



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

● IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT127
Project title	Conservation Litigation & Wildlife (CLAW)
Country/ies	U.K., Indonesia, India, Cameroon
Lead Partner	Lancaster University
Project partner(s)	Law and Wildlife, Wildlife Trust of India, Indonesian Center for Environmental Law, Environmental Law Institute, Wildlife Conservation Society, Last Great Apes Organisation
IWTCF grant value	£525,014.65
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2023 - 30 th June 2026
Reporting period (e.g. April 2023-Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Jul 2023-Mar 2024, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Jacob [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	www.conservation-litigation.org
Report author(s) and date	Jacob [REDACTED], Naila [REDACTED] 30 April 2024

1. Project summary

IWT causes serious, cascading—but often overlooked—harms that affect biodiversity, human wellbeing and ecosystems across scales:

- Threatening the survival of endangered species focal to CLAW cases, including Indian elephants (EN), chimpanzees (EN), and Sumatran orangutans (CR)
- Injuring individual animals, which often end up in publicly-funded rehabilitation centres (e.g., orangutans);
- Exacerbating rural poverty for households reliant on wildlife through ecotourism, in our core countries, include Indian elephant, and Cameroonian chimpanzee;
- Compromising human wellbeing in the core countries, harming non-monetary “intangible” values for wildlife such as cultural, religious, and existence values (e.g., elephants in India, orangutan in Indonesia). Critical to humans, there are now calls for policy and enforcement to better recognise them;

- Degrading ecosystem goods and services upon which humans rely (e.g., carbon, pollination), often disproportionately affecting women and marginalised groups reliant on wild resources, and
- Pressuring under-resourced government conservation budgets and stealing taxes from legal revenues.

This problem is that the diversity and magnitude of these harms are overlooked by traditional criminal enforcement, which is focused on punishing violators with fines and imprisonment. Such traditional sanctions are often low relative to the benefits of IWT, and fail to hold violators accountable for the harm they cause, and leave harm unresolved. This means nature and communities are rarely remedied—exacerbating poverty, injustice and environmental degradation. Moreover, traditional IWT enforcement projects globally have often focused on small-scale and local-level violators, risking an over-criminalisation of IWT.

There is a need for additional, strategic legal approaches that better align our conservation, poverty reduction and social equity goals. This requires a shift from only focusing on punishment and deterrence, to also consider how the law can hold violators accountable in ways that provide remedies, serve justice and deliver meaningful social signals that helps shift public understanding of IWT. In particular, IWT violators should be responsible for healing the harm they cause: footing the bill for conservation, compensating poor communities whose livelihoods were impacted, and delivering meaningful remedies for harm to wellbeing.

Our project does this through strategic liability litigation in IWT cases, as complementary and additional to traditional criminal enforcement. Relevant laws exist in many countries, but have rarely been used to address IWT. CLAW presents an opportunity to build on our growing courtroom experience to demonstrate how these laws can provide more meaningful responses to IWT, at a scale that can attract meaningful global attention. We have NGO and government requests from >8 countries, to support both new court cases and help revise national legislation. The short animation, “Pongo the Stolen Orangutan: How Law can Heal” provides a synthetic description of the gap we address: www.conservation-litigation.org.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The CLAW project emerged from a previous IWTCF-funded project, WILDS, which then evolved into a larger international network called Conservation-Litigation.org. This Network is co-led by Dr Jacob Phelps at Lancaster University (although noting that he is currently working with The Wildlife Conservation Society and is based in Indonesia, from where he continues to lead the project via his continued appointment at Lancaster). Much of the international project legal expertise is led by Maribel Rodriguez, co-lead of the Conservation-Litigation.org network, and Director of Law and Wildlife (LaW). Technical support is also provided by partner, Environmental Law Institute (ELI). Collaborations via this network identified the opportunity to expand the legal approach pioneered under the previous WILDS project, which is what led to the CLAW project and expanded geographic scope. CLAW now includes country partnerships for domestic legal expertise and developing lawsuits and government engagement, led by local partners in 3 countries: Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), Wildlife Trust of India (WTI), and Cameroon’s Last Great Apes Organisation (LAGA).

These partnerships, including both long-standing and new partners, have actively strengthened over the project period as a result of very regular communication (online meetings, active WhatsApp groups, see [REDACTED], in-person meetings (Annex 4.5, Annex 4.9), and collaborating to bring best practices forward in developing conservation litigation. The international partners have worked together in good faith and with regular communication, and are even going on to develop further joint projects and proposals together.

Key lessons

- Map out the election cycles in implementation countries, as these can cause delays but can often be anticipated

- Host an early inception workshop early in the project to build not only institutional, but personal relationships and buy-in
- Have a person in charge of regularly re-visiting the log-frame to help track progress.

Key strengths

- Although the project involves some new partnerships, it also builds on existing partnerships that are proving important to overcoming inevitable challenges and stresses. Our team had a strong foundation, which has served us extremely well.
- We have focused on building a committed core team, including a sense of community and cohort among the plaintiffs taking legal actions via this project.
- We have been able to identify no/low-cost opportunities to draw in additional partners to some of our key activities, even if informally, to promote adoption of our approach and expand impact. This includes partners taking legal action as well as intellectual collaborators who are leaders in their fields (e.g. BELS scholar network, see: Annex 4.8)
- The project is proving adaptive to new opportunities that support the project objectives, and colleagues are contributing additional time to make the most of these, such as the additional visit of ICEL and the Indonesia Supreme Court to Lancaster in December 2023 (Annex 4.17).

Summary of relationships:

- **Law and Wildlife (LaW):** A long-term partner for Lancaster, this relationship is robust and working well. It includes, at a minimum, weekly coordination calls, as well as regular technical discussions and extensive online exchanges many times per week. They are very actively involved in project monitoring, reporting, and design.
- **Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL):** This is a new partner for Lancaster, and is working well. We are in regular communication, and they are active in developing Indonesia-specific strategy in cooperation with LU and LaW.
- **Wildlife Trust of India (WTI):** This is a new partner for Lancaster and they are making active contributions. Despite some delays with delivery, there is clear communication.
- **Last Great Apes Organisation (LAGA):** Almost all of the contributions from this partner to the project are in-kind, and this has been reflected in their continued active engagement and support to the project. There is strong buy-in
- **Environmental Law Institute (ELI):** They serve principally as technical experts as needed, and have been readily available via emails and calls. They have also made additional in-kind contributions of expert time beyond what was committed.
- **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS):** Their involvement is principally in hosting the Project Leader, as an administrative host, which is working well.

3. Project progress

Please note that, across Section 3, we list the planned activities/outputs/outcomes in black font, and our [Year 1 progress in blue](#).

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1

Activity 1.1: LaW to establish online CoP platform (LinkedIn “closed” group) for practitioners as a hub for CL community, growing the CoP with targeted invitations via the partners and engagement activities.

We have developed a core Community of Practice [REDACTED] which we refer to as “Plaintiffs Forum”) with 37 people, all conservationists and lawyers somehow involved in case development. This group is coordinated via WhatsApp (Annex 4.3), based on a consensus of the members (although we preferred a more formal structured group this was not preferred by the Partners), and focuses on sharing information, updates, and support about case development. It is an active community that reflects our “cohort” of new cases supported by this project.

Activity 1.2: LaW and LU to maintain active CoP member engagement via posts of news, questions, consultations, organising discussion threads

The group members are active, not only in their individual activities, but also in their interactions with one another. This is both self-driven by the partners and guided by LaW/LU. This interaction is mainly through WhatsApp groups established (Annex 4.3), the CL blog (Annex 4.2), and mailing list

Activity 1.3: LaW and LU to establish a broad/inclusive network of people interested in CL/keeping in touch, via new mailing list (active participants may later join the CoP)

Beyond the Plaintiff Forum, we have 2 broader groups of stakeholders we communicate with: 70 members in “Group B” who reflect prospective future partners who may bring/support cases in the future, with whom we have had targeted engagement [REDACTED] and 133 members in “Group C” who reflect our broader network, but still targeted mailing list that we engage with via a new newsletter (Annex 4.4).

Beyond the Means of verification, we have also established a new academic community of practice, focused on scholars working on this topic – Biodiversity and Environmental Liability Scholars (BELS) Network (Annex 4.8) – because work in this sector is quite disparate and the climate litigation movement has demonstrated the importance of academic support. This is going to involve bimonthly meetings, collaborative research, etc.

We have also further stated development of an informal network of lawyers, via a new LinkedIn Group, Lawyers In Action for Biodiversity, Liability, and Environment (LIABLE Network), that will serve to network practising lawyers and share technical information to help support and inspire future legal action (Annex 4.9).

Activity 1.4 LU and LaW to develop a general multi-purpose “slide deck” resource, which partners can then use with legal practitioners across future workshops

We have a draft deck developed.

Activity 1.7: ICEL, LAGA, WTI, LU, LaW present strategic conservation litigation to undergraduate law modules in >3 countries via the partners

Materials have not yet been introduced directly into undergraduate law modules in the target countries, but the following opportunities related to legal= education have been advanced:

- Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan’s undergraduate course Environment and Society has incorporated§ Conservation Litigation into one of its modules, with a session entitled “How can we remedy environmental harm through lawsuits?” (Annex 4.7)
- Maribel Rodriguez presented CL at the Legal Voices of the Future “a collaborative learning forum established by early career practitioners from different fields of law” (Annex 4.6).
- The Biodiversity and Environmental Liability Scholar (BELS) network has been established for regular engagement, learning, and discussion with international scholars about environmental liability (Annex 4.8).

Activity 1.8: LU and LaW to host meetings with Advisory Committee to discuss key topics (e.g., see Indicator 2.4, 2.5)

We have recruited a leading group of Advisors (Annex 4.10). We have held a number of bi-lateral discussions with them on specific issues related to their expertise (e.g., security, strategy, case development approaches), generally all preferring direct meetings due to scheduling logistics/time zones and differing areas of expertise. On 10th October we also convened them for a broader strategy discussion (Annex 4.11, 2). Some Advisory members have also participated in specific events: Jorian Hamster and Joana Setzer participated in our December 2023 workshop with the Indonesian Supreme Court (Annex 4.17). Joana Setzer joined our UK workshop in September 2023 to present to all of the partners about lessons from

climate litigation (Annex 4.5). All of the Advisors were sent a copy of the Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework for feedback (Annex 4.11, 4).

Activity 1.9: LU to host 2 in-person workshops of CLAW partners, to discuss project start, case resources and frameworks, and then case develop development and strategy

From 4-9 September 2023, Conservation Litigation held its kick off workshop in the UK with country partners - WTI, ICEL, and LAGA - plus additional collaborators from Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue & Protection (LCRP) and academics from Lancaster University and University of Helsinki, to advance the CLAW project. Partners worked on developing cases in India, Indonesia, Cameroon, and Liberia, and discussed CL development, strategy and direction. Importantly, the workshop was successful in bringing together lawyers and experts from across the world to form a network to discuss liability litigation, and a cohort for this “green wave” of cases (Annex 4.5).

Output 2

Activity 2.1: Cooperation with lawyers in 7 countries, LaW will conduct legal analysis about how CL can be operationalised in each country, following the CL checklist we have developed/trialled in 4 countries.

We have analyses completed for Cameroon and Indonesia (Annex 4.13), and are working with lawyers in those countries on case-development. We have recruited lawyers in India, Philippines, Uganda, Brazil, and Mexico to work with us on baseline legal analyses. The legal analysis from the lawyers in Uganda, Philippines, Brazil, and India has been completed, with Mexico on track for Year 2 (2024-2025). The report for Uganda is well underway. The Philippines report is in progress, and that report along with reports from India, Brazil, and Mexico are on track for Year 2 (2024-2025).

