

## Particulars

### About Your Organisation

#### 1.1 Name of your organization

WWF International

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#### 1.2 What is/are the primary activity(ies) or product(s) of your organization?

- Oil Palm Growers
  - Palm Oil Processors and/or Traders
  - Consumer Goods Manufacturers
  - Retailers
  - Banks and Investors
  - Social or Development Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)
  - Environmental or Nature Conservation Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)
  - Affiliate Members
  - Supply Chain Associate
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#### 1.3 Membership number

6-0011-08-000-00

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#### 1.4 Membership category

Ordinary

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#### 1.5 Membership sector

Environmental or Nature Conservation Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)

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## Environmental and Conservation NGOs

### Operational Profile

#### 1.1 What are the main activities of your organization ?

For more than half a century, WWF has been working to protect the world's species and natural places, pushing for a more sustainable world. By working with local communities, governments, businesses, and other NGOs → we are defining new ways of working that will make a difference at a scale that matters to help redefine humanity's relationship with the planet.

We have a presence in over 100 countries across the world, and our efforts have evolved from localised efforts in favour of a single species and individual habitats to an ambitious strategy to preserve biodiversity and achieve sustainable development across the planet.

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature, by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity
- ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable
- promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

#### 1.2 Does your organization use and/or sell any palm oil?

No

#### 1.3 Activities undertaken to publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification, uptake of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products and/or good standing RSPO members during the year.

WWF has taken an active role in the RSPO P&C review process, having a seat as an alternate to one of the ENGO seats in the RSPO P&C Review Task Force as well as chairing the Steering Group that is supporting the process. WWF continues to play an active role in a number of RSPO working groups.

WWF International is strongly committed to the RSPO as a vehicle to help transform the market for palm oil to one that is responsible. WWF is a founding of the RSPO and currently sits on the RSPO Board of Governors.

During the reporting period, WWF has been active throughout the RSPO in order to strengthen the RSPO systems and contribute to its credibility. WWF urges all companies in the palm oil value chain to get actively involved in producing, trading, procuring or investing in certified sustainable palm oil. In order to ensure that no companies take shelter under the RSPO without real action, WWF has worked to drive more transparency and consistency in RSPO reporting so that producer members pursue certification and buyer members provide timebound reporting of progress toward ambitious targets for CSPO. Beyond its participation in the RSPO, WWF works across the palm oil supply chain to promote sustainable palm oil to producers, traders, buyers, investors, financiers, consumers and other NGOs. WWF also lobbies governments in both producing and consuming regions to introduce policies that support the sustainable production and use of palm oil. WWF employs a broad range of strategies to enable its success, including one-on-one corporate engagement with companies, engagement with business platforms, promoting better management practices, encouraging sustainable land use planning, working with producer and buyer country governments, and developing and promoting investment screens. Among others, WWF undertook the following activities in 2017:

Following the 2016 campaign We Breathe What We Buy (which educated consumers on the causes of the transboundary haze and rallied them to show companies that consumers do care about where the palm oil in their products comes from, reaching over 20 million people) and the establishment along with other stakeholders of the Southeast Asia Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO), WWF Singapore launched the WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard Singapore and Malaysia. It was the first initiative to introduce transparency into Southeast Asia's palm oil industry. Published by WWF Singapore and Malaysia, the Scorecard assesses the buying and sourcing of palm oil by local retailers, manufacturers and food service brands. (WWF Malaysia released its own version of this Scorecard which is captured in WWF Malaysia's ACOP report).

Following the publication of the scorecard, SASPO experienced a 200% spike in new members. Its members represent a great mix of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), local and regional chains, and multinational corporations (MNCs), accounting for 81 brands and 200 food and beverage companies.

WWF UK published a report looking at the UK overseas footprint of imported commodities including palm oil. <https://www.wwf.org.uk/riskybusiness>

WWF India published 'Palm Lines – Envisioning a sustainable future for the Indian palm oil industry', a report released that highlights the critical role that Indian companies could play in promoting sustainable production of palm oil and offers practical solutions relevant for the Indian market. The report recommends a set of approaches to increase the adoption of sustainable palm oil in the Indian market through constructive industry engagement. These recommendations include low-cost solutions, such as use of the Sustainable Palm Oil Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT), developed by ZSL.

