

# Argentina

## Argentine Republic



### Key facts: Agriculture in Argentina



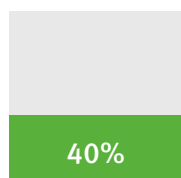
Agriculture plays a key role in the country's economy and its development trajectory.



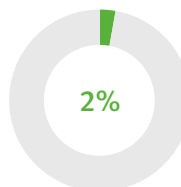
Argentina is a top international producer and exporter of agricultural commodities.



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.



108 mio ha  
used for agriculture  
Total area: 273 mio ha



410,000  
employed in agriculture  
Total labour force 21 million

### Main agricultural products



Soybean

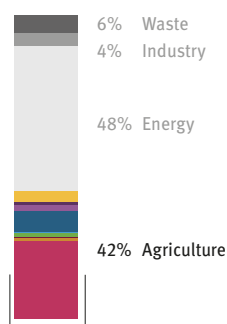


Cattle

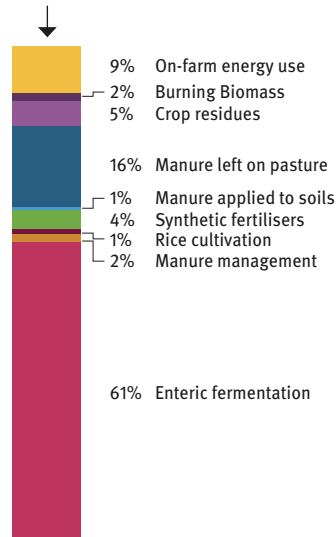


Cereals

Total national emissions  
353 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (except LULUCF)



Agricultural emissions  
149 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e



### 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.



**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.



**Livestock emissions intensity reduction – reproductive disease prevention**

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



**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>; Gütschow, 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>.

Umwelt  
Bundesamt