Oil Palm Plantations And Deforestation In Indonesia What | 91f0be1103c1836a4fadcaab0b57f5a

Forests and Global Change

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It is possible to produce sustainable palm oil? Assessing impacts on ecosystem services under various plausible oil palm expansion scenarios in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Oil Palm Expansion in South East Asia The non-industrial palm oil sector in Cameroon Review of the diversity of palm oil production systems in Indonesia

Forests and Global Change In the tradition of Eric Schlosser's Fast Food Nation, a groundbreaking global investigation into the industry ravaging development and the global health—The James Beard Award-winning Journalist Over the past few decades, palm oil has seeped into every corner of our lives Worldwide, palm oil production has nearly doubled in just the last decade: oil palm plantations now cover an area nearly the size of New Zealand, and a few swept away cultures and so devastated the landscapes of Southeast Asia that iconic animals now teeter on the brink of extinction. Fires lit to clear the way for plantations spread carbon emissions to rival those of industrialized nations

James Beard Award-winning Journalist Jocelyn C. Zuckerman spent years traveling the globe, from Liberia to Indonesia, India to Brazil, reporting on the human and environmental impacts of this poorly understood plant. The result is Planet Palm, a riveting account blending history, science, politics, and food as seen through the people whose lives have been shaped by this hidden ingredient. This groundbreaking work of first-rate journalism compels us to examine the connections between the choices we make at the grocery store and a planet under siege.

Palm oil and likely futures: The biota of the earth is being altered at an unprecedented rate. We are witnessing widespread wholesale exchanges of organisms among geographic areas that were once totally biologically isolated. We are seeing massive changes in landscape use that are creating even more abundant successional patches, reductions in population sizes, and in the worst cases, losses of species. There are many reasons for concern about these trends. One is that we unfortunately do not know in detail the consequences of these massive alterations in terms of how the biosphere as a whole operates or even, for that matter, the functioning of localized ecosystems. We do know that the biosphere interacts strongly with the atmospheric composition, contributing to potential changes in global climate. We also know that changes in vegetative cover greatly influence the hydrology and biochemistry of forests and peatlands, leading to biodiversity losses and increased greenhouse gas emissions. Although projections show that oil palm area will slow with faster yield growth, important concerns remain that will require careful attention from policymakers.

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Expanding Oil Palm Plantations in Latin America Grabbing Power exploits the history of agribusiness and land conflicts in Northern Honduras focusing on the Aguán Valley, where peasant movements battle large palm oil producers for the right to land. In the wake of a military coup that overthrew Honduran President Manuel Zelaya in June 2009, rural communities in the Aguán have been brutalized and repressed, with over 600 people killed in just over two years. United States military aid —spent in the name of the War on Drugs—fuels the Honduran government's ability to repress its people. A strong and inspiring movement for land, food and democracy has grown over the last two years, and it shows no sign of backing down.

While oil palm is a global commodity, it is increasingly grown in the tropics, where it is difficult to regulate and control its production. Palm oil is a key component of the global food system, and its production and consumption have significant environmental and social impacts. Palm oil is produced on large-scale plantations, and the expansion of these plantations has led to deforestation and displacement of local communities. The impacts of palm oil production on biodiversity and ecosystems are profound, and there is a need for more sustainable practices.

Grabbing Power: The palm oil sector in Indonesia has seen the adoption of zero deforestation commitments by the larger companies in the form of various pledges around No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE). At the same time, the national and sub-national governments have implemented policies and regulations to promote sustainable palm oil production. However, there are still significant challenges in ensuring that these commitments are met and that the impacts of palm oil production are mitigated.

In conclusion, the impacts of palm oil production on forests and biodiversity are significant, and there is a need for more research and action to address these issues. Governments, companies, and civil society organizations must work together to ensure that palm oil production is carried out in a way that respects the rights of local communities and safeguards the natural environment.

