# Socio-economic impacts of climate change on the tropical fruit industry.

How can the industry address them?



Team Leader, International Investment and Tropical Fruits

## Outline

- 1. The food security challenge
- 2. Overview of tropical fruit trade
- 3. The climate change challenge to the industry
- 4. Possible responses
- 5. The example of a global multi-stakeholder platform

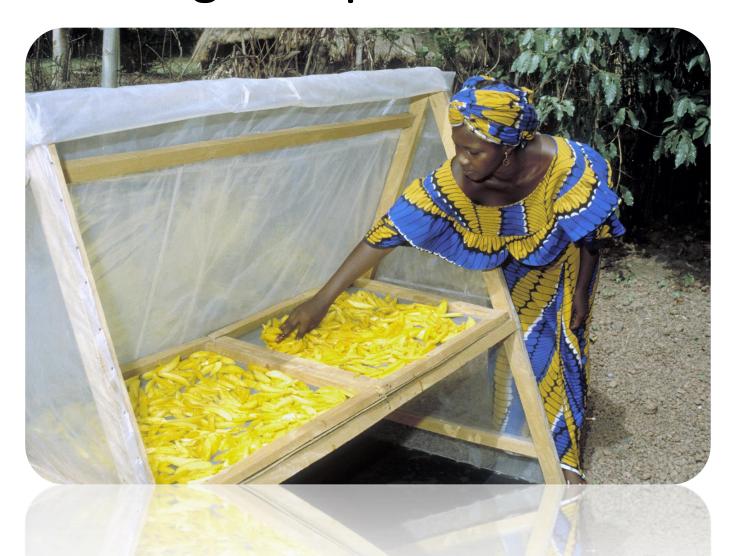
## The food security challenge

- 815 mln people hungry last year (up from 2015)
- 1 person out of 9
- World population will increase to 9 billion by 2050
- Limited scope for expansion of natural resource use
- Climate change is adding to the pressure
- Tropical fruits contribute to food security

# Trade in Major Tropical Fruits Preliminary estimates



# Mango, Guava and Mangosteen Overview of global production and trade



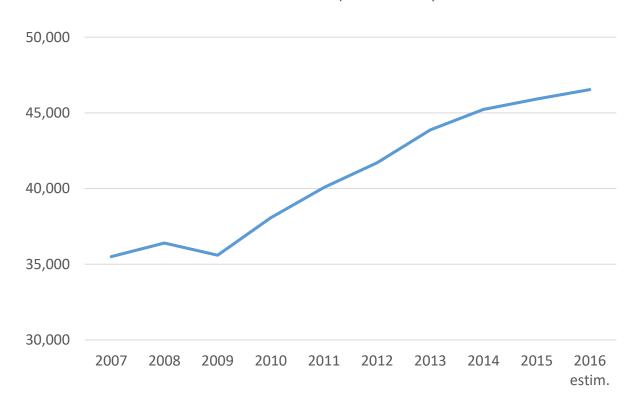




## Mango, Guava and Mangosteen

#### World Production ('000 tonnes)

| Regional distribution       | 2016 |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Asia                        | 75%  |
| Africa                      | 13%  |
| Central America & Caribbean | 8%   |
| South America               | 4%   |

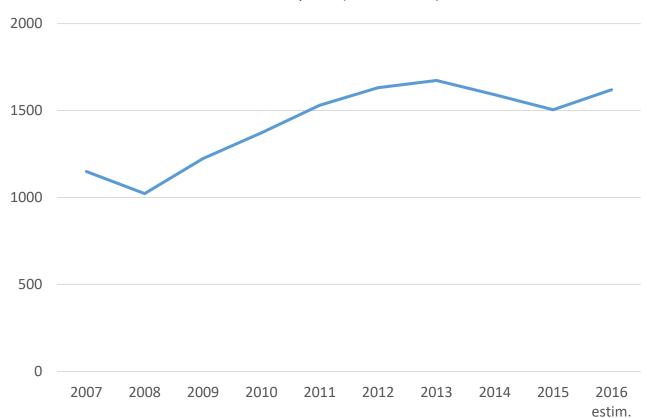




## Mango, Guava and Mangosteen







| Leading exporters | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|
| Mexico            | 22%  |
| Brazil            | 13%  |
| Peru              | 11%  |
| India             | 10%  |
| Thailand          | 9%   |

