

Particulars**About Your Organisation****Organisation Name**WWF International

Corporate Website Address<http://www.panda.org>

Primary Activity or Product

- Environmental NGO
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Related Company(ies)No

Membership

Membership Number	Membership Category	Membership Sector
6-0011-08-000-00	Ordinary	Environmental or Nature Conservation Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)

Environmental and Conservation NGOs

Operational Profile

1.1 What are the main activities of your organization ?

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. In order to achieve this mission, WWF focuses its efforts on two broad areas: Biodiversity Footprint The first, is to ensure that the earth's web of life - biodiversity - stays healthy and vibrant for generations to come. We are strategically focusing on conserving critical places and critical species that are particularly important for the conservation of our earth's rich biodiversity. The second, is to reduce the negative impacts of human activity - our ecological footprint. We are working to ensure that the natural resources required for life -land, water, air - are managed sustainably and equitably.

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

No

1.3 Activities undertaken to promote sustainable palm oil, the RSPO and/or members in the reporting period

WWF International is strongly committed to the RSPO as a vehicle to help transform the market for palm oil to one that it is sustainable. WWF is a founding member 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, buyers, investors, 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, promoting better management practices, encouraging sustainable land use planning, working with producer and market country governments, and developing and promoting investment screens. Among others, WWF undertook the following projects in 2015: FOR CONSUMERS: WWF Singapore's campaign We Breathe What We Buy 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. The campaign reached over 20 million users on social media platforms globally and helped pay the way the Singapore Sustainable Palm Oil Alliance. FOR BUYERS : In May 2015, WWF collaborated with Conservation International to publish the Sustainable Sourcing Guide for Palm Oil Users: A practical handbook for US consumer goods and retail companies to help consumer goods and retail companies transition to sustainable palm oil and provide information and guidance on developing and implementing sustainable sourcing programs. WWF also produced a guide for buyers of palm oil in India - Journey Towards Sustainable Palm Oil. The brochure provides key market insight for palm oil in India and provides a brief roadmap for certification and sustainable palm oil. In many countries across Europe, WWF supports national initiatives on sustainable palm oil. Such initiatives are active in France, UK, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. WWF Singapore is currently in discussions with companies there to develop a national alliance for Singapore. WWF China has organized a study tour to Indonesia for palm oil together with stakeholders especially with potential government representatives from MOA and MofCom and a roundtable workshop to learn the needs from the business in the sectors for sustainability and the positions of Chinese governments. 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. FOR FINANCE SECTOR: WWF has produced research and publications on palm oil finance in Southeast Asia such as a report on Sustainable Finance in Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia that used forest risk commodities (palm oil, timber, pulp and paper) as a central case study to assess state of ESG integration by financial institutions and levels of ESG disclosure by listed forest risk companies in these 3 countries. WWF presented this report at several events for bankers and investors in Asia. The report helped influence to Association of Banks in Singapore to publish responsible financing guidelines in October 2015, including palm oil as a key sensitive sector. WWF Indonesia signed an MOU with 8 Indonesian banks - comprising half the banking sector in Indonesia - on a pilot project on responsible palm oil lending. This project is under the auspices of the Indonesian financial regulator OJK and will inform OJK on future regulations on green banking. (see more in WWF Indonesia's report to the RSPO). FOR PRODUCERS: In Central Africa, WWF collaborated with government agencies, technical partners, research centers, growers, journalists, local and international NGOs/CSOs to foster a sustainable palm oil sector in Central Africa. In Cameroon, a draft National Sustainable Palm Oil Strategy (NSPOS) was developed and the Government committed to integrate RSPO P&C into the National Strategy (NSPOS) as best management practice to drive sustainable palm production. In Gabon, WWF spearheaded the development of the RSPO P&C national interpretation for Gabon. WWF signed an MoU with ECCAS (Economic Community of Central Africa States) which aims to develop a Regional Sustainable Palm Oil Strategy (RSPOS) and gain endorsement by the 10 ECCAS country members (Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe). In collaboration with CIRAD (French Research Institute), WWF developed a regional spatial mapping of "go and no go zones" for sustainable oil palm expansions covering five countries in the Congo Basin area (Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon and DRC) using the RSPO P&C to inform the process. The regional mapping that will be presented to governments of the targeted countries and to be used as tool for decision making in line with national and/or regional land use planning for sustainable oil palm development. In DRC, WWF initiated a study to identify and locate old inactive/abandoned industrial plantations in the provinces of Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Equateur and Orientale. About 53 000 hectares of inactive/abandoned industrial plantations were identified in the four provinces. The project aims to steer the government toward a decision to rehabilitate inactive/abandoned industrial plantations instead allocating new lands for industrial oil palm expansions. In Republic of Congo, WWF initiated a land use study conducted by ProNAR (Government Agency in charge of national reforestation program) to identify suitable lands available in savannah areas for oil palm expansions, resulting in the promotion of rehabilitation of abandoned/inactive industrial plantations and/or oil palm expansion in savannah areas. In line with that recommendation, there is a proposal to move ATAMA plantation project site from the current location (rainforest and Marantaceae forests) to savannah areas in order to reduce project negative impacts on habitats and biodiversity. In Cameroon, WWF initiated a field consultation to connect Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and farmers located and operating around a public palm oil company to encourage collaboration and alignment with the Cameroon national sustainable palm oil strategy which focuses on smallholdings schemes.

