

Glossary of Terms: POIG Verification Indicators

Critical Peatland Ecosystem (Reference 1.2.3)

A peatland ecosystem that is vital to sustaining the ecosystem services and environmental functions in the landscape.

Child Labour (Reference 2.5)

Child labour is work performed by children who are under the minimum age legally specified for such work, or work which, because of its detrimental nature or conditions, is a worst form of child labour (see below) and prohibited for all children under the age of 18. The minimum age for employment shall not be lower than 15 years, unless the law defines a higher age, in which case the legal requirement will be applied. (www.ilo.org)

Emergency Use of Listed Pesticides (Reference 1.4.3)

Emergencies where the use of a listed pesticide may be necessary include sudden invasions or infestations of pests, weed plants, diseases, or dramatic changes in vegetation composition, which threaten ecological stability and long-term functioning of the oil palm plantation or human well-being. Emergency situations require immediate action and cannot feasibly be controlled by pesticides not listed on the list of prohibited pesticides. Scenarios which are predicted through planning, monitoring or the application of an integrated pest management system cannot be described as emergencies. (FSC)

Facilitation Payments: (Reference 3.1.2)

A small bribe, also called a 'facilitating', 'speed' or 'grease' payment; made to secure or expedite the performance of a routine or necessary action to which the payer has legal or other entitlement (Transparency International, http://www.transparency.org/glossary/term/facilitation_payments)

Forced Labour (Reference 2.5.12 – 2.5.14)

All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered him or herself voluntarily. (Article 2 ILO Convention 29)

Garden and future farmlands (Reference 1.1.4)

The subsistence food supply areas of customary and local communities that consider the needs of future generations (at least one generation).

GMOs (Reference 1.6)

Organisms (i.e. plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (WHO)

Hazardous Child Labour (Reference 2.5.11)

Work which, by its very nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. (Article 3d ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour)

HCS approach (Reference 1.1.1)

POIG requires use of the HCS Approach and definitions to address deforestation. The HCS Approach is currently the only credible and practical approach available that has multi-stakeholder support and governance. See the HCS Approach toolkit for guidance on implementation (<http://highcarbonstock.org/>)

Land Grabbing (Reference 2.4.1)

Any contentious acquisition of large-scale land rights by a foreign or outside entity (Pearce, F. 2012. The Land grabbers: the new fight over who owns the planet. Eden Project)

Living Wage (Reference 2.5.2)

Remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs, including provision for unexpected events. (Global Living Wage Coalition: <http://www.isealalliance.org/our-work/improving-effectiveness/global-living-wage-coalition>)

Resourced Access (Reference 2.1.1)

Access to independent legal, financial, and other expert advice, which is free of charge when necessary. If funding is provided, it should not be provided directly by the company.

Undeveloped Areas of Peat Land (Reference 1.2.1)

An area of peat land that does not have road access, and has not been drained, cleared, or burnt.

Water Consumption (Reference 1.7.1 – 1.7.3)

Water that is not returned to its original source, and “disappears” through evaporation/transpiration, ingestion by humans or livestock, or integration into a product.

Water Stewardship (Reference 1.7.4)

The use of water that is socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through a stakeholder-inclusive process that involves site and catchment-based actions. Good water stewards understand their own water use, catchment context and shared risk in terms of water governance, water balance, water quality and important water-related areas; and then engage in meaningful individual and collective actions that benefit people and nature.

(Alliance for Water Stewardship, <http://www.allianceforwaterstewardship.org/about-aws.html#what-is-water-stewardship>)

Water Use (Reference 1.7.1 – 1.7.4)

The total amount of water withdrawn from a particular source.

Worst Forms of Child Labour (Reference 2.5.9)

Worst Forms of Child Labour includes (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. The latter (d) constitutes the definition of hazardous child labour (Article 3 ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour).

Young Worker (Reference 2.5.10 – 2.5.11)

Legally employed children below the age of 18 and above the minimum age for employment (Reference ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age for Employment and Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour).