



Luc Hoffmann
Institute



NEW HORIZONS

ANNUAL REPORT 2016/2017



Jonathan Hutton
Director

FOREWORD

“People are tired of the science and information overload. We need to forge workable solutions collectively with scientists, decision makers, implementers, business and communities, harnessing their diverse expertise.”

The sharp decline of biodiversity has been well recorded since the 1970s but while climate change and sustainable development have achieved a high degree of political attention, biodiversity still suffers obscurity and neglect.

There are a number of likely reasons for this. Central to these is a failure to convince decision-makers of the significance of biodiversity to human well-being. Conservationists know that biodiversity is fundamental to human survival but we have not developed or translated our science in the manner or at the scale necessary to persuade others.

With so many organisations and individuals sharing a mission to address biodiversity decline, surely we can work more effectively to overcome the suite of obstacles we face?

I have no doubt that we can, but doing so will require a radical rethink of the way we do business. We need a much greater emphasis on navigating the needs and perspectives of many different stakeholders. We also need to balance the trade-offs between social, political, ecological and economic objectives in conservation planning and action.

Workable solutions need to be forged collectively by natural and social scientists, decision makers, practitioners, business and communities, harnessing their diverse perspectives, knowledge and expertise. This approach, known as co-production, is at the heart of the Luc Hoffmann Institute’s work to develop solutions by involving all those who have a stake in conservation and influence its outcomes.

This review presents some of the highlights of the institute’s last three years. During this time, we sought to create opportunities, support and evidence for collective conservation action by experimenting with a range of approaches to research, partnerships and capacity-building. These approaches mixed knowledge that is scientific, local and experiential.

Towards the end of 2016 an expert external evaluation confirmed that these projects were generating solid results. It also suggested that the institute could operate at a much higher level of ambition as envisaged by its founders.

We have taken up this challenge and have set the institute on a new path. With the help and expert advice of a number of close partners, we have crafted a new strategy. Our revised mission is to offer fresh perspectives on critical conservation challenges and help develop new solutions that deliver real and sustainable change. The next few months will be intense as we design our detailed work programme, engage with partners, establish operational procedures and develop a new communications strategy.

I am deeply energised by the new direction we are taking. I believe the institute can play a critical role in catalysing and nurturing thought leadership, insights and the collaboration necessary if biodiversity is to be finally recognised as the bedrock of healthy, prosperous and sustainable societies.



Adil Najam
Advisory Board Chair

Earlier this year I was fortunate to spend some time travelling with my daughter. This led me to reflect on the questions children ask on journeys and how they view the world's challenges.

One of the classic questions – are we there yet? – is one that should be taken very seriously for all of us who care about nature and dedicate our lives to safeguarding it.

No we are not there yet. We have a long way to go. But that doesn't mean that the journey so far has been wasted – imagine what state biodiversity would be in if we hadn't done anything for the past 50 years.

Adaptation to climate change was never supposed to be an issue – we were supposed to be wise enough as a species to limit carbon emissions before adaptation became necessary. Fortunately, better late than never, the world is waking up to the issue and we are seeing unprecedented action from all nearly all quarters.

Unfortunately, biodiversity is still hidden in the shadows. It is clear that we need to elevate the biodiversity crisis to the level of attention achieved for climate change. This will be harder as biodiversity is still an abstract concept for many and the effects of its loss are arguably not as immediate or tangible as the impacts of climate change.

The Luc Hoffmann Institute is uniquely placed to lift the level of ambition among biodiversity 'players' which has been diluted over the past years. We are operating in a 'post fact' world. No amount of data or new information can convince people to act. We cannot risk repeating the same argument to the same people. We need to deal with political reality and tackle scepticism head on by forgoing realistic solutions.

“I see enormous potential in harnessing and organising the conversation around biodiversity and translating it into action. There is much we can learn from the climate change community but we also need to innovate from within.”

What the institute can be is a unifying force, pulling all the vital pieces together – the knowledge, experience and passion of all those already working hard to save the natural world but see their impact limited, and all those who can offer resources but want their investment to have maximum effect.

