Role of key actors for an effective license instrument in Argentine agro

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Intensive livestock production in corrals: Feedlots

Argentina has experienced significant growth in feedlots in recent decades. Although many feedlots manage their environmental aspects adequately and seek to comply with regulations, there is a lack of clarity in the procedures for obtaining an environmental license.
Feedlots in Argentina

Problems & Solutions for Environmental License

In Argentina, a significant discrepancy has been detected between the formal requirements for the submission of EIA in operating feedlots and the actual purpose of the EIA as a predictive tool for environmental management.

Lack of coherence between requirements demanded by authorities and the practical feasibility of obtaining an Environmental License has been a persistent challenge.

We have chosen to involve key actors in the process: farmers and environmental authorities who have the responsibility of approving and supervising these activities, and Academia.
Vulnerable communities

Buenos Aires

Santa Fe

Gral. Villegas

Elordi

Carcarañá
Vulnerable communities

Alejandro Roca

Córdoba
## Analysis of regulatory framework

<table>
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<th>RULE</th>
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Field visits and interviews with farmers
Buenos Aires

Facilities lack shade, inadequate drainage and uncompacted subsoil. Treatment of corpses is generally inadequate, effluents are mostly not treated, inadequate management of pathological and dangerous waste.

Santa Fe

Facilities generally good. Composting piles for the treatment of corpses was observed in some cases; maintenance problems in lagoons and canals, variability in waste management treatment.

Córdoba

Variable state of the facilities surveyed, some shows inadequate practices for the treatment of corpses and others compost in a distant dairy farm; inadequate effluent disposal; difficulties in waste management.
Interviews with environmental authorities

Video meetings with government actors of the three provinces
Development of a model protocol

The aim of the protocol is constituting a clear and concise tool so that provincial authorities can receive standardized information from farmers on environmental management of feedlots.
Participatory workshop

Municipal environmental authorities, environmental specialists, Feedlot Environmental Management Group (GAF) organization, students, farmers and staff of feedlot companies.

Workshop objectives:
• establish a validation space for the field tasks developed
• provide training on environmental and regulatory matters
  • know the problems in governance and
• validate and receive contributions to the environmental license instrument (protocol) prepared by the work team.
Conclusions

• There is a discrepancy among provincial regulations and the practical challenges farmers face.

• Differences in the implementation of environmental regulations among provinces.

• Costs associated with complying with environmental regulations.

• Need to improve communication between municipal and provincial levels and farmers.

• Importance of educational programs.
Conclusions

• There is room for broader adoption of good practices.

• Vulnerable groups are more exposed to environmental impacts from feedlots.

• Greater inclusion in the decision-making process could result in more realistic and applicable regulations: Authorities, feedlots staff and Academia.

• The workshop demonstrated the effectiveness of including multiple stakeholders in the policy development process.
Let’s continue the conversation!
Post questions and comments in the IAIA24 app.

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