

MATOPIBA Tocantins Central

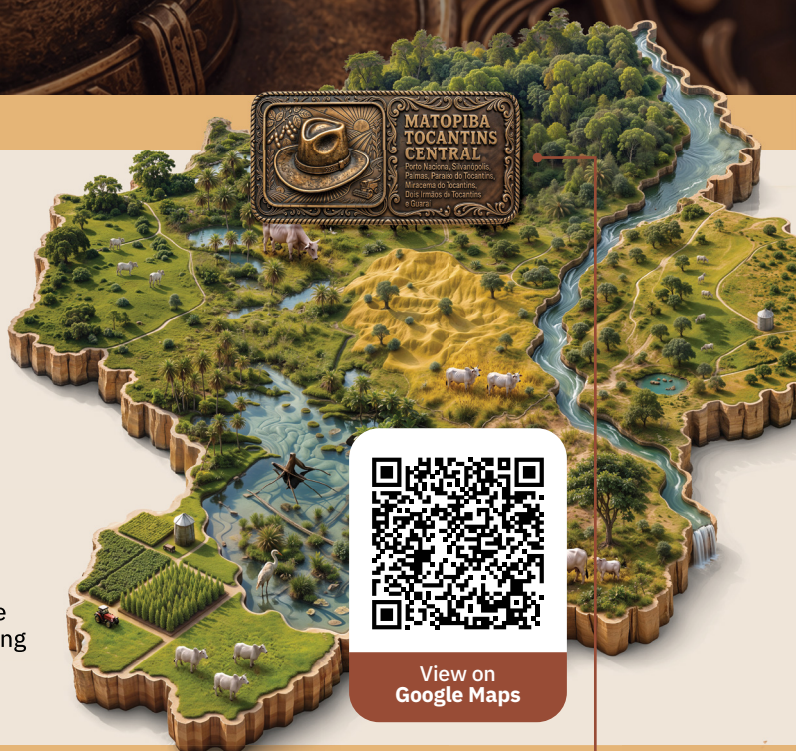
TERRITORIAL DIAGRAM | CATTLE FARMING REGIONS SERIES

01 | CATTLE FARMING IDENTITY

MATOPIBA Central Tocantins has a long tradition of cow-calf production in the Cerrado, with a strong presence of small producers and predominantly pasture-based systems. Technology adoption is concentrated on some medium and large farms and is advancing in areas more closely integrated with crop farming.

TERRITORIAL OVERVIEW

The seven municipalities form a region with pronounced seasonality and distinct wet and dry seasons. Crop expansion supports supplementation, stocker operations, pasture finishing with supplemental feed, and feedlots. However, long distances, concentrated slaughter capacity, and reliance on other hubs in the state still constrain market access.



View on
Google Maps

MUNICIPALITIES: Porto Nacional, Silvanópolis, Palmas, Paraíso do Tocantins, Miracema do Tocantins, Dois Irmãos do Tocantins e Guaraí.



875,569
head of cattle
• 1.74 cattle per resident



17,731
km² of land area
• 30.6% pastureland
• 55.5% natural land cover



R\$ 1.84bn
Agricultural value
• Estimated regional value

02 | CURRENT SITUATION ASSESSMENT MATRIX

PROBLEM	MAIN CAUSE	EFFECT ON THE REGION
Inclusion of small cattle producers	Low technology adoption, limited management, restricted technical assistance, and unsuitable credit terms constrain basic investment.	Progress in pasture management, soil amendments, supplementation, and genetics is slow.
Legal certainty in land tenure and environmental matters	Uncertainty in the Cantão Environmental Protection Area (APA) and unresolved issues over federally owned land hinder regularization.	Financing, investment, and land transactions become less predictable.
Concentrated finishing and slaughter capacity	There are few large feedlots and only one regional plant approved for exports.	Producers have fewer sales options and less ability to capture value.
Infrastructure and scale constraints raise costs	Long distances, low population density, and dispersed production increase the costs of transport, services, technical assistance, and inputs.	Logistics and freight costs reduce competitiveness and increase reliance on other hubs.
Succession challenges and labor shortages	There is a shortage of prepared successors, workers, and specialized service providers for farm management, livestock handling, and rural infrastructure.	Farm continuity and professionalization are compromised.
Limited collective organization	Weak representation of small producers restricts collective access to assistance, technology, credit, and markets.	Modernization is uneven, and bargaining power remains limited.

The future of cattle farming in MATOPIBA Central Tocantins

Transforming cattle farming in MATOPIBA Central Tocantins depends on aligned commitments from producers, government, and market stakeholders to expand producer inclusion, legal certainty, technology adoption, and market access.



 PRODUCER COMMITMENTS	 GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS	 MARKET COMMITMENTS
1 Organization, succession, and leadership Strengthen producer unions, associations, and cooperatives to improve access to information, assistance, purchasing, and markets, while developing leaders, successors, and teams.	4 Legal certainty and land-use planning Advance legal certainty, land tenure and environmental regularization, and land-use planning. Coordinate agencies and avoid conflicting guidance or repeated referrals between institutions to make financing and investment more predictable.	7 More options and stronger regional industry Expand and improve finishing, processing, and slaughter operations, diversifying approved plants, buyers, and sales channels.
2 Management and production improvements Use technical assistance and economic and livestock performance indicators to guide pasture management, supplementation, animal husbandry, health, and infrastructure.	5 Infrastructure for transformation Improve roads, logistics, electricity, connectivity, and services to lower the costs of accessing inputs, technologies, assistance, and markets.	8 Integrated investment models Develop medium- and long-term contracts combining assistance, financing, and market participation in farm technology upgrades.
3 Genetics, breeding, and efficiency Adopt improved genetics, planned breeding, and management suited to each farm's conditions to increase efficiency, animal quality, and value.	6 Credit linked to technical assistance Provide financing suited to the cattle production cycle for pastures, soil improvement, genetics, and infrastructure, combined with technical and management assistance.	9 Rewards for quality and compliance Adopt transparent criteria and premiums for genetics, quality, consistent supply, traceability, and environmental and land tenure compliance.

MATOPIBA CENTRAL TOCANTINS | HOW ACTIONS DELIVER RESULTS

How the pact transforms the region



INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS



ECONOMIC IMPACTS



SOCIAL IMPACTS



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



TERRITORIAL OUTCOME