

ARGENTINA

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Pathway Narratives				
	A) CURRENT TRENDS	B) NATIONAL COMMITMENTS	C) GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY	JUSTIFICATION
General description	We do not act differently than in the past decade / today	National actions/policies are aligned with national commitments	National actions/policies are aligned with global sustainability targets	
Country Narrative - the main elements that have guided the selection of the assumptions under each pathway	The selection of assumptions under this pathway was simply carried out by answering the question "What would be the most likely option if we (the scientists, stakeholders, and politicians) do not exert a strong influence towards changing things radically?". This means, not just making promises, but investing a significant amount of time and money in improving each particular aspect. Sadly, this is the most likely pathway in Argentina, unless we receive significant help from the developed world (AND we choose our governments carefully).	The selection of assumptions under this pathway was carried out by answering the question "What would be the result of Argentina actually meeting all the commitments the country has made so far?". This means that the investments and political decisions needed to generate the proposed changes are met. This pathway depends heavily on external funds and processes such as "debt for nature swap".	The selection of assumptions under this pathway was carried out by answering the question "What do we think is needed from our country to significantly contribute to global targets? ". This pathway depends also on external funds and processes such as "debt for nature swap", but reduces the importance of national targets as compared to global ones.	This is our interpretation of the three pathways.

ARGENTINA

Pathway Assumptions					
		A) CURRENT TRENDS	B) NATIONAL COMMITMENTS	C) GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY	JUSTIFICATION
1. Macroeconomics	1.1) GDP per capita	We selected SSP2 because it is literally "middle of the road". GDP p/c by 2050 reaching 12,850 USD.	same as CT.	same as CT.	-
	1.2) Population	We selected UN_Medium variant, which projects around 50 million people by 2050	same as CT.	same as CT.	UNData for Argentina.
	1.3) Inflation	Local inflation is a mess in Argentina. We currently have more than 100% per year and it has been more than 30% in the past ten years. No analysis can be done in pesos, so we rely on USD values. Prices in USD are somewhat constant through the period 2000-2020, and we expect them to remain this way.	same as CT.	same as CT.	-
	1.4) Inequalities	We assumed inequalities will remain the same, regarding social status, gender, age, etc.	Inequalities in food access are minimized by 2030.	Same as CT.	The National Food Security Plan (for National Commitments).
2. Land	2.1) Constraints on agricultural expansion / deforestation	No constraint on the expansion of the agricultural land beyond protected areas and some areas of forest. Every province must determine which forest areas are allowed to be deforested, both in extent and location, but the emphasis is	Given there are restrictions, we selected no deforestation beyond 2030.	Same as NC.	For NC and GS see the National Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change Plan.

ARGENTINA

		on the location, so this can't be included as a restriction.			
	2.2) Afforestation, and forest plantations targets	No afforestation or forest plantation targets, currently around 1,1 million ha. Forest plantations increased around 30,000 ha per year in the past 20 years, and this would result in around 2 million ha by 2050.	We produced a new Scenario called BonnChallenge+ to include all the afforestation and plantation targets and include the carbon neutrality by 2050 target (afforestation identified as a way to achieve it).	Same as NC.	For NC and GS see the National Environmental and Climate Change Plan , the Forests and CC Plan , the Plantations and Sustainability document and Bonn Challenge Website .
	2.3) Urban and settlements area	It is assumed that the area will increase proportionally with population increase (no change in density) and no change in urban/rural ratio (90% urban). This means the area will reach 0.9 million ha in 2050 (currently around 0.7).	same as CT.	same as CT.	-
	2.4) Protected areas	No change in protected areas (15% of land area still remaining by 2050).	We selected PA Expansion because the final value is close to the 30% pledge.	Same as NC.	Reference: Federal System of Protected Areas . For NC and GS see the Convention on Biological Diversity .
3. Productivity and management	3.1) Crop productivity for the key crops	BAU Growth for main crops. The 2000-2020 growth is projected until 2050.	Increased productivity for key crops (to meet the increase in export ambition). Increase in the area with crops with higher adaptation to climate change up to 3 M ha by 2030.	Increased productivity for key crops (to spare land while maintaining total production).	References: Productive Argentina 2030 and National Environmental and Climate Change Plan .
	3.2) Cropland under agroecological practices	No increase in agroecological practices area.	We assume that Middle Growth can be reached by expanding agroecological practices to 15 million ha by	In order to reduce land use change to a minimum, high growth is needed to maintain production.	

ARGENTINA

			2030 (10% of farmers and 20% of municipalities) and increasing in 1% the number of livestock farmers that apply agroecological practices.		
	3.3) Livestock productivity for the key livestock products	BAU Growth for livestock productivity (2000-2020).	In order to reduce land use change to a minimum, high growth is needed to maintain production.	In order to reduce land use change to a minimum, high growth is needed to maintain production.	For NC and GS see Productive Argentina 2030 .
	3.4) Pasture stocking rate	BAU Growth for livestock stocking rate (2000-2020).	Increase in livestock productivity changes in around 1 million ha of forests via "MBGI" (Forest Management with Integrated Livestock).	Same as NC.	For NC and GS see Productive Argentina 2030 . And the MBGI Plan .
	3.5) Forest management	No changes.	Improving forest management techniques, especially regarding livestock in forests.	Improving forest management techniques, especially regarding livestock in forests.	Reference: Strategic Forestry Plan .
4. Trade	4.1) Share of consumption which is imported for key imported products (%)	Reduced imports, to account for BAU.	Reduced imports, due to plans to export more, produce more, and be self-sufficient.	Increased imports, to promote land sparing.	-
	4.2) Evolution of exports for key exported products (1000 tons)	We selected the minimum increase in exports available to account for BAU tendency (slow increase in exports in the 2000-2020 period).	Exports are tripled by 2050 to account for above mentioned national strategies and plans.	Same as CT.	-
5. Food	5.1) Average dietary composition	No Change is the most similar to BAU	According to the National Food Security Plan, Healthy diets was selected.	Same as NC.	Reference for NC and GS: national food security plan .

ARGENTINA

	5.2) Share of food consumption which is wasted at household level	No Change was selected.	same as CT.	In order to spare land, reduced waste was selected	-
6. Biofuels	6.1) Targets on biofuel and/or other bioenergy use	No Change.	Same as CT.	Same as CT.	-
	6.2) Targets on other non-food use	No assumptions.	No assumptions.	No assumptions.	-
7. Water	7.1) Irrigated crop area	Low growth to account for BAU (2000-2020) tendency.	Same as CT.	Same as CT.	Reference: Irrigation in Argentina.