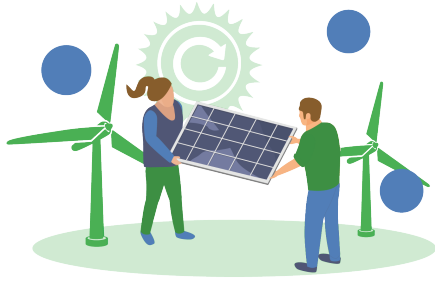
Argentina

Independent Regional Assessment for climate change

Key opportunities for climate ambition or implementation

- Although Argentina has developed a national adaptation plan, projects must be designed and implemented to address specific issues throughout the country.
- Mitigation measures for the most relevant productive sectors could generate positive synergies with the SDGs. However, implementation is not progressing due to multiple factors, such as the lack of a comprehensive medium-and long-term vision and financing.
- Argentina could finance part of the adaptation and mitigation measures with its own resources, derived from the redirection of current fossil fuel subsidies and other budget expenditures.

Argentina has an enormous opportunity to move toward a path of sustainable development by transforming its productive system, particularly the energy and agrifood systems. These transformations could not only mitigate GHG emissions and increase resilience to climate change impacts but also achieve other key SDGs for the country´s development. This requires, as an initial condition, that the issue be placed on the public agenda, thus becoming a central part of decision-making.



Climate Justice

Climate policy instruments

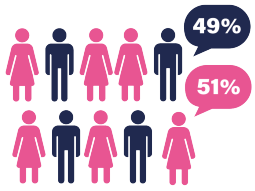
In compliance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, parties have developed policy instruments and institutional and budgetary arrangements to address the effects of climate change at the national level. The following is a list of some of the instruments that frame national-level climate action in Argentina:

NDC	1st NDC 2016; 2nd NDC 2020; Updated 2nd NDC 2021
2030-2050 Targets	Unconditional target: not to exceed net emissions of 359 $MtCO_2e$ by National context 2030, an objective applicable to all sectors of the economy. The NDC does not present a conditional target..
BUR	4 BUR (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021)
LTS	No Long Term Strategy
NC	3 National Communications (1997, 2008, 2015).
NAP	Adaptation Plan (included in PNAyMCC) 2022.
Laws relevant to climate change	Law 27520 on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change. Law 26.190 Regime for the National Promotion for the Production and Use of Renewable Sources of Electric Energy Yolanda´s law (no. 27592) Law 27191 on Renewable Energy Law 26.639 on Minimum Standards for the Preservation of Glaciers and Periglacial Environment.

Argentina

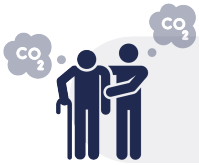
Context

DEMOGRAPHIC



Population of **45,8 million** (2021)
Source: World Bank, 2022

2% of the population recognize themselves as belonging to or descending from native people.
Source: MAyDS, 2021

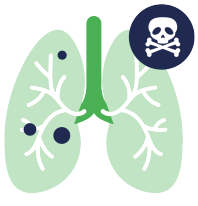


Per capita emissions, 8,2 tCO_2e/cápita.
Source: MAyDS, 2021

SOCIOECONOMIC

Argentina		Regional average
92.2%	**Population lived in urban areas** 2023 Source: World Bank, 2023	81.2%
0.84%	**Human development** index 2021 Source: UNDP, 2022	0.75%
10,730 USD$	**GDP per capita** in 2021 Source: World Bank, 2021	8,340USD$
37%	**Poverty** 2022 Fuente: INDEC, 2023	32%
0.42	**Gini index** in 2020 Source: World Bank, 2021	0.46

HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT



Deaths attributed to air **pollution**
28.9 **23**
per **100,000** people
Source: IHME, 2022

The area of represents **native forests 16.6%** of the total area of Argentina. (**463,000 km²** in 2021)
Source: MAyDS, 2022

Argentina

Adaptation and Vulnerability

With the signing of the Paris Agreement, the parties committed to increasing their capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and build climate resilience and low GHG development.

CONTEXT

At the beginning of 2023, Argentina suffered the worst drought in its history, with losses in agricultural production of close to 20 billion USD. This is in addition to other impacts of great magnitude that have been occurring for several years.

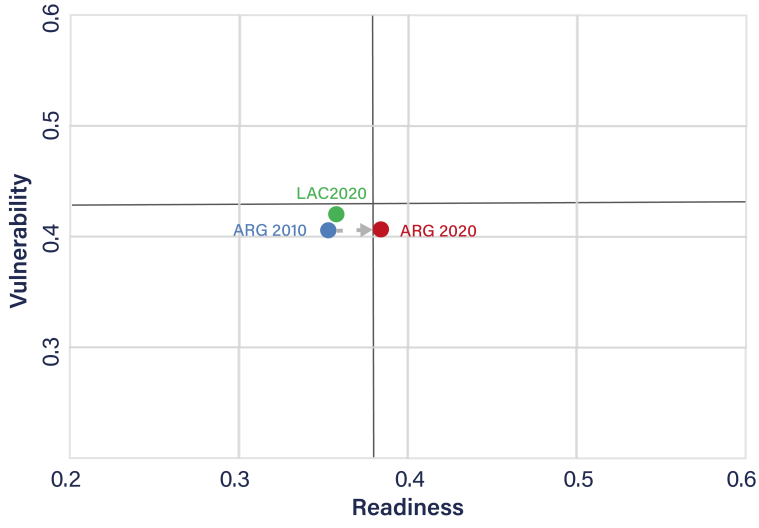
KEY OPPORTUNITIES

Adaptation requires the coordinated work of different areas of government and decision-makers. This creates an opportunity for comprehensive development planning to address the impacts of climate change.

3.1 Vulnerability and Readiness

According to the methodology developed by the University of Notre Dame (ND-GAIN Country Index [1]) to establish the degree of vulnerability of countries in relation to their degree of readiness, Argentina shows medium levels in both aspects, with a small degree of progress in readiness level from 2010 to the present (ND-GAIN, 2023). The dark blue dot represents the start year 2010, and the red dot the end year 2020. The green dot, on the other hand, indicates the median vulnerability and readiness for the 15 LAC countries analyzed in this report.

Figure 1. Comparative resilience, 2010-2020 period.



