



Good practices in managing cattle suppliers.

As part of the studies to develop this Protocol, it was identified other less common criteria cited by companies and civil society organizations in their cattle supply chain agendas to tackle deforestation in Cerrado or other Brazilian biomes. They have not been included as the main criteria described on the first pages of this document, because of different reasons (not systematically available, use of non-official data sources or parameters difficult to be monitored with current available data, etc.). However, as they are already part of some commitments, a brief description of these criteria is provided below:

a) No-burning

- Geo-monitoring of fire hotspots to prevent deforestation, based on information from INPE: <https://queimadas.dgi.inpe.br/queimadas/portal>.
- Support prevention of burning by implementing action plans on the supply chain (producers to commit to no burning in the preparation of new plantings, re-plantings, or any other developments, including the management of existing plantations).

**Justification for not including as main criterion: As deforestation or conversion are already monitored and fires are usually one of the reasons or tools used to convert an area, it was concluded that the main issue (deforestation/conversion) is already captured on the suggested monitoring criteria.*

b) Greenhouse gas emissions

- Target to reduce GHG emissions from land use change in company's operations/supply chain, in metric tons of CO_{2e} (including deforestation and conversion).
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests.

** Justification for not including as main criterion: Even though it is a very relevant subject (given the climate change issue), it is something extremely complicated to be monitored across different actors in the cattle supply chain, in a harmonized/systematic way, especially under a block/unblock supplier framework.*

c) Land registry

- Submit proof of Land Registry (SNCR) or equivalent Letter of Guarantee and Tax Registration.

**Justification for not including as main criterion: It was not included as this information is not systematically available. However, it is considered a relevant subject, and the recommendation is to monitor this criterion if feasible.*

d) Local Communities

- Guarantee the right of access to the land for indigenous people, traditional communities, and small farmers.



- Adoption of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles¹.
- Promote the respect for the International Declaration of Human Rights (no sourcing from suppliers or farms involved with child labour or discrimination and respect the law including the rights of workers to compensation and benefits, working hours, freedom of association and right to collectively bargaining, health and safety, the environment and ethical business practices).

**Justification for not including as main criterion: Currently the aspect of monitoring FPIC would be partially monitored with the Indigenous Lands, Quilombola lands and Protected Areas criteria, using them as a proxy to avoid properties overlapping with these territories. It was decided to focus on these themes as they are systematically available and based on official governmental data.*

e) Inclusion of smallholders in the supply chain

- Support the inclusion of smallholders in the supply chain by adopting best production practices, restoring native vegetation. Develop reforestation projects for biodiversity corridors. Stipulate a quantity of hectares of land to recover.
- Develop projects that seek to value the small producer and thus contribute to the long-term protection of native forests.

**Justification for not including as main criterion: It could be included as a recommendation for companies sourcing cattle to implement such practice.*

f) Traceability System

- Commitment to develop and implement supply chain traceability systems. Every direct cattle supplier must inform the origins (i.e.: Property, Municipality, State, Owner, CNPJ or CPF, CAR number and other information). Downstream companies may assess the region's risk using platforms as Trase or Agroideal or they can request the traceability information of direct supplier farms of the purchased products.

**Justification for not including on the Monitoring Protocol: It could be included as a recommendation for companies sourcing cattle to implement such practice, however further discussion should be held to a better understanding on the capacity of each company to monitor and systematize this information to guarantee conformity.*

¹ FPIC is a principle protected by international human rights standards that state, 'all peoples have the right to self-determination' and – linked to the right to self-determination – 'all peoples have the right to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.'