Activity 2.2: ICEL, LAGA, WTI and LaW will host technical workshops in 7 countries with legal experts to refine the checklist and consider socio-legal realities of strategic litigation

Workshops have been held in India, Indonesia, Cameroon, and Uganda (e.g., [REDACTED] and the rest will happen in Y2 (2024-2025).

Activity 2.3: Publish 7 country-specific reports and “In Brief” summaries that synthesise CL laws and procedures, for dissemination via website, social media, CoP, network and events

Reports and In Brief summaries are published for Cameroon and Indonesia (Annex 4.13). The Thai language report has also been published and the Indonesian translation is being formatted. The other reports will be completed after the country's legal analyses are done.

Activity 2.4: All partners will develop resource on “lessons learned about strategic conservation litigation”, based on a virtual workshop and discussions with partners and CoP.

Lessons Learned resource was discussed at the September 2023 UK workshop and is on track. When ready, it will be published on our website.

Activity 2.5: LaW will develop online, free database (e.g., using Google) to populate with cases contributed by WTI, ICEL, LAGA, CoP and in-country lawyers across >7 countries

This database has been started and is being formatted into an open access database (Annex 4.24).

Activity 2.6: All partners and Advisory Committee will build a case-selection framework, to guide selection of strategic CL case

The Case-Selection Framework, developed with partners, has been published online as a “living” resource (Annex 4.14)

Activity 2.7: LU will develop risk identification and mitigation framework through consultation with partners, based on review of other organisations’ protocols (including via IWTCF recipients) and in discussion with Board of Advisors

The Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework, developed with partners, Board and others’

resources, is published online as a “living” resource (Annex 4.14).

Activity 2.9: LU and LaW to develop regular online posts, with contributions from WTI, LAGA, ICEL, and disseminate via website, CoP, network and social media

CL has increased its online presence by increasing its presence on social media platforms, continuing on X and increasingly focused on LinkedIn, with partner contributions (Annex 4.15).

Activity 2.10: LU to organise partner roles for public communications (blogs, website updates), and maintain/develop database of media contacts to coordinate maximum visibility for cases

CL has developed a list of 7 priority international media contacts that we will reach out to as our cases become public. We also have blog contributions from 2 of the partners (Annex 4.16).

Activity 2.11: LU to lead partners in co-authorship of blogs/editorials, website updates, and 2 key academic publications via collaborative GoogleDocs

The website was redesigned and updated in September 2023, with several updates to the website since then (Annex 4.16 and Annex 4.2). We have a blog forthcoming on environmental values and courts. We have a journal manuscript started on this same topic. A journal article with an overview of our approach to IWT and conservation is currently under academic review in *Science*.

Activity 2.12: LU and LaW to disseminate new resources (above) via website, social and print media, CoP, network mailing list, and in-person and virtual workshops, IWTCF newsletter

New resources (See Activities 2.6 and 2.7) have been published on our website (Annex 4.14). We have engaged on Twitter and LinkedIn, notably with a press release about the launch of the project (Annex 4.15). We contributed a piece to the September call for the IWTCF newsletter. We published and emailed our first newsletter in Q1 of 2024 (Annex 4.4).

Output 3

Activity 3.1: LAGA, WTI, ICEL to identify, summarise and propose candidate cases in 3 target countries that are locally appropriate/strategic and CLAW goals. And coordinate to identify a plaintiff for each case—most likely a government agency

Cases are being developed in the 3 countries, each at different stages of development

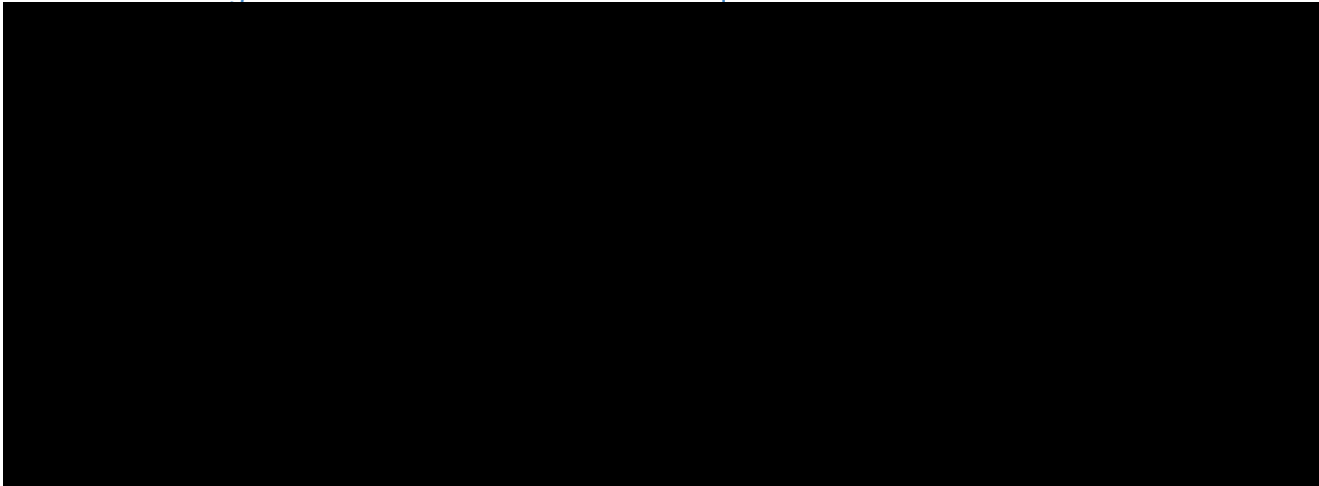
Cameroon: LAGA has confirmed that it will focus on a future case involving trade of a live chimpanzee. They are unable to provide a summary right now, as they are waiting for a strategic case, but we have already developed our strategy and the draft claim that will be used.

Activity 3.2: LU to use case-selection framework, risk-mitigation framework and Advisory Committee consultation to evaluate each case, and recommend whether/how to proceed, and mitigation actions

We are actively using the new case selection and risk tools (Annex 4.14) to evaluate the cases (simultaneously those new cases are helping us to refine these tools). This is informing our case selection in several ways, including determining appropriate/inappropriate plaintiffs, contexts where different risks are too high. We have learned that the Advisory Committee is able to provide both broad strategic input, and input related to their specific areas of expertise, but does not have time or capacity to advise on individual cases, which require too much country- and case-specific knowledge in order to evaluate, and is best left to the partners themselves to evaluate using the tools we have co-produced.

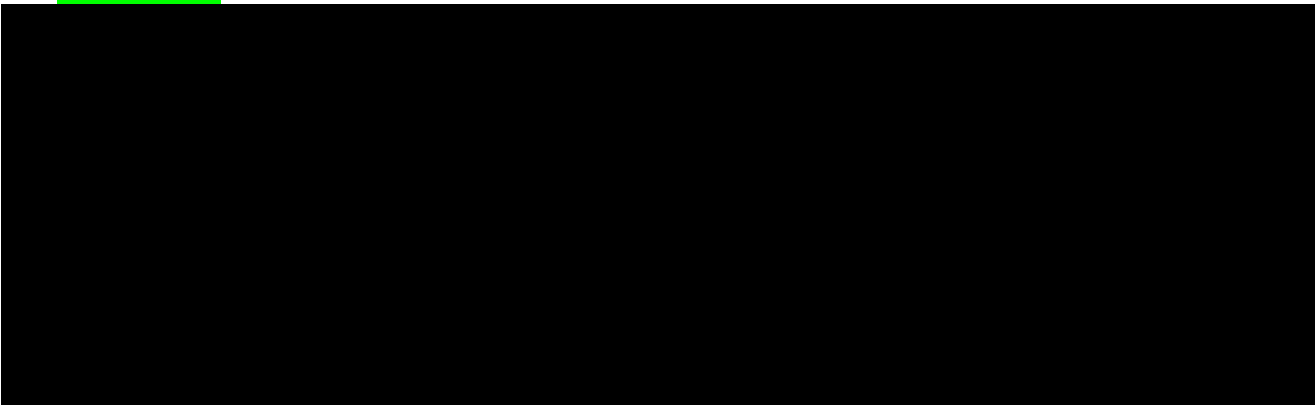
Activity 3.3: LU, ELI and LaW to support LAGA, WTI, ICEL in developing damage claims for each case, via workshops, shared GoogleDoc, and convening species-conservation experts via IUCN to help provide scientific expertise

In discussions with the legal teams in Cameroon, India, and Indonesia we have developed detailed damage claims that reflect the remedies requested in each case.



Activity 3.4: LAGA, WTI and ICEL to coordinate with government and legal team to prepare selected case details, evidence, and legal argumentation– for comment from other partners, LaW, ELI, LU

Cases are advancing in the target countries (Annex 4.27), despite some delays addressed in the Annex and Risk Register, and noting that this is to be expected given the nature of the work.



Output 4

Activity 4.2: WTI and ICEL host in-person engagement workshop with practitioners to discuss developing future conservation litigation cases in their jurisdictions

Indonesia: ICEL and the PI have met a series of potential plaintiffs in Indonesia [redacted]
India: The WTI team hosted a workshop with prosecutors in Kerala to draw attention to provisions in the law for remedies and/or compensation for harm caused by IWT. Discussions were held to explore the use of these provisions in IWT cases going forth (Annex 4.14, 3).

Activity 4.3: LaW, LU and in-country lawyers invite a targeted group of practitioners in 4 additional countries to virtual workshops to present results of legal analysis and discuss litigation potential. i.e. Dissemination workshop in Mexico, Philippines, Brazil, Uganda
We are currently undertaking the baseline legal analyses required to do this outreach.

Activity 4.4: Partners and in-country lawyers identify the most appropriate prospective future plaintiffs, and help organise virtual meeting with LU/LaW
We are currently undertaking the baseline legal analyses required to do this outreach.

Activity 4.5: ELI and LU to lever international and partners' networks co-host open virtual events for law practitioners globally
We have discussed two likely topics for these events, but have decided to only hold them once we have more material to discuss (i.e. cases further developed, resources published). We have a further planning meeting scheduled for early November 2023.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Active global Community of Practise that promotes and supports CL across jurisdictions as a tool to tackle IWT.

Community of Practise:

(baseline = 22 people actively involved in last project; no online community exists for conservation litigation, though one exists for climate)

We have developed a core Community of Practice, which we refer to as a "Plaintiffs' Forum", with 37 people [REDACTED] all conservationists and lawyers somehow involved in case development. This group is coordinated via WhatsApp (Annex 4.3), based on a consensus preference of the members, and focuses on sharing information, updates and support about case development. It is an active community that reflects our "cohort" of new cases supported by the project.

We also have 2 broader stakeholders group: 70 members who reflect prospective future partners who may bring/support cases in the future which whom we have had targeted engagement [REDACTED] and 133 members of the broader conservation public n [REDACTED] who we engage via our new newsletter (Annex 4.4).

Beyond the Means of Verification, we established a new academic community of practice, focused on scholars working on this topic – Biodiversity and Environmental Liability Scholars (BELS) Network – because work in this sector is quite disparate and the climate litigation movement has demonstrated the importance of academic support (Annex 4.8). This is going to involve bimonthly meetings, collaborative research, etc.

