Photo by Shafanaura

THE TRADE HUB
INDONESIA

TRADE, DEVELOPMENT & THE ENVIRONMENT HUB

UK Research and Innovation

GCRF
Global Challenges Research Fund

The Trade, Development and the Environment Hub (TRADE Hub)

Balancing economic growth driven by trade in wild species and agricultural commodities with associated socio-economic and environmental impacts is an intractable challenge in the implementation of sustainable trade. To overcome this challenge, the Trade, Development and the Environment Hub (TRADE Hub) will study at trade in various wildlife and agricultural commodities. The research project is funded by the UK Research and Innovation Global Challenges Research Fund[1] and led by the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)[2].

The TRADE Hub will have research activities in nine countries: The United Kingdom, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Indonesia, Republic of Congo, and Tanzania. The hub consists of 50 organizations spread in 15 countries, including six partner organizations in Indonesia, that will work closely with international and regional trade bodies and private sectors to design targeted recommendations for the public policy and private practices, ensuring the impact of the research and creating sustainable change.

The TRADE Hub project runs for 5 years, from February 2019 until February 2024[3].

TRADE Hub Indonesia: Research Framework

The TRADE Hub in Indonesia is focusing on two agricultural commodities - palm oil and coffee, as well as wild species trade.

The palm oil and coffee industries have been leading economic sectors in Indonesia, with huge rural development potential. However, various challenges to achieve sustainable trade exist, such as how to minimize environmental and socio-economic trade-offs, especially in forest landscapes, and their rural communities. Thus, **the goal of the TRADE Hub in Indonesia is to make the global trade of palm oil and coffee deliver benefits for the country while reducing impacts to high-risk forested landscapes and their rural communities.**
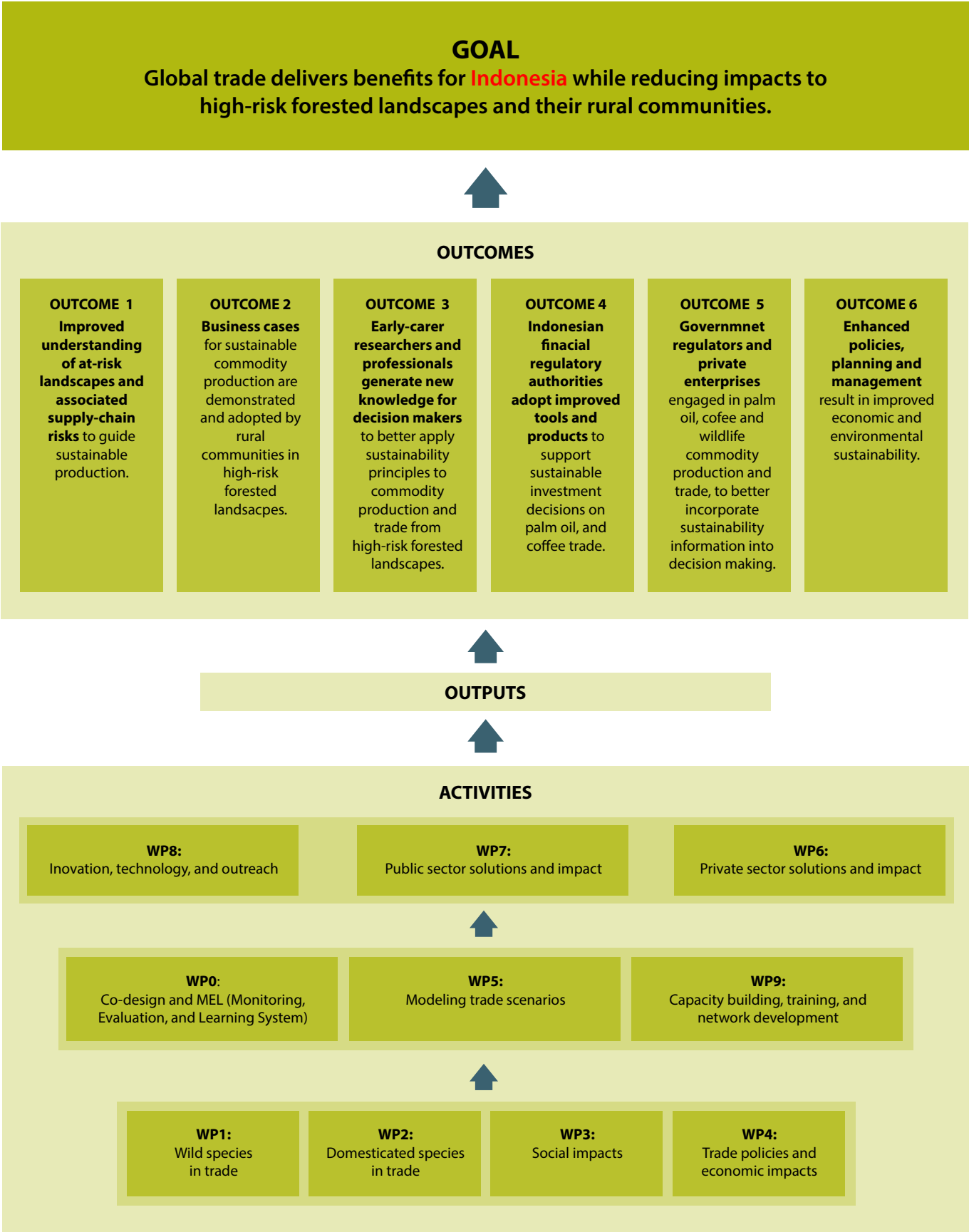
In addition, the project is expected to enhance information related to the legal and illegal trade of wildlife in Indonesia, particularly the most exported groups of species. The project will contribute to address illegal trade, and make legal trade more sustainable.

