

Comparison between the 2018 and 2024 guidelines for Issuing the Plantation Cultivation Registration Certificate (STD-B)

The plantation cultivation registration certificate (*Surat Tanda Daftar Budidaya*, or STD-B) was created to equip local governments with vital information regarding smallholder farmers' plots, socio-economic conditions, and productivity levels. Collection of this information is aimed at facilitating better targeting of extension services for agricultural smallholders throughout Indonesia. The STD-B applies specifically to plantations that are under 25 hectares, primarily managed by individual farmers or smallholder groups. Furthermore, the STD-B serves as a fundamental legal requirement for agricultural smallholders in Indonesia, acting as a crucial instrument for integrating these farmers into legal and sustainable palm oil supply chains.

Initially, the STD-B was regulated under the Director General of Plantations Regulation Number 105/Kpts/PI.400/2/2018. This regulation established the guidelines for the issuance of the STD-B and served as a national reference for local governments to consolidate comprehensive data on smallholder farmers. Registered plantations gain legitimacy as agricultural operations, granting them access to technical and financial support and inclusion in national agricultural programs.

In early 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture issued updated guidelines through Director General of Plantations Regulation Number 37/Kpts/PI.400/03/2024, which builds on the 2018 regulation. The updates aim to streamline the STD-B registration process while enhancing transparency, traceability, and compliance with sustainable practices. The revisions reflect the government's efforts to accelerate STD-B issuance and align with emerging demands for improved traceability in global markets.

To support local governments in meeting current agricultural standards and to facilitate smallholders in accessing supply chains for legal and sustainable palm oil, this document compares the 2018 and 2024 guidelines and highlights key changes.

Comparison of STD-B Policies in 2018 and 2024

No.	Subject	Director General of Plantation Decree Number 105/Kpts/PI.400/2/2018	Director General of Plantation Decree Number 37/Kpts/ PI.400/03/2024	Notes
1.	Purpose & Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collect data on plantation ownership and relevant supporting information to inform policy-making; b. Support the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing government programs, such as fertilizer, seed, and rejuvenation subsidy programs, to ensure effective targeting; c. Implement sustainable crop cultivation business management practices for smallholders; d. Assist smallholder institutions and village institutions in enhancing the productivity and welfare of smallholders; e. Promote the adoption of good agricultural practices among smallholders; f. Ensure sustainable management of plantation-based natural resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collect data on plantation ownership and relevant supporting information to inform policy-making; b. Identify prospective smallholders (CPCL) for distributing government assistance programs; c. Implement sustainable crop cultivation business management practices for smallholders; d. Strengthen smallholder institutions and/or village institutions to enhance the productivity and welfare of smallholders; e. Promote the adoption of good agricultural practices among smallholders; f. Ensure sustainable management of plantation-based natural resources; g. Support the establishment of a commodity traceability system; 	The newest STD-B policy includes an additional focus on “Commodity Traceability” under the objectives and purposes for issuing an STD-B. This addition aligns with global market requirements, such as the EUDR, which mandates commodity traceability information, particularly geolocation data.
2.	Scope	<p>The scope of the Director General Decree covers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedures for issuing the STD-B; 2. Funding. 3. Incentives; 4. Progress reporting; 5. Transfer of crop cultivation business rights and changes of plantation commodities; 6. Information and data management. 	<p>The scope of the Director General Decree covers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principles and procedures for issuing the STD-B; 2. Funding. 3. Incentives; 4. Progress reporting; 5. Transfer of plantation cultivation business rights and changes of plantation commodities; 6. Information and data management 	The scope of the newest STD-B policy includes an additional focus on the "principles of issuing the STD-B"—see No. 3 below.
3.	Principles and Procedures for Issuing the STD-B	<p>Principles for registering and issuing the STD-B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. fair; b. protection and empowerment; 	<p>Principles for issuing the STD-B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. fair; b. protection and empowerment; c. smooth and quick execution; 	The newest policy eliminates the field inspection process . In the previous policy, field inspections were deemed