Source: Own elaboration based on ND-GAIN, 2023.

The vertical axis shows the vulnerability value, while the horizontal axis shows the readiness value for the country.
The graph is divided into four quadrants delimited by the median value of vulnerability and readiness, considering the global values of the 180 countries analyzed by the ND-GAIN methodology. The index goes from 0 (low readiness/vulnerability) to 1 (high readiness/vulnerability).

1 The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help governments, businesses, and communities to better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead. In this methodology, vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to the negative effects of climate change, considering six life-supporting sectors: food, water, health, ecosystem services, human habitat, and infrastructure. On the other hand, readiness measures a country's capacity to leverage investments and convert them into adaptation actions, considering three components: economic readiness, governance readiness, and social readiness.

In Argentina, climate changes have been observed since the second half of the 20th century and, according to climate model projections, they will continue or intensify in this century. These changes have had impacts on natural and human systems that, without adequate adaptation, will worsen in the future and increase the country's climate risks (PNAyMCC, 2022).

Figure 2. Examples of changes observed in Argentina

TEMPERATURE

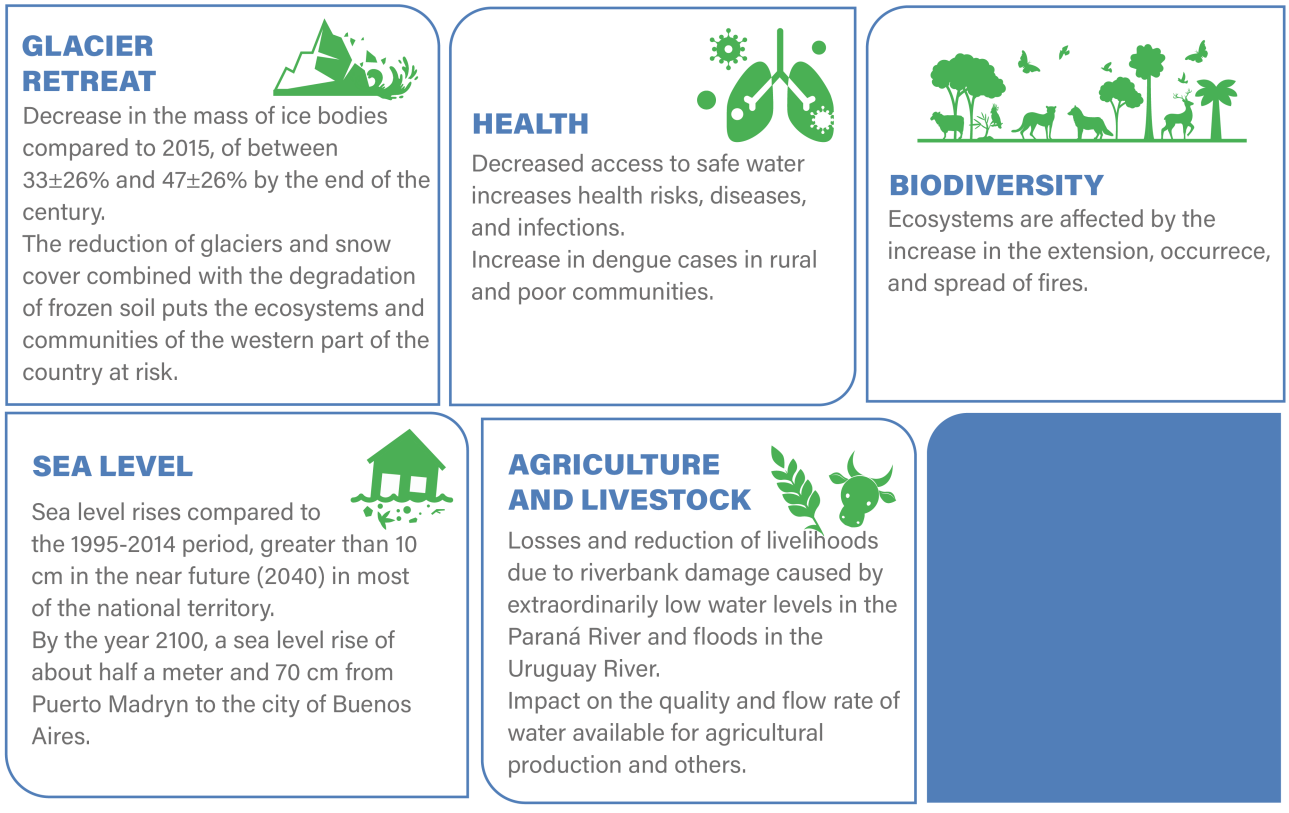
Temperature has increased since the 1960s, although warming trends are below global averages.
February 2023 recorded an estimated mean temperature anomaly of +0.9°C relative to the 1981-2010 period, covering 72% of the country, with a duration of 14 days and with historical extreme temperature records in 24 locations.

PRECIPITATION

During the 1960-2010 period, increases in mean annual precipitation were observed with interannual and interdecadal variations.

Source: Own elaboration based on PNAyMCC, 2022; SMN, 2023; WBG, 2021.[2]

Figure 3. Projected impacts



2 Climate Risk Profile: Argentina (2021): The World Bank Group.

3.2 Adaptation policies and measures

The degree of implementation of adaptation policies and measures is established generically in Annex I of the PNAyMCC (National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan) 2022, in sheets for each of the measures, which also detail targets; therefore, in subsequent plans, the information provided should be further developed in order to monitor implementation.

Most of the measures shown in the following table are on schedule or under initial implementation and have an execution horizon of 2025 and 2030. Those that have made the most progress in their implementation are mostly related to large infrastructure projects and monitoring systems.

Table 1. Sectors with adaptation measures according to the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan.