WWF-India, in collaboration with the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), launched "Spotting the Difference: A Low-cost Approach to Sustainability for Indian Palm Oil Buyers". These guidelines for Indian palm oil buyers promote SPOTT (developed by ZSL and formerly called the Sustainable Palm Oil Transparency Toolkit) as part of a step-wise approach to sustainable supply chains. The approach encourages Indian companies to conduct a supplier assessment using the SPOTT scorecard of palm oil producers in order to assess current sustainability risks and set targets for improved performance in the future, whilst working towards time-bound commitments to RSPO-certified palm oil.

A comprehensive assessment of the palm oil and derivative value chain in India was commissioned by WWF India and RSPO India to tackle the paucity of concrete market data on Indian companies across the palm value chain. A significant volume of valuable data was found through the course of the study, giving a much clearer picture of the industry to both WWF India and RSPO and enabling the prioritization of industry engagement candidates in an effective manner. This is the only such study of its kind in India.

WWF India conducted an internal study on the econometric modeling of the palm oil value chain with the aim of understanding the impacts of import tariff changes to favour sustainable PO over business as usual PO, in the context of key stakeholder groups (Processors, growers, government and end consumers). The overall objective of the study was to use the results to inform some policy initiatives aimed at enhancing the macro economic environment for sustainable palm oil in India, given the cost disadvantage of CSPO over regular PO. The study has been completed, with the results being currently vetted internally.

World Wildlife Fund-US, with support from Global Forest Watch, developed the Jurisdictional Risk Assessment to explore potential applications of public data platforms (such as Global Forest Watch) that allow companies, governments, and other end-users to assess certain jurisdictions and their potential association with illegal deforestation. This tool can help companies and governments prioritize and strengthen their traceability and due diligence efforts. Using palm oil and Indonesia as a pilot geography, we developed a set of key indicators that approximate deforestation risks at the district level based on the extent and rate of deforestation in areas where deforestation is not permitted to occur (i.e., in primary forests, protected areas, peatland, Forest Estate) and through deforestation activities that are considered illegal (e.g., use of fire) in Indonesia.

In Africa, the Regional Sustainable Palm Oil Strategy was developed by WWF in collaboration with the Economic Community of Central Africa States (ECCAS) Regional palm oil strategy. This strategy includes RSPO P&Cs as the best management practices for sustainable development of palm oil sector in Central Africa. It was validated by Ministers of 11 country members of ECCAS during the ECCAS's Ministerial Conference on Eco-security and land use conflicts in central Africa that was organized by ECCAS and African Development Bank (AfDB) on 27th July 2017 in N'Djamena (Chad).

WWF played a regional facilitation role in the TFA 2020 Africa palm oil initiative (TFA 2020 APOI), working to engage central African countries in this initiative. National principles and action plans aiming for deforestation free palm production were developed and validated by stakeholders in the Congo Basin countries of the DRC, RoC and Gabon. In February 2018, WWF held workshops in Cameroon to support the development of the national palm oil strategy.

WWF facilitated and coordinated participation of the five countries at the 3rd regional workshop of TFA 2020 Africa Palm Oil Initiative that was co-organized by government of Gabon, the TFA Secretariat, Proforest and WWF Gabon on 12-13 October 2017 in Libreville (Gabon). The event drew about 75 participants, including representatives of 10 African countries (Cameroon, CAR, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone).

WWF produced a French language video documentary on WWF's palm oil work in the Congo basin. It was used as a communication tool to advocate and sensitize stakeholders on sustainable development of palm oil sector in Central Africa.

WWF Australia gave on-going support to its school/education partner, CoolAustralia, regarding the use of teaching materials about sustainable palm that were created a few years ago (<https://www.coolaustralia.org/unit/sustainable-palm-oil/>). The materials have been well-received and are widely used by educators in Australia and overseas.

The WWF Guatemala/Mesoamerica office focused on promoting RSPO certification in Honduras and Guatemala. With funding support from Solidaridad network and the Summit foundation, it worked closely with smallholder producers, developing a database to assist the industry with the regulation of land tenure and provide a cadastral map of 1,800 smallholders. In addition, WWF worked with Guatemalan smallholders and companies to prepare them for RSPO certification.

