabaja con el tema Huemul, pero esto involucra otras áreas fuera del corredor; y en el estudio de especies vegetales (notro, alerce, pehuén, etc) en todo el ámbito de la distribución.</p> <p>Con Paraguay y Bolivia, Argentina trabaja en un proyecto de la Convención de Lucha Contra la Desertificación.</p>

18. ¿Son los principales profesionales de las áreas protegidas de su país miembros del Centro Mundial de Vigilancia de la Conservación de la UICN, lo cual ayuda a promover que se comparta la información y experiencia?

a) no	
b) sí	
c) no se dispone de información	X

19. ¿Ha proporcionado su país información sobre sus áreas protegidas al Centro Mundial de Monitoreo de la Conservación de la UICN para que pueda realizarse una evaluación científica de la situación de las áreas protegidas del mundo?

a) no	
b) sí	Se ha proporcionado información al WCMC en relación al sistema nacional de áreas protegidas. En el mes de

	<p>enero de 2003 se actualizó y corrigió una por una las fichas que enviaron sobre cada área protegida de Argentina, se actualizaron bajas y altas y se enviaron datos geográficos y tablas asociadas. Se espera poder actualizar esta información en forma más ágil a partir de la implementación del recientemente creado Sistema Federal de Areas Protegidas, siendo éste uno de sus objetivos.</p>
<p>20. Si su país tiene áreas protegidas u otros sitios reconocidos o designados conforme a un convenio o programa internacional (incluidos los convenios y programas regionales), sírvase proporcionar copias de los informes presentados a esos programas o resúmenes de los mismos.</p> <p>Ver en anexos</p>	
<p>21. ¿Considera que su país tiene una experiencia considerable en algunas de las actividades de las áreas protegidas que pueda aprovechar directamente otras Partes Contratantes-</p>	
<p>a) no</p>	
<p>b) sí (sírvase proporcionar más información)</p>	<p>La Administración de Parques Nacionales tiene experiencia en: capacitación de agentes de conservación (la primera escuela latinoamericana de guardaparques), interpretación ambiental, trabajo con comunidades aborígenes en zonas de amortiguación, legislación, evaluaciones de impacto ambiental, interpretación ambiental, planificación, manejo de recursos.</p>

Otras observaciones

ANEXOS

1. Global Environment Facility Trust Fund Grant Agreement, Biodiversity Conservation Project TF028372), Argentine Republic, 1998
2. Sistema Federal de Areas Protegidas (SiFAP) - Acuerdo Marco
3. Ley 22.351 de Parques Nacionales (<http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.ar/media/inicioapn.htm>)
4. Creación de la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MaB (http://www.medioambiente.gov.ar/mlegal/marco/res386_98.htm)
5. Formulario de Propuesta de Reserva de Biosfera (<http://www.unesco.org/mab/docs/brnomSpanish.htm>)
6. Convención sobre la Protección Mundial, Cultural y Natural (http://www.medioambiente.gov.ar/acuerdos/convenciones/cpm/cpm_conven.htm)
7. Convención Relativa a los Humedales de Importancia Internacional, especialmente como hábitat de aves acuáticas (<http://www.ramsar.org>)
8. Plan de Gestión institucional para los Parques Nacionales (<http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.ar/media/inicioapn.htm>)
9. Plan Nacional de Manejo del Fuego (<http://www.medioambiente.gov.ar/pnmf/default.htm>)
10. Areas Protegidas de la provincia de Misiones (leyes, decretos, listado, reservas privadas) (<http://www.misiones.gov.ar/ecologia/todo/normativa/leyes/leyareasnat.htm>)
11. Corredor verde provincia de Misiones (<http://www.misiones.gov.ar/ecologia/todo/normativa/leyes/leycv.htm>)
12. Marco estatutario de la Red Mundial de Reservas de Biosfera (<http://www.unesco.org/mab/docs/statframeS.htm>)
13. Informe 2002 del Comité MAB argentino (se adjunta archivo)
14. Argentina's Protected Natural Areas, 1998.
15. Sistema provincial de Areas Protegidas de la provincia de Salta (<http://www.gobiernosalta.gov.ar/medioambiente/proyectos/SISTAPROTEG.htm>)

ANEXO 1

GEF TRUST FUND GRANT NUMBER TF028372

**Global Environment Facility
Trust Fund Grant Agreement**

(Biodiversity Conservation Project)

between

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

and

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

acting as an Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility

Dated *May 18*, 1998

GEF TRUST FUND GRANT NUMBER TF028372

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TRUST FUND GRANT AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT, dated *May 18*, 1998, between ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (the Recipient) and INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (the Bank) acting as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in respect of grant funds provided to the GEF Trust Fund by certain members of the Bank as participants of the GEF.

WHEREAS (A) the Bank, pursuant to Resolution No. 91-5 of March 14, 1991 of the Executive Directors of the Bank, established the GEF to assist in the protection of the global environment and promote thereby environmentally sound and sustainable economic development;

(B) following the restructuring of the GEF, such arrangements are continued in place on the basis set forth in Resolution No. 94-2 of May 24, 1994, of the Executive Directors of the Bank establishing the GEF Trust Fund;

(C) the Recipient, having satisfied itself as the feasibility and priority of the Project described in Schedule 2 to this Agreement, has requested assistance from the resources of the GEF Trust Fund in the financing of the Project, and the Bank has determined that such assistance would be in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 94-2 referred to above; and

WHEREAS the Bank has agreed, on the basis, inter alia, of the foregoing, to extend the GEF Trust Fund Grant to the Recipient upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

General Conditions; Definitions

Section 1.01 (a) The following provisions of the General Conditions Applicable to Loan and Guarantee Agreements of the Bank, dated January 1, 1985, with the modifications set forth in paragraph (b) of this Section (the General Conditions) constitute an integral part of this Agreement:

- (i) Article I;
 - (ii) Sections 2.01 (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), (15), (18) and (20), 2.02 and 2.03;
 - (iii) Section 3.01;
 - (iv) Section 4.01 and the first sentence of Section 4.09;
 - (v) Article V;
 - (vi) Sections 6.01, 6.02 (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (i) and (k), 6.03, 6.04 and 6.06;
 - (vii) Section 8.01 (b);
 - (viii) Sections 9.01 (a) and (c), 9.04, 9.05, 9.06, 9.07, 9.08 and 9.09;
 - (ix) Sections 10.01, 10.03 and 10.04;
 - (x) Article XI; and
 - (xi) Sections 12.01 (c), 12.03 and 12.04.
- (b) The General Conditions shall be modified as follows:
- (i) a new paragraph shall be added to the end of Section 2.01 to read as follows: "the term "Special Drawing Rights" and the symbol "SDR" mean special drawing rights as valued by the International Monetary Fund in accordance with its Articles of Agreement";
 - (ii) the term "Bank", wherever used in the General Conditions, other than in Sections 2.01 (E) and 6.02 (f) thereof and the last use of such term in Section 5.01 thereof, means the Bank acting as an implementing agency of the GEF, except that in Section 6.02, the term "Bank" shall also include the Bank acting in its own capacity;
 - (iii) the term "Borrower", wherever used in the General Conditions, means the Recipient;

- (iv) the term "Loan Agreement", wherever used in the General Conditions, means this Agreement;
- (v) the term "Loan" and "loan", wherever used in the General Conditions, means the GEF Trust Fund Grant;
- (vi) the term "Loan Account", wherever used in the General Conditions, means the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account;
- (vii) the second sentence of Section 5.01 is modified to read: "Except as the Bank and the Borrower shall otherwise agree, no withdrawals shall be made: (a) on account of expenditures in the territories of any country which is not a member of the Bank or for goods produced in, or services supplied from, such territories; or (b) for the purpose of any payment to persons or entities, or for any import of goods, if such payment or import, to the knowledge of the Bank, is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.";
- (viii) a new subparagraph is added after subparagraph (i) in Section 6.02 of the General Conditions, as follows: "(j) an extraordinary situation shall have arisen in which any further disbursement under the GEF Trust Fund Grant would exceed the resources available for disbursement from the GEF."; and
- (ix) Section 6.03 is modified to read as follows: "Cancellation by the Bank. If: (a) the right of the Borrower to make withdrawals from the Loan Account shall have been suspended with respect to any amount of the Loan for a continuous period of thirty days; or (b) at any time, the Bank determines, after consultation with the Borrower, that an amount of the Loan will not be required to finance the Project's costs to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan; or (c) at any time, the Bank determines, with respect to any contract to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan, that corrupt or fraudulent practices were engaged in by representatives of the Borrower or of a beneficiary of the Loan during the procurement or the execution of such contract, without the Borrower having taken timely and appropriate action satisfactory to the Bank to remedy the situation, and establishes the amount of expenditures in respect of such contract which would otherwise have been eligible for

financing out of the proceeds of the loan; or (d) at any time, the Bank determines that the procurement of any contract to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan is inconsistent with the procedures set forth or referred to in the Loan Agreement and establishes the amount of expenditures in respect of such contract which would otherwise have been eligible for financing out of the proceeds of the Loan; or (e) after the Closing Date, an amount of the loan shall remain unwithdrawn from the Loan Account, the Bank may, by notice to the Borrower, terminate the right of the Borrower to make withdrawals with respect to such amount. Upon the giving of such notice, such amount of the Loan shall be cancelled."

Section 1.02. Wherever used in this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires, the several terms defined in the General Conditions and in the Recitals to this Agreement have the respective meanings therein set forth and the following additional terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "APN" means *Administración de Parques Nacionales*, the Borrower's National Parks Administration, created by Law No. 22,351 of the Recipient;
- (b) "Buffer Zones" means the provincial and national reserves bordering the New Protected Areas (as defined hereinafter);
- (c) "Convention on Biological Diversity" means the Convention on Biological Diversity dated June 5, 1992 ratified by Law No. 24,375 of the Recipient;
- (d) "Grants" means grants to be made under Part A.2 of the Project;
- (e) "IIA" means *Informe de Impacto Ambiental*, the environmental impact report defined in Article 6 (b) of APN's *Resolución 16/94* of May 2, 1994, or such subsequent definition as may be acceptable to the Bank;
- (f) "IMA" means *Informe Medioambiental*, the environmental report defined in Article 6 (a) of APN's *Resolución 16/94* of May 2, 1994, or such subsequent definition as may be acceptable to the Bank;
- (g) "Incremental Expenses" has the meaning set forth in paragraph 2 (a) of Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

(h) "management plan" means a plan adopted by APN for the integrated management of any of the New Protected Areas (as defined hereinafter);

(i) "Monitoring Indicators" means the performance and impact indicators set forth in the letter of even date from the Recipient to the Bank;

(j) "New Protected Areas" means the parks called *Los Venados* (San Luis), *Copo* (Santiago del Estero), *Quebrada del Comodoro* (Córdoba), and *Monte León* (Santa Cruz), and the biosphere reserve *San Guillermo* (San Juan), to be supported under the Project;

(k) "Participation Plan" means the plan attached as Annex A to the letter of the Recipient to the Bank of even date with this Agreement;

(l) "Project Implementation Manual" means the implementation manual for the Project acceptable to the Bank referred to in Section 3.06 of this Agreement;

(m) "Project Unit" means the unit for the day-to-day management of the Project referred to in Section 3.05 (a) of this Agreement;

(n) "Social Mitigation Plan" means the plan attached as Annex B to the letter from the Recipient to the Bank of even date with this Agreement;

(o) "Special Account" means the account referred to in Section 2.02 (b) of this Agreement; and

(p) "year" means calendar year.

ARTICLE II

The GEF Trust Fund Grant

Section 2.01. The Bank agrees to make available to the Recipient, on the terms and conditions set forth or referred to in this Agreement, the GEF Trust Fund Grant in an amount in various currencies equivalent to seven million three hundred thousand Special Drawing Rights (SDR 7,300,000).

Section 2.02. (a) The amount of the GEF Trust Fund Grant may be withdrawn from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1 to this Agreement for expenditures made (or, if the Bank shall so agree, to be made) in

respect of Grants and the reasonable cost of goods, works, services, and Incremental Expenses required for carrying out the Project and to be financed out of the proceeds of the GEF Trust Fund Grant.

(b) The Recipient may, for the purposes of the Project, open and maintain in dollars a special deposit account in *Banco de la Nación Argentina* on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Bank, including appropriate protection against set off, seizure or attachment. Deposits into, and payments out of, the Special Account shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 4 to this Agreement.

Section 3.03. The Closing Date shall be June 30, 2006 or such later date as the Bank shall establish. The Bank shall promptly notify the Recipient of such later date.

ARTICLE III

Execution of the Project

Section 3.01. The Recipient declares its commitment to the objectives of the Project as set forth in Schedule 2 to this Agreement and, to this end, shall carry out the Project through APN with due diligence and efficiency and in conformity with appropriate administrative and financial practices and the Convention on Biological Diversity and with due regard to ecological and environmental factors, and shall provide, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for the Project.

Section 3.02. Except as the Bank shall otherwise agree, procurement of the goods, works and consultants' services required for the Project and to be financed out of the proceeds of the GEF Trust Fund Grant shall be governed by the provisions of Schedule 3 to this Agreement.

Section 3.03. For the purposes of Section 9.08 of the General Conditions and without limitation thereto, the Recipient shall:

(a) prepare, on the basis of guidelines acceptable to the Bank, and furnish to the Bank not later than six months after the Closing Date or such later date as may be agreed for this purpose between the Recipient and the Bank, a plan for the future operation of the Project; and

(b) afford the Bank a reasonable opportunity to exchange views with the Recipient on said plan.

Section 3.04. The Recipient, through APN, shall:

(a) maintain policies and procedures adequate to enable it to monitor and evaluate on an ongoing basis, in accordance with the Monitoring Indicators, the carrying out of the Project and the achievement of the objectives thereof;

(b) by June 30 of each year of Project execution, furnish to the Bank for its review and comment a draft annual work plan and proposed budget for the Project for the following year;

(c) by July 31 and January 31 of each year of Project execution, furnish to the Bank, respectively, an interim progress report and an annual progress report on the execution of the Project, said reports to be of such scope and detail as the Bank shall have reasonably requested and to include the results of the monitoring and evaluation activities performed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section;

(d) include in the interim progress report to be furnished to the Bank by July 31, 2000 pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Section, a report on the progress achieved in the carrying out of the Project since its beginning focusing, in particular, on the progress being made in the implementation of participation plans under Part A.3 of the Project and in the transfer of legal title to the Recipient of all lands included in the New Protected Area, and setting out the measures recommended to ensure the efficient carrying out of the Project and the achievement of its objectives; and

(e) review with the Bank, by November 30, 2000, or such later date as the Bank may request, the interim progress report referred to in paragraph (d) of this Section, and, thereafter, take all measures required to ensure the efficient completion of the Project and the achievement of the objectives thereof, based on the conclusions and recommendations of the said report and the Bank's views on the matter.

Section 3.05. The Recipient shall:

(a) establish within APN, and thereafter maintain during the execution of the Project, a unit for the day-to-day management of the Project with functions and responsibilities acceptable to the Bank; and

(b) ensure that the Project Unit is headed at all times during the execution of the Project by a full-time technical manager with qualifications and experience acceptable to the Bank, and is further staffed with such other personnel with functions,

responsibilities, qualifications and experience as may be required for the proper implementation of the Project.

Section 3.06. The Recipient, through APN, shall carry out the Project in accordance with an implementation manual acceptable to the Bank and, without limitation upon the generality of the foregoing, ensure in particular that:

(a) the terms of reference of all consultants engaged to assist in the carrying out of the Project include the obligation to perform the assignment in a manner consistent with the policy statement on natural habitats set forth in the Project Implementation Manual;

(b) all bidding documents and contracts for road and trail construction and repair under Part A.1 of the Project shall incorporate the environmental protection provisions set forth in the Project Implementation Manual; and

(c) beneficiaries of the matching grant fund to be established and operated under Part A.2 of the Project shall be selected on the basis of the selection criteria and procedures set forth in the Project Implementation Manual.

Section 3.07. The Recipient, through APN, shall ensure that, prior to the execution of works in any of the New Protected Areas under Part A.1 of the Project:

(a) the legal transfer to it of full title to all lands for such New Protected Area has been accomplished;

(b) it has approved the initial management plan for such New Protected Area, said plan to be consistent with the policy statements on natural habitats, and resettlement set forth in the Project Implementation Manual; and

(c) it has obtained the Bank's approval of: (i) the relevant IIA or IMA for such works; and (ii) as may be required by the initial management plans referred to in paragraph (b) of this Section, the specific participation plan and social mitigation plan (including, if necessary, a resettlement plan) for such New Protected Area, prepared on the basis of the Participation Plan and the Social Mitigation Plan.

Section 3.08. The Recipient, through APN, shall:

(a) carry out Part A.1 of the Project in accordance with: (i) management plans (including the initial management plans referred to in Section 3.07 (b) of this

Agreement) that are consistent with the policy statements on natural habitats and resettlement set forth in the Project Implementation Manual; and (ii) the IIA or IMA (including any mitigation plan set forth in such IIA or IMA) approved by the Bank pursuant to Section 3.07 (c) (i) of this Agreement; and

(b) carry out the specific participation plans, in the New Protected Areas as well as in the Buffer Zones, and the social mitigation plans approved by the Bank pursuant to Section 3.07 (c) (ii) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

Financial Conditions

Section 4.01. (a) The Recipient shall maintain or cause to be maintained records and separate accounts adequate to reflect in accordance with sound accounting practices the operations, resources and expenditures in respect of the Project of the departments or agencies of the Recipient responsible for carrying out the Project or any part thereof.

(b) The Recipient shall:

- (i) have the records and accounts referred to in paragraph (a) of this Section including those for the Special Account for each fiscal year audited, in accordance with appropriate auditing principles consistently applied, by independent auditors acceptable to the Bank;
- (ii) furnish to the Bank as soon as available, but in any case not later than six months after the end of each such year, the report of such audit by said auditors, of such scope and in such detail as the Bank shall have reasonably requested; and
- (iii) furnish to the Bank such other information concerning said records and accounts and the audit thereof as the Bank shall from time to time reasonably request.

(c) For all expenditures with respect to which withdrawals from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account were made on the basis of statements of expenditure, the Recipient shall:

- (i) maintain or cause to be maintained, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this Section, records and accounts reflecting such expenditures;
- (ii) retain, until at least one year after the Bank has received the audit report for the fiscal year in which the last withdrawal from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account was made, all records (contracts, orders, invoices, bills, receipts and other documents) evidencing such expenditures;
- (iii) enable the Bank's representatives to examine such records; and
- (iv) ensure that such records and accounts are included in the annual audit referred to in paragraph (b) of this Section and that the report of such audit contains a separate opinion by said auditors as to whether the statements of expenditure submitted during such fiscal year, together with the procedures and internal controls involved in their preparation, can be relied upon to support the related withdrawals.

ARTICLE V

Effectiveness, Termination

Section 5.01. The following events are specified as additional conditions to the effectiveness of the GEF Trust Fund Grant within the meaning of Section 12.01 (c) of the General Conditions:

- (a) the implementation manual referred to in Section 3.05 (a) of this Agreement has been finalized and is acceptable to the Bank;
- (b) the Project Unit has been established in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.05 (a) of this Agreement and the technical manager referred to in Section 3.05 (b) of this Agreement has been employed in accordance with the provisions of said Section; and
- (c) all action has been taken by the Recipient in order to permit the procurement of goods, works and services required for the Project and to be financed out of the proceeds of the Grant in accordance with the provisions set forth or referred to in this Agreement.

Section 5.02. The date *August 18, 1998* is hereby specified for the purposes of Section 12.04 of the General Conditions.

Section 5.03. This Agreement shall continue in effect until the GEF Trust Fund Grant has been fully disbursed and the parties to this Agreement have fulfilled all their obligations hereunder.

ARTICLE VI

Representative of the Recipient; Addresses

Section 6.01. The Minister of Economy and Public Works and Services of the Recipient is designated as representative of the Recipient for the purposes of Section 11.03 of the General Conditions.

Section 6.02. The following addresses are specified for the purposes of Section 11.01 of the General Conditions:

For the Recipient:

Ministerio de Economía y
Obras y Servicios Públicos
Hipólito Yrigoyen 250
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Cable address:

Telex:

MINISTERIO ECONOMIA
Baires

121942-AR

For the Bank:

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

Cable address:

Telex:

INTBAFRAD
Washington, D.C.

248423 (MCI)
64145 (MCI)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, acting through their duly authorized representatives, have caused this Agreement to be signed in their respective names in *Buenos Aires, Argentina*, as of the day and year first above written.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

By *S/ Roque Fernandez*
Authorized Representative

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
as an implementing agency of the Global
Environment Facility

By *Myrna Alexander*
Director
Latin America and the Caribbean

SCHEDULE 1

Withdrawal of the Proceeds of the GEF Trust Fund Grant

1. The table below sets forth the Categories of items to be financed out of the proceeds of the GEF Trust Fund Grant, the allocation of the amounts of the GEF Trust Fund Grant to each Category and the percentage of expenditures for items so to be financed in each Category:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of the GEF Trust Fund Grant Allocated (Expressed in SDR Equivalent)</u>	<u>% of Expenditures to be Financed</u>
(1) Part A.1 of the Project:		
(a) Works	2,270,000	88%
(b) Goods	800,000	82%
(c) Consultants' Services	960,000	100%
(d) Incremental Expenses	990,000	82%
(2) Part A.2 of the Project:		
(a) Consultants' Services	80,000	100%
(b) Grants	540,000	88% of amounts disbursed
(c) Incremental Expenses	60,000	82%
(3) Part A.3 of the Project:		
(a) Consultants' Services	190,000	100%
(b) Training	320,000	88%
(c) Incremental Expenses	20,000	82%

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of the GEF Trust Fund Grant Allocated (Expressed in SDR Equivalent)</u>	<u>% of Expenditures to be Financed</u>
(4) Part B of the Project:		
(a) Goods	70,000	82%
(b) Consultants' Services	190,000	100%
(c) Training	50,000	88%
(d) Incremental Expense	30,000	82%
(5) Part C of the Project:		
(a) Goods	10,000	82%
(b) Consultants' Services	330,000	100%
(c) Incremental Expenses	20,000	82%
(6) Unallocated	370,000	
TOTAL	<u>7,300,000</u>	

2. For the purposes of this Schedule:

(a) the term "Incremental Expenses" means the following incremental expenses of APN for the execution of the Project: vehicle operating costs, building maintenance, utilities, translation and printing services, and office materials and supplies; and

(b) "Training" means the services of trainers (including associated expenses for travel, materials and services) for the provision of on-the job training as well as short local courses and seminars on database management, participatory park management and conflict resolution.

1,206,000 = 1,365,000

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 above, no withdrawals shall be made in respect of payments made for expenditures prior to the date of this Agreement, except that withdrawals, in an aggregate amount not exceeding the equivalent of \$1,000,000, may be made in respect of Categories (4) and (5) on account of payments made for expenditures within the twelve months prior to the date of this Agreement but after July 1, 1997.

4. The Bank may require withdrawals from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account to be made on the basis of statements of expenditure for expenditures for:

(a) goods under contracts awarded pursuant to the provisions of Part C.1 of Section I of Schedule 3 to this Agreement;

(b) works under contracts costing \$150,000 equivalent or less awarded pursuant to the provisions of Part C.2 of Section I of Schedule 3 to this Agreement;

(c) Grants;

(d) Training;

(e) Incremental Expenses; and

(f) services of consulting firms under contracts costing less than \$50,000 equivalent and services of individual consultants under contracts costing less than \$30,000 equivalent;

all under such terms and conditions as the Bank shall specify by notice to the Recipient.

5. If the Bank shall have determined at any time that any payment made from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account was used for any expenditure not consistent with the provisions of this Agreement, the Recipient shall, promptly upon notice from the Bank, refund to the Bank for deposit into the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account, an amount equal to the amount so used or the portion thereof as specified by the Bank.

SCHEDULE 2

Description of the Project

The objectives of the Project are to conserve biodiversity of global importance by expanding and diversifying the Recipient's Protected Areas and to create the conditions for their sustainable management.

The Project consists of the following parts, subject to such modifications thereof as the Recipient and the Bank may agree upon from time to time to achieve such objectives:

Part A: Protected Areas

1. New Protected Areas

Establishment and management of the New Protected Areas through, inter alia: boundary demarcation; preparation of all necessary legal documentation; preparation and implementation of operational plans; preparation of environmental assessments and other specialized studies; construction of observation points, interpretive trails, fencing, administrative offices and park ranger residences; and road repair.

2. Sustainable Development Activities in Buffer Zones

Improvement of community land use practices in the buffer zones of the New Protected Areas through the operation of a matching grant fund to finance the carrying out of activities (such as testing of improved land management models, acceleration of recovery of degraded natural grasslands, fire management, and the carrying out of complementary biodiversity studies and public awareness campaigns) that contribute directly to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in said buffer zones.

3. Public Participation and Social Mitigation

Implementation of the participation plans and social mitigation plans approved by the Bank pursuant to Section 3.07 (c) of this Agreement.

Part B: Biodiversity Information Management

Development and implementation (including training) of an internet-based biodiversity network to ensure national and global accessibility to Argentina's biodiversity information.

Part C: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

Strengthening the capacity of APN to manage, monitor and evaluate the Project by the establishment, equipping and operation of the Project Unit.

* * *

The Project is expected to be completed by December 31, 2005.

SCHEDULE 3

Procurement and Consultants' Services

Section I. Procurement of Good and Works

Part A: General

Goods and works shall be procured in accordance with the provisions of Section I of the "Guidelines for Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits" published by the Bank in January 1995 and revised in January and August 1996 (the Guidelines) and the following provisions of Section I of this Schedule.