Sectors		Measures	Degree of implementation (identified priorities / initiatives / flagship projects) [4]
	Water resources	Projects to retain, distribute, and use water resources for the development of economic and productive activities.	Under advanced implementation through projects and works of the Secretariat of Infrastructure and Water Policy. Financed mainly by the national budget and the Water Infrastructure Fund.
		Strengthening the Water Resources Monitoring Network	Measure under advanced implementation through programs and information systems operated by the Secretariat of Infrastructure and Water Policy of the Ministry of Public Works, such as the National Water Information System (SNIH), the National Meteorological Radar System (SINARAME), and projects of the Matanza River Basin Authority (ACUMAR). Financed by the national treasury, IBRD Project, and the Water Fund.
		Promoting the development of hydrometeorological models.	Under implementation during the 2022-2030 period through initiatives of the Secretariat of Infrastructure and Water Policy of the Ministry of Public Works, the Dam Security Regulator (ORSEP), and the National Institute for Water (INA). Financed with its own funds and withsupport from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).
		Supporting the preparation and financing of Master Plans for Integrated Water Resource Management.	Under implementation during the 2021-2030 period by the Secretariat of Infrastructure and Policy. Financed by the Water Fund and international lending agencies. There is 1 process in execution, 6 at the bidding stage, and 7 in preparation of terms of reference.
	Risk management	Establish a methodology to develop a loss and damage baseline.	Under initial implementation during the 2023-2025 period by the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, with financing from international sources.
		Strengthening the diagnosis of impacts and risks on ecosystems.	On schedule during the 2023-2025 period. Funding is expected from international climate projects.
		Promoting the incorporation of the climate change approach in the Comprehensive Risk Management Plans at the local level.	Under initial implementation during the 2022-2030 period. It includes training for provinces and municipalities through the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, and the INAP training portal.

	Risk management	Building a consensual vision for Integrated Risk Management (IRM) and adaptation and incorporating it into the National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRD) 2018-2023.	Under initial implementation during the 2023-2030 period linked to the PNRRD. Financing through Project ARG 19/003 Support for the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan and other international sources.
	Seas, oceans, coastal areas	Strengthening Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	Measure on schedule during the 2022-2030 period. Requires financing.
		Diagnosing and monitoring fisheries in the Paraná-Paraguay river corridor.	Measure on schedule during the 2023-2030 period. Requires external financing from national and provincial sources.
		Incorporating wetlands and coastal areas as green and blue infrastructure.	On schedule during the 2023-2030 period, linked to the Wetlands Program. Requires financing.
		Promoting the Regional Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Paraná River Delta (PRACC-DP).	Under initial implementation. It is established based on the Comprehensive Strategic Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Paraná Delta (PIECAS- DP). Financing from international sources (Project ARG 19/003 NAP of the Green Climate Fund, among others).
		Sustainable management of marine fisheries	Under advanced implementation until 2030. It involves actions of the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries of the Nation, financed by the national treasury.
	Cities, human settlements, housing	Building waste treatment and disposal centers.	On schedule during the 2023-2028 period. No defined financing.
		Promoting green and blue infrastructure projects in an urban context.	Under initial implementation during the 2022- 2030 period through programs from INA, ACUMAR, and the National Public Works Plan. Financing from national and international sources.
		Improving the living conditions of food-producing families.	Under implementation during the 2022-2025 period by the Ministry of Territorial
		Mitigation projects for water and landslide risks	Under advanced implementation during the 2022-2030 period through the Water Infrastructure Program for Adaptation to Climate Extremes. Financing from the national treasury, the Water Infrastructure Fund, and international sources.
		Strengthening road infrastructure to improve connectivity and trafficability for people and cargo.	Under initial implementation during the 2020-2030 period. Financing from national treasury and international sources. To be executed through the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Territorial Development and Habitat, and the National Public Works Plan
		Strengthening the capacities of local governments for territorial environmental planning with a focus on integrated risk management and adaptation to climate change.	Under advanced implementation during 2022-2027 within the scope of the Ministry of Territorial Development and Habitat.
		Expanding and improving coverage of safe water and sanitation in urban and rural clustered populations	Under advanced implementation during the 2019-2030 period, with financing through national and international budgets and Strengthening Funds from the Strategic Management Plan of the National Water Institute (INA). Executed through plans, programs, or projects of the Ministry of Public Works, the Secretariat of Infrastructure and Water Policy, AYSA (Argentine Water and Sanitation), ENOHSA (National Entity of Water Works for Sanitation), and INA.

	Cities, human settlements, housing	Increasing access to basic services (drinking water,sewage, and electricity) for families in low-income neighborhoods RENABAP (National Registry of Popular Neighborhoods).	Under advanced implementation during the 2020-2030 period by the Secretariat of Socio-Urban Integration, Ministry of Social Development, through instruments and tools such as the National Law 27.4.53-Fund for Socio-Urban Integration, the Socio-Urban Integration Program (PISU)-IDB Loan 4804 OC/AR L1306. Financing from national treasury and international sources.
		Increasing energy efficiency and incorporating renewable energy in public housing projects.	Under initial implementation during the 2020-2030 period by the Ministry of Territorial Development and Habitat. Financing from national treasury and international sources.
		Expanding the coverage of health facilities	Under implementation through the Sanitary Infrastructure Program (Resolution 167/2021). Financing from the national treasury and international sources with support from the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).
	Evaluation and monitoring	Developing the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC).	On schedule during the 2023-2025 period. Financing from international projects such as ICAT and BUR 4, and other international sources are being sought for its implementation.
		Strengthening the meteorological monitoring network	Under implementation during the 2020-2030 period, through the National Meteorological Service. Requires financing.
		Modernizing the data flow to provide information access to the population, government decision-makers, and productive sectors	On schedule during the 2023-2030 period, through the National Meteorological Service. Requires financing.
		Promoting the provision of impact-based meteorological warnings.	Under implementation during the 2020-2030 period, through the National Meteorological Service. Requires funding for phase 2.
		Updating the Index of Social Vulnerability to Disasters (IVSD) with a gender perspective.	Under advanced implementation during the 2022-2025 period, through Project ARG 19/003 Support for the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan, financed by the Green Climate Fund (in phase 1) and other international sources.
		Improving the climate information system	Under initial implementation during the 2023-2030 period, by the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation, as well as the National Meteorological Service. Financing with resources from the national treasury and international sources.

Source: own elaboration based on PNAyMCC, 2022.[3]

3 The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan has 250 measures, most of which are adaptation-related or have an integrated adaptation and mitigation approach. The table shows selected measures related to water resources; risk management; seas, oceans, and coastal zones; cities, human settlements, and housing; and evaluation and monitoring.

