

FINAL REPORT

Transamazônica Connections

**Building common
goals for the livestock
sector in Novo
Repartimento (PA)**

January 2024

Solidaridad

 *imaflora*

proforest

Introduction

The Transamazonica Connections initiative, supported by Neste, is a partnership created in March 2023 between the Fundação Solidaridad, Imaflora and Proforest. This collaboration arose from the growing demand and the sense of urgency in advancing the agenda of promoting more sustainable production chains in the Brazilian Amazon region, reducing deforestation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, but above all aiming for integrated development along with conservation of socio-biodiversity in the Amazon rainforest. The initiative also arose to meet the need for positive interventions in cattle landscapes with actors from the first links in the production chain, a point at which companies at the end of the chain normally have less leverage through other intervention mechanisms.

Cattle ranching plays a leading economic, social and environmental role in the region. It is an activity carried out by a wide range of local actors and is considered one of the main drivers of deforestation and a source of GHG emissions. Actions that prioritize livestock farming and that involve the various links in the ranching chain have a strong potential impact on the region's development.

This project emerges from an understanding of this context as an effort to work on building paths towards more sustainable and prosperous cattle ranching. The project will initially focus on the municipality of Novo Repartimento (PA), with the aim of developing a methodology and approach

Figure 1.
Flowchart of the Forum stages



that can be replicated in other strategic landscapes along the Trans-Amazonian Highway. This region is of high socio-economic interest due to having been impacted by the advance of deforestation, as well as its widespread social vulnerability. With a population of 63,000, Novo Repartimento has the sixth-largest cattle herd among Brazilian municipalities, as presented in Report I - "Socioeconomic characteristics, mapping the actors and the livestock sector in Novo Repartimento (PA)". According to data published by the Amazon Research Foundation (Fapespa) in 2023, Novo Repartimento currently

"This region is of high socio-economic interest due to having been impacted by the advance of deforestation, as well as its widespread social vulnerability."

has more than 1.1 million head of cattle. Livestock farming, the municipality's main economic activity, is supported by a mosaic of small, medium and large-scale producers. With its highly concentrated land ownership and land title insecurity, Novo Repartimento presents a highly diverse scenario in terms of opportunities and challenges, according to the groups of producers.

The Transamazonica Connections initiative seeks to understand what the conditions and demands are for fostering sustainable and prosperous livestock farming in the municipality of Novo Repartimento by employing a broad

and participatory perspective of the economic groups involved in the chain. After analyzing the characterization of the municipality using secondary data and profiles of producers in the municipality with data from interviews, three meetings were organized that involved a diverse audience from the private sector, public bodies, civil society and livestock farmers. The aim of the meetings was to identify the challenges and priority actions for developing a more sustainable activity in the municipality (**see figure 1**), with a view to creating the opportunity for an engaged group to form the Sustainable Livestock Forum.

This report presents the systematization and discussion of the results obtained in the three meetings. Initially, the methodology developed by Oficina do Encontro, a company specializing in facilitating participatory processes for conducting meetings and agendas for activities is described. This is followed by details of the dynamics, guiding questions and the results from the three meetings. Finally, this report summarizes the discussion from the perspective of the consortium of organizations leading implementation of the project, based on a technical and applied view of the content developed. It then presents the common priority objectives for developing a more sustainable and prosperous livestock sector in the municipality of Novo Repartimento, built collectively by the main players in the municipal beef chain.

Methodological principles of the Consolidation Meetings of the Sustainable Livestock Forum - Novo Repartimento

To achieve its objectives the project was supported by Oficina do Encontro. The consultancy team together with the Solidaridad Foundation developed the participatory method, the activity agenda and the mediation tools essential for holding the Consolidation Meetings of the Sustainable Livestock Forum - Novo Repartimento. The Meeting Workshop carried out preliminary training activities for the Solidaridad team to take on the role of mediating and conducting the meetings.

The method developed was informed by the need to reconcile the objectives of obtaining representation from livestock farmers and other actors involved in the chain, while guaranteeing a more in-depth dialogue. To this end, the methodology

was based on the approaches found in Popular Education, Social Pedagogy and the Art of Hosting, as well as other participatory methods and tools for group and community development processes. These approaches and tools foster dialogic work with different audiences based on the assumption of providing fertile spaces and environments for meaningful conversations in groups that nurture learning processes, co-creation of innovations, mobilization of collective intelligence and socio-environmental transformations in territories (figure 2).

In order to take factor in the diversity and complexity of the livestock chain, a wide range of actors involved in Novo Repartimento were invited directly through an invitation sent via messaging app and a few direct calls made by the local coordinator. These were sent to

small, medium and large livestock farmers from the Rural Producer Cooperative of Maracaja (Coopermar) and also those livestock farmers not organized in cooperatives; representatives of the municipal government (environmental and agricultural secretariats); representatives of the state government (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company - Emater, Agriculture and Ranching Defense Agency of the State of Pará - Adepará, State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability - Semas, State Secretariat for Agriculture, Ranching and Fishing Development - Sedap); representatives of the federal government (the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform - Incra); organized civil society (Solidaridad, unions and cooperatives) and the private sector (banks, representatives of meatpackers and service

providers such as retailers and consultancies).

