

25 agosto 2020

Para Comisión Ganadería AACREA



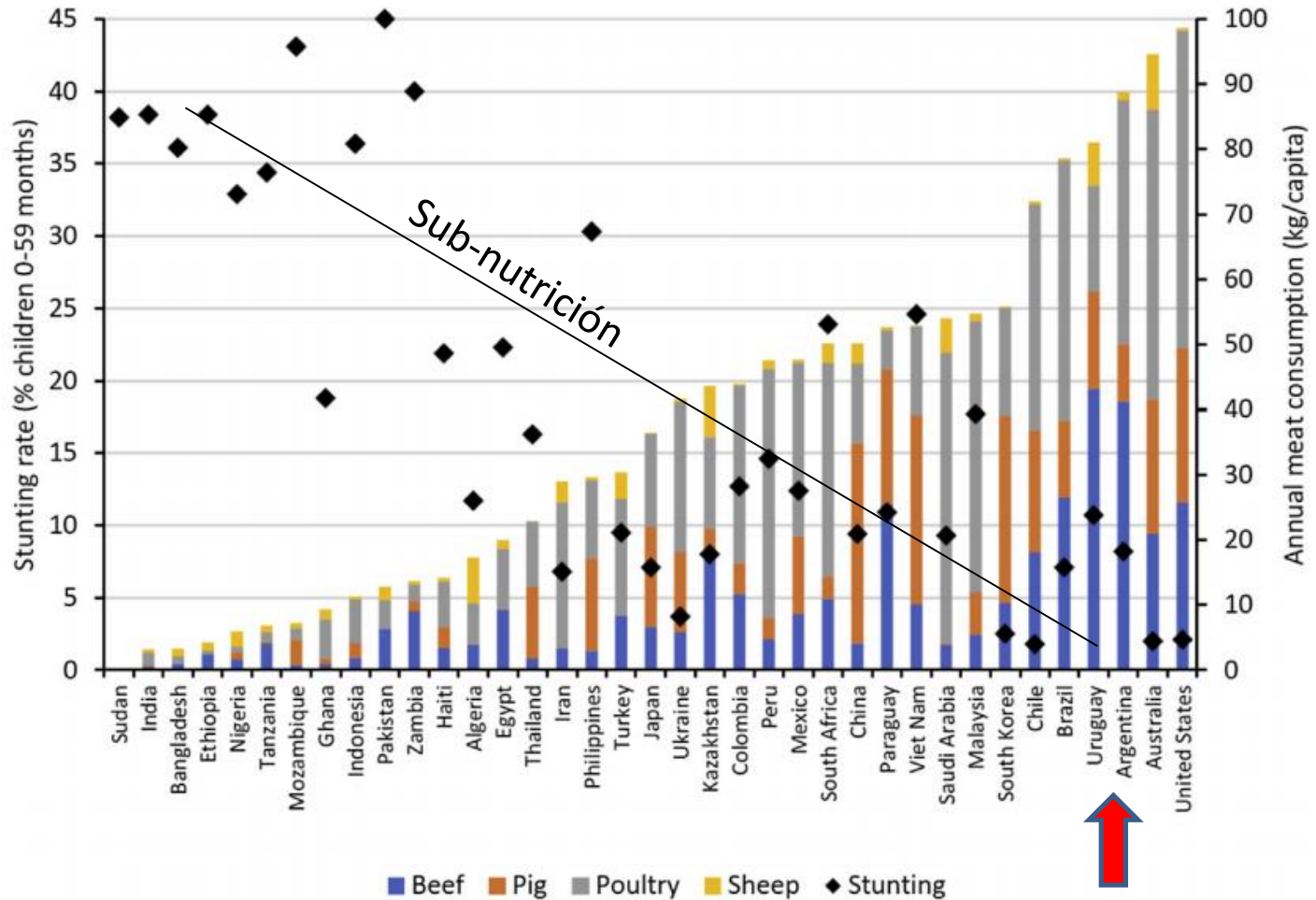
¿Seguridad Alimentaria o Soberanía Alimentaria? Distinguiendo y aprendiendo a usar datos en la era de la posverdad

Roberto Fernández

Cátedra de Ecología e IFEVA – FAUBA

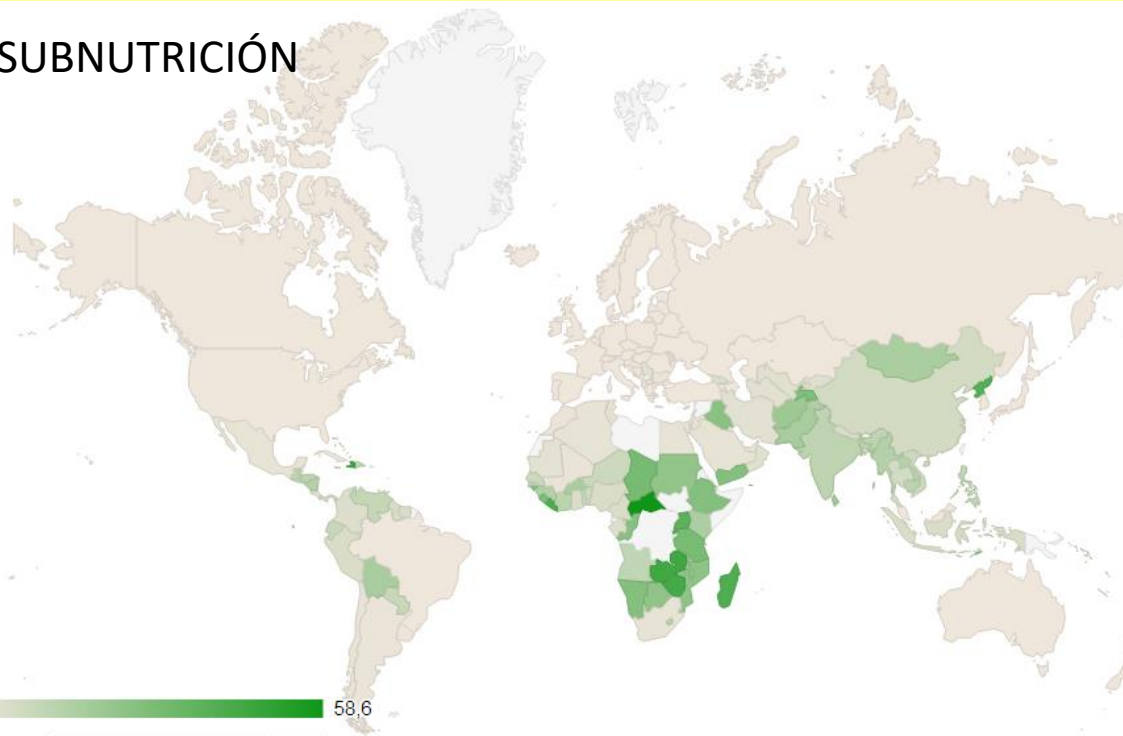
fernandez@agro.uba.ar

“...esta gente está cegada por su ideología y se niega a ver los datos”

