

WILMAR SMALLHOLDERS SUPPORT HONDURAS PROGRAME (WISSH)

Third Progress Report August - December 2016

The Wilmar Smallholders Support in Honduras (WISSH) programme is initiated at the beginning of 2016 with the aim to *Empower Smallholders* and *Improve their Livelihoods*, while maintaining responsible sustainable practices. WISSH aims to reach 4,000 smallholders in the regions of Atlántida, Colón, Yoro and Cortés in Honduras. WISSH builds upon the criteria of Wilmar’s “No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation” (NDPE) policy¹, and was created in partnership with the mills of the AIPAH group.

This is the third progress report, highlighting the activities from August to December 2016.

1. Training of Smallholders (TOSH)

Following the first TOSH training session for associated smallholders in Honduras late May, the second series of WISSH training was conducted by NES Naturaleza (NES) from 15-19 August 2016. Altogether, 43 supervisors and 688 smallholders on “Good Environmental Practices and Ecosystem Conservation”. The smallholders were made aware of the importance of ecosystems and how they could be negatively affected when bad environmental practices are performed. Explanations on the different types of Ecosystems and group assignments were also given which they had to complete with assistance of the WISSH supervisors.

In total 1,908 smallholders were trained in 51 sessions in six weeks.. The supervisors who attended the training later passed on the knowledge to other smallholders.

Table 1: Participants and Trainers of TOSH 2

Mill	WISSH TOSH 2		Total
	Number of smallholders trained by		
	NES Naturaleza	Supervisors AIPAH	
Aceydesa	76	46	122
Coapalma	55	272	327
Coinsu	100	197	297
Honducaribe	95	0	95
Hondupalma	126	509	635
Palcasa	48	0	48
Palmasa	103	137	240
Salama	85	59	144
	688	1220	1908



¹ <http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/No-Deforestation-No-Peat-No-Exploitation-Policy.pdf>

Participants received the WISSH Guide pocketbook of good environmental practices and ecosystems preservation at the end of the training sessions.



Wilmar Europe team in Honduras. Two representatives from Wilmar Europe joined one of the training sessions in Honduras in August to observe the WISSH programme, and receive feedback from the participants, first-hand. In addition, the team also took the opportunity to engage with all the managers of the AIPAH mills.

Dialogues with the smallholders, trainers, supervisors and mill managers provided Wilmar with good feedback to improve the WISSH programme so as to achieve its objectives.



2. Surveys

	PROGRAMA WISSH	13 - 19 de Agosto de 2016
	ENCUESTA LINEA BASE NES NATURALEZA - AIPAH	Componente IV

Nombre del entrevistado: _____ Fecha: _____
 Genero: F: M: Edad: _____ Nombre Finca: _____
 Extractora a la que entrega: _____
 Nombre del encuestador: _____

Marque con una X (Equis) las respuestas oportunas. El cuestionario debe responderse de forma personal y no en nombre de la Cooperativa.

1) ¿Qué vínculo le une al cultivo de palma?: 2) ¿Cuál es el principal motivo para dedicarse al cultivo de Palma?:
 Propietario Tradición Familiar
 Familiar del propietario Alternativa Laboral
 Arrendatario Fuente extra de ingresos
 Otros vínculos Otros motivos
 NS/NR NS/NR

3) En años, ¿Cuál es su experiencia en el cultivo de Palma?: _____
 4) ¿Cuál es el promedio de ingreso mensual?: _____ ¿Qué porcentaje corresponde a Palma?: _____

5) ¿En qué gasta la mayor parte de su ingreso?: 6) ¿Tiene actualmente acceso a crédito?: Si: No:
 Alimentación Vestimenta Si la respuesta anterior fue afirmativa, ¿Con qué tipo de entidad tiene acceso a crédito?:
 Salud Bancos Otros
 Servicios básicos Cooperativas NS/NR
 Alquiler Financieras

7) ¿Con su ingreso mensual tiene capacidad de ahorro?: Si: No:
 8) ¿Cuál es el promedio de gasto mensual en su cultivo?: _____ ¿Qué porcentaje corresponde a fertilizantes?: _____

9) ¿Cuál es la cantidad promedio de Racimos de Fruto Fresco (RFF) recogido durante un mes? En toneladas: _____
 10) ¿Cuál fue la producción de RFF durante el 2015? En toneladas: _____

