



Oil Palm at the Crossroads

The role of Plantation Intelligence to support Change, Profit and Sustainability

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Our main points

- Oil palm entering a phase of profound change
- Managers need information to support increasingly complex decisions.
- Plenty of data
 - Less analysis
- Plantation Intelligence:
 - A process to couple data to decisions....
 - ...to help the industry cope with complexity



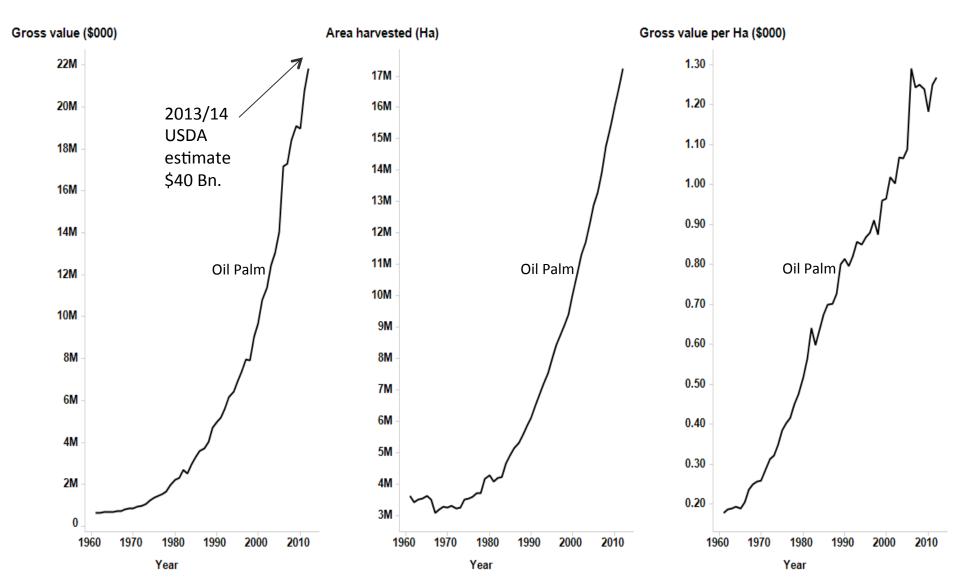


Problem or opportunity?