Keep an eye on the bigger picture and think outside the box – that's the future for our field. That's the future for the Luc Hoffmann Institute and I am proud to be part of it.

NEW HORIZONS

Conservation needs a fresh perspective, one that integrates different types of science, challenges the status quo, identifies realistic solutions and inspires others to act. This is the pioneering space the Luc Hoffmann Institute is seeking to fill.

We aim to become a centre of excellence in assessing and helping to solve critical conservation challenges. We will collaborate with and enable others to develop a shared understanding of problems, identify feasible responses and broker trade-offs between competing interests.

The institute will play a key role in providing thought leadership, asking critical questions about what works and why, drawing on evidence from many disciplines to answer these questions.

Effective collaboration involves reaching beyond academia to engage with the knowledge and expertise of policy makers, business, industry and local communities to identify solutions.

By convening new dialogues, we will work collectively in tackling pressing issues through:

- **Thought leadership** to provide new ways of thinking about how conservation is designed and implemented;
- **Incubation** to translate emerging ideas into practical action;
- **Insight** to challenge existing approaches; and
- **Rapid-response** dialogues to help our partners respond to contentious issues in a scientifically robust way.

Through these four workstreams we will address issues of different scale, scope and level of urgency. The solutions generated will be based on new science and knowledge, policy measures and on-the-ground action that will benefit biodiversity and society.

HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR WORK

The institute's first three years involved working with a range of partners on diverse projects under three research themes: place-based conservation, natural capital and ecosystem services, and sustainable production and consumption.

Our portfolio included helping protected areas adapt to climate change, testing a 'big data' approach to show the links between watershed health and human health, assessing the biodiversity impact of agricultural commodities, and identifying solutions to reduce the environmental footprint of cities.

Several of these projects are due for completion in 2017 and we will be sharing the outputs.



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The **Linked Indicators for Vital Ecosystem Services (LIVES)** project tests various approaches to the joint planning and management of food, energy and water resources, to be used by institutions responsible for river basin management.

It has used participatory systems dynamics modelling to identify indicators and links at the food-energy-water nexus. This was part of a research process that guided the revision of the Cambodian government's environment code.



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In 2013, the Chinese government announced it would explore the establishment of a national park system as part of its 13th five-year plan. These new national parks aim to improve nature conservation and provide benefits to people. But the biggest challenge to implementation is a technical one: where and how to draw these ecological 'red lines' while balancing the social, economic and environmental trade-off without compromising human development aspiration for changes.

The **China National Parks for People (CNP4P)** project has supported the new national park institutions and provided the latest knowledge to help guide their efforts. It has linked research to policy in an opportune 'policy window' given China's national drive towards its eco-civilisation vision.

The project collaboratively produced a roadmap for ecosystem services governance in national parks that partners intend to use in forming guidelines to manage the pilot phase of the new national park system.



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Governance – the formal and informal rules and practices that shape conservation – is often poorly considered and addressed in conservation. The **Governance and Accounting for the Management of Ecological Systems (GAMES)** project aims to improve the capacity of conservation investments to meet both ecological and social goals.

The project has tested a combination of 'diagnostic' and accountability tools with WWF leaders on 'valuing nature' initiatives. WWF Indonesia is using the methods for issue identification and strategic decision making as part of a programme in the RIMBA corridor, channelling green economy investments into Sumatra, Indonesia. Current work involves supporting the WWF-UK Water Programme in developing accounting frameworks for the collective management of river catchments' natural capital.

Case studies and anecdotes indicate that trends in natural ecosystems and human health are related but we lack a rigorous understanding of how. The **Watersheds and Human Health** project has tested a 'big data' approach to illustrate how the condition and management of watersheds affects human health. These insights will help improve the effectiveness of conservation investments by addressing their social dimension.