		<p>c. smooth and quick execution; d. transparency and accountability; and e. sustainable.</p> <p>Procedures for issuing the STD-B:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information dissemination and preparation; b. data collection; c. verification; d. field inspection and mapping; and e. issuance of the STD-B; 	<p>d. transparency and accountability; and e. sustainable.</p> <p>Procedures for issuing the STD-B:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. preparation; b. information dissemination; c. data collection; d. mapping; e. verification; and f. issuance. 	<p>"troublesome" and prolonged the STD-B issuance process. The verification process could identify land with Clear and Clean (CnC) and non-CnC status, rendering field verification unnecessary.</p>
4.	Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the capacity of the STD-B Data Collection Team - District/City Office working in the plantation sector who will be providing information dissemination. These officers will be trained in mapping, the use of assistive devices, cultivation techniques, and an understanding of the applicable laws and regulations in the plantation, land, and forestry sectors. This training can be provided by relevant institutions or in collaboration with third parties. The training stages will be determined by the institutions responsible for the district/city plantation sector, considering the priority and needs of each region; • The District Head/Mayor will establish a Data Collection Team, which will serve as the basis for conducting data collection. The Data Collection Team Coordinator is the Head of the Office responsible for the district/city plantation sector. The team comprises village and sub-district heads who will also conduct technical data collection in the field. The Data Collection Team will then create a data collection work plan that aligns with the requested targets and timeline, outlining the stages. The Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for the STD-B issuance involve establishing a data collection, mapping, and Verification Team at the district level as designated by the District Head/Mayor through a Decree (SK). The District Head/Mayor may establish the team to delegate the Head of the Plantation Office. • Representatives of the data collection, mapping, and Verification Team shall be given training on techniques for recording smallholder data, mapping plantations, verification, issuing STD-B, using relevant tools, understanding the laws and regulations in the plantations, land, and forestry sectors, and understanding related to the smallholder database information system (e-STDB). The training can be provided by relevant institutions or third parties in collaboration with the Plantation Office. 	<p>The legal framework for the Data Collection Team was unclear in the previous policy. However, the latest policy clarifies that the legal umbrella is the District Head/Mayor's Decree. This policy also strengthens the STD-B Issuance Team, which has been established from the outset and equipped with specialized knowledge to accelerate the STD-B issuance process.</p>

		Collection Team shall consider input from the village government when designing the work plan.		
5.	Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directorate General of Plantation will conduct information dissemination and data collection preparation in collaboration with the District/City Plantation Office throughout Indonesia. This will be in the form of a workshop, during which the Directorate General of Plantation will explain the guidelines for issuing the STD-B, the implementation process, and the comprehensive data collection mechanism and provide instructions on completing the plantation form. To support the data collection process, the District Head/Mayor can lead information dissemination sessions for district/city officials responsible for plantations, Sub-District Heads/Village Chiefs/Hamlet Heads, representatives of smallholder organizations or Farmers Group Association (GAPOKTAN), and large private plantations (PBS). These sessions will clarify the objective and purpose of data collection and registration activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directorate General of Plantations and/or offices responsible for plantation affairs at the provincial and district/city levels shall distribute information to prepare for smallholder registration. Information dissemination shall explain the objectives, benefits, guidelines, mechanisms, and flow for the STD-B issuance. Additionally, it is essential to clarify that the STD-B issuance is not categorized as a business licensing process and is free of charge. The issuance of the STD-B falls under the authority of the District Head/Mayor, who may delegate this responsibility to the Head of the District/City Plantation Office. Each stage of the STD-B issuance may involve plantation companies. 	There are no changes regarding information dissemination.
6.	Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village government shall establish a Data Collection Team at the village level, supervised by the Agriculture/Plantation Office. The data collection uses a census approach that records all smallholders without differentiating the location or status of their plantations by utilizing a data collection form. The data collection can be carried out using two methods: (1) the village apparatus gathers all smallholders in one location, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Data Collection Team is established by the District Head/Mayor or the Head of the Plantation Office, comprising the following members: a. Representatives from the District/City Plantation Office acting as coordinators; b. Sub-district Head; c. Babinsa d. Village Apparatus; e. Agricultural Extension Worker; f. Plantation Facilitator; and/or g. Cooperative/Gapoktan/Farmer Group Managers; Data collection is done using a census approach: the identity of smallholders, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new policy introduces differences in data collection strategies. Previously, data collection was conducted by the Village Government/Village Data Collection Team; however, it is now carried out directly by a district-level team coordinated by the respective Office;

