
IWTR11S2\1014

Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work against Illegal Wildlife Trading

Indonesia is an IWT hotspot, and NGOs and government worked for a decade to update its Conservation Law to close loopholes. Finally revised in 2024, the Law presents new sanctions, fills gaps in prosecuting organised IWT, and secures compensation from offenders. This is transformative, if it can be equitably and effectively operationalised. This project will support development of implementing regulations and sentencing guidelines; train judges in the new law, and support “champion” prosecutor teams to use the new provisions.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

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Type	Organisation
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Website (Work)	
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Section 2 - Title, Themes and Summary

Please confirm which fund you are applying to:

Main

Q3. Title:

Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work against Illegal Wildlife Trading

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

[Cover Letter - ICEL Law 5 Stage 2](#)

26/03/2025

07:43:11

pdf 134.87 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEXR11S1\1001

IWTR11S1\1035

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

1. Clarify how this project meets the additional UMIC criteria

Please see Question 10

2. Challenging landscape for civil society organisations to operate within, please provide further information on how this will be addressed

The new Administration, notably the new Minister of Forestry who started early 2025, is significantly more receptive to civil society engagement, which significantly increases the likelihood of success. We have made clear that the POKJA Working Group has already been in communication with relevant Ministry directorate about contributing to the proposed subsidiary regulations and they are highly receptive, as is the Attorney General's Office to create sentencing guidelines. In addition, ICEL has long-term relationships with and experience delivering training through the Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office.

3. Further work is needed to identify and outline the key implementation risks of this project

The implementation risks of this project are modest and typical of a project like this. Notably, the government is receptive to / has requested support with implementing regulations, and the POKJA Working Group members have strong relationships with the relevant government agencies and officials. Although the exact case and “champion” prosecutors will be identified during the project, the partners have the previous experience and the networks needed to identify and support these. We have reviewed the assumptions in the log frame and added delivery risks into Q26.

4. It would be useful to include greater detail on likely barriers and solutions to the adoption of the revised law
We have made clear in the methodology that this is often a matter of confidence and technical capabilities – particularly when applying new provisions for the first time. In the Activities we have further outlined the types of support that will be provided to the prosecuting teams to help overcome any barriers. In the risk section (Q26) we have further highlighted the challenges of identifying prosecutorial teams willing to be “early adopters” and of identifying appropriate IWT cases that meet multiple criteria, and have proposed how we will solve this. In the partners section we describe how ICEL and WCS’ networks with government agencies and individual officials, and previous expertise working on IWT cases, however, suggests that these barriers to adoption are manageable.

5. The problem and change expected statements could more directly and comprehensively address poverty-related issues and outcomes

In the Problem Statement (Q16) we have made the links to multidimensional poverty much more explicit. This includes not only the wellbeing impacts of reducing IWT, but also the wellbeing impacts of using the Conservation Law and new resources to direct enforcement to be more proportionate/fair, and as part of this to target kingpins rather than small-scale, often poor offenders. We have also highlighted this in the Change Expected (Q23).

6. It would be useful to provide further information on the expectations for and methods used to achieve conservation friendly community growth

We agree that this was ambiguous and, as described in the cover letter, we have streamlined and focused the project so that the local-level engagement is more strongly aligned to the heart of the proposal, i.e. operationalising the revised Conservation Law.

7. Further information is required regarding the approach to judiciary training. It is noted that this work requires a specific approach from a recognised peer group

We have added more details to the methods. We also wish to highlight that ICEL is the Supreme Court’s main partner for environmental education, responsible for helping design and coordinate their training program on environmental certification for judges across Indonesia. ICEL is the leading organisation on environmental education for judges in Indonesia and the region.

8. Ensure indicators are SMART and capable of measuring project progress

We have reviewed these, especially at the outcome level

9. Include similar wording between the Outcome and Impact

We have aligned these.

10. It is currently unclear how (previous numbered Outputs 4 and 5) contribute to the achievement of the project Outcome;

As described in the cover letter, we have streamlined and simplified our logframe, which we think improves clarity. We have also created a new Visual Theory of Change that more clearly shows the links among outputs and their contributions to the outcome.

We have made it more clear that the target advances in legal practice have implications for other countries, which is part of the importance to global-level engagement targeted in current Output 5 (See Q10). This global engagement is also important to generate public visibility, and thus support pressure to develop and use the new implementing regulations that are at the center of this project.

The former output related to local community engagement, although important, was too loosely linked to Outcome. We have revised the focus of our local engagement to make this directly linked to the Outcome, and it now focuses on ensuring that local stakeholders are able to contribute to the policy advice on the new implementing regulations.

Q5. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement

Q6. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Conservation Action 1

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 2

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Conservation Action 3

No Response

Threats 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threats 2

No Response

Threats 3

No Response

Q7. Contribution towards Climate Change Adaption or Mitigation

The IWT Challenge Fund is partly funded through [International Climate Finance \(ICF\)](#). This requires the fund to evidence how it is contributing towards climate change adaption and mitigation.

Please describe how your project may contribute to climate change adaption or mitigation. You should refer to the 'Illegal Wildlife Trade and Climate Change' document, attached to your feedback letter, for further information on some of the ways in which IWT interventions intersect with climate change.

Strengthening law enforcement against illegal wildlife trade is a crucial strategy for climate change mitigation. Species that become IWT targets are vital in maintaining ecosystems that store carbon.

This project also offers a new approach to law enforcement against illegal wildlife trade through mainstreaming remedies-oriented law enforcement. Through this approach, perpetrators will be liable for restoring the harm done, including the harm to ecosystems due to illegal wildlife trade. Ecosystem restoration as one of the possible remedies will contribute to halting and reversing deforestation targets by 2030. Moreover, implementing regulations developed under this project would contribute to habitat protection that stores carbon and strengthens ecosystem resilience against climate change impacts

Q8. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Sunda pangolin / <i>Mani javanica</i>	Sumatran Tiger / <i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>
Flores hawk-eagle / <i>Nisaetus floris</i>	This project applies to all species protected under the revised Conservation Law

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Indonesia is an IWT hotspot, and NGOs and government worked for a decade to update its Conservation Law to close loopholes. Finally revised in 2024, the Law presents new sanctions, fills gaps in prosecuting organised IWT, and secures compensation from offenders. This is transformative, if it can be equitably and effectively operationalised. This project will support development of implementing regulations and sentencing guidelines; train judges in the new law, and support “champion” prosecutor teams to use the new provisions.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q10. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Indonesia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Table 4 in the Round 11 Guidance for Applicants), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 3.4.

The project would facilitate systemic advance in how IWT is enforced in Indonesia, making significant and unique advances across a global priority IWT source and consumer country.

The legal gaps/loopholes that this project addresses, are common gaps internationally, including in many LMCs. Indonesia presents a case study for advancing knowledge about how to close these loopholes, which can inform global practice. Countries, including India, Philippines and Cameroon, host similar provisions that are little-or-not operationalised but will learn from this project (O5).

Q11. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 September 2025	31 August 2027	2 years

Q12. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total funding
Amount:						279,726.00

Q13. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q14. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

N/A

Q15. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Indonesia is a global IWT source and consumer country, where IWT is driven by international and large domestic markets – for charismatic megafauna; traditional medicines; fish and wild meat, and endemic species for curious and pet trade (1,2). These have cascading impacts on species survival, ecosystems goods and services (3,4), state finances, and the wellbeing of rural and forest-dependent population that rely on wildlife for nutrition, ecotourism, and as part of cultural practices and relationships to nature (e.g. 5,6). Across the country, IWT is actively degrading the natural capital on which many communities rely.

Enforcement efforts have been hindered by out-of-date legislation and numerous loopholes: low sanction regimes fail to create deterrence; barriers to tackling organised crime have led to isolated prosecutions; focus on small-scale poor offenders rather than kingpins has failed to achieve conservation and social objectives, and weak enforcement of existing statutes has limited effectiveness (see 7,8).

Following a decade of revision, Indonesia's Conservation Law was updated in 2024 (9; Law No.32/2024, formerly Law No. 5/1990). The revision closes loopholes that are key to reducing IWT to improve outcomes for conservation and reducing negative impacts on local communities and the Indonesian public.

