

Particulars

Organisation Name	World Resources Institute
Corporate Website Address	www.wri.org
Primary Activity or Product	Environmental NGO
Related Company(ies)	None
Country Operations	Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, United States
Membership Number	6-0020-12-000-00
Membership Type	Ordinary Members
Membership Category	Environmental and Conservation NGOs

Environmental and Conservation NGOs

Operational Profile

1.1 What are the main activities of your organization ?

The World Resources Institute (WRI) is a global environmental think tank that goes beyond research to put ideas into action. WRI's mission is to move human society to live in ways that protect Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations. WRI's Forest program aims to reverse rapid degradation of ecosystems and assure their capacity to provide humans with needed goods and services.

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

During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken to support sustainable palm oil, the RSPO, and its members:

- Launching the beta-version of Global Forest Watch Commodities (GFW Commodities) at the RSPO European Summit in London. GFW-C is an online platform, hosted by WRI and multiple partner organizations including the RSPO, that offers a suite of tools to help businesses address deforestation in supply chains. In collaboration with the RSPO, WRI developed several tools and datasets specifically designed to support the capacity of the RSPO and its members including:

- o Publishing the RSPO map of certified areas, digitized by AidEnvironment from existing audit reports
- o Developing a specific tool (still in testing) on the GFW Commodities platform to support the RSPO historic Land Use Change analysis required for the staged implementation of the Remediation and Compensation Procedures and for New Plantings.

- Launching the Global Forest Watch – Fires website that provides near real-time monitoring of illegal fires in Indonesia to support monitoring of fire clearance for palm oil production. WRI is currently working directly with the RSPO to improve fire monitoring and verification capacity for RSPO's "Eyes on the Haze" initiative.

- Expanding on an existing partnership with the RSPO to further develop and promote utilization of WRI's web applications by RSPO members. Conducting training sessions and demos for multiple RSPO members (producers, traders, buyers/retailers, investors) of WRI web applications.

- Co-signing a resolution, which was successfully passed at the 10th RSPO General Assembly, requiring all RSPO grower members to publically disclose the boundaries of their concession areas. WRI is currently working with the RSPO on the processing and compiling of this dataset to ensure its efficient publication.

- Publishing numerous reports and stories related to sustainable palm oil issues in Indonesia.

- Actively participating in several RSPO working groups, task forces, and advisory groups.

- Supporting the RSPO with data analysis for member-related inquiries (such as the fire hot spots in Riau).

- Supporting the staged implementation of the RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedures by:

- o Co-chairing the Compensation Task Force
- o Contributing to the reporting guidance and templates related to historic land use change assessments
- o Leading presentations and discussions at the "RSPO Compensation Roadshow" events in Indonesia, Malaysia, Bogota, and at RSPO Latin America.
- o Serving as the expert reviewer for all historic LUC analyses submitted by companies during the staged implementation period
- o Developing a specialized "RSPO LUC" tool on GFW-C, described above

- Developing and providing risk assessments for several RSPO member companies to identify suppliers engaging in high-risk production practices and support improved sourcing practices by palm oil traders and linking with company efforts toward traceability and transparency in the supply chain.

- Supporting efforts related to sustainable palm oil by other NGOs, such as:

- o Developing a specialized mapping tool, powered by GFW, for the Zoological Society of London's Transparency Toolkit (still in development)
- o Working with the Sustainable Trade Initiative to develop a deforestation monitoring tool for smallholders (still in development) and participating in the Traceability Working Group.
- o Partnering with several local NGOs in Indonesia to improve concession data and produce reports related to permitting processes and state of data in Indonesia

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

Yes

If yes, please explain how:

- Member and Co-Chair of Biodiversity & High Conservation Values Working Group (invited guest since 2012, member and co-chair since June 2013)

- Member and Co-Chair of the Compensation Task Force (invited guest since 2012, member and co-chair since 2013)

- Member of the Indonesia High Conservation Values Task Force (member since 2012)

- Member of the Dispute Settlement Facility Advisory Group (member since 2013)

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

Yes

If yes, please explain how:

- Ongoing partnership with the RSPO, focused on building the capacity of the RSPO through the development of tools and analyses and promoting the uptake of these tools and analyses by RSPO members.
- ToRs, MoUs, and/or partnership activities with several RSPO member producers, traders, buyers/retailers on issues surrounding land use planning, protection of voluntary forest/HCV set asides, use of WRI web applications for monitoring (tree cover loss, fires), supply base risk assessments, and promoting transparency and traceability in supply chains.
- Recent announcement of partnership between WRI and Unilever geared toward increasing transparency of key commodity supply chains to help end tropical deforestation (announced after end of current reporting period).