Argentina

Mitigation

With the signing of the Paris Agreement, the parties committed to keep the global average temperature increase well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to continue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

CONTEXT

Argentina's emissions account for 0.7% of global emissions. The use of fossil fuels together with livestock, agriculture, and deforestation are the main emission sources.

KEY OPPORTUNITY

GHG mitigation in key sectors through new approaches and changes in practices and technologies opens the opportunity for a transition to a sustainable development path, generating synergies to achieve other SDGs.

4.1 Country contribution to emissions

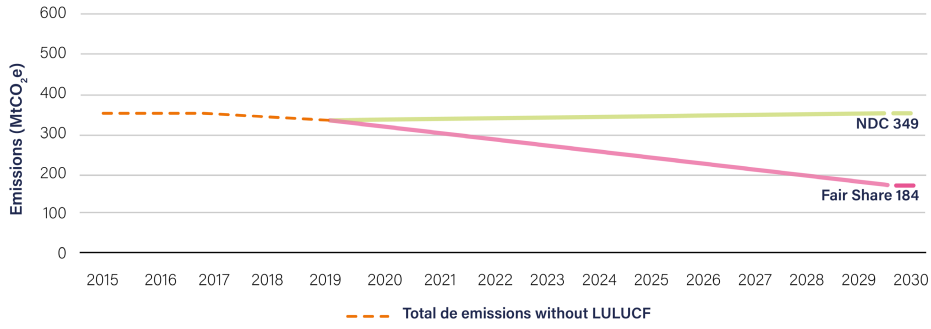
Argentina's most recent emissions report communicated an annual total of 366 $MtCO_2e$ in 2018, and of 327 $MtCO_2e$ if Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) emissions are not considered (MAyDS, 2021).

In the latest update to its NDC, Argentina commits not to exceed the level of 349 $MtCO_2e$ per year in 2030, which means a reduction of just 4.4% of total emissions compared to 2018 (MAyDS, 2021; NDC, 2021; SEI, 2023).

On the other hand, considering its fair share[4], according to the Stockholm Environment Institute Calculator (SEI, 2023), Argentina should reduce its emissions to 184 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030 (without considering LULUCF). This means a reduction of almost 44% compared to the 2018 emissions. In other words, the path toward meeting the NDC (349 $MtCO_2e$) presents a gap of 165 $MtCO_2e$ to reach the fair share measure by 2030.

4 The Fair Share is the fraction of emissions that each country should emit at most (in this case by 2030) in order not to exceed the 1.5°C average global temperature increase barrier. There are various methodologies for calculating the fair share, but the one developed by the SEI is used here because it provides information for all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Considerations used for the calculation (SEI): Historical responsibility, since 1850. Mitigation path: 1.5°C standard (excluding LULUCF), Capacity: $0 development threshold, 50% Responsibility - 50% Capacity.

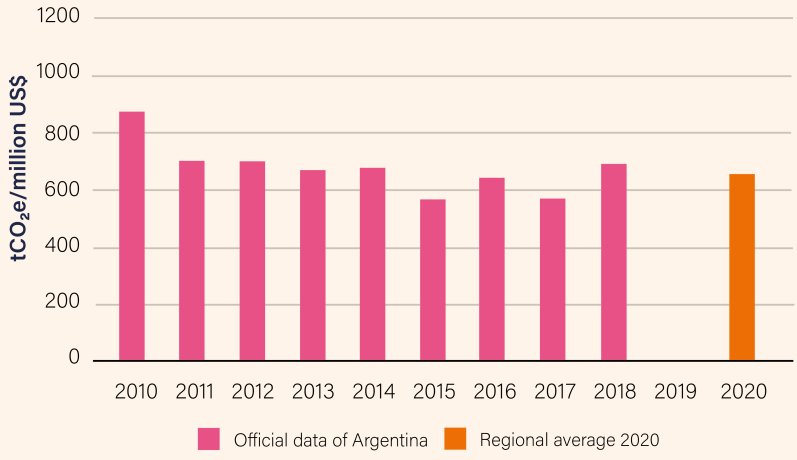
Figure 4. Trends in total emissions without LULUCF, Argentina's NDC target, and Argentina's Fair Share without LULUCF.



Source: own elaboration based on MAyDS, 2021; NDC, 2021; SEI, 2023.

Argentina's economy showed an emissions intensity of 696 tCO 2 e/million USD in 2018 (MAyDS, 2021), lower than the regional average of 975 tCO 2 e/million USD in the same year (EDGAR, 2022; IPCC, 2022; World Bank, 2022).

Figure 5. Carbon intensity of the economy (tCO_2e/million USD)

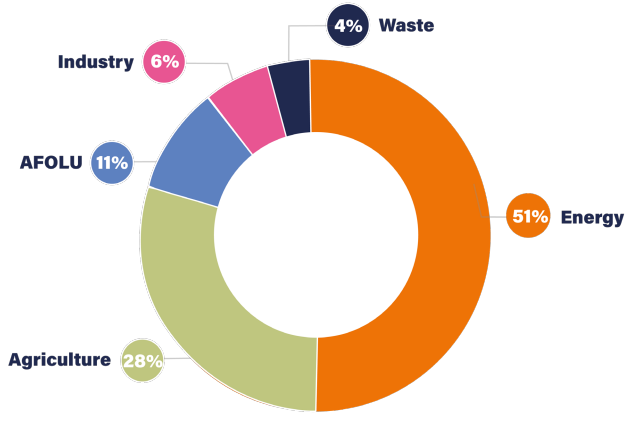


Source: own elaboration based on MAyDS, 2021.

4.2 Emissions by sector

Of the country's total emissions, 51% comes from the energy sector, while another 28% comes from the Agriculture, 11% from Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)sector (Figure 6) (MAyDS, 2021).

Figure 6. Total emissions by sector 2018

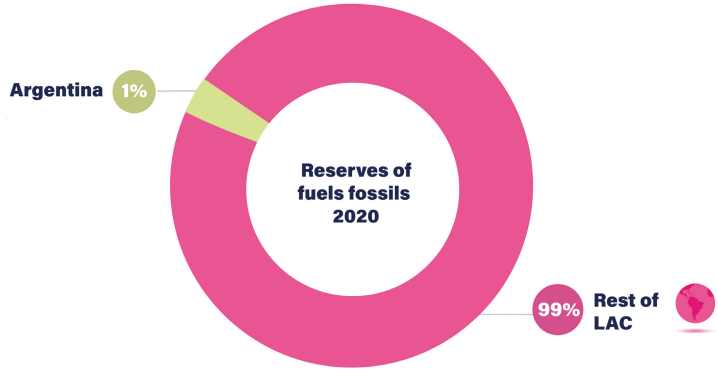


Source: Own elaboration based on MAyDS, 2021.

