
Certification Musim Mas

A seven-country survey of the modern palm oil industry in Southeast Asia, Latin America and West Africa

Jurisdictional Comparisons

Long-term financing solutions to promote sustainable supply chains

An Anthology

UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development; final report

Assessing Sustainability of 'Sustainable Palm Oil' Case Study of PT

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The Oil Palm

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sustainability standards and certification schemes
in the Indonesian palm oil sector
Deforestation-free commitments

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Musim Mas by guest

DEVYN AYERS

*A seven-country survey
of the modern palm oil
industry in Southeast
Asia, Latin America and
West Africa* UNESCO

This handbook
addresses the
challenges that
agribusiness
companies face when
working with
smallholder suppliers
in their value chain.

*Jurisdictional
Comparisons* CIFOR

A global assessment of
potential and
anticipated impacts of
efforts to achieve the
SDGs on forests and
related socio-economic
systems. This title is
available as Open
Access via Cambridge

Core.

**Long-term financing
solutions to promote
sustainable supply
chains** Elsevier

The objective of this
study was to evaluate
past and current
policies and
smallholder financing
schemes in the palm
oil industry in
Indonesia and
Malaysia. The
outcomes of these
models for
smallholders were also
evaluated, in terms of
income security,
sustainable practices
and environmental
impact. Finally,
financing schemes that
could contribute to
more sustainable
smallholder oil palm
development were
analyzed, and

compared to past and existing schemes. The focus of this study is on oil palm smallholders, who play a crucial role in the palm oil production industry and account for the vast majority of oil palm cultivation in Malaysia, and even more so in Indonesia. A number of past and current financing schemes in Indonesia and Malaysia were evaluated through a literature analysis and field assessment. In Malaysia, the main long-term financing challenges faced by smallholders have been solved by large government-sponsored financing schemes and are, thus, less relevant for the report's discussion. As such, the case studies regarding current innovative financing

schemes are restricted geographically to Indonesia. The report proposes potential models to increase the mobilization of long-term finance to smallholders in the palm oil sector. Furthermore, it identifies and reflects on the key enabling conditions that would help overcome the bottlenecks in smallholder long-term financing and create an enabling environment for sustainable oil palm investments. These are: 1) incentives to meet sustainability requirements including Good Agricultural Practices, RSPO certification and deforestation-free production; 2) land tenure security; 3) improved market linkages between smallholders and mills;

4) support for FSPs to assess and manage risks; and 5) strong and effective smallholder organizations.

An Anthology

Cambridge University Press

Evolving international sustainability norms demand greater environmental and social responsibility from business across global commodity chains – from countries of origin to countries of consumption.

Conventional command-and-control regulation has had limited success in addressing negative environmental and social impacts. As a result, advocacy groups and NGOs have championed a diversity of market-based and multi-stakeholder governance

approaches aimed at shifting the private sector towards delivering more sustainable business models. Multiple non-state, market-driven social and environmental standards have emerged for palm oil. Through interviews with growers and key stakeholders in the Indonesian palm oil industry this occasional paper explores the motivations driving the uptake of sustainability standards, as well as the factors supporting and preventing implementation of sustainability standards, and asks, what model of □sustainable□ oil palm agriculture is ultimately being built?

UN Decade of Education for Sustainable

Development; final report OECD

Publishing

The deforestation-free movement (or "zero-deforestation") has emerged recently in a context of lower state control, globalization and pressure on corporations by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) through consumer awareness campaigns, acknowledging the essential role of agricultural commodities in deforestation. It takes the form of commitments by corporations to ensure that the products they either produce, process, trade or retail are not linked to forest conversion. This movement has particular relevance for Indonesia. Ambitious targets have been set

with concrete action on the ground, and typically go beyond forest conservation to also include peatland management and social issues.

Regarding the zero-deforestation component, its implementation relies essentially on two complementary methodologies: High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) and High Carbon Stocks (HCS).

