

START UP INFORMATION

City	<u>MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUSTO</u>
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Project	<u>Integrating Sectoral Policies through Collateral Action Planning</u>

Cooperation Thematic Area	Concrete Challenge Faced
Urban solid waste	Municipal Planning
Business incubation space and technological innovation	
Urban Planning and Urban regeneration	

SUMMARY OF THE CITY CONTEXT

San Justo is a city in the center region of the province of Santa Fe, Argentina, 99 km north from the provincial capital. It had about 22,000 inhabitants at the 2001 census and it is the head town of the San Justo Department.

Founded in 1868 by Mariano Cabal, San Justo attained the status of a comuna (commune) on 13 July 1887 and the following year the Ferrocarril Provincial de Santa Fe arrived on 1 September 1888. It became a city on 17 September 1959.

CHALLENGE TO BE ADDRESSED

Urban Solid Waste (USW)

In Argentina, the management of the Urban Solid Waste (USW) is legally framed in the following norms:

- National Law No. 25916/04 "Domiciliary Waste Management".
- Provincial Law N° 13055/09 "Zero Waste".
- Provincial Resolution N° 128/04 "Technical Standards for the treatment and final disposal of the USW".
- Municipal Ordinance No. 2978/17 "Collection and Disposal of USW".

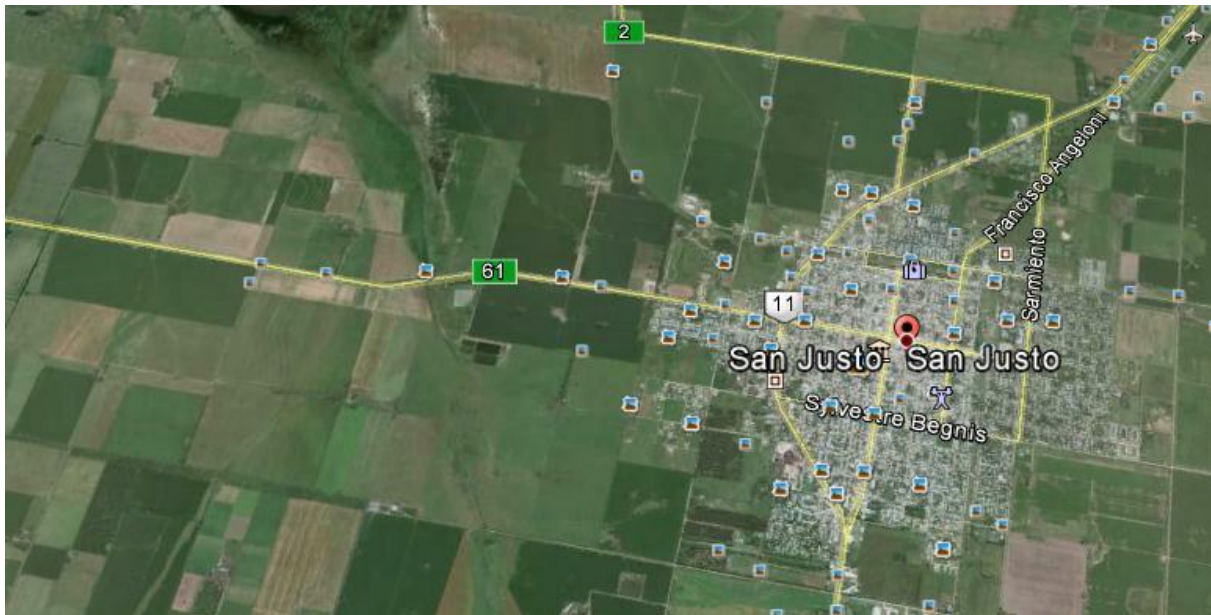
Despite having an extensive and well-defined legal framework in this area, the responsibilities and objectives proposed at the different levels of government have been diffuse and very difficult to achieve.

1.1 Current situation

Currently, the USW is deposited in dump, however from the adhesion to the regionalization plan of USW of the Province of Santa Fe and conformation of the Regional Consortium of integrated waste

management (IWT) Microregion 3B South, according to Provincial Law Nº 13055, the city of San Justo will be the site where the landfill will be built and where the USW of the signatory locations (Ramayón, Videla and Marcelino Escalada) will send their USW to final disposal.

To achieve this goal, studies and works are already underway for the construction and start-up of the sanitary landfill, which will allow 29,905 inhabitants to dispose of their USW safely, avoiding waste dump proliferation and all the inconveniences that these cause to public health and the environment.



Within the consortium, San Justo is the only city that has a Wastewater Treatment Plant to which waste from differentiated collection arrives, for its classification, packed according to the type of material and subsequent sale and entry into new production processes



In addition, it should be clarified that the management of the USW is purely municipal and there is no tax / differential rate to cover the expenses.



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Between 2016 and the elapsed of 2017, 391.366 Kg of materials were recovered (cardboard, paper, glass, light scrap, aluminium), which is equivalent to 446,984.2 (Argentine pesos) = 25844.65 -USD.

