IMPLEMENTATION:
PCI STRATEGY MONITORING COMMITTEE

SUPPORT:

QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:
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TARGET MONITORING

Mato Grosso Produce, Conserve and Include Strategy

2015 to 2022

Year 7

PCI Strategy

The PCI Strategy is a **jurisdictional approach** initiative, created from an articulation between the government, private sector, and civil society, to promote sustainable rural development in Mato Grosso state. It is structured around long-term goals in its three axes: Produce, Conserve and Include, which are evaluated annually through performance indicators.

PCI Institute

The PCI Institute is a private, non-profit institution regulated by **State Decree 46 of 2019**. In June 2023, the PCI Institute formalized its legal personality through the constitution of a CNPJ. Hence, the Institute is now legally able to lead the strategy, together with the Civil House, as well as capture and manage financial resources from public and private sources, thus expanding the possibilities of implementing the PCI goals by 2030.

Monitoring PCI goals: a process of continuous improvement

The PCI Strategy is based on a set of **goals and indicators** designed to measure the achievement of its objectives, among which are **(i)** increasing livestock productivity, promoting the expansion of grain cultivation over degraded pasture areas and integrated systems; **(ii)** eliminate illegal deforestation, implement the Forest Code and promote economic incentives for the conservation of areas liable to legal deforestation and **(iii)** promote the socio-productive inclusion of family farming, indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities (PCTs) via credit, technical assistance, municipal plans, land and environmental regularization.

Monitoring pastures in Mato Grosso

Seeking continuous improvement of databases for monitoring, the Laboratório de Processamento de Imagens e Geoprocessamento (Lapig) of the Federal University of Goiás (UFG), with support from the PCI Institute and Instituto Mato-Grossense da Carne (IMAC), released a study in 2023 on the quality of pasture areas in Mato Grosso. Between 2015 and 2022, a total of **2.35 million hectares were recovered**, which in turn represents almost the entire PCI target for 2030 (2.5 million). However, the pasture area that was degraded in the same period was around 6 million hectares. Hence, around 2.7 million hectares of pastures were converted to other uses. The study also concludes that the total area of pastures is 17.7 million, occupying around 12% of the State.

Municipal monitoring

Still in this proposal for continuous improvement, in October 2023, the PCI Institute hired a specialized consultancy to collect data from the Target Monitoring at the municipal level. The results of this work will contribute to making PCI target **monitoring data available for all 141 municipalities in Mato Grosso.** The objective of this work will be to share data on the evolution of goals in the different regions of Mato Grosso at the municipal level, guide private sector investment decisions, as well as the formulation of strategies and public policies aimed at priority regions of Mato Grosso state.

Monitoring Committee

The PCI Monitoring Committee was created to monitor and evaluate the progress of the PCI strategy goals, support **implementation** actions, ensure **transparency** and to give **credibility** to the strategy among partners, investors and society in general.

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TARGET MONITORING – 2015 TO 2022