WWF China enhanced consumer awareness of sustainable palm oil during sustainable consumption week in August 2017. Collaborating with CCFA and RSPO, WWF organized two consumer events in Beijing and Shenzhen.

[http://www.sohu.com/a/163724467\\_170950](http://www.sohu.com/a/163724467_170950)

WWF China also created a brochure on CSPO geared toward increasing consumer awareness of sustainable palm oil.

WWF engaged with ASEAN banks to influence the adoption of RSPO-compatible palm oil policies and deforestation free commitments.

In the EU, WWF continued its collaboration with other stakeholders to push for an EU Action Plan on reduced deforestation from commodities, including palm oil.

Representatives from WWF regularly speak at conferences, meetings and seminars to educate companies and others about sustainable palm oil. WWF communicates with external audiences through its website and other social media channels, highlighting the issues associated with unsustainable palm oil production and provides information about CSPO and the RSPO and other solutions.

Note: This report does not capture actions and activities by WWF Indonesia, WWF Malaysia and WWF Switzerland which hold separate memberships in the RSPO and have therefore submitted their own ACOP reports.

#### 1.4 What percentage of your organizations overall activities focus on palm oil?

1%

#### 1.5 Did members of your staff participate in RSPO working groups/taskforces in the reporting period?

Yes

#### 1.6 Do you have any collaborations with the industry players/private sector to support them in the market transformation towards RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products?

Yes

#### 1.7 How is your work on palm oil funded?

According to the WWF Annual Review 2017 WWF's income in FY 2017 came from the following sources: WWF National Organizations, 54%, Individuals, 5%; Public Sector, 25%; Corporations, 2%; Trusts and Foundations, 7%; Earned Income, 5%; Royalties, 6%; and Other, 1%.

**2.1 Date started or expected to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces**2004

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**2.2 Date expected to undertake and publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification, uptake of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products and/or good standing RSPO members.**2004

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**Actions for Next Reporting Period****3.1 Outline actions that you will take in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil along the supply chain**

WWF will continue to play an active role in the P&C review process and use its public platform to encourage other stakeholders to participate in the multi-stakeholder consultation process. WWF will continue to play an active role in a number of RSPO working groups.

WWF intends to launch a review of the progress of major global retailers and manufacturers in their commitment to sourcing RSPO certified palm oil and other commitments.

WWF will also take a more active role in promoting sustainable palm oil demand in the Asia region, in addition to ongoing efforts in Europe, USA and Australia.

WWF Germany will release another in its series of national Palm Oil Scorecards looking at the progress of German companies related to CSPO commitments and actions.

WWF Guatemala will continue field work with smallholders to increase its database and develop cadastral maps, as well as its assistance of the large groups/extractors with the preparation for RSPO certification.

WWF Singapore will support and track the progress of Singaporean companies to 100% RSPO CSPO, and continue its support for SASPO. This includes supporting SASPO with its Guide to Sustainable Palm Oil for Singapore Companies: Economic Benefits and Sourcing Guidelines to be launched in February 2018.

WWF Singapore will publish a primer for an investor audience covering the landscape of issues relevant to sustainable palm oil.

WWF India will conduct a study aimed at understanding the risks and future implications of oil palm cultivation in the biodiversity rich northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh, a priority landscape for conservation for WWF India. The output of the study will be a report containing an assessment of the risks associated with unplanned oil palm expansion and WWF India's suggested approaches towards sustainable plantation and mill development.

WWF India will contribute a chapter on sustainable palm oil in an Indian context, from the point of view of sustainability standards, as part of a book on overall sustainability standards in India across multiple commodities and themes. The chapter is expected to cover all of the different standards and approaches to sustainability from a palm oil procurement perspective, especially in the context of a very distinct Indian market. The final version of the book is expected to be out in the last quarter of 2018, covering all major commodities like sugar, soy, cotton, tea, coffee, water consumption, finance amongst others.

