

São Luiz e Trindade do Mato Grosso

TERRITORIAL DIAGRAM | CATTLE FARMING REGIONS SERIES

01 | CATTLE FARMING IDENTITY

São Luiz e Trindade do Mato Grosso forms Mato Grosso's largest contiguous cattle farming area, dominated by extensive cow-calf production serving local and regional markets and strongly shaped by water cycles. The region brings together farms of different sizes, a strong historical and cultural identity, and uneven technology adoption.

TERRITORIAL OVERVIEW

The two municipalities connect the Cáceres Pantanal to the transition between the Amazon, Cerrado, and Guaporé Valley wetlands. Floods, receding waters, and dry periods guide management, while the Bolivian border adds animal health, logistics, and herd protection requirements.


View on
Google Maps

MUNICIPALITIES: Cáceres e Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (MT).

2.48m

head of cattle

• 22.75 cattle per resident


37,944

km² of land area

• 26.3% pastureland
• 69.5% natural land cover

R\$ 2,99bn

Agricultural value

• Estimated regional value

02 | CURRENT SITUATION ASSESSMENT MATRIX

PROBLEM	MAIN CAUSE	EFFECT ON THE REGION
Land tenure and environmental legal uncertainty	Disputes, pending proceedings, inconsistent registries, and overlapping land claims increase uncertainty, especially in Vila Bela.	Credit, land transactions, and production and environmental investments are constrained.
Rules poorly suited to local conditions	Remote monitoring without field verification may overlook floods, dry periods, fire, firebreaks, and biome transitions.	Disputed enforcement notices and conflicting criteria hinder documented management and conservation practices.
Concentrated markets and undervalued origin	Few slaughter plants and milk buyers limit competition, while reliable mechanisms for regional differentiation are lacking.	Producers have less bargaining power, and environmental attributes do not earn better prices.
Inadequate animal health support and technical assistance	Recurring vaccine shortages, long distances, and limited assistance hinder livestock and soil management, silage production, genetic improvement, and disease prevention.	Small producers and border herds face greater risks.
Weak infrastructure and processing capacity	Roads, transport, and connectivity are limited, and shared facilities for milk and other family farm products are lacking.	Local value chains lose continuity, value, and reliable access to services and markets.
Succession and participation of new generations	Rural outmigration, unstable income, labor shortages, and distant training opportunities limit the involvement of young people and women.	Management renewal, innovation, and business continuity are compromised.

The future of cattle farming in São Luiz e Trindade do Mato Grosso

Transforming cattle farming in São Luiz e Trindade do Mato Grosso builds on governance led by COMDER, producer unions, associations, and cooperatives, and requires shared commitments from producers, government, and markets.



 PRODUCER COMMITMENTS	 GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS	 MARKET COMMITMENTS
1 Representative regional organization Strengthen COMDER, producer unions, associations, and cooperatives, expanding coordination in Vila Bela and participation by diverse producers, women, and young people.	4 Legal certainty through dialogue Coordinate agencies, conduct field checks, and advance solutions for fire management, wetlands, registries, protected areas, and pending proceedings.	7 Traceability and preferential purchasing Support producers, including smaller farms, with commercial terms that reward origin, compliance, quality, and sustainable practices.
2 Management adapted to local conditions Plan feeding, animal health, fire, water, and pasture management around local conditions, documenting good practices and advancing traceability.	5 Animal health, assistance, credit, and traceability Ensure vaccine availability, expand assistance, and facilitate credit, insurance, and animal identification suited to different production scales and conditions.	8 Stable sales channels for family farms Develop contracts, commercial support, and purchase commitments for beef, milk, and dairy products, connecting cooperatives, processors, the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), and the National School Feeding Program (PNAE).
3 Cooperation, value creation, and succession Share facilities and services, strengthen collective processing, and prepare new generations for management, innovation, and institutional representation.	6 Infrastructure, training, and processing Improve roads, connectivity, and services, bring technical training closer to communities, and support processing businesses and shared facilities.	9 Environmental and cultural value Develop markets for products, ecosystem services, and rural tourism, turning conservation, identity, and resilience into income and investment.

SÃO LUIZ E TRINDADE DO MATO GROSSO | HOW ACTIONS DELIVER RESULTS

How the pact transforms the region