OIL PALM FACING A PHASE OF CHANGE



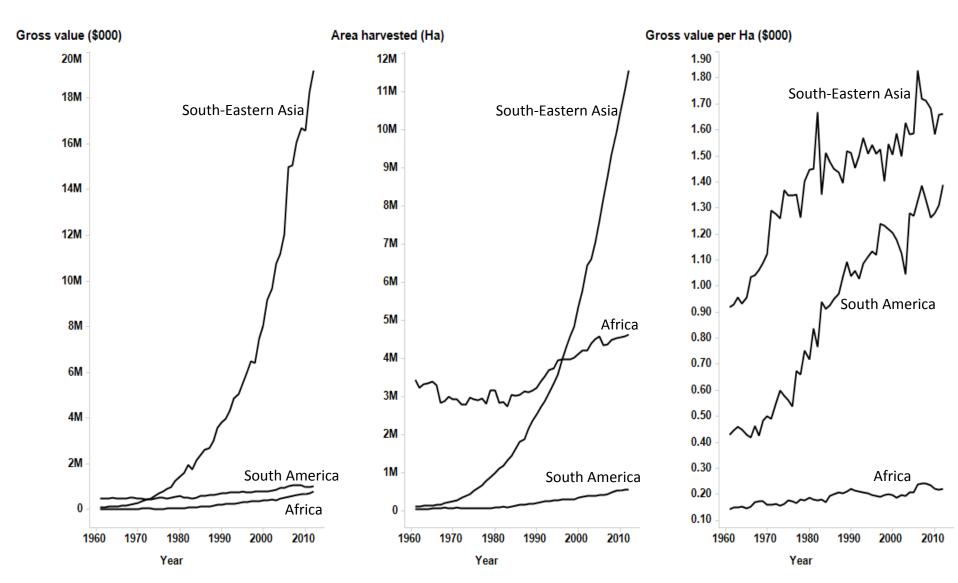
Spectacular growth



Source: FAO



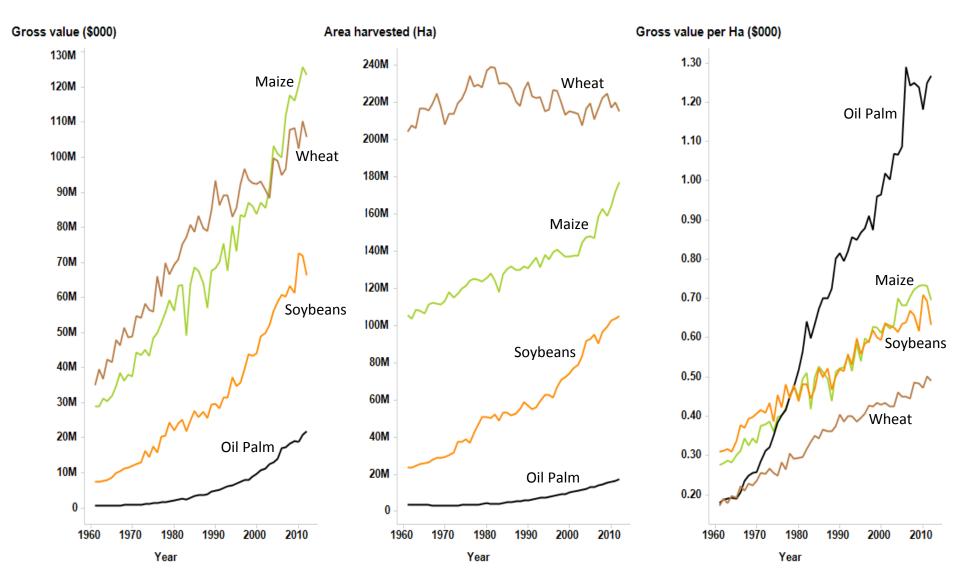
S E Asia region drives growth



Source: FAO



Oil palm a 'new player' in global sustainability



Source: FAO



Real value of commodities always declines over time 250 200 150 0 100 50 100 50 100 Source: Ocampo & Parra (2010)



Economic, environmental and social pressures will grow

Papua oil palm plans may benefit migrants more than local poor — report

Source: CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research) - Wed, 30 Apr 2014 06:39 AM



Author: Julie Mollins

MORE ON FORESTS MORE ON ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE MORE ON CLIMATE CHANGE
MORE ON AID AND DEVELOPMENT MORE ON FOOD & HUNGER MORE ON HUMAN RIGHTS





WHAT COULD THE INDUSTRY LOOK LIKE IN 2020?



Two possible futures

Sunset?

- Increasing management difficulties
- Declining attractiveness to investors
- Declining attractiveness to employees

Sunrise?

- New management techniques
- New business opportunities
- New career opportunities



Two possible futures

Brown?

- Low eco-efficiency
- Oil palm seen as a global problem
- Oil palm wealth seen as 'exclusive'

Green?

- High eco-efficiency
- OP part of global solution

 "Inclusive oil palm – the basis of rural economies"



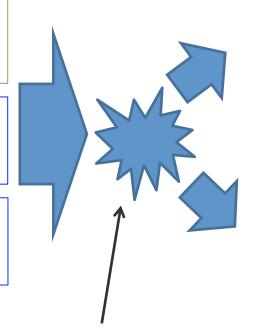
Oil palm at the crossroads

Drivers of change

Continued rapid growth

Competition for new resources

Increasing social and political pressures



Decisions taken now will determine future outcomes

Improved processes

Enhanced productivity
Secure return-on-investment
Improved eco-efficiency
Recognition of OP as a leading
contributor to local and global food,
energy and environmental security