The project compiled, for the first time, the Demographic and Health Surveys administered for USAID over 20 years, covering over 500,000 households in more than 40 countries. They combined this data including on health problems like diarrhoea, stunting and anaemia as well as socio-economic factors like education, income and sanitation with information on protected areas, land cover, climate, and infrastructure to produce a unique global database.

This research will increase understanding of how land management and conservation can affect human health and improve capacity to analyse environment and human health implications in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The database will be made publicly available, along with examples of methods that can be used to estimate the likely health impacts of projects proposed by WWF and others, demonstrating the potential value of conservation as a public health investment.



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The **Contacted** (Managing biodiversity risks in global supply chain) project has developed new methods to assess the biodiversity impacts of particular agricultural commodities.

This involves modelling the impacts of land use change on species and habitats and linking the impacts to local agricultural production systems and consumption patterns through trade models. It helps companies, governments and conservation practitioners understand and manage the biodiversity footprints of commodity production. The methodology and results will be integrated into Trase, a new online platform which lets companies, governments and others track flows of 'forest-risk' commodities from production landscapes to consumer markets.

A methodology on stakeholder engagement will also be integrated into a Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation-funded project in its Forest and Agriculture Markets Initiative to support WWF in its dialogue with stakeholders to help transition soy and beef supply chains to 'deforestation free.'



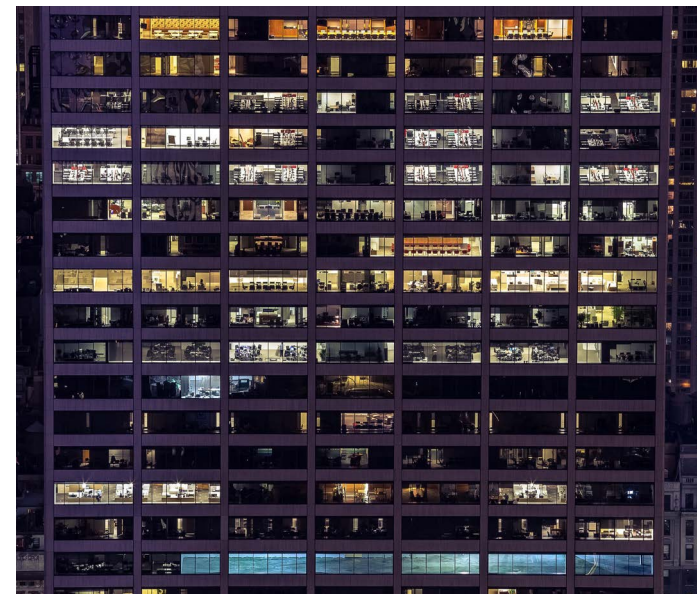
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The **Oil Palm Adaptive Landscapes** (OPAL) project aims to improve the management of oil palm landscapes across Asia, Africa and Latin America. Role-playing games developed with local stakeholders helped identify conflicts and negotiate solutions. They have promoted dialogues for land use planning in the palm oil sector in Colombia's Orinoco region. The Cameroonian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is using the games to help create farmer cooperatives. In Indonesia the games are being used to negotiate conflicts between oil palm growers and downstream fishing communities.

The institute's activities enable government agencies, communities, business, industry and academics to work together to produce actionable information for conservation that is robust, relevant and useful. Collaborators achieve together what they never could alone. Working with diverse partners we have generated new ideas and approaches, challenged each other and formed new institutional networks that strengthen ties between science, policy and practice for the long term.



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The **Leverage points for low footprint cities** project used data and metrics collected via the WWF Earth Hour City Challenge and extensive stakeholder collaboration with ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) to identify and promote solutions to reduce the global urban footprint. As the project comes to a close there are informal commitments that its approach will influence the Earth Hour City Challenge Award methodology and Cities to Cities networks run by ICLEI. The project built and published the largest inventory of commitments and trends comparable across borders. The methodology and data informed the One Planet City Challenge analysis and helped ICLEI build capacity in the area of carbon emission trends analysis. Stakeholder engagement and decision-making tools developed for the project will be piloted by Monteria in Colombia and Boulder in the US.