Fueling Exclusion? Oil palm (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) is not new to Cameroon, since it is indigenous to the countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea. People in the rainforest region of Cameroon used to harvest fresh fruit bunches (FFB) from the wild dura variety to produce palm oil and kernel oil, and fell and tap old stands of both dura and pisifera varieties to produce palm wine, which is a much cherished liquor. The hybrid tenera oil palm variety produces the highest yield - up to eight times more - compared to other vegetable crops like soybean, sunflower or rapeseed (Mäthe et al. 2007; Feinbrinck and Raffelgape 2012; jacquemard 2012).

The state of oil palm development in the Brazilian Amazon: Trends, value chain dynamics, and business models “A decade and a half ago, lush forests with evergreen fruitbearing rambutan trees surrounded the home of Leni, a 43-year-old Iban Dayak woman and mother of two, in Jagoi Babang district of West Kalimantan province—an area her Indigenous community has inhabited for centuries. Today, they have little land to farm and no forest in which to forage after the land was cleared to make way for an oil palm plantation run by an Indonesian company.”—Publisher website, viewed October 15, 2019.

Implementing sustainability commitments for palm oil in Indonesia There is abundant literature focusing on the palm oil sector, which has grown into a vigorous sector with production originating mainly from Malaysia and Indonesia, and on increased palm oil consumption in many countries around the globe, particularly European Union states, China and India. This sector expansion has become quite controversial, because while it has negative social and environmental impacts, it also leads to positive benefits in generating fiscal earnings for producing countries and regular income growth for a large number of large- and small-scale growers involved in palm oil production. This document reviews the social, ecological, and environmental dynamics and associated implications of the global palm oil sector have grown in complexity over time, and examines the political and institutional factors affecting the sector’s development at the global and national levels. This work examines the geopolitics of production, consumption and trade of palm oil and its derivatives, and describes the structure of the global palm oil value chain, with special emphasis on Malaysia and Indonesia. In addition, this work reviews the main socioenvironmental impacts and trade-offs associated with the palm oil sector’s expansion, with special emphasis on the main interest is on the social impacts this has on local populations, smallholders and workers, as well as the environmental impacts on deforestation and their associated effects on carbon emissions and biodiversity loss. Finally, the growing complexity of the global oil palm value chain has also driven diverse types of developments in the complex oil palm policy regime governing the sector’s expansion. This work assesses the main features of this emerging policy regime involving public and private actors, with emphasis on Indonesia. There are multiple efforts supporting the transition to a more sustainable palm oil production, yet the lack of a coordinated public policy, effective incentives and consistent enforcement is clear and obvious. The emergence of numerous privately driven initiatives with greater involvement of civil society organizations brings new opportunities for enhancing the sector’s governance; yet the uptake of voluntary standards remains slow, and any push for the adoption of more stringent standards may only widen the gap between large corporations and medium- and small-scale growers. Greater harmonization between voluntary and mandatory standards, as well as among private initiatives is required. Commitments to deforestation-free supply chains have the potential to reduce undesired environmental impacts from palm oil expansion, and while this risks excluding smallholders from the supply chains, such commitments may function to leverage the upgrading of smallholder production systems. Their success, however, will require greater public and private sector collaboration.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from oil palm in Indonesia: Lessons from East Kalimantan

