

*Southern Cone Contributions To Food  
Security and Global Environmental  
Sustainability*



GRUPO DE PAÍSES PRODUCTORES DEL SUR

GROUP OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM THE SOUTHERN CONE

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# SOUTHERN CONE CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOOD SECURITY AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

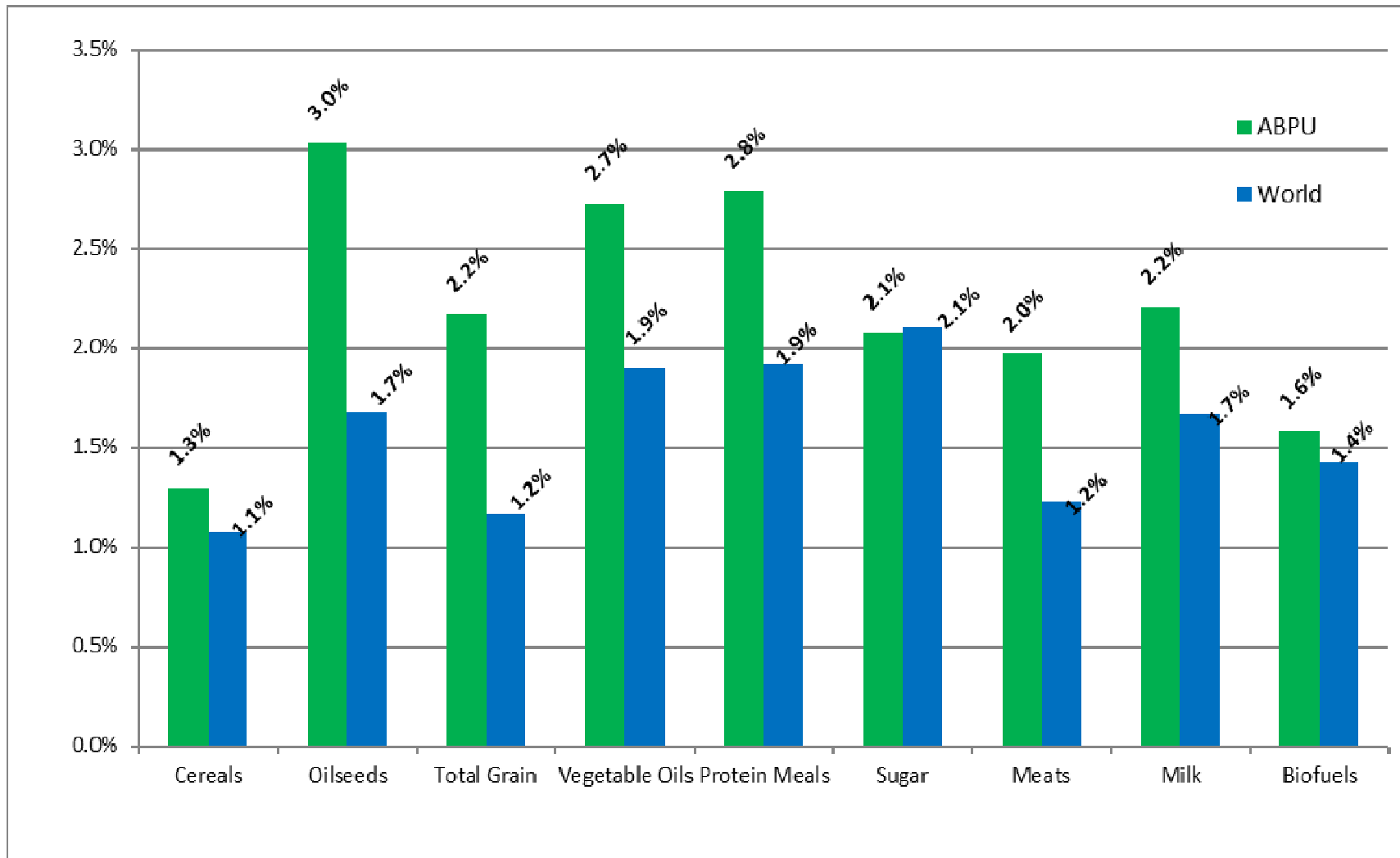


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- ❖ The challenge of achieving food security is complex since climate change and natural resource sustainability should be considered.
- ❖ The Southern Cone has a proven track record of innovations to increase food production based on sustainable production systems
- ❖ Projections show that these countries will increase their share in net food exports during the next decade
- ❖ Smooth global food trade should facilitate food security and natural resource sustainability
- ❖ The Southern Cone has a valuable experience of “sustainable intensification” that could be an interesting alternative to most world production systems that are deteriorating natural resources and contributing excessively to global warming

