



Conservation Livelihoods

Strategy and guidance for applicants

Version 1.1



© Fidy Ralainasolo

Document Profile

Type (i.e. Policy, Strategy, Procedure, Guideline, protocol)	Strategy
Title	Conservation Livelihoods: Strategy and guidance for applicants
Version	1.1
Author	Harriet Croome and Meredith Richards
Approval Route	Jersey Overseas Aid Commission
Approved by	Edward Lewis
Date approved	June 2026
Review date	July 2027
Linked policies	Monitoring and Evaluation Policy Dairy for Development: Strategy and guidance for applicants Financial Inclusion: Strategy and guidance for applicants

What's new in this strategy (Version 1.1)

This updated strategy builds on JOA's existing approach and does not change overall priorities. Instead, it:

- Clarifies requirement for explicit, evidence-based linking of biodiversity targets and project interventions (Section 7)
- Clarifies requirement for projects to identify specific biodiversity priorities and measure outcome-level indicators of ecological recovery (Section 8.2)
- Clarifies requirement for nature-based solution approaches to clearly and integrally contribute to biodiversity outcomes (Section 8.3)
- Includes signposting to JOA's Financial Inclusion Strategy (Section 8.10)
- Aligns project duration parameters and eligible country guidance with overarching JOA IDG guidance for applicants (Sections 9.2 and 9.3)
- (Section 10)
- Expands guidance on developing monitoring and impact evaluation frameworks for Conservation Livelihoods projects, and signposts to JOA's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (Section 10)
- Promotes ease of reading by moving all in-text citations to footnotes

Contents

1. Introduction to Jersey Overseas Aid	6
2. Why Conservation Livelihoods?	6
3. Context: A response to three global crises	7
3.1 Integrating conservation and development	7
4. Conservation Livelihoods: Strategic Vision	9
4.1 Our Aim	9
4.2 Guiding Principles	9
4.2.1 Net-positive conservation	9
4.2.2 Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation	9
4.2.3 Local knowledge, voices, and leadership	9
4.2.4 Interdisciplinary knowledge-generation and communication	10
4.2.5 Innovation in impact evaluation	10
4.2.6 Force multiplication	10
5. National policy and international convention alignment	11
6. Our Theory of Change	12
7. Conservation Criteria	13
8. What kind of initiatives will JOA fund under this programme?	13
8.1 Research	14
8.2 Biodiversity conservation action	15
8.3 Nature-based solutions	15
8.4 Human-wildlife co-existence	16
8.5 Illegal Wildlife Trade related interventions	16
8.6 Making a living: fishing and farming	16
8.7 Making a living: non-farming livelihoods	17
8.8 Conservation enterprise	18
8.9 Market access and value chain optimisation	18
8.10 Microfinance initiatives	18
8.11 Capacity building	18
8.12 Good governance	19
8.13 Health	19
8.14 Water, sanitation, and hygiene	20
8.15 Advocacy and peacebuilding	20
8.16 Climate change related interventions	20
8.17 Renewable energy	21
8.18 Awareness raising and education	21

9. Project requirements and applicant eligibility	22
9.1 Project partnerships	22
9.2 Project duration	22
9.3 Eligible countries.....	22
10. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL).....	23
Glossary.....	25
List of acronyms	26
References	27

1. Introduction to Jersey Overseas Aid

The island of Jersey is close to the French coast, measuring 45 square miles and with a population of 104,540 (2024). As a 'Crown Dependency' it is not part of the United Kingdom or the European Union but is a self-governing jurisdiction with its own government (Government of Jersey), laws, history, and traditions. Jersey Overseas Aid (JOA) is the Island's official, taxpayer-funded relief and development agency.

JOA is driven by a clear mission: to translate the generosity, skills, and compassion of the people of Jersey into effective, sustainable assistance for the world's most vulnerable people. However, as a relatively small national development donor, Jersey must work extremely hard to ensure that its aid is effective. It also needs to maintain the consent and goodwill of the Islanders who pay for it. JOA believes that one of the best ways of ensuring that its programming delivers the best value for money in a way that resonates with people from Jersey is to specialise in areas of development programming where the Island already has a comparative advantage. Therefore, JOA's strategic priorities mirror the Island's many areas of expertise: dairy and agriculture, financial services, and environmental conservation.

2. Why Conservation Livelihoods?

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 Durrell has conducted conservation work worldwide, often utilising captive husbandry and conservation breeding expertise developed at Jersey Zoo – Durrell's home on the Island – to save species from extinction. Durrell has always worked closely with local communities and stakeholders to ensure conservation actions are locally applicable and sustainable.

For over 50 years, JOA has funded aid and development projects in low- and middle-income countries, very often in biodiversity hotspots, areas of special scientific interest, and where anthropogenic pressures on the environment are strong. It was not until 2018, however, that JOA's Conservation Livelihoods strategy was launched – representing our commitment to supporting our partners to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and multidimensional poverty, in an integrated way.

Since 2018, through our Conservation Livelihoods projects, JOA has catalysed sustainable change for over 135,000 people living across a range of key ecosystems, including afro-alpine forest, riverine forest, and wetlands. Together with our partners we have improved community-level nutrition and supported the diversification of livelihoods whilst strengthening – locally and institutionally – the management of natural resources in Ethiopia and Zambia. In Sierra Leone, we are working to protect many thousands of hectares of old-growth forest whilst harmoniously supporting cocoa farmers to enhance their income. From Rwanda to Malawi to Nepal, our partners have been engaging communities to explore and understand the causes of human-wildlife conflict, and to work together to find solutions. Our flagship project with Durrell has contributed toward restoring habitats, protecting species, and strengthening natural resource governance, whilst increasing food security, financial independence, and reproductive health choices in 20 communities surrounding three protected areas in Madagascar. We are proud to have supported partners to achieve these outcomes, change lives and protect threatened species and habitats, and have learned so much about where our funding can have the most impact.

3. Context: A response to three global crises

This strategy sets out the ways in which Jersey Overseas Aid seeks to address – through its grant making and the expertise and innovation of selected partner organisations – the three global crises of our time: unprecedented loss of species and habitats, rising poverty and inequality, and climate change. These interconnected crises necessitate urgent, coordinated, and sustainable solutions. Solutions which place the world's most vulnerable people, and most threatened species and habitats, on equal footing. This section reviews the environment-poverty-climate nexus and reflects on the varied successes and challenges of integrated conservation and development projects to date. Drawing on key principles of success arising from this evidence base and our own stakeholder consultation, we conclude by expanding on what Conservation Livelihoods means to JOA.

3.1 Integrating conservation and development

Natural resource governance underpins social and economic relations between people and nations worldwideⁱ. Over half of global GDP (c.US\$44 trillion) is dependent on nature and almost two thirds of the world's poorest people rely directly on natural resources (i.e., primary production) and ecological services for their survivalⁱⁱ. Despite the undeniable need to protect these life-supporting systems, unsustainable agricultural and industrial practices, and poor natural resource governance are leading to unprecedented changes in natural systems worldwideⁱⁱⁱ. Approximately one third of farmland is degraded with decreased productivity; the same proportion of commercial fish species are overexploited^{iv}; biodiversity loss has reached unprecedented levels; at current rates, 223 million additional hectares of forest cover are projected to disappear by 2050^v; and around two thirds of wetlands have been lost since 1990^{vi}.

Whilst it is overly simplistic to say that poverty and biodiversity occur in the same place, it is evident that many areas identified as having high levels of biodiversity (species richness and endemism) occur in regions with severe and multifaceted poverty^{vii}. Whilst many poor people live in urban areas, the most acute poverty is often in rural areas where 'biodiversity' is most intact^{viii}. The rural poor therefore depend disproportionately and more directly on biodiversity and natural resources for their subsistence needs, income generation and insurance against risk. As a result, disruptions to and the degradation of natural systems, including through climatic change, most severely compromise the lives and livelihoods of the world's poorest – those who are the least responsible for causing it and arguably the least well-prepared to withstand it. When lives and livelihoods are compromised, people may be driven to depend to an even greater and less sustainable degree on natural resources, further depleting the resources which sustain them. This problem is heightened in regions where growing urban populations drive demand for these natural resources, incentivising unsustainable harvest rates, pricing out the poor rural communities and even criminalising the most vulnerable who have no alternative but to enter illegal trade networks. Environmental degradation is estimated to affect the wellbeing of 40 per cent of the world's population - 3.2 billion people – and each year, we lose ecosystem services equating to more than 10% of the global economic output^{ix}. Increasingly then, biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation practitioners will – and must – be working alongside each other^x.