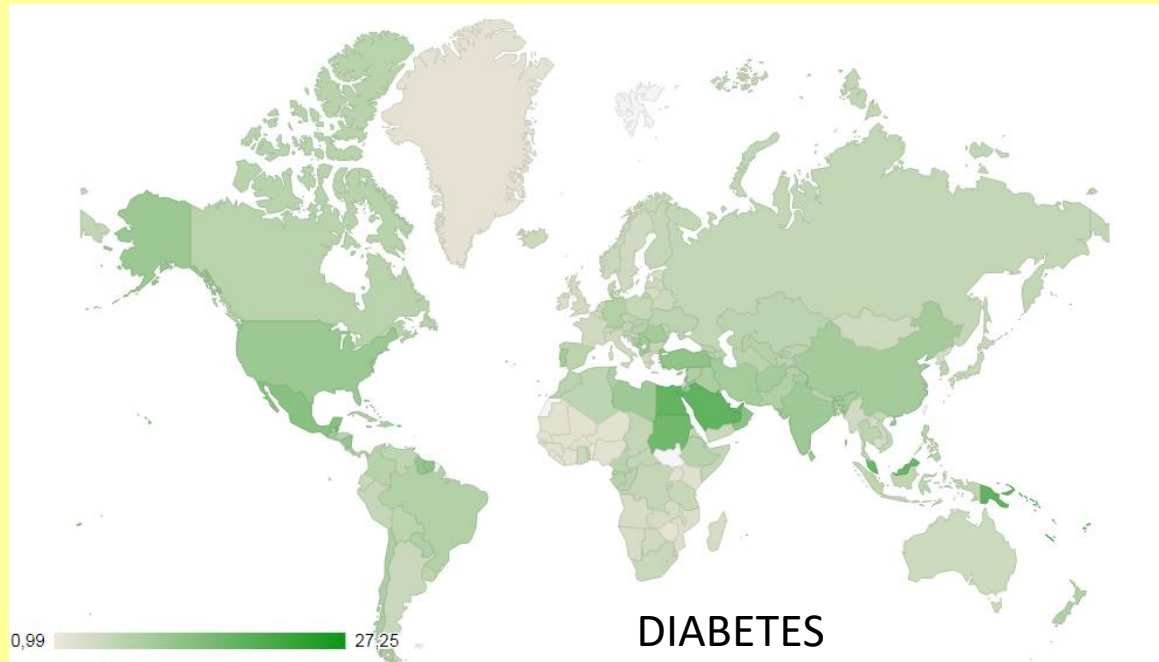


consumption per capita and stunting rate estimates in different countries (Adapted from [OECD \(2018\)](#) and [UNICEF-WHO-World Bank](#))

SUBNUTRICIÓN



2,5 58,6



0,99 27,25

DIABETES

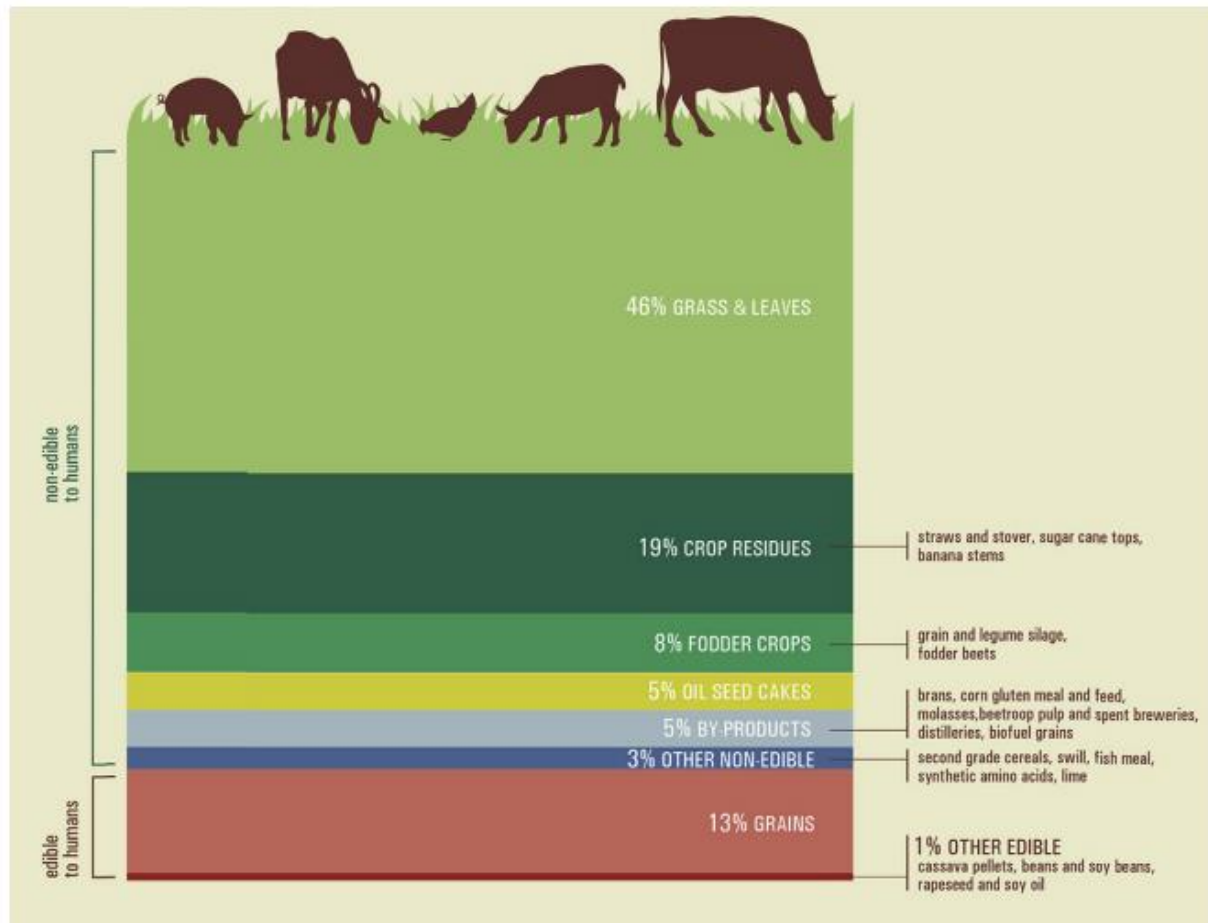


Fig. 2. Global livestock feed dry matter intake [Adapted from FAO, 2017 (Adapted from Mottet et al., 2017)].

r. Bz
 Herrero et al.

