







Nucleus of Change: Sustainable coconut (oil) production in the Philippines

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Development Partnerships with the Private Sector

develoPPP.de



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Time frame: September 2011 – February 2015

Total Volume:1,082,000 EuroPartner contribution:690,000 EuroPublic contribution:392,000 Euro









THE FACTS

- Worldwide first sustainability standard for coconut (oil) implemented, (supporting documents)
- 300 farmers on over 700 ha produce high quality certified coconut (oil)
- Over 1000 farmers trained in sustainable coconut farming and good agricultural farming practices
- 16 farmer groups (with over 300 members) are transformed into legal producer entities with access to micro-credit facilities
- Through better farm-, and post-harvest practices, and premiums in the system the income of the farmer beneficiaries has increased at least by 5%



THE PROJECT

... to improve the livelihood of small-holder farmers in the coconut industry by promoting the sustainable production of quality coconut oil through the application of a sustainability standard.





THE CHALLENGE

- The farmers were NOT aware of the quality problem – market for standard copra is stable
- The rigid structures of copra business are slow and painful to transform

- Awareness raising, education
- Benefits of a food grade product
- Business minded/oriented producer groups
- Pre-financing





Sustainable production

Quality coconut oil

NUCLEUS OF CHANGE

BUSINESS MODELL



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Sustainability

Quality

Community development

Rainforest Alliance / Sustainable Agricultural Network (SAN) Standard

- Traditional farm practices to be changed
- GAP needs extra effort on farm level
- Monocropping vs. intercropping
- Stable and long term premium system



Coconut Implementation Guide

giz Training Curriculum on Coconut Farming as a **Business**



buyer who came to the farm-

TRAINING CURRICULUM ON **COCONUT FARMIN AS A BUSINESS**



Upon his return. Nong Juan observed his neighboring area and found that most of the farmers have only planted coconuts in their farm. He also said that farmers are also not improving the fertility of the soil in Upon his return. Nong han observed his neighboring area and found that most of the farmers have only in the soil in the farmers area and found that most of the fertility of the soil in the farmers are also not improving the retainty of the soil they have converted to said that farmers are also not improving the retainty of they said they have common practice in their area and they said they heir coconut farms, thus getting very low yield. This is a common practice in their area and they said their their coconut farms, thus getting very low yield. planted coconius in their farm. He also said that farmers are also not improving the fertility of the soil in their coconius in their farm. He also said that farmers are also not improving the fertility of the soil in their coconius farms, thus getting very low yield. This is a common practice in their product to the first base been used to it for a long time. He also learned that these farmers are selling their product of the soil in the been used to it for a long time. He also learned that these farmers are selling the soil in the soil is the soil in the soil in the soil is the soil in the soil in the soil is the soil in the soil in the soil is the soil is the soil in the soil is their coconut farms, thus getting very low yield. This is a common practice in their area and they said they have been used to it for a long time. He also learned that these farmers are selling their product to the first base been used to it to the farm. Adult learning techniques

Session guides

NongJuan was an ordin businessman living in the city. Tired of the busy life, he decided to go back to the ne necures to go manage a hectare of coconut farm he inherited from his parents. However, he wanted to make sure that he would be earning enough to nonna oc carmus caronse ar support his family on a long term basis. For this, he needed to know the current farming practices and see what could be done to raise the income generated by the land.

"Farmer friendly"

Standard documents for group certification

I. <u>Sustainable Agriculture</u> <u>Standard</u>

For member farms

About environmental, social and management practices at farms



2. Group Certification Standard

For group administrator About Internal Management System







Lessons learned

- Pre-feasibility study on financial aspects of certification is vital
- Decision on the certifying body preferably local subsidy and support
- First step is farmer mobilization, producer group organization
- ToT and lead farmer mobilization is a powerful tool
- SAN as standard has limited impact on intercropping, biodiversity and conservation issues in coconut





SUN DRYING

- The heat from the sun dries the copra.
- It takes 5 to 6 days to dry copra to 14% moisture content.
- Higher risk of contamination.
- It is undependable because rain may fall anytime of the day without warning.
 - Dried nuts can easily get wet and be heavily infected with molds called the aspergillus flavus producing the very potent cancer-causing substance, the aflatoxin in copra.
 - Readings of 100 to 150 ppb can be obtained from this kind of copra.
 - 20 ppb max of aflatoxin is acceptable to EU Codex Alimentarius .





TAPAHAN DRYERS

- Rainy or sunny day, you can dry your nuts.
- Any farm biomass can be used for fuel to generate heat to dry nuts.
- With the firing and combustion taking just below the dried nuts, expect a smoky copra.
- Tapahan dryers cannot pass the EU Codex requirement
 - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (Pah) and Benzo@Pyrene (BaP) are cancerous substances from smoke that contaminate the copra
 - Maximum tolerance limits of Pah and BaP in coconut oil at 25 ppb and 5 ppb, respectively.
 - Produce 1100 ppb Pah and more than 50 ppb BaP.
- Tapahan dryers may also produce copra with high level of aflatoxin due to high moisture content from insufficient drying of copra.







CARGILL KUKUM DRYER 2500-Nut Capacity





Lessons learned

- Feasibility study has to be done on farm level
- Individual vs. groups reorganizing, legalizing the farmer groups
- Financial support is needed microcredits, bank loans
- Tailor made business plans are necessary for every group
- Service package for better quality (cash payment, express lane)



Quality

Sustainability

Community development

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Vanuatu National Coconut Strategy Framework:

- 9.7 million coconut trees (over 60 years old) are occupying a land area of 120,000 ha. - the largest area under agricultural production
- Over 70% of the rural population of Vanuatu is involved in coconut production
- Copra milling facilities are being operated on 60% utilization only, given the rather low supply of raw materials.

The added value of the copra value chain should remain in Vanuatu!



Development Assistance

- Value chain improvement to support:
 - Better farming practices;
 - Improve copra processing skills;
 - Improve post-harvesting skills;
 - Introduction of standards and best practices;
- Identifying needs of niche markets;
- Long term, sustainable business model and market mechanisms for certified copra are the basis of up-scaling
- Bottom up vs. top down approach (<u>the industry is market</u> <u>driven</u>, premium, prices, etc)

Thank you for your attention!