The methodological strategies adopted and presented below were crucial for the success of the meetings. The work team's assessment was positive, as can be seen from the number of participants throughout the meetings, as well as the diversity of actors. The first meeting was attended by 42 people, mostly cattle farmers (74%). At the second meeting, the number of participants increased by around 80%, with 75 people taking part. At this event livestock farmers accounted for 53% of those present, mainly due to the greater involvement of private initiatives, public authorities and organized civil society. The third event brought together a total of 60 people, 48% of whom were livestock farmers (figure 3).

Figure 2.

Participatory methods

Assumptions of participatory methods

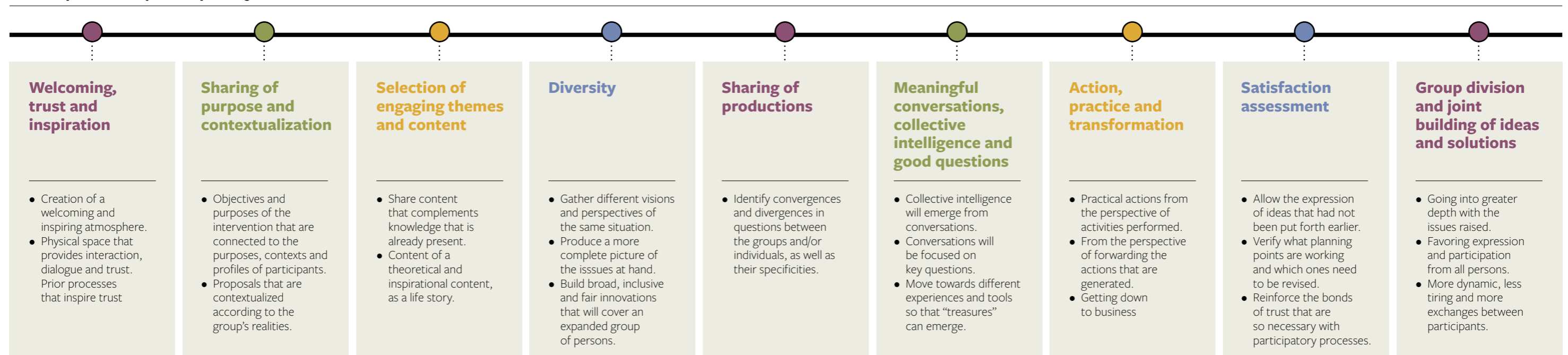
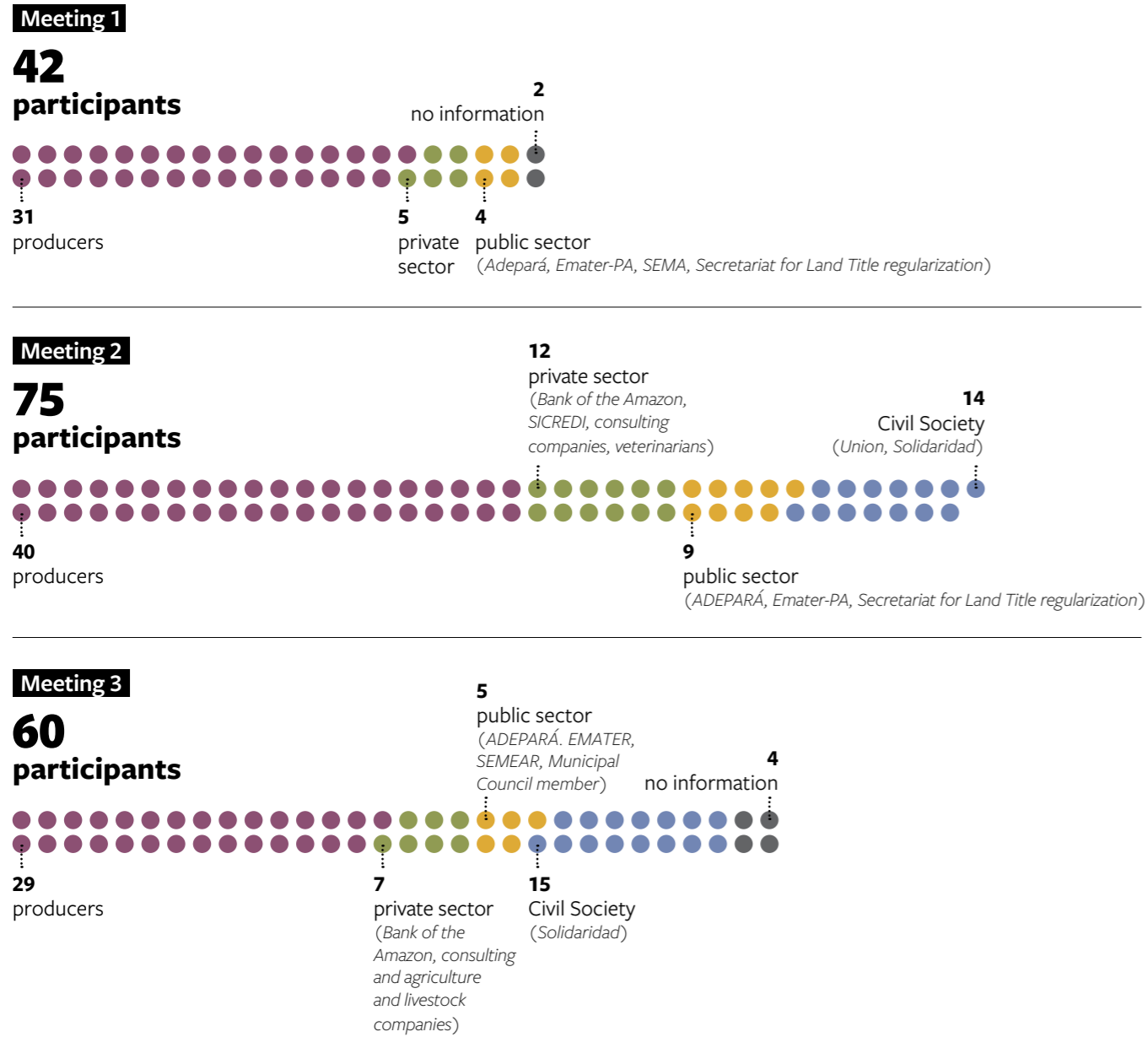