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

10

1.7 How is your work on palm oil funded?

- WRI's Project POTICO has received generous support from: NewPage Corporation, Walmart, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the International Finance Corporation's Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Program (the International Finance Corporation is not responsible for the implementation or administration of this project), and the United Kingdom Climate Change Unit of Indonesia (UKCCU).
- Global Forest Watch – Commodities, along with Global Forest Watch has received generous support from the U.S. government through USAID, along with the Norwegian government through NORAD, and the British government through DFID.

Time-Bound Plan

2.1 Date started or expect to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces

2011

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

2009

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

2009:

- Launch of WRI's Project POTICO, aimed at promoting sustainable palm oil production and improved forest management in Indonesia - Began engagement with RSPO as an affiliate member.

- Established an MoU with RSPO member grower to implement a pilot "land swap" initiative.

2011:

- Initiated engagement in the RSPO INA HCV TF

2012:

- Became an ordinary member of the RSPO

- Established an MoU with the RSPO Secretariat to help build the capacity of the Secretariat.

- Published WRI working paper "How to Identify Potentially Suitable Degraded Land for Sustainable Palm Oil in Indonesia".

- Launched the Forest Cover Analyzer and Suitability Mapper at RT 10.

- Conducted training sessions for RSPO Certification Bodies for use of WRI's web applications in the certification process.

- Began attending the BHCV WG and CTF (as an invited guest).

- Conducted internal palm oil product usage inventory for WRI headquarters in Washington, DC

2013:

- Became official members and elected co-chair of the BHCV WG and CTF and became member of the DSF AG.

- Provided technical support to RSPO Secretariat in Riau hot spot analysis.

- Continued to work with the RSPO to develop products and publications on issues related to sustainable palm oil production

- Expanded the geographic coverage of WRI web applications within Indonesia.

- Established partnership with an RSPO member grower company in line with Project POTICO's objectives.

2014:

- Established an official WRI Indonesia presence (yayasan)

- Continued to be active in RSPO as members and co-chairs on RSPO working groups and taskforces

- Established partnership activities several RSPO member companies in line with Project POTICO's and Global Forest Watch Commodities strategies

- Launched Global Forest Watch Commodities beta website at RSPO European Summit

- Launched RSPO certified areas maps on GFW Commodities platform

- Developed and implemented risk methodology for assessing company risk of violating sourcing policies

- Launched Indonesia primary forest data on GFW Commodities platform

- Released updated Intact Forest Landscape data

- Launched GFW Fires platform

- Collaborated with leading palm oil companies to advance transparency in the palm oil sector through new commitments and public data

- Supported the staged implementation of the RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedures

- Announced public partnership with Unilever (after current reporting period) and actively engaged with producers, traders, and buyers/retailers on transparency and traceability for palm oil supply chains.

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

Indonesia, 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)

- Continue to build upon partnership with the RSPO, actively participate in working groups, and develop tools and analyses to support the capacity of the RSPO and its members
- Build on existing partnerships and establish new partnerships with RSPO member producers, traders, buyers/retailers, and investors, as well as non-member companies. Through these partnership develop and ensure private sector uptake of tools, analyses, and implementation activities to promote commitments to sustainability
- Expand the geographic focus of WRI's work related to palm oil and other commodities.
- Based on stakeholder feedback, adapt and improve the Global Forest Watch Commodities platform and associated datasets to improve transparency, forest monitoring, traceability, and sustainable land use planning in the palm oil supply chain.
- Publish reports, analyses, tools, and datasets related to 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

--

- Other reason:

--

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:

- eacfp
- ec
- Labour rights
- Stakeholder engagement

- Energy and carbon footprints

[EN-Policies-to-PNC-waterland.pdf](#)

For administration purpose, attachment files are renamed automatically

- Ethical conduct

[EN-Policies-to-PNC-ethicalconduct.pdf](#)

For administration purpose, attachment files are renamed automatically

- Labour rights

--

- Land Use Rights

--

- Stakeholder engagement

[EN-Policies-to-PNC-stakeholderengagement.pdf](#)

For administration purpose, attachment files are renamed automatically

- If none of the above, please specify if/when you intend to develop one

--

5.2 What steps will your organization take to realize ethical conduct in business-applicable regulations and industry practices?

The internal WRI employee handbook includes additional details on policies relevant to several of the P&C requirements (labour rights, ethical conduct, carbon footprint/sustainability). Other WRI policies and reports relevant to ethical business conduct are publicly available online on the WRI website. See <http://www.wri.org/about/wri-annual-reports-and-corporate-documents> [Click here to visit the URL](#) for further details.

