

# Rubber plantation brings both work and worries to Gabon

May 20 2015, by Patrick Fort

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A steel cup is positioned below an incision in the trunk of a rubber tree to gather the raw latex at a rubber plantation in Batouri

When one of the world's biggest traders of agricultural commodities went to Gabon's government with a multi-million-dollar plan to produce rubber, the authorities jumped at the chance to diversify an oil-dependent economy.

The Batouri rubber [plantation](#) and processing plant taking shape in the north not only will bring \$400 million (357 million euros) in investments but also up to 5,000 new jobs to a nation with an unemployment rate topping 20 percent.

Crucially, it was also viewed as the first step for the equatorial African country to diversify its economy, which draws about 70 percent of its revenues from energy exports.

But critics are alarmed at the environmental and social costs of the project by the Singapore-based company Olam, warning that it could wipe out biodiversity in the tropical forest and threaten farming livelihoods.

"This project will enable Gabon to develop," said Gagan Gupta, the chief executive of Olam Gabon, which has also started [palm oil](#) plantations in the former French colony of some 1.7 million people.

"Our plans will bring development in rural circles. We have given work to 3,000 people (...) 5,000 counting the related jobs that have arisen. And they don't just work for four or five years, but for at least 45 to 50 years. This is a sustainable development project," he said.

But critics like Franck Ndjimbi, an activist with environmental group Brainforest, said "the social and economic benefits have been overestimated".

"People run the risk of being turned into agricultural labourers," he said, adding that the rubber and palm oil trees are grown on land that is home to thousands of small farmers.

"There's bound to be a spread of manure, the use of fertiliser, pesticides (...) That leads us to wonder about the environmental impacts, especially

as studies were carried out hastily."

In the forest around the plantation, villagers grow cassava, root plants, cocoa and bananas. They also "bleed" the scarred bark of wild hevea trees to produce the flow of white latex sap needed for rubber.

The first local plantation dates from World War I, when French bosses wanted rubber to support the war effort, said Dieudonne Minlama, who heads an umbrella organisation grouping some 50 NGOs, unions and other groups that fight poverty.



Malian migrant rubber plantation workers await for transport to collect them from the Olam factory in Batouri

"The plantations were abandoned and the hevea spread in the forest," he

said.

Minlama favours Olam's arrival, saying it is not only creating jobs but, as the plantation develops in time, it will generate other economic activity and revenue.

Ndjimbi, however, said the new plantation has just 5,000 rubber trees that will only mature in eight years, and that "Olam has had to deforest to revive the industry".

### **'Social contracts'**

"We respect the norms," said Olam's Gupta.

He also said his company signed "social contracts" requiring it to buy produce from small farmers, while also bringing them electricity and water supplies and mending bad roads.

Indeed, new wooden houses with sheet metal roofs have been built in the surrounding villages. Water pumps and solar panels carrying the Olam logo are also legion.

However, some inhabitants are sceptical.

"There's no lack of problems. They built pumps but with more people coming, there is no water anymore. We have to dig wells," one of them explained on condition of anonymity.



Rubber plantation workers board a truck at the Olam factory in Batouri, at the end of their working day

"Olam has spoilt the forest. Sacred wood, totems... I work for Olam, but it was better before," he added, hinting at the almost mystical communion that forest dwellers have shared with their environment for generations.

"There are many Cameroonian, Chadian, Nigerian foreigners, bringing problems of cohabitation," the resident said.

Gupta said that Olam gives priority to hiring locals, who make up 97 percent of the workforce, but dozens of immigrants have come to work at Batouri, some from as far away as Mali.

Some workers say they are glad to have jobs in a country where one in

five are unemployed, but others have complaints.

"Working for Olam is hard. I earn 150,000 CFA francs (230 euros or \$260) each month. Six days a week. We start at 6:30 am to finish at 2:30 pm. I leave my home at 2:00 am. The pay is not good for the amount of work," a Malian immigrant said.



Rubber plantation worker rides a tractor along a jungle road, at the end of his working day in Batouri

Gabonese Aurelien Mengue also believes that "the pay is not right".

"That's why there are strikes," said Mengue.

Gupta said however that Olam "isn't a company that earns money by

shaving 10,000 CFA francs off somebody's pay," pointing out that the multinational has a turnover in the billions of dollars.

"We pay everyone who is reliable properly, but if they're not, it's normal that we make cuts. The problem here is one of understanding and not of the wages," he added.

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