Energy

Argentina's fossil fuel reserves—natural gas, oil, and coal—represent 1% of the total reserves of Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of energy (OLADE 2022; British Petroleum, 2022; Our World in Data, 2022).

Figure 7. Argentina's share of total LAC reserves 5[5]



Source: own elaboration based on OLADE, 2022; British Petroleum, 2022; Our World in Data, 2022.

Historically, Argentina's primary power mix is heavily dependent on fossil fuels (86% in 2021), although in recent years it has begun to gradually incorporate renewable energies, reaching a share of 8% in 2021. The country shows a dependence on fossil fuels above the regional average of 66% in 2021 (OLADE, 2022).

Figure 8. Primary power mix -2021

Source: Own elaboration based on BEN, 2021. This mix shows the primary energy resources. If the country imports secondary fuels, they will be reflected in the sector's emissions but not in this primary power mix.

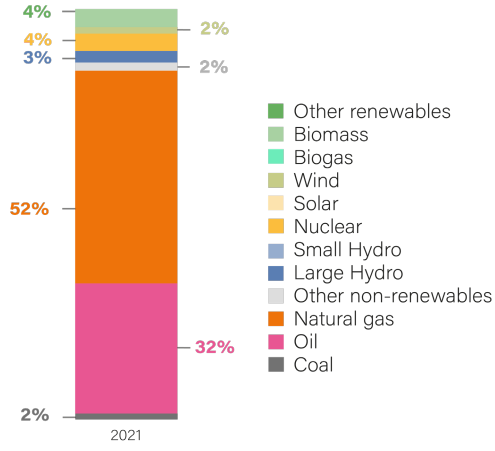
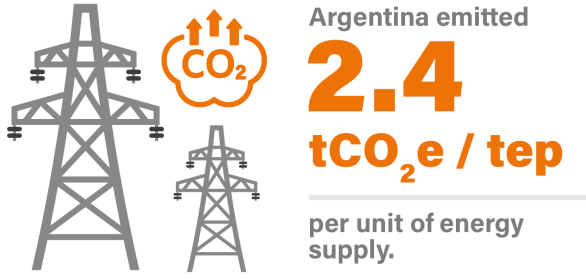


Figure 9. Argentina´s carbon intensity

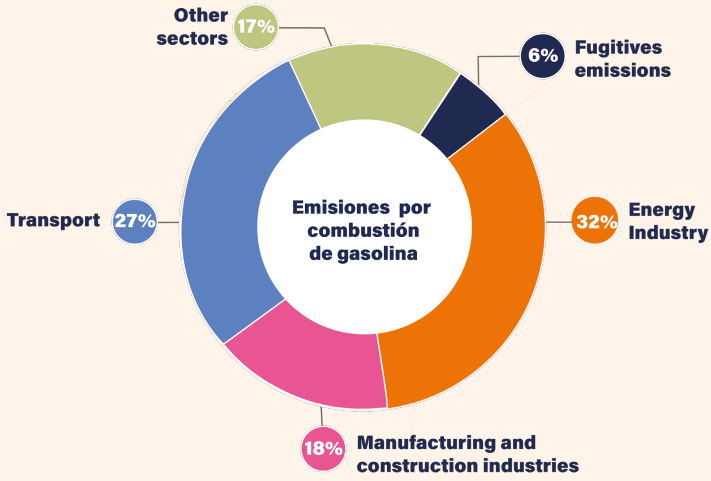
The carbon intensity of the primary mix (2.4 tCO_2e/tep in 2021) shows a high dependence on fossil fuels. It is also slightly above the regional average of 2.25 tCO_2e/tep in 2021 (EDGAR, 2022; OLADE, 2022).



5 The lower calorific values given by OLADE as a reference in its Energy Statistics Manual, OLADE 2011 were used for the conversion of fossil fuel reserves to energy units.

The energy industry is the subsector that contributes the most to emissions in this sector with a 32% share in 2021, followed by the Transport subsector with 27%.

Figura 10. Energy sector emissions by subsector, 2018.



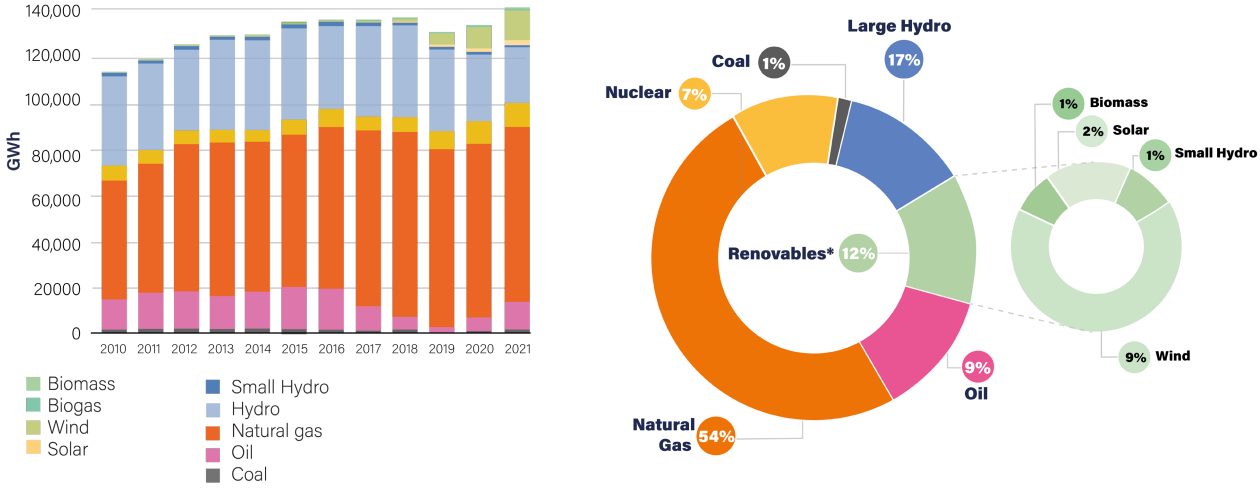
Source: Own elaboration based on MAyDS, 2022.