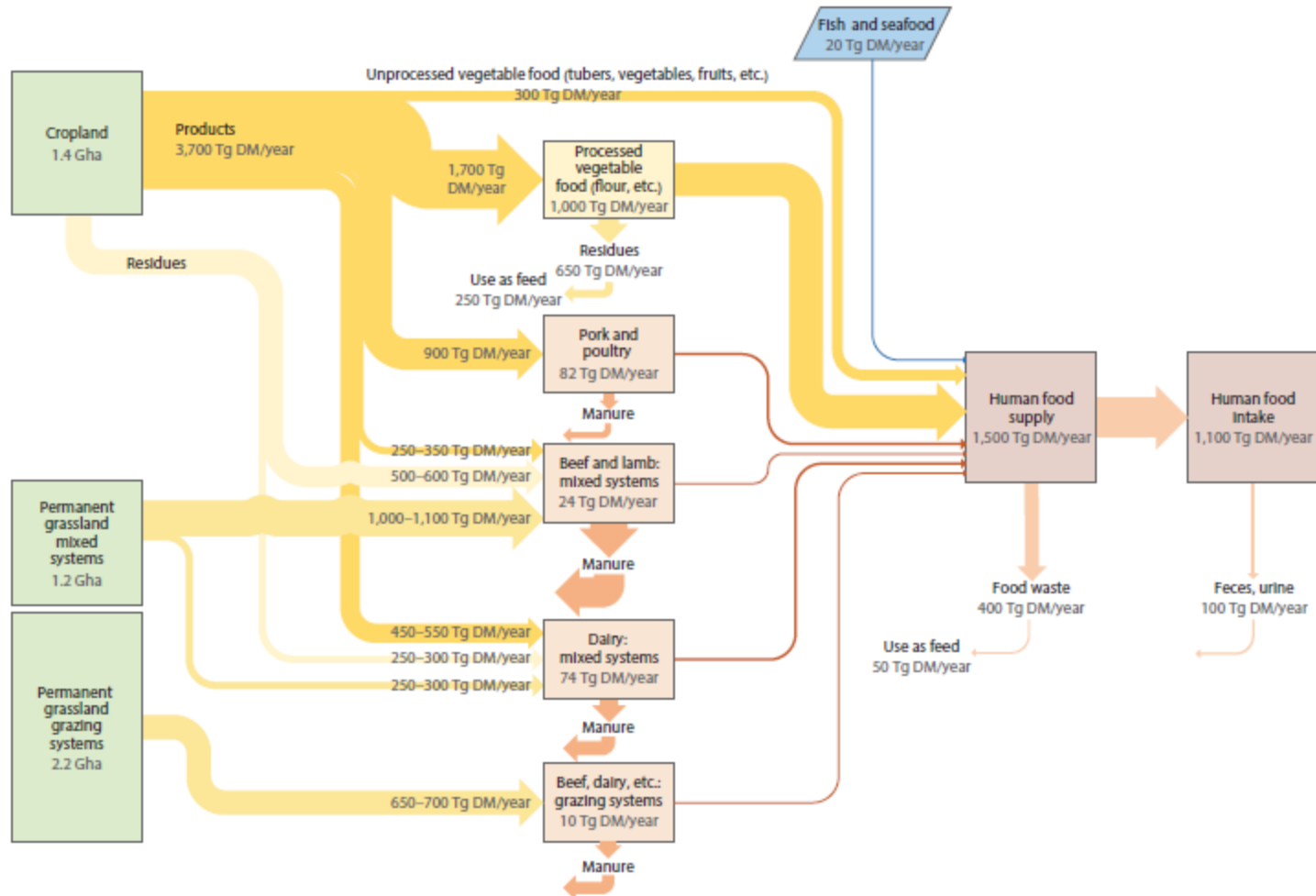


Figure 1

Land use and major flows of biomass and its derivatives in the global food and agriculture system (circa 2000). For simplicity, minor feed use flows and manure recycling to fields are not shown; excluded also are all gaseous flows (CO₂, CH₄, etc.). Figure adapted from Refs. 11, 16, and 17. Abbreviations: DM, dry matter; Gha, giga hectares; Tg, teragrams.

The Observer
Climate change

We must change food production to save the world, says leaked report

Cutting carbon from transport and energy 'not enough' IPCC finds

Robin McKie

Sun 4 Aug 2019 09:00 BST



10,192



▲ Hereford beef cattle. The IPCC report says meat consumption should be cut to reduce methane emissions. Photograph: Australian Scenics/Getty Images

Attempts to solve the climate crisis by cutting carbon emissions from only cars, factories and power plants are doomed to failure, scientists will warn

NEWS IN FOCUS

ASTRONOMY What's next for the beleaguered Thirty Meter Telescope? **p.282**

ORIGINS Microbe grown in lab could help to explain rise of complex life **p.284**

FUNDING Austerity in Mexico pushes science to breaking point **p.294**

ASTRONOMY The first billion years of the Universe begin to yield secrets **p.298**



Cattle farming, shown here in northern Brazil, is emission-intensive and often accompanies large-scale deforestation.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Eat less meat: UN climate-change panel tackles diets

Report on climate change and land comes amid accelerating deforestation in the Amazon.

BY QUIRIN SCHIERMEIER

Efforts to curb greenhouse-gas emissions and the impacts of global warming will fall significantly short without drastic changes in global land use, agriculture and human diets, researchers warn in a high-level report commissioned by the United Nations.

The special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) describes plant-based diets as a major opportunity for mitigating and adapting to climate change — and includes a policy recommendation to reduce meat consumption.

On 8 August, the IPCC released a summary of the report, which is designed to inform upcoming climate negotiations amid the worsening global climate crisis. More than 100 experts, around half of whom hail from developing countries, worked on the report.

"We don't want to tell people what to eat," says Hans-Otto Pörtner, an ecologist who co-chairs the IPCC's working group on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. "But it would indeed be beneficial, for both climate and human health, if people in many rich countries consumed less meat, and if politics would create appropriate incentives to that effect."

Researchers also note the relevance of the report to tropical rainforests. The Amazon rainforest is a huge carbon sink that acts to cool global temperature, but rates of deforestation are accelerating, in part because of the policies and actions of the government of Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.

Unless stopped, deforestation could turn much of the remaining Amazon forests into a degraded type of desert, and could release more than 50 billion tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere in 30 to 50 years, says Carlos Nobre, a climate scientist at the University of São Paulo in Brazil. "That's very worrying."

15 AUGUST 2019 | VOL 572 | NATURE | 291

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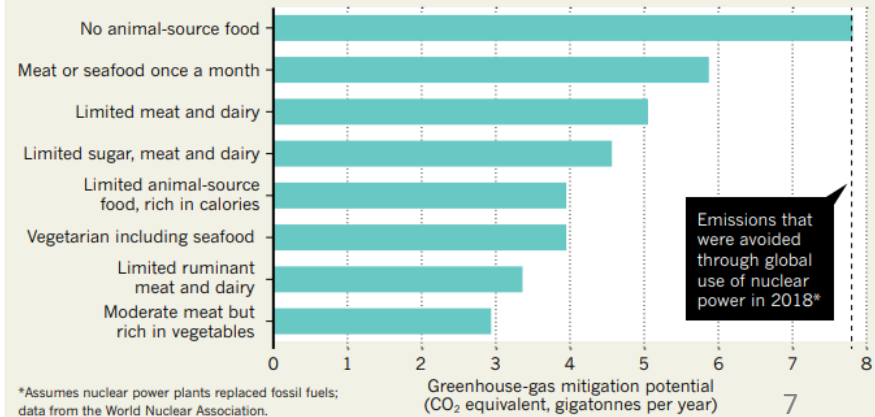
We can't keep eating as we are – why isn't the IPCC shouting this from the rooftops?

[George Monbiot](#)

NEWS IN FOCUS

WHAT IF PEOPLE ATE LESS MEAT?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change examined the estimated impact on greenhouse-gas emissions of the world's population adopting a variety of diets.



