MISSION AND PRIORITIES

SNAPP delivers evidence-based, scalable solutions to global challenges at the intersection of nature conservation, economic development, and human well-being. SNAPP implements its mission by bringing together multi-disciplinary teams ("working groups") of scientists, practitioners, and decision-makers to address complex challenges in ways no single conservation organization can do alone.

SNAPP is a partnership between The Nature Conservancy, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) at the University of California, Santa Barbara. It leverages the unique strengths of each partner in order to identify how the protection of nature can help ensure food, energy, water, and security for the 10 billion people anticipated to inhabit the planet in 2050.

DELIVERING RESULTS

Each SNAPP working group synthesizes existing data in collaboration with conservation and humanitarian organizations, academics, and government agencies. Since 2013, SNAPP's 29 working groups have produced 38 scientific papers and over 20 implementation products aimed at improving practice or policy.

Working group projects fall under four thematic areas:

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Nature and People PARTNERSHIP

- Water Security & Nature
- Food Security & Nature
- Climate Change & Resilience
- Valuing Ecosystem Services

Please join us in this effort! Calls for new working group proposals are made annually. See: snappartnership.net/rfp. SNAPP also launches working groups with partners that bring matching and/or external funding; please contact us to discuss your ideas.

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SNAPP Fast Facts

Over **640** participating experts in 29 multidisciplinary teams

Participants come from over 300 institutions in 40 countries

Nearly **46%** of participants are from outside the US

About **40%** of participants are women

Funded teams tackle problems in both conservation *and* human development

Project results directly impact policy and practice

SELECTED WORKING GROUPS: SCIENCE TO SOLUTIONS ECONOMICS OF CHINESE IVORY TRADE



In May 2015, China announced a phase out of the domestic trade of ivory, which will result in a complete ban on commercial ivory. To provide recommendations for an ivory ban implementation plan, this working group assessed the drivers of the ivory trade and modelled various forms of regulation and enforcement. Co-Principal Investigator Li Zhang proposed a way forward that included decommercializing ivory through a government buy back program and complete ban on all ivory sales. His findings were published in *Nature*, and the ivory ban and the working group have been featured in *National Geographic* and *Washington Post* December 2015 news stories. The Chinese government has announced that the ban will be implemented by the end of 2017.

Sample Working Group Members: Aili Kang Wildlife Conservation Society, Li Aster Zhang Beijing Normal University

DATA-LIMITED FISHERIES



Can new, inexpensive ways to assess data-limited fisheries be implemented across the globe? This working group developed FishPath, a decision-making software application that provides fisheries managers a step-by-step guide to select monitoring, assessment, and management methods for their fishery. The researchers have already seen success in their pilot projects in Peru and Kenya, and word has spread to other governments around the world. If widely applied, FishPath will help ensure that more data-limited fisheries become assessed and managed, leading to improved conservation and fishery outcomes.

Sample Working Group Members: Jono Wilson The Nature Conservancy; UC Santa Barbara, Carmen Revenga The Nature Conservancy, Dan Ovando UC Santa Barbara

AMAZON WATERS



Exciting research from this working group confirms the dorado catfish has the longest freshwater fish migration, from the Amazon estuary to their breeding grounds near the Andes. These findings are being used to inform more effective fisheries and integrated water basin management in the Amazon. By mapping the presence of adult and juvenile catfish, the researchers determined their epic life-cycle journey spans approximately 11,600 kilometers and may take as long as 1-2 years to complete. Published in *Scientific Reports - Nature*, this is the first time scientific research has linked the full range of this fish species, which spans almost the entire width of the South American continent.

Sample Working Group Members: Michael Goulding Wildlife Conservation Society, Mariana Varese Wildlife Conservation Society, Eduardo Venticinque Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte-Brazil, Ronaldo Barthem Museu Paraense Emilio Goelidi

MAKING ECOSYSTEMS COUNT



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) serve as a guiding framework to align global investments in social, economic, and environmental development. In a *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* publication, this working group highlights the need to enhance the SDG framework (and therefore human development) by strengthening the ecosystem service targets within the goals. To better evaluate progress towards multiple SDG targets across different landscape management scenarios, the working group developed Mapping Ecosystem Services to Human well-being (MESH), an interactive ecosystem service assessment and mapping toolkit.

Sample Working Group Members: Fabrice DeClerck Bioversity International, Sylvia Wood Columbia University; Bioversity International

To learn about all SNAPP working groups, visit: snappartnership.net