



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Half Year Report (due 31st October 2020)

Project reference	IWT061
Project title	Wildlife in Indonesia, Loss, Damage, & Sanctions (WILDS)
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Lead organisation	Lancaster University
Partners(s)	Auriga, Environmental Law Institute, Legal Atlas
Project leader	<i>Lancaster University</i>
Report date and number	31/10/20 Y3
Project website/blog/social media	https://jacobphelps.wixsite.com/wilds (currently being used with partners only)

1. Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – Sept) against the agreed project implementation timetable (if your project has started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to the end September).

Output 1. There is a new resource available for comparing IWT legislation and sanctions across jurisdictions (civil, administrative and criminal)

- The resources we previously developed (A1.2) were considerably polished into a more digestible/useful format and “A global taxonomy of wildlife crimes” has been uploaded online to SocArXiv platform.

Output 2. The legal and technical clarity and resources are available to facilitate development of IWT civil liability damage claims.

- We finalised the guideline, which involved considerable additional work due to conceptual (legal) challenges, and the need to further engage with our government counterparts prior to publication. The guideline is currently being laid out and will be published in November (A2.4).
- As part of the guideline (A2.4) and training materials (A2.5), we developed a series of diagrams that present key concepts to non-experts
- We drafted a synthetic Policy Brief that introduces concepts in the guideline (A3.3)
- We have developed 2 papers on Indonesia’s Law 32 that clarify important legal points, and are in advanced drafts for an Indonesian and international journal Legal standing and related issues.

Output 3. There is a body of Indonesian prosecutors, experts and judges able to operationalise civil liability cases for IWT, with the guidance to allow them to account for environmental and socio-economic dimensions.

- Resources developed thus far were used to begin informing the 2020 round of Supreme Court Environmental Training (A3.1), and there is scope to integrate these further next year once the resources are published.
- We completed a series of interviews/information sharing directly with 34 judges (Indicator 3.2) that are informing the guidelines and case.

- We have had very active participation from the Indonesian Institute of Life Sciences this term (A3.2), but limited with MoEF (see below).
- We also developed a draft Policy Brief summarising the guideline to facilitate its presentation to government counterparts (A3.3)

Output 4. Indonesian and international legal and environmental communities demonstrate awareness of emerging standards for IWT sanctions and the potential to use civil liability suits to account for environmental harm from IWT, including environmental and socio-economic impacts

- Media engagement (A4.1 4.2) has been delayed by guideline delays (see below), however we have identified the specific topics and authors for each piece and started some drafts.
- We have held targeted virtual meetings focused valuing wildlife and introducing our ideas to uninitiated audiences, including from the United Nations Development Programme in Indonesia, Wildlife Conservation Society, and Bogor Agricultural University (A4.3)
- The manuscript of “A global taxonomy of wildlife crimes” is currently under review in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (A4.4).
- Draft manuscript “Legal remedies for harm to biodiversity” and “Shadow costs of wildlife trade” are in development (A4.5)
- We are engaging the environmental law community as best as we can given the COVID-19 situation (A4.6, 4.7), presenting at the recent LIPI Conference on Indonesian Biodiversity (>400 participants). We have also held some important targeted communications with the Wildlife Justice Commission, Wild Justice and World Bank Global Program on Sustainability (although limited uptake thus far). The taxonomy of wildlife crimes (Output 1) was recently presented to the EndWildlifeCrime.org initiative and there is scope that it may help inform the 4th Protocol of the UNTOC Convention related to wildlife crime. It is also being used for legal review in 4 countries in the Defra-funded Legal Intelligence for Cheetah Illicit Trafficking” project; in a 9 country legal review within the EU’s “Cross-Regional Wildlife Conservation in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean”, and to evaluate penalties for IWT offenses in the “Legal Intelligence in Liberia and Guinea” project.
- We have identified 1 NGO based in Indonesia that is potentially interested in pursuing a lawsuit similar to ours (A4.8)

Output 5. Pioneering civil liability for IWT harm “test case” is developed in a way that captures environmental and socio-economic harm.

- We have developed a detailed example damage claim for use in the guideline (A2.4) and as practise for the legal case.
- We have developed a draft diagram that explains the whole case, and will be used by the lawyers to explain the case to the judge (A5.7) as well as in public communication to explain the case (A4.2).

2a. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months (for Covid-19 specific delays/problems, please use 2b). Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

We are behind on our guideline publication due to sheer complexity of the issues we have been facing, including logistical of getting stakeholder feedback (especially during COVID-19), moving between languages and delays with government partners. This has created a delay for other parts of the project (e.g., media engagement, publicising the approach). However, it will be published in November.

We have had ongoing, very time-consuming challenges with engaging the 2 MoEF regional Conservation Agencies that the government mandated as our partner. Despite a promising start, paperwork delays at the national level meant our local partners could not participate. This has impeded our ability to access secondary data in several instances. We continue to process

documents, and have a clarificatory partners call (MoEF, BKSDA, LIPI, Auriga) scheduled for November 1st.

We are also behind on the court case itself.

2b. Please outline any specific issues which your project has encountered as a result of Covid-19. Where you have adapted your project activities in response to the pandemic, please briefly outline how you have done so here. Explain what residual impact there may be on your project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

- The move to online engagement within the team and with our counterparts has presented many challenges. For example, Jacob was not able to travel to Indonesia this year, and our Jakarta team has not been able to travel to Medan to meet with the lawyers/plaintiff in our case-- both were important to maintaining project momentum. It has also been challenging to secure online meetings with many people, when compared with face-to-face, which has resulted in various delays.
- Conferences have been cancelled or postponed, which has limited our international engagement. However, we are identifying other, more targeted venues.
- Much of our stakeholder engagement to disseminate our ideas, including the final stakeholder workshops in Medan and W. Kalimantan, are moving to online engagement.
- Members of the team have had other commitments, reducing work time, and M.Rodriguez had to leave her Ph.D. programme.

These changes are already reflected in our existing Change Form (May 2020), approved by Defra. **Please note we have an additional change form forthcoming to accommodate further realities that travel is still going to be unlikely in 2021.

2c. Have any of these issues been discussed with LTS International and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?

Discussed with LTS:	Yes
Formal change request submitted:	Yes
Received confirmation of change acceptance	Yes

3a. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this year?

Yes No Estimated underspend: £

3b. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a rebudget Change Request as soon as possible. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a rebudget, so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes if necessary. Please DO NOT send these in the same email as your report.

4. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to IWT Challenge Fund management, monitoring, or financial procedures?

NA

If you were asked to provide a response to this year's annual report review with your next half year report, please attach your response to this document.

Please note: Any planned modifications to your project schedule/workplan can be discussed in this report but **should also be raised with LTS International through a Change Request. **Please DO NOT send these in the same email.****

Please send your **completed report by email** to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk. The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number in the header of your email message e.g. Subject: IWT001 Half Year Report.**