





Latin America Region

REGENERATIVE RANCHING & AGRICULTURE (R2A)



The Nature Conservancy



THE CURRENT SITUATION



70%

Of habitat conversion in Latin America comes from the ag sector (3 times global rate!)



50%

Of agricultural lands in Latin America have some level of degradation



1/3

Of global GEI emissions come from ag sector (including land conversión, where LAR is major contrubuitor



Energy/Materials Required

HAS STRATEGY

Systems Approach
Natural Climate Solutions
REGENERATING

CONVENTIONAL GREEN SUSTAINABLE RESTORATIVE REGENERATIVE

DEGENERATINGExtractivistic Design
Reductionist Thinking

FAR FROM NATURE

resilience and socio – economic development



CO₂ capture and sequestration

Double organic

Double organic content in soil in agroecological vs. conventional production



Stability and resilience in ag productivity

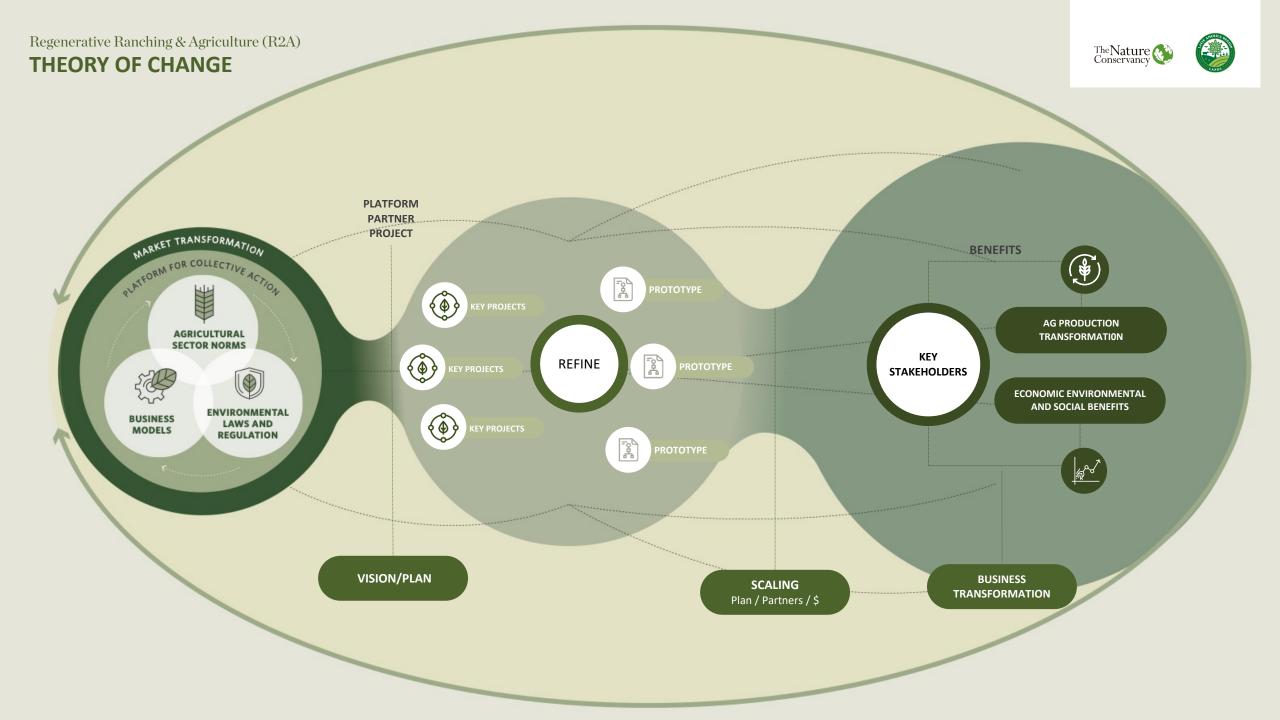
MORE

Energy/Materials Required

Long term

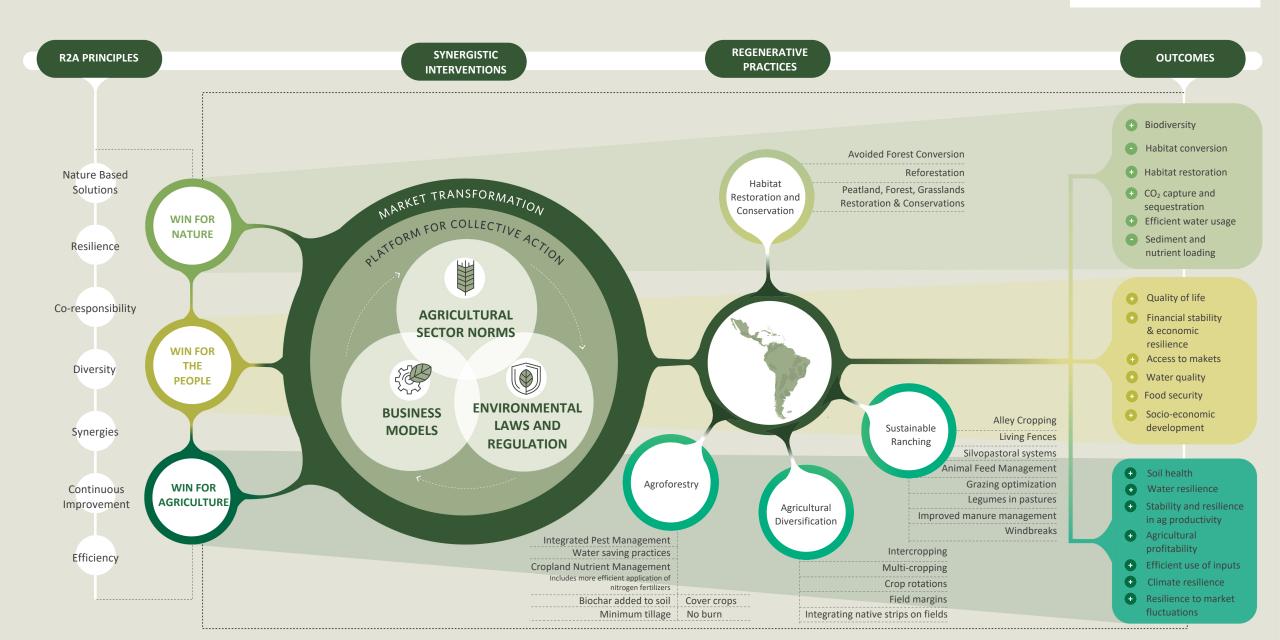
CLOSE TO NATURE





STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK











HAS IN OPERATION

2018-2020

Put implementation plans into action in 3-4 landscapes in Argentina, **Brazil and Colombia**



REFINING & BUILDING

2020-2022

Establish 3 additional action landscapes with metrics and implementation plans

Measure performance of implementation and initial impact



SCALING STRATEGY

2023-2027

Implement in 6-8 landscapes directly and 4 through partners

Achieve region-wide changes in ag norms, environmental laws, and market value

R2A 5-YEAR IMPACT GOALS

Across 7 action landscapes*



5 million hectares of degraded soils restored for productivity on crop and livestock lands (2027 target: 9.6 million ha)



0.55 Gt CO2e captured below and above ground on agricultural or pasture land under HAS management practices (10 year target 1.1 GT CO2e)



Model and pilot farms demonstrate increased productivity [and profitability] of agriculture and ranching systems under HAS management practices



2.1 million ha of habitat land under improved management**



Increase biodiversity in productive systems and reduce habitat loss



Reduce water depletion and sediment and nutrient loading in priority basins



SCALING ADOPTION

Across Action Landscapes

To achieve system impact in the long term, TNC will:

- Focus on nucleus points of the action landscapes to pilot R2A interventions
- Implement, evaluate and build visibility for successful interventions with partners
- Across R2A multi-stakeholder platforms, replicate and scale up successful R2A projects throughout and across action landscapes.
- By 2027, R2A adoption will spread to at least 10 action landscapes to contribute towards regional agricultural sector transformation.