		<p>where each smallholder is provided with a data collection form to fill out with guidance from the Data Collection Team, or (2) the Data Collection Team visits the Smallholders' home to conduct interviews using the data collection form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data collected by the Data Collection Team at the village level serves as a database for village development programs. • All completed data collection forms shall be submitted to officers (supervisors) at the District/City Plantation Office and entered into the database of the Directorate General of Plantation. 	<p>information about the plantations, and information on smallholder institutions are collected according to the data collection form or directly using the E-STDB system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection covers smallholders that have the following land status, namely: a. Freehold Title (SHM); b. Girik/Certificate of Land Ownership (SKT)/ Certificate of Land Compensation (SKGR)/ Management Rights; c. Customary land; or d. Other legality documents for land, such as the Right to Cultivate (HGU); • The Technical measures for data collection include: a. visiting the smallholder's residence to interview them according to the data collection form; b. the team can implement more effective methods for data collection. • The District/City Plantation Office, acting as the Coordinator of the Data Collection Team, shall ensure that all data collected is entered into the smallholder database information system (e-STDB). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The latest policy allows direct use of forms within the E-STDB system, whereas the previous policy required manual data entry before data could be input into the database system. • In addition, under the new policy, only plantations with legal land status are recorded, and the definition of what constitutes a 'legal document' is explicitly detailed in the new guidelines.
7.	Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stipulated in the chapter on mapping and field verification; • The scale of the map is 1: 2,000 in the form of a polygon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mapping Team is established by the District Head/Mayor or the Head of the Plantation Office, comprising the following members: a. Representatives from the District/City Plantation Office acting as coordinators; b. Institutions involved in mapping, land, and forestry affairs; c. Sub-district Head; d. Babinsa; e. Village apparatus f. Agricultural Extension Officer; and/or g. Plantation Facilitator; • The Mapping Team maps the plantation location data under the supervision of the relevant ministry/institution. The mapping adheres to the basic geospatial map 	<p>A Mapping Team shall conduct mapping at the district level and may involve third parties. This regulation serves as an entry point for professional institutions/CSOs to contribute to the mapping process to accelerate STD-B issuance.</p> <p>The new policy allows for the maps to be at a minimum scale of 1: 50000 which is less detailed than the previous regulation at 1: 2000.</p>

