

EVALUATION OF ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION POLICIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE. THE CASE OF ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL: THE BORDER TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURAL AND BIOFUELS

INES DEL VALLE DEL ASIS

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CORDOBA Y UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE VILLA MARÍA.

Abstract:

The recognition of the climate change process has forced the states to impose mitigation and adaptation measures, but economic and social impacts have not been properly assessed for the purpose of selecting those more efficient. The study of adaptation necessary to analyze the actions that correspond to the immediate future, on which there is scientific uncertainty, for example, the transfer of the agricultural frontier, autonomic changes, tested reactive in nature in many Latin American countries, especially Argentina and Brazil, which produced great economic benefits to some groups and environmental damage to society by destroying natural ecosystems and cause deforestation. Adaptation policy covers water policy, land use and health, on which progress in the region has not been significant. An additional problem stems from the lack sanitation titles, a fact that leads to conflicts and social problems not easily solved. In terms of mitigation policies, work on three levels: the normative, referring especially to biofuels, forest protection and promotion of afforestation, on the other hand, programs and projects for technological upgrading and finally clean technologies, the change in the lifestyle of individuals through environmental education.

This paper aims to advance the evaluation of some economic and social impacts of adaptation and mitigation to Argentina and Brazil. In particular, estimate the change in producer returns from the consideration of the process of climate change and economic and social effects of biofuels production.

Regarding the first point, methodologically, it is considered current agricultural structure, stratified by region for both countries. To apply the projection simulation model changes pose alternative hypotheses about the future by considering the projections of the IPCC-Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and consider various alternatives in terms of policy alternatives for the region. The application of this model will project changes in income resulting from changes in agricultural production of the different scenarios presented. Finally, evaluate the impact of implementing a policy of consolidation of land titles in Argentina.

On the second point, it is recognized that in Latin America the problem of energy has received special attention in recent years by the restrictions that have cost in terms of the competitiveness of their exported products. The restriction has begun to present the energy for continued accelerated growth in the region and analysis of the emerging projects that are considering seeking alternative sources of energy, particularly oil-derived biodiesel, pose a trade-off important between the use of grain for sale on the world market, its use as an input in the agricultural industry or power generation.

It is no strange to this analysis considering the first point of work, verified the high substitution between different agricultural productions in recent years, expanding the agricultural frontier, a fundamental characteristic of the expansion of Argentina and Brazil. The need for oil seeds for biodiesel production raises new questions about the

process and the substitution of productive activities into the future, and their effects on regional and national economies.

To this end, estimates of the opportunity cost of producing energy from alternative sources, including biodiesel. That goal will be realized from the social assessment of the production of bio-fuels derived from various oil seeds implanted in Argentina and Brazil. These productions presents a series of questions from the point of view the selection of the grain used as raw material, the social costs they generate and the potential impact on employment and income distribution economies.