INFOCUS

The **Conservation Futures** project has developed approaches that allow the adaptive management of protected areas so they can continue to support biodiversity conservation, local communities and economies into the future. The project used interviews, a knowledge synthesis of climate impacts and participatory workshops to strengthen climate considerations in protected area planning in Colombia. It also builds capacity within the national protected area agency to address long-term ecological change.

There are several significant outcomes:

The project has helped to revise the criteria for the IUCN Green List Standard for Protected Areas by stressing the need to include adaptive governance indicators and climate considerations.

The methodology will be integrated into a Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project that aims to strengthen and expand Colombia's National System of Protected Areas by 2.5 million hectares. It will also help improve the effectiveness of protected area management, a major goal of the GEF project.

The methodology and outputs have helped design a Project Finance Strategy for National Parks of Colombia. This resulted from an agreement among several NGOs working in Colombia as well as the Colombian Government to strengthen the country's national parks for the next 30 years.

The project was presented at a forum held at the Colombian Embassy in Canberra, Australia in April 2017 as an example of research collaboration between Colombia and Australia on climate change.



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All our successes are built on strong networks and effective collaboration geared towards a common goal. Each co-production process is specific and each group needs to learn to work effectively together to generate new knowledge and support action. By testing various methods and approaches, we have found ways to fast-track the learning process and build work programmes that are both feasible and designed for impact.

As the first phase of the institute comes to a close, we are harnessing our lessons and experience to share with our principal funder, the MAVA Foundation, WWF and the global environmental change community who are seeking new ways to increase the impact of science in decision making.

“Thanks to the Conservation Futures project, we have managed to go much further in terms of integrating innovation into climate thinking in protected area management. The participation of senior members of the Colombian National Parks agency in the futures dialogue that we had in Bogota was very significant.”

Luis Germán Naranjo, Conservation Director, WWF Colombia

IN FOCUS

The Marine Protected Areas (MPA) project compiled the first global data set to examine the links between MPA management and effectiveness. The research, a partnership between the Luc Hoffmann Institute and the National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC), coordinated by institute fellow David Gill, identified the links between MPA governance and socio-ecological outcomes by compiling and analysing data from 589 MPAs. It brought together researchers and stakeholders from multiple disciplines as well as academic and non-academic backgrounds to highlight some of the challenges affecting MPAs, mainly insufficient staffing and funding.

The project found that for MPAs with sufficient staffing, increases in fish populations were nearly three times greater than those without adequate personnel. Despite the critical role of local management capacity however, only 35% of MPAs reported acceptable funding levels and only 9% reported adequate staff to manage the MPA. The findings provide funders with a more accurate representation of what it takes to effectively manage a MPA. They can also help local, regional and even global policy-makers design and implement legislation on protected areas that considers the challenges presented.

The research proposes policy solutions including increasing investments in MPA management, prioritising social science research on MPAs, and strengthening methods for monitoring and evaluating them.



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Solving the Mystery of Marine Protected Area Performance

Exclusive access area

Fish recovery zone

Open access area

The goal of marine protected areas (MPAs) is to provide **benefits** to both **people** and **nature**

But little is known about what works, what doesn't, and why

To better understand this ...
An interdisciplinary team is investigating links between **MPA governance** and **social and ecological outcomes.**

NOW DATA TELL A STRONGER STORY

71% of monitored MPAs have **positive impacts**, with fish biomass levels **1.6 times higher** on average than in non-MPAs areas

But ecological performance depends on ...

STAFF

BUDGET

Staff and budget capacity were the two **strongest** management **predictors** for differences in fish biomass.