			<p>standard at a minimum scale of 1: 50,000 in area or polygon form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mapping may involve third parties, provided that the third party must do the following: 1. Coordinate and cooperate with the District/City Plantation Office; and 2. Mapping in accordance with basic geospatial map standards, with a minimum scale of 1: 50,000 in area or polygon form. The mapping results, presented as digital geospatial data, will be uploaded to the smallholder database information system (e-STDB) set up by the Directorate General of Plantation. 	<p>The new policy requires for mapping data to be stored as digital geospatial data which would be useful for supply chain traceability.</p>
8.	Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey data integrated into the database for each district or city shall be verified to determine whether the plantation is located within a forest area, protected area, or outside these areas; To support the verification process, the District Head or Mayor shall establish a cross-sectoral Data Verification Team comprising of the following: a. District/City Plantation Office, acting as the Team Coordinator; b. Forest Area Designation Bureau (BPKH); c. Spatial Planning Office; d. Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda); e. Land Office; f. Sub-District Head; g. Village Head; h. Civil Society Organizations; The Verification Team is tasked with: a. validating data and information on plantation location, ensuring that it aligns with the plantation business designation and does not overlap with other land uses; b. conducting field inspections and mapping; c. reporting the verification results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Verification Team is established by the District Head/Mayor or the Head of the Plantation Office, comprising the following members: a. Representatives from the District/City Plantation Office acting as coordinators; b. Institutions involved in mapping, land, and forestry affairs/; c. Sub-district Head; d. Village/Sub-district Head; e. Babinsa. f. Agricultural Extension Officer; and/or g. Plantation Facilitator.; The Verification Team has the following tasks: a. verifying the data of smallholders and plantations integrated into the smallholder database information system (e-STDB) set up by the Directorate General of Plantation. The Verification Team shall ensure that the location of the plantation aligns with the plantation business designation and does not overlap with other land uses. Verification of plantation data shall be done by creating an overlay between the plantation map and the forest area/HGU area map from the relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification process will be expedited as no field verification is required; The new policy includes clear recommendations for plantations in forest or those overlapping with existing concessions. If the smallholder holds a freehold title (SHM), a recommendation for issuing the STD-B will be provided immediately, as land with an SHM is automatically considered Clean and Clear.

		<p>to the District Head/Mayor through the Head of the Plantation Office for the STD-B issuance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification shall be conducted by creating an overlay between the village administrative area map and the forest area map, utilizing data sourced from the Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, and the District/City Spatial Plan (RTRW); • The verification process also classifies smallholders based on cultivated area (0-4 hectares, 4-10 hectares, and 10-25 hectares), land ownership status (cultivated independently or cultivated by others), and soil type (peat, mineral, and mixed). Smallholders with Clean and Clear (CnC) land ownership status and location will be prioritized for the STD-B issuance. 	<p>institution; b. reporting the verification results to the District Head/Mayor through the Head of the Plantation Office, presenting Clean and Clear (CnC) plantation data and information on plantations located within the forest area/HGU area of a business entity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cases of land management within a forest area/HGU area of a business entity, the Verification Team will recommend against the issuance of an STD-B; • If the plantation land ownership status is supported by a freehold title (SHM), the Verification Team may directly recommend STD-B issuance. If the STD-B is later found to be located within a forest area or HGU area of a business entity, the STD-B shall be terminated, and resolution will proceed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations; • Verification will yield a Clean and Clear (CnC) plantation designation. Clean and Clear (CnC) data shall be recommended for STD-B issuance. 	
9.	Field inspection and mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cross-sectoral Verification Team then maps the verified plantation data. At this stage, the Verification Team is supported by representatives from sub-districts and village officials regarding the location being mapped. Mapping shall be conducted in accordance with the mapping standards set by the National Land Agency (BPN) and the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). The scale of the map is 1: 2,000 in the form of a polygon; • If the mapping process involves or is initiated by a third party, it shall consider the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No field inspection 	To expedite the STD-B issuance, the latest policy eliminates the field inspection prior to issuing the STD-B.