Part B: National Competitive Bidding

1. Except as otherwise provided in Part C of this Section, goods and works shall be procured under contracts awarded in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4 of the Guidelines.
2. Works for roads shall, to the extent practicable, be grouped into bid packages estimated to cost at least \$350,000 equivalent per contract.
3. In the procurement of goods and works in accordance with the provisions of this Part B, standard bidding documents satisfactory to the Bank shall be used.

Part C: Other Procedures

1. Shopping

Goods estimated to cost less than \$100,000 equivalent per contract, up to an aggregate amount not to exceed \$800,000 equivalent, may be procured under contracts awarded on the basis of shopping procedures acceptable to the Bank in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3.5 and 3.6 of the Guidelines.

2. Procurement of Small Works

Works estimated to cost less than \$350,000 equivalent per contract may be procured under lump-sum, fixed-price contracts awarded on the basis of quotations obtained from three qualified domestic contractors in response to a written invitation. The invitation

shall include a detailed description of the works, including basic specifications, the required completion date, a basic form of agreement acceptable to the Bank, and relevant drawings, where applicable. The award shall be made to the contractor who offers the lowest price quotation for the required work, and who has the experience and resources to complete the contract successfully.

Part D: Review by the Bank of Procurement Decisions

1. Procurement Planning

Prior to the issuance of any invitations to prequalify for bidding or to bid for contracts, the proposed procurement plan for the Project shall be furnished to the Bank for its review and approval, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Appendix 1 to the Guidelines. Procurement of all goods and works shall be undertaken in accordance with such procurement plan as shall have been approved by the Bank, and with the provisions of said paragraph 1.

2. Price Review

The procedures set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Appendix 1 to the Guidelines shall apply with respect to: (a) each contract for goods and works to be awarded pursuant to the provisions of Part B of this Section I; and (b) each contract for works to be awarded pursuant to the provisions of Part C.2 of this Section I and estimated to cost more than \$150,000 equivalent.

3. Post Review

With respect to each contract not governed by paragraph 2 of this Part, the procedures set forth in paragraph 4 of Appendix 1 to the Guidelines shall apply.

Section II: Employment of Consultants

Part A: General

Consultants' services shall be procured in accordance with the provisions of the Introduction and Section IV of the "Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers" published by the Bank in January 1997 (the Consultant Guidelines) and the following provisions of Section II of this Schedule.

Part B: Procedures for the Selection of Consultants

1. Selection Under a Fixed Budget

Services for biodiversity database development and training under Part B of the Project may be procured under contracts awarded in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3.1 and 3.5 of the Consultant Guidelines.

2. Consultants' Qualifications

Services for information systems development, environmental and biodiversity monitoring studies, and mapping, estimated to cost less than \$100,000 equivalent per contract, may, with the Bank's prior agreement, be procured in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3.7 of the Consultant Guidelines.

3. Individual Consultants

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Part B, services for tasks that meet the requirements set forth in paragraph 5.0) of the Consultant Guidelines shall be procured under contracts awarded to individual consultants in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 5.1 through 5.3 of the Consultant Guidelines.

4. Services under Part A.2 of the Project

Services to assist recipients of Grants shall be procured in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Project Implementation Manual.

Part D: Review by the Bank of the Selection of Consultants

1. Selection Planning

Prior to the issuance to consultants of any requests for proposals, the proposed plan for the selection of consultants under the Project shall be furnished to the Bank for its review and approval, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Appendix 1 to the Consultant Guidelines. Selection of all consultants' services shall be undertaken in accordance with such selection plan as shall have been approved by the Bank, and with the provisions of said paragraph 1.

2. Prior Review

(a) With respect to each contract for the employment of consulting firms estimated to cost the equivalent of \$50,000 or more, the procedures set forth in paragraphs 1, 2 (other than the second subparagraph of paragraph 2 (a)) and 5 of Appendix 1 to the Consultant Guidelines shall apply.

(b) With respect to each contract for the employment of individual consultants estimated to cost the equivalent of \$30,000 or more, the qualifications, experience, terms of reference and terms of employment of the consultants shall be furnished to the Bank for its price review and approval. The contract shall be awarded only after said approval shall have been given.

3. Post Review

With respect to each contract not governed by paragraph 2 of this Part, the procedures set forth in paragraph 4 of Appendix 1 to the Consultant Guidelines shall apply.

SCHEDULE 4

Special Account

1. For the purposes of this Schedule:

(a) the term "eligible Categories" means Categories (1) through (5) set forth in the table in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

(b) the term "eligible expenditures" means expenditures in respect of the reasonable cost of goods, works, services and operating costs required for the Project and to be financed out of the proceeds of the GEF Trust Fund Grant allocated from time to time to the eligible Categories in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1 to this Agreement; and

(c) the term "Authorized Allocation" means an amount equivalent to \$1,000,000 to be withdrawn from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account and deposited into the Special Account pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of this Schedule, provided, however, that unless the Bank shall otherwise agree, the Authorized Allocation shall be limited to an amount equivalent to \$500,000 until the aggregate amount of withdrawals from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account plus the total amount of all outstanding special commitments entered into by the Bank pursuant to Section 5.02 of the General Conditions shall be equal to or exceed the equivalent of \$2,500,000.

2. Payments out of the Special Account shall be made exclusively for eligible expenditures in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule.

3. After the Bank has received evidence satisfactory to it that the Special Account has been duly opened, withdrawals of the Authorized Allocation and subsequent withdrawals to replenish the Special Account shall be made as follows:

(a) For withdrawals of the Authorized Allocation, the Recipient shall furnish to the Bank a request or requests for deposit into the Special Account of an amount or amounts which do not exceed the aggregate amount of the Authorized Allocation. On the basis of such request or requests, the Bank shall, on behalf of the Recipient, withdraw from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account and deposit into the Special Account such amount or amounts as the Recipient shall have requested.

(b) (i) For replenishment of the Special Account, the Recipient shall furnish to the Bank requests for deposits into the Special Account at such intervals as the Bank shall specify.

- (ii) Prior to or at the time of each such request, the Recipient shall furnish to the Bank the documents and other evidence required pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Schedule for the payment or payments in respect of which replenishment is requested. On the basis of each such request, the Bank shall, on behalf of the Recipient, withdraw from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account and deposit into the Special Account such amount as the Recipient shall have requested and as shall have been shown by said documents and other evidence to have been paid out of the Special Account for eligible expenditures. All such deposits shall be withdrawn by the Bank from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account under the respective eligible Categories, and in the respective equivalent amounts, as shall have been justified by said documents and other evidence.

4. For each payment made by the Recipient out of the Special Account, the Recipient shall, at such time as the Bank shall reasonably request, furnish to the Bank such documents and other evidence showing that such payment was made exclusively for eligible expenditures.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Schedule, the Bank shall not be required to make further deposits into the Special Account:

- (a) if, at any time, the Bank shall have determined that all further withdrawals should be made by the Recipient directly from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the General Conditions and paragraph (a) of Section 2.02 of this Agreement;

- (b) if the Recipient shall have failed to furnish to the Bank, within the period of time specified in Section 4.01 (b) (ii) of this Agreement, any of the audit reports required to be furnished to the Bank pursuant to said Section in respect of the audit of the records and accounts for the Special Account;

- (c) if, at any time, the Bank shall have notified the Recipient of its intention to suspend in whole or in part the right of the Recipient to make withdrawals from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.02 of the General Conditions; or

- (d) once the total unwithdrawn amount of the GEF Trust Fund Grant allocated to the eligible Categories minus the total amount of all outstanding special commitments entered into by the Bank pursuant to Section 5.02 of the General

Conditions with respect to the Project, shall equal the equivalent of twice the amount of the Authorized Allocation.

Hereafter, withdrawal from the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account of the remaining unwithdrawn amount of the GEF Trust Fund Grant allocated to the eligible Categories shall follow such procedures as the Bank shall specify by notice to the Recipient. Such further withdrawals shall be made only after and to the extent that the Bank shall have been satisfied that all such amounts remaining on deposit in the Special Account as of the date of such notice will be utilized in making payments for eligible expenditures.

6. (a) If the Bank shall have determined at any time that any payment out of the Special Account: (i) was made for an expenditure or in an amount not eligible pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Schedule; or (ii) was not justified by the evidence furnished to the Bank, the Recipient shall, promptly upon notice from the Bank: (A) provide such additional evidence as the Bank may request; or (B) deposit into the Special Account (or, if the Bank shall so request, refund to the Bank) an amount equal to the amount of such payment or the portion thereof not so eligible or justified. Unless the Bank shall otherwise agree, no further deposit by the Bank into the Special Account shall be made until the Recipient has provided such evidence or made such deposit or refund, as the case may be.

(b) If the Bank shall have determined at any time that any amount outstanding in the Special Account will not be required to cover further payments for eligible expenditures, the Recipient shall, promptly upon notice from the Bank, refund to the Bank such outstanding amount.

(c) The Recipient may, upon notice to the Bank, refund to the Bank all or any portion of the funds on deposit in the Special Account.

(d) Refunds to the Bank made pursuant to paragraphs 6 (a), (b) and (c) of this Schedule shall be credited to the GEF Trust Fund Grant Account for subsequent withdrawal or for cancellation in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, including the General Conditions.



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ANEXO 2

SISTEMA FEDERAL DE AREAS PROTEGIDAS

ACUERDO MARCO

Entre la SECRETARÍA DE AMBIENTE Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE del MINISTERIO DE DESARROLLO SOCIAL, en adelante la SECRETARIA, con domicilio en San Martín 451 de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, representada en este acto por el señor Secretario Ing. Carlos E. MERENSON por una parte, la ADMINISTRACION DE PARQUES NACIONALES, en adelante APN, con domicilio legal en la calle Av. Santa Fe 690, de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, representada por el señor Presidente Ing. Agr. Luis Alberto REY, y el CONSEJO FEDERAL DE MEDIO AMBIENTE, en adelante COFEMA, con domicilio en San Martín 451, piso 4to. De la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, representado por su Presidente Ing. Horacio ZAMBON, se resuelve celebrar el presente Convenio de Cooperación, que se sujetará a las siguientes cláusulas:

PRIMERA) El presente Acuerdo tiene por objeto crear el Sistema Federal de Áreas Protegidas - SiFAP, tendiente a integrar a las zonas de ecosistemas continentales (terrestres o acuáticos) o costeros/marinos, con límites definidos y bajo algún tipo de protección legal, nacional o provincial, respecto de la conservación del ecosistema, que las autoridades competentes de las diferentes jurisdicciones inscriban voluntariamente en el mismo, sin que ello, de modo alguno, signifique una afectación al poder jurisdiccional.



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SEGUNDA. Las partes podrán suscribir Acuerdos Específicos para el cumplimiento de los objetivos del presente Acuerdo, en los cuales se detallarán los proyectos de cooperación, los compromisos presupuestarios, los aportes de infraestructura y personal, la duración de las tareas y el sistema de control de gestión de actividades.

TERCERA. Los estudios, informes y cualquier otra tarea que se desarrolle en el marco del presente Acuerdo, serán de propiedad intelectual conjunta, dejándose expresa constancia de la intervención de los servicios correspondientes a cada una de las partes, y la publicación de los trabajos realizados en forma conjunta será efectuada en el acuerdo común de aquellas.

CUARTA. Se deja expresa constancia que la suscripción del presente Acuerdo no significa un obstáculo para que las partes signatarias, en forma individual o conjunta celebren otros acuerdos similares con entidades públicas y privadas.

QUINTA. Las partes se comprometen a no revelar a terceros y a devolver en el supuesto de denuncia del presente Acuerdo, toda información técnica originada en la otra parte a la que se le haya dado carácter de confidencialidad.

SEXTA. Dentro de los NOVENTA (90) días corridos posteriores a la firma del presente, las Partes se comprometen a establecer, por Acta Complementaria, el mecanismo administrativo, Marco Estatutario, para la operación, seguimiento y supervisión de los objetivos previstos en el presente Acuerdo.



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SEPTIMA; El presente Acuerdo tendrá una duración indefinida, pudiendo las partes denunciarlo sin necesidad de fundamentar tal decisión, para lo cual deberán realizar comunicación fehaciente con SEIS (6) meses de anticipación y en ningún caso podrán comprometer los trabajos en ejecución provenientes de los Acuerdos Específicos que se firmen, los cuales serán continuados hasta su finalización, obligándose ambas partes a arbitrar los medios necesarios para que sean concluidos a satisfacción de las mismas.

En prueba de conformidad se firman TRES (3) ejemplares de un mismo tenor y a un solo efecto, en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, a los días veinte del mes de enero de dos mil tres.

ANEXO 3

Ley 22.351 de Parques Nacionales (<http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.ar/media/inicioapn.htm>)

ANEXO 4

Creación de la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MaB
(http://www.medioambiente.gov.ar/mlegal/marco/res386_98.htm)

ANEXO 5

Formulario de Propuesta de Reserva de Biosfera (<http://www.unesco.org/mab/docs/brnomSpanish.htm>)

ANEXO 6

Convención sobre la Protección Mundial, Cultural y Natural
(http://www.medioambiente.gov.ar/acuerdos/convenciones/cpm/cpm_conven.htm)

ANEXO 7

Convención Relativa a los Humedales de Importancia Internacional, especialmente como hábitat de aves acuáticas (<http://www.ramsar.org>)

ANEXO 8

Plan de Gestión institucional para los Parques Nacionales
(<http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.ar/media/inicioapn.htm>)

ANEXO 9

Plan Nacional de Manejo del Fuego (<http://www.medioambiente.gov.ar/pnmf/default.htm>)

ANEXO 10

Áreas Protegidas de la provincia de Misiones (leyes, decretos, listado, reservas privadas)
(<http://www.misiones.gov.ar/ecologia/todo/normativa/leyes/leyareasnat.htm>)

ANEXO 11

Corredor verde provincia de Misiones
(<http://www.misiones.gov.ar/ecologia/todo/normativa/leyes/leycv.htm>)

ANEXO 12

Marco estatutario de la Red Mundial de Reservas de Biosfera
(<http://www.unesco.org/mab/docs/statframeS.htm>)

**17ª REUNIÓN DEL CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE COORDINACIÓN
PROGRAMA MAB - UNESCO.
(París 18 al 22 de marzo 2002)**

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA



INFORME COMITÉ NACIONAL MAB

El Programa "El Hombre y la Biosfera", principal programa científico de medio ambiente dentro la UNESCO, tiene una base interdisciplinaria, de cooperación entre ciencias naturales y ciencias sociales, y una organización intergubernamental que se desarrolla en más de 100 países, a través de Comités Nacionales. Estos Comités establecen los vínculos entre las instituciones nacionales, el Programa Internacional, sus científicos, técnicos, administradores y políticos.

En la Argentina el Comité MaB tiene su asiento dentro del organismo ambiental del gobierno Nacional (por Decreto.1798/78 se asienta en el área Ambiental del Poder Ejecutivo Nacional), la Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, cuyo actual Secretario es el Ing. Ftal. Carlos Merenson y su unidad operativa es, por Resolución SRNyDS 386/98 y Disposición SSOA 54/98, la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB, cuyo Secretario Permanente es el Dr. Alfredo Reca y sus Secretarías Alternas la Lic. Alicia Toribio y la Lic. Inés Gómez, profesionales de planta permanente de la Secretaría.

Las Reservas de la Biosfera, columna vertebral del Programa MAB, están organizadas bajo la forma de una Red Mundial, habiendo en la actualidad 411 en el mundo, de las cuales 10 se localizan en la Argentina: San Guillermo (San Juan, 1980); Reserva Natural de Vida Silvestre Laguna Blanca (Catamarca, 1982); Parque Costero del Sur (Provincia de Buenos Aires, 1984); Reserva Ecológica de Nacuñan (Mendoza, 1986); Laguna de Pozuelos (Jujuy, 1990); Yabotí (Misiones 1995); el Parque Atlántico Mar Chiquito (Pcia. de Buenos Aires, 1996) y las tres más recientes: Delta del Paraná (Provincia de Buenos Aires, 2000); Riacho Teuquito (2000) y Laguna Oca (2001), ambas en Formosa.

Sintéticamente las Reservas de Biosfera tienen tres funciones interrelacionadas:

- La conservación de los recursos genéticos, los ecosistemas y los paisajes
- El desarrollo de los grupos humanos que las habitan dentro de pautas de sustentabilidad ecológica, económica, social y cultural.
- El apoyo logístico, para sostener y apoyar las actividades de investigación, educación, formación y monitoreo, en relación con las actividades de interés local, nacional e internacional.

ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA PARA LA ELABORACION DE PROPUESTAS DE NUEVAS RESERVAS

1.- Propuesta de Reserva de Biosfera Laguna Oca (Formosa) y avances en la implementación de la Reserva de Biosfera. Riacho Teuquito (Formosa).

Se analizó la propuesta elevada a esta Unidad de Coordinación para la integración de la Reserva Laguna Oca del Río Paraguay a la Red Internacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Programa MAB. Se formularon y remitieron las observaciones a la comisión redactora de la misma.

Se organizó y participó de un Taller Técnico en la ciudad de Formosa los días 2,3 y 4 de julio, a la que asistieron por la SDSyPA el Dr. Alfredo R. Reca, la Lic. Inés Gómez y la Lic. Alicia Toribio. Fueron sus objetivos:

- Analizar la propuesta de la RB Laguna Oca, a efectos de completar la presentación a ser elevada por el Comité MaB Argentino al Consejo Consultivo Internacional del Programa MAB (CIC).
- Evaluar los avances registrados en la implementación de la Reserva de Biosfera Riacho Teuquito, desde su inclusión en la Red Internacional (noviembre del año 2000).

La coordinación general del Taller estuvo a cargo del Secretariado de la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB, asistiendo al mismo aproximadamente 40 técnicos provinciales involucrados en los temas de análisis. Merece destacarse la presencia del Subsecretario de Ecología y Recursos Naturales provincial, Ingeniero Horacio Zambón y de la Coordinadora de la Unidad de Coordinadora de Proyectos, Ing. Stella Maris Manzur.

El resultado de esta actividad puede considerarse exitoso, dada la valiosa participación de los técnicos provinciales y los resultados obtenidos, lineamientos generales para la prosecución de la estructuración del Comité de Gestión de la Reserva de biosfera Riacho Teuquito, lineamientos generales para la construcción de su Plan de Manejo y acuerdo general sobre los ajustes que debían realizar a la propuesta Laguna Oca para poder ser presentada en tiempo y forma ante la Mesa del CIC.

La nueva propuesta de RB Laguna Oca, luego de los ajustes realizados en consideración a lo tratado en el Taller, fue evaluada por la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MaB que consideró correcta la misma, por lo que fue presentada ante el Secretariado MaB – UNESCO, para que el Consejo

Internacional de Coordinación apruebe su nominación y la integre a la Red Mundial de Reservas de la Biosfera.

Esta propuesta fue aprobada en la Reunión de la Mesa del Consejo Internacional de Coordinación del Programa MAB, realizada en el mes de octubre pasado, por lo que se incluyó a la Reserva de Biosfera Laguna Oca del río Paraguay en la Red Internacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Programa MAB de la UNESCO, (la Mesa aprobó ad referendum del CIC la presentación realizada por la República Argentina, pero dada su calidad descuenta que será ratificada Consejo Consultivo Internacional, en su reunión de marzo 2002). Esta es la Reserva de Biosfera número diez de la República Argentina.

2.- Asesoramiento a la provincia de Salta y Jujuy en la preparación de una nueva propuesta de Reserva de Biosfera, R.B. Yungas

El Proyecto de Reserva de Biosfera de las Yungas se encuentra muy avanzado. La provincia entregó en su oportunidad (junio 2001) a través de su Secretario de Medio Ambiente un primer borrador del proyecto. Este borrador fue analizado y se le enviaron recomendaciones a la comisión técnica.

3.- Asistencia técnica para la preparación de propuesta de reserva binacional "Cielos de América".

Visita a la Reserva de Biosfera Laguna de Pozuelos y asistencia al 1er. Encuentro de Integración Binacional Lipez-Vilama (Cusi-Cusi, Jujuy – junio-)

APOYO Y SEGUIMIENTO DE RESERVAS DE BIOSFERA EXISTENTES

1.- Remisión a las distintas administraciones e información a Cancillería sobre las observaciones realizadas por el CIC 16ª a las Reservas de Biosfera revisadas (San Guillermo, Laguna Blanca, Ñacuñan y Parque Costero) y sobre las nuevas Reservas aprobadas. (Teuquito y Delta).

Habiendo recibido por notas de la Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto, información sobre los resultados de la evaluación, que el Comité Asesor de Reservas de Biosfera (UNESCO) realizara, sobre los informes presentados por nuestro Gobierno y ratificados por el Consejo Internacional de Coordinación del Programa MAB en XVIª Reunión de noviembre de 2000, la remitimos a las reservas correspondientes.

2.- Apoyo a la iniciativa de Neuquén por el Proyecto Pehuenia.

La provincia de Neuquén está desarrollando un proyecto de desarrollo sustentable en el área de Aluminé, lo nombró proyecto Pehuenia y tiene la intención de transformar el área en una Reserva

de la Biosfera. Esta Unidad de Coordinación apoyó a este proyecto gestionando facilidades financieras para su prosecución. Ya se han realizado varios talleres locales y se prevé uno durante el presente mes al que deberían concurrir miembros de esta Unidad de Coordinación.

3.- Reserva de Biosfera de Yabotí

Se realizó el seguimiento de:

- La estructura y funcionamiento de la CoRBY (Comisión Reserva de Biosfera Yaboti) a raíz del cambio de autoridades en la APRY (Asociación de Propietarios Reserva Yaboti).
- El proyecto para la construcción de un centro de investigación en la Reserva, con fondos aportados por el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y Medio Ambiente y el Gobierno Británico.

4.- Apoyo y asistencia para el Proyecto en la R. B. Laguna de Pozuelos, laguna de Vilama (Ramsar) y Reserva Eduardo Avaroa (Ramsar) Bolivia,

Dirigido por el Prof. R. Tecchi (Universidad Nacional de Jujuy) se desarrollará, para el área de Pozuelos (Arg.), Vilama (Arg.) y Laguna Colorada (Bolivia) el Proyecto "International guidelines for activities related to sustainable tourism development in vulnerable terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats of major importance for biological diversity and protected areas, including fragile riparian and mountain ecosystems". Recibe un apoyo financiero de UNESCO para realizar la presentación.

5 - Visita del Dr. Miguel Clusener Godt a la Argentina.

El Dr. Clusener Godt, especialista para América Latina del Secretariado del programa MAB, visito la República Argentina durante el último trimestre del 2000y recorrió la Reserva de Biosfera del Delta del Paraná junto con las autoridades de la Municipalidad de San Fernando y miembros de la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB,.

PROYECTOS

1.- Se iniciaron gestiones para el proyecto de cooperación entre Reserva de Biosfera Costeras de Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay.

2.- Proyecto terminado. "Investigación Interdisciplinaria en las Reservas de Biosfera" Lo realizó la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB con el apoyo del Programa de Participación de la UNESCO

Se publicó:

- La Investigación Interdisciplinaria en las Reservas de Biosfera. Alicia Toribio y Cristina Soruco de Madrazo (Eds.). 2001. Comité MAB Argentino (SDSPA), UNESCO. 191 pp. Resultados del

Proyecto "Investigación Interdisciplinaria en las Reservas de Biosfera" apoyado económicamente por el Programa de Participación de la UNESCO 1998-1999..

INFORMACIÓN Y DIFUSIÓN

1.- Elaboración de material para la página web del Programa

Es una tarea constante que se desarrolla acorde con las disponibilidades de tiempo de los miembros de la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB y recibiendo permanentemente el apoyo y colaboración del personal del SIAN.

2.- Gestiones para la publicación de los resultados de investigación de una becaria MAB ("Poder y género en la Reserva de Biosfera de Ñacuñan" en la serie Working Papers del programa Sur-Sur.

3.- Se logró, mediante las gestiones realizadas por la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB la publicación de:

- El Desierto del Monte: La Reserva de Biosfera de Ñacuñan. Silvia Claver y Sergio Roig-Junent (Eds.). 2001. IADIZA, Comité MaB Argentino, UNESCO. 226 pp. Apoyado económicamente por la ORCYT UNESCO.

RELACIONES INSTITUCIONALES

1.- Interacciones con el COFEMA (Consejo Federal del Medio Ambiente)

La Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB colabora con el COFEMA en la estructuración de un Sistema Federal de Areas Protegidas para la República Argentina.

2.- Concurrencia a la Vª Reunión IberoMaB realizada en Costa Rica entre el 5 y el 10 de junio del presente año.

La República Argentina estuvo representada en esta Reunión mediante la participación del Dr. Alfredo Reca, Secretario Permanente de la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB

3.- Entrega Certificado Reserva de Biosfera Delta del Paraná.

El Lic. David Mutchinick, Subsecretario de Ordenamiento y Política Ambiental de la Nación y Presidente Alterno del Comité Mab Argentino del Programa "El Hombre y la Biosfera" MAB-UNESCO, entregó al Intendente del Municipio de San Fernando, Gerardo

Osvaldo Amieiro, el 22 de noviembre, en el Salón Blanco del Palacio Municipal, el Diploma Oficial que acredita a la Reserva de Biosfera Delta del Paraná como miembro de la Red Mundial de Reservas de Biosfera del Programa MaB Unesco.

Estuvieron presentes en dicho acontecimiento el Secretario Permanente de la Unidad de Coordinación del Comité MaB Argentino, Alfredo Reca, y las Secretarías Alternas, Licenciadas Alicia Toribio e Inés Gómez; autoridades provinciales, del Poder Ejecutivo Municipal, del Consejo Deliberante e Instituciones del Comité de Gestión de la Reserva de Biosfera Delta del Paraná.

4.- Organización de la VIª Reunión Plenaria de la Red IberoMaB de Reservas de Biosfera Iberoamericanas.