We have also further developed an informal network of lawyers, via a new LinkedIn Group, Lawyers In Action for Biodiversity, Liability, and Environment (LIABLE Network), that will serve to network practising lawyers and share technical information to help support and inspire future legal action (Annex 4.9).

Advisory Board:

(baseline = possible members identified)

Our Board has 9 members, reflecting a range of expertise (Annex 4.10)

Output 2: New body of resources freely available that reduces barriers for future CL cases

Country Reports and other CL Tools:

(baseline = Drafts started for Thailand, Indonesia Cameroon, Liberia, report written for Georgia in 2022. No analyses done for the other countries in the proposal)

(baseline = no such [lessons learned] synthetic document exists in the sector)

(baseline = no such public resource [risk id framework and case selection framework] exists, although other conservation organisations likely have internal processes that we will request and consider)

We have reports published for Cameroon, Indonesia, Thailand, and Liberia, including translations (Annex 4.13). We have draft analyses for Uganda, Brazil, Philippines, and Mexico.

We have published our Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework, and Case Selection frameworks on our website as open access, which provide resources for future case development (Annex 4.14). A lessons learned document with contributions from all of the partners, which will be made available online soon.

Case Database:

(baseline = draft, internal database under development).

A public case database now has over 50 cases, reflecting this approach globally to help inform and guide research and practice. It will be released in Year 2 (2024-2025) (Annex 4.24).

Social Media:

Media and Publications:

(baseline = 1 article in Mongabay; 10 stories in Indonesian media; small number of social media posts as individuals/not systematic; 5 blogs produced during last project; 2 journal articles, website developed with 13 posts and 8 resources)

We have 10 blog posts (Annex 4.2) and 29 social media (Annex 4.15) posts since the CLAW project began. Media stories are more likely once we have the cases enter the public domain.

Model Legislation:

(baseline = no such model text exists for this type of law though we developed draft for Liberia in 2012, and we have been asked for this from Zimbabwe and Zambia)

The country reports (Annex 4.13) we are working on are providing the basis for this model legislation, which will be started in Y2 (2024-2025). Additionally, we made a March 2024 formal submission in response to a new policy initiative by the International Criminal Court (ICC) to tackle environmental crime, drawing on expertise to help inform this new global legal text (Annex 4.18).

Output 3: Active conservation litigation cases in at least 3 countries

Case summaries:

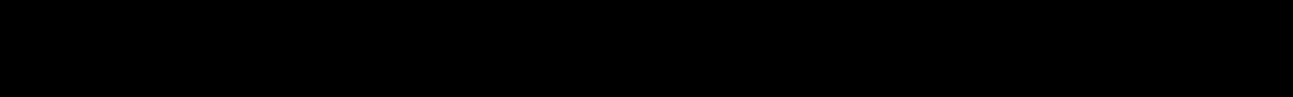
(baseline=1 such case filed in Indonesia in 2021, 1 similar case in France 2019, 1 case in Cameroon 2018)

We have new cases under active development in Indonesia, India, and Cameroon, with the Indonesia case furthest advanced [REDACTED]. Beyond the Means of verification, we are currently supporting an IWT case in Italy that is active in court currently, and have recruited 1 additional funded plaintiff to bring a case in Liberia [REDACTED]

Output 4: Opportunities for new plaintiffs are created, promoting and facilitating future CL lawsuits in new countries.

ICEL/WTI Plaintiff engagement:

(baseline = 3 CL workshops held in Indonesia, but 0 in India or Cameroon)



Prospective Plaintiffs:

(baseline = >20 potential plaintiffs engaged in last project)

We have held 1-on-1 discussions with at least 17 new prospective plaintiffs globally [REDACTED]

Global Workshop:

(baseline = 1 global workshop hosted in 2021).

We hosted an international workshop, hosted in the UK over 4 days, for Indonesia’s Supreme Court and [REDACTED] that focused on this legal approach (Annex 4.17). We also have organised an international webinar for Year 2 (May 2024).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Conservation litigation is a globally-recognised tool for tackling IWT in ways that are deterrent, remedy-focused and have potential to deliver meaningful justice and social signals

The project is on track to delivering this outcome, and the indicators remain appropriate.

Indicator 0.1: By Q3-Y3, at least 3 new lawsuits are filed in three core countries (Cameroon, Indonesia, India)

(baseline=1 lawsuit in Indonesia 2021, 1 lawsuit in France in 2019, 1 lawsuit in Cameroon 2018)

We have new cases under active development in Indonesia, India and Cameroon

Indicator 0.2: By Q3-Y3, 3 new organisations external to the project plan to undertake future CL action

(baseline=2 NGO in Indonesia, 1 NGO in Italy and 2 Indonesian government agencies have expressed interest).

Two organisations have already joined our network and are/plan to take legal action

Indicator 0.3: By Q4-Y3, increased public profile for the CL approach via >3 international news stories; >6 news stories in domestic media across 3 core countries; active social media presence, and >9 editorials/blogs/articles by project members

(baseline = 1 article in Mongabay; 10 stories in Indonesian media; small number of social media posts as individuals/not systematic; 5 blogs produced during last project)

CL updated its website in September 2023, and since then has actively published >10 detailed posts on the website (Annex 4.2) while also increasing engagement on social media, especially via LinkedIn (Annex 4.15). Broader media engagement is likely to follow once cases are filed and in the public domain.

Indicator 0.4: By Q3-Y3 At least 1 government acts to propose the incorporation of CL language into their legislation

(baseline = proposed legal text drafted for Liberia's Wildlife Agency and Conservation International)

The country reports (Annex 4.13) we are working on are providing the basis for this model legislation, which will be started in Y2 (2024-2025). Additionally, we are feeding technical inputs into 2 new international legal reviews: the International Criminal Court consultation on accountability for environmental crimes under the Rome Statute (Annex 4.18) and into the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) Working Group on Environmental Rights, which is developing a regional framework on environmental rights and into which CLAW Partner ICEL is actively promoting the inclusion of the right to remedies when nature is harmed (Annex 4.20).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome

Assumption 1: Appropriate cases and plaintiffs can be identified, and conditions met so they can be successfully and safely litigated.

As expected, case development is very unpredictable and challenging, and delays are common because many factors are beyond our control (e.g., pace of legal system or a government ministry, or quality of evidence). However, we have mature cases in Indonesia and India and credible strategies/leads for identifying further cases, and experienced partners.

Assumption 2: There are future costs beyond the project time horizon (e.g., appeal).
We evaluate these case/country-specific risks before litigation. We continue to identify smaller, follow-up donors to support future costs. We have already done this for 2 of the 3 cases.

Assumption 3: Courts can sometimes be slow to issue their verdicts, depending on country and case.

We are maximising case impacts and visibility, regardless of outcome and timeline. We are filing multiple cases, some of which we know will be resolved sooner than others (e.g., Indonesian courts are known to be faster than Brazil's)

Assumption 4: Our lawsuits could be unsuccessful in court.

We have developed a case-selection framework (Annex 4.14) and are being strategic with our case selection and development to maximise success. We will know more in Y2 once the cases are filed.

Assumption 5: Procedural mistakes, which are easy to make, means that one of the cases fails.

Work with experienced partners that have familiarity with the procedures, have a developed report for each country where we are working that should minimise these types of mistakes.

Output 1

Assumption 6: People have time to commit.

We focus on a smaller, but high-quality/engaged group interested in meaningful engagement. There has been strong buy-in from the partners and we have managed to keep frequent communication via our Plaintiffs' Forum.

Assumption 7: These are time-consuming activities (e.g., engaging global communities of practice).

We have budgeted heavily into staff time of people with relevant technical expertise, and are also recruiting voluntary support (e.g., via the BELS scholar Network. Our team is, however, over-stretched.

Output 2

Assumption 8: These are time-consuming activities (e.g., creating a new body of resources).

We have budgeted heavily into staff time of people with relevant technical expertise, and are also recruiting voluntary support (e.g., via the BELS scholar Network. Our team is, however, over-stretched.

Assumption 9: Assumes that lack of technical knowledge is a limitation to people taking legal action.

We continue to find that this is real barrier, and we are working to address others, such as via the Plaintiff Forum, and legal and scholars network

Output 4

Assumption 10: Assumes that lack of technical knowledge is a limitation to people taking legal action.

We continue to find that this is real barrier, and we are working to address others, such as via the Plaintiff Forum, and legal and scholars network

Assumption 11: We have adequate, quality expressions of interest from external parties.

We are supporting 2 additional plaintiffs, beyond those targeted in the proposal. However there are considerable barriers (time, confidence, political context) to NGOs and government agencies deciding to take legal action

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

Short-term:

The new cases that are under development will contribute towards reducing illegal trade and reducing poverty because they highlight values overlooked by traditional criminal enforcement:

- Endangered species, with monies recovered from defendants reinvested into *in-situ* conservation.
- Rural communities whose livelihoods and wellbeing are harmed by IWT, prioritising cases that benefit marginalised and poor communities. Cases will seek financial compensation where livelihoods are directly harmed. We will also provide the 1st legal recognitions for IWT harm to wellbeing, including for “invaluable” values that are often overlooked but “may have the highest value”, like money reinvested into cultural and educational activities.
- Individual animals, with monies reinvested into rehabilitation/release.
- Governments, NGOs and rehabilitation centres that incur costs from IWT, will have those burdens legally recognised and compensated.
- Global citizens who, even if not connected to these cases, are concerned with accountability, and biodiversity’s intrinsic and existence values.

We are making progress towards our goal of empowering >250 stakeholders across 9 countries to take these types of legal action, through our training and targeted outreach (Annex 4.8).

CLAW offers the broader conservation community a new legal tool, and we are developing resources for future plaintiffs that can help make these types of cases viable (Annex 4.14).

Long-term:

The remedies described above are legally-possible, but rarely operationalised. As such, we are “planting seeds” for entirely new legal responses to environmental harm. As the approach matures, future cases are likely to involve diverse ecologically-, economically-, and nutritionally-important species. There is also clear scope for application to cases that increasingly focus on livelihoods and poverty, and on harms caused by other actions (e.g., pollution, emissions, development, mining, agriculture). However, this first relies on better understanding relevant laws, developing resources and gaining courtroom experience.

4. Thematic focus

The project contributes towards “Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents”, and “strengthening law enforcement”. Key progress towards this includes the completion of baseline analyses of legal frameworks to seek remedies in Mexico, Brazil, Uganda, Philippines, Cameroon, Indonesia, and India (Annex 4.13). Drawing on these analyses, we have also made progress towards operationalizing these laws, supporting case development to go to court (Annex 4.27), including beyond what was originally targeted (Annex 4.22).

A notable, unexpected achievement was hosting [redacted] and Indonesia’s Supreme Court to Lancaster University for a workshop on remedies in December 2023 (Annex 4.17). We have also received strong support from the Public Prosecutors Office of the state of Kerala, India, who hosted a workshop where WTI shared the legal approach we have been working on [redacted]. And, beyond the target case in India, project partner, [redacted]

5. Impact on species in focus

Four priority species are mentioned in our proposal:

- Sumatran Orangutan (*Pongo abelii*)
- Nigeria-Cameroon Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes elliotii*)
- Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus indicus*)
- Sunda Pangolins (*Manis javanica*)

To date, we have tangible, upcoming cases for three of these species, [REDACTED] chimpanzee in Cameroon and Liberia, and elephant in India [REDACTED]. We are also actively [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In these cases we have identified draft claims that the plaintiffs can make – identifying the harm suffered by each species, and the types of remedies that would be warranted; this is a baseline key to obtaining legal recognition for these species’ rights to protection and remedies. This is also important to help bring stakeholders (NGOs, government) alongside us to think about how to develop our remedy-based approaches – that represent accurate science about these focus species – that help develop meaningful case claims and help the strategy become more mainstream. Such progress brings us towards tangible, scientific-based cases that will help individual animals and species [REDACTED] and will also help longer-term efforts towards more meaningful environmental cases.

6. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project is actively advancing knowledge about existing legislation in least developed and low-income countries, and ‘translating’ these into reports that help make existing law accessible to citizens (Annex 4.13). This is a public good because it increases access to justice for the environment and for human wellbeing. Currently these laws exist, but are not utilised. Moreover, we are actively promoting these approaches through a range of training and resources to make law accessible (Annex 4.2, Annex 4.15), as well as direct support to bring precedent setting cases [REDACTED].

The approach and cases focus on securing remedies for biodiversity where harm has been caused by IWT. These remedies focus, in the first instance, on biodiversity and actions such as care for injured animals and species conservation *in-situ*. Importantly, however, these cases and the approach we are promoting also consider the remedies needed to address negative impacts on human wellbeing, including material (e.g., livelihoods) and immaterial impacts (e.g., culture, education, relational values). These latter values are increasingly understood as part of multidimensional poverty/wellbeing, but are often not formally recognised in policy-making; our project is giving these overlooked values formal legal standing. We have explicitly addressed these impacts on human wellbeing in our legal analyses (Annex 4.13), in the training we are delivering (e.g. workshop with the Indonesian Supreme Court (Annex 4.17), in our public communications (Annex 4.2). They are also an explicit part of the cases we are developing, with direct impacts on wellbeing in the individual cases [REDACTED], as well as broader indirect long-term benefits because it is helping to create awareness about the value of wildlife (and the costs of environmental crime), and is also creating pathway for the use of legal approaches that can be used to address a range of cases that harm human wellbeing.

7. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	6 of the 9 members of the Project Board are women
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	3 of the 5 partners

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	X

Both because of the way in which we are proactively creating opportunities for women, and because of our broader transformative mission to create societal change in the ways we address IWT enforcement, we believe the project qualifies as “transformative” GESI.

We have a strong, female-dominated core team, and further promote gender equality through a proactive focus on creating access to opportunities, including:

- LU PhD student who is part of this project, Miaomiao Tian, was supported to present project related work at the Student Conference on Conservation Science held in New York, and she won an award for the “Best Transdisciplinary Talk” at the S (Annex 4.25). She also had the opportunity to present her work to Indonesia’s Supreme Court judges during the UK workshop (Annex 4.17).
- Maribel Rodriguez is the forward facing member of this project, and has represented CL at several events, including at a monthly Legal Voices for the Future meeting (Annex 4.6), and WTI workshop with Indian Prosecutors (██████████).
- Grita Andindarini from our partner, ICEL, presented our work at an Earthrights workshop (Annex 4.26)
- For our in-country legal analyses for Mexico, Uganda, Philippines, and Brazil, we have had to hire private legal consultants and have sought, where feasible, women. We have managed to find women lawyers to support 2 (Philippines and Mexico) of these (50% of our studies). This is notable in the context of law.
- We have established a new scholars network of academics that focus on legal environmental remedies (Biodiversity & Environmental Liability BELS Network), which is being led by early-career academic, Rika Fajrini (Annex 4.8).
- We have had 2 women work with us as interns, creating opportunities for early career women in a male-dominated legal sphere.
- Our December 2023 workshop with Indonesian Supreme Court, “Responding to the Triple Planetary Crisis through Legal Remedies”, featured primarily women speakers, including Dr Joanna Setzer, Prof. Valerie Fogelman, Prof. Christina Hics, Justice Nathalie Lieven, Ms. Miaomiao Tian, Dr. Carol Jones, Ms. Difa Fajrini, Justice Nani Indrawati (Annex 4.17).

The claims we are making in the cases we support include an explicit effort to recognise a more diverse range of environmental, non-monetary values and different types of ontologies than

those that are traditionally recognised in policy. This includes placing values on care for injured animals, impacts on culture and relational values – many of which are gendered. Moreover, we are driving an important shift away from narrow punitive approaches to IWT enforcement and towards one founded on remedies.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

M&E is functioning well, especially given that this is a complex project with many partners and legal actions that are reliant on engagement of 3rd parties such as plaintiffs and government agencies. It, however, works very well. This is largely because we have 1 member of our team (N.Bhatri) who very regularly reviews our log-frame - outputs and indicators - against our project timeline, and updates our “live’ progress document where we update the status of each indicator. Although we would like partners to engage more actively with this form, we recognise that it is most practical to have this under 1 person. She then actively reminds/supports/chases colleagues within the core team and among the partners, which is helping to ensure a sense of pace and accountability within the project. Where there are delays, she and the Project Lead are working with the partners to come up with realistic milestones and timelines.

We planned for, and desired a formal communication channel with all the partners, using a platform such as Slack. However, the partners decided this was not practical for them given the additional time commitments, and the senior status of many of the colleagues involved. Instead, the team has opted for a group of WhatsApp groups – both bilateral (LU, LaW, and partners, as well as a whole-group. This is less structured than we would like, but is proving very practical, and everyone is responsive. At many points, the partners are in communication multiple times per week.

Beyond this, the core team (LU, LaW) has at least weekly calls to check on progress. This core team also has bilateral meetings with the partners at least every 2 months, and all-partners meetings 2 times in Year 1 (2023-2024) (1 in-person, 1 virtual). The quality of communication is a strength of the team.

We are also maintaining a detailed stakeholder engagement database where, for those we have direct engagements with (██████████), we retain shared notes about our meetings, opportunities and impact/follow-up opportunities. This is beyond our documented indicators because it is, both, more qualitative (i.e. relates to quality of engagement), and responsive (i.e. reacts to opportunities as they emerge).

9. Lessons learnt

We learned that multi-party contracts, where a contract cannot be finalised until all partners agree to the terms, is an inevitable cause of delays – especially in the context of different partners and countries and related practices/expectations, legal and government requirements. We have fed back this experience to LU grants administration, and would actively avoid them in future.

Pay closer attention to the election cycles in countries partners are located in because, if these happen to overlap with key project activities that involve the government, they are likely to cause considerable delays. We are/have facing this in Indonesia and India (as well as in Liberia).

Sense of community/cohort can be a powerful, if intangible part of a project – especially where there are multiple new partners. We are investing effort into this, including through our initial in-person meeting, and believe it is resulting in a strong team, shared sense of purpose and direction. Because of this we have already planned our Y2 in-person meeting and are looking to expand this to allow for more representatives from each partner to join us.

We have made considerable progress towards developing a “Lessons Learned” document, a live document that is integrating lessons from across the partners. We have an advanced draft, and this will soon be available online and updated, as we go.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

NA

11. Risk Management

There are no new risks identified. The key anticipated risks, which are the challenges of identifying and developing cases, and then the rate at which these progress, are present and we are working through them. We have also developed our new Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework, which is tailored to our type of work and helps to guide the existing and future work (Annex 4.14). [REDACTED]

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project has made good progress towards building legacy that is key to the overall outcome: Beyond the plaintiffs supported by this project, we have recruited 6 additional plaintiffs in 6 countries to participate in their own legal action using this approach: One is already taking legal action with our support; one is actively planning to in 2024 and has their own funding in place; one has longer-term plans to take action [REDACTED], 3 others are lawyers involved in our country analyses through this project, who are now working with us to identify cases/plaintiffs/funding for their own legal action [REDACTED]. This progress reflects the interest in the project approach and potential for scaling up. We have also learned that our former collaborator, [REDACTED] is building on our approach to develop 2 new cases of its own involving wildlife trade in Indonesia, and we are offering support, where possible.

We do not plan to make any changes to the sustainability approach, other than increasing our level of ambition to recruit a greater number of plaintiffs than we originally anticipated. To this end, we are also engaging new groups who might serve as potential lawyers or plaintiffs in future cases via targeted engagements, focused attention that we consider most impactful/likely to result in partnerships [REDACTED]. We also have held national events that are important to helping mainstream this into government processes (ie. India workshop with prosecutors across Kerala State [REDACTED] Indonesia workshop with the Law [REDACTED] (Annex 4.17). We also have upcoming global virtual events planned for Y2 to help generate greater long term adoption of this approach. Publicising the new cases, as they emerge, will also be important for building legacy, recruiting future plaintiffs, and ensuring long-term uptake of the approach.

We are actively promoting sharing lessons and open access – this includes making all of our resources, including our internal case selection, risk mitigation and lessons learned documents available online (Annex 4.14). As new plaintiffs emerge, we are providing individualised support and also connecting them to other plaintiffs for support via our Plaintiffs' Forum (Annex 4.3).

We have also created an (additional) community of practice for lawyers (Annex 4.9) who are interested in this topic but not yet directly involved with us. This is part of a long term approach to building interest and adoption and ensuring the approach develops a 'life of its own'.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The IWTCF has been recognized in all of our publications to date (Annex 4.13, Annex 4.14). Our social media posts via Twitter and LinkedIn mention/tag BCF and #IWTCF, whenever relevant (Annex 4.15). It has also been mentioned in our letters of invitation to workshop participants. In these cases it is being explicitly mentioned as a distinct, and main funding source for this work.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Lancaster University does. The project itself does not. We agree that this is appropriate and will establish this role
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	0
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>No specific issues have come up, although we are very aware that IWT enforcement has historically often targeted small-scale harvesters/traders, and we have explicitly acknowledged this in our Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework (Annex 4.14), and to help partners actively avoid related risks.</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>We recently finalised our Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework, and will be sharing this with our partners further. We will appoint a Safeguarding focal point for the project.</p>	
<p>Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.</p> <p>We are not rural community-facing in our interventions, but rather established international-facing NGOs.</p>	
<p>Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.</p> <p>NA</p>	

15. Project expenditure

■ **Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2023-March 2024)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				WTI: One team member joined late, hence the cost was saved.
Consultancy costs				WTI: The costs were designated for specific workshops related to experts for case

				development. However, due to delays, including related to the Indian elections, the amount was not fully used. From now on, given that we have identified cases, future expenditure will be predictable.
Overhead Costs				Overheads were lower largely because some of the amounts were not fully spent by WTI and ICEL.
Travel and subsistence				ICEL: Some in-person meetings were moved online due to schedule constraints LU: Some workshop travel costs were lower than budgeted.
Operating Costs				ICEL: some in-person meetings were moved online due to schedule constraints
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				WTI: We were able to procure the laptop at a lower cost than projected LU: Bank transfer costs were not incurred
TOTAL	£132,433.07	127,167.47	-4%	

Please Note: Actual cost numbers are Drafts and will be confirmed with actual claim

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

We are mobilising others to take legal action using this approach, including drawing on other sources of finances and technical support from the law firm, DLA Piper, although we are not quantifying those monetarily. To this end, we have 2 plaintiffs taking legal action drawing on non-project financial resources that represent considerable investments of expertise and resources (Annex 4.27).

16. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere



We have focused heavily on environmental liability provisions as the basis for legal action for our work. Over the past year, we have also identified that there are related legal provisions in other parts of law, including within criminal law, that offer opportunities to hold offenders liable for providing remedies to the harm they caused. This has been especially clear in our analysis

in India, where this will be the primary source of action. That is, we are identifying a greater number of legal bases for legal action than we originally anticipated.