Power generation

The share of renewable energy has been increasing over the last decade, from 2% in 2010 to 12% in 2020 (IRENA, 2022).

Power generation from renewable sources reached 12% in 2021, and 9% of this came from wind energy, with a smaller share from solar energy, biomass and small-scale hydraulic projects and biogas only 0.3 %.

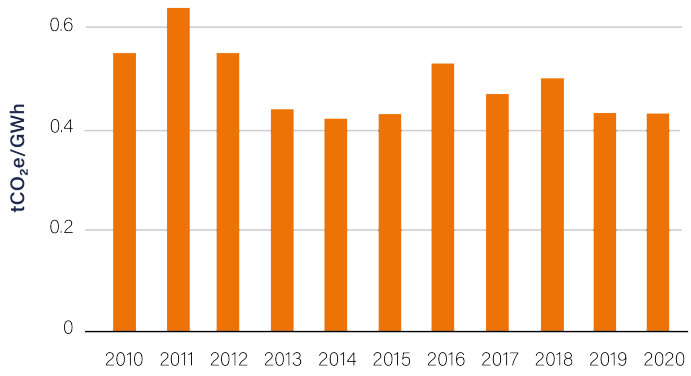
Figure 11. Power generation mix and share percentages of each technology in 2021



Source: Own elaboration based, CAMMESA, 2022.
* Decimal numbers have been rounded.

The emissions intensity of power generation decreased by 22% in the 2010-2020 period, due to the gradual incorporation of renewable energies into the mix (EDGAR, 2022; IRENA, 2022).

Figure 12. Carbon intensity of power generation ($ktCO_2e/GWh$).

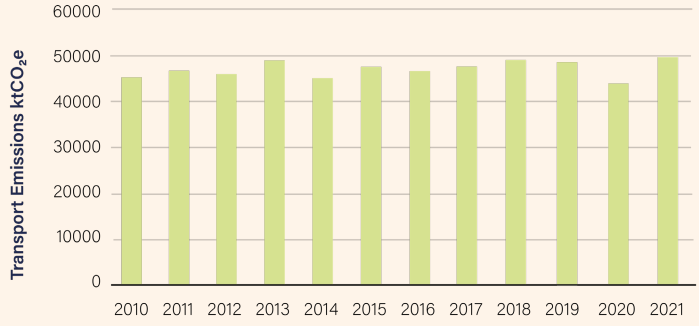


Source: Own elaboration based on EDGAR, 2022; IRENA, 2022.

Transport

Emissions from the transport sector have not shown large variations during the period between 2010 and 2021 (Figure 13) (EDGAR, 2022).

Figure 13. Transport Emissions for 2010-2021.

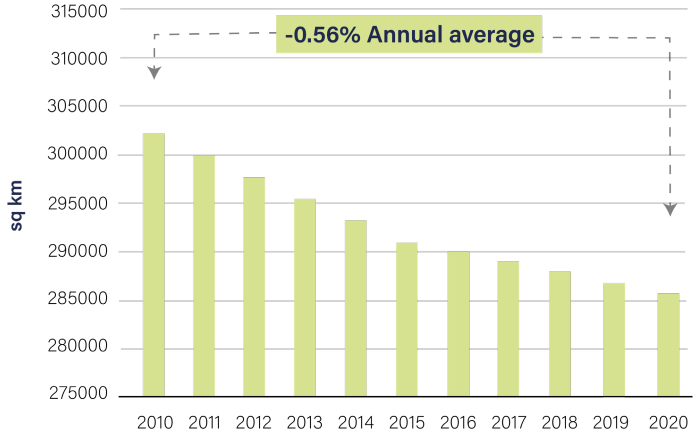


Source: Own elaboration based on EDGAR, 2022.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

Forest land in Argentina has presented a continuous loss in the last decade (2010-2020), at a rate of 0.56% per year, equivalent to 164 thousand hectares (Figure 14). This is above the regional rate of 0.3% (World Bank, 2020).

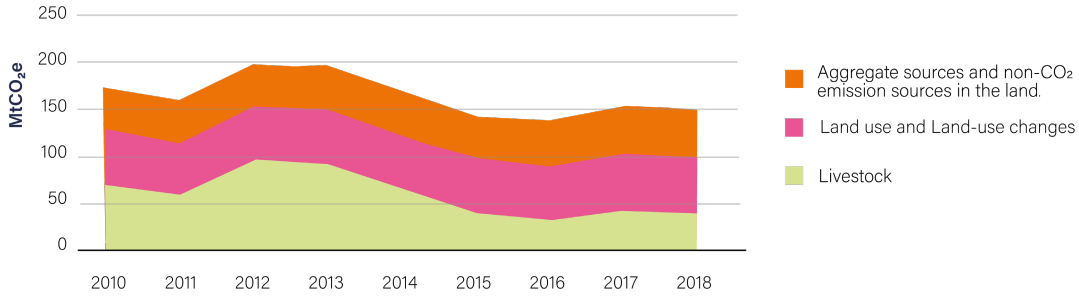
Figure 14. Area of native forests in Argentina and average interannual loss rates



Source: Own elaboration based on World Bank, 2020.

Emissions from the AFOLU sector decreased by only 13% due to changes in the Land Use subsector (MAyDS, 2022).

Figura 15. AFOLU emissions by subsector



Source: Own elaboration based on official data from Argentina, MAyDS, 2022.

4.3 Mitigation policies and measures

Table 2. Sectors with mitigation measures in the energy and transport sectors.