Dada la invitación del Gobierno de la provincia de Formosa para realizar este evento en su provincia se mantuvo un contacto permanente con sus técnicos para organizar la reunión Iberoamericana

Se Solicitó apoyo financiero a UNESCO y al Comité MAB Español para realizar la Reunión de la Red IberoMAB en Formosa - Argentina.

Esta Reunión comenzó a organizarse a fines del 2000, previéndose en principio su realización durante el mes de abril (IberoMaB V). Dificultades administrativas del Comité MaB español, comunicadas a escasos días de su realización determinaron su postergación para el mes de noviembre de este año.

Se llevó a cabo entre el 13 y el 16 de noviembre de 2001 en la ciudad de Formosa y fue organizado por la Secretaria de Desarrollo Sustentable y Política Ambiental (Comité MaB Argentino- Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MaB de la Subsecretaría de Ordenamiento y Política Ambiental) y el gobierno de la provincia de Formosa, con el apoyo del Programa del Hombre y la Biosfera (MAB) de la UNESCO y del Comité MAB Español.

A la misma asistieron delegados de Cuba, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, España y Argentina, representando a los Comités Nacionales de esos países, así como representantes de reservas de Biosfera Argentinas y expertos (nacionales y extranjeros) sobre el Ecosistema Chaqueño y funcionarios provinciales y nacionales.

En el acto de apertura estuvo presente el Subsecretario de Ordenamiento y Política Ambiental, Lic. David Mutchinick y el Presidente del Comité MAB español, Dr. Javier Castroviejo Bolívar, miembros de la Oficina Regional de Ciencia y Tecnología (ORCYT) de la UNESCO, representantes del Secretariado del Programa MAB y el representante para Latinoamérica y el Caribe de la Mesa de Conducción del Programa MAB, Dr. Wilson Torres Espinosa. En el mismo acto, el Lic. Mutchinick entregó a las autoridades formoseñas el Certificado que acredita la integración de la Reserva de Biosfera Riacho Teuquito a la Red Mundial de Reservas de Biosfera.

La Comisión Organizadora de esta Reunión estuvo formada por el Dr. Alfredo R. Recca, la Lic. Inés Gómez y la Lic. Alicia E. Toribio, en representación de la Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable y Política Ambiental de la Nación (Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB) y por el Ing. Horacio Zambón, la Ing. Stella M. Manzur y la Arq. Susana Fourçans por el Gobierno de la Provincia de Formosa.

En el VIº Plenario se desarrollaron tres actividades principales:

- A) Deliberaciones de los representantes de los Comités Nacionales del MaB
- B) Taller sobre el Gran Chaco y las Reservas de Biosfera.
- C) Visita a Reservas de Biosfera de la provincia de Formosa, cuyas actividades se detallan a continuación.

A) Deliberaciones de los Comités Nacionales del MaB

- Grupos de trabajos elaboraron ponencias sobre tres temas acordados al comienzo de la reunión, los luego de análisis y debate en plenario fueron aprobados por el plenario de representantes. Los temas tratados fueron:
 - “Difusión, Visibilidad y Participación de la Red en eventos”
 - “Investigación y Cooperación en la Red.”
 - “Estatutos de la Red IberoMAB”
- Elección de autoridades: fueron elegidos el Dr. Javier Castroviejo (España) como Presidente de la Red y el Dr. Wilson Torres (Ecuador) como Vicepresidente
- Próxima reunión de la Red: se decidió, por unanimidad, realizar la próxima Reunión IberoMaB(VIIª) en Brasil (junio 2002).

B) Taller sobre el Gran Chaco.

Se realizó con la participación de representantes y expertos de los países que contienen a esta gran región. Los objetivos fueron:

- Fortalecer la dimensión ecoregional en las reuniones de la Red IberoMab
- Posibilitar la reunión de especialistas en diversas disciplinas y áreas temáticas para señalar y debatir, a partir de sus propias experiencias y el conocimiento temático existente, cuales deberían ser las líneas de acción relevantes en función de cumplir con las funciones de Conservación, Desarrollo y Logística propias de las Reservas de Biosfera
- Identificar para el área, fuentes de asesoramiento, fuentes de financiamiento, mecanismos de gestión, etc.

C) Visita a Reservas de Biosfera de Formosa.

Fueron visitadas por los concurrentes:

- La Reserva de la Biosfera Riacho Teuquito, que se encuentra al oeste de la ciudad de Formosa (370 km.).
- La Reserva de la Biosfera Laguna Oca del río Paraguay, ubicada en el valle aluvial del citado río.

COORDINACIÓN DE LA RED NACIONAL

1.- Desarrollo de un Sistema de Información Geográfica

Como consecuencia de la Reunión de la Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera se ha comenzado a elaborar una base de datos con vinculación a un sistema digitalizado de información cartográfica, en colaboración con el Sistema de Información Ambiental Nacional de la Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable.

2.- Preparación y Realización de la Reunión de la Red Argentina de Reservas de Biosfera, Mayo 2001, Buenos Aires

Asistieron administradores y técnicos de las Reservas, miembros del sector académico universitario y representantes de la Cancillería. También participaron representantes de áreas de la

Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable y Política Ambiental con capacidad de brindar apoyo adicional a las Reservas.

En el transcurso de la Reunión se incluyó como un punto de consideración el referido a "Resultados del proceso de Revisión Periódica y nuevas Revisiones periódicas". Esto permitió informar y debatir sobre los resultados del proceso y los beneficios aportados a la marcha general del Programa en la Argentina, a las propias reservas y a la coordinación. Se valoró positivamente la metodología empleada en la Argentina, así como el hecho de que aspectos de la misma hubieran sido adoptados como recomendación en la Reunión Internacional sobre la Implementación de la Estrategia de Sevilla (Sevilla+5) (Pamplona, octubre de 2000). Se acordaron los pasos a seguir para implementar las recomendaciones. También se propusieron ideas y examinaron alternativas metodológicas para aplicar en la próxima Revisión Periódica de la Reserva de Biosfera "Laguna de Pozuelos".

Con posterioridad a la Reunión de la red, se mantuvieron reuniones particulares con los representantes de las cuatro Reservas evaluadas. Tres de ellas, San Guillermo, Laguna Blanca y Ñacuñán, informaron acerca de sus posibilidades y dificultades para el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones y se acordaron, para cada reserva, cursos generales de acción coherentes con las recomendaciones. Las acciones correspondientes estarán a cargo de las autoridades de las Reservas y contarán con el apoyo del Comité MAB Argentino, a través de esta Unidad. El detalle de los cursos de acción y las primeras acciones concretadas se incluirán en un próximo informe.

Con respecto a la Reserva Parque Costero del Sur, cuya evaluación no fue satisfactoria, la situación, desde la evaluación de 1999, no ha sufrido cambios significativos. En el mes de abril pasado, se convocó a ambos municipios involucrados a una primera reunión para definir cursos de acción a seguir, reunión a la que no asistieron. En oportunidad de la reunión de la Red Nacional mencionada, también fueron invitados, concurriendo sólo el municipio de Magdalena. De la exposición realizada por este representante, no se visualiza acción alguna. En el debate de la reunión, se mencionó la posibilidad de que los municipios soliciten al Comité Nacional que gestione una desafectación temporaria de la Red Mundial, hasta tanto resuelvan las cuestiones que afectan el desenvolvimiento de la Reserva.

BECAS Y SUBSIDIOS

1.- Reserva de Biosfera Delta del Paraná.

La Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB realizó gestiones, ante la ORCYT-UNESCO de Montevideo, para obtener fondos para el establecimiento de una estación meteorológica en el ámbito de la Reserva de Biosfera del Delta del Paraná. Estos fondos fueron girados a la administración local. Las estaciones están siendo montadas por técnicos de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.

2.- Becas MAB 2002 para Jóvenes Investigadores

Luego del análisis de las postulaciones recibidas se decidió elevar, como propuesta Argentina a los siguientes candidatos y temas.

Kalesnik, Fabio Alberto “La regeneración de especies arbóreas nativas y exóticas en forestaciones comerciales de salicáceas. ¿Una alternativa productiva en la Reserva MAB-UNESCO: Delta del Río Paraná?”

Bellis Adela “Proyecto Loro “Pecho Vinoso”

Lencinas Maria Vanesa “Biodiversidad en Bosques de lenga (Nothofagus pumilio) en Tierra del Fuego: Ambientes Asociados y Manejo Forestal”.

Pratolongo, Paula Daniela “Dinámica de Comunidades de herbáceas altas, sujetas a diferentes regímenes hidrológicos, en la Reserva de Biosfera Delta del Paraná”.

La Mesa del Programa MaB, otorgó una beca a la siguiente investigadora

Nombre	Tema
Pratolongo, Paula Daniela	Dinámica de Comunidades de herbáceas altas, sujetas a diferentes regímenes hidrológicos, en la Reserva de Biosfera Delta del Paraná.

3.- Apoyo para obtención de fondos para Reuniones del Proyecto Pehuénia (Reserva de Biosfera en el área de Aluminé, Neuquén).

La ORCYT proveyó a los organizadores del proyecto apoyo financiero.

4 -Subsidio para la impresión de publicación sobre la Reserva de Ñacuñan.

La ORCYT aportó financiación para la publicación de resultados.

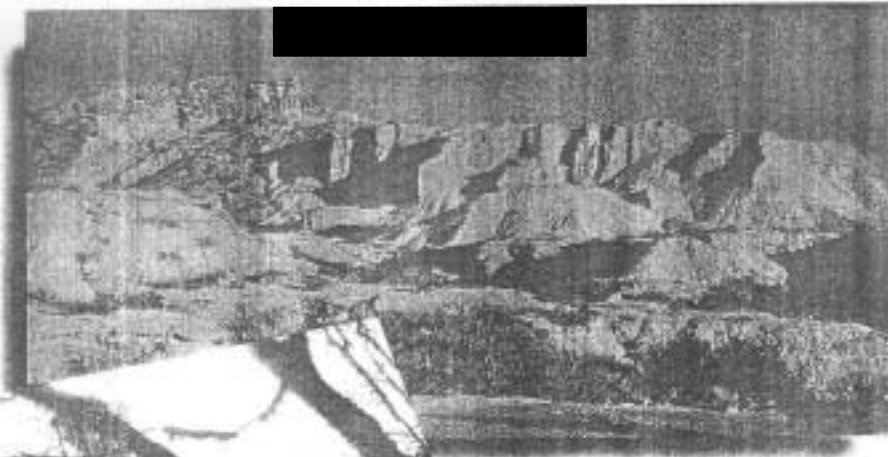
5 - Asistencia de un investigador a la Conferencia de Biodiversidad y Sociedad (EE.UU.)

En un esfuerzo conjunto, la Universidad de Columbia y el Programa MaB UNESCO organizaron la Reunión Biosfera y Sociedad a la que concurrió, en representación de la Argentina y a

propuesta del Comité MaB Nacional, la Dra. Inés Malvárez y su concurrencia fue financiada con fondos de la de la ORCYT UNESCO.

PLANIFICACIÓN DE TAREAS PARA EL BIENIO.

Tareas próximo período	Importancia, posibles resultados
Seguimiento de la gestión de las diez reservas de la Biosfera	Afianzamiento de la Red Nacional
Promoción de nuevas reservas	Mejoramiento de la representación de la diversidad de ecosistemas nacionales (Yungas, Pehuena)
Desarrollo de la Unidad de Coordinación del Programa MAB, actualización del Comité MAB Nacional	Favorecer la participación de otras instituciones públicas, organizaciones no gubernamentales e investigadores independientes
Mantenimiento Información página web del Sistema de Información Ambiental Nacional (SIAN)	Fortalecimiento de la Red Nacional y del SIAN
Difusión e información. Preparación de Folletos y Gacetillas	Aumento de la visibilidad y conocimiento general del Programa MAB
Reunión 2002 de la Red Nacional de Reservas de la Biosfera	Mejorar la coordinación y favorecer los intercambios horizontales
Proyecto Reservas de Biosfera Costeras de Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay.	Promoción de las investigaciones comparadas Fortalecimiento de la red subregional del Mercosur
Edición de resultados de la VIª Reunión IberoMaB	Difusión y fortalecimiento de la red iberoamericana



Argentina's Protected Natural Areas



RES. LETROARGEPICHA DE COOPERACION
TECNICA DE PARQUES NACIONALES
ESTOS AREA PROTEGIDAS, PLAN Y PROGRAM ARGENTINA

UICN

UNION INTERNACIONAL
DE PARQUES NACIONALES



ADMINISTRACION DE
PARQUES NACIONALES

Argentina's Protected Natural Areas

- PRESENT SITUATION
- TABLES OF STATISTICS
- PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Administración de Parques Nacionales

•
World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN)

•
Red Latinoamericana de Cooperación Técnica en Parques Nacionales, otras Areas Protegidas,
Flora y Fauna Silvestre

•
Buenos Aires - January 1998

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PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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PROLOGUE

This work is a joint endeavour by the Administración de Parques Nacionales and the Argentine Chapter of the World Commission on Protected Areas of the IUCN in consultation with the provinces which are part of the Red Nacional de Areas Protegidas (National Network of Protected Areas).

The analysis, conclusions and recommendations here within made up the National Report document presented by the Mixed Argentine Delegation (government and non-government) to the I Latinamerican Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Santa Marta, Colombia in May 1997.

This Congress which was sponsored by the Red Latinoamericana de Cooperación Técnica en Parques Nacionales, otras Areas Protegidas, Flora y Fauna Silvestres, the World Commission on Protected Areas of the IUCN, and the regional offices of FAO and IUCN, was organized by the Unidad Administrativa Especial de Areas Protegidas de Colombia with support from APN, Argentina. Taking place in 1997, it coincided with the fifth anniversary of the IV World Congress on Protected Areas held in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1992. For this reason much of the work is in reference to the Caracas Action Plan and the development of national protected areas policy from the date of the last World Congress to the present.

It is especially important to point out the relevance of chapter 8 "Priorities for Action in the Next Five Years" (1998-2002), because it proposes the strategic direction of the Argentine policy on protected areas for the next five years, defining also a proposal of contents for "minimum environmental budget" from the Nation which must be turned into law under the dictates of the present constitution and whose document for discussion was drawn up by Francisco Erize at the request of the Executive. This chapter of priorities also constitutes the framework for the National Biodiversity Strategy at present being executed with financing from the Global Environmental Fund (henceforth GEF).

Lastly it should be pointed out that the authors' work was basically coordinating the data provided by different protagonists in the field of protected areas in Argentina, through specific workshops, through regional debates within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy, from the documents of the Red Nacional de Areas Protegidas updated, and through internal debate in the APN.

F.A.

1. EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPTS SINCE CARACAS

1.1 Evolution of concepts

Changes in the approach towards protected areas in the country originate from two facts: the restructuring of the State and the review of the role of the public sector on one side, and the increasing involvement of the country in the international commitment to environmental protection on the other.

The substantial reform of the State which so far has been mostly in the Nation rather than the provinces, has brought with it several aspects pertinent to the management of protected areas. Firstly it has been reaffirmed that the State cannot delegate to the private sector its primary responsibility in the protection of natural areas. This has not been merely declaratory, since in drawing up the National Budget as a tool for setting priorities, we can see from its analysis that funds allotted for the creation, maintenance and management of National Parks have been increased substantially in constant terms, though undoubtedly there is a need for further increase as more areas are incorporated into the system under national jurisdiction.

Equally, many institutions in the country, both private and public, have increased their participation in networks and processes on a global scale which tend towards the conservation of biodiversity. The Nation, several Provinces, public organisms and academic entities as well as private organizations are active members of IUCN. The country played host to the XIX General Assembly of that Union in 1994, and more recently has hosted the 3rd. Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity.

This has resulted in the principles of Caracas gaining more adherents amongst the institutions and people who proclaim and endeavour to apply them, thus increasing the basis for support of protected areas within the country. This growing support is reflected in the fact that during this period the increase in areas protected by the central government has been greater than at any other time.

Though there are indications of acceptance of the concepts identified in the Caracas Action Plan as to the mission of protected areas in Argentine society, this has not been homogeneous in all parts of the country nor in all institutions.

In this sense it is worth noting the efforts by several provinces to increase their protected areas and also to promote the concept of sustainable development in their region, inducing the various social sectors, to consider this view albeit in and around protected natural areas. However, during this period several more provinces have reduced their conservation budget for their emblematic systems of protected areas or even, in a few cases, simply abandoned the systems.

1.2. National actions in compliance with the Caracas Action Plan

Because of its characteristics the Caracas Action Plan is difficult to evaluate since it does not establish specific goals nor was it explicit as to who should perform the different actions foreseen. It therefore must be considered more of a strategy for action than an action plan as such.

See TABLE I where actions connected to the four objectives and the fifteen priority actions put forward in the Caracas Action Plan are set forth. (after p.44)

2. CONCEPTUAL, LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. International and Regional Conventions

Argentina has been a party to the World Heritage Convention since 1978 and Ramsar since 1991. She has been active in the MAB and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Programme. Below are details of the areas included in each of these - surface area and new designations during these last five years.

Type	Number	Size	New	Size
World Heritage	2 areas	655,000 Has	none	-----
RAMSAR sites	6 areas	357,074 Has	Llancanelo	40,000
			T.Fuego coast	28,600
			Samborombón	246,000
Biosphere Res's	7 areas	2,307,654 Has	Yaboní	252,774
			Mar Chiquito	24,500

2.2. National Plans and Strategies after IV World Parks Congress

2.2.1. National Biodiversity plans and strategies, and plans for implementing Agenda 21

As from 1994 several public and private entities, led by the Argentine Chapter of IUCN together with the State, established the priority of drawing up a project for a National Strategy of Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity (ENB). Through various meetings, aspects related to methods, levels of participation, budgeting and expected results of the ENB and its implementation were covered.

At the beginning of 1996 the definitive proposal was drawn up and approved for funding by the GEF as an enabling activity. The beginning of execution of the project was for the second quarter of 1997 and estimated to take ten months.

Definition of the ENB will be based on a high level of involvement of various sectors of the community through multidisciplinary workshops in different regions of the country.

There are no formal plans at the National level for the implementation of Agenda 21. At different levels - municipal, provincial or sectorial, there has been noted some tepid enthusiasm, or some isolated action has occurred without being part of any strategy or coordinated action. Such advances are at present the object of study within the framework of RIO + 5.

2.2.2. Inclusion of systems of protected areas in the framework of economic development

First we must mention that the traditional tools for economic development planning are undervalued at present in the country as they have been shelved for so long. The dominant idea is to exempt the productive forces (market, investment) from all protection which central planning supposes. Opinions differ as to the value of this approach, but certainly from the environmental standpoint it is agreed that market forces must of necessity be limited in their actions. In this sense the National Constitution reform of 1994, in article 41 calls for the establishment of a framework of minimal protection which would be, according to some interpretations, the basis of these limitations.

The macroeconomic mould at present has allowed for a notable increase in investment, especially in activities which are basic to the economy such as mining, drilling for and transport of hydrocarbons, production and distribution of electricity, forestry, more technified crops, all of which imply rapid change in land-use. Unfortunately the plans for promoting private investment do not expressly include anything on biodiversity in general or protected areas in particular. Generally the regulations are limited to requiring an Environmental Impact Evaluation which usually is not done in a serious and transparent way.

However, in the general panorama described, protected areas are taken into account in some provincial or sectorial plans. For example the province of Misiones, traditionally and eminently forestry-oriented, has drawn up preliminary plans for land-use where protected areas under different categories play an important role. Similarly Chubut has included protected areas in its plans for tourist development, because of the national and international importance of the resources of coastal Patagonia.

With all this in mind it is to be hoped that in the near future protected areas should influence and become part of plans for regional development.

2.2.3. The place occupied by the subject of protected areas in these documents and its use in guiding, coordinating and harmonizing the plans within the national strategies

Of all that has been stated above, the cases of Misiones and Chubut should be highlighted which will surely help the process of drawing up a National Biodiversity Strategy. This is most visible in the case of Misiones since almost 100% of the province corresponds to Argentina's most biodiverse and biologically valuable habitat, the Paranaense rainforests which are seriously threatened through the fragmentation and habitat change it has undergone in neighbouring Paraguay and Brazil.

2.3. The institutional role in protected areas

2.3.1. The role of the public sector at national, provincial and local levels, and of the private sector, universities and NGO's, in creating, managing and administering protected areas

The protected areas under the federal government are covered by Law 22,351 (National Parks, National Reserves and Natural Monuments). Some few federally protected areas of recent creation were designated by presidential decrees which transferred lands which already belonged to the Nation: the Strict, Educational and Wilderness Natural Reserves.

All areas protected by the federal government come under the the Administración de Parques Nacionales (APN), an autarchic government agency responding to the dictates of the Secretaría de Estado de Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable which in turn depends directly from the President of the country. The APN has a Board of Directors in which there are representatives of three other areas of federal government: the Ministries of the Interior and Defence and the Secretariat of Tourism.

At the same time other federal agencies manage a small number of protected areas of small size for specific reasons. These organisms are the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), The Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), and the National Universities of Tucumán, La Plata, Misiones and La Pampa.

At the level of the provincial governments the protected areas are usually administered by the Director of Ecology's office or the Dirección de Flora y Fauna. It is precisely at this level of government that the major reduction in budget and personnel has been felt, resulting in ineffective actions of implementation. It is to be hoped that in the next five years this process can be reverted and a significant improvement achieved in implementing those areas which are formally designated as protected natural areas.

In some places there have been areas designated as reserves at the municipal level, often effective in offering recreation for the inhabitants of nearby towns, reducing thus the impact on larger protected areas.

Lastly there is an interesting growth in privately protected areas through agreements with local and municipal governments which might include a tax benefit. The spread of this system allows for increased probability of success in maintaining biodiversity and the functional stability of ecosystems. One example of this is the Yaboti Biosphere Reserve in Misiones and many private reserves in the province of Santa Fe. The Programme of Private Wildlife Refuges of the Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina is growing, through bilateral agreements between the private owners and the NGO.

2.3.2. The role which protected areas play in the political and economic framework at a national or a sub-regional level within their area of influence

The political support for the creation, management and financing of protected areas at the national level varies according to the level of jurisdiction. As far as the federal government goes it is growing as seen by the accelerating rhythm of creation of new National Parks as also in the increased budget for their administration. At the sub-regional level as stated before, the role of protected areas is greater where they contribute noticeably to tourism as in the cases of the Patagonian coasts or the lakes of andean Patagonia, or even the Paranaense rainforests.

2.3.3. The means and effectiveness of interaction between the different organizations, and the existing mechanisms for coordination

The only instance of institutional coordination which exists is the national network: Red Nacional de Cooperación Técnica en Areas Protegidas, with representatives of the Nation, of all the provincial States and of private institutions. The idea was that it should be for coordination and for technical exchanges, with no legal backing for its existence. In spite of the auspicious start a decade ago this network is in practice weak, its meetings ever more infrequent and the institutional interchange much impoverished.

The impact of programmes for adjustment on the different levels of administration has created very varying situations. At a national level the specific administration has had a steady increase in budget (see 2.4. below) and has incorporated under its wing some areas originally protected by the provinces. At the other extreme the situation of the provincial economies is often precarious and the administrators at those levels have effected drastic cuts in personnel and expenditure so that the result has been a noticeable decrease in the level of real protection in many areas of provincial systems.

This situation has not had federal help from the national government which would strengthen the provincial administrations of protected areas. A profound revision of the interinstitutional strategies for coordination is needed.

2.4. National financing for the protected areas of the country

There is no data about the financial aspects of the protected areas at the different administrative levels. However, there is detailed information about the APN at the federal level which has a fixed budget. Most protected areas at the provincial or municipal levels, on the contrary, don't have a budget (see pertinent column of Anexo III).

The process of regulating the country's public finances, based on efficient and rigid laws such as those of Convertability and State Reform have achieved results more clearly seen at the national level. Though this has led to the provinces going through similar processes, the results have varied tremendously, some provinces with fairly balanced economies, and many others going through a process of de-financing and getting into debt.

So in these last cases the maintenance of the protected areas even to the basic operating costs has been severely trimmed. The very limited resources which are available go primarily to relieve socio-economic emergencies at the expense of those destined for the general environment and especially those for protected areas.

The funds for running protected areas at the provincial level will increase only as their economy gets better, and as the funds be well-spent. During this transition the federal government should foment a process of financial assistance specifically for the running of the provincial protected areas as part of a strategy of strengthening these institutions which manage protected areas.

At the level of the APN, in spite of the funds being as yet insufficient because there are ever more areas to be protected, created over these last five years, one can detect certain interesting evolutions in some indicators. (see Table 6)

1. There has been a budgetary increase of 262% over the last five years.
2. Investment in infrastructure and equipment went from 2% to 18% in the same period, signifying a worthy effort.
3. As well as the increase in government subsidy there has been an important increase in self-generated funds which stands at present at about 40% of the budget, a very favourable figure if compared with other public institutions. Although the official data (Table 6) includes sums of money from the sale of the Liao-Liao hotel (Nahuel Huapi NP), as self-generated in 1995 & 1996, and earmarked for the purchase of the lands of the recently created NPs, even without counting those figures the self-generation of funds reaches over 20% in those years, a higher figure than that of national parks services of many other countries.
4. The cost of personnel both permanent and temporary has stabilized at around 60% of the budget which is a reasonably low figure when compared with that of other government organizations.
5. Lastly we must point out new items such as the GEF subsidy and a loan from the World Bank which also reflect a change in the budgetary structure of the APN.

The sources of self-generated funds are from entry-fees to the protected areas, the cannons charged for concessions of tourist services, hunting and fishing licences and forestry rights. In future it will be necessary to increase the effort in producing funds from donations, charges for indirect services (such as watershed protection from the operators of hidro-electric dams) and bettering the intake from tourist services offered.