		following: (1) the third party shall collaborate with the district/city regarding the location and mapping method (BPN and BIG standards); and (2) the third party shall coordinate and collaborate with the district/city through the Plantation Office.		
10.	STD-B Issuance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After all the data requested in the STD-B form has been filled and a map is enclosed, the District Head/Mayor issues the STD-B no later than 5 days after all forms are declared complete. The District Head/Mayor can delegate the signing of the STD-B to the Head of the Plantation Office in the respective district/city. Districts/cities are advised to create an electronic STD-B (e-STDB) to facilitate data updates and anticipate potential incidents, such as loss or damage, to the STD-B that have been submitted to the Village Government and smallholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and Clear (CnC) plantation data and plantation maps shall be processed for STD-B issuance by the District Head/Mayor and can be delegated to the Head of the Plantation Office in the respective district/city. The STD-B shall be issued through the plantation database information system (eSTDB) set up by the Directorate General of Plantation. The STD-B data shall be issued according to Format II. STD-B numbering will appear automatically through the smallholder database information system (e-STDB). The District Head/Mayor, through the Plantation Office of the respective district/city, can give the issued STD-B to the smallholder. 	There is an affirmation that STD-B is based on the latest policy, which was issued electronically on the e-STDB platform.
11.	Termination of the STD-B	The STDB shall be terminated in the following cases: 1. change of ownership; 2. change of commodity; 3. change of total area; 4. land is destroyed; and/or 5. the land is not cultivated according to its intended use	The STDB shall be terminated if there is: a. change of ownership; b. change of commodity; c. change of total area; d. the land is destroyed; and/or e. land is not cultivated according to its intended use.	There is no change regarding the "Termination of the STD-B"
12.	Funding	The STD-B issuance can be funded by the following: 1. State Budget (APBN); 2. Local Budget (APBD); 3. Public service agency managing plantation funds; or 4. Other sources in accordance with the provisions of the law.	The STD-B issuance can be funded by the following: 1. State Budget (APBN); 2. Local Budget (APBD); 3. Public service agency managing plantation funds; or 4. Other legal sources in accordance with the provisions of the law.	There are no changes regarding "Funding."
13.	Incentives	The incentives for smallholders are adjusted to the law. Smallholders who have obtained STD-B are given priority in obtaining government assistance.	The incentives for smallholders are adjusted to the law. Smallholders who have obtained STD-B are given priority in obtaining government assistance.	There are no changes regarding "Incentives." It is not yet clear how these incentive provisions will be implemented

				and disbursed or what priority programs STD-B smallholders can register as beneficiaries for.
14.	Progress Report	The District Head/Mayor shall report the STD-B implementation progress to the Governor, the Director General of Plantations—Ministry of Agriculture, and the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). Reports shall be submitted at least once every 6 (six) months, informing the implementation progress and issues related to the STD-B.	The District Head/ Mayor shall report the progress of STD-B implementation to the Governor, the Director General of Plantations—Ministry of Agriculture, and the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). Reports shall be submitted at least once every 6 (six) months, informing the progress and issues related to STD-B issuance.	There are no changes regarding the "Progress Report"
15.	Transfer of Business Rights and Type of Commodities	Smallholders shall be required to report the transfer of ownership of plantation cultivation businesses (STD-B) and any changes in commodity types to the District Head/Mayor through the Head of the Plantation Sector.	Smallholders shall be required to report the transfer of ownership of plantation cultivation businesses (STD-B) and any changes in commodity types to the District Head/Mayor through the Head of the Plantation Sector. Based on these reports, the data collection team shall update the STD-B database.	Data updates are verified in cases of changes and transfers of business rights and commodity types.
16.	Information and Data Management	The information and data collected by the Data Collection Team, smallholder initiatives, and independent parties shall be stored in the smallholder database information system. The STD-B, along with supporting information and data, shall be stored in the smallholder database information system. All information and data shall be published based on the applicable law.	STD-B information and data shall be stored in the smallholder database information system (e-STDB). All information and data shall be published according to the applicable law.	The latest policy emphasizes the e-STDB platform as a platform for entering and publishing information related to the STD-B.
17.	Transitional Provisions	Smallholders who have obtained an STD-B before the issuance of this Director General of Plantation Decree shall be deemed to hold valid STD-B.	Unregulated	The latest policy does not stipulate transitional provisions.
18.	Closing	This guideline was prepared to ensure uniformity in collecting data on smallholders' plantations. It aims to promote the sustainability of plantation businesses and provide legal recognition for smallholders, serving as a	Unregulated	The latest policy does not stipulate the Closing provisions.

		framework for administrative order in cultivation efforts.		
19	Data Collection Form	The 3-page Data Collection Form previously contained extensive information that needed to be recorded.	The new Data Collection Form has been condensed to a single sheet, including only the essential information.	This simplification of the Data Collection Form is intended to expedite the data collection process in the field, making it more efficient and manageable for data collection officers.