Figure 3.
Participants in the meetings



A key strategy in the success of the methodological proposal was to invite cattle farmer Mauro Lúcio da Costa, owner of Fazenda Marupiara in Paragominas (PA) to take part in the second meeting as a speaker. This producer is a well-known player in the livestock sector, a reference who has received attention for his productivity figures as one of the highest in the region, which is based on practices aimed at greater sustainability in his production system. Mauro Lúcio has been playing an important

role in the socio-environmental awareness movement among producers in the region. Mauro Lúcio, who used to be president of the Paragominas Rural Producers' Union and is now president of the Pará Breeders' Association (Acripará) helped the project to gain greater knowledge and especially to foster a feeling of trust and legitimacy in the work. As a result of Mauro Lúcio's participation in the Forum, several producers from Novo Repartimento organized themselves to visit Mauro Lúcio's model ranch in Paragominas (PA).

Foto: Florence Rodrigues



3.

Strategies for sustainable and productive livestock farming in Novo Repartimento: the perspective of producers and actors in the chain

The schedule of activities was structured in three meetings with different objectives and expected products (see figure 4). The first meeting held on October 3, 2023 focused on identifying the challenges to achieving sustainable and prosperous livestock farming in the municipality, considering the specificities of the players and the convergence of ideas. The second meeting held on November

6, first systematized the information obtained at the first meeting, and then encouraged reflection on the strategies and actions needed to tackle the challenges listed by the participants of the first workshop. The third and final meeting held on December 4, 2023 focused efforts on objectifying the possible demands, selecting and systematizing the priority actions presented at the second meeting.

Figure 4. Objectives of the meetings



Meeting 1

OBJECTIVES

- Contextualization, narrative sharing, engaging actors, invitation to be co-creators
- Building a common understanding regarding the challenges in the territory and prioritizing the challenge



Meeting 2

OBJECTIVES

- Narrative sharing, engaging actors through presentation of successful case, invitation to be co-creators
- Recovery of common consolidation regarding challenges of the territory
- Initial survey of common objectives for sustainable and productive ranching



Meeting 3

OBJECTIVES

- Prioritization and detailing of common objectives
- Building strategies for Forum continuity based on seeking investments for action

To meet the specific objectives of each meeting, a strategic line of actions and activities was developed based on the guiding methodological principles. The timetable was structured on the basis of the objectives and product targets expected at each event, as detailed below.

3.1 Meeting I: What are the main challenges to consolidating sustainable and productive livestock farming in Novo Repartimento?

The main objective of the first meeting was to build a common understanding of the challenges and obstacles to consolidating sustainable and prosperous livestock farming in Novo Repartimento. At the same time, the event aimed to contextualize and engage the actors so that they can continue to participate in the next events and in building the Sustainable Livestock Forum. Specifically, the aim was to share the local context, present Solidaridad as an articulator for partnerships, share and create common narratives about improving the landscape and livestock farming, and invite co-creation.

The results obtained after the end of Meeting I were an alignment on the territory in which these actors are inserted and operate, on understanding of the narratives on livestock farming, sustainability and local investments, and finally, an initial survey of the challenges faced in that territory.

What are the main challenges, problems and barriers in the territory to consolidating sustainable and productive livestock farming in Novo Repartimento?

Guiding question for Meeting I

After the arrival and welcome moments, the event began with a welcome circle to present the project and its objectives, reinforcing the invitation to join and engage in the Sustainable Livestock Forum. The participants then introduced themselves and the practical stages of the meetings began.