During this last year the national government has started consultations at different levels on the convenience of a law to create a national environmental fund (Fondo Ambiental Nacional - FAN). Though there is much to be worked out as to the characteristics such a fund would have in the country, it seems most likely that it will be a general fund, meaning that it will cover the "green" aspects as well as the "brown" of the environmental agenda of the country. This does not allow any prediction of the concrete impact it might have in increasing available financing for the system of nationally, provincially or municipally protected areas.

2.5. International Collaboration.

2.5.1. The role of international organizations and bilateral help in management of protected areas

Argentina has traditionally received very little help in management of its protected areas. The reasons could be several:

1. Argentina is a temperate and subtropical country and as such has not had access to the funds available for tropical or montane-tropical projects in the region.
2. Again, for the relatively high average income it has, it does not qualify for the grants in aid to which other countries in the region have access.
3. There is no habit of fund-raising which might complement the efforts made by the state to finance conservation in the country.

In these last years, since the creation of the GEF, we have had concrete, significant support for the first time, such as: support for the creation of five new national parks in regions of primary importance for the country's biodiversity; support for the project of the Management Plan for the Patagonian coast (first phase complete, second on the way); and for the drawing up of the National Biodiversity Strategy. Simultaneously the World Bank has committed itself to a loan to develop the infrastructure for the necessary services of four large Patagonian Andes parks.

The help from other multilateral and international organizations is much more precise and consists mainly in modest aid to research teams working within protected natural areas. For example UNESCO has helped this type of project in several Biosphere Reserves in the country (Castero del Sur, Nacuhán, Laguna de los Pozuelos) including donating computer equipment through an agreement with Conservation International. The Ramsar Convention has also helped with smaller gifts towards management of some of the wetlands listed under the convention.

Other isolated gifts have been directed at diverse areas through agreements on bilateral technical cooperation with Spain (ICI), Germany (GTZ) the European Union, Japan (JICA), or Canada (CIDA). It must be added that the US National Parks Service, the US Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the USA have all helped as a matter of course and under their agreements with APN.

2.5.2. International loans or donations over the last five years

The following table gives the information relative to this type of help received in the last five years, directed at certain projects which strengthen the protected areas and other closely related subjects.

Source	000,000 US\$	to Whom	What for	Type
GEF	2.8	Fundac. Patag. Natural	Management plan constal Patag.	subsidy
GEF	10.8	APN	5 new Nat. Parks in priority regions	subsidy
W. Bank	10.5	APN	Infrastructure 4 Patag. Nat. P'ks	loan
GEF	0.35	Secretariat Rec. Nat. etc	Drawing up Nat. Biodiversity Strategy	subsidy

Of the three last projects some were started in 1997 and others in 1998.

2.5.3. Effectiveness of this aid and changes which are considered necessary

Argentina's experience demonstrates that, at the time of deciding their investments and help, multilateral organizations are fairer than bilateral ones or international NGO's.

For example the majority of the AID agencies of the northern hemisphere centre their efforts exclusively on the tropical and give little attention to the importance of the sub-tropical, temperate and cool areas of the South American continent. Similarly the main international NGO's such as Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, WWF or the World Resources Institute don't include the sub-tropical or temperate regions of the southern cone in their programming.

This would indicate that the network of decision-makers in the world's conservationist community is somehow failing; a tendency which leads to losing the understanding of the complexity and integrity of the biosphere, and so an oversimplified design of nature commonly dominates.

Many reports and studies of these last years are clear in expressing that it is important to conserve and reach sustainable use of ALL BIOREGIONS EQUALLY, whether they have a greater concentration or a lower of biodiversity (Redford et al. 1989; Mares 1992; Dinerstein et al. 1995).

The present methods of setting the priorities of the above-mentioned institutions is not consistent with the following aspects pointed out as of special importance at the time of the signing of the Biodiversity Convention, and when calculating the value of the biodiversity option for human societies:

1. The importance of exclusively arid region biotas, of saline habitats, of the high mountains, of places with extreme temperatures, etc., are all under stressful conditions, so that in the evolutionary sense they have developed biochemical and genetic resources of particular interest.
2. The existence of centres of high diversity of cultivated species, of their ancestors and others closely related, as a source of genetic resources for the future.

One negative factor to be pointed out is the difficulty these multilateral organizations have in understanding the scale of management in a country or a province, especially as the general documentation on biodiversity conservation priorities which is used loses its sensitivity when applied at the level that these decisions of management are usually taken.

To sum up all the above it is seen as convenient to recommend to the multilateral entities, bilateral cooperation bodies and international NGO's the need to review their criteria for assigning priorities, so as to align them with the most recent concepts generated at the international level.

3. CHARACTER OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS

3.1. Organization of the country's system of protected areas

3.1.1. Administrative Organization of the National System

There is no single administrative body which regulates the system of protected natural areas of the country into a National System. The provinces, since they are autonomous, have sole responsibility over the protected areas under their jurisdiction. The administration of the federally protected areas at various points of the country comes under the APN (the Federal Subsystem).

There is a multilateral coordinating organism between the nation and the provinces in what is to do with environment, the Consejo Federal del Medio Ambiente (COFEMA) but its functions are too broad to be able to coordinate a national system of protected areas. This shortcoming leads to the lack of an agreed strategy to give implementation priority through assigning federal funds to the provincially protected areas which, with a few notable exceptions, show serious deficiencies in being able to move forward from the initial declaration to the process of implementation.

3.1.2. Existence of a Sub-system of marine and coastal protected areas.

The creation of coastal protected areas had a significant development during the '70s from the initiatives of the patagonian provinces' governments (Chubut, Rio Negro, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego, in order of importance). The process was especially stimulated by the growing tourist interest which the region's sea-mammal colonies and wildlife-spotting areas, especially the various species of pinnipeds and whales among mammals and a great number of birds.

Thus the most noteworthy organization that protects coastal areas is Chubut's Organismo Provincial de Turismo which has the responsibility of running the most important protected marine and coastal areas in the country. There is however one Natural Monument under the responsibility of the federal government, the Southern Right Whale.

At the moment there is no sub-system of marine and coastal protected areas as such. However there have been three auspicious events in the right direction. In the first place the number of formally designated protected coastal areas has been increasing over the last five years. Then, more recently, it has been agreed to create the first national coastal-marine park, Monte León NP on the coast of Santa Cruz province. At the same time it is to be hoped that the implementation of the recommendations of the Integrated Management Project for the Patagonian Coastal Areas to be carried out by various government agencies both provincial and national, will contribute to the concretion of such a sub-system. This project is the first case of coordinated action in the fields of conservation and rational use of nature in Argentina's maritime environment.

3.2. Management categories used

3.2.1. Management categories used in the country and changes in the last five years

In 1989, as a result of the treatment given in meetings and workshops of the Red Nacional de Cooperación Técnica en Áreas Protegidas (the national network to coordinate action between provincial and national agencies created under the initiative of APN), the eight categories established at the international level by IUCN in 1978 were informally incorporated and standardized for Argentina with certain modifications in the denominations and characters. However, to date they have not been accorded legal status.

In spite of this the eight management categories were incorporated into the legislation of various provinces with very wide-ranging modifications. The older provincial legislation was not adapted to the international codes; this is the case of the provinces of Córdoba (1983), Chubut (several laws since 1975) and Buenos Aires (1990). More recent provincial laws have however incorporated the international categories. These are the protected area legislation of the provinces of Misiones (1992), Rio Negro (1993) and Mendoza (1995). Many of the rest of the provinces do not even have legislation on protected areas to date and therefore no formal classification of the same.

At the federal level the APN was ruled as from 1970 by Law N° 18,594 which considers its own three categories: National Park, National Natural Monument and National Reserve, equivalent to II, III and VI of the IUCN's categories.

The borders between National Parks and National Reserves in the protected areas run by the entity are dictated by the necessity of answering to the pre-existent situation of ownership, occupation and use of the lands included in the large extensions of protected areas in Andean Patagonia, inherited from before the time of their creation in the thirties. Later, Law N° 22,351 of 1980, which is still in force, ratified those categories without altering them.

Looking back, this singular Argentine experience in management categories and the spatial division has been specially effective.

By presidential Decree N° 2148 of 1990 the Strict Nature Reserve is added to the categories under the administration of APN. The decree states that this classification may be applied in existent national protected areas, to portions of the same specially reclassified, or to new areas created to this purpose. This national classification is equivalent to IUCN's category I. In conclusion we can state that in Argentina there are certain categories of protected area which are recognized and accepted by the decision-makers and the public; such are the National Parks, Natural Monuments and multiple-use Reserves, all incorporated into the legislation of various provinces from their beginnings. The other categories have had difficulties of interpretation which led to their being discarded or only nominally included in the laws, without being applied in practice later.

3.2.2. Parity with the six categories adopted by IUCN in 1994

During the last five years there has not been coordination between the provincial and federal agencies responsible for protected areas, so there has not been an update to incorporate the conceptual innovations accepted at an international level. This is particularly reflected in the country in that there have so far been no adjustments or debates tending to re-define or adjust to the categories as proposed by IUCN in 1994.

Provincial entities which manage protected areas still use the categories which appear in their specific legislation, with all the difficulties that that implies. APN applies the categories as they appear in their law and as set out above. In general it can be taken that, for statistics, categories VI, VII and VIII can be lumped. And the sub-categories Ia and Ib do not till now show clear differences as far as the class I protected areas in Argentina are concerned.

3.3. Protected acreages by management categories

In the following table we show the surface area presently under protection in each of the six categories. From this one can see that only 22.3% of the total area protected (less than one quarter) is protected under the more strict categories I, II and III while the remaining 77.7% is under the less strict IV, V and VI categories. In these last the protected areas with managed resources (cat. VI) represent the larger portion, covering three quarters of all the area protected in the country.

Category	Federal Area (Has)	%	Provincial Area (Has)	%	Total National Area (Has)	%
I	77.610	2,6	301.759	2,6	379.369	2,6
II	2.200.622	72,8	671.309	5,7	2.871.931	19,5
III	26.000	0,9	2.314	0,0	28.314	0,2
Subtotal more strictly protected	2.304.232	76,3	974.982	8,3	3.279.214	22,3
IV	0	0,0	429.288	3,7	429.288	2,9
V	0	0,0	21.157	0,2	21.157	0,2
VI	716.579	23,7	10.246.024	87,8	10.962.603	74,6
Subtotal less strictly protected	716.579	23,7	10.696.469	91,7	11.413.048	77,7
TOTAL	3.020.811	100,0	11.671.451	100,0	14.692.262	100,0

From Table I, if we compare the area of the country (279,2 million Has) with the total of protected areas (14,69 million Has) we see that 5,2% of the country is under some form of protection. Of this 3,2 million Has (1,2% of the country) comes under the stricter categories I, II & III while 11,4 million Has (4,0%) correspond to the less strict IV, V & VI, (see table 3).

For the last seven years the creation of protected areas under each jurisdiction according to categories is shown in Table 4. The conclusions which can be drawn are the following:

- 1) The total surface area of new protected areas created between 1992 and 1996 was of some 1,214,540 Has of which 127,060 Has (4 units) come under federal jurisdiction and 1,087,480 (36 units) are provincial.
- 2) Though there has not been any conscious aim of protection under certain categories of management either at federal or provincial level, it is worth noticing how the areas protected seem to group themselves around categories II and VI, more and less strict classes of protection respectively. In these five years category II got 158,679 Has (13.1 % of new protected surface) while VI got 922,522 Has (76 %). The remaining 133,339 Has (10.9 %) are shared amongst the other categories.
- 3) The difference in acreage between protected areas of categories VI and II can be attributed to the effort on the part of the institutions involved in the creation of each class: the four National Parks and the Provincial Park which make up the areas created under category II require the expropriation (or donation as in the case of Mburucuyá) of the land involved, while protected areas with managed resources (cat. VI) usually cover private land since they can do their job without passing to public ownership.
- 4) Of the other management categories only IV had any noteworthy representation in the new protected areas created in these five years, with 127,240 Has (10.5 %). It must be admitted that the classification of protected areas into this category is somewhat confusing even within the country as here are usually encompassed all the wildlife refuges, whether there be or not any habitat management. For this reason it should be borne in mind that the relative figures in this category require a more precise evaluation or analysis.
- 5) Returning to category II, it must be pointed out that this reflects a significant boost in the number of protected areas under federal jurisdiction, within the APN.

What really represents a significant conceptual change in recent years is the growing importance given to the spatial complementation of the different categories of protected areas. This follows criteria contained in the Biosphere Reserves with buffer zones. An indication of this is that the new National Parks being created within the Biodiversity Convention framework and financed by the GEF, consider the creation of reserves (either federal or provincial) around each National Park in the strict sense of the term.

4. PRIORITIES AND REPRESENTATIVITY OF THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS

4.1. Ecological coverage

4.1.1. Ecological coverage of the present system of protected areas by the eco-regions of the country

The guiding reference map of the eco-regions of Argentina is that drawn up by the technical team of the APN (1996) based on the proposals of other authors and that of the very same APN (APN 1994).

The information on protected areas to calculate the present protective coverage by eco-region is taken from the data bank of the Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas which operates in the Dept. of Planning and Projects in APN, valid till 1996.

Table 2 has been drawn up with data from that base; by interpreting it and comparing it with a previous diagnostic (APN 1994) the conclusions reached below are drawn.

A first level of analysis of all the protected areas has been carried out without reference to the effectiveness of each. For this all the protected areas under different administrative agencies were considered (federal, provincial, private, mixed) created as such through specific legal instruments (laws, decrees, resolutions, private agreements, etc.).

For this analysis we have taken the following standard of evaluation of the present protection afforded each eco-region, based on the percentage of the total original surface area of the eco-region now under protection, and including all categories of management and administrative entities

- Satisfactory coverage: more than 15% protected
- Insufficient coverage: 3% to 15 % protected
- Insecure coverage: less than 3% protected.

Based on these criteria we conclude:

- 1) The eco-regions which at present have a satisfactory protection are only 4 of the 14: Patanaense (16.2%), Puna (26.5%), High-andean region (15.8%) and the Subantarctic woods of the Patagonian Andes (32.6%).
- 2) The eco-regions with insufficient protection though this is by no means negligible, are 6: Yungas (5.1%), Wet Chaco (7.9%), Dry Chaco (4 %), The Hill Chaco (4 %) Monte (3.4%) and Patagonian Steppe (4.7%).
- 3) The eco-regions with inadequate or insecure protection are 4: Delta of the Parana (0.6%), Espinal (0.2%), Prepuna (0.2%) and Pampa (0.3%).
- 4) If, in order to do a dynamic appraisal of the evolution or progress achieved during these last years as to the growth in coverage of protected areas, we compare the present situation with that of 1993 (APN, 1994) we deduce the following (in spite of small differences in the methods of classification of the eco-regions between that time and this):

- a) the number of eco-regions with insecure protection was reduced from five to four; the intermediate level remained at six; and the protection of well-covered eco-regions rose from three to four.
- b) there was a significant improvement in the case of the Paranaense rainforests where coverage jumped from 6% to 16% in this period, basically thanks to the creation of the Yaboti Biosphere Reserve of 250,000 Has in 1993.
- c) the Hill Chaco situation has also been bettered by the recent creation of Condorito National Park in Cordoba province which took it from 2.9% coverage to 4.0%. (A closer look shows that the habitat is in fact a peculiar montane grassland - not typical Hill Chaco)
- d) the Prepuna went from no coverage at all to a modest 0.2% under protection by the creation of the new Los Cardones National Park.
- e) the rest of the changes in percentage points can be attributed above all to the variation in relative surface areas through the alterations to the borders of the eco-regions.

A second analysis of the situation emerges from the proportion of protected areas per eco-region under more strict management categories (I, II and III). If we take 5% to be the acceptable minimum we get the following (Table 3):

- a) Only two eco-regions are above this minimum, the Paranaense with 7.2% and the Subantarctic woods with 23.8%.
- b) The Yungas is close to the minimum with 4.3%.
- c) The eco-regions of the Hill Chaco, the High-andean and the Monte barely pass 1% of their area protected (again closer analysis reveals that this does not take into account the area of high mountain emerging above the Patagonian Andes Parks).
- d) The remaining eight eco-regions all have less than 1% under the more strict protection, which points to a serious deficit in these eco-regions: Delta of the Paraná, Wet Chaco, Espinal, Pampas, Prepuna, Puna and Patagonian Steppe.

4.1.2. Serious omissions from the present system of protected areas

From the above analysis it should be inferred that, without belittling the advances made in the last five years, especially in areas of federal jurisdiction, there are still serious omissions and deficiencies in coverage and adequate representation of the country's ecological diversity, in the national network of protected areas.

Of the fourteen eco-regions which are home to the total diversity of life-forms in the country, ten are as yet so badly represented that they can not be considered any guarantee in preserving for ever the biodiversity they contain.

To this serious omission must be added the further burden that various of these eco-regions are being submitted to a sustained advance of loss of habitat through deforestation, and alteration of habitat as and when the land is apt for farming. Above all this is happening in the great plains of the Chaco-pampean region: the Pampas grasslands, the Wet and the Dry Chacos as well as the Paranaense rainforests.

However we must also point out that Argentina has many favourable factors towards the creation of new protected areas which are not taken advantage of to the full: a low population density (11 inhabitants per square Km); a very low proportion of rural dwellers (13%); a large proportion of habitats with their natural cover because of unsuitability for agriculture (75% of the country), which are easily incorporated into less strict conservation modes with controlled exploitation of the resources; a large extent of government lands especially in marginal areas such as the Dry Chaco, etc.

If, apart from all this, it is believed that stricter conservation has a role to play within the general sphere of conservation in its widest sense, a role which is not really covered by the less stringent type of conservation (without even taking into consideration the real difficulties which fog up the efforts to make compatible the use of natural resources and the conservation of biodiversity), we must conclude that the more strictly protected areas must yet be increased practically in all the eco-regions of the country (with the probable exception of the Patagonian Andes' woods).

4.2. Other factors of priority

Such a simple presentation of statistics as in item 4.1.1. does not allow for appreciation of all the aspects, and these must be duly considered when one pretends to pass from the one to setting priorities for the making of choices and decisions. Here follow two further important considerations to complement the criteria for coverage as expressed before.

1. A further criterion to be taken into account when evaluating the percentage covered by protected areas in each eco-region is an estimate of the effective implementation of the different conservation agencies. In Table 2 (bis) we present the surfaces of protected areas per eco-region which have at least a minimal level of real implementation, a surface area which can be compared with the total area theoretically protected given in Table 2 -merely the total area declared protected in each eco-region.

For this analysis the degree of implementation of the various protected areas has been evaluated through questionnaires to the several agencies administering them (see appendix II and III). Action (or the lack of it) in seven spheres was judged: a) personnel assigned to the area; b) housing or basic infrastructure for controlling the area; c) tourist activities and public use; d) continuous scientific research in the area; e) management activities; f) its own budget; and g) a local administration for the protected area. In Table 2 (bis) no areas with zero implementation have been included, that is those for which there is only the legal basis for creation (i.e. only on paper).

Thus we can appreciate that the effectively protected areas of some eco-regions drops alarmingly as a percentage of the total, such as in the Dry and Wet Chacos. It is also seen that practically all areas protected under federal jurisdiction (98% of the surface area) are effectively cared for while at the same time we detect that there are an important number of provincially protected areas (59%) which are regrettably lacking in even minimal implementation to date. *

2. A second situation emerges when we analyse the priorities in a regional or even global perspective, and not simply national. One example of the importance of this perspective is evident as we see the case of the *Paranaense* rainforests which at the national (Argentine) level is satisfactorily protected (over 15% protected and over 5% at the stricter levels), but must be qualified as insufficiently protected if we study it on the continental level. In the countries which had the greater part of its original distribution (Brazil and Paraguay) the protected acreage is much less than in Argentina. Also it is an eco-region of which the remnants of standing forests are pitifully scarce. For this reason Dinerstein et al (1995) classified it as one of the eco-regions of maximum priority for conservation in all Latin America.

4.3. Priority habitats and sites

4.3.1. Giving priority to the eco-regions in Argentina

The necessity for setting priorities of eco-regions as an instrument for planning systems of protected areas has been useful in Argentina since the end of the last decade. In the document "El Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas" produced by the APN (1994) for the first time there is an evaluation of priorities based on a simple percentage of surface protected in each eco-region in the country. The technical team of the APN in charge of new national parks (S. Krapovickas et al, 1994) later suggests a system of priorities based on the methodological elements of Olson and Dinerstein (1993), adapted specifically to the needs of the institution.

Starting with the initiatives before the GEF in 1995 to finance a project to create new protected areas in Argentina ("Argentine Biodiversity Conservation Project") a project near conclusion, efforts in this field have been intensified. A new approach has been essayed for this project (E. Bucher et al, 1996) which focuses the specific aims in global priorities.

There follows a comparison between these last two approaches (Box 2). Though each had a different approach and purpose, the notable differences between them are an indication that, as even the authors point out, we are dealing with preliminary evaluations as yet lacking in methodological adjustments and a common information base.

BOX N° 2
PROPOSALS FOR SETTING PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION IN ARGENTINA
 (Bucher et al 1996, Krapovickas et al 1994)

ECO-REGION	CHARACTERISTICS	BUCHER	KRAPOVICKAS
Paranaense Rainforest	Damp forests shared with Brazil (Mata Atlantica) and Paraguay	1	10
Dry Chaco	Dry woods, semi-dense to open with grassy clearings	2	3
Pampás	Open temperate grassland, damp to semi-arid	3	1
BsAs/Uruguay Atlantic	Continental platform from Plata estuary to southern BsAs prov.	4	4
Patagonian Atlantic	Continental platform from S.BsAs to Tierra del Fuego	5	5
Puna, Prepuna & High Andes	High montane bushy/grassy steppe in Andes	6	8
Patagonian Steppe	Arid, bushy steppe, cold to temperate from Andes to sea	7	7
Monte	Arid scrub, riparian woods & patches	8	11
Espinal	Mosaic of low woods and temperate grassland, damp to semi-arid (Pampa-Monte & Pampa-Chaco ecotone)	9	2
Montane forests (Yungas)	Subtropical montane forest on east-facing Andes foothills	10	12
Wet Chaco	Sub-humid woods and gallery forest. Mosaic with grassland and wetlands.	11	9
Hill Chaco	Low woods, dry or sub-humid, with upland grasslands.	12	7*
Patagonian Andes' Sub-antarctic woods	Damp montane woods, cool-temperate.	13	13
Delta and Parana's Islands	Islands and floodable river terraces with gallery forest and wetlands.	7*	6

* not recognized as an eco-region by this author.

4.3.2. Priorities for new areas to be protected

While the GEF project was being prepared work was done to establish the priorities of the particular sites within the eco-region (Bucher et al., op.cit.). As in the previous case, both the methods and the results constitute an interesting contribution which, however, will require further discussion between a greater number of specialists in the country.

As a preliminary task the technical teams of the APN carried out an exhaustive analysis of the available data on the sites with reference to their biological values and feasibility of creating a new protected area there under federal jurisdiction. At least one area per eco-region was decided upon with others in abeyance, mostly wetlands under the criteria that they possess their own importance though enclosed within a determined eco-region. This is the case of the large water-complexes such as Iberá, Mar Chiquita and the Rio Dulce for example. Detailed descriptions of priority sites can be found in the cited document (E. Bucher et al., 1996).

5. CONSERVATION AND USE OF PROTECTED AREAS

5.1. Conservation of protected areas

5.1.1. Effective on-site conservation of the areas and specific necessities

In Table 5 and Appendices II and III one can analyse the degree of effectiveness of the country's protected natural areas. *The federal sub-system has a high degree of implementation (98% of the area covered has actual custody) and this is mainly due to the fact that each area has its own budget. Quite the contrary to this, an important number of protected areas under provincial jurisdiction has serious problems for implementation (nearly 60% have no custody at all) as they do not have assigned budgets, have no personnel or even funds for minimal operative expenses.*

If we look at the usual process of implementation of a protected area after the phase of initial *legal approval and purchase of the lands* or compulsory expropriation (when applicable), the next stage requires simultaneous actions in three management aspects: *custody and protection of the area to avoid threats to its integrity; research into its protected resources and, when appropriate, access for public use.* This includes the first stage of investment to house the minimum number of personnel and provide the minimum services for the public's use of the area.

This phase can be of long duration and in some cases it is impossible to go beyond this stage. The next step is to reach out towards the neighbouring communities to get them involved in the management processes and decisions, including the setting up of a local administration. A further phase which involves the protected unit is the promotion of sustainable use practices at a regional level and a significant contribution to this process. At the present time it is desirable that in the creation of new protected areas, the phases be started simultaneously to reduce the inertia between the initial decision and the achievement of the expected benefits.

With all this in mind most of the protected areas in Argentina are in the stage of the first phases. Generally there is a higher degree of implementation only in some provincial systems such as Misiones, Corrientes, Mendoza and Chubut. The areas under federal control have only reached the last of the phases in some of the older protected areas such as Nahuel Huapi, Los Alerces, Lanin and Iguazú National Parks where there are profound connections with the surrounding communities.

5.1.2. Main threats to protected areas

Threats to protected areas are at different levels as shown below:

A. At the level of the natural resources they contain.

Various human activities can put in danger the resources which are contained in protected areas. Amongst these we note especially: a) big engineering works (dams, gas-pipes, etc); b) the voluntary or accidental introduction of exotic species of plant or animal; c) poaching and the trapping and sale of the protected species; d) in the less strict classifications of areas, poorly regulated but permitted activities which lead to over-use of woods, grasslands, or the

steps and including, in severe cases, the destruction of streams and wetlands, erosion and desertification. In certain cases contaminating activities from outside the area can be important, be they global or local, as too the dispersion of pathogens.

