

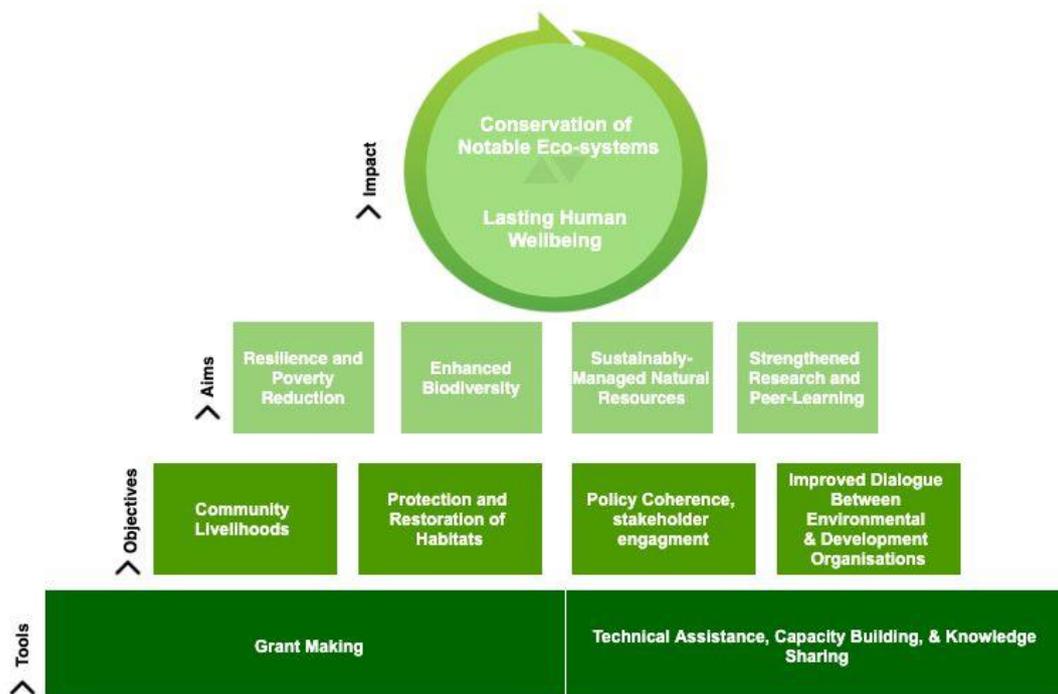
JOA Conservation Livelihoods Call Guidance 2021

Overview

The deleterious impact of human poverty on the environment is well established, and the impact of environmental degradation on low-income communities is becoming increasingly evident. Population growth, habitat destruction and the unsustainable use of natural resources frequently lead to the destruction of livelihoods, food insecurity, displacement and – potentially – the emergence of new pathogens, all of which disproportionately affect those with fewer resources to begin with.

The importance of environmental protection and conservation resonates widely in Jersey, in part due to the establishment of the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust in 1959. For over 60 years the island has conducted conservation work worldwide, from preserving endangered species to training conservation workers and responding to growing threats to global biodiversity. Meanwhile, for over 50 years the Island has funded overseas aid projects in all corners of the developing world.

JOA's Conservation Livelihoods Programme is centred on the premise that vicious circles can be replaced by virtuous ones, whereby Conservation and Human Development can mutually enhance each other when poor people develop a sustainable economic stake in their natural surroundings. It seeks to draw on and cross-fertilise the expertise of these two parallel but still-distinct disciplines.



Approach / Lenses

JOA will support projects which conserve important and threatened ecosystems by improving the wellbeing of the poor - and vice versa. Typically, this will involve cooperation between development and conservation organisations, and outcome-level goals which encompass measures of human and environmental wellbeing. There are three main lenses which must all be focused through. Interventions should:

- Contribute towards poverty alleviation and human development

Projects probably target vulnerable communities living in close proximity to a threatened ecosystem. Interventions should demonstrate how they will improve the livelihoods of these target groups, either in ways which involve directly preserving their natural environment or in ways which sustainably reduce pressures on further degradation. Outcome indicators will likely include a measure of household income as well as other targets related to SDG1.

AND

- Protect or rehabilitate an important and vulnerable ecosystem

Projects should focus on vulnerable ecosystems such as natural forests, wetlands, special reserves and areas of important scientific interest, which are of noteworthy environmental importance and which are under threat from population growth, habitat destruction or changing weather patterns. Projects may also target a specific keystone species if its importance to wider conservation efforts is spelled out. Outcome indicators will likely include measures of biodiversity as well as other targets related to SDGs 14 or 15.

AND

- Demonstrate collaboration between development and conservation organisations

A key focus of this theme is increasing dialogue and partnership between environmental and development actors. JOA will look to support interventions which involve collaboration between specialist organisations and individuals, ideally in ways that others can learn and benefit from. Interventions should show how they will facilitate and entrench this cross-fertilisation of disciplines.

Other guidance

Biodiversity: Biodiversity is a key indicator of the health of vulnerable ecosystems. Projects should demonstrate an understanding of the focal country's national biodiversity strategy and its Aichi targets.

Research and Knowledge Transfer: JOA aims to enhance the capabilities of local actors, including NGOs, officials and private firms, and welcomes proposals for capacity building, knowledge-transfer and technical assistance. We also welcome proposals that contain an element of academic research, although they should not be solely research-orientated without our prior agreement.

Inclusion: We will prioritise interventions which are demonstrably sensitive to the inclusion of marginalised groups, including those which promote gender equality and the empowerment of Women, Girls and People with Disabilities, with the aim of 'leaving no one behind'.

Cross-cutting, systemic approach: We understand that environmental protection requires the engagement of multiple stakeholders, including communities, industry, and the government. We actively encourage proposals that address underlying structures such as regulations and markets that affect the management of natural resources.

Carbon Sequestration: Projects that sequester emissions, obtain certification and create credits will be considered. However, this should not be the primary focus of the activity. Furthermore, it is critical that a credible mechanism is in place to ensure that the sale of such credits benefits the communities that produced them.