

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Buku

Barth, J. 2009. Taste, ethics, and the market in Guatemalan Coffee. An ethnographic study. Oxford: University of Oxford.

Sustainable Agriculture Network, 2011. Certification Policy for Farms and Group Administrators. Sustainable Agriculture Network.

Jurnal

Bohman, M. 1996. Rent seeking and international commodity agreements: The case of coffee. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 2, 379-404.

Clarence-Smith, W. G; Topik, S. 2003. The global coffee economy in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 191.

Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange dalam Ponte, S. 2001. Behind The Coffee Crisis. *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. 36. Pp. 4413.

Conroy, M. 2001. Can Advocacy-led Certification Systems Transform Global Corporate Practices? Evidence and Some Theory. Working Paper, Political Economy Research Institute. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts

Eakin, H., et al. 2006. Responding to the coffee crisis: A pilot study of farmers' adaptations in Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 172, No. 2, Juni 2006, pp. 156-171.

Garmendia, M. 2003. Crisis: medidas acordadas por el gobierno y la plataforma agraria. *Ilegalan tarde y a un ritmo lento*, Prensa Libre (Guatemala) 7 October, dalam Linton, A., 2005. Partnering for sustainability: Business-NGO alliances in the coffee industry. *Development in Practice*, pp. 600-614. Taylor and Francis Online.

Johnson, D.C. 2010. The International Coffee Agreement and The Production of Coffee in Guatemala 1962-1989. Sage Publications Inc, 34-49.

Kemegue, F. M., Pichop, G.N. 2006. International Coffee Agreement: Incomplete Membership and Instability of the Cooperative Game. *Southwest Business and Economics Journal* Vol. 14.

Kilian, B., L. Pratt, C. Jones, and A. Villalobos. 2004. Can the private sector be competitive and contribute to development through sustainable agricultural business? A case study of coffee in Latin America. *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review* 7(3):21–45.

Lewin, B., D. Giovannucci, P. Varangis. 2004. Coffee Markets: New paradigms in global supply and demand. Washington, DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

Linton, A. 2005. Partnering for sustainability: Business-NGO alliances in the coffee industry. *Development in Practice*, pp. 600-614. Taylor and Francis Online.

Nye, J. S., Keohane, R.O. 1971. Transnational Relations and World Politics: An Introduction. Dalam *International Organization*. Vol. 25, No. 3, Transnational Relations and World Politics, 329-349.

Odeh, L. E. 2010. A Comparative Analysis of Global North and Global South Economies. *JSDA* 2010, 3, 1-12.

Ponte, S., Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange. 2001. Behind The Coffee Crisis, *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. 36. Pp. 4410-4417.

Rice, R. A. 2008. Agricultural intensification within agroforestry: The case of coffee and wood products. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*. Pp. 212–218.

Rice, R. A. 2003. Coffee production in a time of crisis: social and environmental connections. *SAIS Review* Vol. 23:221–245

Risse-Kappen, T. 1995. Bringing Transnational Relations Back In. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Tsou S. S., & Black, J. D. 1944. International commodity arrangements. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 58, 4521 – 552.

Weyland, K. 2004. Neoliberalism and Democracy in Latin America: A Mixed Record. *Latin American Politics and Society*, 46: 135–157.

Wunderlich, C. 2002. The Environmental Significance Of Coffee Certification Programs In Mexico (Organic, Fair Trade, Eco-O.K., And Bird Friendly). Pp 1-43.

Rilisan Resmi

Daniels, S, Petchers, S. 2005. The Coffee Crisis Continues Situation Assesment and Policy Recommendations for Reducing Poverty in The Coffee Sector. Washington DC: Oxfam America.

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. 2003. Tendencias y Perspectivas del Sector Forestal en Guatemala 2003-2020. In: F. Carrera, D. Stoian¹, J.J. Campos, J. Morales, and G. Pinelo. Forest Certification in Guatemala. Symposium of Forest Certification in Developing and Transitioning Societies: Social, Economic, and Ecological Effects. New Haven, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

Gressler, C dan Tickell. 2002. Mugged: Poverty in your coffee cup, Oxfam International Campaign Report, Oxford: Oxfam GB.

ICO. 2014. World coffee trade (1963 – 2013): A review of the markets, challenges and opportunities facing the sector. International Coffee Council. London, United Kingdom.

Milder, J.C. dan Newsom, D. 2015. Evaluating the effects of the SAN/Rainforest Alliance certification system on farms, people, and the environment, New York: Rainforest Alliance.

Rainforest Alliance. 2014. Sustainable Coffee Farming: Improving Income and Social Conditions Protecting Water, Soil, and Forests. Publikasi daring.

SCAA Sustainability Committee, 2009. Sustainable Coffee Certification: A Comparison Matrix. Specialty Coffee Association of America.

Tay, K. 2011. Guatemala Coffee Annual. Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) Report. Washington D.C: United States Department of Agriculture.

Tay, K. 2015. Production slightly recovering from coffee leaf rust. Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) Report. Washington D.C: United States Department of Agriculture.

Website

Anonim. 2014. Shade Grown Coffee Shrinking as a Proportion of Global Coffee Production. University of Texas News (daring),

<http://news.utexas.edu/2014/04/16/global-production-of-shade-grown-coffee-shrinking>, diakses 10 Februari 2016.