B. At the level of the institutions in charge of protecting the areas.

The main threats from institutions are derived from the lack of adequate funding for the system of protected areas, be it from the allocated budget or from the incapacity to generate funds from public use or other sources. An inadequate image in the eyes of the public or the decision-makers can lead to chronically insufficient funding. The consequences of this situation generate incapacity to keep or maintain the personnel and lack of investment in their permanent training in accordance with global and local needs and changes. The impossibility of keeping up the infrastructure and procuring the minimum operative equipment are also possible results of this.

Some National Parks suffer continuous pressures for "provincialization", that is being transferred to provincial jurisdiction in spite of the fact that these protected natural areas are of the highest possible classification of Argentine natural heritage. What is more, these parks under provincial jurisdiction would suffer the precarious situation common to these systems where there is neither the institutional will to succeed, nor the funding, or the capacity and stability to do so.

5.2. Uses of the protected areas

5.2.1. Types of uses in the various management categories

The historic tendencies in the type of public use given to the different categories of management of the protected areas has been accentuated during these last years. Mainly this has been the concretion of certain protected areas as nuclei for a very prosperous and growing tourist industry on a great scale in the country (Table 9). There have been few but significant changes in the type of use where the management classification demands it, and some positive results in the efforts to improve the type of permitted uses. What follows is a description of the main tendencies noted in this respect.

- 1) Protected areas in category II (National and Provincial Parks) have had an increase in the scope of the only permitted public use. Specially in the large parks of the Patagonian Andes and Iguazú, there has been sustained growth in visitation over these last five years. In other regions several parks (Palmar, Chaco, Pilcomayo, Calilegua), and the Otamendi Reserve also report increases in visitation. According to personal reports, some areas have noted a marked increase in the visitation by local residents - rural or from the nearby towns. This is attributable to the improvement of the services and infrastructure offered to the visitor (opening camping areas, interpretive trails and centres, roads, etc).
- 2) A similar phenomenon has been registered in the provincial protected areas which have great tourist attractions such as the coastal areas of Chubut and Mendoza's mountains (Aconcagua and Tupungáto Provincial Parks).

- 3) Coupled with these increases the respective administrative authorities have been able to improve their intake from entrance fees (by building information centres, and ticket offices at the entrances, or simply by upping the fees) all of which has greatly increased the self-financing of these institutions. In 1996 APN achieved a level of self-financing, almost entirely through tourism, which reached 38.3% of the annual budget, when historically it had always been in the region of 10% (see fig. 2.4, of Table 6).
- 4) As to improving the use of the resources within the federal jurisdiction there have been several achievements such as:
- **Regulating livestock practices:** measures have been adopted tending to achieve management criteria in accordance with the protected areas, incentivating this activity in the Reserves and removing it from the National Park proper. A sample of the achievements in this respect was the removal of nearly all the cattle from Picomayo NP in the Wet Chaco region through an agreement reached with the cattle's owners from a figure of well over 10,000 head to what is today an insignificant number.
 - **Relocation and transfer of settlers:** this is done in cases where the settlers transgress the most basic principles of conservation. In this sense there is an well-advanced operation to relocate settlers in the Chaco NP outside the park (over 20 families). The operating plans for this park of only 15,000 Has include initiatives to create a buffer zone around it which would be the best solution for this type of problem.
 - **Indigenous communities:** the regulation of indigenous communities as set down in the reformed (1994) constitution has been incorporated into the regulations of APN. In accordance with national legislation on the protection and support for such communities, three aboriginal groups are well on their way to getting full communal ownership of their traditional lands in Lanin in the Patagonian Andes.
 - **Productive reconversion:** the change from livestock raising to tourist services, thus including the settler in the offer of services of this nature, has been put into effect through offering the person the sale or long-term concession of investments and the parcels of land where they have their infrastructure, designed to offer services to the visitor, who now find themselves well advanced in obtaining title to the lots in Los Alerces NR.
 - **Alternative production:** diversification of the traditional agro/livestock activities through fomenting others such as the cultivation of soft fruit, the rational use of forests for fire-wood, artisan handicrafts and family-scale industries such as cheese or jam-making is being carried out with the indigenous communities of Lanin, and settlers in Nahuel Huapi, Alerces, Perito Moreno and Glaciares parks.
- 5) Ecotourism is gaining ever more importance in protected areas, activities which differ from simple nature tourism in being more active and participative and not only contemplative: mountaineering, hill-walking, all-terrain cycling, canoeing, rafting. This is a general trend today and is practiced just as much outside protected areas.

- 6) Sylviculture of the natural woods is gaining favour as a viable alternative for conserving much larger areas of the forested eco-regions than the strictly protected areas can embrace. But this has not, in these last years, improved quality of practices in managing forests, either within the areas under protection where these usages are permitted, nor in unprotected forests. In Lanin NR reduced forestry practices are carried out, having started a decade ago through fiscal concessions or on private lands. They operate under various management plans with good levels of fiscalization and technical controls on permanent lots.

5.2.2. Effectiveness of sustainable and integral management of natural resources in protected areas

In relation to public use of protected areas, a start has been made in developing indicators to gauge the sustainability of present practices of tourist use in areas under the jurisdiction of APN.

One concrete case where there is heavy public use (Cataratas in Iguazú NP), indicators of impact and mechanisms for evaluation are incorporated into the very concession contract as too the effectiveness of the mitigating actions foreseen. These novel forms deserve detailed follow-ups in order to verify the extent to which they are effective in guaranteeing the sustainability of areas.

In areas of less strict management levels it has been generally proved that the effectiveness of sustainable use of the resources is low, and lower still when referred to integrated management. Here however there are great differences between the various protected areas.

According to the figures in the Data Bank of the National System of Protected Areas, protected areas in category VI which implicitly or explicitly call for sustainable use of the natural resources there contained, cover an area of 10,962,600 Has or 74.6 % of the total protected areas of the country.

The same figures show that 60% of this type of protected area lacks any kind of controls while 30% has minimal controls but insufficient to be effective. It can be stated that the areas classified as having "minimum controls" in that Data Bank are areas which offer no technical advice to the settlers or other users, such as management plans with a view to reaching sustainability in the use of the resources.

There are however cases of protected areas of category VI where there are advisory services for the producers as can be seen from the following incomplete list:

- 1) In several of the National Reserves in the Patagonian Andes region, under the jurisdiction of the federal government, there have been interesting experiences which deserve mentioning. This is the case of the Nahuel Huapi NR and Lanin NR (Rin Negro and Neuquen provinces), of 236,500 and 175,900 Has respectively. Both these include numerous private properties and authorized settlers dedicated to various activities which imply different uses of the resources: livestock, forestry, sport hunting and fishing of exotic species such as the red deer, wild boar and introduced salmonids, and to services for tourism. Of these activities the least regulated is livestock on private properties

because of the lack of legal norms for the use of forage on private property, which is not the case of forestry, regulated by National Law N° 13.273 on the defence of forestry assets (with its special regulations applied within the APN protected areas). In some cases the forestry inventory has been done and forestry norms established which thus guarantee sustainability of the forest resources there protected. However in these cases the mechanisms which allow for the decision for exploitation of several resources concurrently, extractive or indirect, have not been concluded.

- 2) In Lanín NR the APN's forestry division is advising the Currubainca Indigenous Community on matters of silviculture and the use of the woods in their homeland as also the Municipality of neighbouring San Martín de los Andes for the forestry lot ceded to said municipality for the exploitation tending to satisfy social demands and for public works, in firewood and lumber. This forestry lot is an example of co-operation with the local community and as an example of sustainable management through planning, and is exceptional also in having an environmental impact study (see inc. 5.2.3.).
- 3) Also in Lanín NR there are projects of community assistance to the indigenous peoples in rotating the grazing of their flocks of sheep from the high summer pastures to lowland winter fields, a job in which INTA (Bariloche) specialists in pasture management participate.
- 4) In other NR's such as Los Glaciares (Santa Cruz), with 178,500 Has and Los Alerces (Chubut) with 69,860 Has, conservation action is limited to control of the number of grazing livestock of the owners of permits on public lands. We have already commented on the special situation in Lanín NR (Neuquén) and its indigenous communities (see 5.2.1.).
- 5) The Yabou Biosphere Reserve (in the Paranaense rainforest), was created in 1993 by the Province of Misiones and later incorporated into the UNESCO network. Here important steps have been taken in regulating the extraction of timber together with tax benefits and fiscal incentives on the part of the same government, which favour the private owners whose properties lie within the buffer zone of the reserve (of 250,000 Has). Though the results cannot yet be evaluated because of the brief lapse of time since its creation, it aims at a significant improvement of the sustainable use of the forests which tends towards preserving large acreages of this natural habitat.
- 6) In Puzuelos Biosphere Reserve (Jujuy) in the Puna eco-region, technical and financial actions have been implemented for some years to foment the breeding of the native camelids. This has had the support of the provincial government, universities, international organizations and bi-lateral cooperation agencies, with all its ups and downs.
- 7) In various small reserves and forestry stations belonging to INTA (the National Institute for Agricultural Experimentation) there are trial lots for forest management and forest grazing. This is so in the reserves at General Obligado and Presidencia de la Plaza (Chaco), the forest station at Trevelin (Chubut) and the forest reserves Loma del Medio and Río Azul (Río Negro) with plans for rational forest management afoot.

- 8) Some provincial reserves have made headway in drawing up trials of experimental management and applied research. Such is the case in Chancani reserve (Cordoba) and Guaraní reserve (Misiones) under the guidance of the local universities. For its part the provincial multiple-use reserve Teuquito (Formosa) has a botanical inventory and a forest management plan though this has not yet been put into effect. The provincial Parks Cruce Caballero and Guardaparque Foerster (both in Misiones) are used as seed-bank reserves where controlled harvest of seed is carried out on the Paraná Pine and the Palmito edible palm respectively, for production activities outside the parks.
- 9) Most private reserves, on their part, are enclosed areas within productive properties which are covered by agreements with the provincial authorities or non-governmental organizations. They rarely have any plan for sustainable exploitation except the practice of adjusting the grazing load to the sustainability of the natural habitats.

Unfortunately, in the high number of protected areas of category VI which still do not have the minimal implementation, there are some of large areas and outstanding biological value (eg: Valdéz Peninsula in Chubut, or the Provincial Biosphere Reserve in the Chaco); the High-andean Chinchilla Reserve in Jujuy; Meseta de Senuncurá in Río Negro; or the Los Andes Reserve in Salta).

In general it can be concluded that few of the less strict protected areas in Argentina, such as the Biosphere Reserves and Multiple-use Reserves, are an example of good management for the region where they are found. In practice the important advances in sustainable management of natural resources which exist can be seen to be equally effective in protected areas, or experimental stations and private properties.

In this sense it is important to effect serious changes in various aspects of the policies towards the less strict protected areas in the country:

- They must be seen institutionally and legally as valuable complementary instruments and not as competing with the more strictly managed protected areas; areas within the framework of conservation strategies which are more versatile and "friendly", more understandable by the local community with which they must interact.
- Improve the training for the personnel in the needs of these less strictly protected areas, which have their problems with producers and settlers in the management of the resources, and which are not only more complicated but also less well-known and untried in our country, than those of the more strict protected areas such as National Parks.
- Dedicate more effort to getting the word across to rural areas, and to the financial and technical needs of sustainable management of the resources, and not merely to fiscalization of the productive practices. This above all, through agreements between the protected areas' administrative agencies and the competent official entities in management of renewable resources.
- Take into consideration that innovations in management towards sustainable uses usually need positive incentives or at least removal of the negative incentives which exist for productive activities by the rural population.

5.2.3. Principal effects or problems caused by the different uses and the connected infrastructure, including the need for environmental impact studies.

There is an almost complete lack of quantitative information with respect to the intensity and damage of the different uses of protected areas and natural areas in general. However, it can be stated that there is a lot of field experience accumulated by technicians and specialists in various aspects, who are able to evaluate, albeit subjectively but for all that not valueless, the extent and degree of impacts produced by various activities and uses: grazing on natural grassland, forestry in a woodland, construction of a road.

Many advances have been made during the last five years in the field of environmental impact assessment in the areas protected by the Federal System. Since 1994 the APN had had in effect the regulations pertaining to environmental impact (Reglamento de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental) which makes it obligatory to evaluate the potential impacts of all projects undertaken within its jurisdiction. These regulations consider different levels of complexity of evaluation according to the magnitude and the type of project which respond to the standards established world-wide for EIA's.

These evaluations are classed according to the size of the project, to its incidence on the habitat, and on the category of the protected areas and its zoning where the project is to be carried out (park, reserve, special conservation area, etc.), at three levels:

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for projects of greatest intrusion on the habitat.
- Environmental Impact Report (IIA - EIR) for average incidence
- Environmental Report (IMA -ER) for less intrusive projects.

As well as these, for projects and activities which already exist, there is the Environmental Evaluation Report.

EIA's present the more complicated method both for the complexity of the evaluation as such, as for the process of approval. This last includes an interdisciplinary Examining Commission made up of experts in this field and a mechanism for public participation which end with an Impact Declaration which in turn is submitted to the Board of APN. The most complex application of this level of application to date has been the Cataratas Project for Habitat Recuperation and infrastructure for visitor attention in Iguazú National Park.

At the other two levels there is an initial step taken by the technical departments of APN, and then IIA's are approved by the board, IMA's by the Regional Technical Delegation.

The main aim of this directive is that all development projects to be undertaken in the protected areas under federal jurisdiction be selected, designed and evaluated on the basis of a process of growing optimization. For this the main points set down are:

- a) The IIA, EIA and IMA and the project should be developed concurrently to guarantee timely incorporation of the environmental considerations.
- b) The naming of an ad-hoc committee of experts to strengthen the process and give clarity to the analysis of the environmental aspects of projects with high incidence on habitat.

- c) Incorporation of a method for orderly participation of the public, the scientific community, NGO's, to the decisions which affect protected areas, which generates a growing commitment in its conservation.
- d) Application of the principle of "internalization" of the costs of doing the evaluation and the measures taken to mitigate the negative environmental effects. That is to say that the costs in every case are absorbed by the parties responsible for executing the project.

The main achievements in applying this regulation have been the incorporation of norms and special guide-lines for the development of large-scale projects within protected areas by external agencies and organizations, both public and private. This is the case, for example, of roads built by either the provincial or national road-works departments which cross the areas, or high-tension cables, or sewage and waste treatment, and the necessary infrastructure for telecommunications (fibre optics, antennae, repeaters, etc.).

With reference to concessions of visitors' services, the first results are at hand as to the load capacity for several recreational activities such as rafting, as part of the process of environmental impact assessment. Finally, and with reference to the use of resources within protected areas, quarrying and forestry have been regulated and improved by the application of these regulations, though progress must yet be achieved in the fields of defining and characterizing appropriate indicators for evaluating the impact of grazing in protected areas.

5.3. Human settlements

5.3.1. On Human Settlements Within Protected Areas and Their Types

Human settlement varies according to the protected area, the region where it is, and even the form of the settlement. In this aspect also heterogeneity is the norm (Table 8). The main types of settlement are:

1. Personnel who work in the parks and their families (there are few non-federal protected areas where rangers are permanent residents).
2. The personnel of other agencies which because of distances from towns, must reside in a protected area (customs officials, Gendarm border-guards, policemen, school-teachers, etc.).
3. Larger rural settlements (large farms, forestry camps) or smaller, usually private properties.
4. Rural inhabitants with subsistence or very small-scale economies.
5. Indigenous communities in a very few protected areas in the NE of the country, and in the south in Lanín NR and Laguna Blanca NP (there are Indian reservations with communal ownership of land in several provinces in northern Patagonia which live under a legal-institutional system different from that of protected areas, though there may be overlap of territories).
6. Those who provide services for the tourist (hotels, hostels, organized camp-grounds, etc.).
7. Small to middling private properties for temporary or permanent residence in areas of National Reserves or in provincial reserves.

8. Illegal settlers (intruders) exist in very few areas within federally protected areas and are only a local problem. There is no data on this in the provincially protected areas though it is known that in several areas the situation is similar to that in the federal system.

3.3.2. Inclusion in Management Policies for the Protected Areas of clauses referring to relationships with communities, and increasing direct benefits derived from management to these communities.

In some of the more developed areas there are programmes for converting traditional agrolivestock activities to others more closely related to public use. These last are generally more profitable and therefore improve the standard of living of those who have adopted them and, eventually, of the neighbouring settlements. In some cases this change has been fomented by the protected area where they are (eg: Nahuel Huapi, Lanín, Los Alerces, Perito Moreno and Los Glaciares) with a view to increasing visitation (= entrance fees) as well as reducing the negative impact of grazing or forestry on the protected natural resources.

In some protected areas these direct and indirect benefits extend to nearly all the residents in the neighbouring community because of the scale that tourism has attained. This is the case of San Carlos de Bariloche, Calafate, San Martín de los Andes and Iguazú relative to Nahuel Huapi, Los Glaciares, Lanín and Iguazú NP's respectively. The relationship between the administration of those protected areas and the communities often is effected through intermediary organizations such as the chamber of commerce, of tourism, the association of hoteliers, the association of tour guides, of mountain guides etc. However, processes of consultation, arbitration in conflictive issues and such with these important sectors of users of protected areas must be strengthened.

5.4. Research programmes

In most protected areas under federal jurisdiction and in some provincial ones also there are research projects of different intensity, depending on the availability of infrastructure for support of his research in the protected area and also on the proximity to scientific institutions. It must be stated that the research carried out is not always connected with management problems.

During the last five years, in areas under federal jurisdiction, ever more importance has been attributed to research as a tool for making concrete management decisions on protected areas. Information on the main areas of research and activities are presented in Table 10. Creating and lending importance to the APN's regional technical delegations is generating greater impetus to the technical research required for management. In the north-east this has been consummated by the creation of the CIES (Centre for Research into the Ecology of the Subtropics). Whatever the advances made in this field, it must be stated that the funds available for applied research and gathering data for the better management of the protected areas and use of their resources are still pitifully short when compared to the magnitude and urgency of many problems. There seems to be no immediate solution for such aspects as basic data, proven options (eg: ecological tendencies after curative action such as removal of domestic grazers, or fire, behaviour and dynamics of populations of wildlife of special interest, the effect of poaching, pollution from urban waste, over-use by visitors and so on).

The country's Biosphere Reserves, seven at present, have also been characterized by long-term research projects. Though the objectives of these are as varied as the peculiarities of the different Biosphere Reserves, it can be said that they have got together a vast amount of information on biodiversity, dynamics of communities, socio-economic aspects and the management of the natural resources they contain.

6. FUNCTIONING OF THE PROTECTED AREAS

6.1. Personnel

6.1.1. Personnel according to rank

For the APN there is only data on personnel for the last five years (Table 7). During this period a gradual reduction in permanent employees is noted while contract staff has increased noticeably, complying with government directives to reduce permanent staff in all spheres of the State.

Even so the total increase in staff since 1995 is significant, as much at the level of fellowships as too personnel affected to the fire-fighting brigades. Professionals constitute some 13% of the total administrative staff, 25% of the professional and administrative staff works in the central offices while the rest are assigned to the four regional delegations or to the protected areas themselves. Only 3% of the ranger force reports to head office while the rest are in the protected areas.

A high proportion of the professional staff are under fellowships. There is a significant number of staff under contract. All this seems to indicate that this form of employment will grow over the next five years.

6.1.2. Special training for personnel according to rank

Training personnel for protected areas in the country has different facets. In the first step the APN has instituted the "Bernabé Méndez" Ranger Training Course, of higher education, which has had 21 "classes" so far. The course is also offered to personnel from other institutions of this country and even other countries of Latin America.

In 1994 APN created in Tucumán, under an agreement with the National University of Tucumán, the Claes Ch. Orog Institute and there transferred the Ranger Training School which till then operated in Bariloche, to give the course a university level and characteristics.

As well as the ranger courses, the institute also contemplates training in three levels: undergraduate, graduate and master, a necessity detected in the APN. Till now the professional positions within the APN have been filled with graduates from the universities whose qualifications are not specifically in the field of protected areas. With the growing complexity in this field this shortcoming is a stumbling-block in reaching a high standard of management. Outside the specific training in protected areas, the personnel of this administration, professional, rangers and administrative staff, has taken full advantage of opportunities offered by the government through the INAP (National Institute of Public Administration) and others.

In the provincial field the only province which has done something towards preparing its personnel in Protected area management is Misiones, which, to cover the necessities of their system of protected areas, in 1994, created a school for rangers through an agreement with the local university.

6.1.3. Quality of life of personnel who work in protected areas

During these last five years the APN has noticeably improved working conditions of their personnel by providing equipment and vehicles, communications and boats. Maintenance of the living quarters in the field has been improved even to finding alternative sources of energy.

6.2. Visitors and area of influence

6.2.1. Interested parties and those affected

In any effort to characterize those interested in and those affected by protected areas, the only thing that emerges is the enormous heterogeneity and the diversity. There are places where the protected area is contiguous to cities of tens of thousands of inhabitants. In these cases relationships are highly complex since nearly everything which happens in the city will affect the protected area (traffic, effluents, solid waste, industrial waste, urban and natural landscape management, organization of tourist services, social marginalization, forest fires, user conflicts between residents and visitors, etc.).

At the other extreme of protected areas there are those of large extent with no resident population at all, and even lacking in any obvious economic interest. Evidently this allows for almost total and automatic protection. In these cases the main problem to face is promoting a consensus of favourable opinion in the nearest settlements to encourage or induce the use of the potential benefits which the areas offer.

During these last five years the effects of stable currency and the globalization of economies have produced a significant impact on the ways of use of land which has any agricultural potential. In this sense because of the lack of population pressures through demographic growth, marginal areas for economic activities have been abandoned or are becoming depopulated and the people are moving to the towns. This has provided the opportunity to re-assign uses for some of these regions when the biodiversity value is great or they are in a fair state of conservation.

Contrary to this, those areas of high agro-potential have suffered increased pressure (Pampas, Espinal, Wet Chaco) which has put these regions high on the priority list to create new protected areas in the few parcels that remain with a reasonable state of conservation. In some less agriculturally propitious areas such as Misiones there is an added pressure on the native forests which comes from population growth in neighbouring regions and is noted in the illegal settlement of landless peasant intruders.

Lastly it is important to point out the sustained growth in public use of protected areas, reflecting a change in the habits of residents of distant towns and cities, estimated in a figure in excess of 3 million person-days per year.

6.2.2. Inclusion of interested social groups affected in the management of protected areas.

For some fifteen years there have been efforts to integrate neighbouring communities in the benefits and opportunities generated by protected areas as too in solving management problems.

In the areas under APN the usual strategy has been to establish the processes whereby low-income rural groups or families could reconvert into the tourism industry, especially offering opportunities for eco-tourism or "adventure" tourism.

At the same time there have been ways of integrating the local community which are being carried out even today, strengthened and broadened, such as:

- Management plan workshops with the participation of provincial and municipal authorities and the local notables.
- Constituting successful working committees of advisors at certain times in past years.
- Permanent contacts and consultation with tourism operators.
- Projects of rural development or even ceding of lands, increasing the resources and number of beneficiaries (today in the south the resident or neighbouring communities of the Curruhuinca, Cayún, Aigo, Aucapán, Malleo, Chiquihuin, Cafielú and Raquithué in Lanín and surrounding areas; Zapata in Laguna Blanca; and just starting, a group of settlers in the Manso Inferior, Nalluel Huapi).
- Regular contribution in the form of goods (timber, fire-wood, etc.) to municipalities or to other official or private entities, generally with social work in mind, such as the "plan calor" (heat plan) of Bariloche or another in San Martín de los Andes. (see inc. 5.2.2.), etc.
- Recent cycles of workshops with public participation in NP's of heavy visitor usage which need revision of their management plan, and the present style of management of visitor services.
- A public hearing with invitations to local and national institutions on the problems of forest fires which ended with the creation of the Plan Nacional de Prevención y Combate de Incendios, in which these institutions participate.

The projected creation of five new parks with funds from GEF requires the constitution of consultant committees made up of representatives of local groups or entities, with a budget assigned for their work.

Other types of experiences are those tried in various Biosphere Reserves in the country, in answer to the suggestions emanating from the network of UNESCO experts. The first participative trials were carried out in Laguna Blanca BR in Catamarca with several participative community workshops especially centred on the rural woman. Also in Laguna de los Pozuelos BR in Jujuy there have been experiences of this type with the creation in 1992 of the first participative council for the management of a protected area in the country, centred on the shepherd communities of the Puna.

More recently, in 1996, in the Yaboti BR (Misiones) it was agreed to establish a management council with the participation of the owners of the land, in this case forest properties of large or medium extent. Simultaneously the first participatory workshops took place concerning Nacuñán BR (Mendoza). Lastly, relating to the BR on the coast of Buenos Aires Province

(the Parque Costero del Sur and Mar Chiquita BR's) intersectorial workshops around the nucleus of the fourteen municipalities involved in these BR's have taken place.

6.2.3. Use of buffer zones around protected areas

The existence of buffer zones around all the more strictly protected areas under federal jurisdiction is not explicitly foreseen. They only exist around the larger NP's of the Patagonian Andes region, and are called National Reserves (Category VI of IUCN).

The denomination National Reserve legally exists only as from 1970 in the federal system of protected areas. Although they virtually only exist around the southern parks, there they operated as a notable example of buffer zones: relocated into them were settlers, forestry and livestock exploitation, tourist infrastructure was developed, and all these activities were centred there.

In some of these NR's (eg: Lacaar NR in Lanín NP) there have been forest studies and inventories done which are the bases for strictly controlled extraction practices which guarantee sustainable management. There the hunting and fishing of introduced species is regulated. There the management of settlers' and proprietors' activities as well as those of other users are monitored, as described above (see 5.2. and 6.2.). It remains to be seen or evaluated what the impact of these activities is on the nucleus areas, and thus be able to estimate the real effectiveness of these buffer zones.

