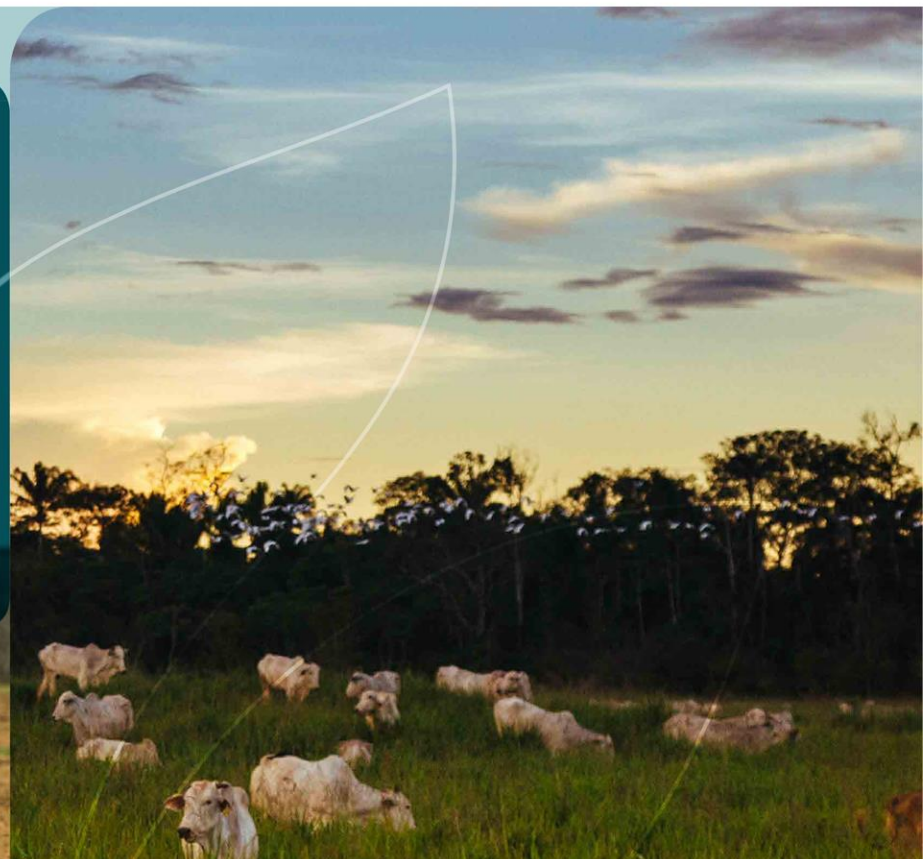


Sustainable supply chain and Brazilian forest frontiers: limits of current arrangements and new approaches

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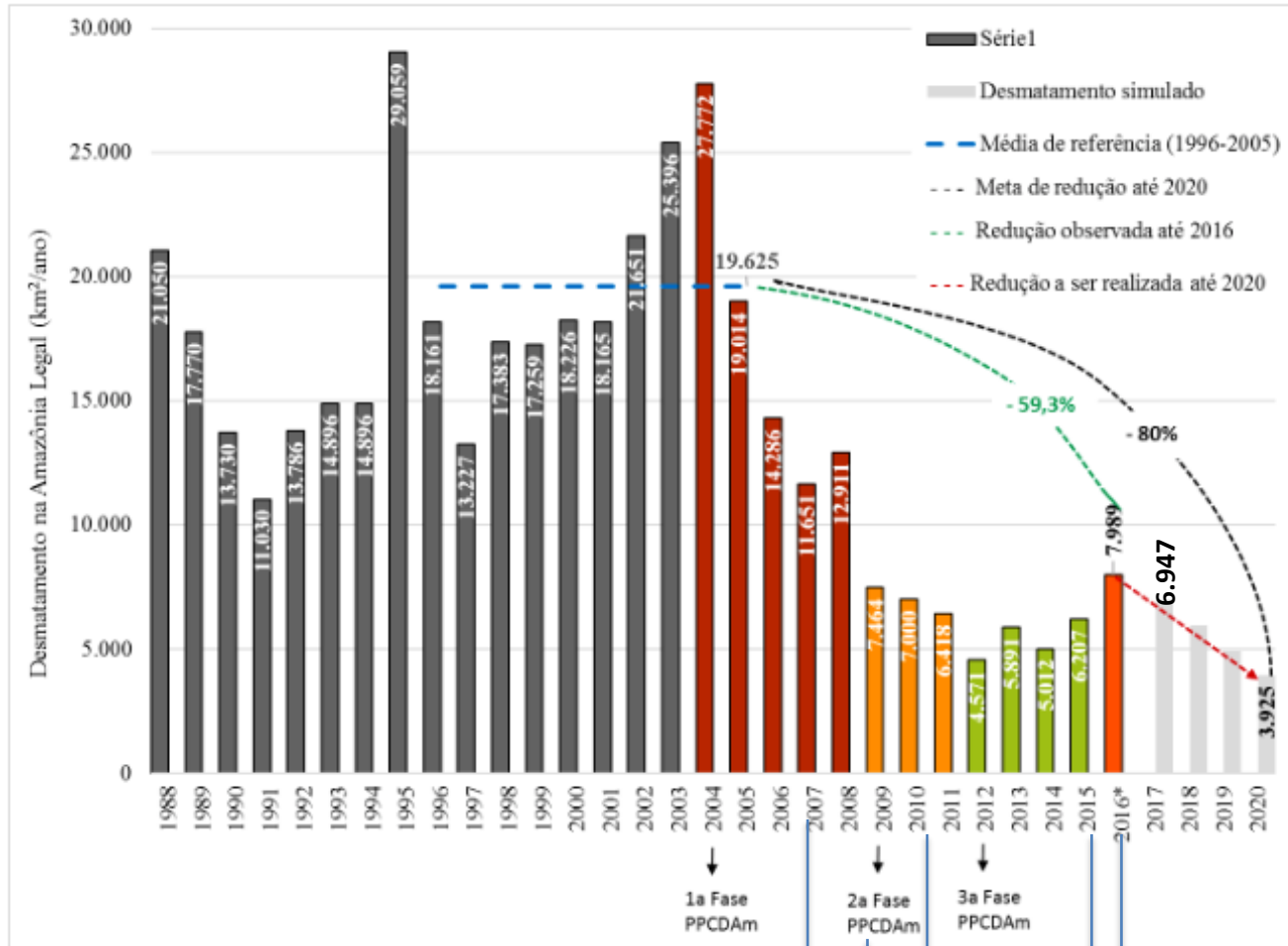
**Seminario internacional:
Políticas públicas y desarrollo rural en América
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**RED POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS
Y DESARROLLO RURAL EN
AMÉRICA LATINA**



