

IFPRI-IPC SEMINAR

A POST-BALI FOOD SECURITY AGENDA



GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND

AGRICULTURAL NATURAL RESOURCES. ROLE AND VIEWS
OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Marcelo Regúnaga

Washington, May 2014



GROUP OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM THE SOUTHERN CONE

The following institutions participated in the project design and implementation





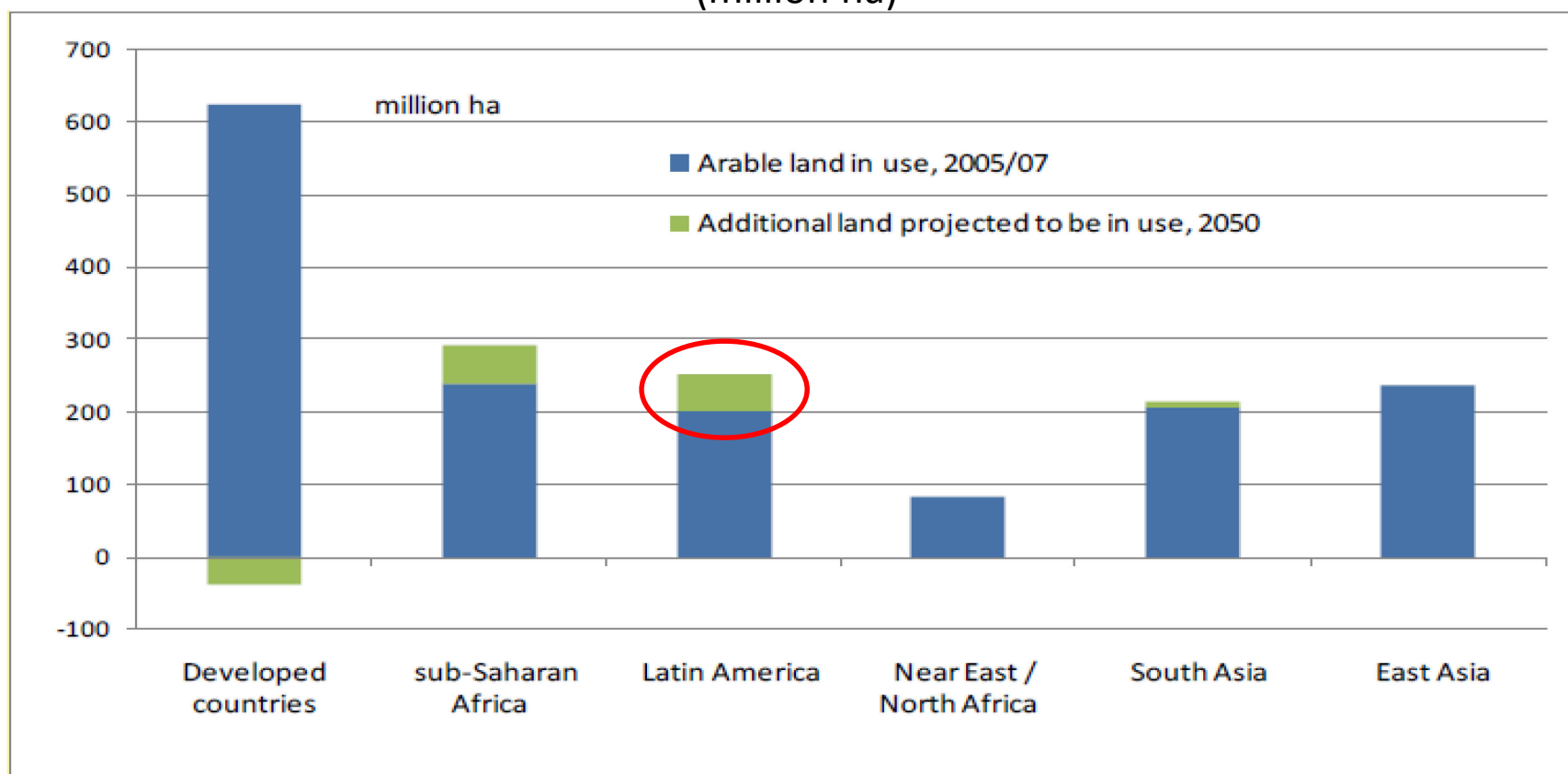
THE REGION INTENDS TO SHARE ITS VIEWS ON FOOD SECURITY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABILITY,
TO BETTER ADDRESS THE WORLD FOOD NEEDS IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY

BASED ON THE REGION'S:

- ☐ Natural resources endowment and human capital available
- ☐ Proven track record of innovation and growth
- ☐ Efficient and competitive business models
- ☐ Environmentally-friendly production systems
- ☐ High potential growth of production and exports

THE REGIONS' NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENT: **LAND**

Additional arable land which could be in use in 2050 in selected regions
(million ha)

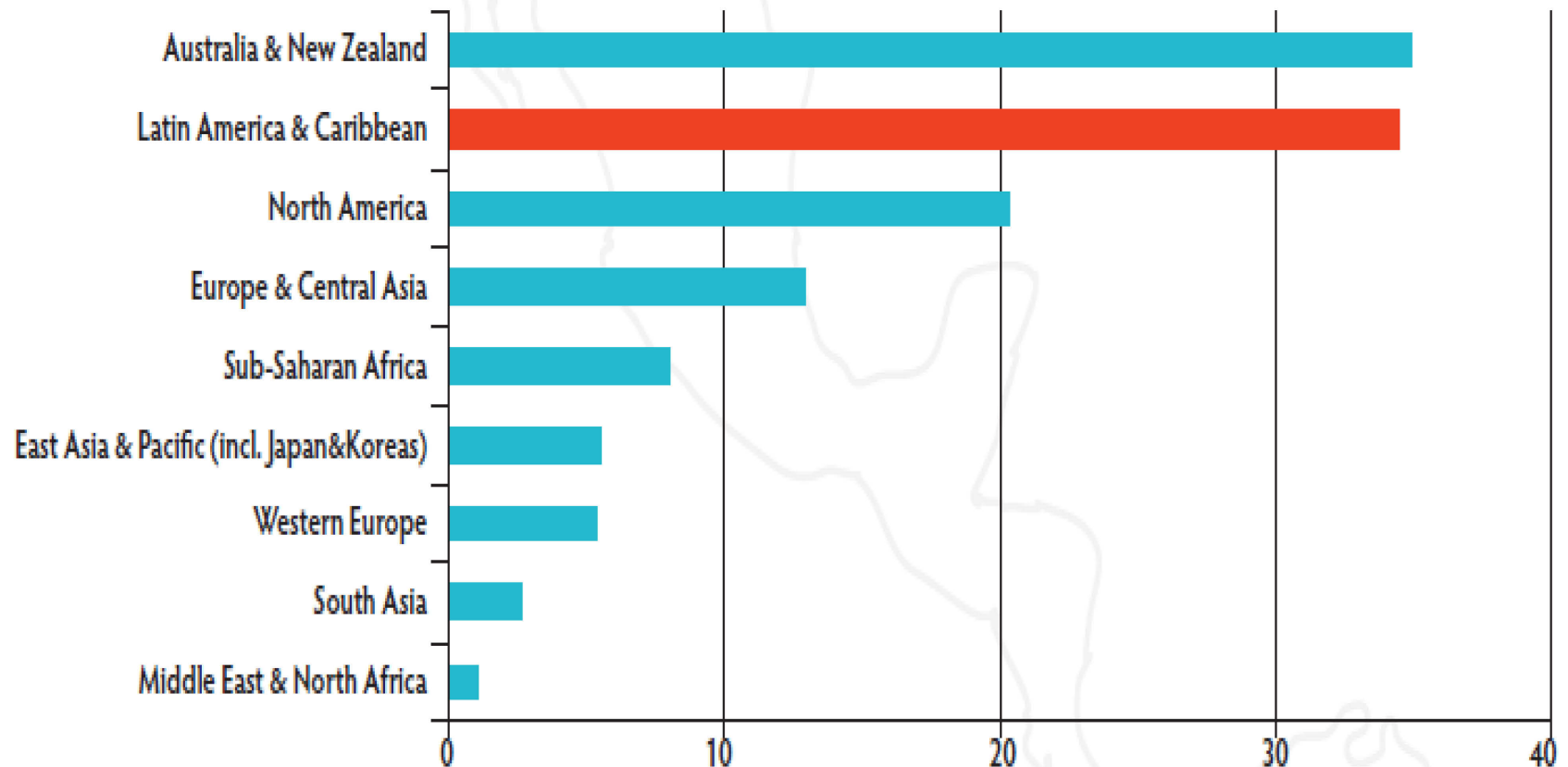


Source: Van der Mensbrugghe FAO, 2012. IADB-CIAT Seminar



THE REGIONS' NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENT: **WATER**

Annual renewable water resources per year and per capita
(thousands cubic meters)



Source: World Bank, LAC unit, 2012

SOUTH AMERICA HAS A PROVEN TRACK RECORD OF INNOVATION AND FOOD PRODUCTION GROWTH DURING THE LAST TWO DECADES

Total agricultural products' annual per capita growth in selected regions

Regions	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
World	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,8	1,0
Latin America-Caribbean	0,4	0,7	0,4	1,5	1,8
USA + Canada	0,8	1,7	0,0	1,3	0,4
European Union	1,1	1,8	0,4	-0,2	-0,7
Australia + New Zealand	1,4	0,7	-0.4	1,9	-1,3
Asia	0,9	0,8	2,0	2,5	1,8
Africa	0,7	-1,2	0,1	0,8	0,6

Source: Diaz Bonilla, E. et al., with FAOSTAT data. IADB-CIAT Seminar (2012) ,



THE REGION'S PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND BUSINESS MODELS ARE EFFICIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

Efficient business models:

Quick adoption of innovations without need of subsidies. Networks, scale, specialization within the steps of the value chains

Environmentally-friendly production systems:

The no-till strategy has proven to be a low input sustainable production strategy, allowing an efficient use of water available and improving soil conditions, increasing productivity, with low impact on global warming

Alternative to high intensive production systems and to other unrealistic “greening agriculture” proposals



**ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY PRODUCTION SYSTEMS:
NO TILL (LEFT) AND MINIMUM TILL (RIGHT) IN SOUTH AMERICA**





NO TILL STRATEGY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Corn after wheat. Low use of energy and inputs





NO TILL STRATEGY (SIEMBRA DIRECTA) IN SOUTH AMERICA

Soybean after corn. Low use of energy and inputs





NON SUSTAINABLE INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE (Italy:Tuscany)