Accessing

Sustainability of

'Sustainable Palm Oil'

Case Study of PT CIFOR

The oil palm industry has transformed rural livelihoods and landscapes across wide swathes of Indonesia and Malaysia, generating wealth along with economic, social, and environmental controversy. Who

benefits and who loses from oil palm development? Can oil palm development provide a basis for inclusive and sustainable rural development? Based on detailed studies of specific communities and plantations and an analysis of the regional political economy of oil palm, this book unpicks the dominant policy narratives, business strategies, models of land acquisition, and labour-processes. It presents the oil palm industry in Malaysia and Indonesia as a complex system in which land, labour and capital are closely interconnected. Understanding this complex is a prerequisite to developing better strategies to harness the oil palm boom for a

more equitable and sustainable pattern of rural development. Enterprise Integration Patterns Cambridge University Press
Key messages
Providing long-term financing to oil palm smallholders for urgently needed replanting purposes has the potential to promote more sustainable supply chains in palm oil production. This is required as demand for palm oil is expected to rise significantly in the coming decades. High costs and risk in agricultural lending deter banks from providing finance to oil palm smallholders which, however, is urgently needed mainly for replanting. Depriving smallholders from access to finance leads to continued

deforestation (often 'slash and burn') instead of replanting as well as usage of low-quality crop and other unsustainable agricultural practices. By providing access to long-term finance, oil palm smallholders are encouraged to replant rather than exploit additional agricultural land through deforestation. There is also an urgent need to support farmers with income generation alternatives to bridge the 3-5 years of production gap after replanting. Recognizing the key role of smallholders in meeting the large and growing global demand for palm oil, various innovative financing schemes initiated by the private sector, commercial banks,

impact investors, development finance institutions and governments have emerged. This brief evaluates past and current policies and financing schemes as well as their outcomes for smallholders in terms of income security, sustainable practices and the environment in the palm oil industry in Indonesia and Malaysia. It also analyzes financing schemes that could contribute to sustainable smallholder oil palm development in such a way that the supply base of smallholders can be secured or can expand with improved sustainability practices compared to past and existing schemes.

Trends and Implications for Local

Communities and
Indigenous Peoples

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
From the pages of his 'indie' literary magazine comes editor R. W. Watkins's Contemporary Ghazals: An Anthology. This volume collects the best poems from the rarely published yet groundbreaking journal dedicated to the classic Arabic and Persian form that lends it its title. This book also reflects the development of the English-language ghazal in general since the turn of the 21st century, for its pages are populated almost exclusively by regular practitioners of the form in English. As Watkins points out in the introduction, the majority of regular practitioners have

been published at some time or another in an issue of Contemporary Ghazals. This is what distinguishes this collection from the first English-language ghazals anthology, Agha Shahid Ali's Ravishing DisUnities (2000), which was comprised largely of then-novices and 'name poets' who dabbled. Thus one shall find in this anthology the ghazals of such prominent poets as I. H. Rizvi of India and the late Kashmiri-American Agha Shahid Ali. Alongside their work can be found that of such longtime U.S. practitioners as William Dennis, Denver Butson, Steffen Horstmann and Barbara Little. Also to be found is the work of relative newcomers like Vivek Sharma and

Nicola Masciandaro, who have established themselves as 'contenders' in just a short while. As well, Canadian editor Watkins himself is represented by some of the more experimental ghazals in the anthology. The result is a collection that can most definitely stand as the form's canon in English. Absences Assume Shadows Steffen Horstmann Absences assume shadows that graze in the outer dark. Faces float in mists, a zephyr sways in the outer dark. Hypnotic rain falls in spirals, pavements thrum As you mull in a daze in the outer dark. Crickets tick to sparks flaring in grasses, dust wavers With the

crackling of a blaze in the outer dark. Waves splash stones off the jetty, a palm tree dances With its shadow as it sways in the outer dark. Through latticed smoke phantasms shimmer Like an auroral blaze in the outer dark. Dense ivy sprawls over desiccated hedgerows That once formed a maze in the outer dark. In a pond's mist a geisha's ghost bows, you lean To hear what her whisper conveys in the outer dark. On the temple grounds breezes chant koans As a bodhisattva prays in the outer dark. Wraiths formed of smoke are lit by sparks A roiling pyre sprays in the outer dark. The stone tombs of ascetics shelter winds That rave of forays in the outer

dark.
Sustainable
Development Goals
World Bank
Publications
Despite carefully
constructed
conservation
interventions,
deforestation in
Indonesia is not being
stopped. This book
identifies why large-
scale international
forest conservation has
failed to reduce
deforestation in
Indonesia and
considers why key
stakeholders have not
responded as expected
to these conservation
interventions. The book
maps the history of
deforestation in
Indonesia in the
context of global
political economy,
exploring the
relationship between
international trade, the
interests and ideology

behind global
sustainability
programmes and the
failures of forest
conservation in
Indonesia. Global
economic and political
ideologies are shown
to have profoundly
shaped deforestation.
The author argues that
the same forces
continue to prevent
positive outcomes.
Case study chapters
analyse three major
international
programmes: Reducing
Emissions from
Deforestation and
Forest Degradation
(REDD+), the Norway-
Indonesia bilateral
partnership, and the
Roundtable on
Sustainable Palm Oil
(RSPO) in Indonesia.
The findings provide
insight into the failures
of global climate
change policy and
suggest how the

book's theoretical model can be used to analyse other complex environmental problems. The book is a useful reference for students of environmental science and policy, political theory, international relations, development and economics. It will also be of interest to forestry professionals and practitioners working in NGOs.

Implications for economic growth and social and environmental sustainability

CIFOR Indonesia's forests make up one of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems. They have long been harvested by local people to meet their daily needs. Since the 1970s, a combination of demographic,

economic and policy factors has driven forest exploitation at the industrial scale and resulted in growing deforestation. Key factors behind the forest loss and land use change in present-day Indonesia are the expansion of oil palm, plywood production and pulp and paper industries. Oil palm has been one of the fastest-growing sectors of the Indonesian economy, increasing from less than 1 million hectares in 1991 to 8.9 million hectares in 2011. The plywood and pulp and paper industries have also expanded significantly since the log export ban in 1985. All three sectors have contributed to deforestation. Several measures are being taken to reduce the

loss of tropical forests in Indonesia. These measures are driven by growing global concern about the impact of deforestation on biodiversity and global warming and the Indonesian government's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. A major policy initiative revolves around developing renewable energy from biomass that can be sourced from oil palm, sugar, cassava, jatropha and timber plantations. This paper analyzes these measures and assesses the conditions under which they may be most effective. Promised Land Channel View Publications

This research critically examines implementation gaps and externality

problems associated with the recent proliferation of zero deforestation commitments (ZDC) by large commodity producers. By developing and employing a hierarchical framework, we evaluate The Oil Palm CIFOR

"This book is a compilation of papers first presented at the workshop "The palm oil controversy in transnational perspective" that took place in Singapore, 2-4 March 2009. The workshop was jointly organized by the Institute of Oriental and Asian Studies, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universit'at, Bonn and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore. It was funded by Asia-Europe

Foundation (ASEF)"--
Preface.

*Designing, Building,
and Deploying
Messaging Solutions*

Duke University Press

This study comprises a review of oil palm development and management across landscapes in the tropics. Seven countries have been selected for detailed analysis using surveys of the current literature, mainly spanning the last fifteen years. Indonesia and Malaysia are the obvious leaders in terms of area planted and levels of production and export, but also in literature generated on social and environmental challenges. In Latin America, Colombia is the dominant producer with oil palm expanding in disparate

landscapes with a strong focus on palm oil-based biodiesel; and small-scale growers and companies in Peru and Brazil offer contrasting ways of inserting oil palm into the Amazon. Nigeria and Cameroon represent African nations with traditional groves and old plantations in which foreign "land grabs" to establish new oil palm have recently occurred.

Land-based investment and green development in Indonesia Edward

Elgar Publishing

This is the first Green Growth Policy Review of Indonesia. It examines progress towards sustainable development and green growth, with a special emphasis on the nexus of land use,

ecosystems and climate change.