WWF India is contributing to a roundtable for sustainable palm oil stakeholders in India, in conjunction with the RSPO and the Centre for Responsible Business (CRB), with the objective of accelerating awareness and sensitization of key industry members, mutual identification of key issues and barriers hindering progress on sustainable palm oil and influencing them to commit to time bound CSPO sourcing targets.

WWF India is working on a strategy for consumer awareness for the sub segment of the FMCG space in India, given the relatively high visibility of many of the brands and products in question and the higher levels of dispensable incomes of the consumers. WWF will be working collaboratively with the likes of RSPO, CRB and industry players from the FMCG space towards creating an understanding of palm oil's widespread usage and corresponding environmental and social impacts.

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## GHG Footprint

### 4.1 Are you currently reporting any GHG footprint?

Yes

#### Uploaded files:

No files were uploaded

#### Link to Website

<https://www.wwf.org.uk/environmental-reporting>

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### 4.2 Do you publicly report the GHG emissions of your operations?

Yes

#### Uploaded files:

No files were uploaded

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## Application of Principles & Criteria for all members sectors

### 5.1 Do you have organizational policies that are in line with the RSPO P&C, such as:

Energy and carbon footprints

Land Use Rights

Ethical Conduct

Related link:

[http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/how\\_we\\_work/people\\_and\\_conservation/wwf\\_social\\_policies/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/how_we_work/people_and_conservation/wwf_social_policies/)

Labour rights

Related link:

[http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/how\\_we\\_work/people\\_and\\_conservation/wwf\\_social\\_policies/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/how_we_work/people_and_conservation/wwf_social_policies/)

Stakeholder engagement

Related link:

[http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/how\\_we\\_work/people\\_and\\_conservation/wwf\\_social\\_policies/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/how_we_work/people_and_conservation/wwf_social_policies/)

None of the above

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### 5.2 What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided in the past year to facilitate production and consumption of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products? What languages are these guidelines available in?

The WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard 2017 Singapore and Malaysia provides an overview of WWF's recommendations for the sustainable sourcing of palm oil for companies in those countries.

WWF-India's report "Spotting the Difference: A Low-cost Approach to Sustainability for Indian Palm Oil Buyers" (see above) offers guidelines to Indian palm oil buyers – recommending that they use promote SPOTT (developed by ZSL and formerly called the Sustainable Palm Oil Transparency Toolkit) as part of a step-wise approach to sustainable supply chains.

#### Uploaded files:

No files were uploaded

#### Link to Website

<https://palmoil.sg/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/POBSReport.pdf>

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## Challenges

### **1 What significant economic, social or environmental obstacles have you encountered in the production, procurement, use and/or promotion of CSPO and what efforts did you make to mitigate or resolve them?**

The greatest challenge WWF has faced in the past year promoting the RSPO and CSPO is scepticism about the strength of the P&Cs, the quality of auditing and the robustness of the RSPO systems for handling complaints and encouraging members to progress, and the seeming lack of studies demonstrating RSPO's biodiversity and other environmental impacts on the ground. Also the RSPO is increasingly facing challenges from other initiatives and systems such as ISPO, MSPO, ISCC, SAN and POIG as well as from company own initiatives. This has lead to uncertainty and confusion and a loss of 'leadership' from the RSPO in sustainability in the industry. In addition, a lack of strong governance "on the ground" in producer countries has caused an undermining of the industry's efforts to make sustainable palm oil the norm.

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### **2 In addition to the actions already reported in this ACOP how has your organization supported the vision of RSPO to transform markets in other ways? (e.g. Funding; Engagement with key stakeholders; Business to business education/outreach)**

Primarily through support to the RSPO and through promoting the RSPO and CSPO with stakeholders along the palm oil value chain. In particular we have engaged with various platforms and groupings such as the CGF, BEI and various national platforms in Europe, Singapore, India and China.

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### **3 File -Please attach or add links to any other information from your organisation on your policies and actions on palm oil (EG: sustainability reports, policies, other public information)**

- No files were uploaded

**Link:** [http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/footprint/agriculture/about\\_palm\\_oil/sustainable\\_palm\\_oil/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/footprint/agriculture/about_palm_oil/sustainable_palm_oil/)

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