The impacts of oil palm plantations on forests and people in Papua

The Palm Oil Dilemma. A Phyrus Victory in Mitigating Climate Change Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Business economics - Business Ethics, Corporate Ethics, grade: 1.0, Ruhr-University of Bochum (Englisches Seminar), language: English, abstract: Palm oil is a multipurpose, functioning as an ingredient in our everyday food, as an essential ingredient in our cosmetic products and as an energy supplier. We use it on a daily basis, while brushing our teeth with the “Colgate” toothpaste after we ate “Nutella” on toast. After we filled our diesel car with palm oil biodiesel, we probably wash our hands with a “Dr. Bronner’s Magic Soap”. In all these products, palm oil is the fundamental ingredient. But where does it come from and how can we identify the problems that occur within the palm oil production? The edible oil seems to be promising, but in fact causes deforestation, carbon dioxide emissions and the loss of biodiversity. The industries, as well as the end-consumers are not aware or do not want to be aware of the fact, that the climate is changing and one essential reason for that is the irresponsible palm oil production. We can find out what consequences palm oil production already has. According to Greenpeace UK “An area the size of a football pitch is torn down in Indonesia’s rainforest every 25 seconds, with palm oil driving the destruction.” (Nicholls). This leads to my research question: Is it possible to produce sustainable palm oil? In order to answer my research question, I want to connect its history, as well as the biological process onto the consequences palm oil production already has. Within my essay I will focus on the business and usage of palm oil, showing its unique variety. With the help of examples of different companies, which use palm oil as an ingredient for their products, one has the possibility to form his own opinion on the aspects of sustainability within the palm oil sector. My goal is to raise awareness of the use of palm oil products and to eliminate preconceptions according the palm oil industry in general.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function Over the past decade, the Brazilian government has actively promoted oil palm in the Amazon biome as an alternative biodiesel feedstock to soy. Because of oil palm’s comparatively high productivity, it places less demand on land than soy and could thereby contribute to reducing pressure on the Amazonian forest. Although oil palm has long been a leading driver of deforestation and social conflict in major producer countries in Southeast Asia, the Brazilian government has put in place a number of mechanisms to ensure oil palm is cultivated sustainably and the sector is inclusive of the rural poor. Through research conducted in Brazil’s leading palm oil producing state of Pará, this paper analyzes the evolution and dynamics of the Brazilian palm oil value chain and the economic, environmental and social challenges faced by the sector. In so doing, it shows that under the right institutional and regulatory conditions, the palm oil sector can expand sustainably and inclusively within forested ecosystems. This though translates into considerably higher production costs for producers, thus undermining the international competitiveness of the Brazilian palm oil sector.

Sustainable development of the palm oil sector in the Congo Basin During the past decade there has been a growing interest in bioenergy, driven by concerns about global climate change, growing energy demand, and depleting fossil fuel reserves. The predicted rise in biofuel demand makes it important to understand the potential consequences of expanding biofuel cultivation. A systematic review was conducted on the biodiversity impacts of three first-generation biofuel crops (oil palm, soybean, and jatropha) in the tropics. The study focused on the impacts on species richness, abundance (total number of individuals or occurrences), community composition, and ecosystem functions related to species richness and community composition.

Environmental Impact of Biofuels Policy and institutional frameworks for the development of palm oil-based biodiesel in Indonesia

A policy network analysis of the palm oil sector in Indonesia

Palm oil dilemma: Policy tensions among higher productivity, rising demand, and deforestation
Land-Use and Land-Cover Change Over the last two decades global production of soybean and palm oil seeds have increased enormously. Because these crops are high-value commodities, they have displaced food crops and subsistence farming plots nourishing local people, and even more often at the expense of the world’s few virgin forests remnants. The expansion of soybeans in Brazil and palm oil in Indonesia is a result of the global push for biofuels. While these biofuels are intended to be a substitute for fossil fuels, the increasing carbon emissions and loss of biodiversity make them questionable. The trade-offs between biofuels and food are complex, and the future of biofuels is uncertain.

The Hamburger Connection Hangover: Cattle, Pasture Land Degradation and Alternative Land Use in Central America 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 impacts. 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.

The Oil Palm Complex This book aspires to be a comprehensive summary of current biofuels issues and thereby contribute to the understanding of this important topic. Readers will find themes including biofuels development efforts, their implications for the food industry, and the future biofuels crops, the successful Brazilian ethanol program, insights of the first, second, third and fourth biofuel generations, advanced biofuel production techniques, related waste treatment, emissions and environmental impacts, water consumption, produced allergens and toxins. A centrally, the biofuel policy discussion is expected to be continuing in the foreseeable future and the reading of the biofuels’ features dealt with in this book, are recommended for anyone interested in understanding this diverse and developing theme.