As we learned during our previous IWTCF-funded project, identifying actionable cases is a challenge: Although there are many potentially important IWT cases, and many NGOs often talk about their IWT cases, we have found that there is a notable lack of cases that are well-evidenced and likely to succeed in court. Moreover, where cases do exist, they often focus on low-level offenders, and cases that “follow the money” or seek out organised networks are often more complicated than NGO/government partners are ready/able to undertake. This means that it can be challenging to find opportunities to operationalise the legal strategies we are developing, and we need to invest greater future efforts into identifying partners who have core capacities and input in the case development phase of our work.

Although we are primarily focused on IWT cases, we recognise that the legal pathways we are pioneering are also applicable to other drivers of biodiversity loss – such as harm from illegal deforestation and mining. As our current cases mature, we would like to explore this further. However, we also are coming to recognise that much biodiversity loss is actually driven by *legal* actions (e.g., concession to deforest) that limits many of the legal strategies we are exploring, which often require illegality as a basis for action.

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project

We agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes.

We levered this project to recruit 2 additional plaintiffs in additional countries, participating alongside this project but without drawing on its budget. This reflects additional interest in our approach, to the extent that new partners are willing to help self-fund this work.

We hosted the Indonesian Supreme Court and Ministry of Environment And Forestry’s Enforcement directorate to a workshop at Lancaster University, focused on remedies in cases of environmental harm (Annex 4.17). This provided an extraordinary opportunity to share our findings with vital policy makers to help inform practices.

We attached several photos. However, because of the legal and sensitive nature of our work, we have very few photos or videos that describe our work. We are happy to work alongside the Defra Comms team to create any alternative graphics.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/rydal	Our UK workshop brought together future plaintiffs to discuss the cases and an upcoming Green Wave of conservation litigation	LinkedIn: Conservation Litigation X: @ConsLitigation	Yes
Image	https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/collaborativelearning	Here pictured at Lancaster Castle, the Indonesian Supreme Court’s National Environmental Working Group visited Lancaster University to explore judicial responses to environmental harm in the UK, Indonesia		Yes
Video	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygr4-2PPQ3Q	Pongo The Stolen Orangutan: How law can heal explains how Conservation-		Yes

		Litigation.org approach can work		
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● **Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024**