# TOTAL WORLD AND ABPU COUNTRIES PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS. SELECTED PRODUCTS. 2015-2024 (annual growth rates in %)

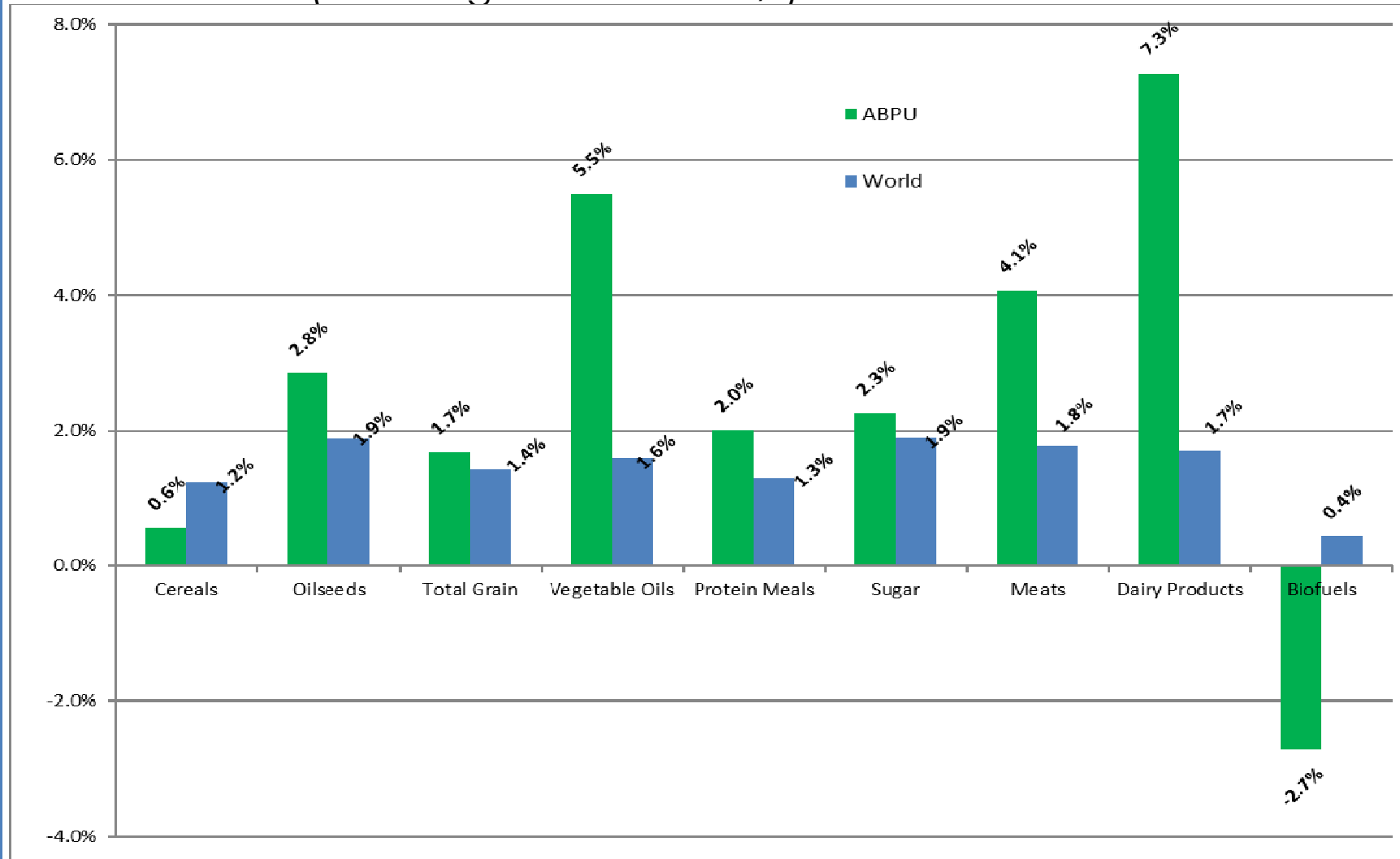


Source: FAO-OCDE Outlook; INAI

# TOTAL WORLD AND ABPU COUNTRIES TRADE PROJECTIONS.

## SELECTED PRODUCTS . 2015-2024

(annual growth rates in %)