The initial activity was to present the territorial diagnosis carried out by the Solidaridad technical team and external experts and previously presented in Report I - "Socioeconomic characteristics, mapping the actors and the livestock

Foto: Florence Rodrigues



sector in Novo Repartimento (PA)". The content provides an economic, socio-demographic and environmental characterization of the municipality.

After dividing the participants into small groups, a work and discussion dynamic was established in two stages: a) reflection in groups, and; b) collective discussion. The focus was on shedding light on the main challenges to achieving sustainable and prosperous livestock farming in the municipality. The meeting concluded with an evaluation and closure.

The first meeting was extremely important

for establishing a relationship of trust between the different actors present, especially the medium-sized and large cattle ranchers, by offering a space to share their difficulties and "level the playing field" in relation to the interests of the organizations that are implementing the landscape initiative in the municipality, and, finally, with the aim of building the forum. It was a very positive surprise to see the high level of participation from the cattle farmers in discussing the sustainability agenda, especially considering that this was a pioneering space for dialogue in the region for local actors.

Figure 5.

Presentation of the municipality's socio-economic data



Figure 6.

Working groups in the discussion rounds on the challenges



Results of Meeting I

As a result of the meeting and the activities carried out, thirteen common challenges were listed by the participants, which were then organized into four pillars: production chain, logistics and verticalization (figure

7); land and environmental regularization; Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER), knowledge and education (figure 8); and incentives for production, restoration and conservation (figure 9).

Figure 7.

Challenges of Pillar 1

1 Production chain, logistics and verticalization

CHALLENGES AND ARGUMENTS



1. Verticalization of livestock production (breeding, rearing and fattening)

Depends on the level of technology adoption on the farms, and on access to resources and technical knowledge.



2. New marketing arrangements (shortening the supply chain)

Depends on the level of organization of the commercial arrangements, on dialogue with buyers and meatpacking plants, and on collective organization.



3. Industrialization of the supply chain (meatpacking plants and dairy operations)

Depends on how attractive the municipality is for investments by the industry, on a proactive positioning of the municipality in terms of sustainability, and on competition with other regional meatpacking companies and other buyers (such as exporters).



4. Diversification of production (other value chains)

Depends on knowledge of the productive potential in the chains, on collective organization, on technical knowledge, and on development of new markets (such as açai, taperebá, cupuaçu, Mauritia palm, fish).



5. Access to inputs

Depends on technical and market knowledge, on collective organization, on deficiencies in local industry (mineral salt, protein compounds), on development of alternative inputs (organo-mineral composting, cocoa residues), on the lack of knowledge for producing inputs on the farms, on



6. Communication and promotion of the potential for livestock in the municipality

Depends on leading the municipality towards a logic of sustainable production, and on establishing partnerships and spokespeople for spreading information.

Figure 8.

Challenges of Pillars 2 and 3

2 Land title and environmental regularization

CHALLENGES AND ARGUMENTS



1. Land title regularization

Stems from inefficiency in the public agencies, the lack of collective organization to unblock and open dialogue with public bodies, and deficient understanding of the legal issues involved in the process.



2. Environmental regularization

Stems from inefficiency in the public agencies, lack of motivation, lack of vision of the benefits, lack of documentation (e.G., Land documentation), and lack of knowledge about the objectives and process of regularization.

3 Knowledge, education and technical assistance

CHALLENGES AND ARGUMENTS



1. Technical and technological knowledge of the livestock production system

(*genetic improvement, insemination, property management, semi-intensive production, market and inputs, environmental legislation*)

Stems from the lack of access to educational programs, technical assistance and new technologies



2. Quality workforce, including technicians and direct and indirect workers

Stems from the lack of teaching institutions that can train more skilled professionals, from the lack of a program for preparing and updating technicians and workers who have a sustainable livestock farming perspective.

Figure 9.

Challenges of Pillar 4

4 Incentives for production, restoration and conservation

CHALLENGES AND ARGUMENTS



1. Access to incentives for environmental regularization

For the majority, environmental regularization is simply a legal requirement



2. Access to financial incentives for conservation (carbon credits, preservation of legal reserves)

Highly complex access to carbon markets, market still being structured, lack of legal regulation, long contracts for producers (20-30 years)



3. Access to credit for production and restoration (agroforestry systems)

Lack of knowledge regarding lines of credit, lack of technical support for submitting credit projects with banks, lack of the necessary documentation

Foto: Florence Rodrigues



3.2 Meeting II: What actions are helping to solve the main challenges to consolidating sustainable and productive livestock farming in Novo Repartimento?

In view of the challenges raised by the discussions at the first meeting, the main objective of Meeting II was to draw up a list of actions to make a more sustainable and prosperous livestock farming system in Novo Repartimento possible. To that end it was necessary to recall the common understanding of the territory's challenges developed at the first meeting and then systematized by the working team. Considering the arrival of new participants, it was necessary to redo the contextualization and engagement of actors.