High use of energy and chemicals; deterioration of soils and ground water



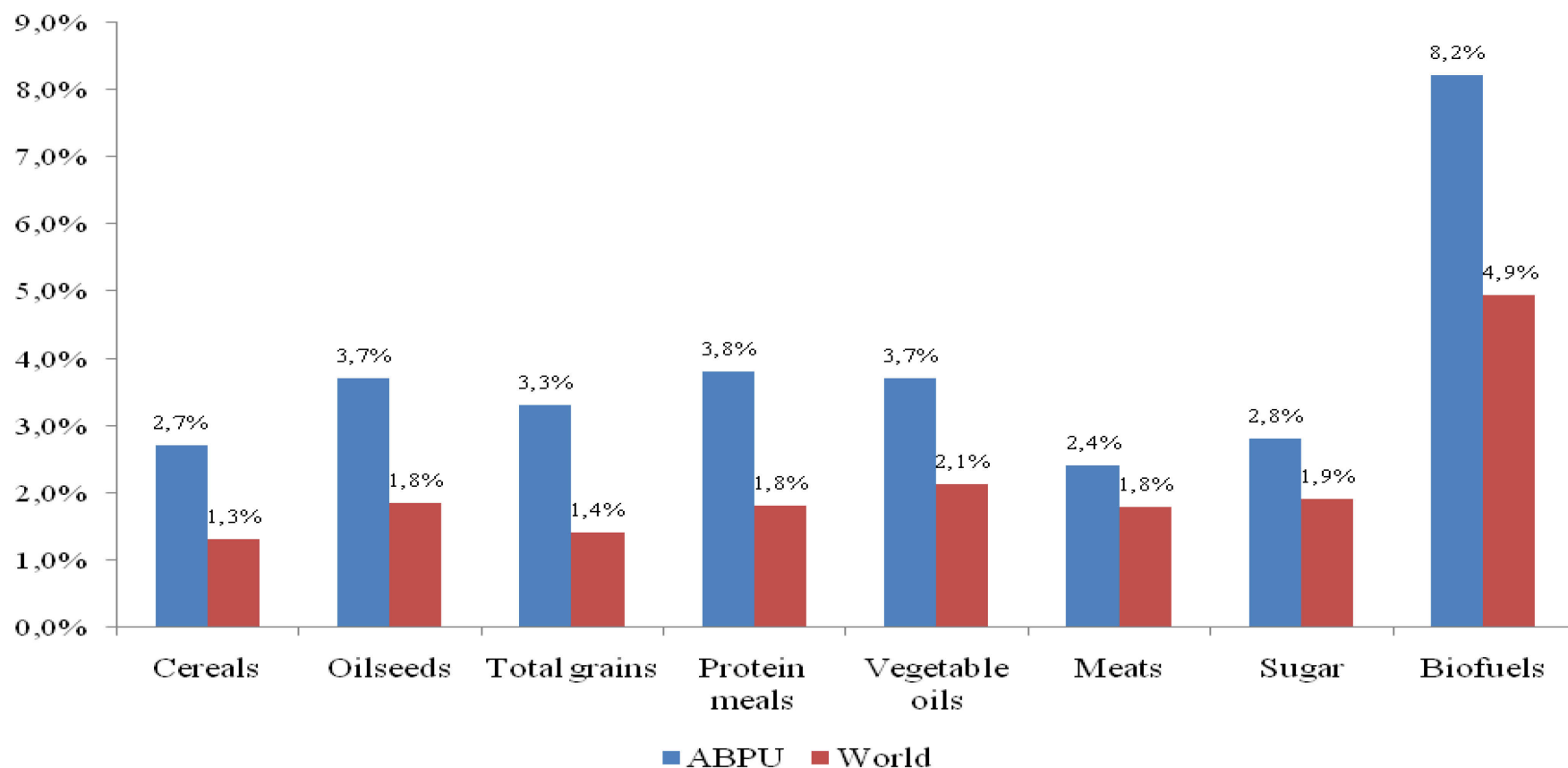


RESOURCES INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE IN ASIA



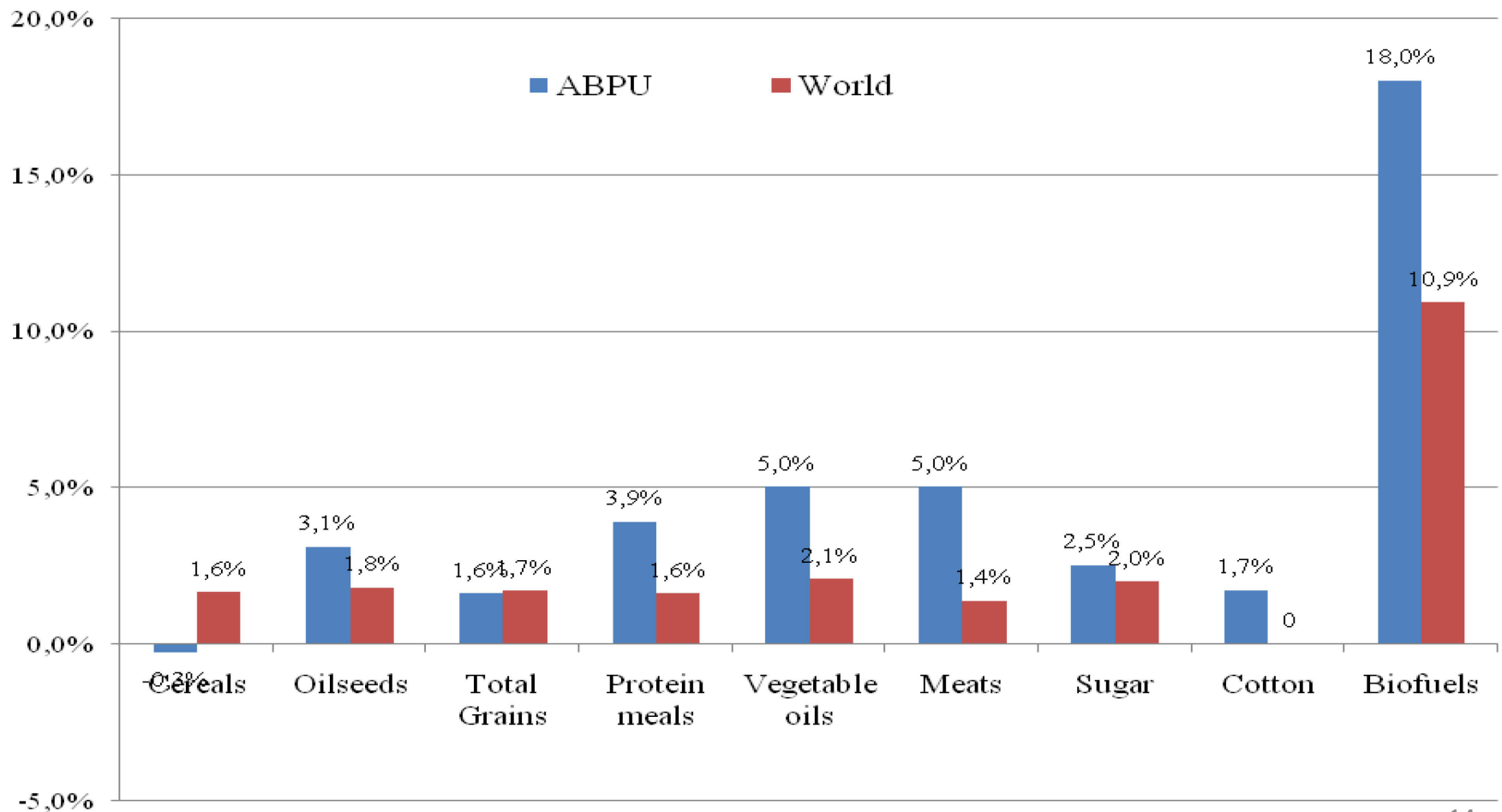


NEXT DECADE PROJECTED PRODUCTION GROWTH RATES FOR THE REGION ARE SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER THAN OCDE-FAO PROJECTIONS FOR THE WORLD (annual % growth rates)



And regional production estimates could grow substantially more than baseline projections 13