2) Business incubation space and technological innovation

EMPRENDER San Justo is a space that seeks to promote socio-economic development in San Justo and

area, from the promotion of entrepreneurial culture, the training of entrepreneurs and innovation managers and the accompaniment of sustainable ideas-projects, with the aim of providing an added value of knowledge and generate more and better employment in the territory.

During the first year, training, talks, meetings, technical assistance for projects and formulation for financing were carried out. The space has physical incubation of projects. In addition to this internal incubation modality, we are working with assistance to some 20 projects under the external incubation modality. Incubating projects highlight triple impact ideas (sustainable projects) such as the development of machinery for managing tires out of use, processes where the raw material is recycled paper.

In this sense, and linked to the need expressed by the mayor of Pavlos Melas, in relation to the lack of water for irrigation in parks could be developed jointly between Pavlos Melas and San Justo, a rainwater management system, which would consist in the collection of rainwater from adequate infrastructure and subsequent intelligent irrigation of parks according to humidity parameters and water requirements of implanted species.

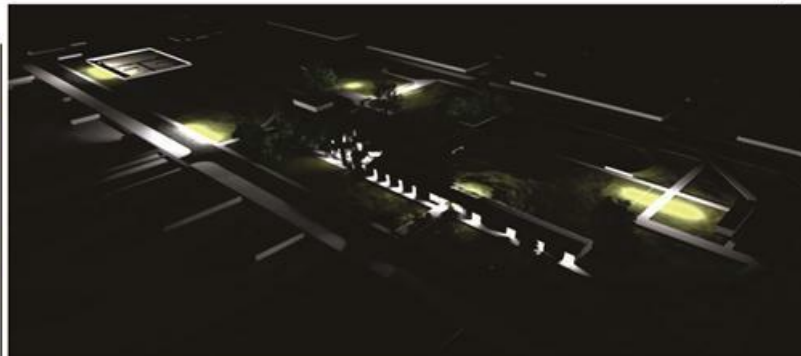
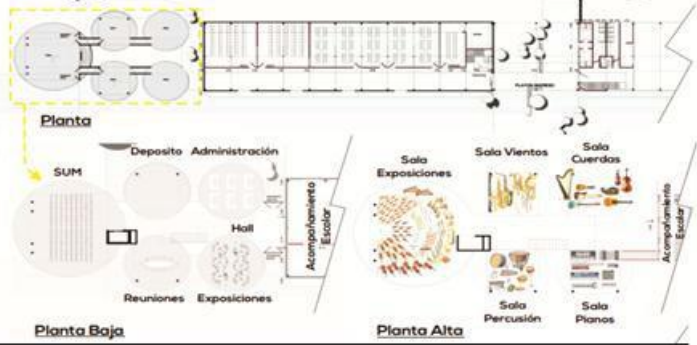


3) Urban Planning and Urban regeneration

The new urban plan of the city uses the territorial ordering as axis, evaluating all the growth variables (infrastructures, services, green spaces systems) and contemplating a sustainable development, from green cords, food production in the peri-urban, mobility sustainable and public transportation.



Located in a strategic point of the city, the railroad has always been an urban barrier that divides the city in two, both physically and socially. One of the great challenges of current management is to turn this space into a pole of cultural, social and opportunity development. The project includes cultural, educational and sports activities. It has spaces for multiple uses, classrooms for teaching music and workshops, rooms for exhibitions and conferences, salons for sports and a dedicated space for the exclusive use of NGOs. Also the outer space includes courts for different sports, natural amphitheaters, an open sky for cultural exhibitions and a system of green spaces that seeks the interaction of citizens.



***MAIN STAKEHOLDERS DESCRIPTION**

Primary stakeholder is municipal personnel (directors, political personnel, designating bodies, third parties and other legal entities of the municipality). Local community, experts from the private sector and the academic society, enterprises from the social economy, NGOs etc. that are already active in the sectoral policies proposed are considered stakeholders too.

<p>Expectation of the cooperation activities (Please explain what you would like the programme would support you with)</p>	<p>Working meetings (study visits), including workshops, seminars, etc.</p>	<p>Assist workshop participants learn their program's public value statement, identify strengths and weaknesses, redefine baseline data and current situation, revise strategy.</p>
	<p>Joint participation at relevant thematic / cluster meetings</p>	<p>Trace all actors of the action plan. Facilitate stakeholder analysis. Present best practices and risks of failure. Cost evaluation of action plans.</p>
	<p>On site trainings on specific topics</p>	<p>Evaluation of current site condition. Corresponding necessary projects to action plan goals. Facilitate ideas generation.</p>
	<p>Webinars on specific topics</p>	<p>Presentations from specialists in each field of interest. Provide information about funding opportunities and propose certain alterations of the actions plans in order to be able to get finance.</p>
	<p>Cluster networks (Inter-City Labs)</p>	<p>Overcome barriers to public sector incentives in commercialization. Elaborate actions plans in order to aspire same strategic goals</p>

		concerning sustainability. Adjusting actions plans in each municipality despite differences.
	Business roundtables and matching activities	Facilitate and promote cooperation between private and public sector.
Suggested period for Site Visits	LAC site visit (within 4 months after cooperation agreement signature according to Guideline Timetable) Initial Proposal: week (5 th – 9 th March)	
	EU site visit (semester 2) Initial Proposal: 1 st week of May	