



ARE SUSTAINABLE PATHWAYS POSSIBLE FOR OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA?

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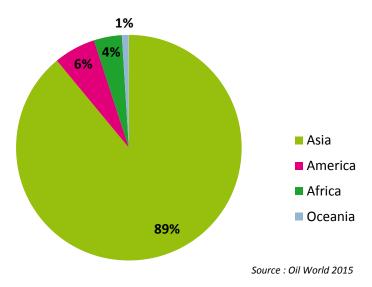




Introduction



- Huge increase of the global demand for oils and fats for the last 30 years
- Since 2010, palm oil has been the main source of vegetable oil worldwide
- In 2016: 60 million tons of palm oil20 million hectares harvested worldwide



<u>Distribution of the CPO production worldwide</u>

In Southeast Asia many environmental and social issues were raised.

Learning from the experience of oil palm development in Southeast Asia, and taking into consideration the specificities of Latin America:

Are sustainable pathways for oil palm development possible in Latin America?





Material and Methods



- This work is a **preliminary study** based on a systematic **literature review** on oil palm sector in Latin America.
 - History
 - Development
 - Public policies
 - Business models
 - Impacts
 - Polemics
 - Perspectives

■ **15 countries** studied.

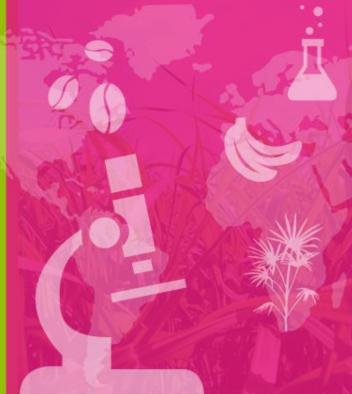
A case study was conducted in Costa Rica with field interviews of the sector's actors.







Results:
Three regional
business models



THE BEGINING OF OIL PALM PLANTATIONS

The **first plantations** were launched between the late 30's and the 50's by the *United Fruit Company* (UFCO)

In the 50's Brazilian and Mexican **governments**, started to express their interest in the sector and to **support** its development through **national plans**.

Since the 1970's other countries have followed their example

National plans were emitted to **promote the sector** and various actions were launched :

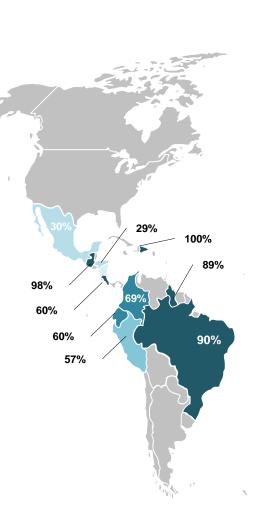
- Financial incentives
- Preferential credits
- Land distribution
- ..



THE RISE OF AN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL MODEL

- Thanks to the public incentives, **private investments** have emerged and **agro-industrial complexes** have multiplied : units of large-scale plantations around extraction plants and sometimes refineries belonging to the same company.
- Its development has been strongly supported and encouraged by governments

This model is the **most frequent** in Latin America and represents almost **70% of the regional production.**





THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIAL MODELS: « Strategic Alliances »

A partnership between independent growers and private companies is initiated through a sales agreement :

Provision of seeds, technical and financial assistance
Establishment of social programs

Supplementary and regular supply of quality

Exclusivity on the purchase of bunches

Access to technology (tools, genetic materials, ...) to improve their yields

Professionalization of the growers to gain economies of scale and power of negotiation.

Guarantee of the sale of their production Security of the incomes



Private companies

Independent smallholders



THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIAL MODELS: « Social sector »

Association between growers and factories :

The plant partly or fully, belong to the growers
 and groups of growers who supply it and who are
 therefore shareholders.

• The results of the exercise are **distributed** between the members: growers receive the profits from the **sale of their FFB** as well as a **percentage of the profit** made on the sale of finished products.







Results:
What challenges
to reach
sustainability?



WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF OIL PALM EXPANSION IN LATIN AMERICA?

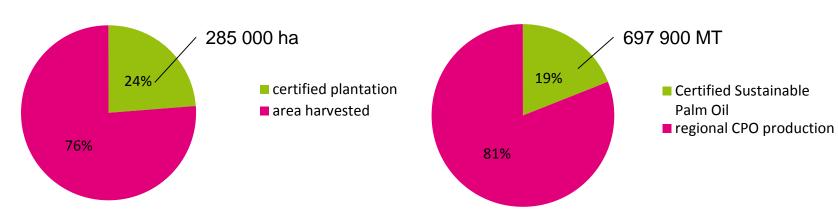
- Economic appeal for small producers
- Improvement of the quality of life in the production basins
- Strong land conversion phenomenon.
 - Mainly as a **replacement** of other forms of agriculture
 - Deforestation is the second land-use transition
- Strong impacts caused by the deforestation
 - On the environment
 - On local populations
- Land grabbing issues
 - Presence of paramilitaries
 - Non-recognition of indigenous land



A MOVE TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

- Numerous programs and actions were launched by the States :
 - To favor social inclusion of the planters,
 - To supervise the geographical development of oil palm cultivation,
 - To establish environmental restrictions and control of the plantations,
 - To spread good agricultural practices for the oil palm cultivation.

- The RSPO certification is gaining importance in Latin America :
 - Adoption of RSPO's criteria is promoted by private groups and States
 - Latin America has the largest potential for sustainable production







Conclusion



Take home message

Three business models characterize the American sector:

The "social" sector

Favor the social aspect of production

Aim to turn the sector into a driver of social integration and territorial development.

The "strategic alliances"

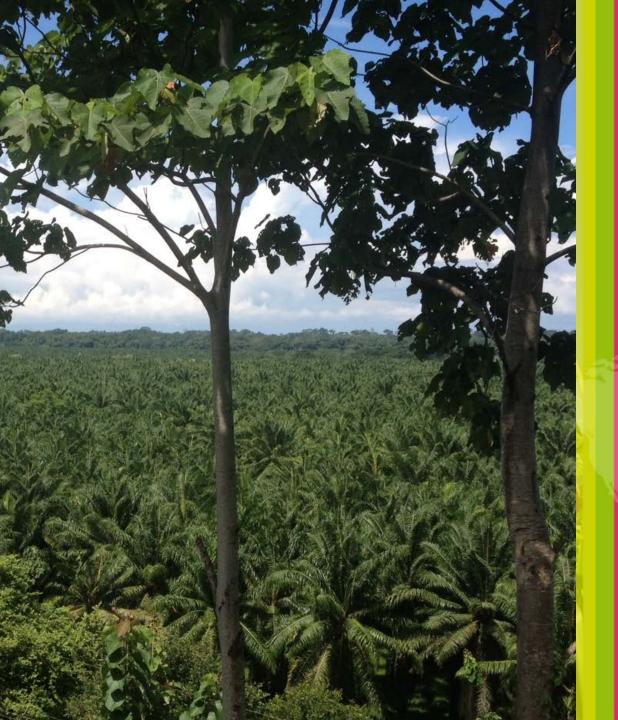
The agro-industrial model

Priorities profitability and profit

Moves towards sustainable production (RSPO)

- Following the awareness of oil palm problems in Asia, many measures have been taken to ensure a development that is respectful of the environment and of the local populations and to limit deforestation in Latin America.
- The sector is **moving towards more sustainability** in production and all the actors are involved in this process.





Thank you for your attention

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