The Bitter Fruit of Oil Palm Key messages This brief examines two contrasting policy options: the implementation of zero deforestation commitments by the private sector and a complete moratorium on the expansion of large-scale oil palm plantations, and compares them to a situation without policy action. The zero deforestation commitments and the moratorium on large-scale oil palm plantations expansion could reduce cumulative deforestation by 25% and 28%, respectively, compared to a situation without policy action. They could also cut greenhouse gas emissions from land use and land-use change by 13% and 16%, respectively, over the period 2010-2030. Even under the zero-deforestation scenarios, Indonesia is projected to increase palm oil production between 124%–97% over 2010-2030, which is partly due to higher production originating from small holders. Both measures - the zero deforestation commitments and a moratorium on future large-scale oil palm plantations expansion - would be especially beneficial to limit future deforestation in Indonesia in a context in which global demand for palm oil is expected to keep increasing.

Foresight tools can equip stakeholders and policy makers with data and information to allow for evidence-based policy making. This will permit planning for reduced deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions, and finding options permitting for reducing all stakeholders involved.

The Too Much of a Good Thing: Soybean Expansion Across the Tropics, The Experience in Indonesia This study assesses the impacts of oil palm expansion on key ecosystem services and analyzes the trade-offs among ecosystem services under four plausible future land-use scenarios in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia: business as usual, moratorium, zero gross deforestation and sustainable intensification. A trade-off between carbon benefit and habitat quality was observed in the area with low carbon stock. Providing some habitat quality in areas of oil palm expansion enhanced the carbon benefit. A synergy between carbon sequestration and water yield was evident due to oil palm expansion on Dry Rice Land with Mixed Scrub under the zero gross deforestation scenario. Among the four plausible LULC scenarios, zero gross deforestation is the most desirable option for the study area in Central Kalimantan. A successful implementation of zero gross deforestation requires a review of the forest moratorium to encompass all forest types, a clear land-use strategy and a detailed land-use plan involving all jurisdictions and engagement of stakeholders. Sustainable intensification is the second-
best land use and land cover option for palm oil expansion with an assumed average yield enhancement to 5 T CPO ha-1 yr-1. However, enhancing yield in smallholder farms by 78% is highly challenging. It may be achievable by providing appropriate and adequate technical and management supports to smallholder farms and by ensuring off-take markets for oil palm produced by smallholders.

There's a Rang-Tan in My Bedroom

Deforestation and Agricultural Expansion in Peninsular Malaysia Key Messages National and provincial emissions reduction goals and efforts to slow deforestation may come into conflict with provincial and district level economic ambitions based on agricultural development. A round half of existing oil palm concessions in East Kalimantan are on forested and peatland areas. If developed, these plantations will release ~206 Mt CO2e into the atmosphere. The expansion of oil palm plantations on currently allocated concessions will lead to the conversion of forested lands and swamp areas, including peatland, and represents a critical source of carbon emissions. To ensure the sustainability of plantation expansion the government needs to undertake a review of all existing plantation permits to ensure that they align with existing sustainability criteria. Green Growth does not present a win-win strategy and therefore requires strong political commitment, and awareness of social and environmental tradeoffs.

An analysis of multiple ecosystem services under future oil palm expansion scenarios in Central and West Kalimantan, Indonesia 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 development? Based on detailed studies of specific communities and plantations and an analysis of the regional political economy of oil palm, this book unpacks 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 prerequisite to developing better strategies to harness the oil palm boom for a more equitable and sustainable pattern of rural development.