The revised Conservation Law “brings bite to the rules, but enforcement is key” (10). The problem now is that enforcing the revised law must be made practical for frontline officials to ensure they can act. There is a long history of well-meaning, wildlife legislation failing to be well-implemented (11,12). Moreover, enforcement must also be proportionate and equitable to avoid unintended impacts on poor resource users; previous experience in Indonesia and globally illustrate that the high risks of over-criminalisation on poor offenders (13, 14, e.g., 15),

This requires the active engagement with key agencies:

The Ministry of Forestry needs and is receptive to technical support to develop subsidiary implementing regulations that explains how the new Conservation Law revisions should be operationalised (O1). Similarly, prosecutors need sentencing guidelines to help them apply the Conservation Law's new sanctions in ways that are pro-conservation, but also fair and proportionate, and the Attorney General's Office is receptive (O2, 16). These require technical inputs from lawyers and conservationists. Importantly, to ensure their robustness and credibility, the process for drafting the legislation also needs to be inclusive of diverse voices expertise from across Indonesia

Judges in local and superior courts across Indonesia need to be made aware of these new significant legal revisions, as they will rule on future cases (17, O3), as the “lack of certification in environmental matters among judges remains one of the biggest obstacles to law enforcement in environmental damage cases” (18).

Initial example cases are needed to show practitioners how these new provisions can be put into practice. Especially when dealing with new provisions, frontline officials need confidence and support to operationalise them for the first time (O4).

Q17. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? How will you ensure activities are aligned and do not duplicate ongoing work in the region?

Law 32/2024 was informed by years of debate and many stakeholders to close key loopholes that enabled wildlife offences. However, national laws do not articulate the details needed to implement them; these rely on ministry-level subsidiary regulations. Without these well thought through detailed regulations, there is a risk that the new law will not be properly operationalised.

This project will ensure subsidiary implementing regulations include public participation, reflect best practices and are robust. It focuses on priority enforcement issues, based on a detailed understanding of the new legislation, and of the challenges of IWT enforcement to date (see 7), specifically:

a) New sanctions regimes, to ensure that implementing officials know how to apply these in ways that are deterrent, proportional and equitable;

- b) Tackling organised crime in IWT, to help ensure that enforcement does a better job of making links, and
- c) Recovering of money from offenders to remedy harms caused by IWT.

ICEL is actively aware of work on subsidiary legislation, and there are no other current initiatives to develop this guidance. Indeed, the POKJA Working Group is the government's main partner for this type of work, and so the project is well positioned.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q18. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

The project directly aligns with the new revision of Law 32/2024, and its subsidiary regulations, but focusing on helping Indonesia to operationalise this new legislation. The project also supports Indonesia's commitment to tackle IWT through strengthening law enforcement in the implementation of policies and regulations related to biodiversity management. (8.1 IBSAP 2025-2045).

The project supports themes from across Indonesia's international commitments to tackle IWT: the focus on treating IWT as a serious and organised crime (London #9, Kasane #4), and the need for stronger deterrents (Hanoi Actions B). Indeed, the Law 32/2024 revisions were informed by this commitment and, now that it is in law, the project works to operationalise that vision – through helping draft subsidiary legislation, including on organised crime, and helping operationalise relevant statutes for the first time. It also addresses commitments to engage government agencies that are non-environment focused (London #15), through work with judges and prosecutors. It also works to ensure these diverse authorities have the knowledge and capacity to investigate and prosecute IWT (Kasane #5) It does this through a multi-agency and systemic approach, focused on integrating training into government-owned/led certifications. It focuses on issues such as organised crime, stronger deterrence and capacity that are present across these commitments.

Please note Q19 is for Extra applicants only, the next question for those applying to the Main scheme will be Q20. Methodology.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q20. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What the **main activities** will be and where will these take place.
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

- Please explain how you have engaged with partners or communities involved to design the project; if this has not been done please explain why.

We will help operationalize key provisions of the revised Conservation Law through work at the national, local, and international scale (see Visual ToC) to create the conditions and resources needed so the new law actually works against IWT:

1) Create legal frameworks to operationalise the Conservation Law (O1, 2)

The Conservation Policy Working Group (POKJA), which includes ICEL and WCS, will develop technical advice to inform the MoEF's implementing regulations for the revised Conservation Law, targeting provisions on a) new sanctions regimes, b) corporate/organized IWT crime, and c) reinvestment of compensation monies from offenders into conservation

Support the Attorney General's Office to ensure that its prosecutors can operationalize key new provisions, notably related to the new sanction regimes, via development of a sentencing guideline that includes appropriate sentencing, extenuating circumstances, equity/GESI considerations.

To strengthen these new resource and democratise the policy-making process, ICEL will also engage public interest lawyers and conservationists from across Indonesia, via an in-person meeting in East Nusa Tenggara, Focus Groups in Jakarta, and webinars with practitioners across Indonesia in cooperation with the Public Interest Lawyers Network and WALHI.

Support briefings for key officials about CWT issues and the new resources to create policy support for the implementing regulations.

2) Support judicial capacity to adjudicate cases under the revised Conservation Law (O3)

Ensure judges understand the above changes, since they are the key decision-makers in these cases. This will be done through an updating of the Supreme Court's National Environmental Judges Certification for senior judges, which ICEL regularly helps to deliver alongside technical experts, including from WCS. The project will update the training materials to reflect the new provisions, to guide fair practice and encourage judicial activism.

Take these resources to the local level, via a 3-day training workshop for 30 junior judges from across East Nusa Tenggara and provincial, underserved IWT hotspot where local judges do not have access to the Supreme Court training.

3) Support first-time use of the revised Conservation Law (O2)

Work with the Ministry of Forestry, WCS and WALHI to identify 2 priority IWT cases in which to operationalise key provisions of the revised Conservation Law. The partners will also work with the Attorney General's Office and Enforcement Directorate to cases with local prosecuting teams that are actively engaged/interested in wildlife cases. These will serve as "champion" prosecutors to work on implementing the revised Conservation Law for the first time.

Provide the technical/legal inputs so prosecution teams can confidently use the new provisions for the first time. This will include coaching through legal case development, written legal advice, and 'amicus' friends of the court support. This will build expertise and demonstrate what is possible with the revised Law.

4) Create visibility to advance the revised Conservation Law (O4)

Engage journalists to create public and policy interest in, and support/pressure for the implementing regulations and sentencing guidelines.

creating academic knowledge to create visibility, increase transparency, and generate pride and pressure on officials involved in implementing regulations, case development and case adjudication.

Lessons:

This design is based on an understanding of Indonesia's policy-making process, which is why it works collaboratively through the POKJA Working Group and enhances the participation of local stakeholders. The project works very closely with government agencies, based on existing relationships, to ensure relevance and strong buy-in. The design is also informed by a strong understanding that good laws will often only be well

implemented if they can be made clear and accessible to practitioners, which is why it focuses on implementing frameworks. Moreover, policies will only be operationalised if there are early adopters and examples of good practice, which is why the project also focuses on helping operationalise legislation.

Management:

ICEL will lead the overall project, including M&E and reporting, and much of the technical implementation based on its legal expertise. ICEL will work with WCS and the other POJKA members to convene the Working Group, draft policy inputs and guidelines, and engage with the government as part of a collective effort. ICEL will draw on WALHI East Nusa Tenggara for site-based work, including consultations with public interest lawyers and local judicial education. ICEL will lead on work with the Supreme Court education. ICEL, WCS, WALHI and the POJKA network will contribute to media engagement and webinars. The partner will also help to inform selection of the 2 cases and prosecution team geography. ICEL will lead on providing technical support to the 2 cases, but will draw on WCS for technical advice.

Q21. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels?

The project focuses on the capacity of government agencies to operationalise the revised Conservation Law by ensuring they have the technical legal inputs they need to develop robust implementing regulations (O1), sentencing guidelines (O2) and judicial education curriculum (O3). These resources provide the basis for being able to operationalize their mandated roles.