Business-as-usual

Stagnant productivity, declining profitability
Uncertain returns-on-investment
Unimproved eco-efficiency
Grudging acceptance of OP as an unpopular necessity





'Drowning in data, starved of knowledge'

PLANTATION INTELLIGENCE: A PROCESS TO SUPPORT DECISIONS

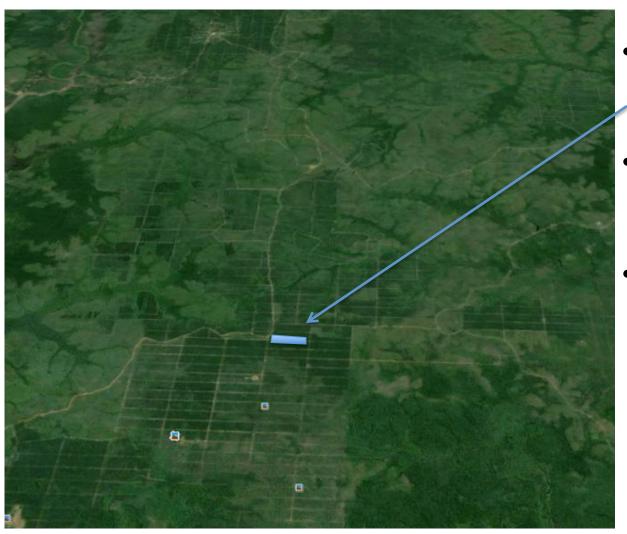


Why is decision support needed?

- New areas, new problems
- The human brain isn't good at solving some problems
 - Even the best managers make errors.
 Examples [seen in all types of business]:
 - Fitting 'old' results to 'new' conditions
 Estimates based on experience, even if conditions are clearly different
 - Reverting to the average
 Managers forced to ignore variation
 - Bias towards the 'number you first thought of' even though data shows it is inaccurate.
- ...In such cases, evidence is essential



Scientific evidence for decisions: The conventional approach: Plot experimentation



- Trial plots chosen to represent what seems important
- Trials give a clear answer for a predefined problem...
-but leave much variation unexplained
 - weather, site, soil,pests, disease,labour...



Scientific evidence for decisions:

Plantation intelligence approach



- Analyze data for the entire estate
- Accept
 variation due
 to weather,
 site, soil,
 pests, diseases

. . .

 Generate insights with managers to complement trial results



Plantation intelligence

Evidence to support decisions under uncertainty

What it aims to do

- Support intuition
 - "I knew it was good, but didn't realize it was that good!"
- Specify variations from the norm
 - "On average, the estate performs well, but about 25% remains below expectations"
- Quantify things that are hidden
 - "How does response to fertilizer vary?"
 - How productive is labour?

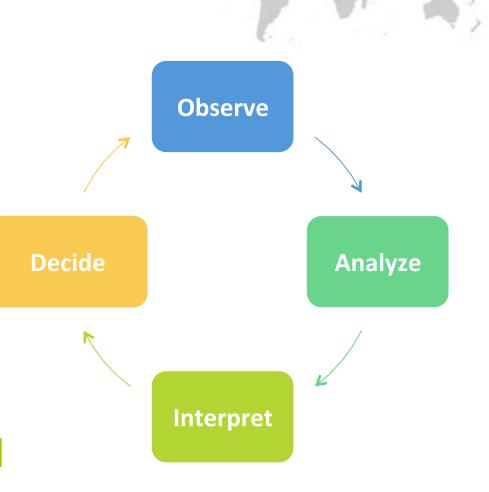
...for different types of decisions

- Strategic
 - Summaries, trends & anomalies to support investment
- Operational
 - Analysis to support block management
 - Performance
 - Profitability
 - Response to inputs
 - » Fertilizer
 - » Labour



The process

- 1. Engage.
- 2. Acquire data.
- 3. Clean and assemble data.
- 4. Filter and organize.
- 5. First analysis.
- 6. Follow-up analysis.
- 7. Discussion with field managers.
- 8. Experimentation [optional]
- 9. Review and decide





An example:

Do you know what value you get from fertilizer?



