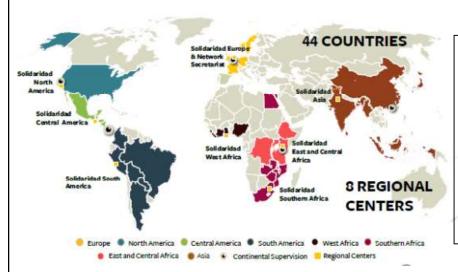
# **Solidaridad**

# Solidaridad Edible Oil Programmes Towards Supporting The PM's Mission On "Sustainable Edible Oil"

By **Dr Suresh Motwani**General Manager
Solidaridad

# SOLIDARIDAD IS AN INTERNATIONAL CSO

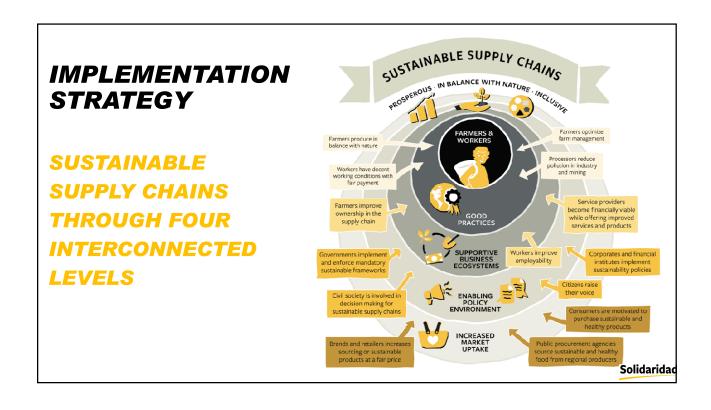
# **WORKING IN 44 COUNTRIES WORLDWIDE**



Our vision is an economy that works for all: a world in which all we produce, and all we consume, can sustain us while respecting the planet, each other, and the next generations.

Our mission is to enable farmers and workers to earn a living income, shape their own future, and produce in balance with nature by working throughout the whole supply chain to make sustainability the norm.

# BOOTS AND BRAINS ON THE GROUND IN 11 GLOBAL AND MANY LOCAL COMMODITIES COFFEE PALM OIL FRUIT& VEG COTTON TEA SUGAR MINING LIVE STOCK



# Solidaridad

# **OVERVIEW OF MAJOR VEGETABLE OIL CROPS**

### Vegetable Oil has one of the highest trade shares (~40%) of production of all agricultural commodities

Oil crop	Type of crop	Main oil production countries
Oil palm (Elaeis guineensis)	Perennial (25-year cycle)	Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand
Soybean (Glycine max)	Annual (~6-month cycle). Rotated with other crops	USA, Brazil, Argentina, China
Rapeseed (Brassica napus and Brassica campestris)	Annual (~6-month cycle). Rotated with other crops	China, Germany, Canada
Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum)	Annual (~6-month cycle). Rotated with other crops	China, India
Groundnuts (Arachis hypogaea)	Annual (4–5-month crop cycle). Rotated with other crops	China, India
Sunflower (Helianthus annuus)	Annual (3–4-month crop cycle). Rotated with other crops	Ukraine, Russia
Coconut (Cocos nucifera)	Perennial (30–50-year cycle)	Philippines, Indonesia, India
Olive Olea europaea	Perennial, long-lived. Sometimes inter- cropped	Spain, Italy, Greece

Share of Major Vegetable Oils in Total Production, 2021

11.90%

35.60%

Palm Oil Soybean Oil Rapeseed Oil Sunflower Oil Others

Source: www.nature

5

## Solidaridad

# **Vegetable Oil Demand and Supply Scenario in India**

### Demand

- ☐ The annual average demand for edible oil in India is of about 25 million tonnes
  - Around 9-10 million tonnes of edible oil are supplied from domestic production. The remaining 13 15 million tonnes are supplied by imports
- ☐ India buys palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia. The share of palm oil is more than 60 per cent of the country's total vegetable oil imports. The soy oil and sunflower oil are mainly imported from Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine and Russia.
- Import growth in respect of edible oils during the last decades is about 174%.
- ☐ India's bill for import of vegetable oil jumped 63% in 2020/21 (Oct Nov) from a year ago to a record 1.17 trillion rupees (\$15.71 billion) as overseas prices of edible oils surged.
- During 2020-21, India imported around 133.50 lakh tonnes of edible oils, the share of palm oil is about 56%, followed by soybean oil at 27%, and sunflower at 16%.