Proceso en Cultivos

11) ¿En donde se descargan o evacúan las aguas de los drenajes?: 12) ¿Cuál es la fuente principal de agua del predio?:
 Río Quebrada
 Laguna Río
 Quebrada Pozo
 Otro: _____ Sistema de agua
 NS/NR Lluvia Otro: _____

13) ¿Existe algún tipo de cobertura en la plantación?: Si: No: ¿Porcentaje de cobertura?: _____
 14) ¿Realiza reciclaje de nutrientes?: Si: No: ¿De qué manera?: _____
 15) ¿Cómo describiría los suelos de su finca?:
 Inundables Compactados Fértiles Erosionados De aguas estancadas

Muchas gracias por tomarse el tiempo para responder a esta encuesta!!

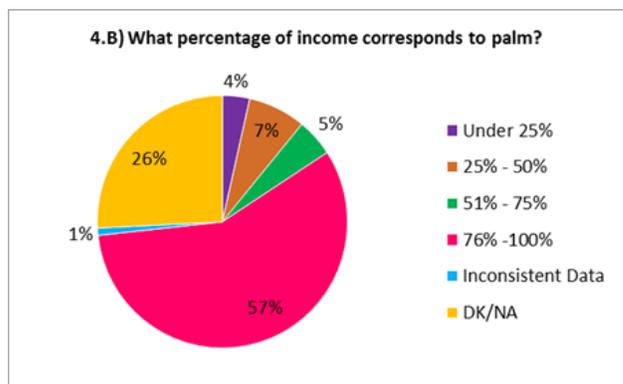
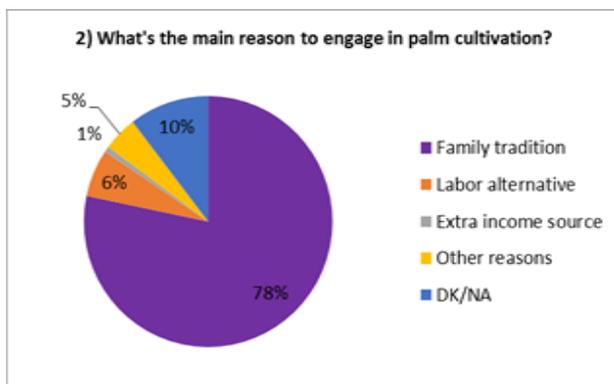
At the end of the training sessions, NES conducted a survey amongst the 688 smallholder participants, and a total of 539 responses was received. These surveys provided insights to the smallholder situation in Honduras, as well as a baseline to the WISSH program. The survey consisted of 15 questions, similar to the previous one which was based on socio-demographic, income, production aspects, amongst others.

When asked what the main reason was to work on a palm cultivation; 78% expressed that working in the palm sector is a family tradition, out of which 54% expressing that they have worked in the plantations for more than 10 years.

For 57% of the respondents, depends on palm oil as main source of income (varying

between 76% - 100% of total income). 17% answered that they also earn through income from other sectors. Please note that 26% decided not to respond.

53 % of the smallholders use their income for food, 33% spend money on other needs that they didn't want to share. Only 2% relates to expenditures for education and health.

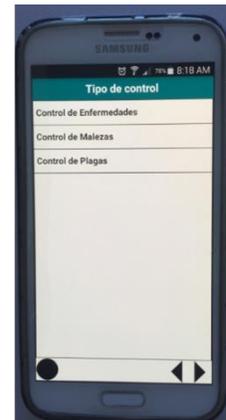


3. Monitoring and controlling tool (Cybertracking).

NES is currently piloting a mobile application (app) to facilitate crop management. The app is a monitoring and controlling tool that was developed based on the standards framework of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC), and would enable record keeping of field activities such as the following:

- Application of pesticides
- Biodiversity data
- Participation in trainings
- Use of fossil fuel
- Harvesting
- Disposal of the agrochemicals containers
- Application of Fertilisers
- Monitoring of pests and diseases
- Monitoring of Good Agricultural Practices for continuous improvement

The app is currently being tested at the Aceydesa mill. A guidebook has also been developed to facilitate usage of the app, and shall be extended to two other mills in the WISSH program starting in the second quarter of 2017.



4. Third Guide pocketbook.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, we have also developed the third edition of the WISSH pocket guidebook. This version explains the different functionalities of the Monitoring and Control tool, as well as the importance and benefit of using a Monitoring and Control tool.

