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Science for Nature and People Partnership (SNAPP), a first-of-its-kind scientific joint venture between The Nature Conservancy and Wildlife Conservation Society, is a tool for developing sustainable solutions to global conservation challenges. Since inception, SNAPP, through its working groups, has provided science and user-friendly tools backed by hard data to identify nature's role and value in preventing and solving some of the most complex challenges the world faces around food and water security, climate change, and energy.

### Highlights of results from our working groups in the last year

Using both conventional Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and accepting indigenous and traditional management strategies (Other Effective Conservation Measures - OECM) can get us closer to our conservation goals. This [article](#) in *Nature* highlights equitable engagement of people living in these critically important coastal areas. Read about the [working group](#) and check out the [blog](#).

With so much of the western U.S. suffering under severe drought and wildfire, one SNAPP [working group](#) forged the way to remove regulatory barriers to managing overgrown forests through prescribed burns and making "smoke resilient" communities. "Community health and forest health are not separate disciplines," says working group postdoc Savannah D'Evelyn. "We need to be planning for both at the same time. This SNAPP team is opening the conversation between people who in the past may not have been in the same room. We recognize that addressing the impacts of wildfire has to be a transdisciplinary field." Read the [article](#) in *Environmental Justice, Ethics and Policy* and the full blog.

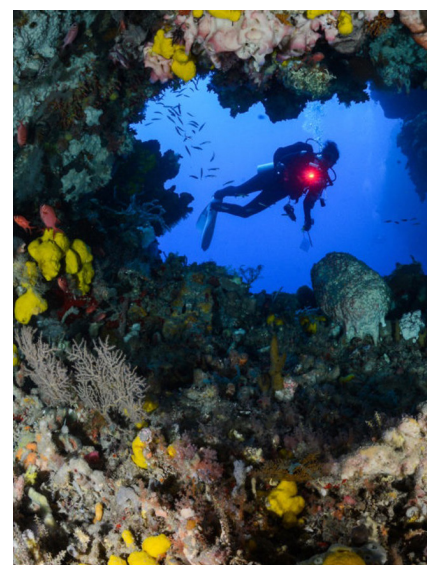
With half the planet still lacking basic wastewater treatment, one SNAPP [working group](#) shows nature can be part of the solution instead of the victim. The results are captured in this [book](#), published by the International Water Alliance, a how-to guide for municipal water systems including design parameters, removal efficiencies, costs, co-benefits for both people and nature and trade-offs for consideration in their local context.

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Savannah D'Evelyn, Postdoctoral Fellow  
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Hundreds of companies – including grocery stores, commodity traders, and commodity growers – have committed to eliminating deforestation from their agricultural production systems and supply chains. To translate these “zero-deforestation commitments” into action, companies need maps of forests that should be protected, and monitoring systems that track whether deforestation is occurring in those areas (read the full [blog](#)). This working group’s [article](#) in *BioScience* provides a framework to apply these locally, whether to a moratorium on soy expansion in Brazil or palm oil in Indonesia.

SNAPP working group prepares to launch *Fisheries Strategies for Changing Oceans and Resilient Ecosystems by 2030* (FishSCORE 2030), a United Nations Ocean Decade programme, will co-produce knowledge that advances solutions for climate resilient fisheries through networks and partnerships that include scientists, stakeholders, practitioners, managers, and policy experts. See the [article](#) in the *Journal of Marine Science*; read the [blog](#).

SNAPP is launching four new working groups supporting cutting-edge science uniting nature conservation and sustainable development:

- A [team](#) will focus on the mismatch of biodiversity social data being used to develop strategies for conserving 30% of the planet by 2030. Focused on civil dialog among parties, this group intends to forge partnerships to guide practical implementation of 30x30 in a way that is socially equitable.
- A [multidisciplinary partnership](#) will use evidence to revise current policies in Gabon, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo to focus on indigenous and traditional use instead of trophy hunting.
- [The WildHealthNet Consortium](#) will work with the World Health Organization (WHO) to evaluate the return-on-investment for surveillance systems to track and predict the spread of zoonotic diseases to humans.

- An [all-star cast](#) from a cohort of several successful SNAPP working groups funded by the Packard Foundation and focused on oceans, climate and equity is exploring governance characteristics required to support novel blue economy, blue carbon, and blue conservation interventions.

The 2022 [RFP](#) will be [open](#) until mid-December. Please help spread the word or share ideas that might be SNAPPable! The SNAPP working groups benefit from the expertise and input of preeminent thinkers on key conservation issues. We welcome new [Science Advisors](#) to SNAPP:

- Monserrat Acosta-Morel, World Bank Group’s International Finance Corporation
- Midori Paxton, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Biodiversity Programme
- Jon Fisher, Pew Charitable Trust
- Molly Cross, Michelle Weiland and Germán Forero Medina, WCS scientists
- James (J.T.) Erbaugh, Ruth Sitienei and Jin Tong, TNC scientists

Founded in 2013, the Science for Nature and People Partnership (SNAPP) is the world’s premier innovation engine of conservation science and sustainable development policy, partnering with public, non-profit and private sector organizations around the world to transform the relationship between people and nature. The partnership is made possible by the generous support of The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Steve and Roberta Denning, The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Shirley and Harry Hagey, Seth Neiman, Angela Nomellini and Ken Olivier, and Ward W. and Priscilla B. Woods.

For more information, visit  
<http://snappartnership.net/>