Corporate commitments to zero deforestation CIFOR Transnational standards related to the environmental and social sustainability of production processes are becoming commonplace governance tools in the global economy. This book demonstrates how sustainability standards serve two fundamentally different functions: coordination and regulation. Standards can coordinate like-minded businesses in an industry by demarcating common sustainability commitments to distinguish between sustainable and unsustainable sectors of the industry. Yet, standards can also

regulate businesses, requiring them to change production and trade practices to align with the sustainability demands of third-parties, including trading partners, advocacy groups, consumers and other civil society constituencies. These two functions reflect the private and public lenses, respectively, through which legal scholars can assess standards as transnational sustainability laws. With key case studies in forestry standards, palm oil standards, and the ISEAL Alliance, this book demonstrates how socio-legal analyses of transnational rulemaking inform debates about global administrative law and the

constitutionalization of the global economy.

Norm Antipreneurs and the Politics of Resistance to Global Normative Change

CIFOR

The oil palm is the world's most valuable oil crop. Its production has increased over the decades, reaching 56 million tons in 2013, and it gives the highest yields per hectare of all oil crops. Remarkably, oil palm has remained profitable through periods of low prices.

Demand for palm oil is also expanding, with the edible demand now complemented by added demand from biodiesel producers.

The Oil Palm is the definitive reference work on this important crop. This fifth edition features new topics - including the conversion of palm oil

to biodiesel, and discussions about the impacts of palm oil production on the environment and effects of climate change - alongside comprehensively revised chapters, with updated references throughout. The Oil Palm, Fifth Edition will be useful to researchers, plantation and mill managers who wish to understand the science underlying recommended practices. It is an indispensable reference for agriculture students and all those working in the oil palm industry worldwide.

The challenge of implementation - An application to Indonesia Routledge
Fair trade critiques the historical inequalities inherent in

international trade and seeks to promote social justice by creating alternative networks linking marginalized producers (typically in the global South) with progressive consumers (typically i

Addressing Hunger and Nutrition Across Sustainable Landscapes CIFOR

Only added for successful withdrawal
Contemporary Ghazals
CIFOR

As population estimates for 2050 reach over 9 billion, issues of food security and nutrition have been dominating academic and policy debates. A total of 805 million people are undernourished worldwide and malnutrition affects nearly every country on the planet. Despite

impressive productivity increases, there is growing evidence that conventional agricultural strategies fall short of eliminating global hunger, as well as having long-term ecological consequences. Forests can play an important role in complementing agricultural production to address the Sustainable Development Goals on zero hunger. Forests and trees can be managed to provide better and more nutritionally-balanced diets, greater control over food inputs—particularly during lean seasons and periods of vulnerability (especially for marginalised groups)—and deliver ecosystem services for crop production.

However forests are undergoing a rapid process of degradation, a complex process that governments are struggling to reverse. This volume provides important evidence and insights about the potential of forests to reducing global hunger and malnutrition, exploring the different roles of landscapes, and the governance approaches that are required for the equitable delivery of these benefits. *Forests and Food* is essential reading for researchers, students, NGOs and government departments responsible for agriculture, forestry, food security and poverty alleviation around the globe. *Forests and Food* The New Press

While the focus on

national governments as the main providers of different forms of transnational governance in Southeast Asia is entirely understandable, such a focus can significantly underestimate the roles played by non-state actors. This comprehensive collection provides five different case studies that explore in detail how these governance forms work in different policy arenas. While previous studies have noted the way that non-state actors act as pressure or advisory groups, lobbying or advising states and regional organisations, this book explores how they are now more actively involved in a variety of cross-border networked forms of coordination, providing

standards, rules and practices that other actors voluntarily abide by. The chapters in this volume reveal variations in the architecture of transnational governance, why they emerge, the modes of social co-ordination through which they work to shape actor behaviour and achieve impact, their normative implications, and how these governance schemes intersect with

state and national regulatory frameworks. The authors point to the importance of looking beyond arrangements established through intergovernmental mechanisms in order to gain a full understanding of how international interactions are organised in Southeast Asia. This book was originally published as a special issue of the *Journal of Contemporary Asia*.

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