HOWEVER...

only **9%** of MPAs have sufficient staff capacity

Researchers synthesized management and ecological data from **100s of MPAs** around the world

MPAs with sufficient staff and an adequate budget

Nearly 3x greater fish biomass than MPAs with inadequate budget and staff

only **35%** of MPAs have an adequate budget

We therefore need to invest in MPA management for enhanced ecological and human well being



THE NEW GUARD

Enthusiasm and passion are powerful agents for change but how can we make sure they are matched with the right knowledge and skills needed for maximum impact? We know that the world of conservation is complex and often controversial. We know that human and nature interactions are equally complex and in a globalised world, nothing operates in isolation. Luc Hoffmann saw this early in his career:

“Conservation is not the protection of nature against human development, but the preservation of life supporting systems and processes as a basis for a lasting development.”

So, what does a modern conservation scientist look like? Is it a Chinese ecologist seeking harmony between landscapes and people in China? Is it a former engineer from Pakistan turned complexity and urban specialist work-

ing in collaboration with city leaders to find ways of decarbonising our world? Perhaps it is a French-Chilean with a passion for bird watching, grappling with the impacts of global food systems and their impact in the Cerrado in Brazil. Or, maybe the quiet, wise Vietnamese scientist dedicated to finding a balance between development, poverty and the natural systems of the Mekong. It is all these people, and more, as we see from the Luc Hoffmann Institute fellows.

Over the past four years we have shown that success in conservation requires a range of skills and capacities that are not easily acquired in traditional academic settings. When collaborating across sectors and approaches it is important to communicate, listen, navigate different cultures, build trust and negotiate multiple agendas. It also requires personal change, the ability to reflect and grow, make practical choices and be prepared to do things differently.



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Our fellows have co-produced research that connects science to pressing social and environmental problems. They have worked in collaboration with government offices, WWF practitioners, leading academics and other organisations. They have gained a range of new skills and the confidence to use them to effect.

Fouad Khan working on the cities project engaged with city planners at the Habitat III conference and generated interest in testing and refining the decision-making tool being developed by the project in Umeå (Sweden), Tshwane (South Africa), Boulder (US) and Montenegro (Colombia).

Claudia Múnera has been acting as a CSIRO (Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) Visiting Scientist – a role which enables her to facilitate greater collaboration between the Australian National University and CSIRO. She has played an active role in Australia-Colombia diplomatic relations through formal engagement with consular officials and high-level government officials from each country.

We have seen an increasing demand for and delivery of our training materials, content and facilitation. This includes for a Masters programme at the Nelson Environment Institute in the US, several workshops at the University of Cambridge Conservation Research Initiative Early Career Programme (UK), and PEW Marine Fellows Programme (US). There has been a request for a workshop on science-policy approaches for conservation at the International Congress for Conservation Biology.



Through engaging in these partnerships and forums, the institute expanded the reach of content and training from the Fellows Programme from 14 individuals to close to 80 participants from the natural and social sciences, law, engineering, NGOs and other sectors. The enthusiasm from participants has been matched by partnership funds and in-kind support for the resources vital to ensuring the success of these activities.

Our fellows have engaged with a range of audiences beyond core project partners, including WWF offices around the world, UN conferences, policy forums, technical and academic workshops and public outreach events.

We look forward to following them in their careers and are proud to have helped them on their way.



Kien van Nguyen
Navigating the nexus

Understanding the food and water trade-offs generated by hydropower development

“The fellowship gives me the opportunity to network with scientists, NGOs and researchers. Previously my focus was only on the Mekong Delta in Vietnam. But since joining the Luc Hoffmann Institute, I am expanding my work into Cambodia, Myanmar and the wider region. Earlier I studied sociology, environment and agriculture but after engaging in the nexus project, my career is taking me closer to conservation. I am a mediator linking scientists, farmers and politicians to promote ‘floating rice’ conservation. I plan to help with mobilising more young conservationists to work for sustainable agricultural, water, land and soil conservation, not only species, but looking at the conservation of an entire landscape.”



Siyuan He

China national parks for people

“This fellowship is teaching me so much. I think I have become more open-minded – I used to operate in a small circle, just focusing on my research. Now, I’m open to all kinds of ideas because the world is complex and conservation fits into social, economic and ecological systems. It’s not about one aspect. My hope is to see real change in my country. It still has a lot of rural areas, beautiful landscapes, and a lot of people! The policy of our government is also open-minded – it has resolved to improve the environment, to make it more sustainable, to follow the green economy path. These are really good signals. I feel it is good timing for me to contribute to conservation in China.”