Axis	Target	Indicator	Data source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PRODUCE	**Recover 2.5 million hectares of low productivity pasture by 2030**	Hectares recovered per year	Lapig UFG	-	359 thousand ha	373 thousand ha	285 thousand ha	300 thousand ha	245 thousand ha	244 thousand ha	543 thousand ha
	Increase livestock productivity to 116 kg/ha/year by 2030	Kilograms per hectare/year	IBGE	70.6 kg/ha/year	71.2 kg/ha/year	74.3 kg/ha/year	80.1 kg/ha/year	87.3 kg/ha/year	81.7 kg/ha/year	78.1 kg/ha/year	79.1 kg/ha/year
	Expand the grain area in degraded pasture areas to 14.69 million hectares by 2030	Soybean area (millions of hectares)	Mapbiomas	10.5 Mi ha	10.8 Mi ha	11.2 Mi ha	11.3 Mi ha	11.5 Mi ha	11.6 Mi ha	11.7 Mi ha	11.8 Mi ha
		Agricultural area of the reference year that overlaps the pasture area of the previous year (thousand hectares)	Mapbiomas	610.0 thousand	357.0 thousand	311.0 thousand	414.9 thousand	306.3 thousand	124.5 thousand	52.2 thousand	75.7 thousand
	Increase grain production to 125 million tons by 2030	Millions of tons/year	IBGE	49.2 Million ton	41.7 Million ton	60.6 Million ton	57.9 Million ton	63.8 Million ton	68.8 Million ton	67.5 Million ton	76.5 Million ton
	Expand the area under sustainable forest management to 6 million hectares by 2030	Area under Sustainable Forestry Management Plan (millions of hectares)	SEMA	2.6 Million ha	2.9 Million ha	3 Million ha	3.2 Million ha	3.7 Million ha	3.8 Million ha	4.1 Million ha	4.3 Million ha
	Increase planted wood production to 11.75 million m3 by 2030	Volume of forestry production (in million m³)	IBGE Log wood and firewood	1.5 Million m³	1.3 Million m³	1.4 Million m³	1.5 Million m³	1.4 Million m³	1.7 Million m³	2.1 Million m³	2.3 Million m³
	Expand the area of planted forests in areas already cleared to 800,000 hectares by 2030	Area of planted forest (thousand hectares)	IMEA	170.0 thousand ha	161.1 thousand ha	152.6 thousand ha	187.0 thousand ha	196.6 thousand ha	165.6 thousand ha	192.5 thousand ha	186 thousand ha
		Area planted with eucalyptus and teak in open areas (thousand hectares)	IMEA	16.7 thousand ha	6.0 thousand ha	0.7 thousand ha	37.4 thousand ha	11.5 thousand ha	7.8 thousand ha	28.8 thousand ha	-
	Increase biofuel production to 13 million m³ by 2030	biodiesel production (thousand cubic meters)	ANP	845.0 thousand m³	818.0 thousand m³	914.0 thousand m³	1,119.0 thousand m³	1,234.0 thousand m³	1,372.0 thousand m³	1,383.0 thousand m³	1,065.0 thousand m³
		Corn ethanol production (millions of cubic meters)	IMEA	0.13 Million m³	0.15 Million m³	0.39 Million m³	0.59 Million m³	1.22 Million m³	2.18 Million m³	3.0 Million m³	3.3 Million m³
		Sugarcane ethanol production (thousand cubic meters)	ANP and Sindalcool	1,200.0 thousand m³	1,070.0 thousand m³	1,110.0 thousand m³	1,210.0 thousand m³	1,170.0 thousand m³	1,140.0 thousand m³	1,070.0 thousand m³	1,078.0 thousand m³
CONSERVE	**Maintain 60% of the native vegetation cover in the State of Mato Grosso**	Proportion of MT area covered by natural vegetation	MapBiomas	62.5%	62.4%	62.1%	61.8%	61.6%	61.5%	61.10%	60.0%
		Secondary vegetation area	Mapbiomas	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	-
	Reduce deforestation in the forest by 90% by 2030, 84% by 2024 with reference to the baseline: 2001-2010 (PRODES) of 5,714 km², reaching 571km²/year by 2030	Deforested vegetation area mapped by Prodes Floresta	PRODES / INPE	1,366 km²	1,313 km²	1,273 km²	1,363 km²	1,781 km²	1,779 km²	1,923 km²	1,982.5 km²
		Percentage of reduction in relation to the baseline		76%	77%	78%	76%	69%	69%	66%	65%
	Reduce deforestation in the Cerrado by 95% by 2030, 83% by 2024, based on the baseline of 3,016 km² (SEMA), reaching 150 km²/year by 2030	Deforested vegetation area mapped by Prodes Cerrado	PRODES / INPE	1,695 km²	1,165 km²	1,104 km²	988 km²	930 km²	727 km²	803 km²	742,4 km²
		Percentage of reduction in relation to the baseline		44%	61%	63%	67%	69%	76%	76%	75%
	Eliminate illegal deforestation 2030	Amazon area deforested without authorization in the state	PRODES / INPE, SEMA	1,255 km²	1,207 km²	1,105 km²	1,143 km²	1,417 km²	1,543 km²	1,635 km²	1,531 km²
		Cerrado area deforested without authorization in the state		1,659 km²	1,153 km²	1,068 km²	932 km²	822 km²	619 km²	679 km²	589 km²
		% of unauthorized deforestation over the total		95.4%	96.4%	92.0%	89.5%	87.0%	89.0%	84.8%	78.7%
	Reduce 30% of hot spots compared to the reference period from 2010 to 2019 (28,300 hot spots) by 2030	hot spots	INPE	2.0%	4.0%	-9.0%	36.0%	-10.0%	-69.0%	20.0%	-3%
	Eliminate illegal logging by 2030	Percentage of illegal logging/year without authorization in the state	ICV / SEMA	43.0%	40.0%	39.0%	36.0%	37.0%	38.0%	37.0%	31%
	Conserve 1M ha of area liable of legal deforestation	Preserved area liable of legal deforestation (in million hectares)	IPAM	3 Million ha	3 Million ha	3 Million ha	3 Million ha	3 Million ha	3 Million ha	3 Million ha	3 Million ha
		Area subject to legal deforestation receiving some economic incentive (in hectares)		-	-	-	-	-	6,480 ha	8,410 ha	22,929 ha
	Register 90% of rural properties (CAR) by 2024	Registered CAR area in relation to the registerable area	SICAR / SIM-CAR	69%*	80.4%*	28.4%	50.8%	59.8%	72.18%	73.60%	71.4%
	Validate 90% of CARs by 2024	CAR area validated in relation to subscribers	SEMA	-	-	-	6.98%	6.65%	12.1%	15.20%	19%
	Regularize 1M ha (100%) of degraded APP by 2030	Degraded Permanent Preservation Area (APPD) with signed TCR	SEMA	-	-	-	57.9 ha	131.5 ha	1,852.5 ha	2,974.6 ha	5,788.0 ha
	Regularize 5.8M ha (100%) of the Legal Reserve, of which 1.9 M ha are due to recomposition, by 2030	Degraded Legal Reserve Area (ARLD) with signed TCR	SEMA	-	-	-	160.71 ha	258.24 ha	1,048.16 ha	5,654.2 ha	10,088.5 ha
INCLUDE	**100% adherence of municipalities to SEIAF by 2030**	Proportion of municipalities adherence		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43%
	Increase the Gross Value of Family Farming Production	VBP in Reais per year	IBGE/ SEAF	R$ 7.68 billion	R$ 7.63 billion	R$ 7.22 billion	R$ 7.31 billion	R$ 8.09 billion	R$ 8.27 billion	R$ 9.52 billion	R$ 9.51 billion
	Increase participation of family farming products in the National School Feeding Program (PNEAE) to 30% by 2030	Participation (%) of Family Farming products sold in the PNAE / total	SEDUC	13.4%	13.3%	13.5%	25.5%	26.6%	13.2%	15.5%	16.35%
		Total value of family farming products marketed in the PNAE (R$)	SEDUC	R$ 4.6 million	R$ 4.3 million	R$ 5.2 million	R$7.03 million	R$ 7.3 million	R$ 4.5 million	R$ 6.55 million	R$ 4.56 million
	Increase access to credit to Pronaf lines from BRL 882 million to BRL 1.3 billion/year by 2030	Amount of funding accessed by family farming in the state	Bacen	R$ 881.9 million	R$ 876.4 million	R$ 816.4 million	R$ 934.5 million	R$ 918 million	R$ 1,175 million	R$ 1,726 million	R$ 1,925 million
		Number of PRONAF contracts	Bacen	24,002	22,617	19,271	19,890	19,271	16,646	21,205	20,377
		Proportion of active DAPs over the population of family farming	MAPA	-	70.6%	57.3%	46.0%	35.1%	34.7%	37.8%	30.1%
	Carry out the land tenure regularization of 70% of family farming lots by 2030	Proportion of titled plots in federal settlements	Incra	0.0%	0.32%	2.22%	3.93%	4.23%	7.60%	9.11%	11.55%
		Proportion of titled lots in state settlements	Intermat	-	-	-	-	2.5%	5.7%	6.6%	10.7%