Source: FAO-OCDE Outlook; INAI

# ABPU COUNTRIES' NET EXPORTS AND EXPORT SHARES. SELECTED PRODUCTS 2015 & 2024 (million tons and %)



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Products*	Net Exports (million ton)		World Exports Share (%)		Share Growth (%)
	2015	2024	2015	2024	2015-2024
	A	B	C	D	((D-C)/C)
Cereals	72,5	76,2	20,0%	18,5%	-7,09%
Oilseeds	69,2	91,8	47,0%	51,8%	10,27%
Total Grain	141,7	168,0	27,7%	28,6%	2,96%
Vegetable Oils	7,7	13,5	9,9%	15,0%	50,51%
Protein Meals	48,9	59,8	57,3%	61,4%	7,24%
Sugar	23,3	29,1	40,7%	42,2%	3,73%
Meats	7,8	11,7	24,7%	31,0%	25,56%
Dairy Products	0,3	0,7	3,9%	7,5%	92,36%
Biofuels**	1,6	1,6	16,2%	15,6%	-3,95%

Source: FAO-OCDE Outlook; INAI.

Notes \* Products as specified in FAO-OCDE Outlook ; \*\* Thousand of million litres

## SOUTHERN CONE CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



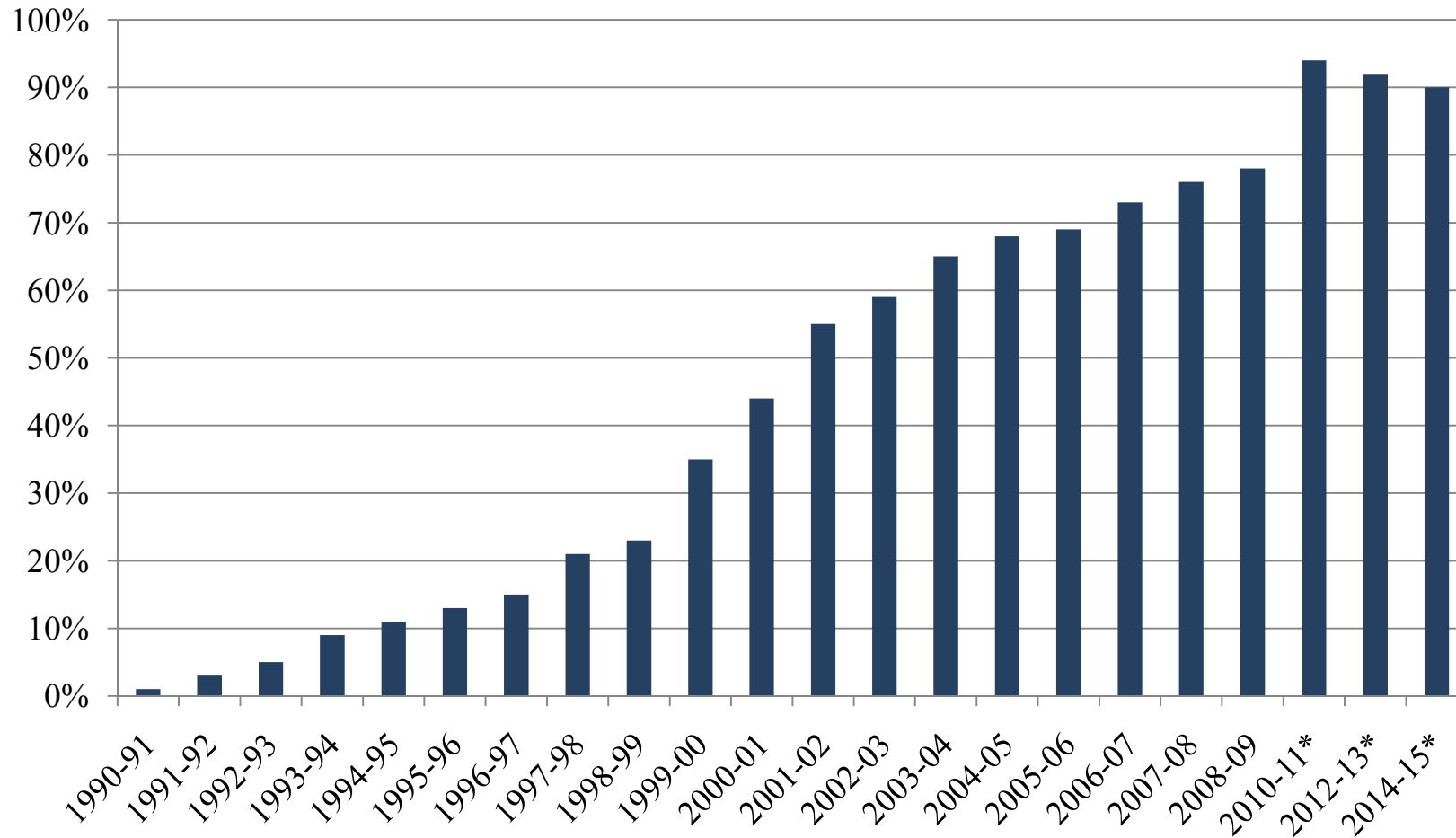
- ❖ Sustainability of natural resources and climate change are major issues for the future of global life quality.
- ❖ However, the Southern Cone has a proven track record of innovations to increase food production based on sustainable systems
- ❖ Most food production systems are based on intensive use of energy, fertilizer and other agrochemicals. This has a negative impact on natural resources and climate change
- ❖ The Southern Cone has a valuable experience of “sustainable intensification” that could be an interesting alternative to most world production systems that are not friendly with the environment