The results obtained after the end of Meeting II were an understanding of the narrative of the relationship between livestock farming, sustainability and local investments and an initial survey of common actions for achieving more sustainable and prosperous livestock farming in the municipality.

After the arrival and welcoming moments, the event began with

a welcoming circle for a general presentation of the project and its objectives, reinforcing the invitation to become involved in the Sustainable Livestock Forum. Next, all the participants introduced themselves.

The meeting was followed by a talk by cattle rancher Mauro Lúcio, whose participation was extremely important in mobilizing cattle ranchers, especially medium and large ones. The practical example of successful interventions in Paragominas served as an incentive and mobilized the event's participants.

The following day, with the participants again organized in groups, they discussed the ways and solutions for tackling the territory's main challenges - discussed in Meeting I. This work was also structured in two stages, initially in groups and then in a collective discussion of the results. The last step was evaluating and closing the meeting.

What should be done to solve the main challenges listed in the consolidation of sustainable and productive livestock farming in Novo Repartimento?

Guiding question for Meeting II

Figure 10.

Participation of Mauro Lúcio da Costa in the 2nd meeting of the Forum



Results of Meeting II

As a result of the meeting and the activities carried out, potential solutions were listed

for addressing the challenges identified in the four pillars worked on (see figures 11, 12 and 13).

Figure 11.

Actions related to Pillar 1.

1 Production chain, logistics and verticalizations

POTENTIAL ACTIONS FOR ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES



1. Verticalization of livestock production

- Intensify production
- Technical capacity-building
- Improved pasture management (fertilizing and conservation)
- Encourage establishing industries in the municipality
- Technical group to create solutions for developing the chain
- Enable access to ATER
- Fairs and events with technological approaches



2. New marketing arrangements

- Establish new partnerships
- Encourage cooperativism
- Intensification and genetic improvement
- Land title and environmental regularization to improve products and acceptance
- Traceability
- Municipal incentives to promote industrialization in the chain



3. Industrializing the supply chain

- Municipal tax incentives
- Preventive analysis of the region
- Financial incentives for retaining calves
- Foster cooperativism



4. Diversifying production

- Develop two or more chains along with ranching
- Access to ATER
- Program for training labor
- Market analysis with a view to other opportunities
- Program to encourage market diversification
- Map potential chains being developed in the municipality
- Incentives for the creation of agro-industries



5. Access to inputs

- Foster installation of specialized industries
- Program for collective sourcing of inputs



6. Promote the municipal potential for livestock

- Disseminate information on ranching in the municipality among producers
- Regularize properties
- Municipal program for publicizing production in the municipality

Figure 12.

Actions related to Pillars 2 and 3.

2 Land and environmental regularization

POTENTIAL ACTIONS FOR ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES



1. Land regularization

- Public call for land title regularization
- Improve infrastructure in the secretariats involved with the issue
- Debureaucratization program
- Continue the Titula Brasil Program by opening a local office
- Disseminate information to producers regarding bureaucratic procedures
- Frequent itinerant activities
- Increase the structure at the Land Title Regularization Secretariat
- Outsource services
- Build capacity on the issue with cooperatives



2. Environmental regularization

- Educational program focused on producers
- Promotion of more municipal forums on the issue
- Access to ATER to provide guidance on the issue for producers
- Exemption of fees for small producers
- Strengthen ties between producers and the Secretariat for the Environment
- Outsource environmental regularization services

3 Knowledge, education and technical assistance

POTENTIAL ACTIONS FOR ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES



1. Technical knowledge of the livestock production system

- Organize more field visits to reference properties
- Capacity-building program for local professionals
- Enable access to ATER
- Greater contribution by the Public Authority in promoting access to knowledge (visit fairs and technical events)
- Access to technical education for children of producers
- Capacity-building in agribusiness for producers
- Implant demonstration units
- Promote knowledge exchanges between producers



2. Workforce quality and capacity

- Literacy program for workers
- Improve SENAR performance in the municipality
- Strengthen existing educational institutions with partnerships and guaranteed access to low-income students
- Labor training program
- Continues qualification program for technicians in the municipality

Figure 13.

Actions related to Pillar 4.

4 Incentives for production, restoration and conservation

POTENTIAL ACTIONS FOR ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES



1. Access to incentives for environmental regularization

- Articulate public-private partnerships for fostering the construction of solutions
- Support local technical assistance institutions
- Strengthen the public agencies involved with the issue
- Program for accelerating environmental regularization in the municipality



2. Access to financial incentives for conservation

- Propose a municipal law that will regulate payment for environmental services
- Disseminate more information about payments for environmental services among producers
- Get closer to cooperatives
- ATER specialized in the issue
- Foster programs for payment for carbon credit



3. Access to credit for production and restoration

- Move forward with the agenda for land environmental and land title regularization
- Qualify the municipal technicians for credit taking programs
- Articulate with banks and financial agents to present the municipality's potential

Foto: Diego Rinaldi



3.3 Meeting III: What are the short, medium and long-term priority actions for consolidating sustainable and productive livestock farming in Novo Repartimento?