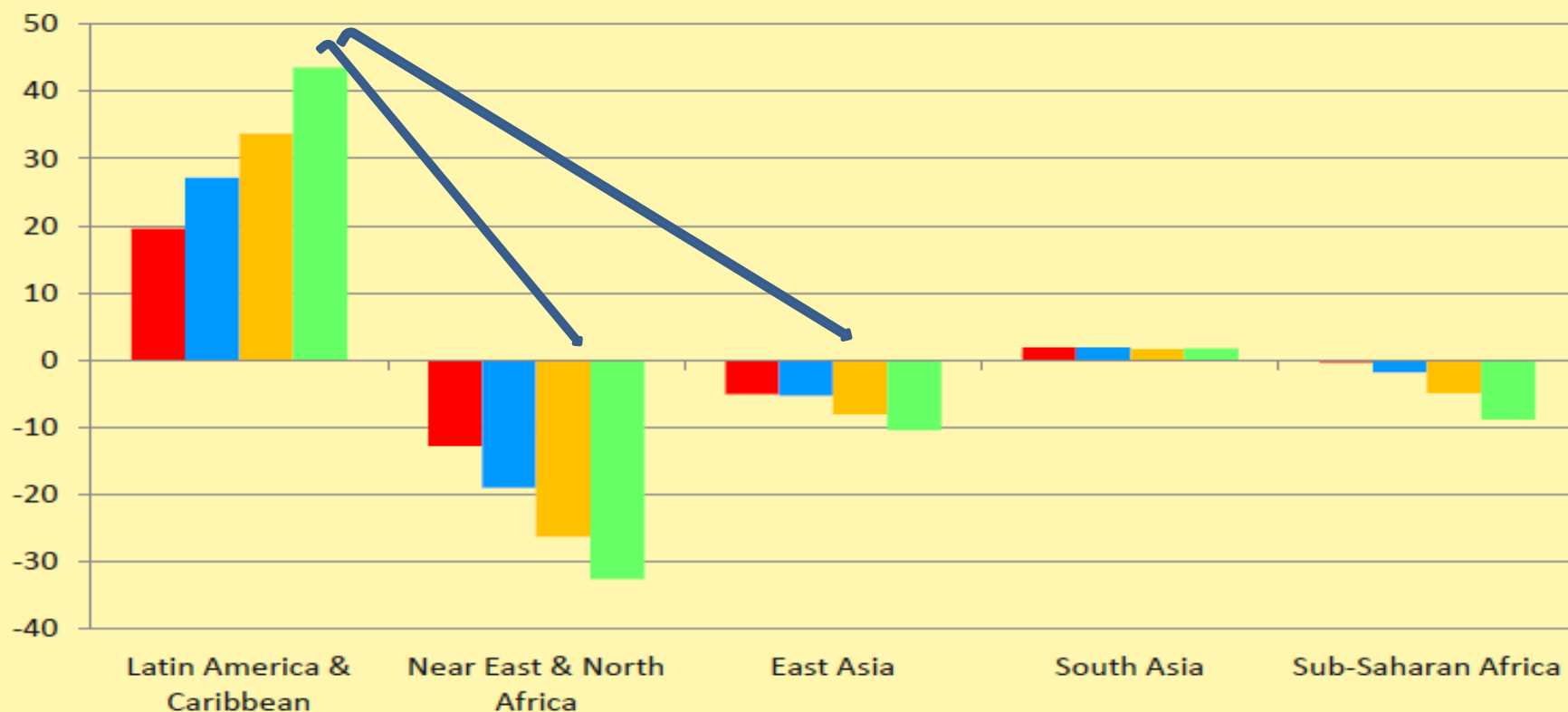
REGIONAL EXPORTS' GROWTH RATE PROJECTIONS FOR NEXT DECADE
ARE SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER THAN PROJECTED AVERAGE WORLD TRADE
GROWTH (annual % growth rates)



OTHER SOURCES CONFIRM THE RELEVANCE OF REGIONAL NET EXPORTS' GROWTH IN FUTURE WORLD TRADE (forecasts for selected regions)

Agricultural net trade, \$2005 billion

■ 2005/07 ■ 2015 ■ 2030 ■ 2050





REGIONAL VIEWS AND PERSPECTIVES:
KEY ISSUES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA ON FOOD SECURITY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABILITY

1. Strengthening world agricultural R&D aimed at promoting productivity increases and a more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. **Review of international cooperation strategies**
2. Technical assistance to developing countries, including improved North-South and South –South cooperation. **New approaches**
3. Increased investment in infrastructure and in innovation along the value chains to reduce post-harvest losses and waste. **International cooperation**
4. Rational expansion to new agricultural areas (**sustainable production models**)



REGIONAL VIEWS AND PERSPECTIVES:
KEY ISSUES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA ON FOOD SECURITY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABILITY (cont)

5. **Elimination of all barriers to trade.** The risk of new non tariff barriers, such as labor and environment restrictions and other private standards
6. **Sound economic policies in developing countries**
7. **Market development:** improvement of price formation mechanisms in spot and future markets, particularly in developing countries



LOOKING AHEAD, GPS IS COMMITTED TO:

- PUTTING FORWARD AND SUPPORTING OUR PROPOSALS IN THE LOCAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEDIA.
- PROMOTING REGIONAL INTEGRATION THROUGH CONSOLIDATED COLLECTIVE ACTION INVOLVING THE FOUR COUNTRIES.
- MAKING STUDIES AND PROPOSALS THAT HELP FURTHER DEVELOP, STRENGTHEN, AND SUPPORT ALL SUCH ACTIVITIES.



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