The project also focuses heavily on increasing capabilities. It does this by supporting training of judges, via the institutionalized national curriculum for senior judges (O3). It also supports a cohort of local-level junior judges from rural IWT hotspots, specifically because they are typically under-supported and this will expand access to professional education (O3). Because judges are not environmental experts, such education is critical to their ability to do their job competently and fairly.

The project will also benefit 28 public interest lawyers working at the provincial level across Indonesia by engaging them in the development of the implementing regulations (O1). These processes are very Jakarta-dominated, and it is rare for such provincial level stakeholders to be able to engage, so this will create new opportunities and build their capabilities to engage in national policy development.

The prosecuting teams for the 2 cases will involve approx. 10 people, mainly prosecutors from IWT hotspot, who will be supported with technical advice that will advance their capacities, and have the professional opportunity to pioneer the use of new legislation (O2).

The project will also share Indonesian experience with other Global South IWT hotspots with similar legal frameworks and loopholes (O5).

Q22. Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work in.

The project GESI contact must consider Indonesia's history of wildlife prosecutions focused on comparatively low-level offenders (7, 8) who are often from poor, rural, marginalised communities, whereby enforcement risks exacerbating multidimensional poverty. It also needs to consider that enforcement and law fields are heavily male dominated, particularly in rural parts of Indonesia. As such, the technical advice, resources and 2 cases need to actively consider not only operationalising the new Law, but doing this in ways that consider process and

that are proportionate, strategic, and equitable:

The new resources and policies supported in this project, notably the subsidiary legislation (O1) and prosecution guidelines (O2) will actively consider GESI. This includes issues of appropriate sentencing/proportionality, extenuating circumstances, case targeting, and how / when to apply the rules. This can specifically help to shift the strong focus from small-scale offenders towards organised crime, intellectual actors and intermediaries. This will be strongly reflected in the 2 cases targeted by this project (O4), explicitly focused on “high-profile” offenders with assets, rather than poor offenders.

Equally will also be promoted by ensuring broad access to opportunities, including among historically marginalised groups: We will target 30% participation by women in our work with government, including the judicial education and officials involved in the enforcement/prosecution teams for the 2 cases.

The project will create opportunities for 28 local public interest lawyers from around Indonesia to contribute to the national subsidiary legislation. This is important to democratising the policy process that is heavily dominated by the Jakarta-based legal community. We will further encourage women’s involvement during these processes through targeted invitations and event management (30%), which is particularly important in more rural parts of Indonesia.

The project team itself is inclusive, led by women from Indonesia. There will be numerous opportunities for women to publicly lead in providing technical inputs, including as lead authors on policy briefs (O1) and legal advice (O2, 3, 4) and academic publications (O5); serving as the public face of briefing meetings to government (O1) and international webinars (O5). This is notable because law and enforcement are heavily male-dominated in Indonesia, making it important to provide public spaces for women leaders.

Q23. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short-term:

The project will benefit judges via the Supreme Court annual training, and 30 local-level junior judges (30% women, 30% IPLC) (O2). It will benefit the MoF officials and prosecutors nationally by supporting the development of implementing regulations to guide their work (O1), and deliver particular professional and personal benefits for the local enforcement/prosecution teams (approx. 10 officials, 30% women) because it will raise their capacity and national/international profile as they work on precedent-setting cases (O2).

The resources developed (O1) will benefit the daily work of hundreds of prosecutors, judges and MoF officials across the country. It will make their jobs more achievable because these resources, if properly developed, help practitioners understand how they are meant to operationalise the law (e.g., when to pursue legal action, how to apply different sanctions in different contexts).

The project will deliver short-term benefits to the threatened species in the two target cases, as it uses new provisions to show how they can be protected. These key benefits to conservation, however, are from the examples that these 2 cases provide.

Long-term:

The project enables future work by prosecutors, MoF officials and judges to better protect biodiversity and

victims, and reduce unintended consequences by closing loopholes and facilitating implementation of the law. This promises benefits for biodiversity across the country, as it facilitates implementation of Indonesia's main conservation legislation.

The project will also help to ensure that increased sanctions in the revised Law are not only deterrent, but also fair and proportionate. This is important to reducing the historical focus on small-scale, poor IWT offenders that has often harmed wellbeing (13-15). It will also help direct enforcement towards kingpins and organised criminal IWT, which is important to disrupting IWT and to protecting public natural resources. This reflects a systems change approach to tackling IWT.

A key revision to the Conservation Law that will be supported involves holding offenders responsible for reinvesting money into conservation and remedies (7). This is important to restoring biodiversity and remedying negative impacts on local residents' livelihoods and wellbeing. This advance will also have implications for deterrence (because it increases costs to offenders) and also for caring for rescued wildlife, supporting conservation and compensating victims.

Scalability:

The implementing legislation (O1), sentencing guideline (O2) and revision of national curricula (O3) presents opportunities for systems change scaling that is integrated into official processes and offer permanence.

The focus on capacitation scaling at the national level for judges (O2) means that the project will have a legacy with nation-wide impacts. The focus on local prosecution team capacity will enable them to develop future cases, and also set precedents with national implications that can be replicated (O4). Sharing these experiences to other IWT hotspot countries also creates opportunities for replication scaling (O5).

Q24. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.

Working across scales and agencies it will help activate the revised Conservation Law. It helps instruct officials on how to operationalise the Law, via co-development of implementing regulations (O1), and first sentencing guidelines for conservation (O2) to help ensure deterrent, proportionate and targeted prosecutions. It mainstream the new Law into training for judges at the national-level and a cohort of local junior judges (O3). This is key to making sure that the officials expected to adjudicate based on the new law, understand its provisions.

Through legal support to "champion" prosecution teams, it works practitioners through using the new provisions in 2 priority IWT cases (O4). This will build individual capacity and facilitate first-time use of these new provisions, setting precedents and future expectations to help increase caseload.

Public visibility engagement for this work (O5) will build both pressure and support for developing the implementing regulations and operationalising the new law.

These efforts help to realise the potential of the revised Law, and. By increasing sanctions, targeting organised crime, targeting larger priority offenders and ensuring offenders are accountable for paying for remedies – this project will help close recognised loopholes and thus contribute towards reducing IWT.

Q25. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q25a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The new implementing regulations and the sentencing guidelines that this project supports will provide the formal legal basis for future IWT investigations and prosecutions across Indonesia. Given that the government is supportive of both and has requested support, many of the project inputs are very likely to be mainstreamed into official policy that will be sustained beyond the project.

The training with junior judges is 1-time only, but because they are early-career and often cycle among rural areas until they reach seniority, they are likely to face IWT cases throughout their career.

The training resources for the senior judge will be mainstreamed into the Supreme Court curriculum, and this will be institutionalised and sustained post-project.

The project aim to empower the 2 prosecuting teams, and other future prosecuting teams, to operationalise the revised Conservation Law into the future. This is possible because it can integrate into normal agency work plans.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

No Response

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q26. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Mishandling or misappropriation of funds by the project staff	Moderate	Rare	Minor	We ensure the four-eyes principle is applied to every budget request and report. Each budget request must follow: 1) Approval by the project manager, 2) three-stage verification process by the finance team, 3) Review by the finance manager, 4) Double bank approval by the Executive Director and one from Board	Minor

Safeguarding (SEAH)	SEAH risks occur during one of the training activities or POJKA meetings	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	We have a PSEAH policy that applies internally and externally. We are actively working to enhance our commitment to PSEAH by complying with regulations, including Decree of the Minister of Manpower 88/2023. This includes establishing a PSEAH task force and ensuring regular dissemination of information and follow-ups with our partners	Minor
Safeguarding (HSS)	HSS risks arise related to the 2 cases that will be prosecuted. This could be offenders creating risks to investigators or prosecutors, or government violation of alleged offenders' rights	Minor	Rare	Minor	The Attorney General's Office and MoF Enforcement Directorate have internal standards and good track records of managing these types of safeguarding risks. Public-facing cases with civil society involvement further reduce risks.	Minor
Delivery Chain	Government agencies are not willing to take project advice into the implementing regulations and/or sentencing guidelines	Major	Rare	Moderate	The relevant government agencies have requested support with this work, and the current Administration is open to such collaborations. The POJKA Working Group has strong relationships and trust with the relevant agencies and individual officials, and the NGOs invest considerably into relationship management.	Moderate
Risk 5	Enforcement officials are set in their ways and unwilling to consider new approaches from the revised Law and project resources	Major	Rare	Moderate	The implementing regulations and sentencing guidelines will be highly-level legal instruments that can help compel. The public visibility of the project and 2 example cases are intended to drive engagement.	Moderate