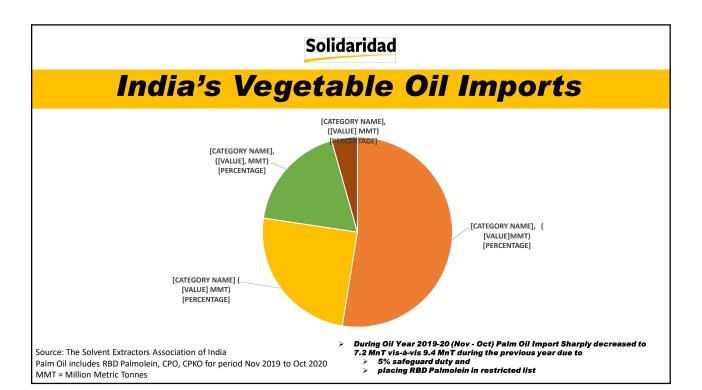
### Supply

- ☐ India is the fourth largest producer of oilseeds accounting for about 20% of the global area.
- Oilseed cultivation is undertaken across the country in about 27 Million ha, and producing around 33.42 million tonnes of oilseeds during 2019-20.
- ☐ Rapeseed & Mustard, Soybean, Groundnut, Sunflower, Sesame, Niger seed, Safflower, castor and linseed are the nine major—source of vegetable oil in India including these oil palm is also the key potential source
- ☐ The oilseed crops have registered significant growth in area and production in last 3 decades. However, compared to cereals like paddy and wheat, the growth rate of area and production of oilseeds is insignificant with wide variability in their yield
- 0.25 million tons of domestic palm oil production (only 2.5% of overall consumption)
- The average per hectare yield of major oilseeds is over 50 per cent lower than average world yields in several crops

Major challenges associated with the low oilseed production are:

- 1. Rain-fed conditions in around 70% area
- 2. Increasing input cost and lack of availability of quality seeds
- 3. Lack of access to knowledge and capacity with limited resources.
- 4. Low seed replacement rate and low productivity.





# **Solidaridad**

# WE NEED SUSTAINABLE VEGETABLE OIL SUPPLY CHAINS

# ON THREE LEVELS



# PROSPERITY Socio-economic progress: income, decent work, fair pay, inclusive business ownership models



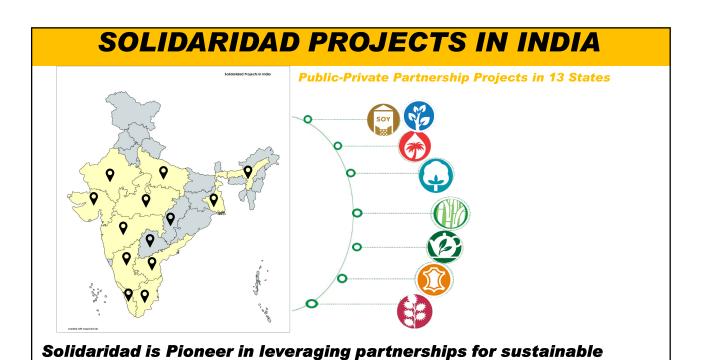
Healthy ecosystems: resilient against climate change, healthy, regenerative, circular, pollution- and waste free.