Comparison of STD-B Data Collection Forms

No.	Subject	Director General of Plantation Decree Number 105/Kpts/PI.400/2/2018	Director General of Plantation Decree Number 37/Kpts/PI.400/03/2024	Notes
1.	Smallholder Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name; • ID card Number; • Place and Date of Birth; • Gender; • Highest degree held; • Village/Urban Village; • Sub-District; • District (filled with District Code); • Province (filled with Province Code); • Address; • Status in Household (Husband/Wife/Child); • Age; • Number of Household Members; • Occupation other than being a Smallholder; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name; • ID card Number; • Place and Date of Birth; • Gender; • Education; • Village/Urban Village; • Sub-District; • District (filled with District Code); • Province (filled with Province Code); • Address; 	There is a reduction in data collection related to Household Status (Husband/Wife/Children), Age, Number of Household Members, and Occupation other than being a Smallholder;
2.	Plantation Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of the cultivated land; • Document number of cultivated land; • Type of Commodity; • Cultivated area in production (m2); • Cultivated area not yet in production (m2); • Uncultivated area (m2); • Average number of harvests per year (times); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of the cultivated land; • Document number of cultivated land; • Land area based on documents (m2) • Cropping patterns; • Commodities; • Cultivated Area; 	The data collected regarding peat and non-peat land types, plantation land clearing methods, topography, and other relevant factors has been reduced despite the importance of this information for sustainable palm oil planning and management.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average production in a single harvest (Tons); • Total Production per year (Tons); • Land productivity (Tons/Ha); • Average selling price of FFB (Rp/Kg); • Total sales of FFB per year (Rp); • Average age of plants; • Month and Year of Planting; • Number of trees; • Cropping patterns; • Peat/Non-Peat Land; • Topographic conditions of the land: 1. Flat 2. Medium slope 3. Hilly; • Methods of plantation land clearing: 1. Burning 2. Non-Burning/Staking 3. Mixed 4. Others; • Seed origin: 1. Certified seed producer 2. Certified seed grower 3. Uncertified seed distributor 4. Other smallholders 5. Own seeds; • Type of Fertilizer Organic 2. Non-organic; • Processing partners: 1. Cooperative 2. Processing company 3. Others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of Planting; • Year of Planting Before Rejuvenation; • Number of Tree Stands; • Production Per Year (Tons); • Productivity (Tons/ha); • Land Type; • Seed Origin; • Type of Fertilizer; • Sales Partner. 	
3.	Smallholder Institution Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of Smallholder Institution; • Smallholder Institution Commodities; • Group Number in SIMLUHTAN; • Smallholders Institution Address. 	Additional information regarding smallholder institutions.
4.	Plantation Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current data collection form does not include a section for coordinates; however, coordinates are available in the STDB format and the recapitulation form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of four coordinate points is required to form a polygon. 	Confirmation of the coordinates for the plantation location should be included in the latest STD-B data collection form.
5.	Supporting Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the monthly production costs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available 	The latest policy eliminates the form for supporting information, despite the fact

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there challenges in selling plantation produce? • If so, what are the primary difficulties encountered? • How is the selling price of the produce determined? • What issues do you face in increasing production output? • What resources or support do you require to enhance production output? And in what quantities? • What challenges do you experience in rejuvenating your plantation? • What type of rejuvenation assistance scheme would be most beneficial to you? 1. Provision of direct capital. 2. Provision of capital through cooperatives. 3. Provision of seeds and fertilizers. 4. Direct cooperation between the government and companies for rejuvenation. 5. Other forms of support? 		<p>that this information is essential for district/provincial offices to assist smallholders in enhancing productivity and promoting sustainable palm oil management.</p>
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Cover photo: Palm oil worker from the Tri Daya Cooperative, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Photo by EFI.

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