Risk 6	Partners are unable to identify 2 suitable cases that are high-priority for the government and involve high enough profile defendants	Major	Unlikely	Major	The partners have strong relationships with the Ministry of Forestry and AGO who can help identify cases. ICEL also has networks with conservation groups nationally, and WCS holds an internal database of cases.	Moderate
Risk 7	Partners are unable to identify “champion” prosecutors to be “early adopters” in using the new legal provisions	Major	Unlikely	Major	CEL has a strong relationship with the AGO, specifically Attorney General for General Crimes and legal bureau who are in charge of case handling, and can help identify prosecutors to engage. We can also collaborate with the Ministry of Forestry Enforcement Directorate that also has enforcement capacity.	Moderate

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

No Response

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q27. Project sensitivities


Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).


No


Q28. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [IWTCTF Workplan Stage 2 - ICEL](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q29. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project’s M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

M&E and reporting would be led by ICEL's focal point for MEL, with everything reviewed by the Executive Director. They would be supported by a dedicated M&E expert who is experienced with reporting on BCF-funded projects, which has been incorporated into the project in recognition that this would be ICEL's first such grant. They would help to set up online reporting templates and structured folders for storing Means of Verification in a structured way via GoogleDoc. These would allow the project team to prepare for reporting, which would the M&E team would use for mid-year and annual reports.

Internally, ICEL would conduct monthly meetings to check the progress and challenges, as it does for each project. The monthly meetings would also discuss the budget spending and plan to ensure on-track spending. Further, we also would have quarterly meetings with our partners to build work plans. This would include particular check-ins with the POJKA Working Group to track progress on policy development, and with the prosecution teams involved in the 2 cases. Where there are challenges, these check-ins would allow us to develop strategies / new approaches, as part of adaptive project management.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	██████████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	████

Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q30a. Logical Framework (logframe)

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

[Logical Framework IWTCF ICEL.docx](#)

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Impact:

Reduced IWT as a result of enforcement that tackle key historical loopholes.

Outcome:

Vital revisions to Indonesia's Conservation Law are operationalised to close loopholes and tackle IWT

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Policy advice informs the new implementing regulations for Indonesia's revised Conservation Law, to meaningfully address loopholes in IWT legislation

Output 2:

Attorney General's Office prosecutors are supported to operationalise new sanctions of the revised Conservation Law.

Output 3:

Judges across scales understand the changes of the revised Conservation Law

Output 4:

2 local "champion" prosecution teams in 2 IWT hotspots supported to use new Conservation Law provisions in IWT cases

Output 5:

Increased public visibility of Indonesia's revised Conservation Law and developments in how it is implemented

Do you require more Output fields?

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1. Policy advice informs the new implementing regulations for Indonesia's revised Conservation Law, to meaningfully address loopholes in IWT legislation

Activity 1.1 Develop joint work plan and positions with POJKA, on the 3 priority subsidiary implementing regulations, and to identify lead authors/working groups for each policy

Activity 1.2 Develop and circulate draft policies on a) new sanctions regimes, b) corporate/organised IWT crime, and c) reinvestment of compensation monies from offenders into conservation

Activity 1.3 Host in-person workshop with public interest lawyers in East Nusa Tenggara Province, in cooperation with WALHI NTT to provide local inputs into the policy briefs

Activity 1.4 Host a virtual workshop with public interest lawyers and conservationists nationally to provide local inputs into the policy briefs

Activity 1.5 Launch and publicise the 3 policy briefs, including with local journalists

Activity 1.6 Coordinate >5 strategic briefing meetings with key government and political figures to highlight priority CWT issues and implementing regulations for the revised Conservation Law

Output 2. Attorney General's Office prosecutors are supported to understand key provisions of the revised Conservation Law.

Activity 2.1. Conduct desk-based research on disparities in sentencing of conservation criminal offences, and develop recommendations for prosecution guidelines

Activity 2.2. Conduct a workshop to disseminate research findings with the Junior General Attorney for General Crimes, Directorate General of Conservation Ministry of Forestry, and Environmental Judges.

Activity 2.3. Convene series of workshops to draft the sentencing guidelines with Junior General Attorney for General Crimes and Legal Bureau, Attorney General's Office

Activity 2.4. Host series of focus group discussion with WCS, POJKA and other conservation experts for feedback on the draft

Activity 2.5. Organise two high-level meetings with General Attorney for General Crimes, Legal Bureau, and

Directorate State Security, Public Order and General Crimes, Attorney General to present draft
 Activity 2.6. Disseminate the sentencing guideline, inviting general attorney from hot spots area

Output 3. Senior judges who receive the Supreme Court’s Environmental Judge Certification training, and local-level junior judges in IWT hotspots understand the revised Conservation Law

Activity 3.1 Convene the Supreme Court National Working Group of Environmental Protection to review the curriculum of environmental Certification Training

Activity 3.2 Curriculum review committee meets to work on curriculum review and update teaching materials, to which the project patterns will make active contributions

Activity 3.3 ICEL and WCS support Supreme Court in its annual delivery of the Training (not budgeted in this project, but part of the partners’ frequent work)

Activity 3.4 Convene <30 local-level junior judges in East Nusa Tenggara for 3-day training, informed by the Supreme Court’s national-level training for senior judges. (approx. 50% of judges from East Nusa Tenggara and the others under-served provinces)

Output 4. 2 local “champion” prosecutors in 2 IWT hotspots supported to use new Conservation Law provisions in IWT cases

Activity 4.1 Liaise with national legal network, review historical cases, and ask Attorney General’s Office to identify prosecutors active on wildlife cases, to approach as “champions”

Activity 4.2 Via partners, WCS IWT database, Ministry of Forestry and Attorney General, identify robust, high-profile IWT cases for prosecution using the revised Conservation Law

Activity 4.3 Conduct series of workshops with the local “champion” prosecutors to build their case

Activity 4.4 Provide ‘amicus curiae’ friend of the court documents during the trial to support the prosecutors’ cases

Activity 4.5 Develop 3 legal opinions to support prosecutors in developing cases, as they use the new provisions of the Conservation Law for the first time

Output 5. Increased public visibility of Indonesia’s revised Conservation Law and developments in how it is implemented

Activity 5.1 Organise 2 international webinars that feature Indonesian legal practitioners (judges, prosecutors, lawyers) on legal strategies explored in this project and how they are being implemented

Activity 5.2 Engage with international, Indonesian national and local-level press contacts to identify potential stories linked to the project, highlighting need for implementing regulations and their implementation

Activity 5.3 Host virtual workshop with public interest lawyers in priority IWT countries (e.g., Philippines, Nepal, Cameroon, India) to share practices in closing legal IWT loopholes

Activity 5.4 Work with University of Indonesia to publish one article in International journal regarding legal strategies to address IWT related to the revised Conservation Law

Q30b. Standard Indicators





Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men

IWTCF-B07: Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	Outcome indicator 02	2	Indonesia, case type to be confirmed, affected species to be confirmed
IWTCF-B08: Number of people charged for wildlife crime	Outcome indicator 02	2	Indonesia, non-indigenous men, 'high-level' offenders
IWTCF-B16: No of policies & frameworks developed or formally contributed and being implemented	Outcome Indicator 01, Output Indicator 2.1	3	Indonesia; new policy changes related to wildlife legislation
IWTCF-D01: No of people from eligible countries who have received structured and relevant training	Output Indicator 3.2	30	Indonesia; 20 men and 10 women, 10 of which are IPLC status, access training focuses on legal frameworks
IWTCF-D02: No of people reporting they are applying new capabilities 6 or more months after training	Output Indicator 4.2	2	Indonesia; 2 non-Indigenous men focused on legal frameworks and enforcement
IWTCF-D04: Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Output Indicators 1.3, 3.1, 5.3	5	3 national government organisation in Indonesia focused on legal frameworks; 2 civil society organisations internationally focused on legal frameworks
IWTCF-D07: Number of webinar attendees	Output Indicators 1.1, 5.1, 5.3	150	Indonesia; 75 men and 75 women, including 30 from local communities
IWTCF-D08: Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	Output Indicator 1.3	10	Indonesia; 7 men and 3 women
IWTCF-D09: Number of Media related activities	Output Indicator 5.2	13	3 international online newspaper articles and 10 domestic online newspaper articles
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q31. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

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Q32. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

Yes

Please give details.

