Addressing Deforestation at the Country Level

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## Challenge

Households and population below poverty line, Q1 2016
Poverty line, family of 5 ~ US$852/mo - ~US$10,240/yr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>% households</th>
<th>% population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patagonia</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pampas</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyo</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native forest law, 2007

Green = land use change
Yellow = sustainable forest management
Red = conservation

Context 1: Agriculture at the heart of Argentina’s economy and public finances
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Producer support estimate in selected countries, 2011. Estimate of transfers from consumers and government to producers, as % of gross sectoral income.
65% of farmers in Argentina (252,000 farms) are smallholders or ‘family agriculture’. They produce 20% of national agricultural output.

**NW:**
- 40,000 producers (91%);
- 440,000 cows (32%).
- 3,000 producers (8%);
- 420,000 cows (31%).
- 455 producers (1%);
- 500,000 cows (37%).

**NE:**
- 60,000 producers (82%);
- 840,000 cows (18%).
- 12,000 producers (16%);
- 1,500,000 cows (34%).
- 1,500 producers (2%);
- 2,000,000 cows (47%).

**Context 2: Productive characterization**
Context 2: Productive characterization

Million heads

NW = 4MM
NE = 9MM

P > 0.01

T/Vc

NW = 0.54
NE = 0.49
Context 3: Agricultural institutions and networks
General policy

General goals for the Ministry of Agroindustry:

✓ Achieve, sustainably, the maximum productive capacity in each territory.
✓ Export agro-industrial goods and services to increasingly diversified markets.
✓ Differentiate and add value in origin, especially in regional economies
✓ Make agro-industrial value chains more competitive and transparent.

In addition, for Greater Chaco:
✓ Strong infrastructure development (Plan Belgrano)
Sectoral policy

Goals 2025:
✓ Achieve 75% weaning
✓ Increase stock 10%
✓ Transparent markets
✓ Added value

Policies:
➢ Fiscal incentives for productivity and improved financing
➢ Technology uptake (nutrition, sanitation, management)
➢ Climate risk management
➢ Local auctions and “SIO carnes”
➢ Animal i.d. and improved traceability
➢ Strenghtened sanitation
➢ More secure land tenure where still weak
➢ Bioeconomy
Back to the forest...

- Productivity and stock will increase
- Competitiveness will improve
- Incomes will rise

Improvements in context facilitate conservation

- Native forest law is well established and determines available surface:
- Available land for cattle ranching, NW & NE: **Green forest areas** + non-forest lands with productivity $20 < IP < 40$ + **Yellow forest areas** with $IP > 20 = \text{between 27 MM and 34MM has, depending on silvopastoral system implemented (NE = 13 MM – 15 MM; NW = 14 MM – 19 MM).}
Implementation: by law, producers in native forests must submit a management plan. Can we provide guidance on how to combine

• extensive cattle ranching,
• forage intensification,
• natural pastures,
• healthy forest and
• Biodiversity...

in a silvo-pastoral system?
### National Plan

**Agreement between National Environmental and Agriculture Authorities**

### Goals:
- Harmonize public policies
- Joint implementation strategy
- Coordinate instruments
- Commercial strategies
- Capacity building
- Pilot sites

### Agreements with Provinces:
Santiago del Estero – Chaco – Salta – Formosa

### Training
Santiago del Estero - Chaco - Salta - Chubut - Santa Fe - San Juan – Córdoba – Cartillas de Divulgación

### Pilots
Santiago del Estero - Chaco - Salta

### Indicator development
Workshops and consultation with 65 experts. 17 indicators agreed.
# Forest Management with Integrated Cattle Ranching

## Principles: sustain or enhance...

- productive capacity and productivity of ecosystems
- integrity of ecosystem and their services
- producer and community welfare

## Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiversity</th>
<th>Connectivity - Heterogeneity - Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Reserve – Structure – Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage reserve</td>
<td>Cattle management – Feed - Receptivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Management Plan</td>
<td>Regeneration – Structure – Minimal Stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranching Management Plan</td>
<td>Grazing system – Animal load – Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk management</td>
<td>Fire prevention and control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water management</td>
<td>Provision – Distribution - Design</td>
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</table>
Prevailing silvopastoral systems
Integrated management at farm level

- Water
- Forage
- Biodiversity
- Managed forest + Grass
- House

Water

Biodiversity

Forage
Biological corridors
Thank you