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

Yes

Please explain how

WWF international staff are members of: Board of Governors Standards & Certification Standing Committee BHCVWG and CTF Claims & Communications Standing Committee Trade & Traceability Standing Committee

1.5 Do you have any collaborations with the industry players/private sector to support them in the market transformation towards CSPO?

Yes

Please explain how

WWF has numerous collaborations with individual corporations many of which cover palm oil amongst other issues. We have published guides and other materials to support them to produce and source sustainable palm oil. We also collaborate with a range of initiatives such as the Consumer Goods Forum and the Banking and Environment Initiative as well as a number of the national initiatives on palm oil in Europe.

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

10%

1.7 How is your work on palm oil funded?

The entire WWF network is funded from - individual donations (55%), public sector (19%), earned income (9%), corporations (8%) and trusts and foundations (7%)

Time-Bound Plan**2.1 Date started or expect to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces**

2004

2.2 Date expected to undertake and publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification and/or good standing RSPO members

2004

2.3 What are your interim milestones towards achieving your commitments to promote sustainable palm oil (the production/uptake of CSPO)?

WWF will continue to support the RSPO and to promote the production, trade, use and financing of CSPO.

2.4 Which countries that your institution operates in do the above commitments cover?

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- China
- Colombia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Singapore
- United Kingdom
- United States

Actions for Next Reporting Period**3.1 Outline actions that will be taken in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil(along the supply chain)**

Among other activities for 2016, WWF will launch the WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard 2016, which will assess the performance of retailers and consumer goods manufacturers on their commitments and actions on sustainable palm oil. This Scorecard will expand the scope of WWF's previous assessments to encompass more consumer facing companies in Asia, including those in Singapore and Malaysia. A new WWF Asian Sustainability Guide on Commodities, Water and Packaging for Fast Moving Consumer

Good (FMCG) companies and their financiers will be launched on 15 April, 2016 WWF is steering the development of a National Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil in Singapore. In Australia, WWF will undertake a project with the school system to provide upper primary educators with resources, knowledge and tools to engage students in learning about sustainable palm oil.

Reasons for Non-Disclosure of Information**4.1 If you have not disclosed any of the above information please indicate the reasons why****GHG Emissions****5.1 Are you currently assessing the GHG emissions from your operations?**

No

Please explain why

Not all offices assess and report yet

5.2 Do you publicly report the GHG emissions of your operations?

No Not all offices assess and report yet

5.2 Please upload related document

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5.2 Add a link to a website

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Application of Principles & Criteria for all members sectors

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

- Land Use Rights
[EN-Policies-to-PNC-landuserights.pdf](#)
 - Ethical Conduct
[EN-Policies-to-PNC-ethicalconduct.pdf](#)
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- If none of the above, please specify if/when you intend to develop one

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6.2 If no to any of the above, what steps will your organization take to realize ethical conduct in business-applicable regulations and industry practices?

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6.3 What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided to facilitate production and consumption of CSPO? What languages are these guidelines available in?

See http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/footprint/agriculture/palm_oil/ for examples of our work Guidelines for sustainable sourcing of palm oil:
http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/responsible_palm_oil_purchasing_guide_for_business.pdf Report on sustainable financing of palm oil:
http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/wwf_frc_forest_risk_commodities_report_2015_online.pdf

6.4 Has your organization partnered with any RSPO members in the implementation of or benchmarking against the Principles and Criteria?

No

Please explain why

Not in the year in question

Detail

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Website link

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Concession Map

7.1 This questions only applies for companies who would like to declare concession boundaries owned. (both RSPO Certified and uncertified)

Do you agree to share your concession maps with the RSPO?

No

Please explain why

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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. Also the RSPO is increasingly facing challenges from other initiatives and systems such as ISPO, MSPO, ISCC and POIG as well as from company own initiatives such as SPOM and IPOP. This has led to uncertainty and confusion and a loss of 'leadership' from the RSPO in sustainability in the industry.

2 How would you qualify RSPO standards as compared to other parallel standards?

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Cost Effective:

Yes

Robust:

Yes

Simpler to Comply to:

No

3 How has your organization supported the vision of RSPO to transform markets? (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, India and China.

4 Other information on palm oil (sustainability reports, policies, other public information)

http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/footprint/agriculture/palm_oil/publications/