Federally protected areas of the centre and north of the country do not have buffer zones, a situation made worse by the small to middling size of these areas, and they need them as much as, or more than the big areas. In some cases there are initiatives to create them but as yet without noteworthy results.

Practically all provincially protected areas lack a buffer zone (with the exception of the Chancani Provincial Park and Reserve in Córdoba; Ernesto Tornquist PP, Reserve and Natural Monument in Sierra de la Ventana, Buenos Aires; and the BR's Yabotí in Misiones and Pozuelos in Jujuy) which have zoning or a designed management plan such as to represent a buffer zone in some way.

At present, in the GEF project creating five new parks, it has been decided to establish in every case areas of Reserve around them (on federal or provincial lands) which will act as buffer zones. These reserves will cover principally private land where resources are widely exploited. Work is going on to establish the ways to induce the owners to adopt exploitations more in accord with a buffer zone.

6.2.4. Special arrangements for coordination in frontier regions.

Recently initiatives have been started to promote cooperative management actions of natural areas with those others neighbouring or close by across international borders. In this sense APN has started communications with protected areas in Bolivia through the Regional Technical Delegation in the NW; with the Parque Nacional do Iguaçu through the Delegation in the NE; and with Puyehue NP in Chile through the Superintendent's office in Nahuel Huapi

(Bariloche). In Iguazú there has been a tri-national meeting of protected area administrators of the shared eco-region. As much in the NE as the NW the activities do not only deal with questions of cross-border management, but also with conservation strategies in common for the eco-regions in the form of a network.

Specialized personnel in APN's Southern Technical Delegation work on a binational project to save the Andean Deer (Huemul), with CONAF (Chile) and one NGO from each country.

Other advanced cross-border initiatives exist between Yaboti (Misiones) and Turvo State Park in Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) and between Pozuelos in Jujuy and Eduardo Avaroa Wildlife Reserve in the province of Sud Lípez in Bolivia.

7. CONTRIBUTION OF PROTECTED AREAS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

7.1. Cost/Benefit study of individual protected areas, or of the system in general. Results obtained.

There are no studies as to estimating the value of protected areas nor of cost/benefit. But there are some tentative estimates as to the total economic value of the forest resources. Using these figures one can calculate the intrinsic value of the protected areas which contain these resources.

7.2. Popular appreciation of the main values contained within protected areas.

Only now are some academic spheres close to areas of heavy public use formulating the bases for projects, so that over the next five years we will be able to count on real sociological information on the structure of values on which communities, administrators and visitor/users make decisions. Strategies for social communication, for selling tourism and polls or statistics for politicians all need this information. Because of the regional importance of some protected areas and the degree of tourist development it seems likely that funding will be forthcoming during this next period.

7.3. Inclusion of the goods and services of protected areas.

National accounting which takes into consideration the protected areas has never been done.

8. PRIORITIES FOR ACTION OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

8.1. Priorities in the National System of Protected Areas.

8.1.1. National Policies.

The National Argentine policy is to establish the National System of Protected Natural Areas (Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas) which is at present dispersed and with unequal participation: a relatively strong and consolidated federal system administered by the Administración de Parques Nacionales (APN), and 23 weak provincial systems, most of them lacking funds and administered by government agencies of dissimilar institutional mandates, or by civil organizations which in many cases are characterized by their lack of technical capacity. For this main priority it is proposed to implement or strengthen the following policies:

- Promote the passage of a national law to formally create the Sistema de Areas Naturales Protegidas, giving it an operative structure, a role as interjurisdictional coordinator and funding for its proper functioning, reaffirming the unavoidable duty of the State in setting a national policy for protected areas and its responsibility, central and not exclusive, in the management and administration of the same. The system would cover all protected areas, federal, provincial of public domain, community or private.
- Strengthen the columnar role of APN in the system to be created, guaranteeing the enlargement of the present federal system (subsystem in future), in order to achieve a decent representation of all the eco-regions in the country, of the ecosystems of extraordinary uniqueness and of the sites of special interest for the national natural heritage, in accordance with the constitutional norm of "minimum environmental budget" charged to the Nation.
- Include the Antarctic, both continental and insular, in the biogeographical spectrum for the national policy of protected areas, within the framework of international treaties subscribed to by Argentina and of the necessary multilateral co-operation which would guarantee its standing as a World Reserve.
- Within the framework of the National Strategy for Biodiversity (Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad) which is presently in execution, insert the NATIONAL STRATEGY of PROTECTED AREAS, for its implementation as official national policy of the national environmental authority: the Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable. This should establish priorities in representation of the eco-regions, identify new areas to protect, and define their objectives of conservation and management, inserting the protected areas into the conservation and development strategies of the different regions of the country.

- Foment the effective management of provincially protected areas, public, community or private, and prompt the institutionalization of the provincial subsystems, procuring the funds, training and technical assistance through institutional interchange within the framework of the National Network of Protected Areas, and of the future National System. This without lessening the indispensable counterpart of effort and performance on the part of the provinces, the municipalities, universities and the support of the private sector and NGOs.
- Foment bioregional strategies of implementation or ecological corridors which would join up the protected areas and reduce the dangers inherent in isolation of same.
- Improve the quality, quantity and flow of information on protected areas and the country's biodiversity, through data bases and geographical information systems. Offer this information to interested parties and to visitors in protected areas.
- Intensify efforts started in some protected areas to extend the surface to include neighbouring areas in cases where the limited extents do not ensure the objectives of conservation over the long run, using different methods such as purchase of the land for enlarging the area or creating a NR, PR or private reserve, responding with agility and timeliness to counter the menaces of habitat change or any similar irreversible action that may exist.

8.1.2. Management of natural areas

- Increase and improve the planning and management processes of protected areas with a view to having at least half the federally protected areas operating under a management plan within five years, with a mechanism of co-operation and technical assistance for protected areas in the provinces, be they public or private. APN has the experience and procedures for such action tested over these last years as far as operative planning goes (annual operative plans) drawn up for each protected area with the help of the regional technical delegations.
- Start the processes of regionalization and decentralization of APN which tend to strengthen the operations in federal protected areas by modernizing its management and that of the organization as a whole, thus providing, as an added benefit, a new working model for provincially protected areas and for the institutionalization of the provincial subsystems.
- Raise the level of professionalism in dealing with the different subjects pertinent to administering protected areas (public use and services derived from it, sustainable use of resources, relationships with the communities, public works, etc.).
- Stimulate the public use of protected areas with feasibility studies of new alternatives which exist in the national or provincial protected areas with recreational potential.

- Favour the development of trials in sustainable uses of the resources in buffer zones around protected areas and in those areas which have less strict management mandates, generally provincial or private, stimulating the involvement of agencies and institutions specifically oriented to utilization of resources and the productive sector.
- Impose the obligation of environmental impact studies as federal regulations demand in APN, for any development of services for public use or for projects of sustainable use of the resources of protected areas in all jurisdictions and frameworks.
- Increase the knowledge and relationships of the community concerning protected areas, especially as concerns the locals, with the intention that said communities assume the role of social agents for conservation. Create democratic and institutionalized channels for participation of representatives of the communities in management of protected areas.

8.1.3. Training of Personnel.

- Promote the Olrog Institute for Administration of Natural Protected Areas, developing the present plan which APN proposes, within an academic university framework and open for professional training and levelling courses of provincial and Latin American employees both of the public and private sectors, with a wide sense of cooperation.
1. Continue the "Bernabé Méndez" ranger training course as a technical higher education qualification in management of protected areas which has been developed over the last thirty years.
 2. Implement a degree course in Administration of protected areas.
 3. Create a Masters Degree in Planning and Administration of Protected Natural Areas and other post-graduate courses.
 4. Give specialized courses and preparative labour-enabling courses.
- Consolidate the APN's present Fire Control, Management and Fire-fighting Centre "Guardaparque Edgardo Contrens" in Bariloche, also open to regional cooperation.
 - Implement training actions and extension to community groups in the areas of influence of the protected areas (fires, public visitation, education, etc.), with a view to bettering social participation and generating private employment opportunities in the connected services.

8.2. Mechanisms to improve cooperation between the different levels of management.

- Reactivate the National Network of Protected Areas as a means to national coordination and cooperation between federal and provincial agencies and NGOs. In this network APN

should play the leading role given it by Argentine society as being the organism of greatest historic trajectory and the leading agency in this field.

- Legally establish the obligatory participation of APN and provincial agencies on the subject in the initial planning stages and in the environmental impact studies of the major public works, both national and binational to be done in areas of influence of protected areas, such as roadworks, waterways, hydroelectric, or river control, mining, farming, etc., when they generate impacts on these areas.
- Impel the creation of a National Environmental Fund with a special chapter dedicated to managing funds for the development of the National System of Protected Areas and consolidating the 25 provincial sub-systems.
- Explore and attain the alternatives for financing protected areas which have not yet been tapped: a) the potential for voluntary aid from private initiative; b) financial retribution for services rendered by protected areas, such as watershed protection and regulation; c) expansion and diversification of recreational activities within protected areas; d) promoting the creation of local cooperative associations (Friends) or other NGO's as interested parties in the community for the raising and administering funds to help with management of protected areas.
- Impel the passing of national and provincial laws which give tax relief for conservation efforts and sustainable use on private rural properties in general, thus especially fomenting the creation of private reserves, mainly in buffer areas around NP's.
- Support applied research in protected areas establishing a percentage of the budget of each to be dedicated to develop programmes of cooperation and action with research centres.
- Establish cooperative ties with neighbouring countries which share frontier protected areas of the same biome with Argentina's so as to achieve common standards for management of same.
- Foment, within the framework of the National System, interjurisdictional cooperation towards joint management of provincial border protected areas which share the same biome.
- Strengthen the current presence of APN in the Orcadas and Esperanza bases (South Orkneys and Hope Bay) in the Argentine Antarctic sector, strengthening the accord with the Dirección Nacional del Antártico and the Instituto Antártico Argentino and impel international cooperation towards conservation and management of that World Reserve, within the terms of the Antarctic treaty.

Tabla 1A. Summary of Protected Areas by Province and Jurisdiction

Provincia	Surface (ha)	Federal		Provincial		Total Nº of areas by provincia		
		Nº Areas	Surface (ha)	Nº Areas	Surface (ha)	Nº Areas	Surface (ha)	Surface % of Prov.
Capital Federal	20.000	0	0	1	350	1	350	1,76%
Buenos Aires	30.767.100	1	3.000	30	126.484	31	129.484	0,42%
Catamarca	10.260.000	0	0	1	770.000	1	770.000	7,60%
Chaco	9.963.300	2	16.010	6	810.362	8	826.372	8,27%
Chubut	22.468.600	2	286.700	19	363.690	21	670.390	2,98%
Córdoba	16.632.200	1	37.000	14	1.083.839	15	1.120.839	6,78%
Corrientes	8.819.500	1	16.060	2	1.214.189	3	1.229.259	13,94%
Entre Ríos	7.878.100	2	10.950	5	1.091	7	12.051	0,16%
Formosa	7.206.600	2	67.000	5	37.760	7	94.760	1,31%
Jujuy	5.325.900	2	92.306	5	688.022	7	780.328	14,29%
La Pampa	14.344.000	1	9.905	9	51.256	10	61.161	0,43%
La Rioja	8.969.000	0	0	3	829.000	3	829.000	7,01%
Mendoza	14.862.700	0	0	9	447.760	9	447.760	3,01%
Misiones	2.980.100	2	68.230	31	377.303	33	445.533	14,95%
Neuquén	9.407.800	4	882.251	7	66.746	11	948.996	10,09%
Río Negro	20.301.300	1	222.000	7	1.646.505	8	1.868.505	9,20%
Salta	15.548.800	3	181.801	6	1.459.269	9	1.639.877	10,87%
San Juan	8.985.200	1	74.000	6	1.782.418	7	1.856.418	20,71%
San Luis	7.674.800	1	160.000	5	64.294	6	214.294	2,79%
Santiago del Estero	13.636.100	0	0	1	114.250	1	114.250	0,84%
Santa Cruz	24.394.400	3	842.800	12	102.205	15	945.005	3,87%
Santa Fe	13.300.700	0	0	21	34.860	21	34.860	0,26%
Tierra del Fuego	3.296.000	1	63.000	5	53.903	6	116.903	3,54%
Tucumán	2.242.400	1	10.000	6	46.851	7	56.851	2,52%
TOTAL TERRESTRE	279.181.600	31	3.620.811	216	11.671.451	247	14.692.262	5,26%

(*)

(*) Through the total number of federally protected areas is 30, Nahuel Huapi is in two provinces (R. Negro and Neuquén) so the total appears to be 31.

C. G. A. ...

TABLE 2. Protected areas by eco-regions and jurisdiction

TERRESTRIAL ECO-REGIONS	SURFACE AREA OF ECO-REG. (ha)	SURFACE AREA PROTECTED BY JURISDICTION				NATIONAL TOTAL	
		FEDERAL		PROVINCIAL		(ha)	%
		(ha)	%	(ha)	%		
Yungas	4,880,000	180,767	3.00	59,409	1.21	250,176	5.12
Paranaense	2,751,000	59,220	2.48	377,283	13.71	445,503	16.19
Delta & Islands of Paraná	3,600,000	5,458	0.15	17,505	0.49	22,963	0.64
Wet Chaco	19,024,000	77,070	0.41	1,431,110	7.52	1,508,180	7.93
Dry Chaco	40,753,000	85,000	0.21	1,533,500	3.76	1,618,500	3.97
Espinal	32,536,000	8,500	0.03	48,079	0.15	56,579	0.17
Hill Chaco	5,627,000	49,140	0.87	178,549	3.17	227,689	4.05
Prepuna	3,925,000	7,409	0.19	0	0.00	7,409	0.19
Molle	36,215,000	120,755	0.33	1,104,675	3.05	1,225,430	3.38
Pampas	46,026,000	74,000	0.00	139,937	0.30	213,937	0.46
High-Andean	13,881,000	37,750	0.53	2,129,717	15.33	2,207,467	15.89
Puna	8,532,000	298,743	0.44	2,225,700	26.09	2,524,443	29.63
Patagonic Steppe	53,988,000	1,899,008	0.55	153,636	2.33	2,052,644	3.80
Subantarctic Patag/Andes Woods	6,604,000	3,020,811	45.74	153,636	2.33	3,174,447	48.07
TOTAL TERRESTRIAL	292,778,181,000	3,020,811	1.03	31,646,705	10.81	34,667,516	11.84

18) The sum total does not include maritime areas

Tabla 2 bis.

Surface area of legally protected areas and protected areas with at least a minimum level of effective implementation.

Terrestrial Eco-Region	Total Area of Eco-region (ha)	Protected area legally declared		Protected area with some implementation	
		(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)
Yungas	4.900.000	250.175	5,12%	242.410	4,96%
Paracaseme	2.751.000	448.500	16,10%	443.271	16,11%
Islands & Islands of Paraná	3.609.000	22.960	0,64%	18.224	0,51%
Wet Chaco	19.024.000	1.568.160	7,93%	105.892	0,56%
Dry Chaco	40.753.000	1.018.500	2,50%	803.135	1,97%
Hill Chaco	3.627.000	227.620	6,28%	227.522	6,27%
Pampeana	3.825.000	7.400	0,19%	7.400	0,19%
Esanal	32.536.000	56.575	0,17%	32.682	0,10%
Mundo	36.219.000	1.225.330	3,38%	1.162.891	3,21%
Puna	8.532.000	2.263.490	26,53%	1.980.960	23,21%
High-Andean	13.891.000	2.202.717	15,90%	1.176.300	8,47%
Pampe	46.020.000	120.927	0,26%	130.447	0,28%
Patagonic Steppes	53.990.000	2.544.448	4,71%	1.943.255	3,60%
Subantarctic/Parag/Andes Woods	5.804.000	2.151.844	37,08%	2.095.990	36,11%
TOTAL TERRESTRIAL	379.181.000	14.462.518	3,81%	9.894.539	2,61%

(1) These areas with a minimal level of implementation are those sufficiently surveyed for at least one of the 7 criteria taken into account in Appendices II & III

Tabla 3. Strict and less strict (2) protected areas by eco-region (1)

Terrestrial Eco-región	Total (ha)	Strict P.A.'s (ha) (Cat. I-III)	Less Strict P.A.'s (ha) (Cat. IV-VI)	Total area protected by Eco-Region (ha)	(%)
Yungas	4.850.000	212.408	37.768	250.676	5,12%
Paracutinas	2.751.000	198.375	247.128	445.503	16,19%
Cocha & Islands of Panamá	3.609.000	5.715	17.248	22.963	0,64%
Wet Chaco	19.024.000	97.783	1.410.397	1.508.180	7,93%
Dry Chaco	40.753.000	82.656	1.538.944	1.621.600	3,97%
Hill Chaco	5.627.000	59.217	169.472	227.889	4,06%
Prepuna	3.825.000	7.400	0	7.400	0,19%
Esplinal	32.536.000	8.500	48.078	56.578	0,17%
Monte	36.219.000	411.943	813.367	1.225.310	3,38%
Puna	8.532.000	37.750	2.225.700	2.263.450	26,53%
High-Andean	13.891.000	265.800	1.937.827	2.203.717	15,88%
Pampa	46.626.000	19.250	120.687	139.937	0,30%
Patagonic Steppe	53.098.000	295.743	2.248.705	2.544.448	4,71%
Subantarctic Patag/Andes Woods	6.604.000	1.576.584	575.000	2.151.584	32,58%
TOTAL (2)	279.181.000	3.279.214	11.388.302	14.665.516	5,25%

(1) Strict categories I, II & III; less strict cat's IV, V & VI

(2) Similarities with Table 2 are a mere coincidence since there are different categories by jurisdiction - federal or provincial.

*Mc
Costa Rica*

Tabla 4. Historic growth of protected areas

Period	Federal Jurisdiction				Provincial Jurisdiction				Totals			
	Area in (ha)	Annual mean growth in (ha)	N° Areas	N° Areas cumulative	Area in (ha)	Annual mean growth in (ha)	N° Areas	N° Areas cumulative	Area in (ha)	Annual mean growth in (ha)	N° Areas	N° Areas cumulative
1930/39	2.254.500	225.450	8	8	13.642	1.364	3	3	2.268.222	226.822	9	9
1940/49	55.413	5.541	2	8	11.563	1.156	8	11	66.976	6.697	10	19
1950/59	72.000	7.200	3	11	58.434	5.843	11	22	130.434	13.043	14	33
1960/69	81.500	8.150	3	14	196.328	19.632	17	39	278.328	27.832	20	53
1970/79	200.190	20.019	6	20	2.854.240	285.424	43	82	3.054.430	305.443	49	102
1980/89	0	0	0	20	6.344.941	624.494	67	149	6.344.941	624.494	67	169
1990/96	357.128	51.018	10	30	2.291.805	327.400	87	216	2.548.653	378.419	77	246
Totals	3.020.811				11.671.451				14.692.262			

Table 5. Degree of control according to management categories

CATEGORIES (Strict and Less strict) *	D E G R E E O F C O N T R O L						Subtotal by Category Area
	M I L L		I N A D E Q U A T E		A C C E P T A B L E		
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	
Federal Jurisdiction							
STRICT (75%)	65,000	3	470,609	20	1,768,623	77	2,304,232
LESS STRICT (24%)	0	0	39,500	6	677,079	94	716,579
Subtotal	65,000	2	510,109	17	2,445,702	81	3,020,811
Provincial Jurisdiction							
STRICT (8 %)	170654	18	413733	42	380595	40	974,982
LESS STRICT (92%)	6,698,087	63	3,935,190	37	63,192	1	10,696,469
Subtotal	6,868,741	59	4,348,923	37	453,787	4	11,671,451
National System							
STRICT (22%)	235,854	7	884,342	27	2,159,218	66	3,279,214
LESS STRICT (78%)	6,098,087	59	3,974,880	36	740,271	6	11,413,048
TOTAL PA	6,333,741	47	4,859,032	33	2,899,489	20	14,992,262

* Strict categories I, II & III; less strict IV, V & VI.

Tabla 6
Financial Growth of Administración de Parques Nacionales

	1992	% Total	1993	% Total	1994	% Total	1996	% Total	1996	% Total	% Increm. '96/'92
Main Expenses											
Personnel	7211	76.26%	10495	58.91%	14056	87.19%	14414.0	80.28%	14486.3	58.36%	200.89%
Goods and Services	2138	22.83%	5248	29.45%	4287	20.49%	5050.8	21.12%	5802.5	23.38%	271.27%
Equipment	103	1.09%	2073	11.84%	2578	12.32%	4444.2	18.58%	4522.0	18.23%	4390.25%
Annual Total	9453	100.00%	17819	100.00%	20821	100.00%	23909.0	100.00%	24810.7	100.00%	262.46%
Sources of Financing											
Treasury	6740	71.30%	13081	73.31%	15072	76.34%	15238.1	63.73%	15282.1	61.59%	226.74%
Self-Financed	2713	28.70%	4755	26.69%	4848	23.00%	8971.5	38.27%	9438.6	38.03%	347.83%
External	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.0	0.00%	92.1	0.37%	
Annual Total	9453	100.00%	17816	100.00%	20821	100.00%	23909.6	100.00%	24810.7	100.00%	262.46%
Changes from previous year											
Treasury			6321	66.07%	2811	16.34%	-733.8	-3.51%	44.0	0.18%	
Self-Financed			2042	21.09%	194	1.09%	3722.5	17.70%	785.1	3.20%	
Total Increase			8363	58.47%	3105	17.43%	2988.8	14.20%	901.1	3.77%	
Source: Dirección de Administración											
Values in thousands US\$ (expense)											

Tabla 7

Personnel Changes of Administración de Parques Nacionales

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Variation over 5-year period 1992-96
Rangers	191	187	193	188	182	-9
Fire-Fighters	0	0	0	107	117	+117
Permanent Staff (1)	336	325	338	330	309	-27
Temporary Staff (1)	40	41	53	112	111	+71
Board of Directors	4	4	4	6	6	+2
Totals	571	557	588	743	728	+164

Source: Departamento de Personal
(1) Includes administrative and technical staff

Tabla 8.

Types of human settlement in federally Protected Areas

Protected Area	Apb Personnel and Family	Personnel of other list's and Family	Personnel offering Tourist Services	Subsistence- level Rural Settlers	Large Farms	Resident Owners, temporary or permanent
P. N. Saratá	60	41	60	41	100	100
M.H. Quevedo Mestizaje	41	110	60	60	100	100
P. N. Canguá	41	110	41	41	100	100
P. N. Campo de los Abros	100	110	100	100	100	100
P. N. Chaco	41	41	100	41	100	100
R.N.E. Colonia Berdiz	100	100	100	100	100	100
P. N. Dazorda	41	100	100	100	100	100
M.P.E. El Leoncillo	41	41	100	100	100	100
P. N. El Palmer	41	41	41	100	100	100
P. N. El Rey	41	41	41	100	100	100
R. N. Farnocá	41	100	100	41	100	100
P. y R. N. Iguaçu	41	41	41	100	100	100
P. y R. N. Prato	41	41	41	41	100	100
P. y R. N. Laguna Blanca	41	100	100	41	100	100
M. N. Laguna de los Pozos	41	100	100	41	100	100
P. y R. N. Lario	41	41	41	41	41	41
P. N. Lihué Café	41	100	41	100	100	100
P. y R. N. Los Abancos	41	41	41	41	100	41
P. N. Los Arroyales	41	41	100	100	100	41
P. N. Los Carbones	100	100	100	41	100	100
P. y R. N. Los Olivos	41	41	41	100	41	100
P. N. Mburucuyá	41	100	100	100	41	100
P. y R. N. Manuel Huap	41	41	41	41	41	41
S. N. E. Charrabú	41	100	100	100	100	100
P. y R. N. Punta Morena	41	100	100	100	41	100
P. N. Quebrada del Corozo	100	100	100	100	41	100
P. N. Rio Pichonayo	41	41	100	41	100	100
R. N. E. São Antonio	100	100	100	100	100	100
P. N. Sierra de las Guajatas	100	100	100	100	41	100
P. N. Tierra del Fuego	41	41	41	100	100	100

Protected Area	Values?	Max penny over last 5 years	Museum?	Off-site Recreation	Nature Photography/Volunteering/Classification	Educational	Adventure Sports (includes Rafting)	Mountains Climbing and Trails	Fishing, Boating, Canoeing
P.N. Barilla	si	si/d	no	no	si	no	si	no	no
P.N. Bosques Patricios	si	<1000	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.N. Cariguaná	si	<15000	no	si	si	si	no	si	no
P.N. Campo de los Alacá *1	no*	si/d	no	no*	no*	no*	no	no*	no
P.N. Chaco	si	<10000	no	no	no	si	no	no	no
R.N.E. Colonia Berling	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
P.N. Diamante	si	si/d	no	no	si	no	no	no	no
R.N.E. El Leoncito	si	si/d	no	no	si	no	no	no*	no
P.N. El Palmar	si	<75000	si	si	si	no	no	no	no
R.N. Formosa	si	<1000	no	no	si	no	no	no	no
P.Y.R.N. Guisao	si	si/d	no	no	si	no	no	no	no
P.Y.R.N. Puelo	si	<500000	si	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.Y.R.N. Laguna Blanca	si	<3000	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
M.N. Laguna de los Pozuelos	si	<100	no	si	si	si	no	no	no
P.Y.R.N. Lariñ	si	<21000	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.N. Lihué Calei	si	<55000	si	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.Y.R.N. Los Alicores	si	<7000	si	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.N. Los Arroyales	si	<70000	si	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.N. Los Cardenas	si	<200000	si	si	no	no	no	no	no
P.Y.R.N. Los Glaciares	si	si/d	no	si	no	no	no	no	no
P.N. Mbutucuyá	no	si/d	si	si	si	no	si	si	si
P.Y.R.N. Nahuel Huapi	no	si/d	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R.N.E. Osmont	si	<250000	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.Y.R.N. Perito Moreno	si	<500	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.N. Quebrada del Condorito *1	si	si/d	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
P.N. Río Picoasuyo	si	si/d	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
R.N.E. San Antonio	no	<12000	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
P.N. Sierra de las Quijadas *1	si	si/d	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
P.N. Tierra del Fuego	si	<50000	si	si	si	si	no	si	si

*1 LARNE in process of acquisition
no* = none but has potential

Tabla 10.