Context



Roundtable

Cattle

Soy

NDC

4a Fase
PPCDAM

Public side actions:

- National and States Plans against deforestation
- National Policy on Climate Change

- NDC Brazil

Private side actions:

- Brazilian Roundtable on Sustainable Beef
- Cattle Agreements
- Soy Moratorium



QUESTIONS

- What the main achievements after 10 years of private and public arrangements?
- What the main failures?
- What new NGO's approaches



Actors and Governance of current arrangements

Arrangement	Lead Actors	Agenda Setting	Implementation	Monitoring and enforcement
Brazilian Roundtable on Sustainable Beef	NGO's, producers (Private)	Multistakeholder: Producers Service providers Industry Banks	Projects – Technical assistance Indicators Guidebook for Sustainable Livestock (GIPS) Advocacy	Not applicable
G6 Cattle Agreement	Meatpackers (Private)	JBS, Marfrig, Minerva, Carrefour, Walmart and GPA/Casino	JBS, Minerva, Marfrig, Carrefour, Walmart, GPA/Casino	A Harmonized Monitoring Protocol in 2019 Independent auditors contracted by beef companies
TAC Cattle Agreement	Federal Prosecutors (Public)	Federal Prosecutors Meatpackers	Meatpackers	Federal Prosecutors Meatpackers
Soy Moratorium in Amazon	Soy Traders NGO's, Gov (Private/Public)	Soy Working Group (MMA, Soy Traders, NGO's)	Soy Working Group Abiove Investing	3 lists per year Annual audits Committee to analyse audits accuracy Protocol for Audits 2018 First public communication in 2018: > Transparency



Progress and limits

	Progress	Limits
Brazilian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef	Indicators Guidebook for Sustainable Livestock (GIPS) Potential to reveal problems and look for solutions	Voluntary adhesion Low adherence Resistance to zero deforestation as a requisite
Former G4 and current G6 Agreement	Direct suppliers Part of illegal deforestation rejected	Commitement with zero deforestation only in paper Indirect suppliers not monitored Leakage not controled Social aspects: slave labor; land disputes, public land invasions: no control
TAC Cattle Agreement	Environmental Registry enforced Direct suppliers Part of illegal deforestation rejected	Indirect suppliers not monitored Leakage not controled New forms of fraud: direct becoming indirect Social aspects: slave labor; land disputes, public land invasions: no control Gov failures: lack of Environment license, land titles, environmental regularization
Soy Moratorium in Amazon	Cover 90% of supply Direct suppliers Almost all deforestation rejected Becoming more and more framed (Protocols, auditor training)	Only Amazon

New approaches

- Zero deforestation as a long term goal: joint efforts to align public policies and economic incentives;
- Improvements at farm level and group of farms: management, monitoring, verification and report as a way to measure progress, including gas emissions measures;
- Become indirect suppliers visible without excluding them: stimulating indirect suppliers to provide commercial and environment information (Transparency) in a voluntary basis within a reward system.



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