This proposal builds on the POKJA Working Group of NGOs, which supported the legal revisions and is now requested by the Ministry to support development of implementing regulations. We have confirmed there is currently no other member funded to support the implementing regulations targeted in this proposal.

A number of other NGOs provide various support with IWT enforcement across Indonesia (e.g., WCS, Planet Indonesia, International Animal Rescue, JAAN, FLIGHT). However, what is distinct here and avoids duplication is the explicit focus on specialised legal support to enable use of the revised Conservation Law provisions for the first time.

The judicial education builds on ICEL's long-standing support to the Supreme Court, to ensure its judicial education resources are updated. And it expands access to these resources for a cohort of local judges; although there have been other NGOs providing local-level judicial education in the past (e.g., Planet Indonesia in Kalimantan), there are currently no similar initiatives we know of in Indonesia, especially not in East Nusa Tenggara.

Support to the AGO builds on ICEL's previous training work with them. However, there are no similar initiatives focused on developing sentencing guidelines for IWT or work with them on IWT cases.

Q32b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/ will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

The POKJA Konservasi/ Conservation Working Group is currently operational and has already held hearings for future collaboration with the Director General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of

Forestry, including assistance on drafting the implementing regulation for the newest conservation law. POKJA Konservasi is currently discussing the types of support that we can provide for the Directorate General as one of the action plan from the hearings.

Q33. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent. What benefits will the country/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any IWT Challenge Fund funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

The vast majority of the grant will be spent within Indonesia, with only a small portion internationally to secure technical support on M&E and for international legal expertise to bolster that quality of the project content, monitoring and reporting.

Some of the budget is dedicated to staff time to help secure high-quality technical legal inputs required to support POKJA's policy engagement, inform the implementing regulations, develop subsidiary legislation, and update judicial education.

The majority of the budget is allocated to program activities, ensuring that the project provides direct benefits to key law enforcement institutions through improved regulations and enhanced capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT).

Some of the budget is allocated for our local and academic-based partners. This allocation is specifically aimed at expanding the project's influence and initiating epistemic discourse and awareness among the wider public, underscoring the importance of their role in our project. Of the budget is allocated for Walhi NTT, the budget will be spent within one of Indonesia Province, which is East Nusa Tenggara.

Q34. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

The project offers strong value for money because it secures expertise of some of Indonesia's leading environmental and public interest lawyers to help support essential legal frameworks that follow a decade of work to revise the Conservation Law. As such, this is timely and important for wildlife conservation across the whole country. It is also affordable because ICEL's runs on an Indonesian salary cost structure rather than an one of an international NGO.

The project institutionalises much of its work – into Supreme Court annual training, O3), into sentencing guidelines (O2), and into implementing regulations (O1) – rather than focus on 1-time activities, which is important to value because it ensures benefits post-project.

By also supporting the 2 cases to implement the new Law, the project also yields good value because it will actually influence practice, and will set new examples relevant to Indonesia and other countries, and which can be replicated. As such, the project is not only focused on new legislation, but also actively closing the policy-practice.

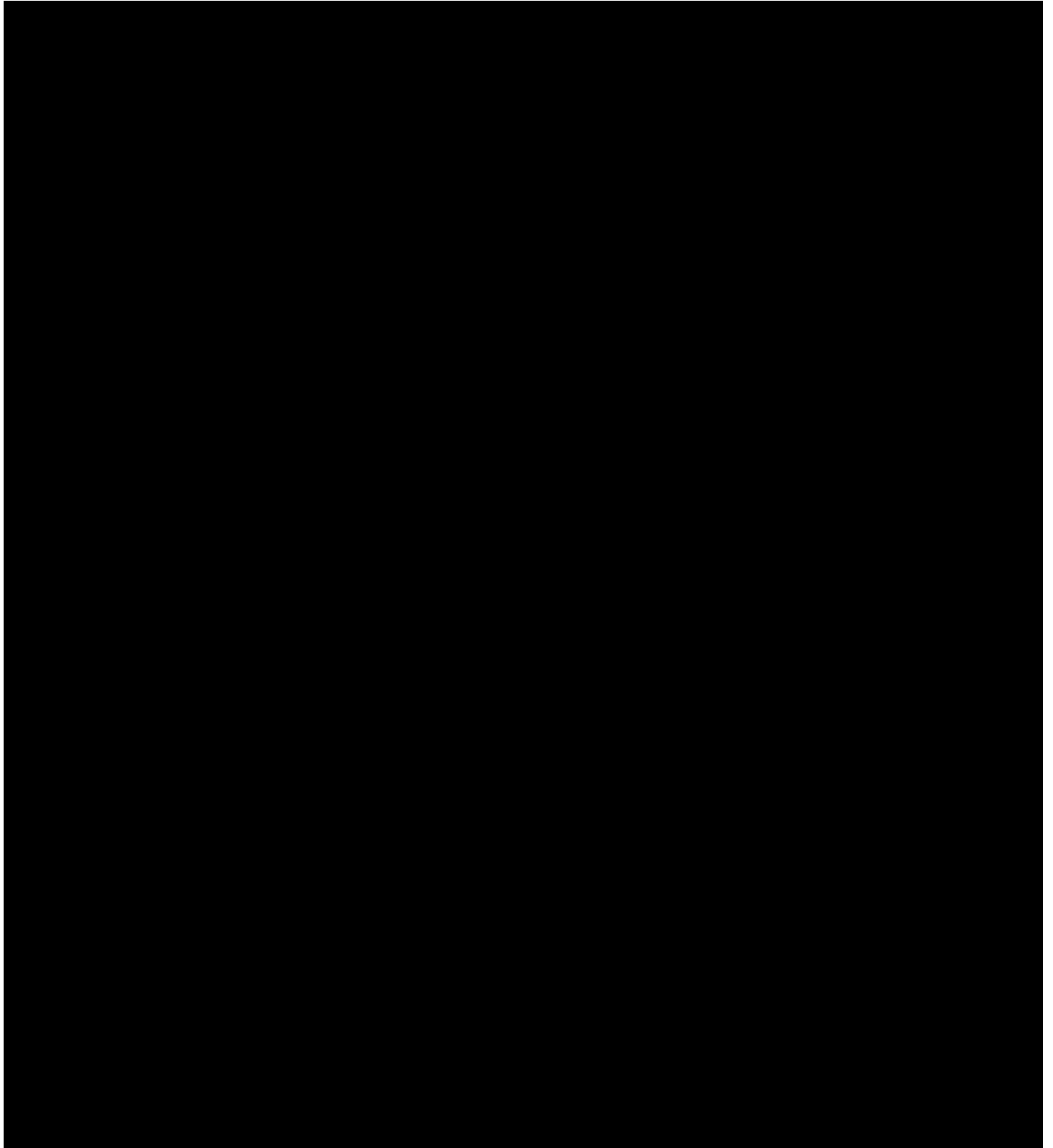
The project is also good value because it takes a systems view of how to operationalise the revised Law: it considers different agencies, multiple scales, different types of engagement, and how these come together to create capacity, capabilities and enabling conditions for action.

Q35. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT Challenge Fund funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

N/A

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics



Q37. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

ICEL is committed to the highest standards of legal and ethical obligations. We ensure compliance with Indonesia legislation in areas such as labour, rights and privacy. Since 2020, the ICEL board and executive team further established a mission for ICEL to serve as an exemplar of good governance among NGOs. This process included extensive consultations and research, focusing on areas such as advocacy, labor protection, financial accountability, organizational culture, and human capital improvement. We have also strengthened our internal checks and balances, particularly within the decision-making process. We also conducted a comprehensive review of existing policies and are developing new policies to help ensure these high standards. (see Question 36).