PROGRESS ON ACTION LANDSCAPE: COLOMBIA Northern Andes and Orinoquía





REGENERATIVE

At-scale impact

Silvopastoral systems implemented in more diverse landscapes with natural habitat conserved in paddocks, living fences, shaded areas, natural sources of water isolated from livestock

DISPERSED TREES

PROTOTYPES

Trees scattered in paddocks generate environmental and productive benefits such as shade, nitrogen fixation, wood, food and fruits. It is recommended to have 35 trees minimum per hectare.

Cattle/HA Animal capacity (# of animal per hectare) Cattle/HA

LITERS Annual milk productivity Animal capacity per ha in per ha in a conventional system a silvopastoral system.

690 887

LITERS of MILK

Annual milk productivity per ha in a system with dispersed trees

10.175

KILOS

Production of green forage per ha in a conventional lot

11.306

KILOS

Production of green forag e per ha in a silvopastoral system

CONVENTIONAL

Use grass-based systems and extensive models with little diversity.

In some areas associated with natural habitat transformation due to logging, burning, water use and soil degradation. Overgrazing is common.

LIVING FENCES

Planted trees and shrubs of different species in high density replace wooden or cement poles and wires. They serve as fodder and also as ecological corridors enabling wildlife passage.

2.5

Cattle

Animal capacity (# of ani mal per hectare)

3,6 Cattle/HA Animal capacity per ha

with living fences

953

LITERS of MILK Productivity per ha

per year in a conventional system without living fences 1.627

LITERS of MILK

Productivity per ha per y a system with living fenc 15.715

KILOS

Annual green forage production per ha in a system without living fences

20.928

KILOS

Annual green forage pro duction per ha in a system with living fenc

INTENSIVE SILVOPASTORAL SYSTEMS

This combines the cultivation in pastures, high-density forage shrubs, fruit trees and carbon storage in wood. Additionally, there are paddock rotations and a permanent water supply.

Cattle

Animal capacity (# of ani mal per hectare)