Towards the goal of TRADE Hub Indonesia, there are six expected outcomes and ten work packages.

1   https://www.ukri.org/news/new-global-research-hubs-to-tack le-complex-development-challenges/
2   https://www.unep-wcmc.org/
3   https://tradehub.earth/

GOAL
Global trade delivers benefits for Indonesia while reducing impacts to high-risk forested landscapes and their rural communities.

OUTCOMES

OUTCOME 1
Improved understanding of at-risk landscapes and associated supply-chain risks to guide sustainable production.

OUTCOME 2
Business cases for sustainable commodity production are demonstrated and adopted by rural communities in high-risk forested landsacpes.

OUTCOME 3
Early-carer researchers and professionals generate new knowledge for decision makers to better apply sustainability principles to commodity production and trade from high-risk forested landscapes.

OUTCOME 4
Indonesian finacial regulatory authorities adopt improved tools and products to support sustainable investment decisions on palm oil, and coffee trade.

OUTCOME 5
Governmnet regulators and private enterprises engaged in palm oil, cofee and wildlife commodity production and trade, to better incorporate sustainability information into decision making.

OUTCOME 6
Enhanced policies, planning and management result in improved economic and environmental sustainability.

OUTPUTS

ACTIVITIES

WP8: Inovation, technology, and outreach

WP7: Public sector solutions and impact

WP6: Private sector solutions and impact

WP0: Co-design and MEL (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning System)

WP5: Modeling trade scenarios

WP9: Capacity building, training, and network development

WP1: Wild species in trade

WP2: Domesticated species in trade

WP3: Social impacts

WP4: Trade policies and economic impacts

Research Framework of TRADE Hub Indonesia

Research locations of TRADE Hub Indonesia

Research location

TRADE Hub research is conducted at national and sub-national level. There are four prioritized landscapes as main focus of several research aspects on TRADE Hub Indonesia, those are:

1. **Aceh Province**: Study on high-risk landscape assessment, and case study of socio-economic and environmental impacts from international trade of coffee (**WP2** and **WP3**).
2. **Lampung Province**: Study on high-risk landscape assessment, case study of socio-economic and environmental impacts from international trade of coffee, and business case development for smallholders towards sustainable coffee trade (**WP2** and **WP3**).
3. **Central Kalimantan Province**: Study on high-risk landscape assessment, case study of socio-economic and environmental impacts from international trade of palm oil, and business case development for smallholders towards sustainable palm oil trade (**WP 2** and **WP3**).

4. **Papua Barat Province**: Study on high-risk landscape assessment, also engagement and capacity building for financial authority, government, and private sector towards sustainable palm oil trade (**WP2,WP4, WP6, WP7,** and **WP9**).

Research Team

Six organizations join TRADE hub Indonesia:

1. **Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)** for WP1, WP2 oil palm, WP3, WP5, WP6, WP7, dan WP8.
2. **World Agroforestry (ICRAF)** for WP5
3. **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)** for WP1 and WP2 coffee
4. **IPB University (Institut Pertanian Bogor)** for WP9
5. **Research Center for Climate Change University of Indonesia (RCCC UI)** for WP3 and WP4
6. **Universitas Lampung (UNILA)** for WP2 coffee

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Partner organizations

cifor.org/tradehub