SHARE

The top ways to reduce your carbon footprint



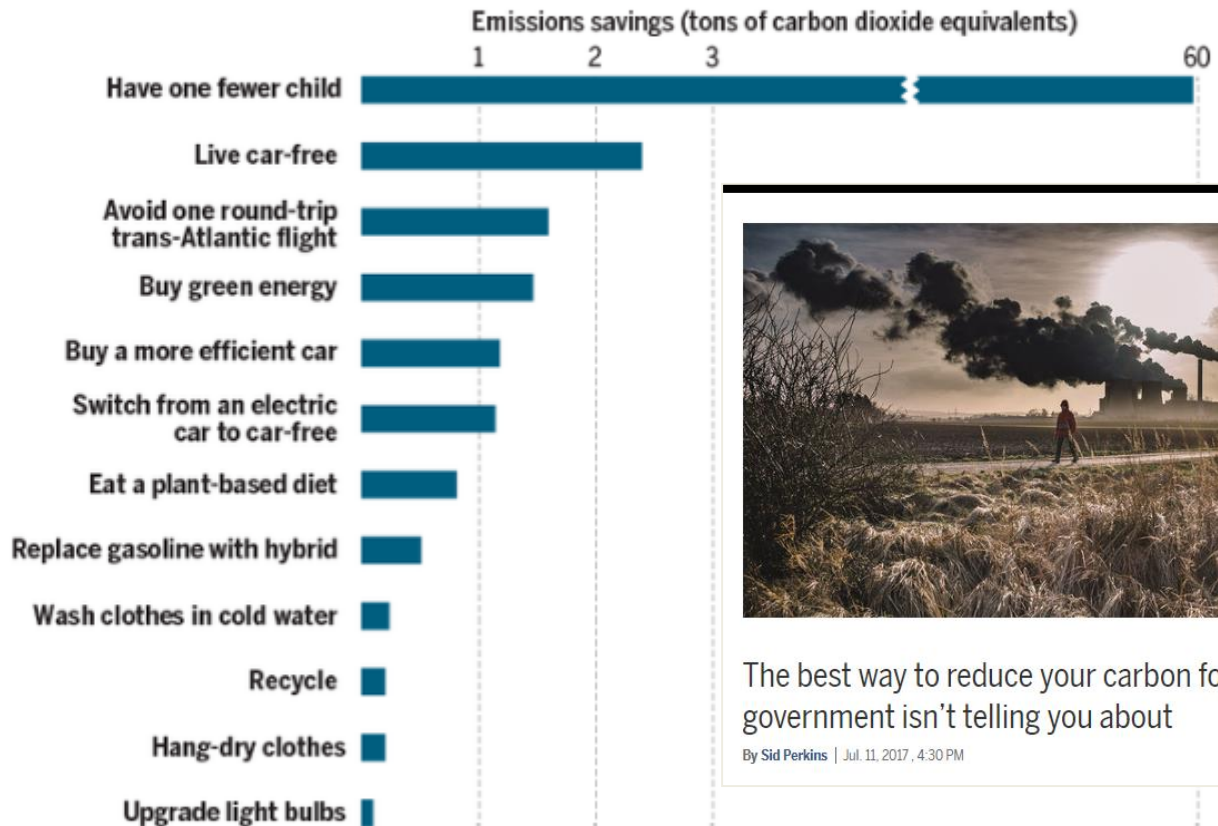
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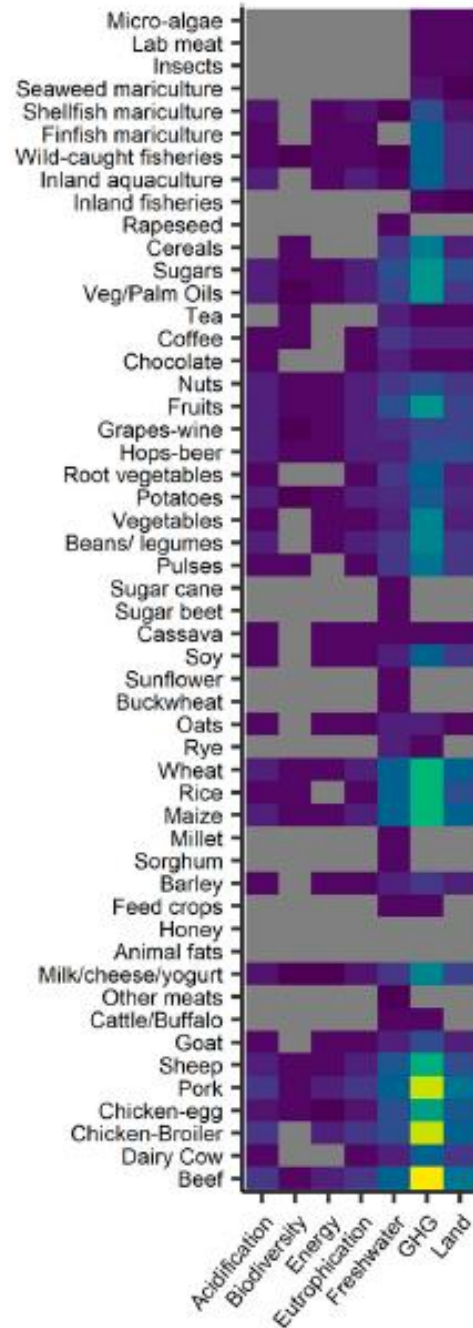


Thomas Hafeneith/creative commons

The best way to reduce your carbon footprint is one the government isn't telling you about

By Sid Perkins | Jul. 11, 2017, 4:30 PM

Credits: (Graphic) J. You/Science; (Data) Seth Wynes and Kimberly A. Nicholas, *Environmental Research Letters* (2017)



Putting all foods on the same table: Achieving sustainable food systems requires full accounting

Benjamin S. Halpern^{a,b,1}, Richard S. Cottrell^{c,d}, Julia L. Blanchard^{c,d}, Lex Bouwman^{e,f,g}, Halley E. Froehlich^{a,h,i}, Jessica A. Gephart^{j,k}, Nis Sand Jacobsen^l, Caitlin D. Kuempel^o, Peter B. McIntyre^m, Marc Metianⁿ, Daniel D. Moran^o, Kirsty L. Nash^{c,d}, Johannes Többen^o, and David R. Williams^{b,p}

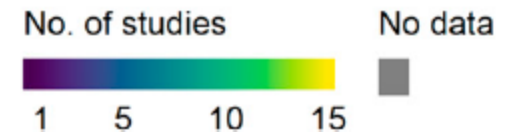
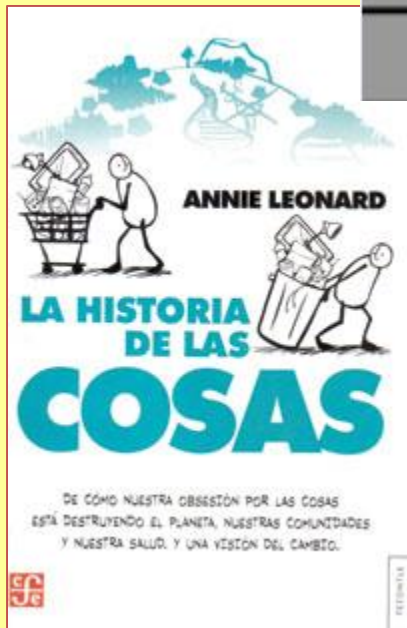
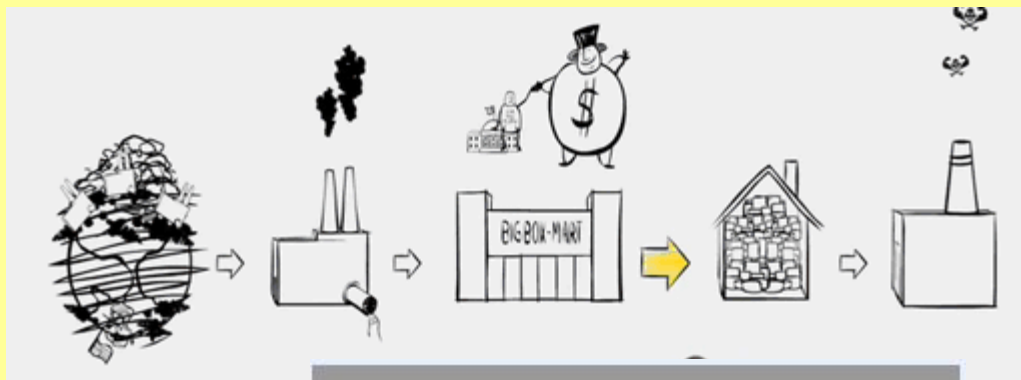


Fig. 1. Comparative food impact studies published in the last 10 years are skewed in favor of a handful of topics. Coverage here was calculated as the number of studies that included each food type and associated stressors and/or impacts. See Table S1 for details. Full data are available in Ext. Data S3. GHG, greenhouse gases.