# MASSIVE ADOPTION OF NO -TILL PLANTING IN ARGENTINA

(percentage of total cultivated land under no-till)



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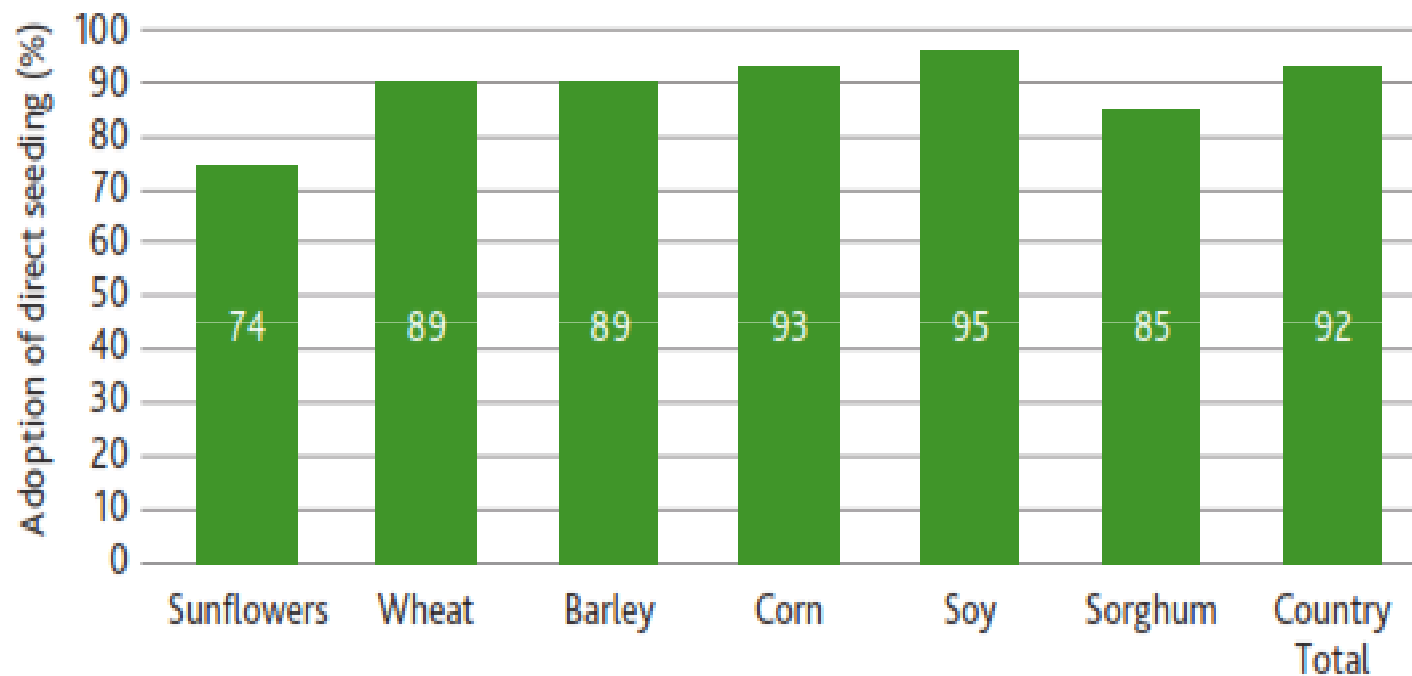


Source: AAPRESID and ReTAA-Bolsa de Cereales. Note: \* Preliminar.