Technical and Scientific Research in federally Protected Areas 1992-96
(Number of projects per subject)

Protected Area	Lodging for Researchers	Laboratories or other facilities	Botanical taxonomy and inventory	Taxonomical inventory of fauna	Basic Ecology and Zoology	Appraisals for management and assessment of environmental impact	Historical Archaeology	Ecology of Critical Species	Biology, Paleontology, Geomorphology	Outstudies
P.N. Baritu	no	no	0	3	4			1	1	
M.N. Bosques Petrificados	no	no						1		
P.N. Callegua	si	no	0	0	0	1				
P.N. Campo de los Años	no	no								
P.N. Chaco	si	no	2	4	1		1			
R.N.E. Colonia Benítez	no	no			1					
P.N. Diamante	no	no	1	1	2					
R.N.E. El Leoncito	si	si	2			1	1			
P.N. El Palmar	si	si	0	4	7	0				
P.N. El Rey	si	no	0	0	1	1	1			
R.N. Formosa	no	no	1	1			1			
P y R.N. Iguazú	si	si	16	22	21	1	2			
P. y R. N. Puerto	si	no	12	10	0	2	1	1		
P. y R.N. Laguna Blanca	no	no	4	0						
M.N. Laguna de los Pozuelos	no	no				1	1	1		
P y R.N. Lanín	si	no	10	0	7	3	1	4	2	
P.N. Lihué Calei	si	no	4	4	4	2	1	1	2	
P y R.N. Los Alerces	si	si	14	0	0	0	1	2	2	
P.N. Los Arrayanes	no	no								
P.N. Los Cardones	no	no								
P. y R.N. Los Glaciares	si	no	3	0	0		2	1	7	
P.N. Mburucuyá	si	no		0	1					
P. y R.N. Nahuel Huapi	si	si	21	10	10	10	3	0	0	
R.N.E. Otamendi	no	no	3	4	1	3				
P.y. R.N. Perito Moreno	no	no	3	4	1		3	1		
P.N. Quebrada del Condorito	no	no								
P.N. Río Pícomayo	no	no	2	0			1			
R.N.E. San Antonio	no	no	1	3						
P.N. Sierra de las Quijadas	no	no						0		
P.N. Tierra del Fuego	no	no	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	
TOTALS			101	128	87	40	12	23	26	10

APPENDIX I. PROTECTED AREAS IN ARGENTINA (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

NAME	LEGAL STATUS	PROVINCE	ADMIN. BODY	YEAR CREATED	MANAGEMENT EXTENSIVITY	DESIGN OF CONTROL	SURFACE AREA (ha)
FEDERAL JURISDICTION *							
BARTU	Parque Nacional	SALTA	APN	1974	I	Insuficiente	72.420
BOSQUES PETROCARBONOS	Monumento Nacional	SANTA CRUZ	APN	1954	II	Insuficiente	10.000
CALILEOGA	Parque Nacional	JUJUY	APN	1973	I	Aceptable	75.306
CANCHO DE LOS ALBOG	Parque Nacional	TUCUMÁN	APN	1996	II	Insuficiente	15.000
CHACO P.N.	Parque Nacional	CHACO	APN	1954	II	Aceptable	18.000
COLONIA BENTZ	Reserva Natural Estética	CHACO	APN	1990	I	Insuficiente	10
DAMIANTE (La Armer)	Parque Nacional	ENTRE RÍOS	APN	1991	II	Aceptable	2.450
EL LEONCITO	Reserva Natural Estética	SAN JUAN	APN	1994	I	Insuficiente	74.000
EL PALMAR	Parque Nacional	ENTRE RÍOS	APN	1966	II	Aceptable	8.500
EL REY	Parque Nacional	SALTA	APN	1940	II	Aceptable	44.102
FORMOSA	Reserva Natural	FORMOSA	APN	1962	VI	Insuficiente	10.000
IGUAZÚ	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	MISIONES	APN	1934	II	Aceptable	33.942
							7.575
LAGO PUELO	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	CHUBUT	APN	1971	VI	Aceptable	18.100
							8.600
							9.215
LAGUNA BLANCA P.N.	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	MISIONES	APN	1942	I	Aceptable	2.220
							16.000
LAGUNA DE LOS MOJUELOS M.N.	Monumento Nacional	JUJUY	APN	1979	II	Insuficiente	200.000
LANIN	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	MAGUIYU	APN	1937	II	Aceptable	175.000
							8.900
LOS CALES P.N.	Parque Nacional	LA PLATA	APN	1977	II	Aceptable	193.144
LOS ALEPES	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	CHUBUT	APN	1927	II	Aceptable	68.856
							5.840
LOS ARRAYANES	Parque Nacional	MISIONES	APN	1974	II	Aceptable	63.000
LOS CARBONES	Parque Nacional	SANTA CRUZ	APN	1985	II	N/A	520.206
LOS GUACARES	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	SANTA CRUZ	APN	1937	II	Aceptable	178.500
							10.000
MERLUOYA	Parque Nacional	CORRIENTES	APN	1982	II	Insuficiente	881.800
NAHUEL HUAPI 1.	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	NEUQUÉN	APN	1934	II	Aceptable	128.205
							113.750
NAHUEL HUAPI 2.	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	NEUQUÉN	APN	1934	II	Aceptable	195.250
							3.000
OTAMÉN	Reserva Natural Estética	SANTOS CRIST	APN	1990	I	Aceptable	85.500
PERTO MORENO	Parque Nacional y Res. Nacional	SANTA CRUZ	APN	1937	II	Insuficiente	26.500
							27.000
QUEBRADA DEL COBRIITO	Parque Nacional	CORRIENTES	APN	1996	II	Insuficiente	47.000
ROPECOMAYO	Parque Nacional	TIERRA DEL FUEGO	APN	1951	II	Aceptable	500
SAN ANTONIO	Reserva Natural Estética	MISIONES	APN	1990	I	Insuficiente	150.000
SERRA DE LAS DULCINAS	Parque Nacional	SAN LUIS	APN	1981	II	Insuficiente	63.000
SERRA DEL FUEGO	Parque Nacional	TERRA DEL FUEGO	APN	1960	II	Aceptable	63.000
							1.000.000 ha
PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION							
ACAMBUCO	Res. Prov. de Fauna y Flora	SALTA	Provincial	1978	VI	N/A	8.266
ACOMAGUA	Parque Provincial	MISIONES	Provincial	1962	I	Aceptable	70.000
AGUA OLIVE	Reserva de Caza	FORMOSA	Provincial	1975	VI	N/A	15.000
AGUAZAR	Res. Prov. de Vida Silvestre	MISIONES	Provincial	1958	I	Insuficiente	3.890
AGUAS CHICAS	Reserva Natural	TUCUMÁN	Provincial	1932	I	Insuficiente	3.175
ALTO ANTONIA DE LA CHIRICHELLA	Reserva Provincial	JUJUY	Provincial	1992	VI	N/A	119.730
							2
AMADO BONPLAND	Parque Municipal	MISIONES	Municipal	1959	I	N/A	92
ANAUICARA	Parque Provincial	MISIONES	Provincial	1989	VI	Insuficiente	36
ARDORETIAN L. RALEM	Reserva de Uso Múltiple	MISIONES	Misto	1994	VI	N/A	24.571
ATLANTICO MAR CHIRQUITO	Parque	SANTOS CRIST	Misto	1990	VI	Insuficiente	9.211
BAHIA DE SANGORONDON (JMAH)	Reserva Natural Integral	SANTOS CRIST	Provincial	1972	VI	N/A	8
BAHIA LAURA	Reserva Natural Provincial	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1987	VI	N/A	7.286
BAHIA SAN BLASOLA (JMAH)	Res. Natural de Objetos Culturales	SANTOS CRIST	Provincial	1987	I	N/A	225
BAHOS DEL TEMO	Res. Prov. de Vida Silvestre	SANTOS CRIST	Provincial	1968	VI	Insuficiente	1.248
BANCA MARBOL	Reserva Federal	MISIONES	Federal	1972	II	Aceptable	24
BOSQUE PETRY - SARMIENTO	Res. Nat. Tur. Objeto Especial	CHUBUT	Provincial	1990	I	N/A	3.006
BOUYER	Res. Prov. de Vida Silvestre	CHUBUT	Provincial	1990	I	Insuficiente	41
CAAPORA	Res. Prov. de Vida Silvestre	MISIONES	Provincial	1990	I	Insuficiente	41
CAGO BLANCO	Reserva Natural	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1977	IV	N/A	8
CAGO DOS BARRAS	Res. Nat. Tur. y Objeto Integral	CHUBUT	Provincial	1972	IV	Insuficiente	190
CAGO VERGENES	Reserva Provincial	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1986	IV	N/A	1.230
CALERA DE LOS LOROS	Reserva de Uso Múltiple	NEUQUÉN	Provincial	1984	VI	Insuficiente	3.000
CALERA VALDES	Reserva Natural Turística	CHUBUT	Provincial	1977	IV	Insuficiente	30
CANCHO SALAS	Res. Prov. de Uso Múltiple	SANTA FE	Provincial	1996	VI	N/A	8.887
CANCHO DEL TUPU	Reserva de Vida Silvestre	SANTOS CRIST	Provincial	1978	I	Aceptable	1.500
CANTACKO	Reserva Natural	ENTRE RÍOS	Misto	1985	IV	Insuficiente	375
CAYASIA	Reserva Geol. Nat./Provincial	SANTA FE	Provincial	1970	VI	Insuficiente	300

NAME	LEGAL STATUS	PROVINCE	ADMIN. BODY	YEAR CREATED	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	STATUS OF CONTROL	SURFACE AREA (HA)
GRANJA MOLINA	Monumento Natural Provincial	NEBUQUEN	Provincial	1993	II	NO	50
GRANJON DE PROFUNDAS	Parque Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1990	VI	NO	5
GRANJON DEL OMBRAVELLO	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	SANTA CRUZ	Privado	1990	VI	NO	1.740
CERRO ALCAZAR	Monumento Natural	SAN JUAN	Mito	1993	II	NO	1.000
CERRO AZUL (S.A.A.)	Reserva de Uso Múltiple	MORONES	Tecnológico	1992	VI	NO	20
CERRO COADRADO	Reserva Cultural Natural	CORDOBA	Provincial	1991	VI	Insuficiente	3.000
CERRO SAN BERNARDO	Reserva Municipal	SANTA	Municipal	1991	VI	Insuficiente	0
CHANCAMARINCHI	Reserva Natural	LA PAZ	Provincial	1974	VI	Insuficiente	2.454
CHICH	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	MORONES	Privado	1990	VI	NO	10
CHICO B.	H. A. Basilea (sin recorte interno)	CHACO	Provincial	1992	VI	NO	484.322
CHAMARAY	Parque Nat. Prov. y Res. Nat. Nat.	CORDOBA	Provincial	1990	VI	Insuficiente	3.000
CHANGAY	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	MORONES	Privado	1976	VI	Insuficiente	173
CHINCHI	Reserva Provincial	NEBUQUEN	Provincial	1988	VI	NO	2.039
COMO CHAMARAY	Res. Priv. Departamental de Fauna	NO BUENOS	Provincial	1981	VI	Insuficiente	40.000
COMPLEJO ISLOTE LORON	Reserva Provincial de Fauna	NO BUENOS	Provincial	1977	VI	Insuficiente	690
CORNALU - CAYANUE	Parque Provincial	NEBUQUEN	Provincial	1992	II	Insuficiente	25.320
CORD	Reserva Natural Integral	EL DEL ESTERO	Provincial	1990	VI	Insuficiente	114.204
COSTA ATLANT. TERRA DEL TUCUDO	Reserva Natural	EL DEL ESTERO	Provincial	1992	IV	NO	5
COSTAMERA SUR	Parque Natural y Zona de Reserva	Zona de S.A.A.	Mito	1994	VI	NO	23.500
COSTERO DEL SUR	Parque Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1988	IV	Aceptable	432
CRUCE CARALIZO	Parque Provincial	MORONES	Municipal	1948	I	Insuficiente	96
CUPON. DE LA LUNA DE LOS PADRES	Reserva Natural	SANTA FE	Provincial	1975	VI	NO	500
DEL MEDIO - LOS CABALLER	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	EL DEL ESTERO	Privado	1991	VI	NO	1.900
DECKY	Reserva Natural	MORONES	Provincial	1993	I	NO	492
DEVIADORO LARGO	Reserva Provincial de Flora	NEBUQUEN	Provincial	1990	VI	Insuficiente	3.629
DOMYO	Res. Priv. de Uso Múltiple	SAN JUAN	Mito	1993	VI	NO	19.800
DON CARMELO	Res. Priv. de Uso Múltiple	SANTA FE	Mito	1992	VI	Insuficiente	1.421
DON GUILERMO	Reserva Biológica	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1981	IV	Insuficiente	60
DR. CARLOS BRIGAZZI	Reserva Natural Integral	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1988	VI	NO	2.000
DUNAS ATLANTICO SUR SAN CRISTO	Reserva Privada	CORDOBA	Privado	1988	I	Insuficiente	2.000
EL BALSAL	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	CHACO	Privado	1990	VI	Insuficiente	1.673
EL CADAFE	Parque Natural Provincial	CHUBUT	Provincial	1990	V	Insuficiente	8
EL GOSCOMBOE	Res. Priv. de Uso Múltiple	SANTA FE	Mito	1990	VI	Insuficiente	4.000
EL IGLESIA	Res. Priv. de Uso Múltiple	SANTA FE	Mito	1994	VI	NO	1.000
EL MARIANO HISTORICO	Reserva Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1992	I	Insuficiente	192.996
EL PAVEN	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	CORDOBA	Privado	1990	VI	NO	500
EL POTRERILLO	Reserva Forestal	CHUBUT	Tecnológico	1990	VI	Insuficiente	60
EL PUELO	Reserva del Nat. Provincial	SANTA FE	Provincial	1990	VI	NO	3.900
EL RICO	Reserva Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1991	IV	Insuficiente	190
EL TALAR DE BELCH	Parque Provincial	NEBUQUEN	Provincial	1971	II	Insuficiente	24.900
EL TROMAY	Parque Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1990	II	Insuficiente	8.390
ERNESTO TORQUAT	Res. Priv. (Res. Integral, Monumento Nat.)	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1990	I	NO	50
ESQUELA GRAMA DE ESPERANZA	Reserva Natural	SANTA FE	Univ. Nat.	1979	VI	Insuficiente	20
ESQUELA JUAN BAUTISTA ALBERTO	Reserva Natural	SANTA FE	Provincial	1992	VI	NO	800
ESPINOSA	Parque Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1993	II	NO	31.610
EST. OBRERA ESMERALDA S. EL YABOTY	Reserva	MORONES	Provincial	1990	VI	NO	490
FUNDACION FEDERICO WILDERMUTH	Reserva de Flora y Fauna Patagónica	SANTA FE	Privado	1940	VI	Insuficiente	1.000
GENERAL BELGRANO	Reserva Forestal	MORONES	Tecnológico	1940	VI	Insuficiente	5.447
GENERAL OBRIGADO	Reserva Forestal	CHACO	Tecnológico	1974	I	NO	0
GOLF SAN JOSE	Parque Marino Provincial	CHUBUT	Provincial	1992	VI	NO	4.369
GRUPE HORACIO FORSTER	Reserva Forestal	MORONES	Provincial	1992	VI	Insuficiente	5.400
GUARANI	Reserva Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1992	II	NO	9.000
GUASAMAYO	Parque Provincial	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1992	II	NO	290
HORTO MOLLE (Estero de DM)	Reserva	TUCUMAN	Univ. Nat.	1990	VI	Insuficiente	1.200.000
IBERA	Reserva Natural	CORDOBA	Provincial	1992	VI	NO	15.000
IBA HTI	Estación Biológica	SANTA CRUZ	Privado	1992	VI	NO	52.915
ISCHIGUALART	Parque Provincial	SAN JUAN	Provincial	1971	II	Aceptable	180
ISLA ROTTA	Reserva de Uso Múltiple	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1990	VI	NO	22
ISLA CARAGARTAY	Parque Provincial	MORONES	Provincial	1979	VI	NO	52.000
ISLA DE LOS ESTADOS	Res. Priv. (Res. Nat. y Turismo)	CHUBUT	Provincial	1991	IV	Aceptable	19
ISLA DE LOS PALMARES	Reserva Natural Turística	CHUBUT	Provincial	1992	VI	NO	120
ISLA DEL SOL	Reserva Municipal	SANTA FE	Municipal	1993	VI	NO	30.039
ISLA EMBUITO ESPINOSA Y TRINIDAD	Reserva Natural de Uso Múltiple	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1991	VI	NO	50
ISLA LAJUNA ALBA	Reserva Natural Integral	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1990	I	NO	180
ISLA MARTIN GARCIA	Res. Natural de Ombra. Definita	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1990	VI	Aceptable	5
ISLA MENDOZA	Reserva Provincial	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1992	VI	NO	1.500
ISLA MENDOZA DELTA EN FORMACION	Reserva Natural Integral	SUÑEZ ARES	Provincial	1990	VI	NO	5
ISLAS DE SAN FELIPE	H. Juan Pardo y Consejo	SAN JUAN	Provincial	1988	VI	Insuficiente	250
ITAGUAMAYO	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	MORONES	Privado	1992	VI	NO	16.500
J. D. PRINON MERLOS	Parque Provincial	SAN JUAN	Provincial	1992	VI	NO	42
LA AGUADITA	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	CORDOBA	Privado	1993	I	Insuficiente	42

NAME	LEGAL STATUS	PROVINCE	ADMIN BODY	YEAR ORIGINATED	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	STATUS OF CONTROL	SEMPALS AREA (HA)
LA ESPERANZA	Refug. Privado de Vida Silvestre	CHUBUT	Private	1991	VI	Null	15,000
LA FLORIDA P.	Parque Natural	TUCUMÁN	Provincial	1936	V	Inadecuado	8,882
LA FLORIDA R.	Res. Prov. de Flora y Fauna	SAN LUIS	Provincial	1984	VI	Inadecuado	347
LA HERMINIA	Reserva Natural	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1974	VI	Inadecuado	5,990
LA LAGUNA	Zona de Reserva Fauna Silvestre	SALTA	Provincial	1991	VI	Null	0
LA LOCA	Reserva Natural	SANTA FE	Provincial	1988	VI	Inadecuado	2,188
LA LOMA DEL CRISTAL	Res. Prov. de Uso Múltiple	SANTA FE	Muni	1992	VI	Inadecuado	1,114
LA NORMA	Res. Prov. de Uso Múltiple	SANTA FE	Muni	1992	VI	Inadecuado	8,170
LA QUEDRADA	Reserva Ictícola Natural	CÓRDOBA	Provincial	1997	VI	Aceptable	4,330
LA REFORMA	Reserva Natural	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1974	VI	Inadecuado	3,888
LA REFORMA ARRY J.	Reserva Natural	LA RIOJA	Univ.	1973	VI	Null	8,508
LAGUNA ALDUSCO	Res. Nat. Tur. Científico Específico	CHUBUT	Provincial	1993	VI	Null	8
LAGUNA BLANCA R.	Reserva Natural Integral	CATAJUNA	Provincial	1978	VI	Inadecuado	770,000
LAGUNA BRAVA	El Virreyes y Polos Constitucionales	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1985	IV	Null	490,000
LAGUNA DE LLAMCAREJO	Reserva Natural de Fauna	MENDOZA	Provincial	1980	VI	Inadecuado	40,000
LAGUNA DE LOS POZUELOS R.	Reserva de Estudios	T. DEL PUERTO	Municipal	1994	VI	Null	3
LAGUNA DEL BARRO	Reserva Promeriva Natural	T. DEL PUERTO	Municipal	1994	VI	Null	8
LAGUNA DEL CARMANTE	Área Natural Protegida Provincial	MENDOZA	Provincial	1992	V	Inadecuado	15
LAGUNA EL CRISTAL	Reserva de Vida Silvestre	SANTA FE	Muni	1992	VI	Inadecuado	15
LAGUNA HU	Reserva de Caza	CÓRDOBA	Provincial	1973	VI	Null	1,888
LAGUNA LA FELISA	Reserva Natural de Fauna	CÓRDOBA	Provincial	1988	VI	Aceptable	1,387
LAGUNA LA SALADA	Reserva Ecológica	SANTA FE	Municipal	1991	V	Inadecuado	290
LAGUNA LEANDRO	Monumento Natural	CHUBUT	Provincial	1985	VI	Null	0
LAGUNA NIMZ	Reserva Municipal	SANTA CRUZ	Municipal	1988	VI	Null	35
LACONARTE (E) EPULINGUEN	Reserva Provincial	MENDOZA	Provincial	1973	VI	Inadecuado	7,480
LAGUNAS Y PALMARES	Res. Prov. de Uso Múltiple	SANTA FE	Private	1998	VI	Inadecuado	4,852
LAMPYRAG CUC	Refug. Privado de Vida Silvestre	MENDOZA	Private	1991	VI	Inadecuado	150
LAS ANTAS	Refug. Privado de Vida Silvestre	MENDOZA	Private	1992	VI	Inadecuado	327
LAS DOS HERMANAS	Refug. Privado de Vida Silvestre	CÓRDOBA	Private	1989	VI	Inadecuado	1,252
LAS PREZAS	Área Natural Protegida	ENTRE RÍOS	Municipal	1987	VI	Null	8
LAS TUNAS	Reserva Natural	CÓRDOBA	Provincial	1990	VI	Inadecuado	308
LAS TURITAS	Reserva Natural	CÓRDOBA	Provincial	1990	VI	Inadecuado	308
LE MARTIAL	Área Natural Protegida	T. DEL PUERTO	Provincial	1998	VI	Null	0
LINCOLN GALEL R.	Reserva Natural	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1994	VI	Null	3,988
LIMAY MANUSCA	Reserva Natural	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1974	VI	Inadecuado	4,983
LITORAL CHAGCHERO	Parque Provincial	CHACO	Provincial	1978	VI	Null	10,080
LOMA DEL MEDIO Y RIO AZUL	Reserva Provincial	BUENOS AIRES	Tecnológico	1948	VI	Inadecuado	2,432
LOS ANDES	Reserva Provincial de Fauna	SALTA	Provincial	1982	VI	Null	1,444,000
LOS MEDANOS	Reserva Municipal	SANTA FE	Municipal	1996	VI	Null	8
LOS MORRALLOS	Refug. Privado de Vida Silvestre	SAN JUAN	Private	1993	VI	Null	23,300
LOS PALMARES	Res. Prov. de Flora y Fauna	SALTA	Provincial	1973	VI	Null	8,908
LOS REPOLLOS	Reserva Natural	BUENOS AIRES	Tecnológico	1981	VI	Inadecuado	108
LOS ROBLES	Parque	BUENOS AIRES	Municipal	1988	V	Aceptable	888
LOS ROSA	Reserva Natural	TUCUMÁN	Provincial	1983	VI	Inadecuado	818
LOTE S.B. CARABAL	Reserva Private	SALTA	Provincial	1971	VI	Null	8
MACRELLON CON FELPE	Reserva Municipal	SANTA FE	Municipal	1973	VI	Null	108
MAGALLANES	Reserva Provincial	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1993	VI	Null	33,808
MAR CHIGUITA	Reserva Natural	CÓRDOBA	Provincial	1991	VI	Inadecuado	1,060,000
MEOTADY	Reserva Natural Municipal	MENDOZA	Municipal	1991	VI	Inadecuado	14
MESITA DE SANJUANCA	Reserva	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1988	VI	Null	1,620,000
MESINA - R. B. YACOVY	Parque Provincial	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1988	VI	Inadecuado	888
MONTE DE LAS BARRANCAS	Refug. Privado de Vida Silvestre	CÓRDOBA	Provincial	1988	V	Inadecuado	1,858
MONTE LORAY	Área de Uso Científico	SANTA CRUZ	Municipal	1999	V	Null	8
NANT Y FALLON (Las Cerritos)	Reserva Natural Turística	CHUBUT	Provincial	1981	VI	Null	500
OLARCO CAUCHARI	Reserva de Flora y Fauna	CHUBUT	Provincial	1981	VI	Inadecuado	180,000
PAMPA DEL INDO	Parque Provincial	CHACO	Provincial	1977	VI	Inadecuado	8,432
PANAS LOS NEGROS	Parque Municipal	MENDOZA	Municipal	1980	VI	Inadecuado	11
PARQUE LERO	Res. Prov. de Flora y Fauna	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1987	VI	Aceptable	3,888
PARQUE TAU	Reserva Natural	CÓRDOBA	Municipal	1988	VI	Inadecuado	92
PASO DE LAS PIEDRAS	Parque Provincial	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1982	VI	Null	0
PENINSULA DE VALDES	Res. Nat. Tur. Científico Integral	CHUBUT	Provincial	1985	VI	Null	388,000
PENINSULA SAN JULIAN	Reserva Provincial	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1988	VI	Inadecuado	18,480
PERCYVA ISLAOLA	Parque Provincial y Res. Forestal	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1987	VI	Inadecuado	18,240
PICH MANUSCA	Reserva Natural	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1974	VI	Inadecuado	4,118
PICALITO	Reserva Natural Private	MENDOZA	Private	1993	V	Null	2,798
PLAYA GRANADERO SAIGORRYA	Reserva Natural	SANTA FE	Muni	1978	V	Inadecuado	6
POTRERO T. B. E. LOS QUEBRACHALES	Reserva Natural Neotópica	SANTA FE	Provincial	1982	IV	Null	2,810
POTRERO DE VALA	Parque Provincial	CHUBUT	Provincial	1982	VI	Inadecuado	4,292
PREMISA	Refug. Privado de Vida Silvestre	MENDOZA	Private	1983	VI	Null	8,598
PRESIDENCIA DE LA PLAZA	Reserva Provincial	CHACO	Tecnológico	1935	VI	Inadecuado	2,250
PUNTA BERNARDO	Reserva Natural de Fauna	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1971	VI	Inadecuado	200
PUNTA DEL GAZA	Reserva Natural Turística	CHUBUT	Provincial	1989	VI	Null	2,878
PUNTA LARA	Reserva Natural Integral	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1958	V	Inadecuado	31
PUNTA LEON	Res. Nat. Tur. Científico Biológico	CHUBUT	Provincial	1985	V	Null	8
PUNTA LOMA	Reserva Natural Turística	CHUBUT	Provincial	1987	VI	Aceptable	1,787
PUNTA MARQUEZ	Res. Nat. Tur. Científico Biológico	CHUBUT	Municipal	1988	IV	Null	8
PUNTA NORTE	Reserva Natural Turística	CHUBUT	Provincial	1987	IV	Aceptable	8