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

Major publications:

How to Identify Degraded Land for Sustainable Palm Oil in Indonesia. April 2012.

<http://www.wri.org/publication/how-identify-degraded-land-sustainable-palm-oil-indonesia> [Click here to visit the URL](#). Available in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

How to Change Legal Land Use Classifications to Support More Sustainable Palm Oil Production in Indonesia. October 2013.

<http://www.wri.org/publication/how-to-change-legal-land-use-classifications-to-support-sustainable-palm-oil-in-indonesia>

[Click here to visit the URL](#). Available in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

Interactive Web Applications:

Global Forest Watch: www.globalforestwatch.org [Click here to visit the URL](#). Available in 15 languages.

Global Forest Watch Commodities commodities.globalforestwatch.org

Global Forest Watch Fires: fires.globalforestwatch.org.

Global Forest Watch Commodities Tutorial and Overview:

<http://www.wri.org/resources/videos/global-forest-watch-commodities-tutorial-overview> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

Numerous web stories (blogs) related to sustainable palm oil published on the WRI website since initial engagement with the RSPO in 2009 (search request for "palm oil" returns results of 262 blog posts on the WRI site - for full list of blogs, publications, tools, and press releases visit wri.org). All are available in English, many that are specifically relevant to Indonesia are also available in Bahasa Indonesia. Within the current reporting period, several examples include:

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2013/10/%E2%80%9Cswapping-land%E2%80%9D-produce-sustainable-palm-oil-indonesia>
[Click here to visit the URL](#)

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2014/03/indonesian-fires-bring-more-haze-southeast-asia> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2013/06/3-ways-achieve-zero-tropical-deforestation-2020> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2014/01/7-stories-watch-2014> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2014/03/fires-indonesia-spike-highest-levels-june-2013-haze-emergency> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

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

Yes

- No Please explain why:

--

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?

WRI has identified four key obstacles to the expansion of sustainable palm oil on degraded land rather than high conservation value forests in Indonesia (similar challenges apply more broadly as well):

- **Technical.** Policy-makers lack the accurate land cover and land use spatial data needed to develop and implement an effective degraded land utilization strategy. This shortcoming constrains the government's ability to identify degraded land suitable for oil palm expansion and to conduct land use monitoring and enforcement activities. Additionally, palm oil buyers/retailers, investors, and traders still lack necessary data to achieve full supply chain traceability and to effectively assess the associated risks to sustainability commitments associated with their supply bases.
- **Legal.** In many areas, physically degraded land is legally classified as "forest" and therefore unavailable for agricultural expansion, while forested land is legally classified as "non-forest" and therefore at risk of conversion.
- **Social.** Oil palm plantation projects face high risk of social conflict due to land tenure issues. This is especially a problem on degraded lands which tend to have more claims than forested areas. Historically, poorly managed projects have resulted in highly unequal distribution of costs and benefits of expansion, leading to the marginalization of local communities.
- **Financial.** Many permits for plantation development on forested land have already been issued. Changing these permits and ensuring the long term sustainable management of the forest will likely require financial incentives for local stakeholders—companies, communities, and governments—who expected to benefit from plantation development. These incentives could include payments for reducing emissions from deforestation or revenues from low impact forest uses.

Project POTICO's primary focus is on mitigating these obstacles in Indonesia by providing data-driven analysis to support government and civil society actions for effective and equitable land-use in the region. Additionally (and at a global scale), WRI's Global Forest Watch-Commodities (GFW-Commodities) initiative provides a dynamic online forest monitoring and alert system that unites satellite technology and open data to guarantee access to timely and reliable information about forests. GFW-Commodities draws on timely and reliable information to provide business-relevant analyses through several tools, including: the Forest Analyzer, Suitability Mapper, and RSPO assessment tools.

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

--

Cost Effective:

Yes

Robust:

Yes

Simpler to Comply to:

similar

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)

WRI's focus on improving transparency and monitoring capacity throughout the palm oil supply chain has clear implications for market transformation. Such improvements increase capacity for supply chain traceability, for assessing investment and supply base risks, and for providing companies across the supply chain a means to publicly demonstrate to their customers that they are meeting their commitments to sustainability.

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

Following an internal inventory of products containing palm oil and palm oil derivatives used in the WRI headquarters in Washington, DC, WRI produced an internal report of its findings for its staff and is seeking to include an official organizational strategy guiding palm oil use.