Arguably, the call for coordinated and truly collaborative efforts between biodiversity conservation and development has renewed urgency, but it is not new.

In recent decades there has been an increasing focus on bringing environmental conservation and rural development projects together in 'win-win' scenarios. Attempts have met with varied degrees of success and been widely critiqued, leading many to challenge the terms of integrated conservation and development projects (ICDP) and to scrutinise who decides these terms^{xi}. A thorough review of

the ICDP literature is beyond the scope of this strategy document, but we draw on some common critiques and lessons learned to set the scene and communicate the place JOA's donorship occupies in the evolution of integrated conservation and development programming.

At the turn of the twenty-first century, around a decade after the concept was first popularised, the three principal assumptions underlying ICDPs were: diverse livelihood options will reduce anthropogenic pressures on biodiversity; local people comprise the most significant threat to natural resources in a given area; and ICDPs present a viable alternative to protectionist approaches e.g., fortress conservation^{xii}. Projects grounded in these assumptions tended to implement capital projects, alternative livelihoods activities, or access and benefit sharing frameworks, with indeterminable links to biodiversity conservation impacts^{xiii}. Insufficient attention was given to policy and legal constraints, multi-scalar threats or those from external forces^{xiv}, community heterogeneity^{xv}, and issues related to equity and benefit-sharing. Even though – at this time – biodiversity conservation was commonly seen as the primary goal of ICDPs, some of the strongest criticism has come from within the conservation sector, with poverty alleviation “considered a distraction from a critical conservation mission”, progress towards which was not widely evident^{xvi}. The efficacy of [certain types of] biodiversity conservation as a means to alleviate poverty has also been questioned widely, not least with reference to the creation of Protected Areas and payments for ecosystems services (PES) schemes^{xvii}.

In answer to the disciplinary dissonance evident in this earlier literature – and the relative lack of success stories, attention turned to collating lessons learned and generating a more nuanced understanding of the perceived links between conservation and (forms of) poverty to inform future conservation-development integrations^{xviii}. Conceptions of integrated biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation have since shifted to emphasise the involvement of local people in all phases of a project, a recentring of conservation as opposed to ‘just’ sustainable development, and the importance of monitoring and impact evaluation linked to explicit poverty-environment connections.

This has been accompanied by calls to additionally focus attentions outside of Protected Areas^{xix}. Certainly, the perceived need to address biodiversity loss and poverty (and climate change) in an interconnected way has gained support across disciplines, even if the *manner* in which this is to be achieved has been disputed^{xx}.

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) represent one possible approach, grounded in the coming together of conservation and development sectors in recognition of the positive and negative connections between people and nature, poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. NbS is a relatively recent conception of an integrated approach to achieving nature conservation and development goals. It refers to “actions that protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems to address societal challenges”^{xxi1}. Identified NbS success factors complement those learned as a result of more traditional ICDP approaches. These include centring local leadership, knowledge, and needs; the use of strict safeguards to mitigate unintended consequences; adoption of a systemic approach; an increase in long-term funding; increasing the scale and vision of approaches; and facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The guiding principles of this strategy – which draw on the lessons learned throughout the evolution of integrated conservation and development projects, in addition to many other sources and our first-hand experiences as a donor – are presented further below.

¹ For a review of NbS in action see: Hou-Jones, X, Roe, D and Holland, E (2021) Nature-based Solutions in Action: Lessons from the Frontline. London. Bond. <https://pubs.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2021-09/20451g.pdf>

4. Conservation Livelihoods: Strategic Vision

This strategy is the product of research and participatory engagement with a global and interdisciplinary community of stakeholders – including conservation practitioners, academics, existing grantee organisations, beneficiaries, and fellow donors. Our sincere thanks go to all those who contributed their time, ideas, and expertise during the consultation process. The following sections outline the guiding aim and principles of this strategy.

4.1 Our Aim

*“To promote innovation and best practice in the design, delivery, and scaling of biodiversity conservation initiatives which engender MDPA **and/or** MDPA initiatives which enable effective and sustainable conservation and stewardship of natural resources”*

4.2 Guiding Principles

This strategy is organised around six key principles which will guide us towards achieving our aim as a donor:

- i) Net-positive conservation**
- ii) Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation**
- iii) Local knowledge, voice, and leadership**
- iv) Interdisciplinary knowledge-generation and communication**
- v) Innovation in impact evaluation**
- vi) Force multiplication**

4.2.1 Net-positive conservation

Successful partnerships will propose net-positive conservation actions as opposed to a ‘do no harm’ approach^{xxii}. We would particularly like to see innovation or opportunities for scaling up in the area of nature-based solutions whereby conservation of nature *in itself* becomes a livelihood and *facilitates* development for the poorest and most marginalised, and socio-economic benefits are derived from the protection and restoration of natural resources rather than in parallel to. Projects must demonstrate a clear, evidence-based causal pathway between proposed activities and measurable biodiversity conservation outcomes. The identification of a threatened species or priority habitat alone is insufficient; proposals must articulate how project interventions will directly mitigate identified threats and/or enable recovery of species, habitats or ecosystem integrity.

4.2.2 Multi-dimensional poverty alleviation

Multi-dimensional poverty refers to the varied manifestations of poverty experienced by people in their daily lives. Economic poverty is just one manifestation of poverty and the relationship between economic growth and the alleviation of other forms of poverty and deprivation are not necessarily linear. Therefore, projects should consider other forms of poverty experienced by resident or Indigenous peoples in the project context, which may undermine effective conservation and sustainable natural resource use. This may include but is not limited to poverty of health or healthcare services, nutrition, education, sanitation and clean water, decent work and housing, vital infrastructures, power, agency, security, and social cohesion.

4.2.3 Local knowledge, voices, and leadership

The full and active participation of local people and the recognition of their rights is of principal importance. The knowledges, needs, and voices of resident and Indigenous communities must occupy a central position in problem identification and prioritisation, project design and delivery. Jersey Overseas Aid will require evidence of completed or proposed consultation with local people at the proposal stage and at least one partner in the project consortium must be a locally led organisation (see “Partnerships” section for more details). Proposals should demonstrate the ways in which interventions and their delivery will integrate with or connect to existing community-based groups and networks. A comprehensive understanding of existing conservation, natural resource management, and rural development stakeholders operating in the local and regional landscape is expected in pictorial or narrative form.

4.2.4 Interdisciplinary knowledge-generation and communication

We wish to support genuine and multi-scalar integration of biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. It is for this reason that projects must be designed and delivered by a consortium of partners. Project partnerships must consist of at least one organisation with demonstrable biodiversity conservation expertise and another with demonstrable development expertise. Project consortia must also include at least one locally led organisation. Moreover, we require all proposed interventions to have *both* a biodiversity conservation *and* a poverty alleviation outcome, and for the rationale for both to be clearly articulated at the proposal stage. Projects and project partnerships with a clear plan for communicating the knowledge generated throughout grant-funded projects across communities, geographies, ecosystems, audiences, and disciplines will be looked on particularly favourably. Funds should be specifically requested for knowledge dissemination activities. Encouraging grantees to share lessons learned and knowledge generated is just one of the ways Jersey Overseas Aid hopes to multiply the impact of its donorship.

4.2.5 Innovation in impact evaluation

We acknowledge the challenges and pitfalls that evaluating cross-sectoral impact presents. However, we are ambitious, and we want our partners to be too. Successful proposals will attach both conservation and development outcomes to each intervention with indicators at multiple points along results chains. Any assumptions made with regards to causal mechanisms should be evaluated using ethical controls where possible. We welcome proposals which triangulate impact evaluation approaches, or which use mixed research methods in complementary ways. One of the great strengths of well-resourced academic institutions or international NGOs is their access to technically advanced monitoring equipment, facilities, and expertise. E.g., the use of aerial and satellite imaging, genetic or molecular analyses. However, wherever possible, resource and capacity building for impact monitoring of all kinds should take place at the local (or at least regional/country) level to ensure innovation in MEL can continue beyond project-end. As a donor, we are responding to the need for impact evaluation to reflect the timeframes within which human development and biodiversity conservation outcomes can realistically be achieved, by making funds available for up to two years after project implementation ends. We hope this will help improve sectoral knowledge around what works and what does not, when it comes to integrated conservation and development approaches – as well as highlight unintended consequences (see section 10 below).

