

How to cut the Gordian Knot – Sustainability and Yield Increase requires Investments

In many cases expansion into sensitive areas is the only option for smallholders to increase yields and income

- Currently, deforestation is mostly related to smallholders as expansion of large plantation companies is limited or no longer possible
 - Malaysia: Stop to palm oil expansion
 - Indonesia: Indonesian Palm Oil Moratorium
- Smallholders are facing several challenges:
 - No access to finance
 - Unsustainable cultivation practices
 - Limited knowledge about Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- ➤ Hence, expanding into sensitive areas is in many cases the only option to **improve income and livelihood**







Smallholders could achieve higher incomes through other measures than area expansion. However, upfront investments are required







Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

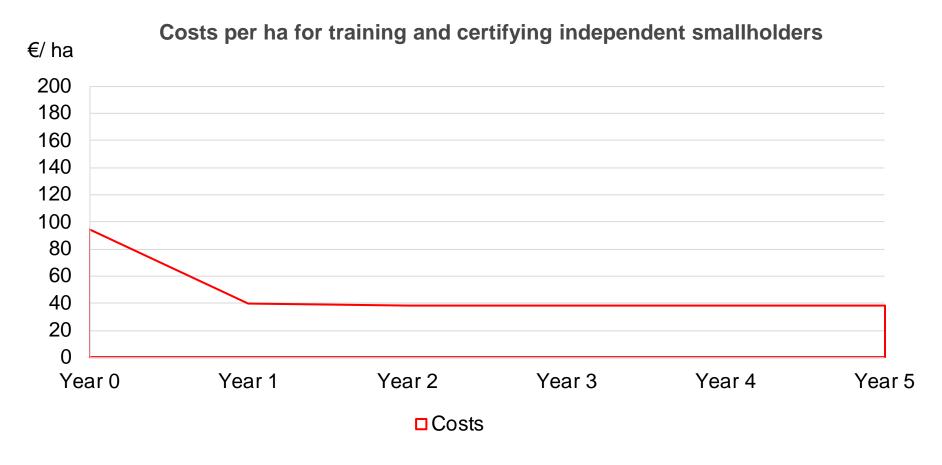
Certification

Re-planting

- > Yields on smallholder plantations are far below the average yields, offering tremendous opportunities
- Realizing them requires upfront investments to allow smallholders to achieve higher incomes
- > Price premiums do not really help at this stage as they are paid only for certified FFBs



The implementation of GAP and ISCC certification requirements is associated with upfront investments

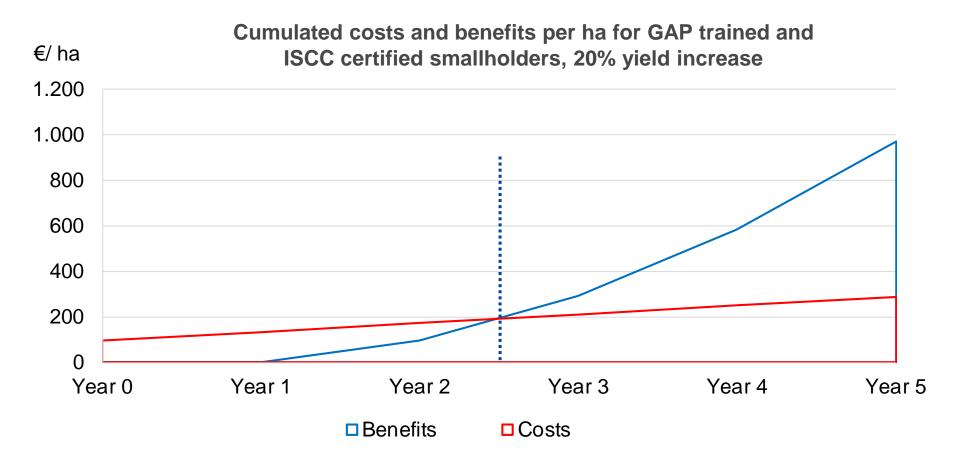


Parameters:

Number of smallholders: 2 500; Number of central office: 1; Average cultivated surface of one ISH: 3 ha; Average Yield: 18 t FFB/ ha



