

# Oeste Baiano

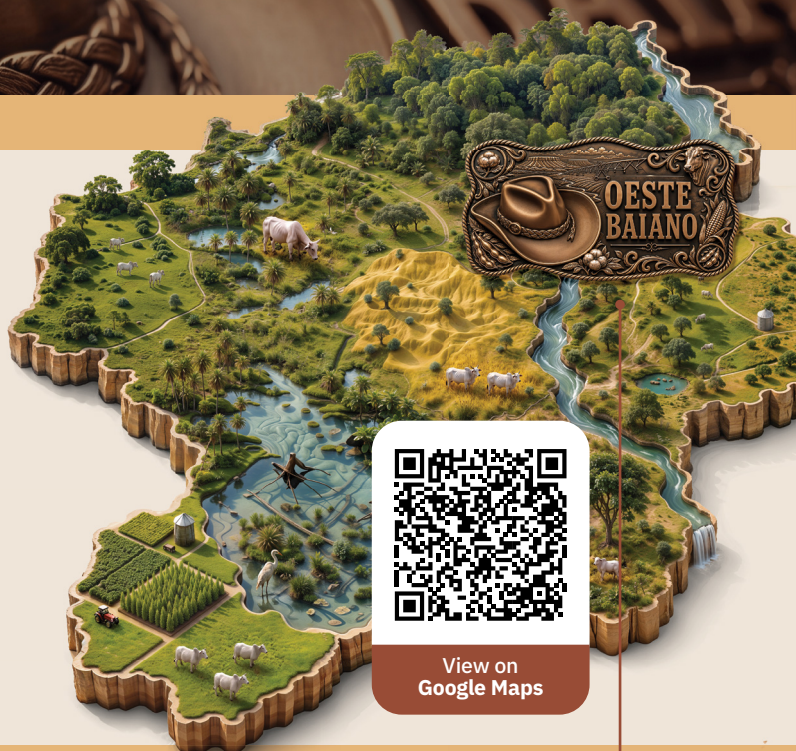
TERRITORIAL DIAGRAM | CATTLE FARMING REGIONS SERIES

## 01 | CATTLE FARMING IDENTITY

Western Bahia combines traditional Cerrado cattle farming with highly mechanized, technology-intensive crop production. Extensive cow-calf systems coexist with pasture restoration, supplementation, pasture finishing with supplemental feed, and feedlots, supported by regional supplies of grains, co-products, machinery, inputs, and services.

### TERRITORIAL OVERVIEW

The 14 municipalities form a vast, diverse region within MATOPIBA. Barreiras, Luís Eduardo Magalhães, and other hubs concentrate technology and services, but access is uneven. Long distances, limited infrastructure, and low slaughter capacity still constrain modernization and value creation.


View on  
Google Maps

**MUNICIPALITIES:** Angical, Baianópolis, Barreiras, Buritirama, Catolândia, Cotegipe, Cristópolis, Formosa do Rio Preto, Luís Eduardo Magalhães, Mansidão, Riachão das Neves, Santa Rita de Cássia, São Desidério e Wanderley.


**1.300m**

head of cattle

• 9.51% of Bahia's cattle herd


**75,841**

km<sup>2</sup> of land area

• 14 municipalities


**R\$ 12,55bn**

Agricultural value

• 47.2% of regional GVA

## 02 | CURRENT SITUATION ASSESSMENT MATRIX

| PROBLEM                                           | MAIN CAUSE                                                                                                                                                                | EFFECT ON THE REGION                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Underused crop farming resources                  | Available grains, co-products, machinery, and technical knowledge are not yet fully used for pasture restoration and intensive finishing.                                 | Cattle farming achieves less productivity and integration than the region's potential allows. |
| Inadequate infrastructure                         | Small producers have limited access to management support, forage planning, production indicators, and technical guidance.                                                | Technology adoption is slow and carries greater risk.                                         |
| Limited ongoing technical assistance              | Small producers have limited access to management support, forage planning, production indicators, and technical guidance.                                                | Technology adoption is slow and carries greater risk.                                         |
| Credit poorly suited to transformation            | Repayment terms, conditions, and collateral requirements do not always suit medium- and long-term investments, and credit is poorly integrated with technical assistance. | Pasture restoration, genetic improvement, infrastructure, and intensification remain limited. |
| Limited slaughter capacity and market incentives  | Regional processing capacity is limited, while long-term relationships, quality protocols, and traceability are lacking.                                                  | Competition, sales options, and regional value retention remain limited.                      |
| Climate, legal certainty, and environmental value | Droughts, dependence on water and forage, slow environmental and land tenure procedures, and low payments for environmental benefits increase risks.                      | Investment becomes less predictable, and production more vulnerable.                          |

# The future of cattle farming in Western Bahia

Transforming cattle farming in Western Bahia requires shared commitments from producers, government, and markets to integrate technology, infrastructure, financing, value creation, and environmental conservation.



|  <b>PRODUCER COMMITMENTS</b>                                                                                                                              |  <b>GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS</b>                                                                                                                 |  <b>MARKET COMMITMENTS</b>                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1 Management, technology, and cooperation</b><br>Use production indicators and technologies, restore pastures, make use of grains and co-products, and strengthen cooperation among producers, especially small and medium-sized farms. | <b>4 Regional infrastructure</b><br>Prioritize rural roads, electricity, and connectivity to cut costs, expand technology access, support processing industries, and help people remain in rural areas.                         | <b>7 More slaughter and processing capacity</b><br>Invest in finishing, slaughter, and processing to expand sales options, cut logistics costs, and retain value in the region. |
| <b>2 Training, assistance, and succession</b><br>Pursue ongoing training, expand technical support, and prepare successors and teams for more technology-intensive production systems.                                                     | <b>5 Technical assistance and inclusion</b><br>Expand ongoing assistance, especially for small producers, combining management, pastures, feeding, genetics, and guidance on accessing credit.                                  | <b>8 Quality, traceability, and incentives</b><br>Adopt transparent criteria and reward consistency, animal performance, quality, and good production practices.                |
| <b>3 Adaptation and conservation</b><br>Plan water and forage supplies, conserve soil and native vegetation, and adopt practices that build resilience to droughts and climate change.                                                     | <b>6 Credit, legal certainty, and environmental value</b><br>Align credit and insurance with the cattle production cycle, speed up environmental and land tenure procedures, and establish payments for environmental benefits. | <b>9 Payments for environmental benefits</b><br>Create market mechanisms that turn conservation, carbon, water, and biodiversity into added value for producers.                |

## WESTERN BAHIA | HOW ACTIONS DELIVER RESULTS

# How the pact transforms the region