Since 2021, ICEL has also expanded our collaboration with local-level NGO counterparts and re-grantees, as part of a commitment to engaging more broadly and bottom-up engagement. To this end, this project design focuses on involving perspectives of legal practitioners working outside of Jakarta, in provinces that are historically highly under-served and have limited opportunities to engage in national policy-making. Similarly, ICEL and this project promote access to legal education, including among junior judges working in provincial courts that have limited access to professional development opportunities.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q38. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [Email Correspondence](#)

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q39. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance.





Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Difa Shafira	Project Leader	50	Checked
Isna Fatimah	[REDACTED]	30	Checked
Adam Putra Firdaus	Project Officer	60	Checked
Decmonth Pasaribu	Project Officer	60	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Debby Thalita	Public Outreach and Stakeholders	40	Checked
Ohiongyi Marino	Finance Project	40	Checked
Raynaldo Sembiring	Executive Director	20	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

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 pdf 660.71 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q40. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project, ideally evidencing meaningful and early engagement in the co-design of your project.

Lead partner name: Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL)

Website address: info@icel.or.id

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

ICEL is Indonesia's oldest and leading environmental law organisation. It is at the forefront of providing government agencies technical advice on a range of issues, including the revision of the Conservation Law, and is the main legal contributor in the Conservation Law Working Group (POKJA). ICEL also has established relationships supporting the Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office with education, including on curriculum development and training delivery. ICEL also has strong relationships with public interest lawyers across the country. In recent years, ICEL has also started to support legal action by contributing their technical expertise to prosecutors and plaintiffs.

They would lead the project, responsible for management, budget, M&E and reporting. They are also the key implementer, and would convene the POKJA Working Group, contributing technical expertise and integrating inputs from local public interest lawyers to inform the subsidiary legislation and sentencing guidelines. They would support judicial education. They would also provide legal support to advance the prosecution of 2 IWT cases.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

The Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Forestry / Direktorat Jendral Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem (KSDAE)

Website address:	https://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>The KSDAE Directorate is the key, national body within the Ministry of Forestry with the mandate to draft the subsidiary implementing regulation from the revised Conservation Law No. 32/2024.</p> <p>KSDAE will be the primary stakeholder with which the POKJA Working Group will engage as it develops its proposals, and to which it submits its 3 policy briefs to inform the implementing legislation. They will also be involved in the related policy briefing meetings</p>
Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.	<p>ICEL and POKJA Working Group have engaged with the Directorate's Director General and the Director of Ecosystem Restoration and Preservation Area Development. We have conducted initial meetings and the Director already presented the plan to draft the subsidiary regulation in the near future. They have agreed to collaborate with ICEL and POKJA to support them in drafting the subsidiary regulation through a series of experts meetings, disseminate the policy briefs and participate in high-level meetings.</p>
International/ In-country Partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
If no, please provide details	No. However, the request has been submitted and we know they are supportive. They are likely to provide this after the Islamic holidays, by mid-April.
2. Partner Name:	Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia / Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia
Website address:	www.kejaksaan.go.id/

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Attorney General's Office (AGO) has prosecution responsibilities for environmental crimes. They also provide training and national-level administrative oversight to prosecutors across Indonesia, including assigning cases and providing guidance on case selection and development. Their value is that they will provide a legal and institutional way to engage with prosecutors nationally, via both the development of the sentencing guidelines and the case development to use the new Conservation Law provisions. AGO staff will collaborate with ICEL and partners in the development of the sentencing guidelines needed to help implement the revised Conservation Law, to guide the work of local prosecutors nationally. The AGO will also help to identify "champion" prosecutors to work as early adopters in using the revised Conservation Law provisions. They are able to do this based on their national-oversight.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

We have engaged with the Head of Planning Bureau to discuss their needs to improve handling capacity of IWT cases. They have highlighted the need for support with case handling in IWT hotspot, which has led us to East Nusa Tenggara. We also identified specific ways through which ICEL can best support their efforts to use the revised Conservation Law, and have agreed that that would benefit from support with external legal opinions, amicus curiae briefs, and hosting of expert meetings to support the legal argumentation. The AGO letter of support focuses on legal education for prosecutors because this was our initial proposition. However, following our discussion, we have edited this to focus more on sentencing guidelines and they are in agreement. This is not in the letter because they are not able to edit or issue an additional letter of support for the same project, but we have confirmation.

International/ In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia / Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia

Website address:

www.mahkamahagung.go.id/en

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	The highest court in Indonesia, it has responsibility for handling IWT cases on trial. It also has the responsibility of enhancing the capacity of their judges, by conducting training. Based on this it runs the Judge Environmental Certification, which provides education on adjudicating environmental cases, including IWT cases. The value of this partner is that they provide formal access to judges across the country. They will be responsible for creating the legal opportunity for revision of the curriculum, and participate in its review. They will also provide the legal invitation helpful to undertaking the local judge education in East Nusa Tenggara.
Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.	We have discussed with the Head of Agency for Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training, during the proposal development. The Head of Agency is the person-in-charge in developing training modules and certification. During the discussion we find that the Agency needs assistance in reviewing the current curriculum on IWT as it has not yet been renewed for more than 5 years, and does not yet reflect the revised Conservation Law. Thus, under this project, we will work in collaboration with the Supreme Court to update the environmental training and certification curriculum with the newest IWT law and conduct training for judges in hot-spot areas.
International/ In-country Partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input type="radio"/> No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

4. Partner Name: Center for Environmental Law and Climate Justice (CELJC), Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia

Website address: <https://celcj.law.ui.ac.id/vision-mission/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): CELCJ conducts legal academic research on environmental legislation in Indonesia. They add value because their technical expertise will inform the policy inputs to the proposed implementing regulation, providing academic support and credibility to the proposals of the POKJA Working Group. This will further be supported by their contribution to an international academic publication on the topic, lending further academic credibility to the initiative, which is important to government approval. CELCJ will help host an international webinar based on their worldwide academic networks. This will help amplify the narrative of IWT law enforcement in Indonesia internationally, both sharing lessons from Indonesia and also catalysing the government to respond to the proposed legal additions.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

Through the proposal writing process, we have closely engaged with the Director of CELCJ FHUI, and they are supportive of the need for implementing regulations, and that broader visibility for this is important to driving change.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name: Friends of the Earth, East Nusa Tenggara Chapter (Walhi NTT)

Website address: <https://walhintt.org/profil-walhi-ntt/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Walhi NTT is a grassroots organization, locally-based in East Nusa Tenggara, one of the areas in Eastern Indonesia where there is widespread IWT. They are one of the leading conservation activist organisations in the region, with a history of environmental legal action. They add value because they have strong local legal networks with public interest lawyers, within and outside their organisation, and will collaborate developing local recommendations for the government in shaping the subsidiary regulations.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

During the development of the project, we have discussed with the Executive Director of Walhi NTT. From the discussion, we find that NTT is one of the areas in Eastern Indonesia where there is rampant IWT, but few government interventions and little law enforcement. We also discussed that they lack meaningful opportunities to engage in national-policy dialogues, and strong interest in making such contributions.

Thus under this project, they will help to convene public interest lawyers in their region for an in-person workshop. This will gather bottom-up recommendations to POKJA Working Group and to Government for the subsidiary implementing regulations, based on their local experiences and knowledge. It will also provide a capacity building opportunity for local lawyers to participate in policy-making and to enhance their knowledge on legal strategies and venues in combating IWT, including using the revised Conservation Law

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): ██████████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

6. Partner Name: Wildlife Conservation Society - Indonesia Program

Website address: <https://indonesia.wcs.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

WCS Indonesia is Indonesia's lead counter-wildlife trafficking organisation with experience in case development, judicial education and policy. WCS is active in the POKJA Working Group, and have collaborated with ICEL and its members on inputs to the revised Conservation Law. They bring value to this project because their expertise on policy and conservation, including insights from their large Wildlife Trade & Policy Program, complements ICEL expertise. They also have strong relationships with the Ministry of Forestry to help facilitate adoption of the recommendations.