Sector	Measure	Degree of implementation (identified priorities / initiatives /flagship projects)
Transport	Construction and expansion of Bus Rapid Transit systems	It is the main public transport infrastructure project in Argentina and has changed the travel experience of more than 3 million people. There are currently 9 Metrobus corridors distributed in the metropolitan areas of Buenos Aires, Neuquén, Santa Fe, and Rosario.[6].
	Promotion of alternative energy buses and light hybrid or electric vehicles.	There are initiatives for the electrification of public transportation[7], and progress is being made with initiatives to convert the bus fleet to natural gas.[8].
	Promotion of active mobility	In 2022, the National Law for Active Mobility was passed to promote the use of non-motorized means of transport and personal mobility integrated into the national road safety system[9]. The extent to which this initiative has progressed is not known.
	Improving Road Freight Transport efficiency	The degree of implementation is not reported.
	Freight Rail Investment Plan and sustainable rail transport	The Rail Transport Modernization Plan was announced in 2021[10] and has carried out a series of infrastructure works to improve passenger and freight service.
	Renewal of the river fleet with alternative energies	The Port Modernization Plan seeks to generate the integral development of foreign trade, with ports capable of exporting and generating maritime and river traffic throughout the country, with new equipment, dredging, and new port terminals[11]. There is no information on the degree of implementation of this plan.

6 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/transporte/metrobus
7 https://buenosaires.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2023-05/a741829d78085f8633c5b93f4cd064cf28d960ea.pdf https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2021/03/dt_5_-_electromovilidad.pdf
8 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/transicion-energetica-en-el-transporte-publico-se-firmo-un-acuerdo-de-cooperacion-entre
9 https://www4.hcdn.gob.ar/dependencias/dsecretaria/Periodo2022/PDF2022/TP2022/2727-D-2022.pdf
10 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/transporte/trenes/plan-modernizacion/pasajeros
11 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/transporte/puertos/plan-de-modernizacion-de-puertos

Energy	Power generation from non-conventional grid-connected renewable sources	The "Regime for the National Promotion for the Production and Use of Renewable Sources of Electric Energy" reached a 12% renewable energy share in the power mix in 2023, although the law requires a 20% renewable share in 2025. The Renovar Plan has facilitated the implementation of projects since 2015 but became inactive in the past 5 years. The Term Market (MATER) continues to facilitate the development and execution of some projects.
	Distributed power generation	The "Regime to promote energy generation from renewable sources for self-consumption and injection of surpluses to the grid" implements projects in several provinces. To date, it covers 1212 users with a total installed capacity of 22 MW.
	Cutting with biofuels	Law 26093 and Law 27640 establish the obligation to cut liquid fuels with biofuels. Currently, the cut of petroleum diesel with biodiesel ranges between 7.5% and 12.5% depending on opportunity costs. The cut of naphtha with bioethanol is 12%.
	Nuclear generation	Agreements have been signed with the government of the People's Republic of China for the financing and construction of the fourth large nuclear power plant; these agreements are delayed. The construction of a small nuclear power plant continues: CAREM25, designed entirely in Argentina
	Hydroelectric power generation	Energy planning includes the construction of new large hydroelectric power plants, such as the 360 MW Cepernic and the 950 MW Presidente Néstor Kirchner.
	Off-grid power generation	The World Bank's PERMER program has installed 34,777 low-power off-grid wind and PV generation home systems, 671 schools, 6870 productive uses, 836 public institutions, and 13 isolated community mini-grids, serving a total of 293,000 users, with a total current investment of 143 million USD.
	Street lighting	The Efficient Lighting Plan (PLAE) replaces luminaries with more efficient LED equipment on public roads, both in municipalities and on provincial roads. There are no reports on the degree of implementation of this initiative.
	Residential and commercial energy efficiency	The Energy Saving and Efficiency in Public Buildings Program implements energy efficiency measures in National Public Administration buildings. The Home Energy Efficiency Labeling program classifies and catalogs properties according to their energy consumption. The program provides a quick and easy way of knowing the energy efficiency class of the products covered by this scheme, such as household appliances, gas appliances, vehicles, and homes, among others. The degree of implementation of any of these initiatives is not reported.

Source: Own elaboration based on MAyDS, 2021.

Table 3. Sectors with mitigation measures for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use sector.

Sector	Measure	Degree of implementation (identified priorities / initiatives /flagship projects)
AFOLU (agriculture)	Soil conservation and prevention of physicochemical and biological degradation, increased carbon sequestration in the soil resource	The 2022 National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation includes monitoring measures, These are very recent, and therefore the degree of implementation of these strategic lines and their associated measures cannot be established.[12].
	Increasing crop yields, especially of grains, and promoting production diversification.	
	Integrated agroecosystem management	

AFOLU (agriculture)	Strengthening sustainable livestock management	The 2022-2023 GanAr Plan provides predictability and confidence to producers through a credit line at a subsidized rate by the national government to boost sustainable production, improve productivity and productive competitiveness, and promote investment and employment. To date, the degree of implementation of this plan cannot be established.[13].
AFOLU (Forests)	Increase the area of cultivated forests	The Strategic Plan for Forestry and Industrial Forestry 2030 Argentina seeks to increase the planted forest area to 2 million hectares (+50% compared to the present), attract 7 billion USD in investments that will allow industrialization of different regions in the country, and create 187 thousand quality jobs, among other qualitative goals. To date, there is no official information on the degree of compliance regarding these goals.
	Avoiding native forest deforestation	The territory has a current coverage of 53.6 million hectares of native forests. During the 1998-2015 period, 4.15 million hectares were lost, with an annual deforestation rate of 0.83%. Currently, deforestation is 180 thousand hectares per year[14].
	Sustainable management of native forests and prevention of forest fires	The most visible actions of the National Plan for Native Forest Restoration are the two national calls for the presentation of restoration projects, which now reach 35,425 hectares.[15].

Source: Own elaboration based on MAyDS, 2022b.

12 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/pnaymcc_2022_-_vf_resol.pdf
13 https://www.magyp.gob.ar/ganar/
14 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2021/04/plan_estrategico_foresto_industrial_2030.pdf
15 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2021/04/plan_estrategico_foresto_industrial_2030.pdf

Argentina

Finance

Under the Paris Agreement, the Parties committed to making sure that financial flows will be consistent with a scenario towards low GHG emissions and resilient climate development.

CONTEXT

Argentina has been suffering from an economic and financial crisis for more than a decade. Macroeconomic imbalances and foreign debt partly explain this recurring crisis that has pushed more than 40% of the population below the poverty line.