## USE OF NO-TILL PLANTING IN ARGENTINA IN THE MAIN ANNUAL CROPS IN 2012/13 (% of total planted area with each crop)



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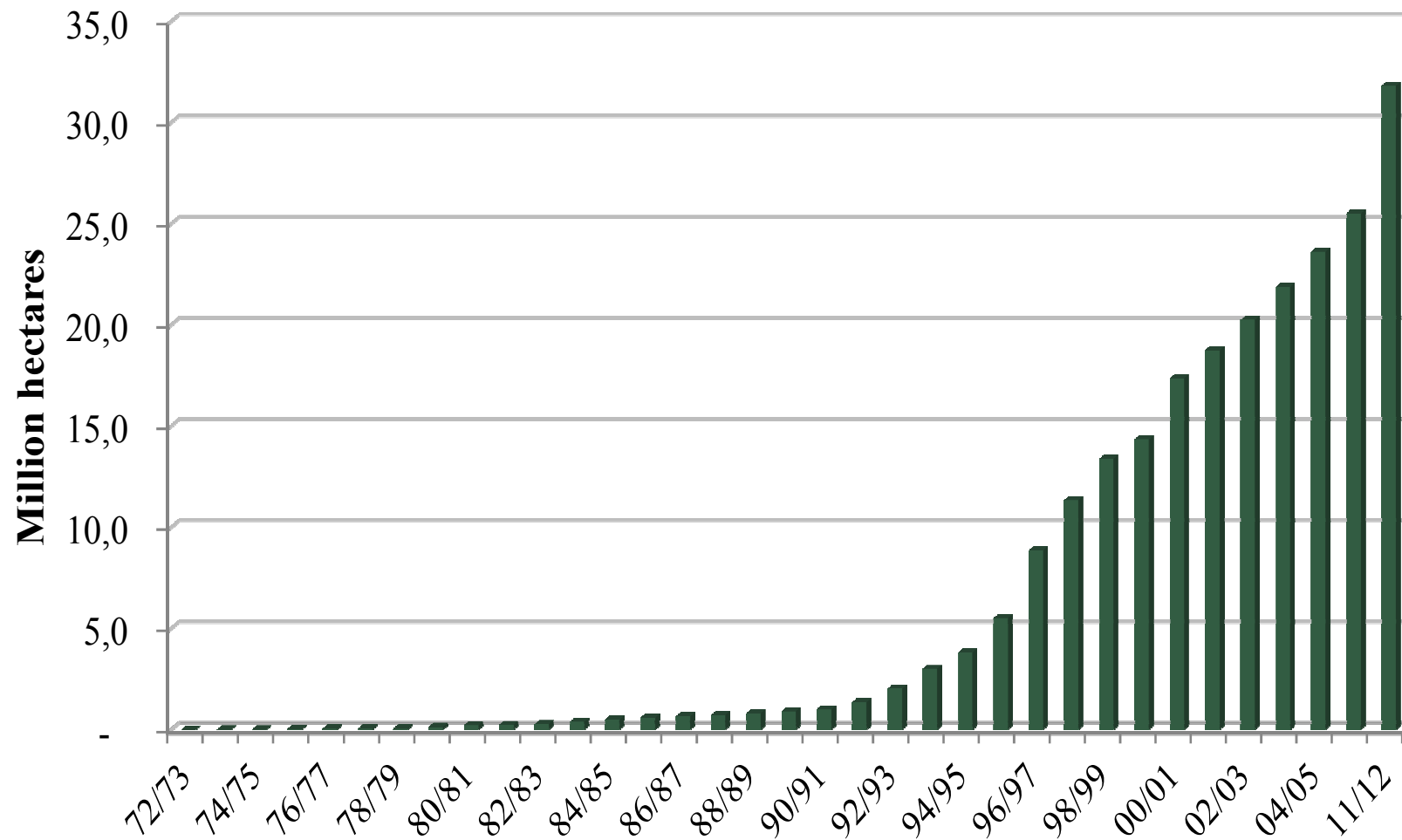
Source: ReTAA-Bolsa de Cereales 2015.