With 20% yield increase smallholders could achieve breakeven after 2,5 years



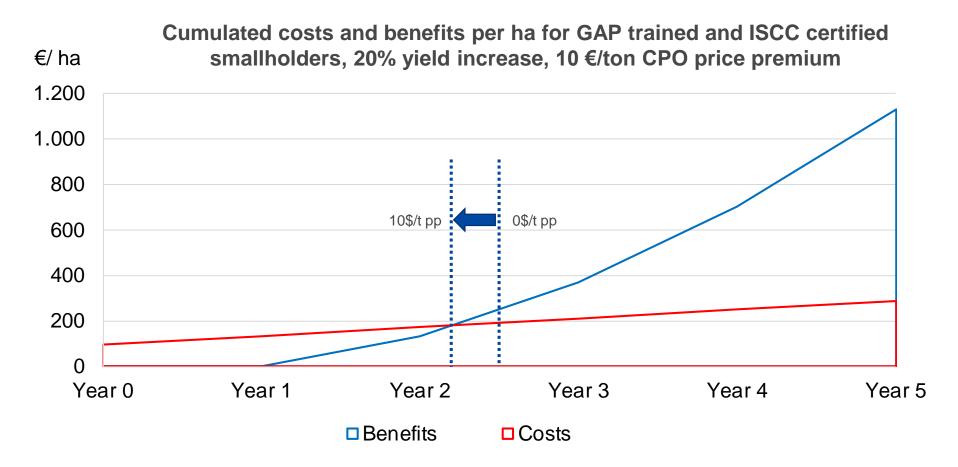
Parameters:

Number of smallholders: 2 500; Number of central office: 1; Average cultivated surface of one ISH: 3 ha; Average Yield: 18 t FFB/ ha;

Benefits: additional income due to yield increase



A price premium of 10 €/ton for certified FFBs would reduce the time to breakeven However, this does not solve the problem that upfront investment is required

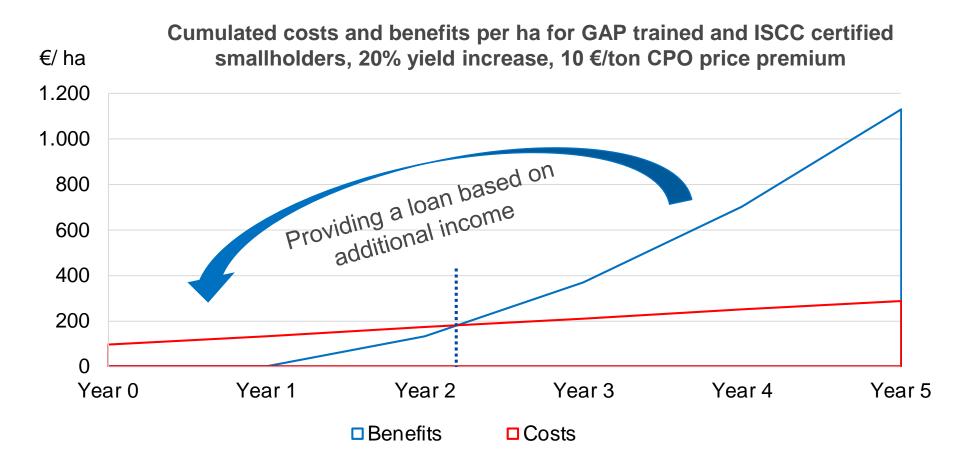


Parameters:

Number of smallholders: 2 500; Number of central office: 1; Average cultivated surface of one ISH: 3 ha; Average Yield: 18 t FFB/ ha; Assumed price premium (pp): 10 €/ t CPO; Benefits: additional income due to yield increase.



Micro-financing could be the solution. Certified smallholders being monitored on a yearly basis could provide an attractive business case for financial institutions



Parameters:

Number of smallholders: 2 500; Number of central office: 1; Average cultivated surface of one ISH: 3 ha; Average Yield: 18 t FFB/ ha; Assumed price premium (pp): 10 €/ t CPO; Benefits: additional income due to yield increase.



Microfinancing could provide smallholders with money upfront. However, financial institutions perceive smallholder loans as a high risk investment



- Microfinancing could provide smallholders with the resources to implement measures like replantation, good agricultural practices and certifications
- However, financial institutions consider lending a loan to smallholders a high risk investment
- Reasons:
 - Low creditworthiness
 - Risk to be blamed for supporting unsustainable practices in cases of smallholder related deforestation
- Solution: provide smallholder portfolios to banks which are based on environmental and financial risk scoring
- Provide credible environmental and financial risk monitoring services for smallholder portfolios





Many thanks for your attention!

Prof. Gernot Klepper, Ph.D., ISCC System GmbH Hohenzollernring 72, 50672 Cologne, Germany Email: feige@iscc-system.org