4.2.6 Force multiplication

Jersey Overseas Aid sees itself as a force multiplier. The resources that we have available to support initiatives that seek to address both biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation are limited, despite there being an urgent need for these initiatives to continue beyond project timescales and immediate geographies. As a relatively small national donor, we are therefore committed to funding projects which have the potential to scale their impact. Proposals which position themselves to leverage additional and/or sustainable funding more effectively as a result of project activities are especially welcome. So too are pilot projects that present innovative approaches yet to be 'field tested' but which, if successful, promise to deliver impact at scale. Models of collaboration between disciplinary partners or intervention approaches, which have the potential to be replicated elsewhere if successful are also of great interest, provided the consortia can evidence the need for replication beyond the initial project site(s). These examples are by no means exhaustive, and we are excited to hear how Jersey Overseas Aid can support your organisation(s) to multiply the force of its impact.

5. National policy and international convention alignment

In addition to meeting the six guiding principles of this strategy (see section 4.2.1-4.2.6 above), JOA projects should support the countries in which the projects are awarded to meet their commitments under international conventions, multilateral agreements and "calls to action", and national policies.

These include, for example: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).

6. Our Theory of Change

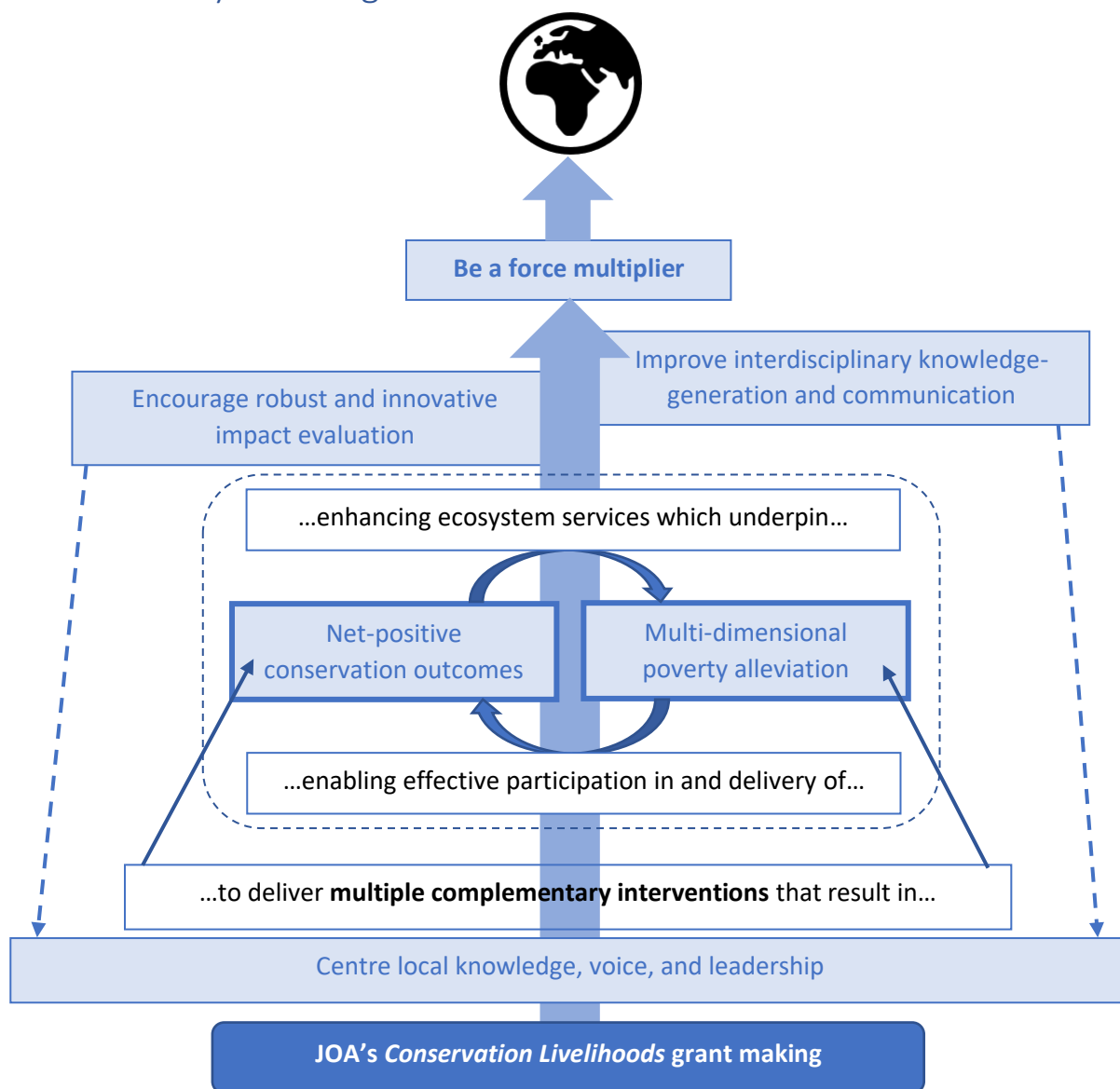


Fig. 1 JOA's strategic TOC pathway diagram for grant making under its Conservation Livelihoods strategy. This diagram presents the six guiding and interconnected principles of this strategy (shaded blue) to illustrate that: JOA's grant making under this strategy aims to support projects which centre local knowledge, voice, and leadership to deliver multiple, complementary interventions that result in lasting and mutually reinforcing net-positive conservation and multi-dimensional poverty alleviation outcomes. Net-positive conservation outcomes and multi-dimensional poverty alleviation are represented in a cycle whereby (entering the cycle at any point) net-positive conservation action/outcomes enhance ecosystem services which create conditions for multi-dimensional poverty reduction, that in turn allows more effective conservation action – and so on. By encouraging robust and innovative impact evaluation, and cross-sector dialogue, we will improve the efficacy of our grant making for the benefit of Conservation Livelihoods, within our focal countries. We will deliberately support projects which pro-actively improve interdisciplinary knowledge generation and communicate their impact and learning beyond the immediate area of intervention. In doing so, we can multiply the force of our impact, helping others to enact positive change at globally, and at greater scales than our grant making alone allows.

7. Conservation Criteria

Whilst all projects which JOA will fund under this programme must respond to a clearly articulated conservation need, we recognise that priority biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation needs are very often found outside of formally designated conservation areas (e.g., Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Protected Areas, Ramsar Sites etc.). We feel strongly that a lack of formal conservation designation should not be a barrier to accessing funding. We therefore welcome proposals for work both within and outside of formally recognised sites of conservation interest on the condition that a convincing statement of need and theory of change is provided. For example, proposals for projects taking place within informal settlements or urban areas will be considered if the joint conservation and poverty alleviation need is compelling and evidencable.

All projects, however, must:

- Identify one or more priority biodiversity targets, which may include:
 - Species (with priority given to IUCN Red List² Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable species). Species that are listed as Near Threatened or Data Deficient on the IUCN Red List, or where there is significant risk from decline/extinction of a locally important species, will be considered if sufficient justification is provided.
 - Habitats or ecosystems (e.g. KBAs, those on the Red List of Ecosystems, or locally prioritised sites). Proposals may focus on areas inside or outside formally designated conservation areas, provided a clear and evidence-based conservation rationale is presented.
- Provide a clear and evidence-based analysis of threats (i.e., habitat loss, overexploitation, human-wildlife conflict, invasive species).
- Demonstrate that project interventions directly address these threats (e.g., reducing drivers of decline, restoring habitat function, improving species survival/reproduction).
- Present a Theory of Change linking project interventions → reduction/mitigation of threats → measurable biodiversity outcomes.

Projects will be considered ineligible where:

- Biodiversity benefits are asserted but not underpinned by a credible, evidence-based Theory of Change demonstrating how project activities will lead to measurable conservation outcomes.
- The identification of a threatened species is not accompanied by relevant conservation action for that species.
- Activities are primarily development-, climate-, or livelihoods-focused without a clearly articulated and measurable contribution to biodiversity conservation.
- Monitoring frameworks rely solely on output indicators (e.g. number of trees planted) without connection to ecological outcomes.

Applicants who are unsure whether a project meets these criteria are strongly encouraged to contact enquiries@joa.ie before submitting an application.

² See <https://www.iucnredlist.org/> for more information.

8. What kind of initiatives will JOA fund under this programme?

The following section provides examples of the types of interventions for which funding will be considered, and some of the common shortcomings associated with these types of interventions. Successful applications will demonstrate how they aim to address these shortcomings. Naturally, this is not an exhaustive list and is intended only to provide guidance to applicants. We look forward to receiving applications which propose interventions that are new to us, provided they align with this strategy's guiding principles and minimum eligibility criteria.