- Fertilizer drives growth and profitability
 - Known but highly variable
- Essential for sustainability
 - Known but unquantified
- On average, growers spend about \$500/hectare on fertilizer
 - Certain but variable
- Return for blocks/divisions?
 - Uncertain
- Block-specific causes of variation?
 - Uncertain

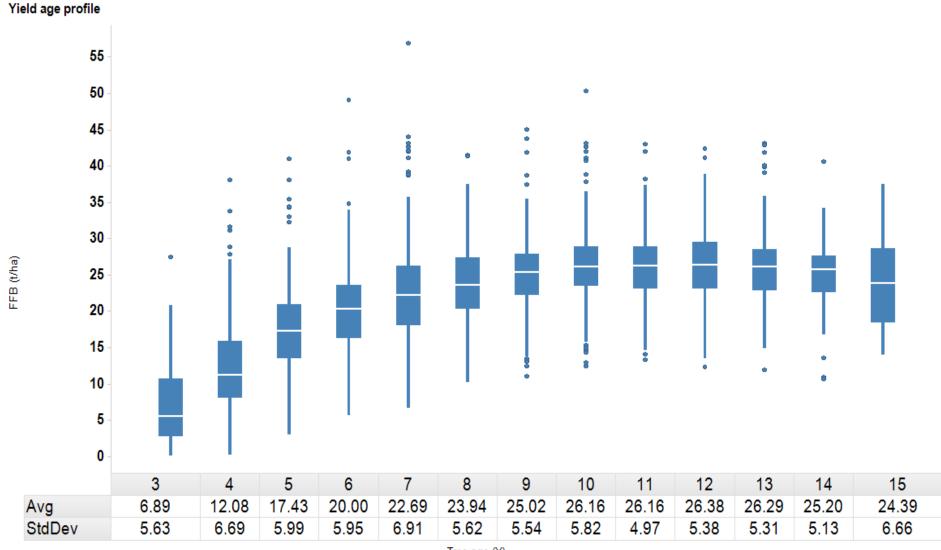


Start with basic observations...





