Online Seminar: POIG
For the membership of German FONAP
WWF Germany, 09/2020
1. Introduction of speakers
   - Patrick Freund - Project Manager Sustainable Supply Chains // WWF Germany
   - Olivier Tichit - Director of Sustainable Supply Chain // Musim Mas
   - Stefano Severi - HO Raw Material Responsible Sourcing // Ferrero

2. Palm Oil Outlook
   - Future forecasts & current situation
   - What needs to be done from a WWF perspective

3. Palm Oil Innovation Group POIG
   - About POIG
   - Cultivation criteria above RSPO
   - Strategic objectives & relevance

4. Part Musim Mas – Producers perspective

5. Part Ferrero – Manufactures perspective
Palm Oil Outlook
With a productivity of 3.85 t/ha, an area of over 116 million hectares (currently around 19) is needed to produce 447 million tons of palm oil.

Source: USDA, 2019

WWF Forest Report 2018:
1/3 of the land area is forest, thereof 47% tropical rain, 9% subtropical rain, 11% temperate and 33% boreal forest.

Existing primary forest: 1.28 billion ha
Where will this "production deficit" come from?

- **Future forecast:**
  - Global production will increase to 264 Mio. to 447 Mio. t by 2050
  - Drivers, among others, are biofuels: 67,000,000 t expected by 2030 (2017: 10,700,000 t)

- **Deforestation and peat:**
  - Palm oil is the main cause of forest loss in Southeast Asia - with increasing importance in Africa and South America
  - Palm oil industry "opens up" new locations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Nigeria, Colombia and Thailand
  - Carbon-rich peatlands in tropical countries offer optimal growth conditions for oil palms
Global WWF Palm Oil Strategy: Protection of landscapes threatened by deforestation and priority conservation areas

- Latin America Strategy
- Africa Strategy
- Asia Strategy (in development around ASPOL grant, with Indonesia, Malaysia, India, China and Singapore at its core)
Palm Oil Innovation Group
POIG
What is POIG?
In 2013, POIG has set itself the ambitious goal of implementing innovative and sustainable practices in palm oil cultivation together with actors from the entire supply chain and supporting the RSPO standard in its implementation and further development. POIG builds on the criteria of the RPSO and requires further, additional criteria.

Is POIG successful?
Yes! POIG is dedicated to the sustainable development of the palm oil sector and has been testing more sustainable cultivation practices. The experiences made were contributed to the RSPO review process. Many POIG criteria can now be found in RSPO P&C, just because POIG has led the way.

But is POIG still necessary?
Absolutely! POIG continues to pursue much more ambitious goals than the RSPO standard, both from a social and ecological point of view.
# POIG Members (by date September 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-governmental organisations</th>
<th>Manufactures</th>
<th>Producers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest Peoples Programme</td>
<td>Barry Callebaut</td>
<td>Agropalma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenpeace</td>
<td>Danone</td>
<td>Daabon Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Labour Rights Forum</td>
<td>Ferrero</td>
<td>Musim Mas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangutan Land Trust</td>
<td>L’Oréal S.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainforest Action Network</td>
<td>Stephenson Personal Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumatran Orangutan Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verité Fair Labour Worldwide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### POIG above RSPO - ecological

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Additional POIG requirements compared to RSPO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Pesticide use and integrated pest management** | • Preference for natural weed and disease control  
• No pesticides from the "FSC Highly Hazardous" and "SAN prohibited pesticides" lists                                               |
| **Fertilizer use**                              | • Minimization of the use of chemical synthetic fertilizers, e.g. by using organic fertilizers or monitoring nitrate and phosphorus levels in water |
| **Peat**                                        | • Time-bound and mandatory renaturation of "critical" peat ecosystems accompanied by experts                                      |
| **Water**                                       | • Clear reduction targets for water use by plantations and mills and prevention of water pollution  
(for RSPO only at mill level)  
• Implementation of a Water Stewardship Assessment                                                                 |
| **HCS**                                         | • Cut off date for the development of plantations of HCS Assessment is March 2014 (RSPO November 2018)  
• HCS Assessment also available / mandatory for plantations before November 2018                                           |
| **Biodiversity protection**                     | • Measures to protect RTE species also outside the administrative area / in the landscape                                         |
| **GMO**                                         | • Ban on the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) in the production area                                                 |
## POIG above RSPO - social

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Additional POIG requirements compared to RSPO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food security</strong></td>
<td>• If plantations are developed or enlarged: local food security has to be assessed / secured</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Small holders**          | • Mandatory program and support for independent small holders and public reporting on progress (not mandatory in RSPO)  
• Support for independent small holders through development/promotion of group certification |
| **Protection of workers**  | • Employment of young workers only outside school hours  
• Risk Assessment to identify and prevent forced and child labour and human trafficking in FFB supply chain |
| **Working conditions**     | • Pensions and social security compulsory for all workers |
## POIG above RSPO - governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Additional POIG requirements compared to RSPO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Reporting**    | • Preparation and publication of a sustainability report covering social and ecological issues at least every 2 years  
• Publication of ethical guidelines (not mandatory in RPSO publication) |
| **Legality FFB** | • Legality of FFB must be ensured outside the certification unit after 2 years (RSPO: 3 years) |
Fact:
POIG criteria still go above the new RSPO standard.
POIG continues:
Developing innovative practices in palm oil cultivation and showing commitment for a sustainable development of the RSPO and the whole palm oil sector.
Further strategic POIG objectives:

Improve auditing and traceability of the RSPO.

Key player in work on landscape approach and shared responsibility.
What needs to be done - WWF perspective

- POIG finds innovative ways that proof that palm oil production and the destruction of forests and peatlands, the exploitation of communities and workers, and climate change can be delinked.
- Offers business the opportunity to go beyond the RSPO and be a leader for the sustainable development of the palm oil sector.
- Promote the further development of the RSPO standard jointly with palm oil critical NGO and further motivated members
- As FONAP-member, most of the criteria for POIG retailers and manufactures Charta are yet fulfilled

Get involved, become a member, use POIG verified Palm Oil and make a difference!
Thank you

Contacts WWF Germany:

Patrick Freund
Project Manager Sustainable Supply Chains
patrick.freund@wwf.de

Ilka Petersen
Senior Program Officer Sustainable Land Use & Communication
ilka.petersen@wwf.de