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduced IWT by increasing the likelihood that violators will face litigation with high sanctions, which can then be reinvested into healing harm and can send social signals about IWT impacts.</p>		<p>We have strong progress with case development – beyond those originally targeted by this project – that will benefit priority species affected by illegal trade, and that include precedent-setting legal recognition for the impacts that illegal trade has on human wellbeing (██████).</p>	
<p>Outcome Conservation litigation is a globally-recognised tool for tackling IWT in ways that are deterrent, remedy-focused and have potential to deliver meaningful justice and social signals</p>	<p>0.1 By Q3-Y3, at least 3 new lawsuits are filed in three core countries (Cameroon, Indonesia, India) <i>(baseline=1 lawsuit in Indonesia 2021, 1 lawsuit in France in 2019, 1 lawsuit in Cameroon 2018)</i></p> <p>0.2 By Q3-Y3, 3 new organisations external to the project plan to undertake future CL action <i>(baseline=2 NGO in Indonesia, 1 NGO in Italy and 2 Indonesian government agencies have expressed interest).</i></p> <p>0.3 By Q4-Y3, increased public profile for the CL approach via >3 international news stories; >6 news stories in domestic media across 3 core countries; active social media presence, and >9 editorials/blogs/articles by project members <i>(baseline = 1 article in Mongabay; 10 stories in Indonesian media; small number of social media posts as individuals/not systematic; 5 blogs produced during last project)</i></p> <p>0.4 By Q3, Y3 At least 1 government acts to propose the incorporation of CL language into their legislation</p>	<p>New cases under active development in Indonesia and India (██████).</p> <p>Two additional organisations have already joined our network and are/plan to take legal action (██████).</p> <p>Our updated website is actively publishing >10 detailed posts on the website (Annex 4.2) while also increasing engagement on social media, especially via LinkedIn (Annex 4.15). Broader media engagement is likely to follow once cases are filed and in the public domain</p> <p>Our country reports (Annex 4.13) provide the basis for this model legislation in Y 2. Additionally, we are feeding technical inputs into the International Criminal Court consultation on accountability for environmental crimes under the Rome</p>	<p>A key focus will be on developing and filing the 3 target cases in court, and then communicating these to maximise impact.</p> <p>We will also finalise our additional country baseline analysis and use these as the basis for outreach, including to recruit future plaintiffs.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
	<i>(baseline = proposed legal text drafted for Liberia's Wildlife Agency and Conservation International)</i>	Statute (Annex 4.18) and into the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) Working Group on Environmental Rights (Annex 4.20).	
<p>Output 1. Active global Community of Practise that promotes and supports CL across jurisdictions as a tool to tackle IWT.</p>	<p>1.1 By Q3-Y1, Community of Practice (CoP) established, growing to >60 new registered practitioners of people actively involved in cases/case development across >7 countries, including lawyers, plaintiffs, conservation scientific expert witnesses <i>(baseline = 22 people actively involved in last project; no online community exists for conservation litigation, though one exists for climate)</i></p> <p>1.2 By Q3-Y3, establish new Conservation Litigation Network, engaging >200 student/junior and >50 practising lawyers with CL concepts across >7 countries, including through student "law clinic" volunteers helping with cases; presentations within undergraduate law modules in >3 countries, 4 virtual global workshops targeting legal practitioners, scientists and potential plaintiffs <i>(baseline = no hackathon or law clinics exists for CL; one workshop for law students held in Indonesia 2021; no workshops yet offered for lawyers; 6 volunteer lawyers identified)</i></p> <p>1.3 By Q3, Y1, high-profile external Advisory Committee for the project established to guide on case selection, overall strategy, maximising case visibility and risk mitigation. <i>(baseline = possible members identified)</i></p>	<p>We have developed a core Community of Practice with 37 people involved in active case development [REDACTED]. We also have a 70 member group of prospective future partners who are interested in legal action [REDACTED] and 133 members of the broader conservation public [REDACTED] who we engage via our new newsletter (Annex 4.4).</p> <p>We established a new academic community of practice, focused on scholars working on this topic – Biodiversity and Environmental Liability Scholars (BELS) Network (Annex 4.8). We have also further developed an informal network of lawyers, via a new LinkedIn Group, Lawyers In Action for Biodiversity, Liability, and Environment (LIABLE Network) (Annex 4.9).</p> <p>We have a 9 member Advisory Committee.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.1 LaW to establish online CoP platform (LinkedIn "closed" group) for practitioners as a hub for CL community, growing the CoP with targeted invitations via the partners and engagement activities.		Developed a core Community of Practice [redacted] of conservationists and lawyers coordinated via WhatsApp (Annex 4.3) to share information, updates, and support about case development. This group reflects our "cohort" of new cases supported by this project. (Details in Section 3.1 of report)	Communication through the WhatsApp groups, website/blog and emails will continue, and we will invite more members to Groups 1 and B as they become more active.
Activity 1.2 LaW and LU to maintain active CoP member engagement via posts of news, questions, consultations, organising discussion threads		The group members are active through WhatsApp groups established (Annex 4.3), the CL blog (Annex 4.2), and mailing list [redacted]	Communication through the Whatsapp groups, website/blog and emails will continue with similar diligence and frequency
Activity 1.3 LaW and LU to establish a broad/inclusive network of people interested in CL/keeping in touch, via new mailing list (active participants may later join the CoP)		<p>Established 2 broader groups of stakeholders: "Group B"-prospective future partners who may bring/support cases with whom we have had targeted engagement [redacted], and "Group C"-broader network that we engage with via a new newsletter (Annex 4.4). (Details in Section 3.1 of report)</p> <p>Established a new academic community of practice, focused on scholars working on this topic – Biodiversity and Environmental Liability Scholars (BELS) Network (Annex 4.8). This is going to involve bimonthly meetings, collaborative research, etc.</p> <p>Stated development of an informal network of lawyers, via LinkedIn, Lawyers In Action for Biodiversity, Liability, and Environment (LIABLE Network), that will serve to network practising lawyers and share technical information to help support and inspire future legal action (Annex 4.9).</p>	<p>Communication via the website, email list, and social media platforms will continue.</p> <p>BELS meetings will continue, with the next one planned for 20 May 2024.</p>
Activity 1.4 LU and LaW to develop a general multi-purpose "slide deck" resource, which partners can then use with legal practitioners across future workshops		We have a draft slide deck prepared	Finalise and share
Activity 1.5 Two "hackathon" events organised via Bright Tide, which hosts these events for law firms around the world.			We will reach out to Bright Tide again to evaluate their continued interest.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.6 ICEL and WTI to announce “law clinic” opportunities for law students, and recruit >6 students to support case development (e.g., legal research, preparing documents)			Once the cases advance, we can open these opportunities
Activity 1.7 ICEL, LAGA, WTI, LU, LaW present strategic conservation litigation to undergraduate law modules in >3 countries via the partners		<p>Materials have not yet been introduced directly into undergraduate law modules, but the following opportunities have been advanced: Maribel Rodriguez presented CL at the Legal Voices of the Future (Annex 4.6).</p> <p>“How can we remedy environmental harm through lawsuits?” module at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan’s undergraduate course Environment and Society (Annex 4.7)</p> <p>The Biodiversity and Environmental Liability Scholar (BELS) network has been established (Annex 4.8).</p>	We will draw on our resources (e.g., country reports) and in-country networks to identify specific opportunities. As the BELS Network matures, this will create more opportunities.
Activity 1.8 LU and LaW to host meetings with Advisory Committee to discuss key topics (e.g., see Indicator 2.4, 2.5)		Recruited 9 Advisors (Annex 4.10). and we have been in regular discussions with them to draw on their expertise. This includes Advisory who members participated in specific events: Jorian Hamster and Joana Setzer in our workshop with the Indonesian Supreme Court (Annex 4.17). Joana Setzer joined our UK workshop to present lessons from climate litigation (Annex 4.5). All of the Advisors were sent a copy of the Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework for feedback (Annex 4.11, 4).	Detailed email updates will be sent to the Advisory Committee. One-on-One meetings with Committee members will be conducted for updates relevant to them
Activity 1.9 LU to host 2 in-person workshops of CLAW partners, to discuss project start, case resources and frameworks, and then case develop development and strategy		All partners met from 4-9 September 2023, in the UK (Annex 4.5)	The second workshop is scheduled for February 2025, to be held in India
Activity 1.10 See also engagement workshops discussed under Output 4 that also contribute to this output.			
Output 2. New body of resources freely available that reduces barriers for future CL cases	2.1 By Q3–Y2, legal report and “crib sheet” resource published for 7 countries (Indonesia, India, Cameroon, Mexico, Brazil, Philippines Uganda) (<i>baseline = Drafts started for Thailand, Indonesia Cameroon, Liberia, report</i>	We have reports published for Cameroon, Indonesia, Thailand, and Liberia, including translations (Annex 4.13). We have draft analyses for Uganda, Brazil, Philippines, and Mexico.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p><i>written for Georgia in 2022. No analyses done for the other countries in the proposal)</i></p> <p>2.2 By Q1-Y2, Synthesis “lessons learned” publication by and for practitioners, highlighting best practices (case development, safety, legal procedure), <i>(baseline = no such synthetic document exists in the sector)</i></p> <p>2.3 By Q1-Y2, database of relevant cases and a comparative analysis available to serve as precedents/examples for future lawsuits. <i>(baseline = draft, internal database under development).</i></p> <p>2.4 By Q3-Y1, develop both 1) risk identification and mitigation framework developed, and 2) case-selection framework, in collaboration with partners, Board of Advisory Committees and others working on IWT enforcement, to guide strategic and safe development of CL cases. <i>(baseline = no such public resource exists, although other conservation organisations likely have internal processes that we will request and consider)</i></p> <p>2.5 By Q4-Y2 Model legislation prepared, based on comparative analysis of country laws and expert inputs, that countries can use as a model to help update their wildlife legislation to better incorporate liability, and engagement with receptive government agencies in >3 countries (see 0.4)</p>		<p>A lessons learned document with contributions from all of the partners, which will be made available online soon.</p> <p>The database now has over 50 cases and we will publish the first version in Year 2, to which we will continue to add new cases (Annex 4.24).</p> <p>We published our Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework, and Case Selection frameworks on our website as open access (Annex 4.14).</p> <p>Our country reports (Annex 4.13) provide the basis for this model legislation in Y2. Additionally, we are feeding technical inputs into the International Criminal Court consultation on accountability for environmental crimes under the Rome Statute (Annex 4.18) and into the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) Working Group on Environmental Rights (Annex 4.20).</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p><i>(baseline = no such model text exists for this type of law though we developed draft for Liberia in 2012, and we have been asked for this from Zimbabwe and Zambia)</i></p> <p>2.6 By Q4-Y3, increased CL profile via >3 international news stories; >6 news stories in domestic media across 3 core countries; active social media presence, >9 editorials/blogs/articles by project members, >36 updates to Conservation-litigation.org, and >2 academic publications <i>(baseline = 1 article in Mongabay; 10 stories in Indonesian media; small number of social media posts as individuals/not systematic; 5 blogs produced during last project; 2 journal articles, website developed with 13 posts and 8 resources)</i></p>	<p>We have 10 blog posts (Annex 4.2) and 29 social media posts (Annex 4.15). Media stories are more likely once we have the cases enter the public domain.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Cooperation with lawyers in 7 countries, LaW will conduct legal analysis about how CL can be operationalised in each country, following the CL checklist we have developed/trialled in 4 countries.</p>		<p>Analyses completed for Cameroon and Indonesia (Annex 4.13). The legal checklist / data collection has already been completed in all 7 target countries.</p>	<p>Finalise and publish the country baseline legal analyses.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 ICEL, LAGA, WTI and Law will host technical workshops in 7 countries with legal experts to refine the checklist and consider socio-legal realities of strategic litigation</p>		<p>Workshops have been held in India, Indonesia, Cameroon, and Uganda [REDACTED].</p>	<p>Host workshops in the remaining countries to help finalise the legal analyses</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Publish 7 country-specific reports and “crib sheets” that synthesise CL laws and procedures, for dissemination via website, social media, CoP, network and events</p>		<p>Reports and In Brief summaries have been published for Cameroon, Indonesia (Annex 4.13). A Thai translation has been published and an Indonesian translation is being copy edited. The Uganda report is nearly ready to publish, the Philippines analysis is at an advanced stage, and the Brazil, India, and Mexico data collection is complete.</p>	<p>Finalise and publish the country baseline legal analyses.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4 All partners will develop resource on “lessons learned about strategic conservation litigation”, based on a virtual workshop and discussions with partners and CoP</p>		<p>Lessons Learned resource was discussed at the September 2023 UK workshop and is on track.</p>	<p>Finalise, share for partners’ comments and publish.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5 LaW will develop online, free database (e.g., using Google) to populate with cases contributed by WTI, ICEL, LAGA, CoP and in-country lawyers across >7 countries</p>		<p>Database has been started and is being formatted into an open access database (Annex 4.24).</p>	<p>Finalise the database, publish on our website and continue adding cases as we</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
			learn about them, including with help of the new BELS Network.
Activity 2.6 All partners and Advisory Committee will build a case-selection framework, to guide selection of strategic CL case		The Case-Selection Framework is published online as a “living” resource (Annex 4.14)	
Activity 2.7 LU will develop risk identification and mitigation framework through consultation with partners, based on review of other organisations’ protocols (including via IWTCF recipients) and in discussion with Advisory Committee		The Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework is published online as a “living” resource (Annex 4.14).	
Activity 2.8 LU, LaW and DLA to develop draft “mode legislation” text, to guide countries that are reforming their legislation and want to strengthen CL. Disseminate this to targeted legal experts in countries where reform is ongoing (e.g., Indonesia, Liberia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, EU)		Baseline country legal analyses provide the material for this.	Draw on our expertise from the baseline legal analyses to craft this draft resource, gathering inputs from other experts.
Activity 2.9 LU and LaW to develop regular online posts, with contributions from WTI, LAGA, ICEL, and disseminate via website, CoP, network and social media		CL has increased its online presence by increasing its presence on social media platforms: X and LinkedIn, with partner contributions (Annex 4.15, Annex 4.16).	Encourage/support the partners to write about their contributions to the project, and share these widely
Activity 2.10 LU to organise partner roles for public communications (blogs, website updates), and maintain/develop database of media contacts to coordinate maximum visibility for cases		Developed a list of 7 priority international media contacts that we will reach out to as our cases become public.	As cases enter the public domain, we will coordinate with partners to help manage/maximise public visibility, as appropriate to the context.
Activity 2.11 LU to lead partners in co-authorship of blogs/editorials, website updates, and 3 key academic publications via collaborative GoogleDocs		Several updates to the website and have involved partners (Annex 4.2, Annex 4.16). Blog forthcoming on environmental values and courts. Journal manuscript started on this same topic. Journal article with an overview of our approach to IWT and conservation is currently under academic review.	Finalise academic manuscripts, and continue publishing public-facing materials with partners.
Activity 2.12 LU and Law to disseminate new resources (above) via website, social and print media, CoP, network mailing list, and in-person and virtual workshops, IWTCF newsletter		New resources (See Activities 2.6 and 2.7) have been published on our website (Annex 4.14). We have engaged on Twitter and LinkedIn, notably with a press release about the launch of the project (Annex 4.15). We contributed a piece to the September call for the IWTCF newsletter. We published and emailed our first newsletter in Q1 of 2024 (Annex 4.4).	Continue public-facing communications
Output 3. Active conservation litigation cases in at least 3 countries	3.1 (see 0.1) By Q4-Y1 Target high-profile cases, defendants and plaintiffs identified in 3 countries	We have new cases under active development in Indonesia, India, and a case concept for Cameroon, although a specific defendant has yet to be identified ([REDACTED])	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p><i>(baseline=1 such case filed in Indonesia in 2021, 1 similar case in France 2019, 1 case in Cameroon 2018)</i></p> <p>3.2 By Q3-Y2, minimum of 3 cases submitted in courts, at least one in each India, Indonesia and Cameroon <i>(baseline = as above)</i></p>	<p>Cases are on-track to be filed in Y2. Beyond the Means of verification, we are currently supporting an IWT case in Italy that is active in court currently, and have recruited 1 additional funded plaintiff to bring a case in Liberia [REDACTED]</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 LAGA, WTI, ICEL to identify, summarise and propose candidate cases in 3 target countries that are locally appropriate/strategic and CLAW goals. And coordinate to identify a plaintiff for each case—most likely a government agency</p>		<p>We have tangible, mature cases in India and Indonesia) and are working towards identifying a case/defendant in Cameroon (described in [REDACTED])</p>	<p>Continue technical support with case development and engagement with the plaintiffs in each country to ensure cases are filed.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 LU to use case-selection framework, risk-mitigation framework and Advisory Committee consultation to evaluate each case, and recommend whether/how to proceed, and mitigation actions</p>		<p>We are actively using the new case selection and risk tools (Annex 4.14) to inform our case selection in several ways, including determining appropriate/inappropriate plaintiffs, contexts where different risks are too high. We have rejected several based on these evaluations.</p> <p>We have learned that the Advisory Committee, while able to provide broad strategic input and input related to their areas of expertise, do not have time or capacity to advise on individual cases, which is best left to the partners to evaluate using the tools we have co-produced.</p>	<p>Continue to draw on these resources to guide our work</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 LU, ELI and LaW to support LAGA, WTI, ICEL in developing damage claims for each case, via workshops, shared GoogleDoc, and convening species-conservation experts via IUCN to help provide scientific expertise</p>		<p>In discussions with the legal teams in Cameroon, India, and Indonesia we have developed detailed damage claims that reflect the remedies requested in each case. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Draw on these documents to develop the case claims that are submitted to court</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 LAGA, WTI and ICEL to coordinate with government and legal team to prepare selected case details, evidence, and legal argumentation— for comment from other partners, LaW, ELI, LU</p>		<p>Cases are advancing in the target countries. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>This will be our key focus in Y2, as partners advance their cases. [REDACTED]</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.5 LAGA, WTI and ICEL to formally submit cases in respective courts		“	
Activity 3.6 LAGA, WTI and ICEL to host a press release event and publicise their case. Cooperate with LU on international media campaign.			Once cases are public, support the writing/presentation of public facing communications, including support across the partners
Output 4. Opportunities for new plaintiffs are created, promoting and facilitating future CL lawsuits in new countries.	4.1 By Q2-Y3, partners host in-person workshops for practitioners in the 2 core countries (India, Indonesia), and LaW and LU host virtual workshops in the 4 additional countries (Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, Uganda). These will introduce CL and recruit future plaintiffs.	For Indonesia, we hosted an international workshop in the UK over 4 days, for Indonesia’s Supreme Court and [REDACTED] that focused on this legal approach (Annex 4.17). In India, we hosted a workshop with 20 prosecutors from Kerala State [REDACTED]. Other virtual events will be held in these countries once that respective legal analyses are completed.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p><i>(baseline = 3 CL workshops held in Indonesia, but 0 in India or Cameroon)</i></p> <p>4.2 By Q4-Y3, LaW, LU partners organise >20, targeted one-on-one discussion calls with prospective plaintiffs (government, community, NGO) <i>(baseline = >20 potential plaintiffs engaged in last project)</i></p> <p>4.3 By Q4-Y2, LU, ELI and LaW co-host 2 global, virtual workshops for practitioners to introduce the approach, inspire action and build community (e.g., for judges, prosecutors, officials, NGOs) <i>(baseline = 1 global workshop hosted in 2021).</i></p>	<p>We have held 1-on-1 discussions with at least 17 new prospective plaintiffs (Annex 4.19).</p> <p>We have a virtual event organised for late May 2024.</p>	
Activity 4.1 Drawing on the 7 country legal analyses and general CL resources, LaW and in-country lawyers develop presentations for each country		We have a draft general slide deck and are developing country-specific guides for each	Finalise slide decks, as country reports are finished and published
Activity 4.2 WTI and ICEL host in-person engagement workshop with practitioners to discuss developing future conservation litigation cases in their jurisdictions		<p>ICEL, Indonesia: This is particularly advanced in Indonesia, where we have longer engagement/experience, including workshops with the Indonesia’s Supreme Court and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Annex 4.17, [REDACTED])</p> <p>WTI, India: WTI team hosted a workshop with prosecutors in Kerala to draw attention to provisions in the law for remedies and/or compensation for harm caused by IWT. Discussions were held to explore the use of these provisions in IWT cases going forth [REDACTED]</p>	WTI and ICEL will continue to engage practitioners, as needs/opportunities come up, and several others are anticipated in Y2.
Activity 4.3 LaW, LU and in-country lawyers invite a targeted group of practitioners in 6 additional countries to virtual workshops to present results of legal analysis and discuss litigation potential		We are currently undertaking the baseline legal analyses required to do this outreach.	This will happen in Y2 and Y3 once the baseline reports are published, and based on who are the legally-allowed/likely plaintiffs in each country.
Activity 4.4 Partners and in-country lawyers identify the most appropriate prospective future plaintiffs, and help organise virtual meeting with LU/LaW		We are currently undertaking the baseline legal analyses required to do this outreach.	As above

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.5 ELI and LU to lever international and partners' networks co-host open virtual events for law practitioners globally		We have an international event organised for May 2024. The new BELS network is also helpful with this.	Identify future appropriate material and opportunities for a 2nd workshop.