Halpern et al.

10 sept. 2019



A REPORTER AT LARGE SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 ISSUE

CAN A BURGER HELP SOLVE CLIMATE CHANGE?

*Eating meat creates huge environmental costs. Impossible
Foods thinks it has a solution.*

By Tad Friend
September 23, 2019



30-sept-2019

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against a beef burger—and guessed wrong. “That is insane!” he marvelled. “I could go vegan!”

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Anfibia

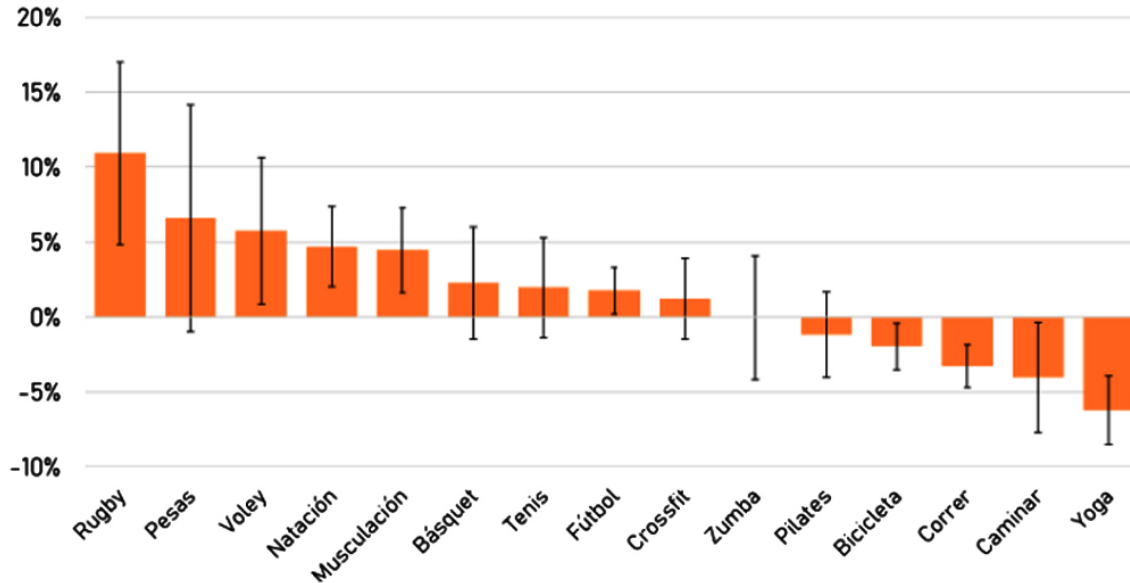


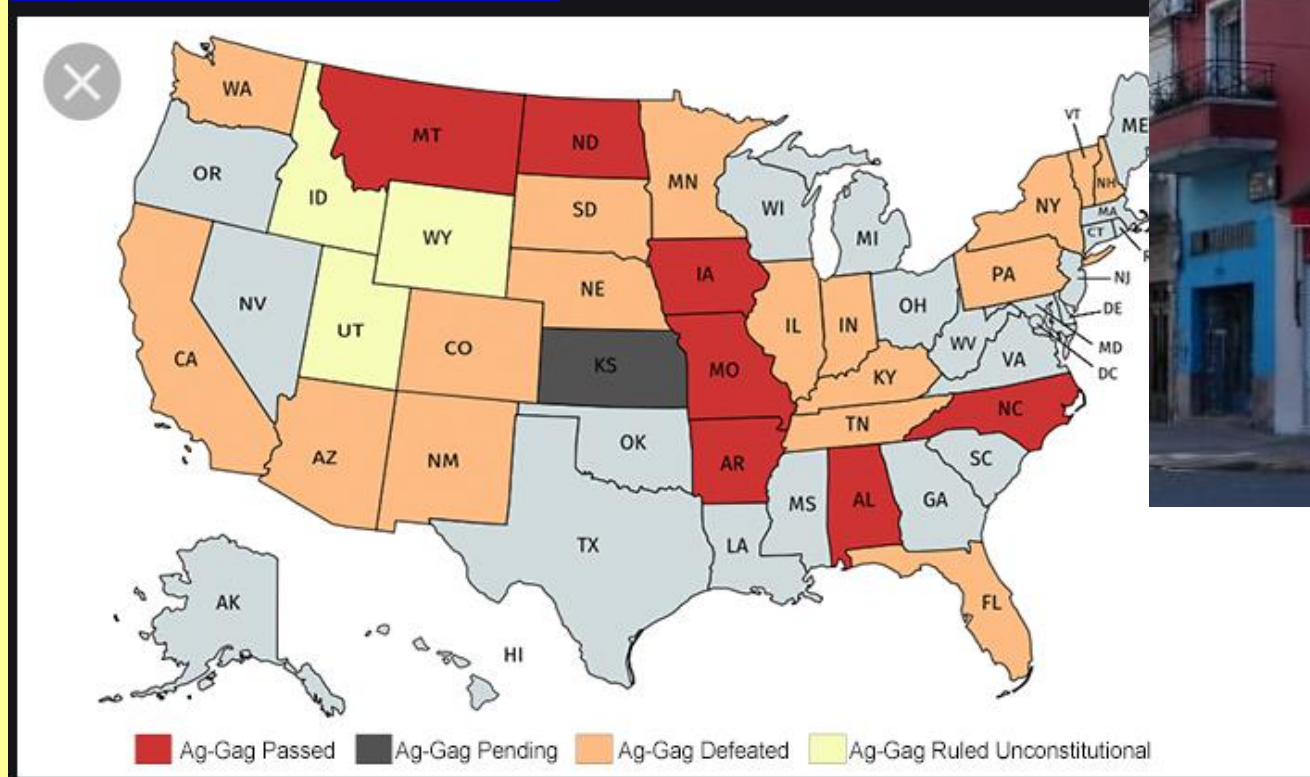
Efecto de la práctica de algún deporte sobre la probabilidad de comer mucha carne roja

(controlando por género, edad, poder adquisitivo, región de residencia y adscripción política)

Categoría base: no hacer deporte.

Int. de confianza al 95%





ag-gag

adjective INFORMAL • US

denoting legislation that prohibits covert documentation or investigation of conditions in the farming industry (used chiefly by opponents of such legislation).