Eighteen broad intervention themes are discussed below in the following order:

1. Research
2. Biodiversity conservation action
3. Nature-based solutions
4. Making a living: fishing and farming
5. Making a living: non-farming livelihoods
6. Human-wildlife co-existence
7. Illegal Wildlife Trade related interventions
8. Conservation enterprise
9. Market access and value chain optimisation
10. Micro-finance initiatives
11. Capacity building
12. Good governance
13. Health
14. Water, sanitation, and hygiene
15. Advocacy and peacebuilding
16. Climate change related interventions
17. Renewable energy
18. Awareness raising and education

8.1 Research

A demonstrable understanding of the problems facing communities of wildlife and people, and the socio-political, economic, and cultural context within which these problems occur, must underpin project design. We recognise that extensive consultation with local people prior to securing funds risks raising expectations that cannot be met. However, proposals should evidence how the needs, voices, and capabilities of local people have informed the project proposal in its current form. If additional socio-economic research is planned to inform the nature of project interventions during the project itself, the proposed methodology and method(s) for undertaking this research should be included within the proposal, accompanied by a brief explanation of why the approach has been selected. For multi-year projects, opportunities for course correction based on ongoing research findings and community feedback ought to be built into the project timeline. If baseline data relevant to the progress and impact indicators proposed cannot be provided at the project outset, baseline data collection must take place as soon as feasibly possible after the project start date. The approach to baseline data collection should be clearly outlined in the proposal and these activities should be written into the project budget and workplan.

Proposals containing an academic research component are welcomed, although pure research projects will not be accepted. A clear pathway towards integrating the findings of academic research into current or future activities must be outlined, though this does not necessarily need to be within the proposed project's timeframe. If the recruitment of MSc/PhD students to undertake research is proposed, lead organisations are encouraged to partner with institutions and students from within the project intervention country. Applicants should include details of any specialist equipment and/or permits that may be required in order to conduct research and how these will be obtained. Applicants are encouraged to demonstrate the importance or relevance of proposed research beyond the project site and to outline how they intend to disseminate the results of their research e.g., open-access journal articles, web articles, conferences etc.

8.2 Biodiversity conservation action

All proposals must include a pro-active, evidence-based biodiversity conservation component which addresses the threats identified in the project's problem statement.

Conservation actions must:

- Be targeted and specific, focusing on clearly defined biodiversity priorities rather than general environmental improvement.
- Be grounded in best available ecological evidence, including scientific data and/or local ecological knowledge.
- Demonstrate how interventions contribute to:
 - Species survival, recovery, or population stability
 - Habitat quality, extent, or connectivity
 - Ecosystem integrity and resilience

Where habitat restoration (including reforestation) is proposed, projects must:

- Justify species selection with reference to native ecological composition and function
- Demonstrate how restoration will support priority species or ecosystems
- Measure outcomes beyond output (i.e. planting) metrics, including indicators of ecological recovery (e.g. species use, soil health, biodiversity indicators)

Conservation actions must be designed such that biodiversity outcomes are intentional and measurable, rather than incidental co-benefits.

The IEK and skills of local communities should inform conservation action and related monitoring and evaluation activities where possible. Where technical expertise is not available locally, it is expected that local capacity will be built during the project. Course fees (including international and residential) and student stipends are eligible costs within project budgets to enable this. If labour is required for conservation activities, e.g., invasive species removal or tree planting drives, local people must be invited to participate and appropriately remunerated for their contributions, whether through monetary cash-for-work schemes, or in-kind compensation. Recruitment from within communities must be undertaken in a fair, transparent and consistent manner.

8.3 Nature-based solutions

We are especially interested to receive applications proposing nature-based solutions (NbS) to socio-economic problems. Such solutions will support local people to work with nonhuman nature, enhancing its abundance, diversity, resilience, and sustainable productivity to the additional benefit of human well-being. Specifically, these may be activities that protect, restore, harness or (re)create natural systems. NbS are welcomed where they contribute to both human well-being and biodiversity

conservation. However, NbS approaches do not always constitute biodiversity conservation in themselves.

Projects incorporating NbS must:

- Clearly demonstrate how NbS activities directly contribute to defined biodiversity outcomes, including threat reduction and/or ecological recovery.
- Ensure that biodiversity conservation is a primary and explicit objective, not a secondary or assumed co-benefit.
- Include measurable ecological indicators to assess biodiversity outcomes resulting from NbS interventions.

Projects will be considered ineligible where:

Biodiversity benefits are assumed based on ecosystem service improvements without supporting evidence, monitoring, or clear causal pathway. Where the introduction of novel techniques or imported materials/equipment in place of traditional methods of protection, cultivation, husbandry, etc, are proposed, a feasibility statement must be provided. Feasibility statements will ideally be informed by local consultation and consider the practical, economic, and cultural implications of long-term use of unfamiliar equipment/techniques in the local context. Measurable indicators should be included at multiple points along the results chain in order to test assumptions made.

8.4 Human-wildlife co-existence

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is an intractable problem in many of JOA's focal countries. Changing relations between people and nonhuman nature, driven by habitat fragmentation and loss, may also increase the risk of human exposure to both new and established zoonotic pathogens^{xxiii}. Efforts to promote peaceful co-existence between people and wildlife are therefore very much supported under this call. The separation of people and wildlife as a result of human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures has been shown to have unintended consequences including the displacement of conflict and disruption to the physical landscape. For this reason, proposals to physically separate people and wildlife as a means of HWC mitigation (e.g., fence building) must be able to demonstrate that doing so will not disrupt established patterns of mobility for both wildlife and people. Projects which seek to uncover and remedy the root causes of HWC, in addition to relieving immediate risks to lives and livelihoods, are likely to be more successful than those which propose only to treat its symptoms.

8.5 Illegal Wildlife Trade related interventions

In recent years, the illegal trade in wildlife has reached unprecedented levels and now threatens more species with extinction than ever before. It is the fourth most lucrative illegal trade in the world and undermines the economic development and social cohesion of some of the world's poorest and most marginalised communities^{xxiv}³. Jersey Overseas Aid therefore welcome proposals that incorporate illegal wildlife trade related interventions provided the project rationale/approach aligns with the guiding principles of this strategy.

JOA funds can be used to cover certain aspects of patrol operating, training, and equipment costs but only in the case that patrols are community-led. Under no circumstances can weapons or ammunition be purchased with JOA funds. Applicants should contact us to discuss project requirements on a case-by-case basis if they are uncertain what activities can be funded.

³ See also: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/wildlife-and-forest-crime.html>

8.6 Making a living: fishing and farming

Between 600-900 million people worldwide depend on marine, freshwater, and riverine fisheries for their livelihoods, underscoring the urgent need to rehabilitate fish stocks – 90% of which are now overfished^{xxv}. Local communities may lack the institutional frameworks necessary to regulate fishing practices and to protect their fisheries from commercial exploitation. Declining fish stocks result in lower catch rates, with implications for household food and economic security, and potentially increasing dependence on other natural resources.

The conversion of forests, grassland, reedbeds, peatland, and mangroves to provide land for agriculture is the biggest driver of biodiversity loss globally. At the same time, decreasing productivity of available land due to fragmentation and unsustainable cultivation practices, added to increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, are adversely impacting the agricultural activities of rural communities globally^{xxvi}. The ability of an agricultural system to adapt to climate change and other stress factors depends on the diversification of farming systems and crop varieties. The ability to diversify depends in turn on the proper management of soils, water, systems, and access to improved crop varieties.

Small-medium scale livestock keeping is often one of few options available to landless farmers and so represents a critical component of the rural economy. In several JOA's focal countries, pastoralism and agropastoral farming has been a way of life and livelihood for millennia. Traditional herding landscapes have been shaped and maintained by longstanding relations between people, their livestock, and wildlife. Climate change, conversion of habitats for agriculture and other forms of development, and even conservation itself (among other factors), are negatively impacting livestock-based livelihoods globally. Increasing biodiversity loss and habitat fragmentation brings livestock and wild animals into closer proximity, presenting disease transmission risks which jeopardise livelihoods.