TECHNICAL NOTE:

• **Pasture recovery goal:** It was considered as the coverage data the areas that become pasture or cease to be pasture, as well as information on transitions between pasture quality classes (non-degraded, moderate degradation, and severe degradation). In total, 71,929 satellite images were analyzed in Mato Grosso including additional 351 in-loco field visit validation. Between 2015 and 2022, a total of 2.35 million hectares were recovered. However, during this same period, part of these areas was degraded, which in turn resulted in a net balance of 933 thousand hectares. This value is the total number of recovered pastures throughout this period that are still with high level of pasture vegetative vigor in 2023.

• **Adhesion of municipalities to SEIAF:** The SEIAF membership panel was accessed on 11/07/2023: https://lookerstudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/6b579bcf-e86f-4d3d-8bab-aa46b630329d/page/UZOdD

• **Proportion of active DAPs on family farming:** Number of active DAPs obtained through the Special Secretariat for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Development (SEAD) divided by the total number of family farming population obtained by IBGE (table n°6771)

• **VBP of family farming:** The VBP is calculated based on the production of agricultural crops and livestock, and based on the prices received by rural producers, of the 26 agricultural products in the country available at IBGE. The strategy adopted was to consider data from the 2017 Agricultural Census, related to each agricultural activity, for the municipalities and State of Mato Grosso, the value of total production and family farming, to calculate the percentage of VBP in Family Farming. Based on this calculation, performed for each crop or activity, these values were assigned annually (2015 to 2022) to identify the production value of family farming.