"a handful of states have introduced ag-gag bills that make it illegal to take photographs or videos of farms without farmer consent"



popular, aroma, see, mamá, gol, criollo, clásico, mo, cumpl
 escabio, matambre, animal, ensalada, pueblo, proveleta, mor
 orgasmo, sabroso, alegría, abuelos, vegano, buena, diversión, m
 machirulo, compartir, encuentro, hermoso, poco, ojaldaty
 vegetariano, papá, delicia, parrilla, costillita, cocido, folclore
 muerte, si, grasa, maravilla, falta
 hambra, domingo, fernet, social, basta
 juntada, felicidad, macho, crudo
 vaca, tira, rico, vino, privilegio
 evento, papa, olor, tradición, queso, alto, plato, saliva
 faso, cristina, carbón, amigos, reuñión, chori, gente
 uff, braga, manjar, carne, asco, molleje, siempre, hueso, mmm
 paso, sábado, fuego, cadáver, comer, humo, costumbre, perón, mmm
 estoy, nada, fiesta, familia, amor, gloria, rojo, baba, ahumado
 hondola, pasión, disfrute, placer, vacío, o, ninguna, violencia, parna, pieraso, madanza
 clujamos, casa, riquisimo, compañía, belleza, disfrute, placer, vacío, o, ninguna, violencia, parna, pieraso, madanza
 aire libre, gusto, chinchulines, argentina, amor, gloria, rojo, baba, ahumado
 sueño, aplauso, finde, gaucho, sobrealorado, ya, cultura, baba, ahumado
 verdura, cena, nostalgia, entraña, celebración, extrañar, relax, risas, piola, crepitar, panza
 recuerdo, macristis, asesinato, celebración, extrañar, malo, yendo
 arcaico, cheto, dinero, carnívoro, hombres, comunión, apunto
 lejano, inatanzable, desagradable, aburrido, lomo, cator, fulbito, descanso
 paz, insuperable, quemado, volve, excelente, innecesario, volver, odio, religión

Costumbres argentinas

¿COMER CARNE ES DE DERECHA?

Por Sol Civalé y Daniel Schteingart | Ilustración María Elizagaray Estrada

<http://revistaanfibia.com/ensayo/comer-carne-derecha/>

Genetically modified crops

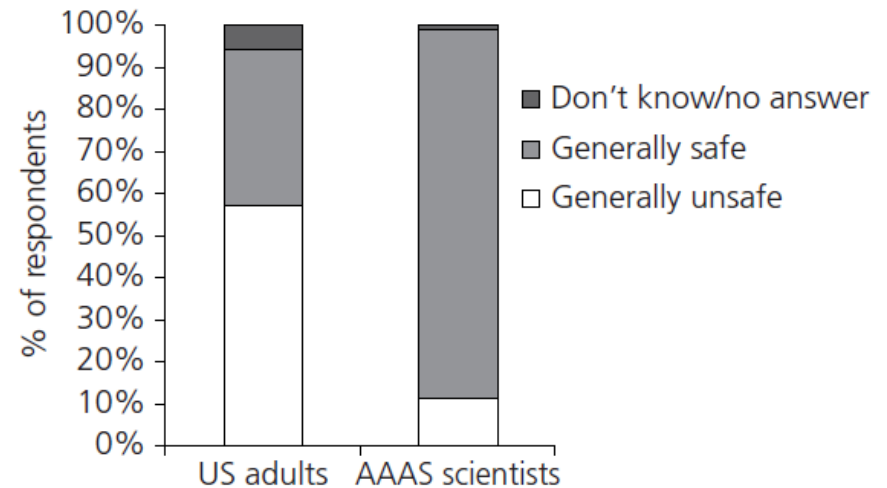
en Kareiva et al. (2018)

Frankenfood or environmental boon?

Michelle Marvier

16.1 The environmental dogma: GM crops are bad for people and the environment

or l
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nature
human behaviour

LETTERS

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-018-0520-3>

Extreme opponents of genetically modified foods know the least but think they know the most

Philip M. Fernbach^{1*}, Nicholas Light¹, Sydney E. Scott², Yoel Inbar³ and Paul Rozin⁴

saying
he
d
02
Data

So convenient a thing to be a reasonable creature, since it enables one to find or make a reason for every thing one has a mind to do.

Lo bueno de ser criaturas racionales es que podemos encontrar o inventar motivos para cada cosa que se nos de la gana hacer.

Benjamin Franklin
(1706-1790)



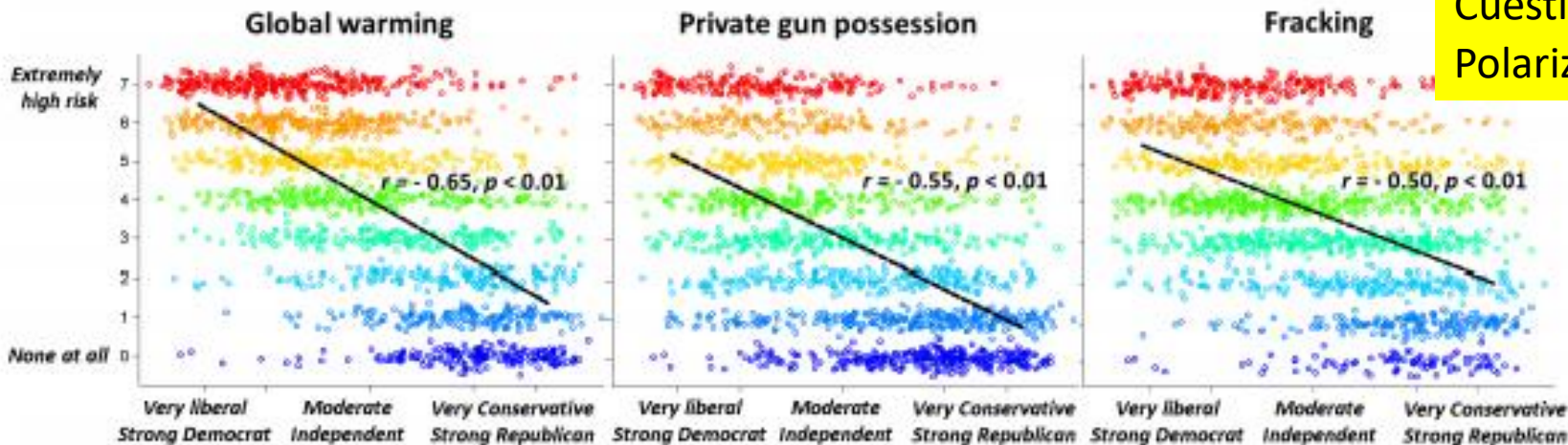


Figure 1. Polarization over risk. Scatterplots relate risk perceptions to political outlooks for members of nationally representative sample (N = 1800), April–May 2014 [Kahan, 2015].

A veces, la formación en un tema refuerza los prejuicios

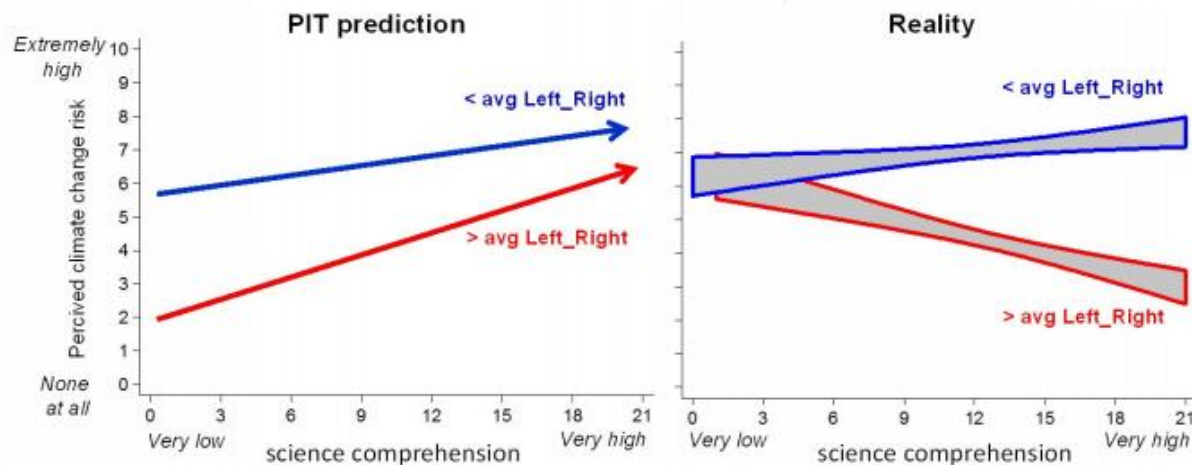


Figure 4. Polarizing impact of science comprehension on climate-change risk perceptions. Nationally representative sample (N = 1540). Shaded areas represent 0.95 confidence intervals [Kahan et al., 2012].