There is enormous potential for improvements to farm- and fisheries-based livelihoods to engender both biodiversity and poverty alleviation outcomes. In welcoming proposals which support the transition to improved fishing, farming, or livestock husbandry techniques, we encourage applicants to carefully consider the following questions in the context of their work:

- i) Do markets exist through which to sell produce, and are they physically accessible to vendors?
- ii) Will the availability of time, equipment, or cultivable land, prevent the initiative from benefiting the poorest and most vulnerable community members?
- iii) Will the adoption of new practices change established socio-cultural or gender norms?
- iv) What are the potential unintended consequences of the initiative (social and ecological) and how can these be mitigated?
- v) Do proposed changes to livestock husbandry practices require additional veterinary services, and are these available locally?
- vi) Will available irrigation systems support the crop varieties and cultivation methods proposed? If novel irrigation methods are proposed, see (iv) above.
- vii) Where applicable, do storage or processing facilities exist in order to maximise potential nutritive or financial value?
- viii) Will any conditions be placed on those receiving support?

The Island of Jersey has considerable expertise in the area of improved dairy activities owing to the versatility and resilience of its native breed, the Jersey Cow. JOA's [Dairy for Development \(D4D\)](#) funding programme may also be of interest to applicants. Please contact enquiries@joa.je for more information.

8.7 Making a living: non-farming livelihoods

Projects which strengthen traditional non-farming livelihoods, amplifying existing skills and knowledge, are encouraged. So too are projects which propose to create new livelihood sectors if a compelling case is made with evidence of sufficient and accessible market demand (see section 8.9). The introduction of modern technologies should harmonise with traditional skills and knowledge where possible.

Projects are invited to consider how multiple initiatives may be mutually supportive, increasing the income generating and biodiversity conservation potential of livelihood initiatives. This could include, for example, training of trainer schemes around new techniques, or the creation of cooperative systems granting producers more power to protect their resources, purchase equipment, negotiate or attract investment.

8.8 Conservation enterprise

JOA aims to support the establishment and effective functioning of economically and environmentally sustainable businesses, or the transformation of existing businesses to achieve these standards. We would love to see innovative proposals in the area of conservation finance and enterprise. We will consider proposals for micro, small and medium sized initiatives along the full length of the value chain, provided a compelling theory of change is presented. As with all initiatives, a 'do no harm' approach is not sufficient, and proposals should demonstrate how conservation enterprise initiatives will result in net positive outcomes for biodiversity conservation and impoverished local communities.

This may be achieved in one or more of the following ways:

- The enterprise initiative itself constitutes conservation action: conservation as a livelihood.
- The enterprise demonstrably contributes to a reduction in an environmentally destructive behaviour.
- The enterprise is environmentally sustainable (i.e., does no harm) **and** a proportion of profits raised contribute to conservation activities.
- Indirectly, e.g., the enterprise increases local wellbeing, knowledge or resources in ways that enable or sustain more effective biodiversity conservation.

In a world where disease-related travel restrictions may be more common, supporting communities who are now dependent on eco-tourism to diversify their offering and/or income streams, and become more resilient to shocks presented by tourism restrictions, are especially welcome.

8.9 Market access and value chain optimisation

Proposals must show a thorough understanding (or intention to develop this understanding early in the project) of the market context within which enhanced/alternative livelihoods initiative are proposed. There are many barriers to accessing and equitably participating in markets. These include physical, financial, or cognitive barriers, gender or cultural norms, information asymmetries, and many more. It is expected that considerations around market access and value chain optimisation will inform the project approach.

8.10 Microfinance initiatives

Financial inclusion and access to financial services form a core part of JOA's development programming. Under the Conservation Livelihoods programme, microfinance initiatives should

demonstrably contribute to the realisation of more sustainable livelihood activities and/or conservation outcomes. Projects proposing the establishment or strengthening of microfinance frameworks must be able to demonstrate that the activities for which savings or credit are subsequently used will (as a minimum) not undermine biodiversity conservation efforts in the region.

For more detailed information on JOA's funding programme for inclusive access to financial services, please see the [Financial Inclusion](#) strategy and guidance for applicants. For further discussion on this area of JOA's funding, please contact enquiries@joa.ie.

8.11 Capacity building

JOA is committed to supporting capability and capacity building initiatives. As stated above, all projects are expected to include activities that will build or enhance capacity and capability among local and/or national stakeholders in ways which enable project benefits to continue beyond a project's expected end-date. Proposals should outline specifically the skills and knowledge that are necessary to support local stakeholders to achieve desired outcomes, and why and how these knowledge gaps have been identified. The credentials of 'capacity builders' should be evident, and the ways in which new knowledge and skills will interact with existing and traditional ones clearly outlined. As with research activities, capacity building expertise should be sought from within the country wherever possible. Where external expertise is sought, the project's local partner(s) should play a role in the development and delivery of capacity building activities, where they possess the knowledge to do so. Projects may also seek specific funding to build the capacity of project staff, at the individual or organisation level. In line with established frameworks of behaviour change, applicants are encouraged to consider barriers that may limit peoples' ability to implement new knowledge and skills once training has been provided.

8.12 Good governance

Ensuring the principles of good governance are upheld in matters relating to environmental governance is essential to the sustainable utilisation of natural resources, and the fair and equitable distribution of benefits from utilisation. Following the UN OHCHR principles of good governance, projects which seek to improve the transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation, and responsiveness (to the needs of the people) of natural resource management institutions are welcomed⁴. Proposals should evidence their understanding of existing governance structures and the power dynamics that operate in this context, particularly those which may undermine local peoples' knowledge of, and participation in, processes of natural resource governance. If the creation of new governance institutions, policies, or frameworks are proposed, a detailed explanation of how these will (or will not) integrate with existing governance mechanisms and why the creation of new institutions is most appropriate, should be provided.

One of the benefits of adopting a good governance approach is that it enables the process and outputs of governance to be evaluated. Measurable impact indicators must be attached to good governance initiatives and measures put in place to evaluate progress towards these indicators at regular intervals throughout the project. The use of established natural resource management effectiveness tracking tools⁵ are encouraged (where contextually appropriate and locally endorsed) but not necessary.

⁴ For further information see: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/good-governance/about-good-governance>

⁵ Examples include the IUCN's [The Natural Resource Governance Framework](#), [METT-4](#) and the Ramsar wetlands specific [RMETT](#).

8.13 Health

Initiatives which seek to improve the health of resident and Indigenous communities in project focal areas will be considered. The programming of Jersey Overseas Aid has improved health and access to health services for rural communities around the world. Under this programme, the relationship between community health and biodiversity conservation must be made explicit. We recognise that this relationship may not always be linear. Enhancing human safety, social cohesion, and good relations between local people and conservation organisations (among many others), are all reasonable justifications for pursuing community-health initiatives. Measurable indicators should be attached to the stated outcomes.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) initiatives will only be supported where the implementing partner is an established SRH provider. The conservation rationale must be clearly articulated and those based on Malthusian arguments of population reduction will not be considered. Robust, impact-oriented evaluative measures should be in place to test assumptions. Relevant ministries should be pro-actively involved from the outset. All proposals should include information about how health and SRH services will continue to be provided post-project.

8.14 Water, sanitation, and hygiene

A lack of sanitation and/or access to clean water very often increases dependence on natural resources and serves to undermine (i.e., through resultant poor health or demands on time) the effective participation of local communities in conservation and natural resource governance. Water collection or washing in natural water bodies may even lead people into conflict with wildlife. Women may be disproportionately affected by these dynamics as those most commonly responsible for caring for sick or vulnerable family members and collecting water. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) projects should demonstrate planning for the long term, in association with both users and governments. Water projects that propose changes to existing water courses must be accompanied by an environmental and social impact assessment.

8.15 Advocacy and peacebuilding

Project activities may include those which support resident and Indigenous communities to gain the knowledge and practical tools necessary to advocate for their interests in relation to natural resource governance, human wellbeing, rights, and socio-economic development. This may include (but is not limited to) workshops, training, exchange visits, events, or the direct provision of equipment to support advocacy. Activities under this theme will likely be complementary to effective natural resource governance initiatives, enabling communities to advocate for policy change, have confidence in local leadership and structures, and hold local institutions to account for implementation.

Conflict and a lack of social cohesion can negatively impact conservation and poverty alleviation initiatives in both the short and long term. Peacebuilding activities and events designed to promote social cohesion are therefore welcome within project proposals. If project partners are not experienced in this field, consultancy services should be sought from within the country to assist in the planning and delivery of peacebuilding initiatives. Projects are also encouraged to carefully consider the ways in which biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation initiatives – and peacebuilding activities themselves – may unintentionally exacerbate conflict. This information should be captured in the project's risk identification and management matrix.