# MASSIVE ADOPTION OF NO-TILL PLANTING IN BRAZIL



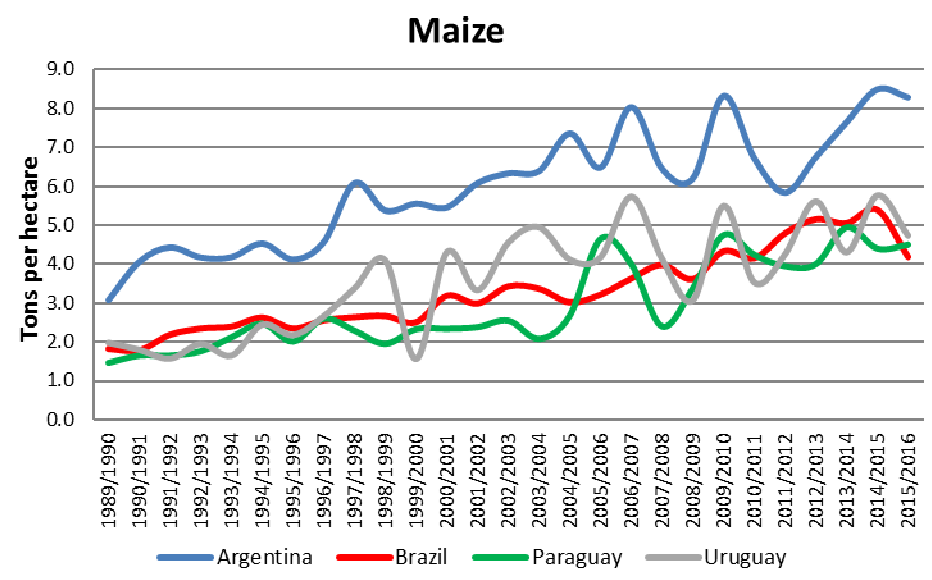
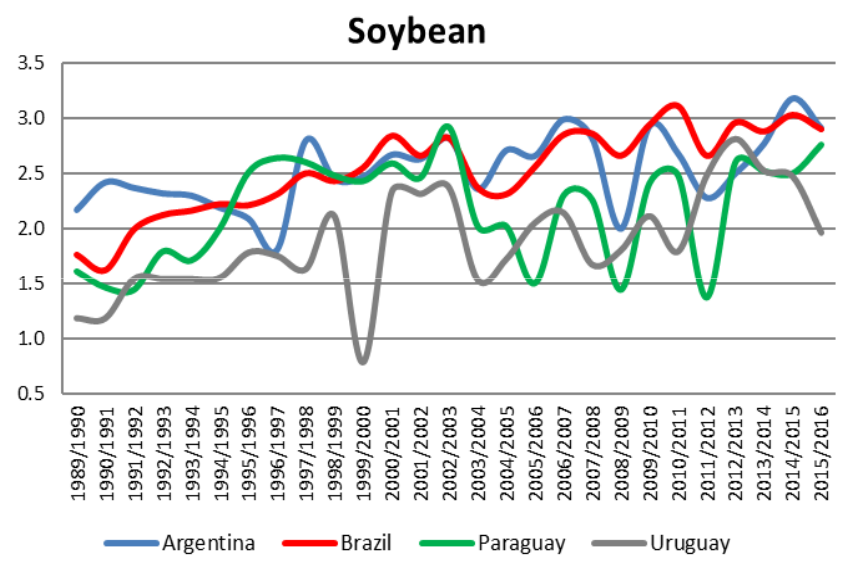
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Source: Markestrat, with National Federation of No-tillage in the Straw (FEBRAPDP) and CONAB data (2012).

# YIELDS GREW WHILE ADOPTING CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES

## Evolution of major annual crops' yields in ABPU countries (tons per hectare)



Source: USDA

## FINAL REMARKS



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- ❖ **Addressing the challenge of food security, climate change and natural resources sustainability, all at the same time, is crucial for the future**
- ❖ Regional production and consumption imbalances are very relevant today, and it is expected that such situation will continue in future decades.
- ❖ However, world trade is seriously limited by non-science-based trade barriers not consistent with world food security objectives
- ❖ Therefore, a **smooth world food trading system should be a major objective aimed at facilitating food security and natural resource sustainability**
- ❖ **G20 Ministers of Agriculture should take the leadership in promoting a more open and rational world trading system**

## FINAL REMARKS (cont)



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- ❖ Many food production systems have negative impacts on climate change and natural resources.
- ❖ On the contrary, during the last two decades the Southern Cone countries have implemented a production intensification strategy which allowed increased production and environmental friendliness.
- ❖ The valuable experience of the Southern Cone countries could be an interesting alternative to production systems that are not friendly with the environment, instead of other alternatives such as the so called greening agriculture which do not guarantee global food security



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Remarks... Questions...

Thank you,

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