# Pineapple Overview of global production and trade



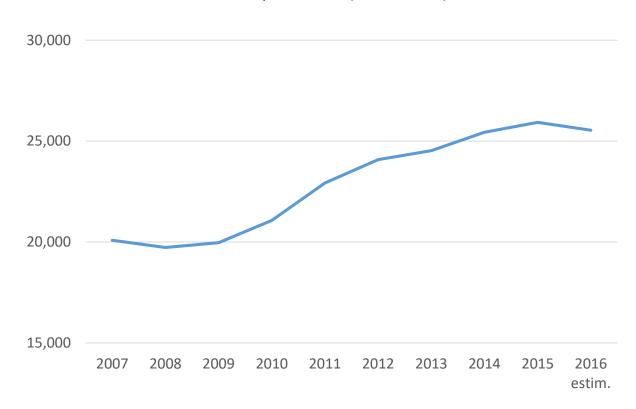


# Pineapple



#### World production ('000 tonnes)

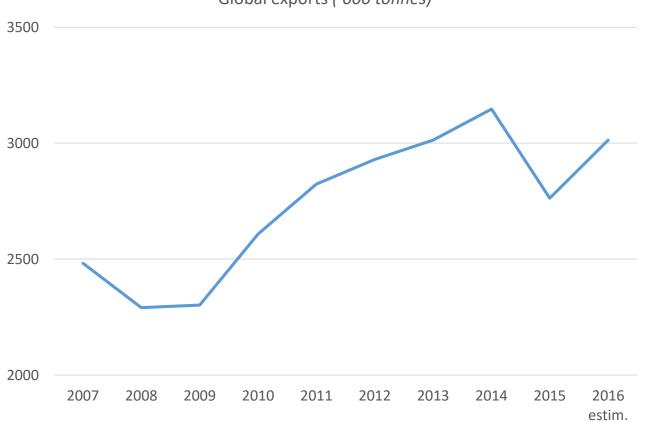
| Regional distribution | 2016 |
|-----------------------|------|
|                       |      |
| Asia                  | 43%  |
| Africa                | 19%  |
| South America         | 19%  |
| Central America &     |      |
| Caribbean             | 18%  |



# Pineapple

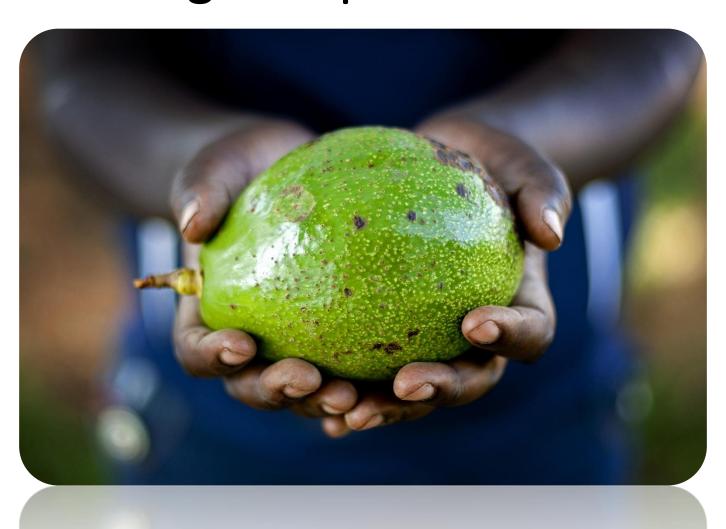






| Leading exporters | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|
| Costa Rica        | 67%  |
| Philippines       | 13%  |
| Ecuador           | 3%   |
| Mexico            | 3%   |
| Honduras          | 2%   |
| Panama            | 1%   |
| Cote d'Ivoire     | 0.9% |
| Ghana             | 0.7% |
|                   |      |