8.16 Climate change related interventions

Climate change is a crisis in its own right, but also compounds – and is compounded by – biodiversity loss and poverty. Though inextricably linked, we see climate change as partially distinct from biodiversity conservation in so much as activities which effectively sequester carbon may not

necessarily equate to effective biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. Projects that sequester emissions must also demonstrate how sequestration activities result in positive outcomes for local people and species of conservation concern. 100% of income generated from the sale of carbon credits must be fairly and equitably distributed to local communities through a locally endorsed mechanism. Projected carbon offsets should not be the only means of evaluating project impact. Contextualised outcome and impact indicators should also be included wherever possible. An example is provided below:

The use of ICS assumes reduction in fuelwood collection. The average reduction in fuelwood consumption can therefore be converted into a carbon offset value. In this case, can evidence also be provided that fuelwood collection is truly decreasing, and furthermore that this has a tangible impact on conservation and biodiversity as well as human wellbeing?

See above for specific guidance around tree planting initiatives.

8.17 Renewable energy

The potential for renewable energy technology (RET) to transform the lives and livelihoods of rural communities in JOA's focal countries is great. Projects which contribute to communities' energy security are welcomed. RETs will likely be one link in a results chain which connects the adoption of new technologies with both development and conservation outcomes.

8.18 Awareness raising and education

All JOA funded projects should communicate the links between socio-economic development and biodiversity conservation at the implementation level. This may be a standalone activity as part of a wider project but is likely better achieved when integrated into relevant initiatives. Though JOA does not insist on conditionality within projects (i.e., recipients of project support agree to stop a given activity or change a given behaviour), it is expected that implementing organisations will consistently and openly communicate the intended joint conservation-development outcomes of initiatives to project recipients. This requires close collaboration between interdisciplinary partners at all levels.

Pure awareness raising and/or education activities should be informed by the experiences and traditional ecological knowledge held by resident and Indigenous communities in order to safeguard traditional cultural and ecological knowledge for future generations. Additionally, education activities should look to improve local teachers' knowledge and the availability of teaching materials for the chosen subject matter to enhance long-term learning, wherever possible.

It is expected that the monitoring and impact evaluation of educational activities will extend beyond numbers of people who have participated, to the changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours arising as a result of these activities. We recognise the long-term and nonlinear nature of these changes and have extended the number of years for which projects can claim costs for monitoring and evaluation activities to help organisations evidence their impact in these areas (see section 10).

In line with the guiding principle of 'interdisciplinary knowledge generation and communication', activities under this theme may also extend to training and knowledge sharing between organisations or groups, in order to make joint initiatives more effective, or increase project impact.

9. Project requirements and applicant eligibility

This section outlines minimum project requirements. Please note that all Lead Partners (see project partnerships below) **must** have been pre-approved through our partnership application process prior to submitting a full application. If you have not been pre-approved you will unfortunately not be able to apply before doing so. Please contact enquiries@joa.ie with any questions relating to applicant eligibility.

9.1 Project partnerships

As one of the guiding principles of this strategy is to promote interdisciplinary knowledge sharing and communication, projects must be the product of collaboration between at least one development and one conservation organisation. Additionally, partnerships should demonstrate how they will facilitate and entrench this cross-fertilisation of disciplines throughout a proposal.

Projects MUST therefore:

- Be submitted by a Lead Partner, who will be the overall responsible organisation for the administration of the grant, receive funds from JOA and be the main point of contact for JOA. This organisation must have completed JOA's partner pre-approval process before submitting the project proposal for consideration.
- Represent a partnership between at least TWO organisations.

ONE organisation must represent considerable conservation expertise
ONE organisation must represent considerable development expertise

Intellectual partnerships, which seek to catalyse innovation and accelerate change will be considered, for example where a proposed partner can provide technical expertise for a key/novel component of the project but does not operate in the country of implementation.

- Include at least ONE local/national organisation. This partner must be locally registered in the country of implementation. This can include in-country offices of international organisations. However, partnerships with Indigenous and community-based organisations will be looked on particularly favourably.

Government departments/ministries may be project partners but cannot receive project funding even through sub-grants from Lead Partners (with the exception of necessary indirect costs, e.g., training, equipment, per diems).

9.2 Project duration

Projects should be a minimum of 36 months and a maximum of 48 months long.

9.3 Eligible countries

Projects should be implemented in eligible JOA target countries, as detailed by the relevant JOA Request for Proposals.

10. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

JOA are looking to support projects whose output monitoring and impact evaluation frameworks are both robust and innovative. We acknowledge the challenges and pitfalls that evaluating cross-sectoral impact presents. However, we are ambitious, and we want our partners to be too. The following guidance is intended to be read alongside our MEL specific information sheet.

For projects funded under JOA's Conservation Livelihoods strategy, monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) frameworks must demonstrate clear, evidence-based links between biodiversity conservation outcomes and MDPA outcomes, and explicitly test the assumptions underpinning these relationships.

All proposals must:

- Attach both biodiversity conservation and development outcomes to each major intervention, with indicators defined at multiple points along the results chain.
- Include robust, measurable ecological indicators that assess changes in biodiversity status, ecosystem condition, or threat reduction. Indicators based solely on activities or outputs (e.g. number of trees planted, individuals trained) are insufficient unless clearly linked to ecological outcomes.
- Demonstrate how each intervention contributes to identified biodiversity targets and threat mitigation, ensuring that conservation outcomes are intentional, measurable, and central to the project.

Where direct ecological measurement is not feasible within project timeframes, proposals may use credible proxy indicators, provided these are strongly justified and clearly linked to expected biodiversity outcomes.

Monitoring frameworks must balance human and nonhuman metrics, and explicitly demonstrate the pathways through which changes in livelihoods, behaviours, or governance contribute to biodiversity outcomes. Measures of human wellbeing must be clearly defined and justified as contextually appropriate.

Projects are expected to:

- Design MEL systems that enable the testing of causal assumptions, including the use of appropriate comparison approaches (e.g. controls, counterfactuals, or contribution analysis) where feasible and ethical.
- Employ mixed-methods approaches (quantitative and qualitative) to capture both intended and unintended outcomes, including potential negative impacts or trade-offs.
- Ensure that biodiversity outcomes are not inferred from ecosystem services or climate benefits (e.g. carbon sequestration) without ground-truthing of underlying ecological changes (e.g. habitat use, species presence, reduction in resource extraction).

JOA encourages project teams to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities in-house or in partnership with technical experts, with a strong emphasis on building local and national capacity for ecological and socio-economic monitoring. Where advanced tools are used (e.g. remote sensing, genetic analyses), projects should include provisions for knowledge transfer and sustained local capacity.

Innovation in MEL is encouraged and may include:

- Integration of multiple data sources or existing datasets
- Locally adapted or underutilised monitoring approaches
- New partnerships to improve data quality, coverage, or interpretation

Projects must demonstrate that MEL systems are:

- Methodologically robust and feasible within the project context
- Designed to generate credible evidence of conservation impact
- Capable of informing adaptive management and learning throughout implementation

Recognising the longer timeframes required for biodiversity and development outcomes to materialise, JOA provides funding for impact evaluation for up to 24 months post-project completion.

Proposals requesting post-project MEL funding must clearly articulate:

- The learning objectives of the extended evaluation period
- The indicators to be measured during this phase
- Why these outcomes cannot be captured within the implementation period

Post-project evaluation activities must be clearly reflected in both the budget and logframe, including additional columns for post-project indicators (project-end +1 and +2 years).

Finally, JOA is working towards aggregating impact across its portfolios through the development of Standard Indicators. While projects are expected to maintain comprehensive, context-specific MEL frameworks, they must also align, where feasible, with these standardised indicators to support portfolio-level learning and comparability.

For further detail, please refer to JOA's [Monitoring and Evaluation Policy \(2026\)](#).

For more information, or if you have questions about your project or partner eligibility, please contact enquiries@joa.je.

Glossary

Biodiversity: A contraction of the term “biological diversity” referring to the variety and variability among living organisms on earth. This includes inter- and intra-species, genetic, and ecosystems diversity in an area, and is sometimes taken to include associated abiotic components such as landscape features, drainage systems, and climate.

Capability: The types of ability (e.g., skills and knowledge) required to complete a task.

Capacity: The amount of ability (e.g., human or physical resource) at a given point in time to deliver a task.

Conservation Livelihoods: This is the name given to the channel of JOA’s grant making which supports integrated conservation and development projects, supported within this funding theme are interventions driving multidimensional poverty alleviation (MDPA) as a result of, or with tangible outcomes for, biodiversity conservation.