WCS also has information on iWT cases around Indonesia and experience developing cases, and can help advise ICEL as they work on identifying appropriate cases with local prosecution teams

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

We have actively discussed this project with WCS to inform its design, as they are a key part of the POJKA Working Group and long partner working on the revised Conservation Law. We have worked to align this project with their broader counter-wildlife trade programme to ensure complementarities in topic. They will collaborate as an active member of the POKJA Working Group, including helping to draft the policy analyses to inform the implementing regulations. We will also consult with them on the review of judicial education, and the development of the sentencing guidelines.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): ██████████


Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): No


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.


N/A

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [Recommendation Letter -merged](#)

 26/03/2025

 21:47:45

 pdf 1.14 MB

Section 16 - Lead Org Capability and Capacity

Q41. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1993

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded? Fully by donor

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims As a non-governmental organization that is influential in advocating for the realization of environmental justice based on the values of democracy, human rights, civilization, sustainability, rule of law, and good sustainable development governance.

Activities Research, policy reform advocacy, capacity building for government and state institutions, community empowerment, raising campaign and public awareness

Achievements During 2020-2024, ICEL was involved in 14 regulatory making processes in collaboration with 10 governments and other state institutions, both in local, national and international. We also collaborated with more than 60 local NGOs and 4 impacted communities in initiating legal actions to prevent environmental degradation and restore the environment

Provide details of three contracts/projects held by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your application.

Contract/Project 1 Title	Rebuilding Organizational Strategies Towards Environmental Restoration (RESTORE)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	██████████
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	2 years 6 months
Role of organisation in project	Lead of the project, provide regrating to 3 local organizations.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The Aim of this project is to build ICEL as a Center of Excellence in Environmental Law in Indonesia, with specific indicators that the quality of the program supported by evidence-based research improved. Under this program, we accelerated environmental restoration through environmental execution in Riau. We also conduct capacity building for local communities in East Nusa Tenggara to review permits of any business activities in the conservation area. We also assist AGO in developing the Environmental Crimes Guideline, which includes how to properly handle evidence during the IWT case process.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Vira Ramelan ██████████
Contract/Project 2 Title	Strengthen the Role of Environmental Law Enforcement and Governance in Driving Solution for FOLU Net Sink 2030
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	██████████ ██████████
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	2 years
Role of organisation in project	Lead the project, provide regrating to three local organizations.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	This project aims to strengthen the role of environmental law enforcement and governance in driving the solution for FOLU Net Sink 2030. This initiative has two objectives, which are: 1) Reduced forest and other land-use crime by featuring the collaboration between Government and Civil Society; and Improved environmental and forest governance-related policies and instruments to promote sustainable forest and land-use. The main outcomes are: 1) Strengthened law enforcement to combat forest and other land-use crime; 2) Approved implemented policies to combat forest and other land-use crime; 3) Enhanced CSO strategy in utilizing legal venues to promote sustainable forest and land-use

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) ridwan@asiafoundation.org

Contract/Project 3 Title Strengthening the collaboration of the stakeholders on participatory handling forest crime to improve forest governance in Indonesia

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 2 years

Role of organisation in project Lead the project, provide regranting to one local organization

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project One of the objectives of the project is to increase collaboration between law enforcement officers, government, CSOs in handling forestry and wildlife crimes. Under this project, we aim to develop capacity building for judges and/or environmental investigators in investigating / handling forest and wildlife crimes.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) Laurie Dubrie [REDACTED]

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Indonesian Center for Environmental Law

I apply for a grant of

£279,726.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in the application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked





Name Raynaldo Sembiring

Position in the organisation Executive Director





Signature (please upload e-signature)  [RGS](#)
 27/03/2025
 10:20:05
 png 45.37 KB

Date 28 March 2025

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Report - ICEL](#)
 27/03/2025
 10:16:59
 pdf 7.59 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [SOP ICEL-fin](#)
 27/03/2025
 07:42:15
 pdf 2.11 MB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", "Theory of Change Guidance" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a <u>cover letter</u> from the Lead Organisation	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>risk register</u>, including <u>delivery chain risk map</u>, as an Excel file using the template provided (Extra only). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>1 page Theory of Change</u> as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance (Extra only) 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the <u>Lead Organisation’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 35)</u>. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff</u> identified at Question 38, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 39, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
<p>I have <u>been in contact with the FCDO</u> in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</p>	Checked
<p>My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.</p>	Checked
<p>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</p>	Checked
<p>I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</p>	Checked
<p>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.</p>	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: **Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work Against Illegal Wildlife Trading**

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced IWT as a result of enforcement that tackle key historical loopholes.			
Outcome: Vital revisions to Indonesia's Conservation Law are operationalised to close loopholes and tackle IWT	<p>0.1 Ministry of Forests directorates demonstrates commitments to establishing at least 1 new piece of subsidiary implementing legislation for the revised conservation Law, by the end of the project (Baseline: no subsidiary legislation has been initiated)</p> <p>0.2 2 high-profile IWT cases are prosecuted using revised Conservation Law by project end. (Baseline: 0 cases have used revised Conservation Law)</p>	<p>0.1 Description of the Ministry's background paper (precursor to implementing legislation) and explanation of how it addresses the 3 issues addressed in this project (see 1.1, but noting that the document itself is not public. 0.1 Report on the status of the implementing legislation</p> <p>0.2 Description of the 2 cases (species, context, legal, offender profiles), and of how they used the newly revised law</p>	<p>NGO members of the POJKA Conservation Policy Working Group are able to reach consensus on proposed policy briefs</p> <p>MoF remains receptive to NGO input on drafting subsidiary implementing regulations</p> <p>Prosecuting have the interest and ability to take on larger, higher profile cases using the new provisions</p>
Output 1. Policy advice informs the new implementing regulations for Indonesia's revised Conservation Law, to meaningfully address loopholes in IWT legislation	1.1 Two summary reports on policy inputs from public interest lawyers nationally, regarding the proposed new implementing regulations on: a) new sanctions regimes, b) corporate/organised IWT crime, and c) reinvestment of compensation monies from offenders into conservation by Y1. [One report based on a in-person workshop with lawyers	<p>1.1 List of participants in outreach events (disaggregated by gender, organisation/agency, geography) 1.1 Copy of summary reports</p>	<p>NGO members of the POKJA Conservation Policy Working Group are able to reach consensus on on proposed policy briefs</p> <p>MoF remains receptive to NGO input on drafting subsidiary implementing regulations</p>

Project Title: Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work Against Illegal Wildlife Trading

	<p>in East Nusa Tenggara Province, and one from a virtual workshop with public interest lawyers nationally] (Baseline: no such report exists, nor are local lawyers often involved in these processes)</p> <p>1.2 Partners, via the POKJA Conservation Policy Working Group, develop technical inputs to inform implementing regulations for the new provisions on a) new sanctions regimes, b) corporate/organised IWT crime, and c) reinvestment of compensation monies from offenders into conservation by Y1. (Baseline: Group advised on the new Conservation Law, but not yet on the implementing regulations)</p> <p>1.3 >5 briefing meetings for >10 key government and political figures (30% women) highlight priority CWT issues and implementing regulations for the revised Conservation Law by Y2 (Baseline: 0 briefing meetings on the implementing regulations have been held)</p>	<p>1.2 Copies of 3 policy briefs that will inform implementing regulation, with English language summary</p> <p>1.3 List of participants (disaggregated by gender and organisation/agency) 1.3 Summary of briefing events</p>	
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Project Title: **Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work Against Illegal Wildlife Trading**