Fouad Khan

Reducing the environmental footprint of cities

“I think we need to expand the scope of conservation practice. It is still limited in many ways to protected areas, or habitat loss in specific areas. And I think we’ll have to think about rewilding our cities, how human habitat can coexist with nature. There’s a philosophical evolution in thinking about what conservation means and why we are doing it – whether we are doing it to protect nature for itself, whether it’s nature for humans or whether it’s symbiosis between people and nature. Our imprint on the environment must not look like it’s something alien, a sort of concrete carcinoma. As long as it remains like that, our civilisation will continue to be unsustainable. I’m really proud to be associated with the Luc Hoffmann name because of the heritage and the people I’m working with. It has been a great opportunity for me.”



Angela Guerrero Gonzalez

Contacted

Managing biodiversity risks in global supply chains

“Twenty-first century conservation problems are not only about understanding nature and the stressors and the threats facing it. They’re also about understanding the drivers of these pressures in relation to social, economic and political systems. I think conservation science needs to be built ‘from the end back’ – understanding the decision-making space in relation to conservation. What are the needs and information gaps that will lead to decisions that are effective for conservation? My fellowship is an opportunity to be involved in real-world conservation, to link research to policy and practice. This is complex and navigating complexity is something you don’t learn as a student. Being associated with Dr Luc Hoffmann is a great privilege. My aspiration is to be able to contribute, even if in a small way, to addressing the great challenges the world faces.”



Claudia Múnera

Conservation Futures

Helping people and ecosystems adapt to change

“We need to be aware that ecosystems are changing; it is important to help conservation managers understand this transformation so they are able to incorporate it into their planning. I think co-production is a very valuable tool to understand what people need and have an open mind to understand all the different gaps and needs. I think it’s very important to bridge the gap between academia and practitioners in the field. Previously, I was working more as a practitioner but through this fellowship, I have started to bring together these two fields that are sometimes very disconnected. It is amazing to work in a place created to bring science and policy together. Dr Luc Hoffmann was an inspiration for all of us. I am also a bird-watcher, an ornithologist – as was he so it’s an honour for me to be part of this group of people that carry his name.”



America (Paz) Duran

Contacted

Managing biodiversity risks in global supply chains

“Our project ‘Contacted’ aims to better understand how drivers of biodiversity loss associated with international supply chains operate. We are developing a framework that makes international supply chains more transparent and traceable, thereby helping stakeholders to address supply chains in a more tactical way. This fellowship shows us what tools we can use to more effectively engage with stakeholders and promote the use of the framework we propose. One measure is to engage with the end users at an early stage of the research and design the framework together so we ensure its applicability in real-world problems. This has involved some changes in the way we think about scientific knowledge production. Personally, after this fellowship, I would like to help influence the applied research sector so we can start interacting more effectively with other stakeholders.”

OUR PUBLICATIONS

SYNTHESIS REPORTS

2017

- **A niche analysis for the Luc Hoffmann Institute.** Luc Hoffmann Institute
- **An analysis of the Luc Hoffmann Institute and capacity development.** Luc Hoffmann Institute
- **An analysis of monitoring, evaluation and learning.** Luc Hoffmann Institute
- **A review of co-production.** Luc Hoffmann Institute
- **A review of policy typology.** Luc Hoffmann Institute
- **Mekong flooded forest, ecosystem health synthesis report.** Collaboration between the Luc Hoffmann Institute, WWF Cambodia, WWF US, University of Maryland, KnowlEdge Srl, the Royal University of Phnom Penh and the Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia
- **The Luc Hoffmann Institute theory of change.** Luc Hoffmann Institute
- **Understanding science-policy interfaces.** Luc Hoffmann Institute
- Pending: **Synthesis of climate impacts on biodiversity in protected areas in Colombia.** Collaboration between the Luc Hoffmann Institute, WWF Colombia and CSIRO
- Pending: **Review of capacity development initiatives.** Luc Hoffmann Institute