Due diligence: Due diligence refers to the audit process which will be undertaken by Jersey Overseas Aid in order to confirm that the organisations in the project consortia have the necessary regulatory policies and procedures in place to be able to manage the project competently and ethically. All partners in the consortium will be subject to due diligence processes and the Lead Partner will be required to assist in collating necessary documents from partner organisations.

Endemic/endemicity: Term given to a species which is (and has only ever been) restricted to a certain area, such as a specific habitat, region, or continent.

Ethics/ethical: The moral principles which govern a person’s or organisation’s behaviour.

Focal country(ies): In the context of this strategy document, focal country(ies) refers to the countries which JOA focuses its International Development grant making in. Direction on target countries for any given funding round should be taken from the corresponding JOA Request for Proposals.

Genetic diversity: Genetic variety found within or among species.

Illegal Wildlife Trade: The illegal exchange or sale of wild animal or plant resources. This can include animal or plant parts/derivatives.

Indicator species: an organism whose presence, absence or abundance reflects ecosystem health conditions and thus may be used as a proxy to indicate changes in the health of an ecosystem.

Interdisciplinary: Involving two or more subject/disciplinary knowledges, e.g., conservation and development.

International organisations: Organisations that may have a local (possibly permanent) presence in the focal project country but whose conservation or development programming takes place in multiple countries and may be headquartered in a non-eligible country (see above and section 9.3).

Lead Partner: The organisation that leads on the submission of the project proposal, will receive, and distribute funds from Jersey Overseas Aid and will be the lead point of contact for all grant-related administration and reporting. The Lead Partner will accept JOA’s terms and conditions on behalf of the project consortium and take overall responsibility for project management.

Livelihood: A person’s livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (material and social) and activities required for a means of living. A sustainable livelihood is a means of living that can cope with, and recover from, stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (adapted from: Chambers & Conway, 1991).

Local/national organisations: An organisation that is formally registered within the country of implementation (which must be an eligible country).

Poverty: Poverty is multi-dimensional and stretches beyond economic poverty. Multidimensional poverty encompasses the various deprivations experienced by poor people in their daily lives – such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standards, disempowerment, poor quality of work, the threat of violence, and living in areas that are environmentally hazardous, among others^{xxvii}.

Project consortium: The collective name given to the group (two or more) of organisations which make up the project implementation team (see section 9.1).

Safeguarding: To protect (humans, nonhumans, the environment, values, knowledge etc.) from harm or damage with appropriate measures.

Theory of Change: Explains the logic behind a project intervention or process of change by outlining sequential steps and causal linkages that connect the intervention proposed with the intended outcome. They are usually presented in pictorial or narrative form.

List of acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
D4D	Dairy for Development
ICDP	Integrated conservation and development projects
IEK	Indigenous ecological knowledge
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
JOA	Jersey Overseas Aid
KBA	Key biodiversity area
MDPA	Multidimensional poverty alleviation
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PES	Payment for ecosystem services
RET	Renewable energy technology
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
ToC	Theory of change
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

References

- Blom., Sunderland, T. and Murdiyarso, D. (2010) "Getting REDD to work locally: lessons learned from integrated conservation and development projects". *Environmental Science & Policy*. 13(2) pp. 164-172 ISSN 1462-9011, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2010.01.002>. Online. [Available from: (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901110000043>)].
- Chambers, R. and Conway, G. (1991) *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century*.
- Salafsky, N. & Wollenberg, E. (2000) "Linking Livelihoods and Conservation: A Conceptual Framework and Scale for Assessing the Integration of Human Needs and Biodiversity". *World Development* 28 (8) pp. 1421-1438, ISSN 0305-750X. Online. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X\(00\)00031-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(00)00031-0). [Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X00000310>].
- Seddon, N., Chausson, A., Berry, P., Girardin, C.A. J., Smith A. & Turner, B. (2020) "Understanding the value and limits of nature-based solutions to climate change and other global challenges" *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* Online. [Available at: <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2019.0120>].
- United Nations Environment Programme (2016) *United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP - Submission to the HLPF 2016*. Accessed 24/08/2022. Available from: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10554UNEA%20inputs%20to%20the%20HLPF%202016%20\(Final\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10554UNEA%20inputs%20to%20the%20HLPF%202016%20(Final).pdf)
- Wells, M., McShane, T.O., Dublin, H.T., O'Connor, S. & Redford, K.H. (2004) "The Future of Integrated Conservation and Development Projects: Building on What Works". In: McShane, T.O. & Newby, S.A. (Eds.) (2004) *Getting Biodiversity Projects to Work*, pp.397-422. New York: Cambridge University Press.
-
- ⁱ Nelson, F. (Ed.) (2010) *Community Rights, Conservation & Contested Land: The Politics of Natural Resource Governance in Africa*. London: Routledge.
- ⁱⁱ WEF (2021) *Nature Risk Rising: Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy*. https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_New_Nature_Economy_Report_2020.pdf
- See also: United Nations Environment Programme (2021). *State of Finance for Nature 2021*. Nairobi.
- ⁱⁱⁱ IPBES (2019) *Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (Eds.) IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>
- ^{iv} FAO (2018) *The future of food and agriculture – Alternative pathways to 2050*. Rome. 224 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. Online. [Available at: <https://www.fao.org/3/I8429EN/i8429en.pdf>];
- FAO (2020) <http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/en/>
- ^v Bastin J.F., Finegold Y., Garcia C., Mollicone D., Rezende M., Routh D., Zohner C.M., Crowther T.W. (2019) The global tree restoration potential. *Science*. 65(6448):76-79. DOI: 10.1126/science.aax0848.
- ^{vi} Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. (2018). *Global Wetland Outlook: State of the World's Wetlands and their Services to People*. Gland, Switzerland: Ramsar Convention Secretariat. Online. [Available at: https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/flipbooks/ramsar_gwo_english_web.pdf].
- ^{vii} Fisher, B. & Christopher, T. (2007) "Poverty and biodiversity: Measuring the overlap of human poverty and the biodiversity hotspots". *Ecological Economics*. 62:93-101.

-
- viii Hernandez-Morcillo, M., Martin, P. and Walpole, M. (2010) The Geographical Overlap between Poverty and Biodiversity: a state of knowledge review, Presentation to the IIED, UNEP-WCMC, AWF Symposium: Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction: How, Why and Where? Zoological Society of London, 28-29th April 2010. Online. [Available at: https://www.povertyandconservation.info/docs/20100428-1130_HernandezMorcillo-Walpole.pdf].
- ix Johnson, J. A., Ruta, G., Baldos, U., Cervigni, R., Chonabayashi, S., Corong, E., Gavryliuk, O., Gerber, J., Hertel, T., Nootenboom, C., Polasky, S. (2021) *The Economic Case for Nature: A Global Earth-Economy Model to Assess Development Policy Pathways*. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank. Online. [Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35882> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO].
- x Roe, D., Elliot, J., Sandbrook, C. & Walpole, M. (2012a) "Tackling Global Poverty: What Contribution Can Biodiversity and Its Conservation Really Make?" In: Roe, D., Elliot, J., Sandbrook, C. & Walpole, M. (2012) *Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: Exploring the Evidence for a Link*, pp.316-327. [Available from: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/book/10.1002/9781118428351>].
- xi Kiss, A. (2004) "Is community-based ecotourism a good use of biodiversity conservation funds?" *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*. 19 (5), pp. 232-237. ISSN 0169-5347. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2004.03.010>. Online. [Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169534704000655>];
- Agrawal & Redford, K. (2006) *Poverty, development, and biodiversity conservation: shooting in the dark?* WCS Working Papers. ISSN 1530-4426. Ann Arbor, Michigan. Online. [Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/books/2009/B-03162.pdf>];
- Bauch, S.C., Sills, E.O., & Pattanayak, S.K. (2014) "Have We Managed to Integrate Conservation and Development? ICDP Impacts in the Brazilian Amazon". *World Development*, 64(1) pp.135-S148. ISSN 0305-750X. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2014.03.009>. Online. [Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14000758>];
- Roe, D., Booker, F., Day, M. et al. (2015) "Are alternative livelihood projects effective at reducing local threats to specified elements of biodiversity and/or improving or maintaining the conservation status of those elements?" *Environmental Evidence*. 4(22). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13750-015-0048-1>;
- Oldekop, J.A, Holmes, G., Harris, W.E. & Evans, K.L. (2016) "A global assessment of the social and conservation outcomes of protected areas". *Conservation Biology*. 30(1), pp.133-41. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.12568. Online. [Available at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26096222/>].
- xii Hughes, R. and Flintan, F. (2001) *Integrating Conservation and Development Experience: A Review and Bibliography of the ICDP Literature*. London: International Institute for Environment and Development. Online. [Available at: <https://aquadocs.org/bitstream/handle/1834/805/HUGHES,%20R1-24.pdf?sequence=1>].
- xiii Worah, S. (2000) International History of ICDPs. In: UNDP (2000) Proceedings of Integrated Conservation and Development Projects Lessons Learned Workshop, June 12- 13, 2000. Hanoi: UNDP/World Bank/WWF
- xiv Sayer, J. & Wells, M.P. (2004) "The Pathology of Projects". In: McShane, T.O. & Newby, S.A. (Eds.) (2004) *Getting Biodiversity Projects to Work*, pp.35-48. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- xv McShane, T.O. & Newby, S.A. (2004) "Expecting the Unattainable: The Assumptions Behind ICDPs". In: McShane, T.O. & Newby, S.A. (Eds.) (2004) *Getting Biodiversity Projects to Work*, pp.3-10. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- xvi Baral, N., Stern, M. & Heinen, J.T. (2007) "Integrated conservation and development project life cycles in the Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal: Is development overpowering conservation?" *Biodiversity Conservation*. 16, pp. 2903–2917. DOI 10.1007/s10531-006-9143-5. Online;