La definición de qué es un “problema”
depende de la interpretación de condiciones
que son percibidas subjetivamente, basándose
en valores, *aunque un adversario diría en
intereses e ideología...*



Es más fácil ver los sesgos de las otras tribus (uso selectivo de información, por ej.)



...todos pertenecemos a **Grupos de Interés o Tribus**
(*advocacy coalitions*; Paul Sabatier)

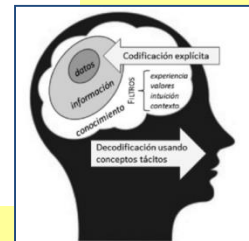
VALORES

Los valores son objetivos y principios trans-situacionales que guían el comportamiento humano...

... tanto para individuos como para grupos, *los valores sirven como vara de medida para evaluar si las acciones, eventos y personas son deseables o indeseables.*

Nuestros valores determinan a qué le prestamos atención, qué percibimos, y cómo procesamos e interpretamos la información.

Manfredo et al. (2016), Schwartz (2017)



IDEOLOGÍA: Conjunto de ideas fundamentales que caracteriza el pensamiento de una persona, colectividad o época, de un movimiento cultural, religioso o político, etc.

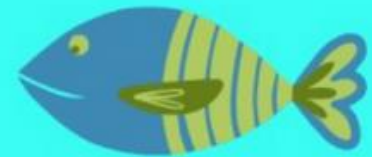
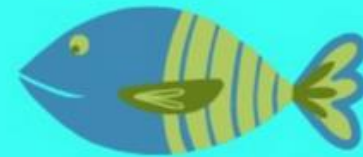
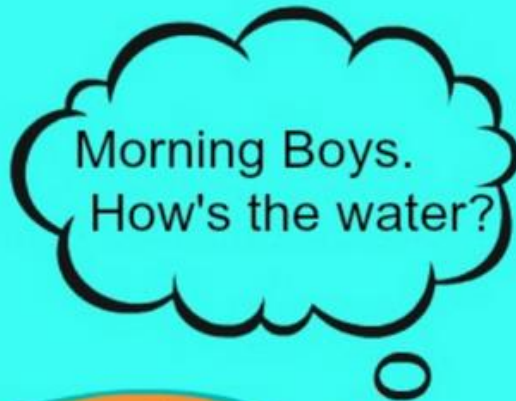
=

¿los prejuicios de los demás?

Si los exitosos practicantes de la agronomía estándar predominante (agricultura **industrial**) piensan que son los únicos con argumentos racionales, y los militantes del campo **agroecológico** piensan que son los únicos verdaderamente preocupados por los hambrientos y el planeta, hay un problema que no es científico-técnico sino de desconfianza.

¿obviedades?

(nombrar las cosas...)



El diálogo dentro de cada grupo de interés es relativamente fácil.



Grupos de Interés
advocacy coalitions



El diálogo entre coaliciones se facilita si:

- el tema es medianamente conflictivo,
- se centra en las ciencias naturales, y
- hay un foro confiable.

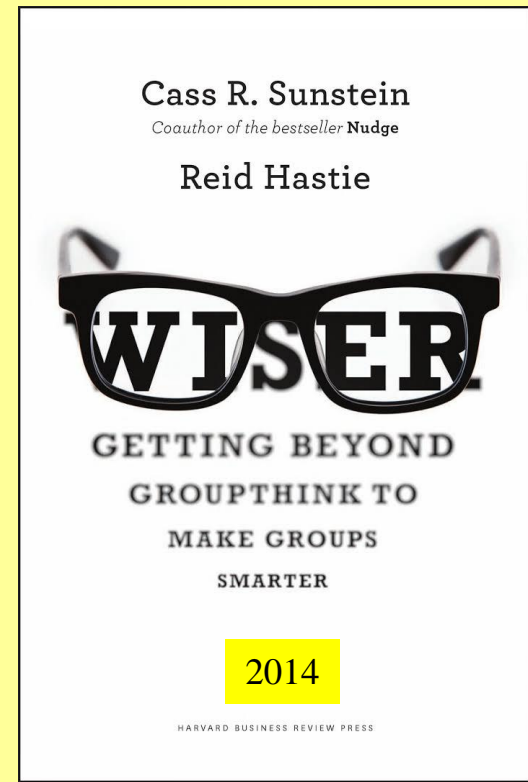
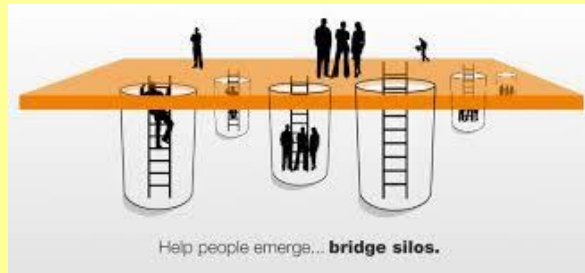
Sabatier & Zafonte, 2001



SÍNTOMAS de PENSAMIENTO “de SILO”

(*Groupthink*; Janis, 1973)

- Ilusión de invulnerabilidad
- Creencia en la moralidad inherente al grupo
- Racionalización de las decisiones del grupo
- Visión estereotipada de oponentes
- Ilusión de unanimidad
- Presiones sobre quienes se oponen al consenso
- Autocensura; miembros evitan hacer críticas
- Miembros se aíslan de información negativa



	Oferta	Demanda
Cantidad <i>Revolución Verde</i>	Rendimientos	Precios (Inocuidad-Sanidad)
Calidad <i>Siglo XXI</i>	Precio Producto de Nicho Valor Agregado Diferenciación Trazabilidad	<i>Consumo Responsable</i> Valor nutricional Huella ecológica Condiciones Laborales Bienestar Animal Desperdicio Sobreconsumo

“...esta gente está cegada por su ideología y se niega a ver los datos”

CONCLUSIÓN

- Todos tenemos ideología...
- ...pero no necesariamente compartida
(riesgo de presuponer valores en común)
- Enfrentamos problemas ambientales ante un presente en el que abundan las simplificaciones sesgadas de la realidad (posverdad).
- La información no siempre es lo que limita
- Prepararse para debatir sólo en base a datos es un error
- Los problemas deben resolverse con empatía, pero siempre en el campo de la racionalidad

Usar esta presentación libremente,
citando la fuente: “Material Didáctico
Cátedra de Ecología, Fac. Agronomía,
Univ. Buenos Aires (FAUBA), 2020”

fernandez@agro.uba.ar

PARA DISCUTIR

1. “Los problemas ambientales se solucionan con sólo más información”.
2. “Las discusiones ambientales deben darse en un marco libre de ideologías”.
3. “ Los cambios deben venir de convicciones profundas, no simplemente de premios y castigos”.
4. “Todo es relativo”.

