

A NEW LOOK

Pathways to Sustainable Production Landscapes in Mato Grosso, Brazil

Strategy to achieve low-risk sourcing in Mato Grosso.

Check counties’ classification according to their deforestation rates in the last three years and conservation index of native vegetation.

- Porto Estrela
 - Canarana
 - São Pedro da Cipa
 - Ponte Branca
 - Porto Alegre do Norte
 - Nova Mutum
 - Nova Marilândia
 - Santo Afonso
 - Várzea Grande
 - Araguaí
 - Lambari D’este
 - Salto do Céu
 - Novo São Joaquim
 - Santo Antônio do Leste
 - Campo Novo do Parecis
 - Nova Olímpia
 - Vera
 - Nortelândia
 - Ipiranga do Norte
 - Acorizal
 - Nova Santa Helena
 - Conquista D’este
- Juruena
 - Carlinda
 - Dom Aquino
 - São José do Xingu
 - Vale de São Domingos
 - Alto Garças
 - Juscimeira
 - Jauru
 - Primavera do Leste
 - Rio Branco
 - Figueirópolis D’este
 - Denise
 - São José dos Quatro Marcos
 - São José do Povo
 - Novo Horizonte do Norte
 - Indaiavá
 - Jangada
 - Arenópolis
 - Nova Guarita
- Novo Mundo
 - Alto Boa Vista
 - Poxoréu
 - Itaúba
 - Nova Monte Verde
 - Alto Araguaia
 - Nova Maringá
 - Aripuanã
 - Nova Brasilândia
 - Campo Verde
 - Paranaíta
 - Serra Nova Dourada
 - Gaúcha do Norte
 - São José do Rio Claro
 - Brasnorte
 - Soriso
 - Pontal do Araguaia
 - Rondolândia
 - Cuiabá
 - Guiratinga
 - Marcelândia
- Cláudia
 - Torixoréu
 - Barra do Garças
 - Porto dos Gaúchos
 - Nova Lacerda
 - Rosário Oeste
 - Juara
 - Comodoro
 - Apiacás
 - Rondonópolis
 - Castanheira
 - Peixoto de Azevedo
 - Nobres
 - Tapurah
 - Itanhangá
 - Planalto da Serra
 - General Carneiro
 - Querência
 - Luciara
 - Matupá
 - Canabrava do Norte
- Alto Paraguai
 - Tabaporã
 - Jaciara
 - Santa Rita do Trivelato
 - Lucas do Rio Verde
 - Sinop
 - Nova Ubiratã
 - Santa Carmem
 - Pedra Preta
 - União do Sul
 - Tangará da Serra
 - Alto Taquari
 - Campinápolis
 - Reserva do Cabaçal
 - Sapezal
 - Colíder
 - Vila Rica
 - Terra Nova do Norte
 - Ribeirãozinho
 - Santa Cruz do Xingu
 - Araputanga
- Água Boa
 - Cocalinho
 - São Félix do Araguaia
 - Chapada dos Guimarães
 - Paranatinga
 - Colniza
 - Nova Bandeirantes
 - Ribeirão Cascalheira
 - Confresa
 - Nova Xavantina
 - Campos de Júlio
 - Novo Santo Antônio
 - Cotriguaçu
 - Feliz Natal
 - Barra do Bugres
 - Alta Floresta
 - Bom Jesus do Araguaia
 - Diamantino
 - Juína
 - Nova Canaã Do Norte
 - Nova Nazaré
- Guarantã Do Norte
 - Araguaiana
 - Pontes E Lacerda
 - Tesouro
 - Vila Bela Da Santíssima Trindade
 - Santa Terezinha

ENGAGING WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

The jurisdictional classification system based on municipalities, unites producers and companies looking for supply chains free of deforestation in Mato Grosso. As a municipality evolves in a ranking that considers 1) deforestation rate on public and private lands, and 2) proportion of native vegetation remaining and under restoration, it moves up in the ranking toward sustainable production landscapes. The higher in the ranking, the lower are the risks of ilegal deforestation or violations of environmental regulations in the supply chains.

WHY ADOPT THE CLASSIFICATION?

Alignment with PCI Strategy: this will facilitate identifying opportunities to support development of sustainable production territories within a set of goals agreed among civil society, government and private sector.

Risk Reduction: the classification promotes alignment of government and private-sector actions, simplifying monitoring and reducing risks of “laundering” unsustainable production.

Open markets/new arrangements: developing new sustainable production arrangements can generate new markets for producers and companies committed to controlling deforestation

Support for environmental regularization and forest restoration; invest in sustainable production initiatives (shown in map); invest in technical assistance networks for sustainable production

Support diff usion of technology; guarantee market access; develop de-risking mechanisms

Valorize environmental assets linked to sustainable production; low-cost credit; open new markets

EARLY MOVERS

Innovative first-mover initiatives align corporate commitment to governmental actions, as those mapped below.

Alta Floresta, Colniza, Cotriguaçu, Nova Bandeirantes, Nova Monte Verde, Paranaíta
Redes Socioprodutivas: supports the value chain development of six smallholders’ products: cocoa, babaçu, Brazil nut, fruits/vegetables, coffee and milk.

Alta Floresta
Pecsa: disseminates good practices for cattle ranching, reduces deforestation pressure, meets demand for deforestation-free beef.

Rondonópolis
Canivete: pasture intensifi cation, seeking to increase productivity and profits in 27 ranches in Mato Grosso.

Xingu area
Xingu Seeds Network: supports the creation of markets for seeds from native tree species in the Xingu.

Amazon and Cerrado
Conserv: a financial mechanism that pays farmers who are committed to maintaining forest assets that could legally be deforested.

Cocalinho
Araguaia League: diff uses technology and integrates cattle breeding ranches in the region that adopt sustainable intensifi cation practices in meat production.

Sorriso
IDH Responsible Soy Sourcing Area: continuous improvement program, holds courses on environmental compliance, field days and technical visits to monitor performance indicators.

23% OF THE SOY BRAZIL
exported was produced in Mato Grosso in 2018

20% OF THE BEEF BRAZIL
exported was produced in Mato Grosso in 2018

85% DEFORESTATION
drop in the Amazon between 2018-2004

62% DEFORESTATION
increase in the Amazon, found in 2018, in relation to 2014

2.9 MILLION
ha of native vegetation need to be restored until 2030 by PCI strategy

EXAMPLES OF INCENTIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES

To create a permanent process of improvement toward fully sustainable production landscapes, a specific combination of economic incentives and public policies is suggested for each category of counties. These are a few examples of incentives that can be offered:

Globally, many companies have committed to removing deforestation from their supply chains by 2020, but they are struggling to find effective solutions to meet these goals. More and more emphasis is being placed on the jurisdictional approach as a potential means to support corporate goals and drive sustainable development. The jurisdictional approach encourages companies to collaborate with local governments, communities and producers in their sourcing regions. By working together, the stakeholders ensure that local laws, regional efforts and corporate policies work in concert to catalyze reduced deforestation at the landscape scale, complementing supply chain efforts. Many companies have heard about the jurisdictional approach, but they need practical opportunities to prove the concept in first-mover jurisdictions.

Mato Grosso is one such jurisdiction that is ready for engagement. From 2004 to 2014, the state demonstrated that it is possible to reduce deforestation while increasing productivity. This agricultural powerhouse produces nearly 30% of Brazil’s soy and has the largest cattle herd in Brazil, with more than 30 million cattle.

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