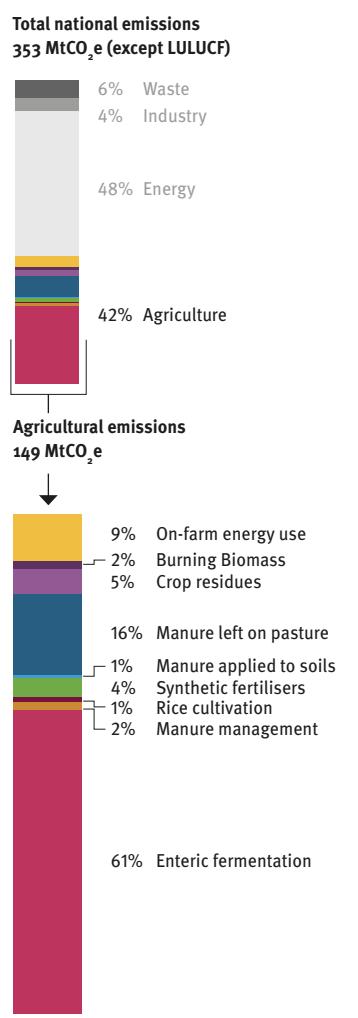
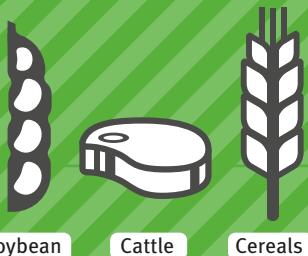




Main agricultural products



Argentina

Argentine Republic



Key facts: Agriculture in Argentina



Agriculture plays a key role in the country's economy and its development trajectory.



Argentina is a top international producer and exporter of agricultural commodities.



Although the agricultural landscape continues to be dominated by small-scale producers in terms of the sheer number of farmers, many family-farming practices have been replaced with large-scale production systems.

Key areas with high mitigation potential

Three mitigation options are highlighted here that are important in the national context due to the share of emissions produced from the activity, the magnitude of possible emissions savings, and feasibility of implementation. These 3 measures form part of a broader set of measures that would be needed to address agricultural emissions in the country, especially those that address deforestation and its drivers.

CO₂ Implementing silvopastoral systems on native forest

Implementing livestock production systems involving multi-purpose trees and shrubs, in combination with grasses and legumes and livestock species to reduce deforestation.

CH₄ Livestock emissions intensity reduction – reproductive disease prevention

Improving management practices for health monitoring, disease prevention, and breeding.

CH₄ Livestock emissions intensity reduction – feed optimisation

Improving management practices related to livestock feed (diet) to reduce enteric fermentation.

Key challenges for implementing mitigation measures



Lack of capacity, resources and financial assistance to adopt new technologies and practices among smallholder farmers.



Short-term land tenure is common, disincentivizing investments in long-term soil quality.



Focus on increasing the production of agricultural products and integration in global markets, rather than sustainable production.



Strong agribusiness lobby with short-term economic interests.

Recommendations for enhancing mitigation in the agricultural sector



Facilitate further **capacity building and knowledge transfer**.



Improve financial support mechanisms and access to funds for smallholder farmers.



Explore **alternative protein production scenarios**.



Increase the **resilience** of agricultural production to climate change impacts.

Sources for data on emissions: FAO (2022): Emissions Totals [Dataset]. <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/GT>; Gutschow, J., Günther, A., & Pflüger, M. (2021). The PRIMAP-hist national historical emissions time series v2.3 (1750-2019). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.517515>.