Salafsky, N. (2011) "Integrating Development with Conservation: A Means to a Conservation End, or a Mean End to Conservation?" *Biological Conservation*. 144(1), pp.973–978. DOI: 10.1016/j.biocon.2010.06.003. Online;

Roe, D., Mohammed, E.Y., Porras, I. & Giuliani, A. (2012b) Linking biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction: de-polarizing the conservation-poverty debate, *Conservation Letters*, 10.1111/j.1755-263X.2012.00292.x. 6(3) pp.162-171. Online;

Fisher, J., Dhungana, H., Duffy, J., He, J., Inturias, M., Lehmann, I., Martin, A., Mwayafu, D., Rodríguez, I. & Schneider, H. (2020) "Conservationists' perspectives on poverty: An empirical study". *People and Nature*. 2(1). DOI: 10.1002/pan3.10098.

^{xvii} Brockington, D., Duffy, R. & Igoe, J. (2008) *Nature Unbound: Conservation, Capitalism and the Future of Protected Areas*. (London: Earthscan);

Sandker, M., Campbell, B.M., Nzooh, Z., Sunderland, T., Amougou, V., Defo, L. & Sayer, J. (2009) "Exploring the effectiveness of integrated conservation and development interventions in a Central African forest landscape". *Biodiversity Conservation*. 18, pp.2875–2892. DOI: 10.1007/s10531-009-9613-7;

Sadanandan Nambiar, E.K. (2019) "Tamm Review: Re-imagining forestry and wood business: pathways to rural development, poverty alleviation and climate change mitigation in the tropics". *Forest Ecology and Management*. 44, pp.160-173. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2019.06.014>. Online. [Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378112719306723>];

See also on impact evaluation: Romero, C., Sills, E. O., Guariguata, M.R., Cerutti, P.O., Lescuyer, G., Putz, F.E. (2017) "Evaluation of the impacts of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification of natural forest management in the tropics: rigorous approach to assessment of a complex conservation intervention". *International Forest Review*. 19, pp.1–14.

^{xviii} e.g., Roe, D., Elliot, J., Sandbrook, C. & Walpole, M. (2012a) "Tackling Global Poverty: What Contribution Can Biodiversity and Its Conservation Really Make?" In: Roe, D., Elliot, J., Sandbrook, C. & Walpole, M. (2012) *Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: Exploring the Evidence for a Link*, pp.316-327. [Available from: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/book/10.1002/9781118428351>];

Gardner, C., Nicoll, M.E., Mbohoahy, T., Oleson, K.L.L., Ratsifandrihamanana, A.N., Ratsirarson, J., Rene de Roland, L., Virah-Sawmy, M., Zafindrasilivonona, B. & Davies, Z.G. (2013) "Protected areas for conservation and poverty alleviation: experiences from Madagascar". *Journal of Applied Ecology*. 50, pp. 1289-1294. DOI: 10.1111/1365-2664.12164. Online;

Klein, C., McKinnon, M.C., Twohey Wright, B., Possingham, H.P. & Halpern, B.S. (2015) "Social equity and the probability of success of biodiversity conservation". *Global Environmental Change*. 35, pp.299-306. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2015.09.007>. Online. [Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378015300431>];

Oldekop, J.A., Holmes, G., Harris, W.E. & Evans, K.L. (2016) "A global assessment of the social and conservation outcomes of protected areas". *Conservation Biology*. 30(1), pp.133-41. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.12568. Online. [Available at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26096222/>].

^{xix} Redford, K.H., Huntley, B.J., Roe, D., Hammond, T., Zimsky, M., Lovejoy, T.E., da Fonseca, G.A.B., Rodriguez, C.M. & Cowling, R.M. (2015) "Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Conservation for the Twenty-First Century". *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*. 3(137). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2015.00137>. Online;

Gatso, T.T., Kulik, L., Bachmann, M., Bonn, A., Bösch, L., Freytag, A., Heurich, M., Wesche, K., Winter, M., Ordaz-Németh, I., Sop, T. & Kühl, H.S. (2022) "Sustainable protected areas: Synergies between biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic development". *People and Nature*. 4(4), pp.893-903. Online.

^{xx} Fisher, J., Dhungana, H., Duffy, J., He, J., Inturias, M., Lehmann, I., Martin, A., Mwayafu, D., Rodríguez, I. & Schneider, H. (2020) "Conservationists' perspectives on poverty: An empirical study". *People and Nature*. 2(1). DOI: 10.1002/pan3.10098.

^{xxi} Cohen-Shacham, E., Walters, G., Janzen, C. and Maginnis, S. (eds.) (2016). *Nature-based Solutions to address global societal challenges*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. xiii + 97pp. Online. [Available at: https://serval.unil.ch/resource/serval:BIB_93FD38C8836B.P001/REF].

^{xxii} Bull, J., Milner-Gulland, E., Addison, P., Arlidge, W., Baker, J., Brooks, T., Burgass, M., Hinsley, A., Maron, M., Robinson, J., Sekhran, N., Sinclair, S., Stuart, S., Ermgassen, S., & Watson, J. (2019) "Net positive outcomes for nature". *Nature Ecology & Evolution*. 4. DOI:10.1038/s41559-019-1022-z;

Maron, M., Juffe-Bignoli, D., Krueger, L., Kiesecker, J., Kümpel, N., Ten K., Milner-Gulland, E., Arlidge, W., Booth, H., Joseph, B., Starkey, M., Ekstrom, J., Strassburg, B. Verburg, P., & Watson, J. (2021). "Setting robust biodiversity goals". *Conservation Letters*. 14. DOI:10.1111/conl.12816;

^{xxiii} Keesing, F. & Ostfeld, R.S. (2021) "Impacts of biodiversity and biodiversity loss on zoonotic diseases". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Online. [Available at: [https://www.feliciakeesing.com/uploads/7/5/6/8/75682377/keesing_ostfeld_biodiversity_zoonoses_pnas_2021 -- published.pdf](https://www.feliciakeesing.com/uploads/7/5/6/8/75682377/keesing_ostfeld_biodiversity_zoonoses_pnas_2021_-_published.pdf)].

^{xxiv} UNODC (2020) *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species*

^{xxv} FAO, 2022

^{xxvi} Chuang Zhao, B.L., Shilong P. & Xuhui Wang, D. et al. (2017) "Temperature increase reduces global yields of major crops in four independent estimates". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS)*. 114(35), pp.9326-9331. Online. [Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1701762114>];

IPBES (2018) Summary for policymakers of the assessment report on land degradation and restoration of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. R. Scholes, L. Montanarella, A. Brainich, N. Barger, B. ten Brink, M. Cantele, B. Erasmus, J. Fisher, T. Gardner, T. G. Holland, F. Kohler, J. S. Kotiaho, G. Von Maltitz, G. Nangendo, R. Pandit, J. Parrotta, M. D. Potts, S. Prince, M. Sankaran and L. Willemen (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany;

Wendimu, G.Y. (2021) The challenges and prospects of Ethiopian agriculture, *Cogent Food & Agriculture*. 7(1). DOI: 10.1080/23311932.2021.1923619.

^{xxvii} OPHI (2022) *Policy – A Multidimensional Approach*. Accessed 24/08/2022. Available at: <https://ophi.org.uk/policy/multidimensional-poverty-index/>