The third and final meeting began with a presentation by the Solidaridad Foundation highlighting its commitments and missions in institutional terms, and its history of work and action in Novo Repartimento. In view of the demand from medium-sized and large livestock farmers who historically have not been the profile of the producers Solidaridad serves in the municipality, this moment was important for providing transparency about the institution's actions, ensuring the legitimacy and commitment of the work and the technical team in the field.

The participants were organized into five groups for the exercises to prioritize the objectives identified at the previous meeting. Each group was responsible for a Pillar. Specifically Pillar 1 was organized into two groups due to the extent of the challenges and solutions. In a vote, in which each participant had the right to three votes, the three preliminary actions were selected. These points were then discussed in order to define the impact

criteria and deadlines. The criteria for prioritizing the actions include: i) income potential and benefits for the producer; ii) impact on improving sustainability, and; iii) the municipality's reputation for attracting investors. After a collective discussion, as in the other meetings, the event ended with an evaluation of participant satisfaction.

At the 3rd meeting, in addition to prioritizing the common objectives, it was possible to further discuss continuity for the Forum with the participants. Throughout all the meetings it was clear that all the players involved were pleased to be participating in a space where they could be heard and their suggestions and considerations about the future of livestock farming in the municipality could be taken into account. Everyone agreed that the Forum should continue, but this time the producers themselves and other players in the chain should be the ones promoting it.

What are the priority actions for consolidating sustainable and productive livestock farming in Novo Repartimento and what are the target dates?

Guiding question for Meeting III

Figure 14.

Aligning the dynamics of Meeting III



Foto: Florence Rodrigues



Results of Meeting III

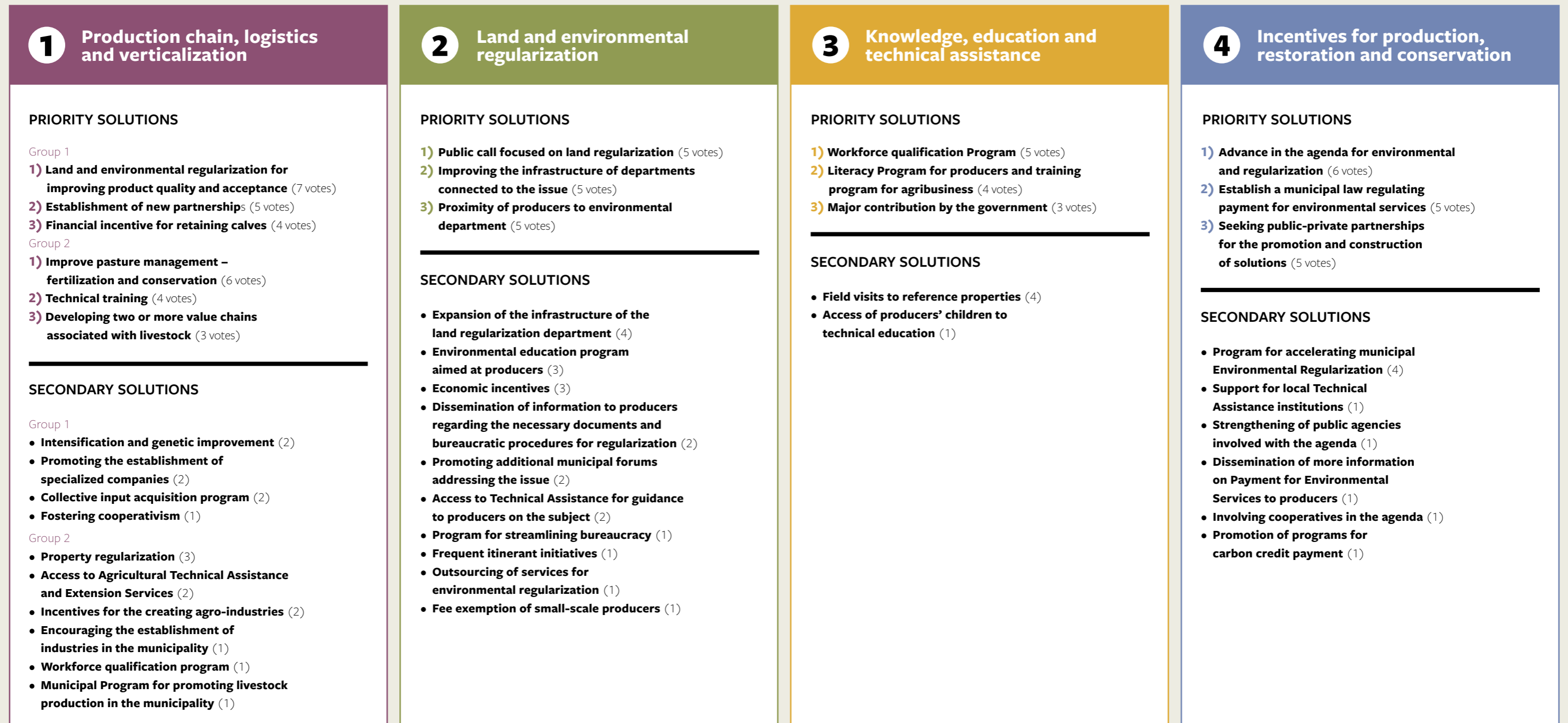
The prioritization of actions at the third meeting took place in two stages, with one working group per pillar, and specifically two groups in Pillar 1 - in other words, five working groups were

created. First, the three main actions per theme in each of the groups were selected by vote (**figure 15**) and then the expected impacts and timeframe for action were outlined (**figure 16**).

