**Chapter 3**

**Section A (conservation investment)**

*Because the chapter is going to be in two sections, I think I want to avoid big overarching sentences about deforestation, as these will end up being repeated. I think it will be better to make statements about deforestation in the context of the main subject i.e. either conservation investment or PES.*

**Introduction**

Global conservation funding is currently inadequate to eliminate biodiversity loss (Waldron et al., 2013). Previous estimates suggest that in 2010 only 12% of the required $0.875 billion – $1.23 billion was being spent on conservation, leaving the global conservation funding shortfall in the order of $0.77 billion - $1.08 billion (McCarthy et al 2012). Although global estimates such as these are unlikely to be accurate, the order of magnitude conveys the scale of the funding challenge. Therefore, to have the greatest positive effect on the conservation of biodiversity as possible, managers and conservationists need to ensure the investment of scarce resources is strategic and efficient, and they must strive to maximise the biodiversity outcomes of each dollar spent (Bruner et al., 2004; McBride et al., 2007; Waldron et al., 2013).

Investing conservation funds strategically over time is made more difficult by the dominant funding model that exists in conservation which is based on short-term grants that generally last between one and five years (Hodge and Adams, 2016). Most conservation projects or initiatives, even in wealthy countries with relatively well-funded protected area networks, rely on such short-term grants to launch programmes, conduct research, and implement key activities such as training, engagement, enforcement, and outreach. This funding model results in long-term budgets that are non-linear, often unpredictable, and do not necessarily track changes in threat levels. The financial stability of a conservation project, or organisation, is reliant on the ability to leverage external funding through grant applications, which are inherently competitive and have a low success rate. Therefore, conservation projects go through periods of relative affluence when conservation activities (such as enforcement, policy interventions, community engagement) can increase in scope and scale, ultimately leading to net benefits for nature. The same projects will inevitably go through periods of financial hardship, which often occur in between grants. During these periods financial expenditure is restricted to minimal core activities, project activities wind down, staff redundancies occur, and initiatives end. These periods can have serious negative effects on conservation projects. Organisations lose talented staff and institutional knowledge, trust between stakeholders and the project or organisation can be lost as commitments may not be met, and stakeholders may view the project as unreliable or short-term due to inconsistent support. In many parts of the world where unregulated or illegal activities such as forest clearance and hunting of wildlife threaten conservation landscapes, periods of financial hardship can cause increases in these activities as project support for enforcement, engagement, outreach, and overall project visibility decreases.

*Paragraph with more details about the different types of grants (see outline, para 2)*

The need for conservation projects to apply for short-term grants leads to ‘projectification’, whereby control over conservation activities, interventions, and strategic direction is ceded to funders, as conservation organisations adapt to funding trends and specific funder interests in an effort to remain competitive and maintain project funding (Hodge and Adams, 2016). Grants for conservation activities vary in size and duration, with larger, long-term (between three and five years) grants often requiring significant investments of staff time for the development of applications, and substantial administrative capacity to manage the grant if it is awarded. Such grants are often awarded by international financial institutions (e.g, the World Bank) or international development agencies (e.g., the United States Agency for International Development), and often come with complex rules governing procurement, accounting, reporting, and attribution (e.g., branding). These requirements often preclude smaller organisations that do not have in-house fundraising teams or large financial management and administrative capacity. Alternatively, conservation organisations can apply for smaller, short-term (between 1 and 3 years) grants which are often targeted towards specific species, habitats, or activities.

*Paragraph or two on other studies – most are about allocating funding over space*

*Paragraph about human population increases, deforestation, and increasing pressure on landscapes. Understanding how best to invest conservation funds is going to be important.*

*Paragraph on the difficulties in studying conservation investment empirically. How simulation modelling can help. Identify and test theory.*

*This paper…para*

Deforestation is driven by complex array of drivers operating at different scales, and the loss of forests has negative consequences for biodiversity, the climate, ecosystem functioning, human well-being

**Points to remember to make:**

Look up papers Georgina Mace and someone de Fonso (? Ask Nils) about indicators. They did theoretical work looking at indicators like in species populations etc.

Need to make the point that nothing else in my landscape is affecting the system – it is very simplified. It doesn’t matter therefore, where the starting values are, it’s more about the relative relationships.

Towards the end, make sure to mention the benefits of simulation modelling (look at the Twitter discussion Nils was in about papers that emphasis this), and to point out that in order to tease apart theory, you have to make the simulations extreme – pushing things to the extreme pulls apart theoretical ideas so you can see trends etc.