**BALANCE WITH** 

NATURE



INCLUSIVITY
Social-political
influence: civic space,
voices from the south,
gender equity, youth,
indigenous minorities<sub>8</sub>



supply chain and enhancing the livelihood of smallholder farmers







# Agricultural Extension "Lab to lands" with Government Research Institutions















Farmer Field Schools

Field level trainings are facilitated by cadre of Solidaridad Trained Farmer Field School Facilitators & KVK experts



Front-Line Demonstrations

Front-Line Demo for "Lab to Lands" Solidaridad's Technical Advisor and Trained Rural Associates with the technical support of research institutes provide on-farm advisory support to farmers



Govt. institutions -Technical Knowledge

Government research institutions i.e.
ICAR- Indian Institute of Soybean
Research, ICAR- Indian Institute of Oil
Palm Research , ICAR- ICARDirectorate of Rapeseed Mustard
Research, Central Institute of
Agricultural Engineering, IARI and
KVKS



Training of Trainers (ToTs)

Training of Trainers (ToTs) are organized with the technical knowledge support of KVKs/research institutes

Solidaridad

# Smart Agri: IoT Solutions and Sensors for Precise Advisory Support

## Leveraging Technology for Self Subsistence to Enterprise Farming



Promoting IoT BASE (sensors) solutions and Artificial Intelligence



Farmers owned Producer Companies and Rural Enterprises to facilitate farmers' access to advisory, quality inputs and markets



Transition from traditional delivery channels to ICT-Enabled channel for Smart Agriculture Advisory





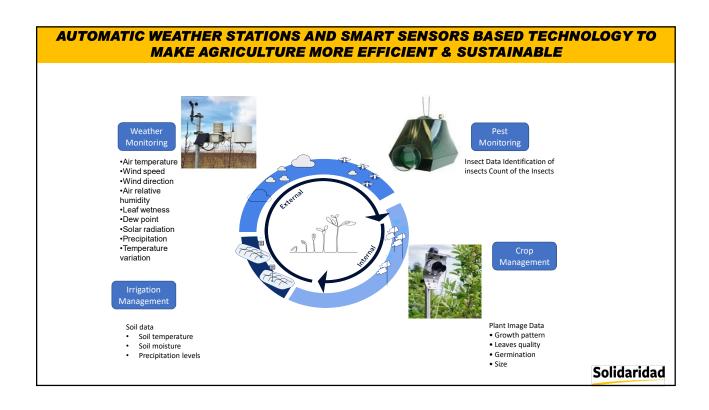
The partnership with Vodafone India Foundation and Indus Towers Limited is facilitated for integration of IoT solutions

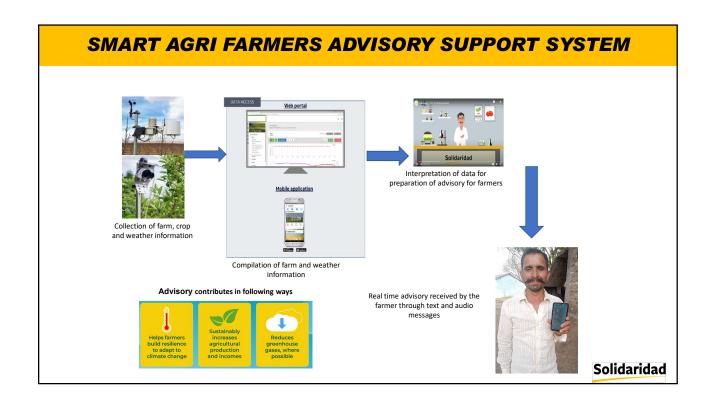


vodatone India Foundation



Solidaridad





# STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES OF FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPOs)



Training & Capacity Building of BoDs & CEOs



Mobilizing Rural Entrepreneurs for better delivery of services



Quality Seed Production by Samarth FPO



FPOs negotiating with Industry for market linkage

# **GOOD FARMING - GOOD FOOD**

# "SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND TRANSFORMING SMALLHOLDERS' LIVELIHOOD IN MADHYA PRADESH"

Pathway 1: Availability and affordability of soy and vegetables at farm and household level

Pathway 2: Availability, affordability and accessibility of nutritious soy products to the rural areas (BoP)

Pathway 3: Awareness raising to stimulate consumption of nutritious soy products and vegetables



**Project Partners** 





Total 50,000 farmers are being targeted by the end of the project.