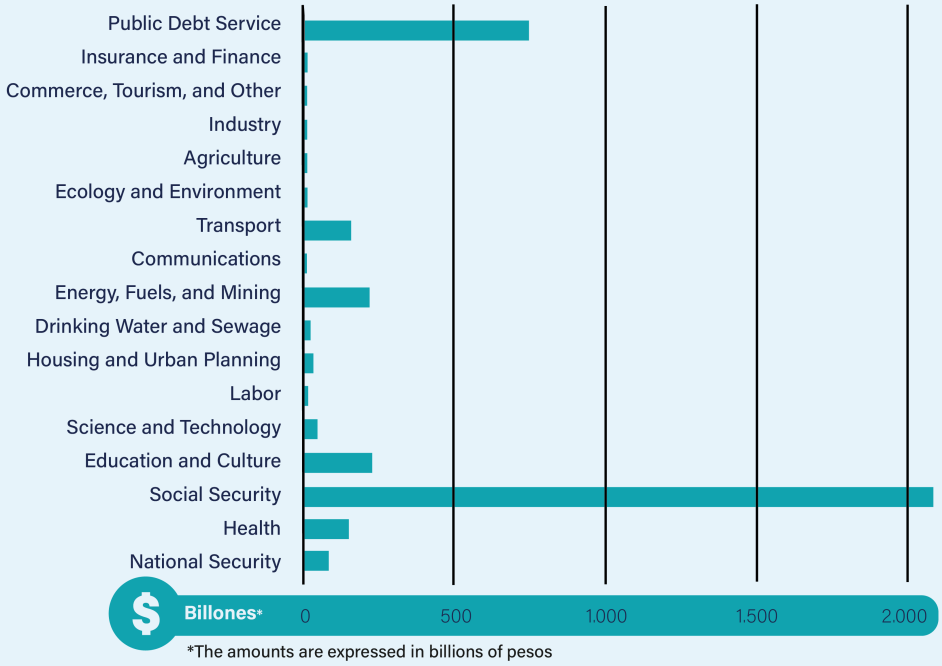
KEY OPPORTUNITY

Argentina has the opportunity to redirect part of its national budget to leverage, among others, the transition of the energy sector toward a diversified and low-emission system. International financing is necessary for the transformation implementation to be expedited.

5.1 The role of the public sector

The distribution of the federal budget makes it possible to identify government priorities in the development planning of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

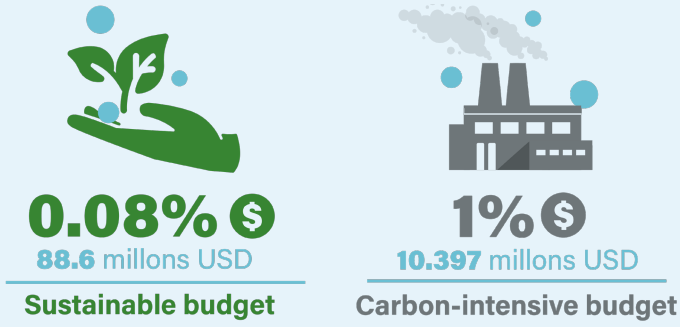
Figure 16. Budget allocation for strategic sectors in Argentina, 2019.



Source: Own elaboration based on GFLAC, 2021.

In 2019, the carbon-intensive budget (hydrocarbons) accounted for 1% of the total budget but was 12.5 times larger than the sustainable budget, made up of spending labeled for climate change, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and natural disasters.

Figure 17. Comparison of Sustainable Budget versus Carbon-Intensive Budget

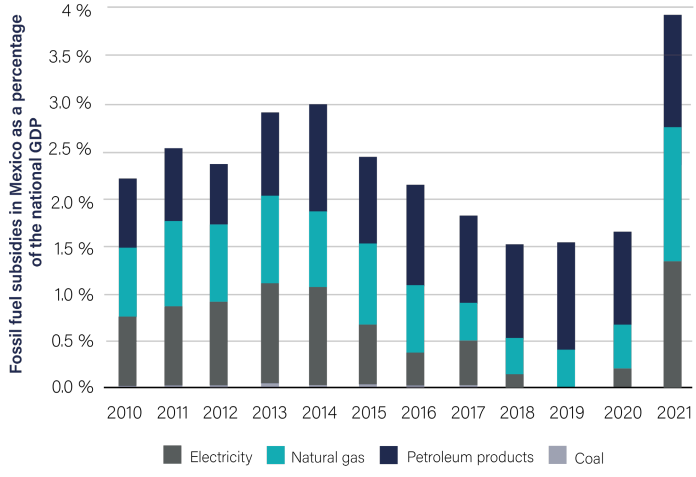


Source: Own elaboration based on GFLAC, 2021.

In the recent decade, Argentina kept fossil fuel subsidies, reaching a peak of almost 4% of the GDP in 2021 (FossilFuelSubsidyTracker.org, 2022)–which meant 1.9 billion dollars– if one considers the GDP reported for the country by the World Bank in 2021.

Argentina has had a carbon tax since 2018 (Our World in Data, 2022), which reaches 20% of the country's GHG emissions, with a price of 5 USD/ tCO_2e. This represented an income of 272 million USD in 2022 (World Bank, 2022).

Figure 18. Fossil fuel subsidies as a percentage of the GDP



Source: Own elaboration based on FossilFuelSubsidyTracker.org, 2022.

5.2 International Cooperation

Argentina receives international cooperation for mitigation and adaptation projects from different international organizations. Non-reimbursable loan amounts stand out.

Table 4. List of projects and amounts approved for Argentina from different international cooperation agencies.

Agency / Institution	Scope of the project	Amount approved, 2016-2022 period (Million USD)			Approved projects 2016-2022 period			
		No reembolsable	Préstamo	Cofinanciamiento	Mitigación	Adaptación	Otros	Preparación
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Only Argentina	89.7	100	60.8	2	--	--	6
	Multiple countries	84.7	188.01	1,205.9	1	--	1	4
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Only Argentina	185	--	886.1	--	--	42	--
	Multiple countries	64.6	--	311.9	--	--	40	--
UN Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	Only Argentina	0.2	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Multiple countries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Only Argentina	--	7,273.7	--	28	19	6	--
	Multiple countries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Own elaboration based on CTCN, 2022; IDB, 2022; GEF, 2022; GCF, 2022.

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Argentina

Country profile
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This profile contributes to the iGST Independent Regional Climate Change Balance for Latin America and the Caribbean. Find the Regional Balance and other country profiles at **iniciativaclimatica.org**

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