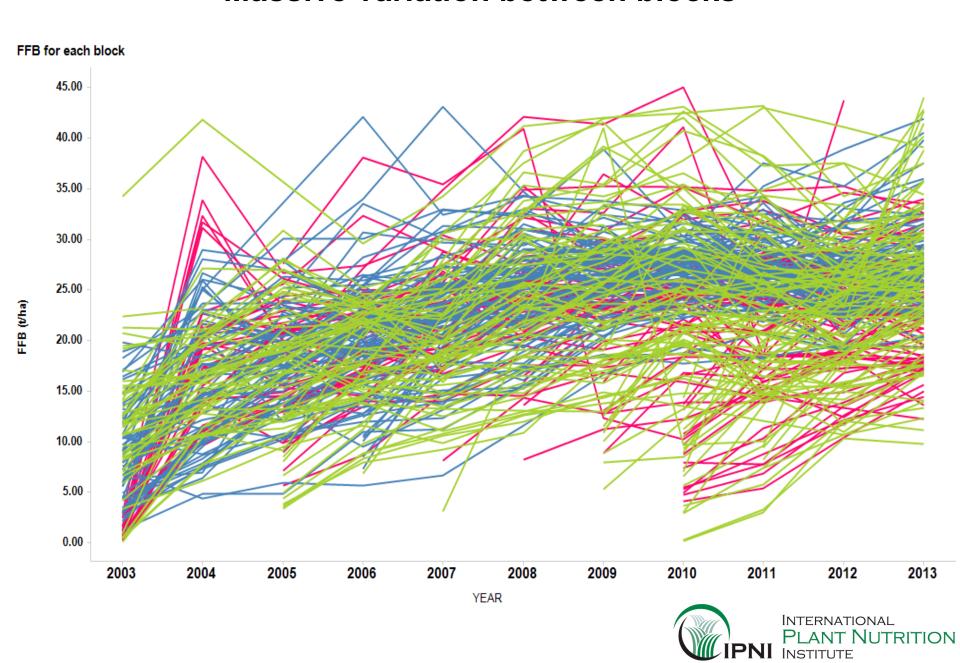
Organize data



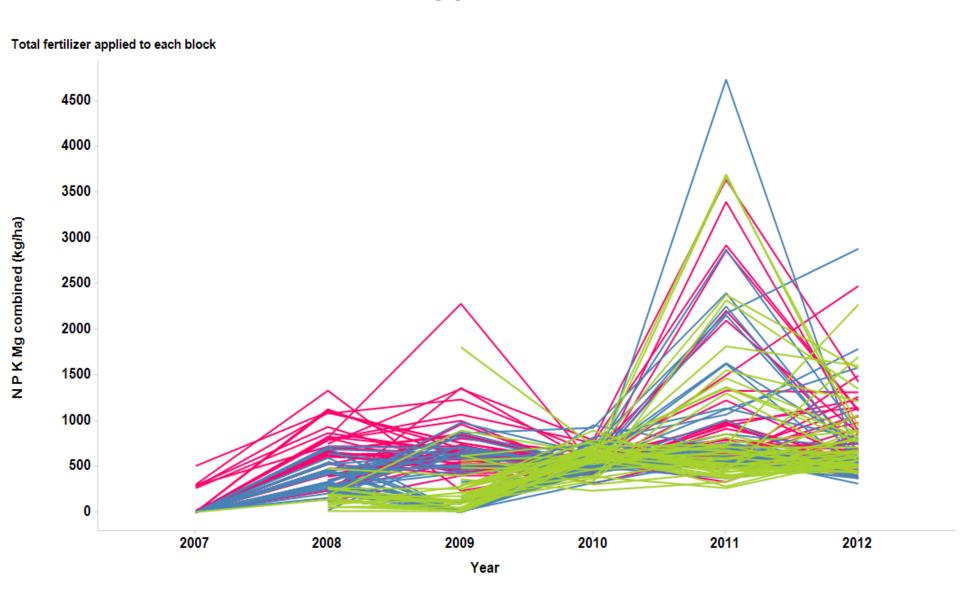




Massive variation between blocks

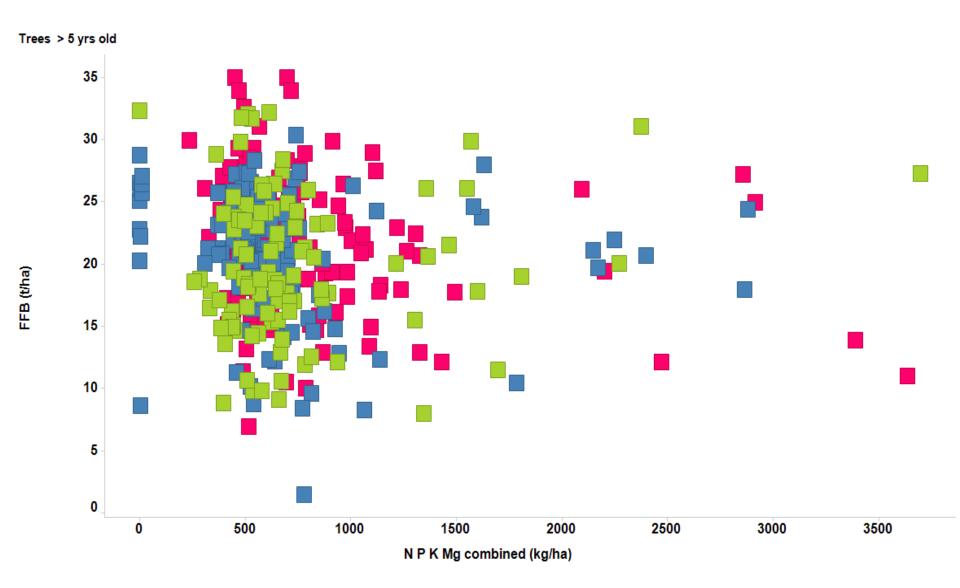


Fertilizer application varies