2016

- **Assessment tools for protected areas: recommended management effectiveness, social, governance and equity tools for WWF in the Miombo ecoregion.** Prepared by WCMC for the Luc Hoffmann Institute
- **Floating rice in Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar. Scoping floating rice-based agro-ecological farming systems for a healthy society and adaptation to climate change in the Lower Mekong Region and Myanmar.** Van Nguyen, K

2015

- **A framework for protected area asset management.** Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, University of Oxford
- **A review of existing work on climate adaptation in protected areas.** Collaboration between the Luc Hoffmann Institute and Equilibrium Research

RESEARCH BRIEFS

2016

- **Food security in the greater Mekong, replacing lost fish protein with livestock: Impact on land, water and livelihood.** Luc Hoffmann Institute

ISSUE BRIEFS

2017

- **Using indicators for improved water resources management: Guide for basin managers and practitioners.** Collaboration between UN Environment - DHI Centre, WWF US, Conservation International, Luc Hoffmann Institute, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science and the Global Environment Facility.
- **Transforming the evidence on standards: Developing monitoring and evaluation for standards bodies that is fit to demonstrate contributions to sustainability.** The Luc Hoffmann Institute. *An internal report shared with key partners in WWF*

2016

- **Assessment tools for protected areas.** Luc Hoffmann Institute

TECHNICAL PAPERS

2017

- **Creating successful valuing nature initiatives: Guidance on analysing local context and developing strong theories of change.** Gallagher L, McKenzie E, Feger C, Sinnott E, Mermet L, Vira B.

- **Improving decisions with biodiversity and ecosystem services information: A theory-based practical context diagnostic for conservation.** Feger C, Mermet L, McKenzie E, Vira B. *Technical Background Paper, University of Cambridge Conservation Research Institute*

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

2017

- **Regional carbon predictions in a temperate forest using satellite lidar.** Antonarakis AS, Guizar Coutiño, A. *IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing*
- **An appeal for a code of conduct for marine conservation.** Bennett NJ, Teh L, Ota Y et al. *Marine Policy*
- **Capacity shortfalls hinder the performance of marine protected areas globally.** Gill D et al. *Nature*
- **IUCN's encounter with James Bond: shaken and stirred?** Stuart S et al. *Oryx*
- **The critical role of risk in setting directions for water, food and energy policy and research.** Gallagher L, Dalton J, Bréthaut et al. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*
- **Transforming conservation science and practice for a postnormal world.** Colloff M, Lavorel S, van Kerkhoff, L. *Conservation Biology*

2016

- **An integrative research framework for enabling transformative adaptation.** Colloff MJ, Martín-López B, Lavorel S et al. *Environmental Science & Policy*
- **Assessing the cost of global biodiversity and conservation knowledge.** Juffe-Bignoli D, Brooks TM, Butchart S et al. *PLOS ONE*
- **Co-designing transformation research: lessons learned from research on deliberate practices for transformation.** Page G, Wise R, Lindenfeld L et al. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*
- **Conservation social science: Understanding and integrating human dimensions to improve conservation.** Bennett NJ, Roth R, Klain SC et al. *Biological Conservation*
- **Embracing risk, uncertainty and water allocation reform when planning for green growth.** Gallagher L, Laflaive X, Zaeske A et al. *Aquatic Procedia*
- **Filling in biodiversity threat gaps.** Joppa LN, O'Connor B, Visconti P et al. *Science*