Lecturas previas sugeridas:

Fernández RJ. 2015. Las verdades más incómodas del cambio climático no son climáticas. *Ecología Austral*, 25:149-157. Sección “Debates”.

Disponible en http://ojs.ecologiaaustral.com.ar/index.php/Ecologia_Austral/article/download/160/81

Fernández RJ. 2014. Decálogo del ambientalismo estéril. *Ecología Austral*, 24:356-364. Disponible en

<http://www.ecologiaaustral.com.ar/files/24-3-12.pdf>

Bertuch, F y RJ Fernández. Reseña del libro “Transgénicos: ciencia, agricultura y controversias en la Argentina”, de Pablo Ariel Pellegrini. *Agronomía y Ambiente*, 35: 89-93, 2015.

<http://ri.agro.uba.ar/files/download/revista/agronomiayambiente/2015bertuch.pdf>

Roberto J. Fernández, Pablo Rush, M. Cristina Plencovich. 2019. Agroecología y agricultura industrial: ¿dos culturas irreconciliables? *Agronomía & Ambiente*, 39(2): 68-94.

<http://agronomiayambiente.agro.uba.ar/index.php/AyA/article/view/101>

Combining natural language processing and network analysis to examine how advocacy organizations stimulate conversation on social media

Christopher Andrew Bail^{a,b,1}

^aDepartment of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708; and ^bNetwork Analysis Center, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708

Edited by Peter S. Bearman, Columbia University, New York, NY, and approved August 5, 2016 (received for review May 6, 2016)

2016

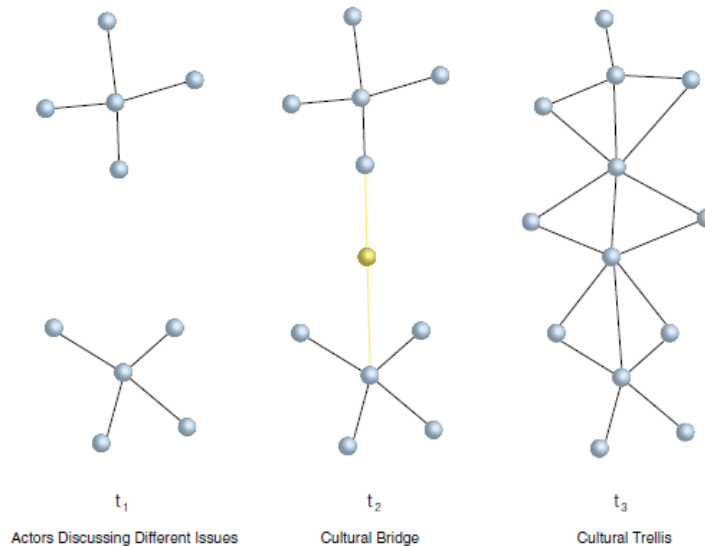


Fig. 1. Hypothetical cultural network in which nodes represent actors engaged in conversation about an advocacy issue and edges between the content of their messages. I argue that advocacy organizations are most likely to stimulate comments from new social media audiences if or produce messages that connect discursive themes that are seldom discussed together. Such messages may not only provoke comments from put these audiences into conversations with one another, creating new, hybrid conversational themes, or "cultural trellises," within a social

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Inicio > Monitoreo de glifosato en agua superficial en Entre Ríos. La investigación acción participativa como metodología de abordaje

Trabajos en Prensa

Monitoreo de glifosato en agua superficial en Entre Ríos. La investigación acción participativa como metodología de abordaje

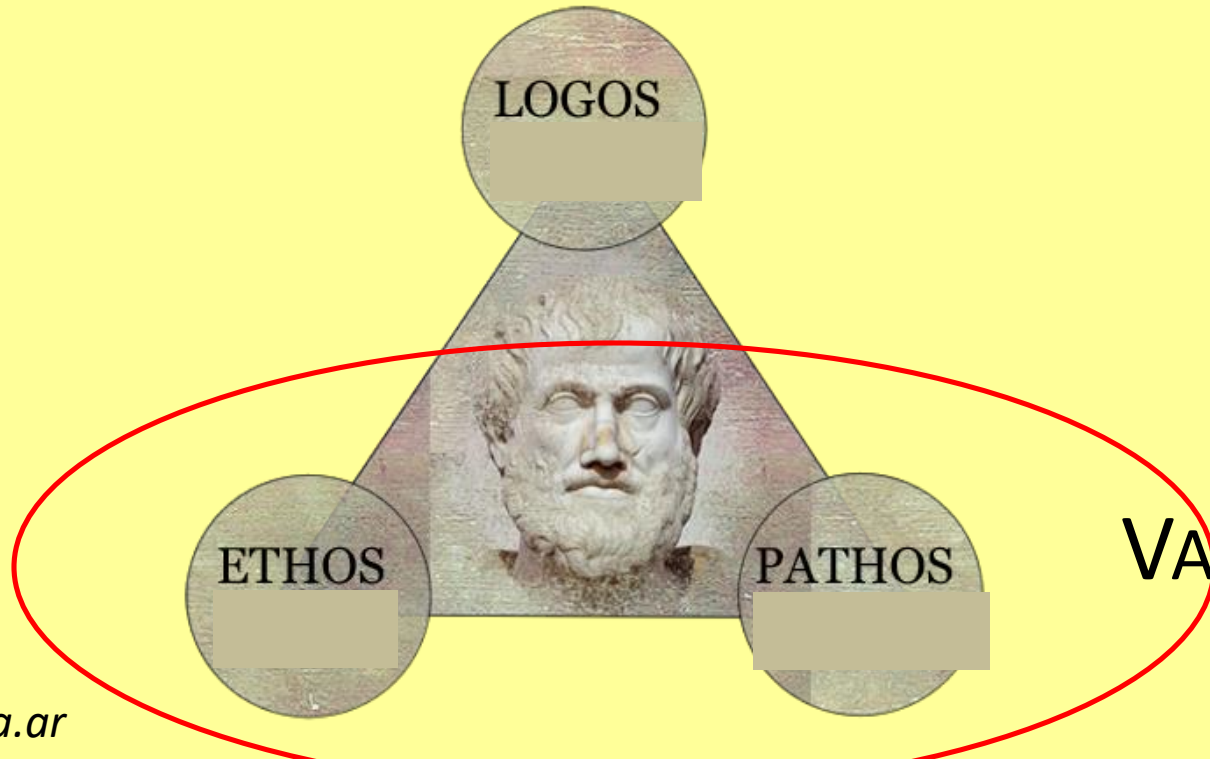
Recibido 10 de mayo de 2016 // Aceptado 24 de abril de 2017 // Publicado online 23 de agosto de 2017

SASAL, M.C.1; WILSON, M.G.1; SIONE, S.M.2; BEGHETTO, S.M.3; GABIOUD, E.A.1; OSZUST, J.D.2; PARAVANI, E.V.4; DEMONTE, L.5; REPETTI, M.R.5; BEDENDO, D.J.1; MEDERO, S.L.6; GOETTE, J.J.1; PAUTASSO, N.1 y SCHULZ, G.A.7



IDEOLOGÍA: Conjunto de ideas fundamentales que caracteriza el pensamiento de una persona, colectividad o época, o de un movimiento cultural, religioso o político.

DATOS



VALORES