Is it possible to produce sustainable palm oil? The Congo Basin is rich in biodiversity and stores an estimated 25%-30% of the world’s tropical forest carbon stocks. As agricultural land becomes increasingly scarce in Southeast Asia, and regulatory pressures continue to intensify, the Congo Basin could become the next frontier for oil palm expansion. Most of the roughly 280 million hectares (Mha) of additional land suitable for oil palm in the Congo Basin are found in the Democratic Republic of Congo (60%), Cameroon (11%) and the Republic of Congo (10%). Many heavily forested countries in the Congo Basin are setting national targets to increase oil palm production to meet national and regional demands. Land area allocated to oil palm increased by 40% in the Congo Basin and five additional top-producing countries in Africa between 1990 and 2017. Without intervention, future production increases in the region will likely come from expansion rather than intensification due to low crop and processing yields, possibly at the expense of forest. Sustainability strategies initiated by companies and aimed at certifying palm oils mills are unlikely to be effective at curbing deforestation in the Congo Basin. Smallholder farmers are an engine of growth in the region’s palm oil sector, and recent evidence suggests they are actively clearing forest to expand. Because of the proliferation of non-industrial processing facilities (artisanal mills), a substantial fraction of the palm oil produced by smallholders never passes through a company’s jurisdiction. Smallholders are also disadvantaged by power imbalances and limited access to technical and financial resources. Including smallholders in sustainability strategies offers opportunities to achieve multifocal goals. Recommendations to improve the sustainability of the palm oil sector in the Congo Basin include (1) improving access to finance for smallholders and non-industrial mill managers; (2) implementing policies to safeguard natural resources and facilitate access to appropriate market opportunities that offer incentives to prevent future deforestation; (3) intensifying production by replanting aging plantations, rehabilitating abandoned plantations with disease-resistant and high-yielding varieties, and increasing fertilization, without further expansion into high conservation value or high carbon stock forest areas; and (4) improving processing capacity and extraction rates by upgrading mill technologies. Sustainable palm oil development in the Congo Basin will require careful consideration of the governance, institutional, environmental and socioeconomic factors that underpin the complex regional supply chains.

A stressing impacts on ecosystem services under various plausible oil palm expansion scenarios in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia The oil palm sector has been targeted by NGOs for its alleged negative environmental and social impacts. In this regard Indonesia represents a major challenge because it is home to some of the largest tropical forests in the world. A recent wave of corporate sustainability commitments peaked with the New York Declaration on Forests in September 2014, which emerged amidst the development of other standards and support initiatives toward sustainable palm oil production. This process has made this field very complex, especially in Indonesia. The present study aims at clarifying the positions taken by the various stakeholders and assesses the level of political support and the functioning of policy networks. Results from our Policy Network Analysis based on the survey of 59 institutions representing all types of stakeholders (e.g. government, corporate, NGO) at all levels (international, Indonesian and local) show that standards and initiatives for sustainability have contrasting visibility and impact among stakeholders. In this context, RSPO stands as a reference, with the efforts by the Government of Indonesia to promote its own standard with ISPO yet to gain traction. While POPD was a well-appreciated initiative and a symbol of zero-deforestation commitments, opposition to it by the government and conflicting interests have resulted in its disbandment. Overall, the lack of progress for sustainable palm oil practices on the ground, in the view of respondents, seems to be caused by political and legal barriers rather than technical challenges or economic losses at a country level.

Oil Palm Expansion in South East Asia The rapid development of oil palm cultivation feeds many social issues such as biodiversity, deforestation, food habits or ethical investments. How can this palm be viewed as a ‘miracle plant’ by both the agro-food industry in the North and farmers in the tropical zone, but a serious ecological threat by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) campaigning for the environment or rights of local indigenous peoples? In the present book the authors – a biologist and an agricultural economist - describe a global and complex tropical sector, for which the interests of the many different stakeholders are often antagonistic. Oil palm has become emblematic of recent changes in North-South relationship in agricultural development. Indeed, palm oil is produced and consumed in the South; its trade is driven by emerging countries, although the major part of its transformations is made in the North which still hosts the majority of agro-industrials in the agro-food sector. It is also in the North that the sector is challenged on ethical and environmental issues. Public controversy over palm oil is often opinionated and it is fed by definitive and sometimes exaggerated statements. Researchers are conveying a more nuanced stance, which is supported by scientific data and a shared field experience. Their work helps in building a more balanced view, moving attention to the South, the region of exclusive production and major consumption of palm oil.

The non-industrial palm oil sector in Cameroon A STUNNING PICTURE BOOK ABOUT ONE LITTLE GIRL AND HER ORANGUTAN FRIEND, BASED ON THE GREENPEACE FILM THAT BECAME A VIRAL SENSATION When a little girl and a shared field experience. Their work helps in building a more balanced view, moving attention to the South, the region of exclusive production and major consumption of palm oil. The non-industrial palm oil sector in Cameroon A STUNNING PICTURE BOOK ABOUT ONE LITTLE GIRL AND HER ORANGUTAN FRIEND, BASED ON THE GREENPEACE FILM THAT BECAME A VIRAL SENSATION When a little girl

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