# Avocado Overview of global production and trade

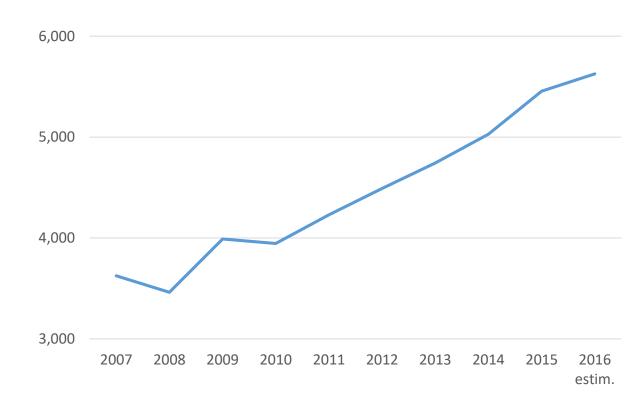


## Avocado



#### World production ('000 tonnes)

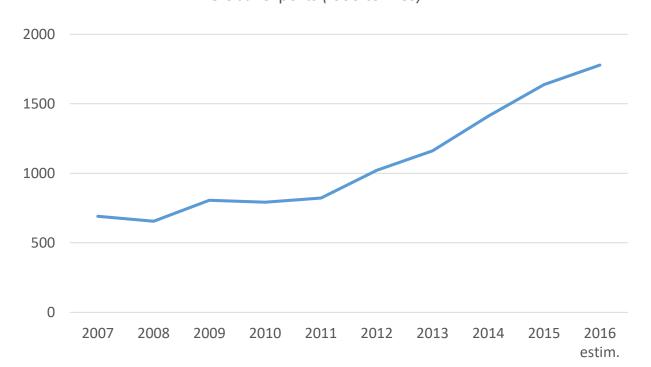
| Regional distribution | 2016 |
|-----------------------|------|
| Central America &     | 2010 |
|                       | 400/ |
| Caribbean             | 48%  |
| South America         | 24%  |
|                       |      |
| Africa                | 12%  |
|                       |      |
| Asia                  | 10%  |



## Avocado



#### Global exports ('000 tonnes)



| Leading exporters | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|
| Mexico            | 58%  |
| Peru              | 13%  |
| Chile             | 11%  |
| South Africa      | 4%   |
| Israel            | 3%   |

# Papaya Overview of global production and trade



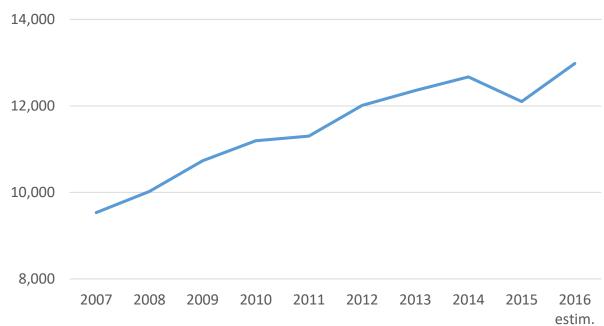


# Papaya



World production ('000 tonnes)

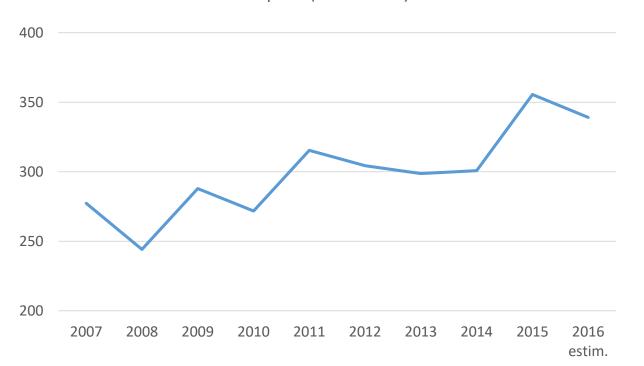
| Regional distribution       | 2016 |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Asia                        | 56%  |
| Central America & Caribbean | 17%  |
| South America               | 16%  |
| Africa                      | 11%  |



# Papaya



#### Global exports ('000 tonnes)



| Leading exporters | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|
| Mexico            | 52%  |
| Brazil            | 13%  |
| Guatemala         | 10%  |
| Malaysia          | 7%   |
| Belize            | 2%   |

## The climate challenge

- 15 hurricanes in the Atlantic so far this season including devastating hurricanes in the Caribbean
- torrential rains in South Asia, Central America
- considerable losses of life and damage to the tropical fruit industry
- tropical regions are particularly exposed