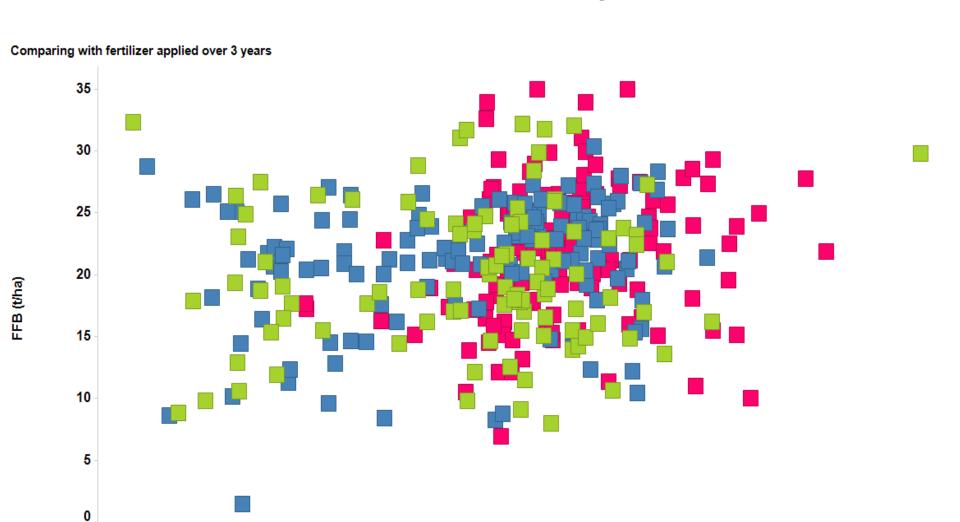


Compare FFB with fertilizer





Account for time lapse

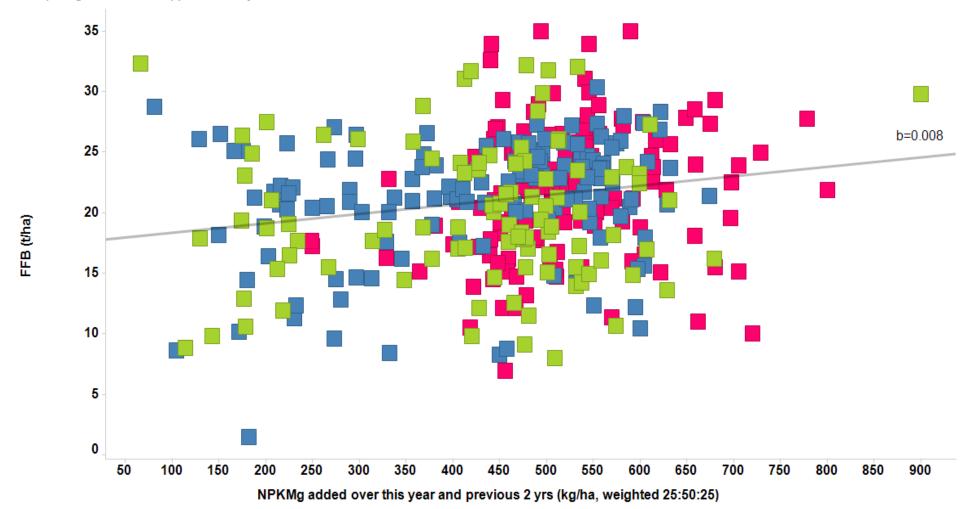


NPKMg added over this year and previous 2 yrs (kg/ha, weighted 25:50:25)