Anonim, Our History: Highlights from more than 25 years of conservation. Rainforest-alliance.org (daring), <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/about/history> diakses pada 15 Februari 2016.

Anonim, 2009, Rainforest Alliance. Rainforest Alliance Certification. Ethical Coffee.net (daring), <http://www.ethicalcoffee.net/rainforest.html>, diakses 10 Februari 2016.

Balch, Oliver. 2008. "[Brazilian Coffee: A Heady Brew of Higher Standards](#)". *Ethical Corporation*, (daring), diakses 22 Maret 2016.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2014. Country Fact Sheet on Food and Agriculture Policy Trends. Food and Agriculture Organization (daring), <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4124e.pdf>, diakses 15 April 2016.

Hodgdon, B. *et al.* 2015. *Deforestation Trends in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala*.rainforest-alliance.org, (daring), <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/sites/default/files/2016-08/MBR-Deforestation-Trends.pdf>, diakses 23 Desember 2017.

Huntington, S. 1973. Transnational Organizations in World Politics. *World Politics*, 25(3), 333-368 (daring). <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2010115>, diakses 24 Juni 2016.

International Coffee Organization. 2009. Developing a Sustainable Coffee Economy. Ico.org, (daring), http://www.ico.org/sustaindev_e.asp, diakses pada 26 Desember 2016.

International Coffee Organization. 2015. Total Production by All Exporting Countries 2012-2015. Trade Statistic Table. Ico.org, (daring), <http://www.ico.org/prices/po-production.pdf>, diakses 10 Februari 2016.

Koch, B. L. 2009. Impacts of Certification – the Rainforest Alliance experience. Rainforest-alliance.org (daring), http://www.isealalliance.org/sites/default/files/Koch_Impacts%20of%20RA%20Certification%20-%20UoM%20conference%20June2010.pdf, diakses 8 Maret 2016.

Mongabay. 2009. Guatemala. Mongabay.com, (daring), <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20guatemala.htm>, diakses 1 Maret 2017.

Rainforest Alliance. 2012. Big Examples From Guatemala's Small Coffee Farms. The Frog Blog, (daring), <https://thefrogblog.org.uk/2012/08/15/big-examples-from-guatemalas-small-coffee-farms/>, diakses 20 Mei 2016.

Rainforest Alliance. 2016. Creating Positive Experiences for Coffee Farmers. The Frog Blog, (daring), <https://thefrogblog.org.uk/2016/04/06/positives-coffee-farmers/>, diakses 20 Mei 2016.

Rainforest Alliance. 2015. Our Family Tree, 2015 Annual Report. Rainforest-alliance.org, (daring) <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/annual-reports/2015>. Diakses 20 September 2016.

Rainforest Alliance. Our History: Highlights from more than 25 years of conservation. Rainforest-alliance.org, <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/about/history> diakses 15 Februari 2016.

Rainforest Alliance. Our Work in Sustainable Agriculture. Rainforest-alliance.org, (daring), <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/work/agriculture>, diakses 10 Februari 2016.

Rainforest Alliance. Our Work in Sustainable Finance. Rainforest-alliance.org, (daring), <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/finance>, diakses 15 Februari 2016.

Rainforest Alliance, Our Approach. Rainforest-alliance.org, (daring), <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/approach> diakses pada 30 September 2016.

Rainforest Alliance. What Does "Rainforest Alliance Certified™" Mean?. Rainforest-alliance.org (daring), <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/about/marks/rainforest-alliance-certified-seal>, diakses 10 Februari 2016.

Renton, A. 2015. Latin America: How Climate Change Will Wipe Out Coffee Crops – and Farmers. TheGuardian.com (daring), <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/30/latin-america-climate-change-coffee-crops-rust-fungus-threat-hemileia-vastatrix>, diakses 27 Mei 2016.

Satran, J. 2004. The Coffee Industry Is Worse Than Ever For The Environment. Huffpostbusiness.com, (daring), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/04/29/sustainable-coffee_n_5175192.html, diakses 10 Februari 2016.

Tuinstra, A. 2011. Rainforest Alliance Certification in Coffee Production: An Analysis of Related Costs vs. Price Premiums. Rainforest-alliance.org, (daring), <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/sites/default/files/2016-08/Rainforest-Alliance-Certification-in-Coffee-Production.pdf>. Diakses pada 18 Desember 2016.

UN-REDD. Rainforest Alliance (Guatemala). Therredddesk.org, (daring), <http://therredddesk.org/countries/actors/rainforest-alliance-guatemala>, diakses 1 Maret 2017.

UN-REDD. Guatemala. Therredddesk.org, (daring), <http://therredddesk.org/countries/guatemala>, diakses 1 Maret 2017.

Konferensi Internasional

Ferguson, M. 2005. Child labor in the coffee farm sector. Statement on Child Labor in the Farm Sector from SCAA Executive Director, Ted R. Lingle. Long Beach: Specialty Coffee Association of America.

Osorio, N. 2002. The Global Coffee Crisis: A Threat To Sustainable Development. London. Submission to the World Summit On Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002.