Figure 15.

Prioritization of actions by thematic pillars.

Selection of priority actions



As shown in the infographic, the top three actions by pillar were selected by voting criteria in each group, and in the event of a tie, the nomination was discussed internally. Proposals that received at least one vote but were not among the top three were incorporated as secondary actions.

Based on the three actions selected, each group defined the potential

impact of the proposed measures. The impact criteria considered were:

- A** income potential and benefits for the producer
- B** impact on improving sustainability
- C** reputation of the municipality in attracting investors

Figure 16.
Priority actions with the greatest impact

	Challenges	Solutions	Time	Impact criteria		
				A	B	C
Theme 1 Production chain, logistics and verticalization	New marketing arrangements	1. Land title and environmental regularization to obtain better quality product and acceptance	●	☑	☑	☑
		2. Establish new partnerships	●	☑	☑	☑
	Industrializing the chain in the municipality	3. Financial incentives for retaining calves	●	☑	☑	☑
		Verticalizing livestock production	4. Improved pasture management - fertilizing and conservation	●	☑	☑
	5. Technical capacity-building		●		☑	
Theme 2 Land title and environmental regularization	Land title regularization	1. Public call focused on land title regularization	●			☑
		2. Improve infrastructure of the secretariats connected to the issue	●		☑	
	Environmental regularization	3. Strengthen ties between producers and the secretariat for the environment	●			☑
		Theme 3 Knowledge, education and ater	Qualified and trained labor	1. Program for qualifying labor	●	☑
2. Literacy program for workers - capacity-building in agribusiness for producers	●			☑	☑	
Technological knowledge of production systems	3. Greater contribution from the public sector		●			☑
Theme 4 Incentives for production, restoration and conservation	Access to credit for production and restoration	1. Move forward with the environmental and land title regularization agenda.	●			☑
		Financial incentives for conservation	2. Create a municipal law to regulate payment for environmental services	●	☑	
	Incentives for environmental regularization		3. Seek public-private partnerships for fostering and building solutions	●	☑	

The activity agendas are documented in the appendix, as are the documentary tools used to obtain and discuss the information.

- Long term
- Mid-term
- Short term

Foto: Florence Rodrigues



3.4 Evaluation of the meetings

The evaluation carried out at the end of each event was an important instrument for assessing the methodological tools. The systematization of these perceptions indicated the contentment and satisfaction of the participants, mainly due to the participatory and wide-ranging nature of the events and activities.

The events not only allowed for an in-

depth discussion of the challenges and solutions for building sustainable and productive livestock farming, but also fostered the consolidation of a consensus. At the end of the third event, a WhatsApp group was set up to disseminate information about the project's progress and create a direct channel between the various players interested in the Forum's continuity.



4.

Consortium recommendations

Based on the 15 common objectives agreed by the Forum, the consortium made up of Solidaridad, Imaflora and Proforest met to detail, compile and assess the feasibility of implementing the actions. Nine of the

Forum’s priority common objectives were then highlighted, as well as two actions considered strategic by the consortium team. Of these 9 priority common objectives, 3 main ones were listed, considering the feasibility of implementation

by the network of partnerships established in the territory **(figure 17)**.

These recommendations are intended to meet the local demands raised by forum participants, to be aligned with

government plans and market expectations, especially international ones in view of the implementation of the EUDR, and to serve as a basis for the development of Phase II of the Transamazonica Connections initiative.

Figure 17.

Summary table of priority common objectives

3 Based on feasibility implementation by partnership network

1. Promote environmental regularization

2. Implement capacity-building programs

3. Create financial and non-financial incentives for production and diversification

6 Other recommendations

4. Create new partnerships for industrializing the chain

5. Promote land title regularization

6. Create a public call for attracting partnerships and accelerating land title regularization

7. Improve the infrastructure of the secretariats connected to land title regularization

8. Spaces for bringing producers and the Municipal Secretariat for the Environment closer together

9. Create a municipal law that regulates PES

2 Consortium recommendations

10. Promote mandatory individual traceability

11. Promote reinsertion of cattle suppliers blocked by the meatpacking companies

1. Promoting environmental regularization

Promoting processes and tools to facilitate environmental regularization for producers in the chain and other actors in the chain.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements (by encouraging environmental regularization);

Pillar 2:



environmental regularization;

Pillar 4:



access to credit for production and restoration (by encouraging environmental regularization),



incentives for environmental regularization.