3,6 Cattle

Animal capacity per ha on an intensive silvopastoral system

974

LITERS of MILK

Per ha/per year production of milk in a conventional system

2.849

LITERS of MILK

Per ha/per year production of milk in a regenerative system

15.638

KILOS

Annual green forage

produced per ha in a

conventional system

Annual green forage produced per ha in an intensive silvo pastoral system

KILOS

23.479

SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION

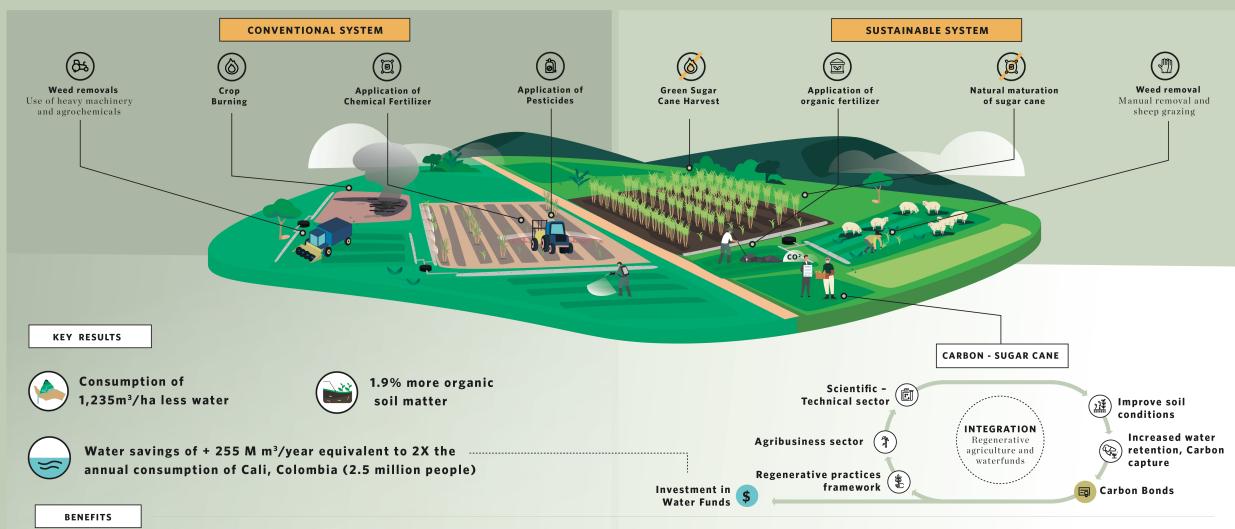


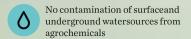


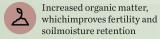
Valle de Cauca, Colombia

207,083 ha of area harvested for the cultivation of sugarcane in the geographical valley of the Cauca River

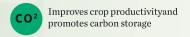
95% receive supplementary irrigation













Provides food and habitat for wildlife, which benefits biological pest control



Better production performance on a scale per ha, in relation to direct non-renewable energy consumption

R2A IN THE FIELD





Resilience

Synergies

Efciency

INTERVENTIONS



Implementation of sustainable practices



Agreements between farmers and banks



Farms and banks should comply with the agreements stablishes





PRINCIPLES

Nature based solutions

INTERVENTIONS



Sustainable livestock standards or criteria to work with the private sector



Contributions from the legislation of payments for environmental services and work with ministries



Successful case of silvopastoral system

PARTNERS

Fedegan, Fondo Acción, CIPAV, TNC, Fondo GEF, British Government & Wold Banck



COMMITTEES
WORKSHOPS/TRAININGS

PRACTICES ON FIELD

DURATION: Since 2011

Restoration

Sostainable management of soil

Silvopastoral systems



the high tropics,

implementing in colder

areas

30,000 ha
Silvopastoral systems

Sustainable practices for

LEVEL OF

150,000 ha Properties under property planning

OUTCOMES

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: 3 years

Habitat conversion

CO2 capture and sequestration

Effcient water usage

Sediment and nutrient loading

Climate resilience

Agricultural profitability

SOY PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM (1) Anta, Salta (2) Copo y Pellegrini, Santiago del Estero (3) Almirante Brown, Chaco WHERE WE WORK Regenerative Ranching & Agriculture (R2A) RESULTS **PRACTICES** No-till **PARTNERS** Precision agriculture to apply agrochemicals PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS IN ARGENTINA + Agribusiness + TNC Integrated pest management Agriculture-Livestock (+) Syngenta Cover crops in non-planting times Improved soil Institutions (INTA, Ministeries, Higher CO_{2 capture} organic matter Extensive Dry (without irrigation) Universities, NGOs) (+) Associations (AACREA)

Summer crops (soy, corn, beans, sorghum, sunflower) Santiago Estero Production Soy is Argentina's 4.8% .2017-2018 Santa Fe 17.3 M 17.5%

Córdoba

Buenos Aires

TOOLS

hectares

37.8 M

tons

29.2%

Workshops with producers and agribusiness



Best practices manual and a tool box adopted to agroecological conditions, environmental and social factors in the region..





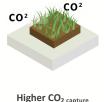
Reduction of agrochemicals



Crop rotation



Crop selection based on on regional conditions

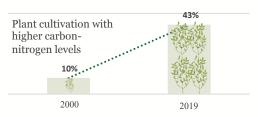


Connectivity of native ecosystems

Fossil fuel consumption

Carbon footprint and habitat conversion

ACHIEVEMENTS







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