● **Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced IWT by increasing the likelihood that violators will face litigation with high sanctions, which can then be reinvested into healing harm and can send social signals about IWT impacts.			
Outcome: Conservation litigation is a globally-recognised tool for tackling IWT in ways that are deterrent, remedy-focused and have potential to deliver meaningful justice and social signals	<p>0.1 By Q3-Y3, at least 3 new lawsuits are filed in three core countries (Cameroon, Indonesia, India) <i>(baseline=1 lawsuit in Indonesia 2021, 1 lawsuit in France in 2019, 1 lawsuit in Cameroon 2018)</i></p> <p>0.2 By Q3-Y3, 3 new organisations external to the project plan to undertake future CL action <i>(baseline=2 NGO in Indonesia, 1 NGO in Italy and 2 Indonesian government agencies have expressed interest).</i></p>	<p>0.1 Case filing documents and case numbers.</p> <p>0.2 Email documentation or meeting notes highlighting promising follow-up opportunities or plan to act from our workshops and 1-on-1 outreach activities.</p> <p>0.3 URL links</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate cases and plaintiffs can be identified, and conditions met so they can be successfully and safely litigated. <u>Mitigation:</u> We have focused on experienced, established partners who deeply understand the CL approach. We are seeking cases where the government is interested in being a plaintiff (certain in Cameroon, likely in Indonesia), which increases likelihood of success. Safety protocols in place. • There are future costs beyond the project time horizon (e.g., appeal). <u>Mitigation:</u> We evaluate these case/country-specific risks before litigation. We continue to identify smaller, follow-up donors to support future costs. We have already done this for 2 of the 3 cases.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>0.3 By Q4-Y3, increased public profile for the CL approach via >3 international news stories; >6 news stories in domestic media across 3 core countries; active social media presence, and >9 editorials/blogs/articles by project members</p> <p><i>(baseline = 1 article in Mongabay; 10 stories in Indonesian media; small number of social media posts as individuals/not systematic; 5 blogs produced during last project)</i></p> <p>0.4 By Q3, Y3 At least 1 government acts to propose the incorporation of CL language into their legislation</p> <p><i>(baseline = proposed legal text drafted for Liberia's Wildlife Agency and Conservation International)</i></p>	<p>0.3 List of all posts made and analytics.</p> <p>0.4 Draft legislation text</p> <p>0.4 Email documentation and/or meeting notes of policy engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courts can sometimes be slow to issue their verdicts, depending on country and case. <u>Mitigation:</u> We are maximising case impacts and visibility, regardless of outcome and timeline. We are filing multiple cases, some of which we know will be resolved sooner than others (e.g., Indonesian courts are known to be faster than Brazil's) • Our lawsuits could be unsuccessful in court. <u>Mitigation:</u> Develop a case-selection framework and be strategic selection with selection cases, plaintiffs and jurisdictions, to maximise success. • Procedural mistakes, which are easy to make, means that one of the cases fail. <u>Mitigation:</u> Work with experienced partners that have familiarity with the procedures. Build on sharing practitioner lessons learned.
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Active global Community of Practise that promotes and</p>	<p>1.1 By Q3-Y1, Community of Practice (CoP) established, growing to >60 new registered</p>	<p>1.1 Membership list</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have time to commit. <u>Mitigation:</u> We are focused on a smaller, but high-quality/engaged

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>supports CL across jurisdictions as a tool to tackle IWT.</p>	<p>practitioners of people actively involved in cases/case development across >7 countries, including lawyers, plaintiffs, conservation scientific expert witnesses (<i>baseline = 22 people actively involved in last project; no online community exists for conservation litigation, though one exists for climate</i>)</p> <p>1.2 By Q3-Y3, establish new Conservation Litigation Network, engaging >200 student/junior and >50 practising lawyers with CL concepts across >7 countries, including through student "law clinic" volunteers helping with cases; presentations within undergraduate law modules in >3 countries, 4 virtual global workshops targeting legal practitioners, scientists and potential plaintiffs.</p> <p><i>(baseline = no hackathon or law clinics exists for CL; one workshop for law students held in Indonesia 2021; no workshops yet offered for lawyers; 6 volunteer lawyers identified)</i></p> <p>1.3 By Q3, Y1, high-profile external Advisory Committee for the project established to guide on case selection, overall</p>	<p>1.1 Qualitative description of types of engagement</p> <p>1.1 Online forum infrastructure screenshot</p> <p>1.2 Participant list for each activity (gender disaggregated) and description of volunteer activities.</p> <p>1.2 Event summaries</p> <p>1.2 Photographs</p> <p>1.2 Database of volunteers</p> <p>1.3 Names of Advisors</p> <p>1.3 Records of meetings</p>	<p>group interested in meaningful engagement. We will keep commitments modest but attractive/meaningful. We will create incentives for participation, such as support, public profile, and opportunity to attend a UK workshop.</p> <p>• These are time-consuming activities. <u>Mitigation</u>: We have budgeted heavily into staff time of people with relevant expertise</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>strategy, maximising case visibility and risk mitigation.</p> <p><i>(baseline = possible members identified)</i></p>		
<p>Output 2</p> <p>New body of resources freely available that reduces barriers for future CL cases</p>	<p>2.1 By Q3–Y2, legal report and “crib sheet” resource published for 7 countries (Indonesia, India, Cameroon, Mexico, Brazil, Philippines Uganda)</p> <p><i>(baseline = Drafts started for Thailand, Indonesia Cameroon, Liberia, report written for Georgia in 2022. No analyses done for the other countries in the proposal)</i></p> <p>2.2 By Q1-Y2, Synthesis “lessons learned” publication by and for practitioners, highlighting best practices (case development, safety, legal procedure),</p> <p><i>(baseline = no such synthetic document exists in the sector)</i></p> <p>2.3 By Q1-Y2, database of relevant cases and a comparative analysis available to serve as precedents/examples for future lawsuits.</p>	<p>2.1 URL to open-access report and “crib sheet” for each country</p> <p>2.2 URL to open-access publication on project website.</p> <p>2.3. URL to open-access database and analysis on project website.</p> <p>2.4 URL links to two new frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are time-consuming activities. <u>Mitigation:</u> We have budgeted heavily into staff time of people with relevant expertise. • Assumes that lack of technical knowledge are a limitation to people taking CL <u>Mitigation:</u> We know this is not the only barrier to taking legal action, but is certainly the first one, and one that we can help overcome. We are also providing other types of support (e.g., Community of Practise, seed funding to 5 organisations) to help overcome other barriers.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p><i>(baseline = draft, internal database under development).</i></p> <p>2.4 By Q3-Y1, develop both 1) risk identification and mitigation framework developed, and 2) case-selection framework, in collaboration with partners, Advisory Committee and others working on IWT enforcement, to guide strategic and safe development of CL cases.</p> <p><i>(baseline = no such public resource exists, although other conservation organisations likely have internal processes that we will request and consider)</i></p> <p>2.5 By Q4-Y2 Model legislation prepared, based on comparative analysis of country laws and expert inputs, that countries can use as a model to help update their wildlife legislation to better incorporate liability, and engagement with receptive government agencies in >3 countries (see 0.4)</p> <p><i>(baseline = no such model text exists for this type of law though we developed draft for Liberia in 2012, and we have been asked for this from Zimbabwe and Zambia)</i></p>	<p>2.5 URL to “model” legislation text</p> <p>2.5 Qualitative description of engagement with policy makers around use of the “model” legislation text</p> <p>2.6 List of media engagements by category</p> <p>2.6 URL to copies.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2.6 By Q4-Y3, increased CL profile via >3 international news stories; >6 news stories in domestic media across 3 core countries; active social media presence, >9 editorials/blogs/articles by project members, >36 updates to Conservation-litigation.org, and >2 academic publications</p> <p><i>(baseline = 1 article in Mongabay; 10 stories in Indonesian media; small number of social media posts as individuals/not systematic; 5 blogs produced during last project; 2 journal articles, website developed with 13 posts and 8 resources)</i></p>		
<p>Output 3 Active conservation litigation cases in at least 3 countries</p>	<p>3.1 (see 0.1) By Q4-Y1 Target high-profile cases, defendants and plaintiffs identified in 3 countries</p> <p><i>(baseline=1 such case filed in Indonesia in 2021, 1 similar case in France 2019, 1 case in Cameroon 2018)</i></p> <p>3.2 By Q3-Y2, minimum of 3 cases submitted in courts, at</p>	<p>3.1 Summary describing cases.</p> <p>3.2 Case filing documents and case numbers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Outcome-level assumptions

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>least one in each India, Indonesia and Cameroon</p> <p><i>(baseline = as above)</i></p>		
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Opportunities for new plaintiffs are created, promoting and facilitating future CL lawsuits in new countries.</p>	<p>4.1 By Q2-Y3, partners host in-person workshops for practitioners in the 2 core countries (India, Indonesia), and LaW and LU host virtual workshops in the 4 additional countries (Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, Uganda). These will introduce CL and recruit future plaintiffs.</p> <p><i>(baseline = 3 CL workshops held in Indonesia, but 0 in India or Cameroon)</i></p> <p>4.2 By Q4-Y3, LaW, LU partners organise >20, targeted one-on-one discussion calls with prospective plaintiffs (government, community, NGO)</p> <p><i>(baseline = >20 potential plaintiffs engaged in last project)</i></p> <p>4.3 By Q4-Y2, LU, ELI and LaW co-host 2 global, virtual workshops for practitioners to introduce the approach, inspire action and build community (e.g., for judges, prosecutors, officials, NGOs)</p>	<p>4.1. Participant and organisation list (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>4.1 Meeting notes, highlighting promising follow-up opportunities.</p> <p>4.2 List of organisations met.</p> <p>4.2 Meeting notes, highlighting promising follow-up opportunities.</p> <p>4.3. Participant and organisation list (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>4.3 Meeting notes, highlighting promising follow-up opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes that lack of technical knowledge are a limitation to people taking CL <u>Mitigation</u>: We know this is not the only barrier to taking legal action, but is certainly the first one, and one that we can help overcome. We are also providing other types of support (e.g., community of practise, sub-grants) to help overcome other barriers. We have adequate, quality expressions of interest from external parties. <u>Mitigation</u>: Our experience to date suggests this unlikely to be an issue, as we already have several expressions of interest