<p>Output 2. Attorney General's Office prosecutors are supported to operationalise new sanctions of the revised Conservation Law.</p>	<p>2.1 National-level sentencing and legal guideline for prosecutors reflect key updates/opportunities from the revised Conservation Law by Y1 (e.g., which article to use, appropriate sentencing, extenuating circumstances, equity/GESI issues, evidentiary requirements) (Baseline: No sentencing and legal guideline exists nor existed for the old law)</p>	<p>2.1 Copy of guideline 2.1 English summary of key topics covered in the guideline</p>	<p>Attorney General's Office remains receptive to NGO support with developing sentencing guidelines</p> <p>Prosecutors are receptive to new resources/guidance in how they do their work, and use the guidance responsibly/in a nuanced way</p>
<p>Output 3. Judges across scales understand the changes of the revised Conservation Law</p>	<p>3.1 Nationally-level curriculum used in the Supreme Court's annual Judge Environmental Certification Training is updated to reflect the new Conservation Law revisions by Y13 (Baseline: Approx. 500 judges trained with existing curriculum, but not yet with the updates)</p> <p>3.2 30 local-level junior judges (30% IPCL, 30% women) receive 3-day training by end of Y2 (Baseline = 0 judges, as only judges who have >10 years of training can access existing training, see 3.1)</p>	<p>3.1 Copy of training materials</p> <p>3.2 List of participants (disaggregated by gender and geography, IPLC status) 3.2 Pre-post evaluation</p>	<p>Supreme Court continues to invite ICEL to develop and support its curriculum for this Certification</p>
<p>Output 4. 2 local "champion" prosecution teams in 2 IWT hotspots supported to use</p>	<p>4.1 3 independent legal opinions issued to support prosecution teams by end of the project by end of the project</p>	<p>4.1 Copies of legal opinions, with English language summaries</p>	<p>Partners are able to identify 2 "champion" prosecutors who have the interest, time and ability to engage on this project</p>

Project Title: **Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work Against Illegal Wildlife Trading**

<p>new Conservation Law provisions in IWT cases</p>	<p>(Baseline: 0 legal opinions released on the revised Conservation Law)</p> <p>4.2 2 prosecutors are engaged and supported to use new provisions of the Conservation Law in prosecuting IWT cases by end of the project. (Baseline: 0 cases have used revised Conservation Law)</p>	<p>4.2 Log describing how project supports these prosecutions (e.g., legal advice, mentorship, data, case identification)</p> <p>4.2 Description of 2 high-profile cases where prosecutors are using new provisions (disaggregated by species, context, legal articles used, type of offender)</p>	<p>Prosecutors have the ability and political/institutional support to take on larger, higher profile cases</p> <p>Relevant/appropriate cases can be identified and developed to enable prosecution</p>
<p>Output 5. Increased public visibility of Indonesia's revised Conservation Law and developments in how it is implemented</p>	<p>5.1 2 international webinars feature Indonesian legal practitioners (judges, prosecutors, lawyers) on legal strategies to address IWT by end of the project (Baseline: 1 related webinar in 2021)</p> <p>5.2 3 international and 10 domestic press engagements discuss legal revision and how they are being developed and applied by end of Y2 (Baseline: 0 articles discuss application of the revised Conservation Law)</p> <p>5.3 Virtual workshop with public interest environmental lawyers in other Global South priority IWT</p>	<p>5.1 Copy of advertisement</p> <p>5.1 List of participants (disaggregated by gender, type of institution and country)</p> <p>5.2 URLs</p> <p>5.3 List of participants (disaggregated by gender, type of institution and country)</p>	<p>Project can generate stories/hooks of enough interest to attract international media</p> <p>International visibility generated by this Output influences the perceptions and behaviour of local prosecutors and judges</p>

Project Title: **Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work Against Illegal Wildlife Trading**

	<p>countries (e.g., Philippines, India) to share practices in closing loopholes related to a) new sanctions regimes and sentencing guidelines, b) corporate/organised IWT crime, and c) reinvestment of compensation monies from offenders into conservation</p> <p>5.4 International academic article highlighting innovations in Indonesian IWT legislation and practice, in cooperation with University of Indonesia by end of Y2 (Baseline: 0 publications on the revised Conservation Law)</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <p><u>Output 1.</u> Policy advice informs the new implementing regulations for Indonesia's revised Conservation Law, to meaningfully address loopholes in IWT legislation</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Develop joint work plan and positions with POJKA, on the 3 priority subsidiary implementing regulations, and to identify lead authors/working groups for each policy</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Develop and circulate draft policies on a) new sanctions regimes, b) corporate/organised IWT crime, and c) reinvestment of compensation monies from offenders into conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Host in-person workshop with public interest lawyers in East Nusa Tenggara Province, in cooperation with WALHI NTT to provide local inputs into the policy briefs</p> <p>Activity 1.4 Host a virtual workshop with public interest lawyers and conservationists nationally to provide local inputs into the policy briefs</p> <p>Activity 1.5 Launch and publicise the 3 policy briefs, including with local journalists</p> <p>Activity 1.6 Coordinate >5 strategic briefing meetings with key government and political figures to highlight priority CWT issues and implementing regulations for the revised Conservation Law</p> <p><u>Output 2.</u> Attorney General's Office prosecutors are supported to understand key provisions of the revised Conservation Law.</p>			

Project Title: **Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work Against Illegal Wildlife Trading**

Activity 2.1. Conduct desk-based research on disparities in sentencing of conservation criminal offences, and develop recommendations for prosecution guidelines

Activity 2.2. Conduct a workshop to disseminate research findings with the Junior General Attorney for General Crimes, Directorate General of Conservation Ministry of Forestry, and Environmental Judges.

Activity 2.3. Convene series of workshops to draft the sentencing guidelines with Junior General Attorney for General Crimes and Legal Bureau, Attorney General's Office

Activity 2.4. Host series of focus group discussion with WCS, POJKA and other conservation experts for feedback on the draft

Activity 2.5. Organise two high-level meetings with General Attorney for General Crimes, Legal Bureau, and Directorate State Security, Public Order and General Crimes, Attorney General to present draft

Activity 2.6. Disseminate the sentencing guideline, inviting general attorney from hot spots area

Output 3. Senior judges who receive the Supreme Court's Environmental Judge Certification training, and local-level junior judges in IWT hotspots understand the revised Conservation Law

Activity 3.1 Convene the Supreme Court National Working Group of Environmental Protection to review the curriculum of environmental Certification Training

Activity 3.2 Curriculum review committee meets to work on curriculum review and update teaching materials, to which the project partners will make active contributions

Activity 3.3 ICEL and WCS support Supreme Court in its annual delivery of the Training (not budgeted in this project, but part of the partners' frequent work)

Activity 3.4 Convene <30 local-level junior judges in East Nusa Tenggara for 3-day training, informed by the Supreme Court's national-level training for senior judges. (approx. 50% of judges from East Nusa Tenggara and the others under-served provinces)

Output 4. 2 local "champion" prosecutors in 2 IWT hotspots supported to use new Conservation Law provisions in IWT cases

Activity 4.1 Liaise with national legal network, review historical cases, and ask Attorney General's Office to identify prosecutors active on wildlife cases, to approach as "champions"

Activity 4.2 Via partners, WCS IWT database, Ministry of Forestry and Attorney General, identify robust, high-profile IWT cases for prosecution using the revised Conservation Law

Activity 4.3 Conduct series of workshops with the local "champion" prosecutors to build their case

Activity 4.4 Provide 'amicus curiae' friend of the court documents during the trial to support the prosecutors' cases

Activity 4.5 Develop 3 legal opinions to support prosecutors in developing cases, as they use the new provisions of the Conservation Law for the first time

Output 5. Increased public visibility of Indonesia's revised Conservation Law and developments in how it is implemented

Project Title: **Making Indonesia's new Conservation Law work Against Illegal Wildlife Trading**

Activity 5.1 Organise 2 international webinars that feature Indonesian legal practitioners (judges, prosecutors, lawyers) on legal strategies explored in this project and how they are being implemented

Activity 5.2 Engage with international, Indonesian national and local-level press contacts to identify potential stories linked to the project, highlighting need for implementing regulations and their implementation

Activity 5.3 Host virtual workshop with public interest lawyers in priority IWT countries (e.g., Philippines, Nepal, Cameroon, India) to share practices in closing legal IWT loopholes

Activity 5.4 Work with University of Indonesia to publish one article in International journal regarding legal strategies to address IWT related to the revised Conservation Law