2. Implement training programs

Developing and implementing worker literacy programs, technical and rural worker qualification programs, as well as producer training programs. The content of the specific courses for livestock farmers ranges from techniques aimed at sustainable livestock farming to management and business topics:

- Improved pasture management
- Fertilizing and conservation
- Environmental regularization
- Business
- Complete cycle of the production system (*rearing and fattening*)
- Productive diversification (*SAF, ILPF, silvopastoral systems*)
- Child labor and degrading labor*

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements (by promoting environmental regularization),



verticalization of livestock production (by improving pasture management, fertilization and conservation), productive diversification;

Pillar 2:



environmental regularization;

Pillar 3:



qualified and trained workforce,



technical and technological knowledge about production systems.

*Suggested by the consortium

3. Create financial and non-financial incentives for production and productive diversification

Earmark financial resources for production, such as cash flow for calf retention and transition to rearing. Allocate financial and non-financial resources to diversify production through subsidies for Agroforestry Systems (SAF), Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (ILPF), aquaculture.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



industrialization of the municipality production chain,



production diversification;

Pillar 3:



technical and technological knowledge regarding production systems;

Pillar 4:



access to credit for production and restoration.

4. Promoting land regularization

Promoting processes and tools to facilitate land regularization for producers in the chain.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 2:



land regularization;

Pillar 4:



access to credit for production and restoration.

5. Improving the infrastructure of municipal departments related to land regularization

Allocate resources to improve the infrastructure in terms of human resources, equipment and structure.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements (by encouraging land regularization),



verticalization of livestock production (by improving technical training);

Pillar 2:



land regularization;

Pillar 3:



Technological knowledge about production systems (through greater contribution by public authorities);

Pillar 4:



access to credit for production and restoration (by advancing the environmental and land regularization agenda).

6. Create a public call to attract partnerships and speed up land regularization

Encourage the opening of administrative processes to seek partnerships, proposals or services that facilitate land regularization in the municipality

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements (through land regularization);

Pillar 2:



public call for land regularization;

Pillar 4:



access to credit for production and restoration (through progress in land regularization).

7. Create spaces for rapprochement between producers and the Municipal Environment Department

Broaden and strengthen the dialog between producers and the environmental secretariat in order to disseminate knowledge and broaden understanding of actions, processes, initiatives and public policies.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements (by promoting environmental regularization),

Pillar 2:



environmental regularization;

Pillar 3:



training for environmental regularization;

Pillar 4:



access to credit for production and restoration (by advancing the environmental regularization agenda) and



incentives for environmental regularization.

8. Create new partnerships to industrialize the chain

Establishing new partnerships to promote industrialization in the chain and strengthen the industrial attractiveness of the municipality (leather, meatpacking).

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements.

9. Create a municipal law regulating Payment for Environmental Services (PES)

Promote the discussion and creation of a municipal law regulating PES that includes the carbon market.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 4:



financial incentives for environmental conservation and regularization.



10. Promote mandatory individual traceability starting with the first movement of animals

Promote individual and compulsory traceability to monitor and document the history of movement, handling and other relevant information on the cattle chain in the state of Pará.

This is a recommendation from the consortium established between Solidaridad, Imaflora and Proforest, given the efforts of the state government of Pará to comply with the Decree published in December 2023 at COP 28. The document aims to individually trace all cattle transported in the state by December 2025, in order to accelerate compliance and market inclusion, improve pastures and increase productivity.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements.

11. Promoting the reinsertion into the chain of cattle suppliers blocked by meatpackers

Promote and facilitate the reintegration of cattle suppliers who were previously prevented from participating in the cattle supply or marketing chain due to non-compliance with the socio-environmental criteria established by the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon, as part of the Beef on Track Program.

This is also a recommendation from the Solidaridad, Imaflora and Proforest consortium, with a view to re-including cattle suppliers who have corrected their socio-environmental liabilities and adapted to the criteria of the Beef on Track Program, which will place them back in the beef value chain.

RELATED ACTIONS:

Pillar 1:



new marketing arrangements.

Conclusions

Foto: Florence Rodrigues



The project succeeded in completing its objectives, achieving an unprecedented engagement and mobilization of multiple livestock stakeholders in the region in the discussion regarding the sustainability of the production chain. The main

highlight of this process was consolidating the Sustainable Livestock Forum and its ownership by the participants.

Another positive outcome of the project was the consortium's decision to file the executive summary of this final report with some of the Novo

Repartimento municipal government departments, and to ask for their commitment to the objectives agreed upon by the Forum. This document will serve to guide and monitor the actions of public bodies in relation to the scope of work in the livestock chain.

As next steps, the consortium - Solidaridad, Imaflora and Proforest - based on the common objectives agreed at the end of Phase I of Transamazonica Connections will develop the proposal for implementing the initiative throughout Phase II.

ANNEX

Access the annexes at the

[link](#)