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<i>(baseline=1 global workshop hosted in 2021).</i>		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 LaW to establish online CoP platform (LinkedIn “closed” group) for practitioners as a hub for CL community, growing the CoP with targeted invitations via the partners and engagement activities.</p> <p>1.2 LaW and LU to maintain active CoP member engagement via posts of news, questions, consultations, organising discussion threads</p> <p>1.3 LaW and LU to establish a broad/inclusive network of people interested in CL/keeping in touch, via new mailing list (active participants may later join the CoP)</p> <p>1.4 LU and LaW to develop a general multi-purpose “slide deck” resource, which partners can then use with legal practitioners across future workshops.</p> <p>1.5 Two "hackathon" events organised via Bright Tide, which hosts these events for law firms around the world.</p> <p>1.6 ICEL and WTI to announce “law clinic” opportunities for law students, and recruit >6 students to support case development (e.g., legal research, preparing documents)</p> <p>1.7 ICEL, LAGA, WTI, LU, LaW present strategic conservation litigation to undergraduate law modules in >3 countries via the partners</p> <p>1.8 LU and LaW to host meetings with Advisory Committee to discuss key topics (e.g., see Indicator 2.4, 2.5)</p> <p>1.9 LU to host 2 in-person workshops of CLAW partners, to discuss project start, case resources and frameworks, and then case develop development and strategy.</p> <p>1.10 See also engagement workshops discussed under Output 4 that also contribute to this output.</p> <p>2.1 Cooperation with lawyers in 7 countries, LaW will conduct legal analysis about how CL can be operationalised in each country, following the CL checklist we have developed/trialled in 4 countries.</p> <p>2.2 ICEL, LAGA, WTI and Law will host technical workshops in 7 countries with legal experts to refine the checklist and consider socio-legal realities of strategic litigation.</p> <p>2.3 Publish 7 country-specific reports and “crib sheets” that synthesise CL laws and procedures, for dissemination via website, social media, CoP, network and events.</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2.4 All partners will develop resource on “lessons learned about strategic conservation litigation,” based on a virtual workshop and discussions with partners and CoP.</p> <p>2.5 LaW will develop online, free database (e.g., using Google) to populate with cases contributed by WTI, ICEL, LAGA, CoP and in-country lawyers across >7 countries.</p> <p>2.6 All partners and Advisory Committee will build a case-selection framework, to guide selection of strategic CL case).</p> <p>2.7 LU will develop risk identification and mitigation framework through consultation with partners, based on review of other organisations’ protocols (including via IWTCF recipients) and in discussion with Advisory Committee.</p> <p>2.8 LU, LaW and DLA to develop draft “mode legislation” text, to guide countries that are reforming their legislation and want to strengthen CL. Disseminate this to targeted legal experts in countries where reform is ongoing (e.g., Indonesia, Liberia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, EU).</p> <p>2.9 LU and LaW to develop regular online posts, with contributions from WTI, LAGA, ICEL, and disseminate via website, CoP, network and social media.</p> <p>2.10 LU to organise partner roles for public communications (blogs, website updates), and maintain/develop database of media contacts to coordinate maximum visibility for cases.</p> <p>2.11 LU to lead partners in co-authorship of blogs/editorials, website updates, and 3 key academic publications via collaborative GoogleDocs.</p> <p>2.12 LU and Law to disseminate new resources (above) via website, social and print media, CoP, network mailing list, and in-person and virtual workshops, IWTCF newsletter.</p> <p>3.1 LAGA, WTI, ICEL to identify, summarise and propose candidate cases in 3 target countries that are locally appropriate/strategic and CLAW goals. And coordinate to identify a plaintiff for each case—most likely a government agency.</p> <p>3.2 LU to use case-selection framework, risk-mitigation framework and Advisory Committee consultation to evaluate each case, and recommend whether/how to proceed, and mitigation actions.</p> <p>3.3 LU, ELI and LaW to support LAGA, WTI, ICEL in developing damage claims for each case, via workshops, shared GoogleDoc, and convening species-conservation experts via IUCN to help provide scientific expertise.</p> <p>3.4 LAGA, WTI and ICEL to coordinate with government and legal team to prepare selected case details, evidence, and legal argumentation– for comment from other partners, LaW, ELI, LU.</p> <p>3.5 LAGA, WTI and ICEL to formally submit cases in respective courts.</p> <p>3.6 LAGA, WTI and ICEL to host a press release event and publicise their case. Cooperate with LU on international media campaign.</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4.1 Drawing on the 7 country legal analyses and general CL resources, LaW and in-country lawyers develop presentations for each country.</p> <p>4.2 WTI and ICEL host in-person engagement workshop with practitioners to discuss developing future conservation litigation cases in their jurisdictions.</p> <p>4.3 LaW, LU and in-country lawyers invite a targeted group of practitioners in 6 additional countries to virtual workshops to present results of legal analysis and discuss litigation potential.</p> <p>4.4 Partners and in-country lawyers identify the most appropriate prospective future plaintiffs, and help organise virtual meeting with LU/LaW.</p> <p>4.5. ELI and LU to lever international and partners' networks co-host open virtual events for law practitioners globally.</p>			

● **Annex 3. Standard Indicators**

■ **Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-D04	>200 student/junior engaged with CL concepts (I1.2)	Number	Women	28			28	200
IWTCF-D04	>200 student/junior engaged with CL concepts (I1.2)	Number	Men	32			32	
IWTCF-D05	>50 practising lawyers engaged with CL concepts across (I1.2)	Number	Men	20			20(of 60)	200
IWTCF-D05	>50 practising lawyers engaged with CL concepts across (I1.2)		Women	40			40(of 60)	
IWTCF-D13	Legal analyses published for 7 countries (Indonesia, India, Cameroon, Mexico, Brazil, Philippines, Uganda) (I2.1)	Number	Legal Analyses	2			2	7
IWTCF-B05	Risk identification and mitigation, and case selection frameworks developed (I2.4)	Number	Frameworks	2				2
IWTCF-D11	>2 academic publications (I2.6)	Number	Publications	0				2
IWTCF-D19	Active social media presence (I2.6)	Number	Twitter (558 followers); LinkedIn (273 followers)					NA
IWTCF-D20	2 global workshops for practitioners (I4.3), and 4 virtual workshops in the 4 additional countries (Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, Uganda) (I2.6)	Number	Number of webinar events	0				6
IWTCF-D22	>9 editorials/blogs/articles by project members (I2.6)	Number	Editorials/blogs/articles by project members	4				9
IWTCF-D22	>36 updates to Conservation-litigation.org (I2.6)	Number	Updates to Conservation-litigation.org website	12				36

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B13	Minimum of 3 cases submitted in courts (I3.2)	Number	Number of cases	1				3
IWTCF-D0	Partners host in-person workshops for practitioners in the 2 core countries (I4.1)	Women	Women, civil society, training on CL to recruit/support plaintiffs	2				2
IWTCF-D01	Partners host in-person workshops for practitioners in the 2 core countries (I4.1)	Men	Men, civil society, training on CL to recruit/support plaintiffs	1				1

■ **Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type	Detail	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers	Available from
						All are available on our website, so we have not attached them due to file size.
Legal remedies for harm to biodiversity: An analysis of Cameroon's environmental liability legislation.	Report	Rodriguez, M., Mvogo, H.N.B., Mbarga, D.O., Phelps, J. 2023.	Female	Span		https://www.google.com/url?q=https://static1.squarespace.com/static/64e90e1032b13d4cbafc8e39/t/64edc8368e31316db077d7fa/1693304890923/Legal%2Bremedies%2Bfor%2Bharm%2Bto%2Bbiodiversity%2B-%2BCameroon.pdf&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1714372365192923&usq=AOvVaw14DfSF33HqgS3A05yHghbd
Legal remedies for harm to biodiversity: An analysis of Indonesia's environmental liability legislation.	Report	Fajrini, R., Phelps, J., Rodriguez, M. 2023	Female	Indonesia		https://static1.squarespace.com/static/64e90e1032b13d4cbafc8e39/t/64edc9031b751249f1c9c621/1693305096897/Legal+remedies+for+harm+to+biodiversity+-+Indonesia.pdf
Case selection framework for strategic environmental liability litigation: Framework for practitioners	Best practice manual	Phelps, J., Rodriguez, M., Hempton, L., et al. 2024	Male	USA/UK/Barbados		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/plaintiffresources

Title	Type	Detail	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers	Available from All are available on our website, so we have not attached them due to file size.
Risk Identification and Mitigation Framework for strategic environmental liability litigation: Framework for practitioners	Best practice manual	Phelps, J., Rodriguez, M., Hempton, L., et al. 2024	Male	USA/UK/Barbados		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/plaintiffresources
Global team launches groundbreaking project to secure justice for nature	Blog	Hempton, L., Phelps, J. 2023	Female	UK		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/rydal
https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/sccs-ny	Blog	Tian, M., Hempton, L. 2003	Female	China		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/sccs-ny
Conservation Litigation introduces use of remedies to young lawyers with Legal Voices for the Future	Blog	Rodriguez, M., Hempton, L. 2023	Female	Spain		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/lvf
Climate Science and Law Forum explores damage-based claims against illegal deforestation	Blog	Fajrini, R., Hempton, L. 2023	Female	Indonesia		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/climate-science-and-law-forum-workshop
Law and conservation join forces in a collaborative learning experience to promote environmental remedies through law enforcement	Blog	Shafira, D., Phelps, J., Hempton, L. 2023	Female	Indonesia		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/collaborativelearning
Conservation Litigation partner ICEL presents at Earthrights and UNEP Report Launch	Blog	Anindarini, G., Hempton, L. 2023	Female	Indonesia		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/icel-presents-at-earthrights-and-unep-report-launch
Poacher, the new Amazon Prime series, tells the true story of one of the biggest wildlife crime cases in India.	Blog	Hempton, L. 2023	Female	UK		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/poacher
Pioneering IUCN judicial training programme co-developed with Conservation-Litigation.org aims to strengthen environmental justice in the Asia Pacific region	Blog	Hempton, L. 2024	Female	UK		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/iucn-judicial-training-programme

Title	Type	Detail	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers	Available from All are available on our website, so we have not attached them due to file size.
Conservation-Litigation.org Network submission to the International Criminal Court	Blog	Hempton, L. 2024	Female	UK		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/icc-submission
Prosecutor workshop highlights underused legal provisions with transformative potential for wildlife remedies	Blog	Sircar, D., Hempton, L., Phelps, J	Male	India		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/wti-prosecutor-workshop
Inaugural meeting of the Biodiversity & Environmental Liability Scholars (BELS) Network	Blog	Fajrini, R., Hempton, L. 2024	Female	Indonesia		https://www.conservation-litigation.org/news/inaugural-meeting-of-bels-network

- **Annex 4: Onwards – Supplementary material**

[REDACTED]

Annex 4.2: Conservation Litigation Blog

Annex 4.3: Group A Conservation Litigation Network Infrastructure Screenshots

Annex 4.4: Conservation Litigation Newsletter

Annex 4.5: CLAW Project Kickoff Workshop

Annex 4.6: Exemplary Damages Knowledge Session

Annex 4.7: Undergraduate Course Topic

Annex 4.8: Scholar Network (BELS)

Annex 4.9: Lawyers Network (LIABLE)

Annex 4.10: Conservation Litigation Advisory Board

Annex 4.11: Records of Key Engagements with Conservation Litigation Advisors

[REDACTED]

Annex 4.13: Country Conservation Litigation Reports

Annex 4.14: Conservation Litigation Frameworks

Annex 4.15: Conservation Litigation Social Media

Annex 4.16: List of Conservation Litigation Media Engagements

Annex 4.17: Indonesian Judge Workshop

Annex 4.18: Formal Submission to International Criminal Court

[REDACTED]

Annex 4.20: Contributions to ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights draft declaration of environmental rights.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Annex 4.24: Conservation Litigation Case Law Database

Annex 4.25: Best Transdisciplinary Talk Award

Annex 4.26: ICEL Presents Conservation Litigation at Earthrights Workshop

[REDACTED]

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	No
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	