## Climate change will exacerbate current challenges

- spread of new pests and diseases;
- depletion of natural resources;
- conflicts over these resources;
- banning of unsustainable inputs and methods;
- rising consumer preference for locally-produced foods;
- pressure by large-scale retailers:
  - lower prices
  - carbon-labelling schemes

## Global warming

### Challenge in the long term:

- Competitiveness and the tropical fruit trade map may change in long run
- New competitors to those countries which have traditionally supplied tropical fruits
- Temperate countries may become capable of producing tropical fruits?
- Risk is low, but cannot be ruled out

# Possible industry responses Adaptation

Production systems for tropical fruits will have to evolve

- Build in more resilience
- Adopt climate smart agriculture techniques
- Water efficiency, drainage, windbreaks, etc.

In avocado producing regions in Latin America that installed more weather resilient systems, output has grown

- Early warning systems
- Better preparedness to disasters
- Expand domestic & regional markets to reduce the risks linked to international markets.

# Possible industry responses Mitigation

- adopt production and trade methods that reduce GHG emissions.
- increase the use of renewable and clean energy in cultivation and processing systems.
- favour sea over air freight.
- partner with transportation companies to promote the use of renewable energy in sea transportation.
- develop mechanisms for international collaboration throughout the value chain

# An example of multi-stakeholder platform: the World Banana Forum (WBF)

- = a **permanent space** of collaboration for **all participants** in global banana value chains
- Farmers & their organizations
- Companies (production, trade, retail)
- Trade associations
- Governments
- Research institutions
- CSOs
- International Organizations







## **Objectives**

- The banana industry worldwide has adopted best practices for production systems that are sustainable from the economic, social and environmental perspectives
- The distortions in the banana value chain have
   been addressed, ensuring fair prices and earnings for all the actors

## Scope

Internationally traded bananas (dessert and cooking).





## **Activities**

Thematic working groups cover the 3 dimensions of sustainability

### Sustainable Production Systems & Environmental Impact WG01

- Reducing agrochemical use
- Carbon and water footprints
- Combating global diseases

#### Distribution of Value WG02

- Costs of sustainable production
- Living wages
- Value chain analyses

### Labour Rights & other Workplace issues WG03

- Gender equity
- Health and Safety at work
- Freedom of association & collective bargaining





### **Banana Carbon and Water Footprint Reduction**

- Practical guide to measure and reduce carbon and water footprints worldwide.
- Validation in banana farms in Costa Rica.
- Potential replication in other countries.
- Basis for a potential NAMA Banana.



### Task Force on Fusarium wilt TR4



### Climate change favors the spread of diseases

#### TR4: a global threat to bananas

- No effective eradication method
- Already in Asia, Near East and Africa (Mozambique)

#### The WBF established a multi-stakeholder task force for

#### worldwide collaboration

- Prevention strategies
- Information dissemination
- Support to FAO's Global Program & other initiatives
- Collaboration with Bioversity, phytosanitary authorities, research centers (CIRAD, WUR), farmer organizations, companies...



### **Portal of Good Practices in the Banana Industry**

- Dissemination of knowledge & adoption of good practices.
- User-friendly platform accessible to all value chain players.
- > Training and learning platform to build local capacity and leverage the adoption of good practices.
- > Hosted in the WBF website with technical and pesticidereduction practices hosted in Bioversity's Promusa website.
  - ✓ Webinars to promote practices
  - ✓ Videos



Banana Forum

#### 1. Banana Occupational Health and Safety Initiative

- National Manual on Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)
- ➤ Impact: over 300 000 workers in > 250 000 ha of plantations

#### 2. Producing living wage benchmarks

Current Studies: Ecuador, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Belize, Guatemala

#### 3. Gender equity

- Case studies in the industry
- ➤ International meetings on gender equity (2012, 2015, 2017)



# Global Conference of the World Banana Forum

Geneva, 8-9 November 2017

Some 300 participants expected

Governments, companies, research institutes & NGOs

Side events on gender equity and TR4 on 7 and 8 Nov

More details at

www.fao.org/world-banana-forum/wbf3/wbf3/en/





## Thank you!

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### www.fao.org/wbf