NAME	LEGAL STATUS	PROVINCE	ADMIN. BODY	YEAR CREATED	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	STATUS OF CONTROL	SURFACE AREA (Ha)
PUNTA PRINCEDES	Reserva Natural Turismo	CRUZOT	Provincial	1974	IV	Acordada	133
PUNTA RADA - Reserva Biologica	Reserva Biologica	BUENOS AIRES	Nacio	1964	V	Insuficiente	1
PUNTA TOMBO	Res. Nat. De Objetos Especiales	CRUZOT	Provincial	1972	IV	Acordada	219
CAÑABRACHO DE LA LEGUA	Reserva Natural	BAHIA BLANCA	Provincial	1979	V	Null	2,242
GRANILLO	Reserva Municipal	BUENOS AIRES	Municipal	1961	VI	Null	14
IVA DE PUERTO DESGAGO	Reserva Natural Provincial	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1977	VI	Insuficiente	10,000
IGUZA NORTE	Parque Educativo	BUENOS AIRES	Municipal	1968	V	Acordada	14
INCON DE AJO	Reserva Natural Integral	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1968	IV	Null	3,212
INYANCA GRANDE	Reserva Natural Nacia	BUENOS AIRES	Provincial	1955	VI	Null	3
INYANCA PEQUEÑA	Reserva de Una Multiple	MISIONES	Turistico	1962	VI	Null	9
ISLITRAL LEONILLO	Reserva Natural	LA PLATA	Provincial	1974	VI	Null	9,501
SALVO ENCANTADO VALLE CUYAPEN	Parque Provincial	MISIONES	Provincial	1966	I	Acordada	13,201
SAN CARLOS	Zona Protectora de Aves Silvestres	SANTA FE	Municipal	1963	VI	Null	94
SAN CAYLORNO	Reserva de Sitios	SAN JUAN	Provincial	1972	VI	Null	880,000
SAN JUAN PORANHU	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	CORDOBA	Privado	1969	VI	Insuficiente	10,199
							4,000
SAN JUSTO	Reserva Municipal	SANTA FE	Municipal	1959	V	Null	20
SAN LORENZO	Reserva Provincial	SANTA CRUZ	Provincial	1955	VI	Null	24,000
SAN MARTIN	Parque Provincial	SANTA ROSA	Munic.	1936	VI	Insuficiente	500
SAN MARTIN DEL ALTO NEGRO	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	SAN LUIS	Privado	1950	VI	Acordada	45,200
SANTA ANA	Reserva Natural	TUCUMAN	Provincial	1951	VI	Insuficiente	10,500
SANTA MARCELINA DE HUDSON	Reserva Natural	SUBCOMUNES	Municipal	1961	VI	Null	1,200
SIERRA DE SAN JAVIER	Parque Universitario	TUCUMAN	Universid.	1972	V	Acordada	14,174
SIERRA DEL TORE	Reserva Natural	SUBCOMUNES	Municipal	1962	V	Null	140
SURAMA	Reserva Ecologica	CORDOBA	Provincial	1962	V	Acordada	88
TALAMPAYA	Parque Provincial	LA RIOJA	Provincial	1971	V	Acordada	215,000
TALAT DE LAGUNA SALADA GRANDE	Reserva Provincial	SUBCOMUNES	Provincial	1940	VI	Insuficiente	40
TILTEDA	Res. Pres. de Flora y Fauna	ENTRE RIOS	Provincial	1956	VI	Insuficiente	20,400
TIGUAYO	Reserva Natural	TUCUMAN	Provincial	1957	VI	Null	14,000
TEYU-CUARE	Parque Provincial	ENTRE RIOS	Provincial	1965	I	Insuficiente	78
TIMO GIGANTE	Parque Privado de Vida Silvestre	ENTRE RIOS	Privado	1991	VI	Null	12
TREVELIN	Reserva Forestal	CHUBUT	Turistico	1944	VI	Insuficiente	3,830
URUGUAY	Parque Provincial	MISIONES	Provincial	1968	V	Insuficiente	84,800
VALLE FERIL	Reserva de Uso Multiple	SAN LUIS	Nacio	1971	VI	Null	800,000
VILLARROS	Reserva Natural	CORDOBA	Nacio	1951	VI	Insuficiente	400
VILLA GEBEL	Parque Natural	BUENOS AIRES	Municipal	1957	V	Null	25
VIRA RITA	Parque Natural Provincial	SANTA FE	Provincial	1962	VI	Insuficiente	615
VOLCAN TUPUNGATO	Parque Provincial	ENTRE RIOS	Provincial	1969	V	Null	118,900
YACUJ	Reserva de Sitios	CORDOBA	Nacio	1963	VI	Null	231,195
YACUJ	Parque Provincial	MISIONES	Provincial	1965	V	Null	347
YACURAN	Reserva Ecologica	ENTRE RIOS	Provincial	1961	I	Acordada	11,750
					VI		1,106

AREAS UNDER PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION 24

SURFACE AREA 11,871,407 Ha

PROTECTED AREAS IN ARGENTINA 347

SURFACE AREA 14,832,092 Ha

ANEXO II. FEDERALLY PROTECTED AREAS

ADVANCES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTED AREAS UNDER ADMINISTRACIÓN DE PARQUES NACIONALES

Protected Area	Province	Area in ha	Ownership of land	Management actions	Personnel	Housing and Admin. Infrastructure	Assigned Budget	Local Administration	Scientific Research	Tourist Activities
P.N. Bariloche	Salta	72439	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	no	no
M.N. Bosques Petrificados (1)	Santa Cruz	10000	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.N. Calilegua	Jujuy	76306	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.N. Campo de los Alisos	Tucumán	10000	Priv. **	no	si	no	no	no	si	no
P.N. Chaco	Chaco	15000	Fisc.Nac	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
R.N.E. Colonia Benítez	Chaco	10	Fisc.Nac	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
P.N. Diamante	Entre Ríos	2458	Fisc.Nac	no	si	no	si	si	no	no
R.N.E. El Leoncito	San Juan	74000	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	no	no	si	?
P.N. El Palmar	Entre Ríos	8500	Fisc.Nac	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.N. El Rey	Salta	44152	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
R.N. Formosa	Formosa	10000	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	no	?	si
P y R.N. Iguazú	Misiones	67620	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
P y R.N. Puerto	Chubut	23700	Fisc.Nac	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
P y R.N. Laguna Blanca	Neuquén	11251	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
M.N. Laguna de los Pozuelos	Jujuy	16000	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
P y R.N. Lanín	Neuquén	379000	Mdo	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.N. Lihue Calef	La Pampa	9905	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
P y R.N. Los Alerces	Chubut	263000	Fisc.Nac.*	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.N. Los Arrayanes	Neuquén	1840	Fisc.Nac.*	si	si	si	no	no	si	si
P.N. Los Cardeneros	Salta	65000	Priv. **	no	no	no	no	no	si	?
P y R.N. Los Glaciares	Santa Cruz	717800	Fisc.Nac.*	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.N. Mburucuyá	Comrientes	15060	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
P y R.N. Nahuel Huapi	Neuquén y Río Negro	712160	Mdo	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
R.N.E. Otamendi	Buenos Aires	3000	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
P y R.N. Perito Moreno	Santa Cruz	115000	Fisc.Nac	no	si	si	si	si	si	si
P.N. Quebrada del Condorito	Córdoba	37000	Priv. **	no	no	no	no	no	si	si
P.N. Río Pilcomayo	Formosa	47000	Fisc.Nac	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
R.N.E. San Antonio	Misiones	600	Fisc.Nac	no	si	no	no	no	no	no
P.N. Sierra de las Utaidas	San Luis	152000	Priv. **	no	si	no	no	no	no	si
P.N. Tierra del Fuego	Tierra del Fuego	63000	Fisc.Nac	si	si	si	si	si	si	si

(1) 70000 ha recently purchased to enlarge the Area
 Fis.Nac.* = Ownership mostly national but with private properties regulated by APN
 Priv.** = Private at present but in process of expropriation
 Mdo= national ownership with upto 15% private property

Appendix III.- Protected Areas under provincial jurisdiction

Advances in implementation of provincial, municipal and private protected areas.							Research	Tourism
Name	Category	Area (ha)	Ownership	Management	Personnel	Building	Budget	Local Administration
NW Region								
Salta Province								
Acambuco *	Provincial System?			si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Campo Gral Belgrano	II	2286	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no
Los Andés	VIII	3600	fisc nac.	no	no	no	no	no
Cerro San Bernarito	VIII	140000	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no
La Laguna	VI	7	mixto	no	no	no	no	no
Los Palmares	VI	6600	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no
Lote 8-B Carabajal	VI	?		no	no	no	no	no
Totals		1457800						
Jujuy Province								
Laguna de Pozuelos Reserva	Provincial System?			si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Olaroz Cauchari	VIII	384000	mixto	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Pobrero de Yala	VI	180000	fisc prov	si	si	si	si	si
Totals	II	4292	fisc prov	si	si	si	si	si
Tucumán Province								
Agua Chiquitas	Provincial System?			si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
La Florida	I	3165	fisc prov	si	si	si	si	si
Los Sosa	V	10200	fisc prov	si	si	si	si	si
Santa Ana	IV	910	fisc prov	si	si	si	si	si
Horco Molle	VI	20000	fisc prov	si	si	si	si	si
San Javier	II	200	fisc nac.	si	si	si	si	si
Totals	II	14174	fisc nac.	si	si	si	si	si
		48843						

	Catamarca Provincia																
Laguna Blanca	VIII	770000	mixto	si	no	si	no	si	no	si	no	si	no	si	no	si	no
Totals		770000															
Santiago del Estero Provincia	I-III	114250	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	si	si	no	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
Copo		114250															
Totals																	

Appendix III. Continued		Category	Area (hect)	Ownership	Management	Personnel	Housing	Budget	Local Administrations	Research	Tourism
Name											
NE Region											
Misiones Province											
Parque P. Uruguai	II		87000	fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
Parque P. Cruz Caballero	IV		432	fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
Parque P. de la Avicultura	II		92	fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	no	si
Parque P. Salto Encantado del valle del Cuá Pivá	I		13201	fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
Parque P. Yacuy	II		347	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	si
Parque P. Miconá (R.B. Yaboti)	II		999	fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
Parque P. Cañadón de Profundidad	IV		19	fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	si	si
Parque P. H. Fierster (Palmitera)	II		4309	fisc prov	si/no	si	no	si/no	si/no	no	no
Parque P. Tejó-Cuaré	II		78	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	si	si
Guaraí (R. Yaboti)	VIII		8409	fisc prov	no	no	si	no	no	si	no
Esmeralda (R.B. Yaboti)	II		31619	fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
Reserva de Biosfera Yaboti	VIII		221155	mixto	no	no	no	no	no	si	no
R.V.S. Chachi	VI		18	privada	no	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si
Parque P. Jaja Caraguatay	II		32	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	si
Parque P. de la Sierra L.Crovetto	II		1000	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R.V.S. Rivandía	VIII		6500	privada	no	no	si	no	no	no	no
R.V.S. Itacuaraní	VI		250	privada	no	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
R.V.S. Caá Porá	I		41	privada	no	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
R.V.S. Lapacho Cué	VIII		160	privada	no	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
R.V.S. Timbó Gigante	IV		12	privada	no	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no

R.V.S.Chancay	VIII	173 privada	no	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
R.V.S.Aguaray-Mi	VIII	2050 privada	no	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
R.U.M. Lago Uruguay	V	4 fisc mun	no	si	no	no	no	si	si
P.Municip. Luis Rolón	IV	68 fisc mun	si	no	no	no	no	si	si
P. municip. Saetas Kúppara	II	11 fisc.mun	no	no	no	no	no	no	si
Subtotala		375061							
PINALITO	I	3796 privada	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
General Belgrano (INTA)	VIII	5500 fisc nac.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cerro Azul (EEA INTA)	VIII	20 fisc nac.	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Río Victoria (EEA INTA)	VIII	10 fisc nac.	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Arboretum L.N. ALEM	VIII	26 mixta	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Parque P. Ferialval	II	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Parque P. Esperanza	II	686 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R.M. Municip. Mbotobý	VI	14 fisc mun	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
P.Municip.Amiado Bompland	II	2 fisc.mun	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R.U.M. F. Itaipavá	VIII		no	no	no	no	no	no	no
M.Nat.Prov. Isla Palacio	I	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Totals		385115							
Chaco Province	M	8633 fisc prov	no	si	si	no	no	no	no
Pampa del Indio	II	8633							
Subtotala		28220	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Fuente Esperanza	IV	1570 fisc prov	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
R.V.S.El Cachupe	VIII	3447 fisc nac.	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
General Obligado (INTA)	VIII	2250 fisc nac.	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Presidencia de la Plaza (INTA)	VIII	10000	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Litoral Chaqueño	VI	44220							
Totals		60000							
Fermosa Province	I	6000 privada	si	si	si	si/no	si	si	si
El Bagual		6000							
Subtotala		10000	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Agua Dulce	VI	5000 privada	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R.V.S. Bouvier	I	1800 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Laguna Hu	VI	14900 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Tauquillo	VIII	37760							
Totals									

	VI	1200000 mixto	no	si	si	no	no	no	si	si	si
Comitentes Provincia	VI	1200000 mixto	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Iberá	IV	10199 privada	si	si	si	si	si	si	si	si	si
R.V.S. San Juan Paríahú											
Totals		1284718									
Santa Fé Province											
Cayasta	VI	300 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Virá Piñá	VI	615 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Escuela Granja Esperanza	VI	33 fisc nac.	no	si	no	si	no	si	si	no	no
R. Munt. Laguna Cristaf	V	15 fisc mun	no	si	no	si	no	si	si	no	no
R. Munt. San Justo	V	30 fisc mun	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
El Rico	VI	2575 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	si	si
R. Munt. Isla del Sol		120 fisc mun	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	si
Laguna La Salada	V	200 fisc mun	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	si	si
R.N. Fund.F. Wildermuth		1283 privada	si	no	no	no	no	no	no	si	no
Subtotals		5161									
Potrero 7-B Los Quabrachales	IV	2010 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Del Manto los Caballeros	VI	2050 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
La Loca	VI	2169 fisc prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R. Munt. Los Médanos		8 fisc mun	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R. U. M. Don Guillermo	VIII	1431 privada	si	no	no	si	no	si	no	si	no
R.U.M. El Estero	VIII	4000 privada	si	no	si	si	no	si	no	si	no
R.U.M. La Loma del Cristaf	VIII	114 privada	si	no	si	si	no	si	no	si	no
R.U.M. La Norma	VIII	6170 privada	si	no	si	si	no	si	no	si	no
R.U.M. Campo Señas	VIII	8887 privada	si	no	si	si	no	si	no	si	no
R.U.M. Lagunas y Palmeras	VIII	4052 privada	si	no	si	si	no	si	no	si	no
Totals		37562									

Appendix III. Continued

Patagonian Region

Name	Category	Area (has)	Ownership	Management	Financial	Housing	Budget	Local Administration	Research	Tourism
Rio Negro Province										
Laguna Carril Lauriquen	IV	451	fiscal	no	no	si	no	no	no	si
R.P. Punta Baysaja	IV	600	privada	no	si	si	si	no	si	si
Complejo Isote Lobos	IV	1850	fisc+priv	no	no	no	si	no	si	no
R.U.M. Catata de Los Lobos, Pozo Salado, y	VIII	5650	fis+priv	no	si	si	si	no	si	si
Punta Mellitor	VI	160000	fis+priv	no	no	no	no	no	si	no
Maseta de Somuncura	VIII	40000	priv	si	no	no	no	no	no	no
Cinco Charleras	IV	37	priv	no	no	no	no	no	si	no
Laguna Los Juncos	VI	1300	fiscal	si	si	si	s/inf	si	si	si
Loma del Medio	V	74	fiscal	s/inf	si	si	s/inf	no	s/inf	si
Isla Huemul	II	126	fisc mun	no	si	si	s/inf	no	si	si
Parque Protegido Rio Limay	V	50000	fis+priv	no	no	no	no	no	no	si
Reserva Forestal El guadal	VI	426	fisc	no	no	no	no	no	si	no
Rio Azul Lago Escondido	VI	80000	fisc prov	no	no	no	no	si	si	si
Laguna Fantasma	V	1,1	fisc mun	no	no	no	no	no	si	no
Subtotala		1781664								
Embalse y Costa Dique Casa de Piedra				no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Total Terrestrial		1781664								
Reserva Pisc. Golfo San Matias	VIII	8197274		parc	si	no	no	si	si	si
Bahia de San Antonio			fisc	parc	no	no	no	no	si	no
Total Marine										
Chubut Province										
Isla de los Pajaros	IV	18	fis prov	si	si	si	si/no	no	si	si
Punta Loma	IV	1707	fis prov	si	si	si	si/no	no	si	si
Punta Norte	IV	7	fis prov	si	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si

Punta Plámidides																				
Punta Tombo	IV	132	fis prov	si	si	si/no	no	si	si											
Bosque Fabricado Sarriento	IV	210	fis prov	si	si	si/no	no	si	si											
	III	24	fis prov	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Caleta Velutés	IV	20	fis prov	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
	IV	160	fis prov	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Cabo Dos Bahías		2283																		
Subtotal	VI	15000	fis prov	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
R.V.S La Esperanza	IV	7	fisc/priv	si/no	no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Laguna Alcasco	VIII	360000	fisc/priv	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Península Valotés	IV	2829	fis prov	no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Punta Deigada	I	7	fisc/priv	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Punta León	IV	7	fis prov	si	si	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Punta Márquez	V	7	fisc/priv	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
El Desemboque	VIII	60	fisc/priv	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
El Puerto	II	7	fisc/priv	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Golfo San José	VIII	3030	fisc/priv	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Trevellín		383172																		
Totals																				
Santa Cruz Province																				
Behlé Laura	IV	7		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Cabo Bianco	IV	7		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Cabo Virgenes	IV	1230		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Cañadón del Duraznillo	IV	1740		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Ira Htt	VI	15000		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Laguna Mitez	IV	35		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Monte Loayza	I	7		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Parícuta San Julián	VI	10400		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Riá de Puerto Desierto	VI	10000		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Totals		38405		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no											
Nauquén Province																				
Copéhue-Cavéhue	VIII	28300	fis+priv	si	si	si	no	si	si											
Lagunas de Epu-Iauquén	VI	7460	fis+priv	no	si	si	no	si	si											
El Mangrullo	VIII	9245	fis prov	no	no	no	no	no	no											
Subtotal		44990																		
Auca Mahuida	VIII	77920	fis prov	no	no	no	no	no	no											
Cañada de Molina	II	50	fis prov	no	no	no	no	no	no											

Dumayo	VIII	3620	fis prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Laguna Tramen	IV	24000	fis prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Batosa Manulita	VI	1206	fis prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Charly	VI	2309	fis prov	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Totals		153196								
Tierra del Fuego Province										
Dicky	IV	1500		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Isle de Los Estados	VI	52000		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Laguna del Diablo	VI	3		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Le Merdier	VI	?		si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no	si/no
Totals		53993								

TABLA 1.

Resumen de Areas Protegidas por Provincia y Jurisdicción

Provincia	Superficie has.	Áreas de Jurisdicción Federal		Áreas de Jurisdicción Provincial		Áreas Totales por Provincia		
		N° Areas	Superficie has.	N° Areas	Superficie has.	N° Areas	Superficie has.	%
Capital Federal	20000	0	0	1	350	1	350	1.75%
Buenos Aires	50757100	1	3000	29	155924	30	158924	0.42%
Catamarca	10280000	0	0	1	770000	1	770000	7.50%
Chaco	9563300	2	19110	7	510382	9	529492	5.27%
Chubut	22460000	2	286700	25	469787	27	756487	3.37%
Córdoba	16522200	1	37000	15	1229722	16	1266722	7.66%
Corrientes	8819500	1	17771	4	1246925	5	1264696	14.34%
Entre Ríos	7878100	2	10658	18	3150	20	14110	0.18%
Formosa	7200600	2	56000	5	37500	7	93500	1.30%
Jujuy	53215000	2	92300	5	668022	7	760322	14.29%
La Pampa	14344000	1	9900	11	40797	12	50697	0.41%
La Rioja	8968000	1	210000	2	414000	3	624000	7.01%
Mendoza	14882700	0	0	12	758272	12	758272	5.09%
Misiones	2980100	2	68220	48	309017	50	459137	15.41%
Río Negro	9407500	4	802253	6	152485	10	954738	11.00%
Salta	20301300	1	222000	13	1086573	14	1308573	6.41%
San Juan	15548800	3	180751	5	1407216	8	1677967	10.79%
San Luis	8965200	2	207800	7	1741400	9	1949200	21.74%
Santiago del Estero	7674000	1	150000	4	47394	5	167394	2.58%
Santa Cruz	13035100	1	114250	0	0	1	114250	0.84%
Santa Fe	24354400	3	903152	16	109423	19	1012578	4.15%
Tierra del Fuego	13300700	0	0	23	49208	23	49208	0.37%
Tucumán	3298000	1	63000	6	283403	7	346403	10.50%
TOTAL TERRESTRE	279181000	34	3570294	260	12313060	314	15883354	5.69%

* Color Rojo: Corresponde a la última actualización, con fecha 8/02/2002

(*) La suma total de áreas nacionales es de 83 perm al estar una de ellas en dos provincias el cómputo aritmético suma 34

15883354 5.69 % superficie protegida en la Argentina
 3570294 1.28 % protegido por la Nación (A1%)
 12313060 4.41 % protegido por las provincias

TABLA 3. (Totales)

Areas Protegidas de protección total y parcial

	Superficie (ha)	%	% (*)
Areas de protección total (categorías UICN I-III)	4012853	25,26	1,44
Areas de protección parcial (categorías UICN IV-VI)	11870501	74,74	4,25
TOTAL	15883354	100,00	5,69

(*) Sobre Superficie total Nacional: 279.181.000 ha

ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DE JURISDICCION FEDERAL*

ÁRBITRO DE LA JURISDICCION	ÁREAS DE CONSERVACION	ÁREAS DE CONSERVACION	FECHAS DE CREACION	SUPERFICIE (hectáreas)	CATEGORIA DE PROTECCION	PROTECTOR	AÑO DE ALICUOTA	LEY	ESTRATEGIA
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	22,450	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	RESERVA NATURAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	1954	81,226	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	11,300	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	11,144	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	RESERVA NATURAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	1954	45,100	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	114,290	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	16,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	0,500	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	RESERVA NATURAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	1954	44,100	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Reserva Natural y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	8,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	87,620	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	20,400	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	53,251	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	30,000	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	319,000	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	9,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	263,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	1,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	45,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	120,927	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	37,327	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	700,000	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	3,000	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	110,000	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL Y PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	1954	2,400	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional y Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	37,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	30,417	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	800	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	110,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	900,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	215,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional
Parque Nacional	PARQUE NACIONAL	Parque Nacional	1954	40,000	Parque Nacional	San José	1954	LEY 104	Parque Nacional

* Base de Datos de Áreas Protegidas de la Agencia ECOLAT (Administración de Parques Nacionales)

Tabla 4. Evolución histórica de la creación de áreas protegidas

Período	Jurisdicción Federal			Jurisdicciones Provinciales			Totales		
	Superficie (ha)	Crecimiento medio anual	N° Áreas acum.	Superficie (ha)	Crecimiento medio anual	N° Áreas acum.	Superficie (ha)	Crecimiento medio anual	N° Áreas acum.
1900/79	2.254.960	225.458	6	13.642	1.364	3	2.268.222	226.822	9
1940/49	85.413	5.541	2	11.563	1.156	8	66.976	6.697	10
1950/59	72.000	7.200	3	58.434	5.843	11	130.434	13.043	14
1960/69	81.000	8.100	3	196.826	19.682	17	278.326	27.832	20
1970/79	200.190	20.019	8	2.854.240	285.424	43	3.054.430	305.443	49
1980/89	0	0	0	6.244.941	624.494	87	6.244.941	624.494	87
1990/99	342.750	34.275	12	2.844.767	284.476	118	3.187.517	318.751	130
Totales	3.000.433			12.224.413			15.230.846		

ANEXO 15

Sistema provincial de Areas Protegidas de la provincia de Salta

(<http://www.gobiernosalta.gov.ar/medioambiente/proyectos/SISTAPROTEG.htm>)