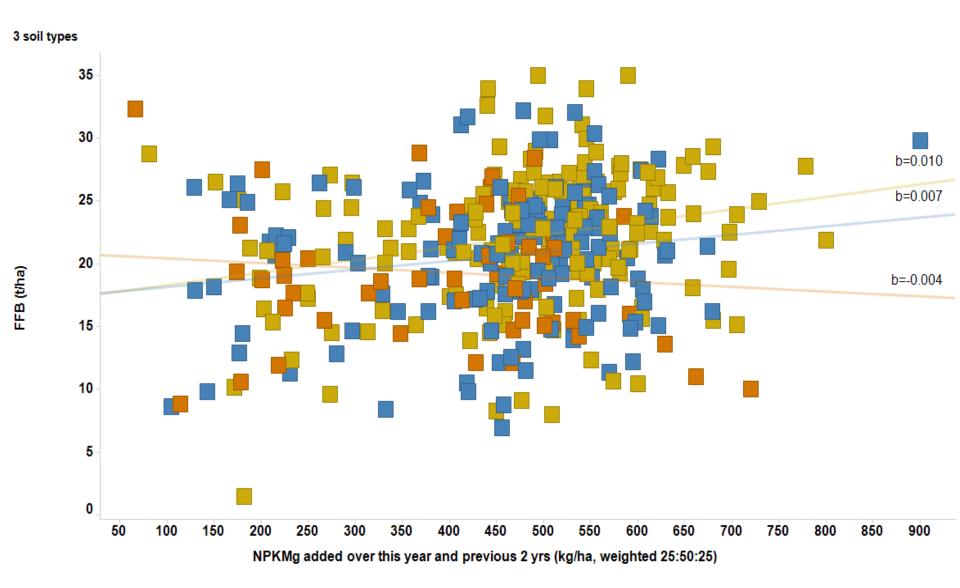
Account for time lapse





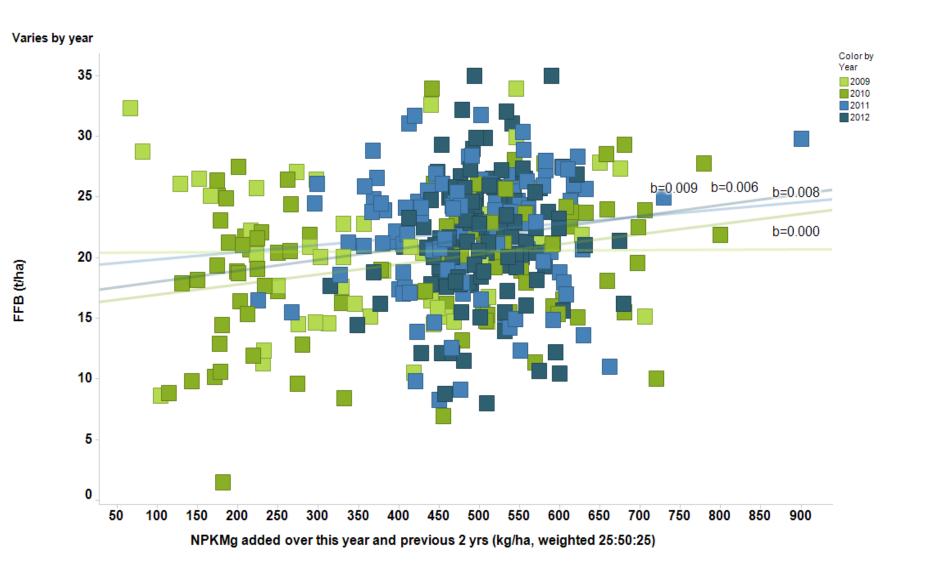


Response varies by soil



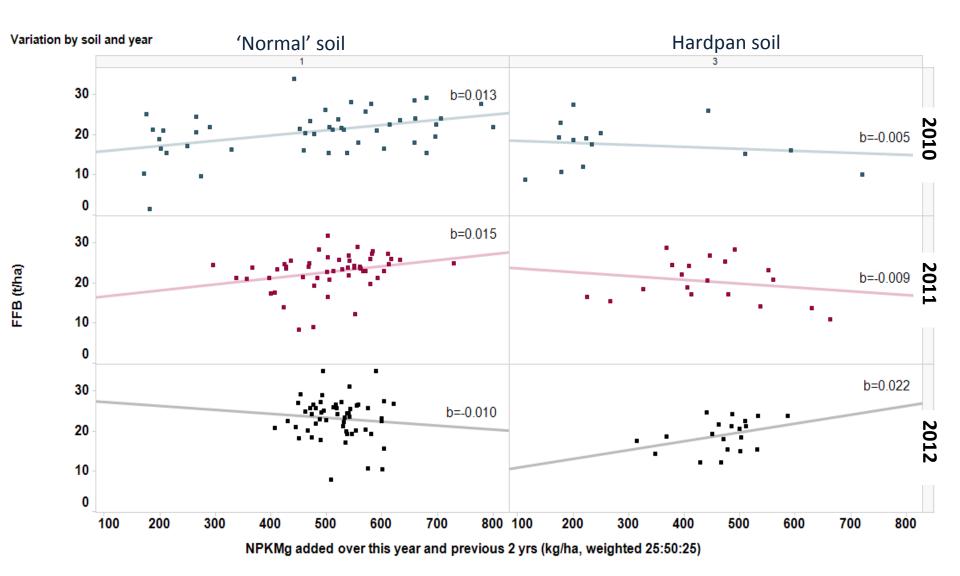


Response varies by year



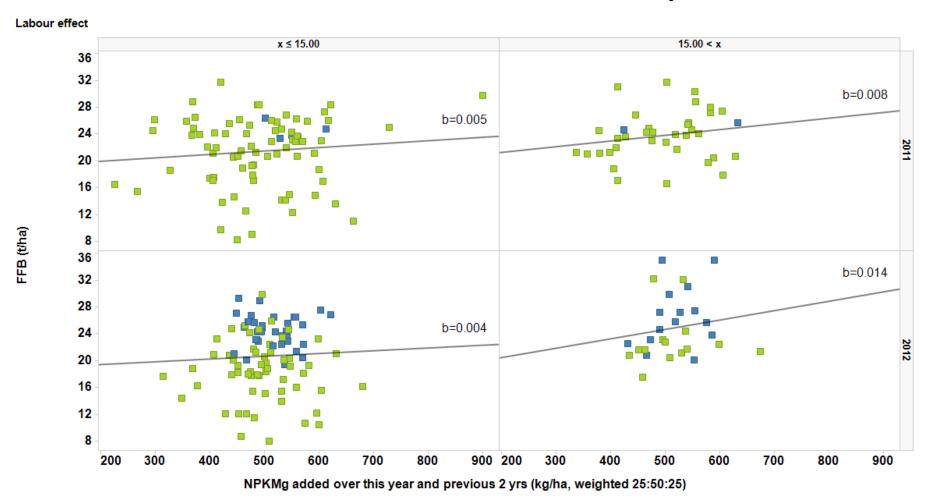


Combining soil and year





Labour affects fertilizer response





What happens next?

Managers evaluate results
 Are these consistent with what I already know?
 What surprises?
 What suspicions do they confirm?

Decide to change
 Increase / decrease fertilizer rates?
 Change mix?
 Decide later
 Experiment to test?

Annual review and analysis
 Process of continual improvement



Summary

- "Plantation Intelligence":
 Provides evidence from analysis at commercial scale
 - A kind of operations research
- Applies science at commercial scale
 - Making sense of complex commercial data
 - Working with managers, not providing recommendations 'from outside'
- Removes uncertainty to support difficult decisions
 - Accelerates change and continuous improvement