- **Future oriented conservation: Knowledge governance, uncertainty and learning.** Wyborn C, van Kerkhoff L, Dunlop M et al. *Biodiversity and Conservation*
- **Green economy modelling of ecosystem services along the 'Road to Dawei'.** Bassi A, Gallagher L and Helsing H. *Environments*
- **Has land use pushed terrestrial biodiversity beyond the planetary boundary? A global assessment.** Newbold T, Hudson LN, Arnell A P et al. *Science*
- **Integrated economic and spatial planning for the food-energy-water nexus.** Bassi A and Gallagher L. In Goswami A and Mishra, A, eds. *Economic Modelling, Analysis, and Policy for Sustainability. IGI Global*
- **Modeling for change with nexus thinking.** Watkins K, Sok K, Gallagher L et al. *4th Annual Conference on Transforming Development Through Inclusive Green Growth*
- **Mainstreaming the social sciences in conservation.** Bennett NJ, Roth R, Klain SC et al. *Conservation Biology*
- **Modelling the hydropower-food nexus in large river basins: A Mekong case study.** Pittock J, Dumaresq D, and Bassi A. *Water*
- **Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change.** Londono JM, Albuja FJ, Gamboa P et al. *PARKS*
- **Scaling indicator and planning plane: An indicator and a visual tool for exploring the relationship between urban form, energy efficiency and carbon emissions.** Khan F and Pinter L. *Ecological Indicators*
- **Testing the efficacy of voluntary urban greenhouse gas emissions inventories.** Khan F and Sovacool BK. *Climatic Change*

2015

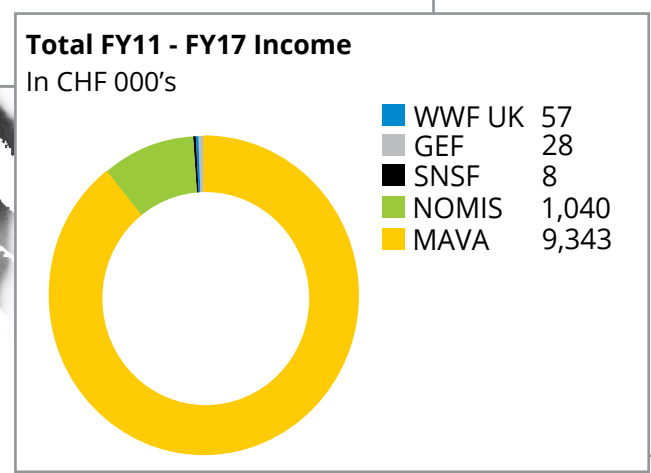
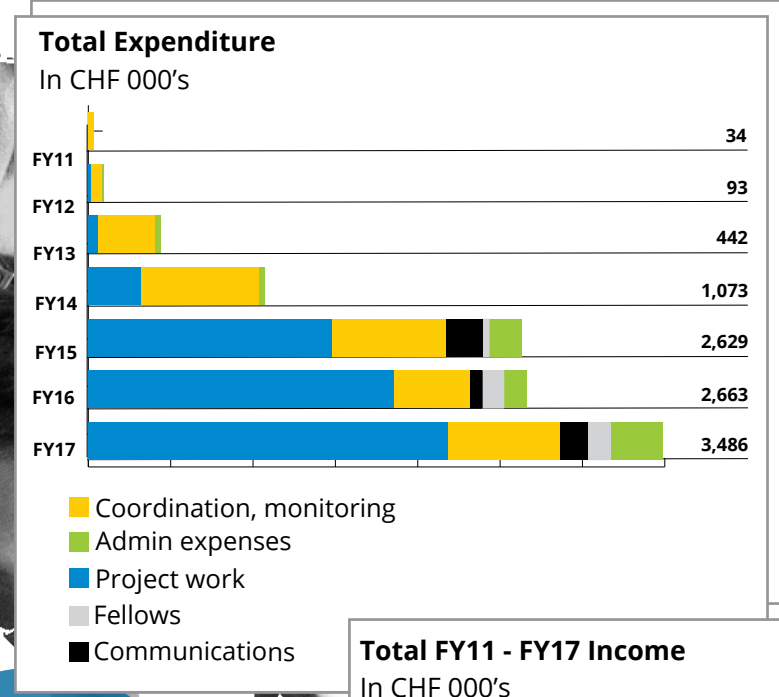
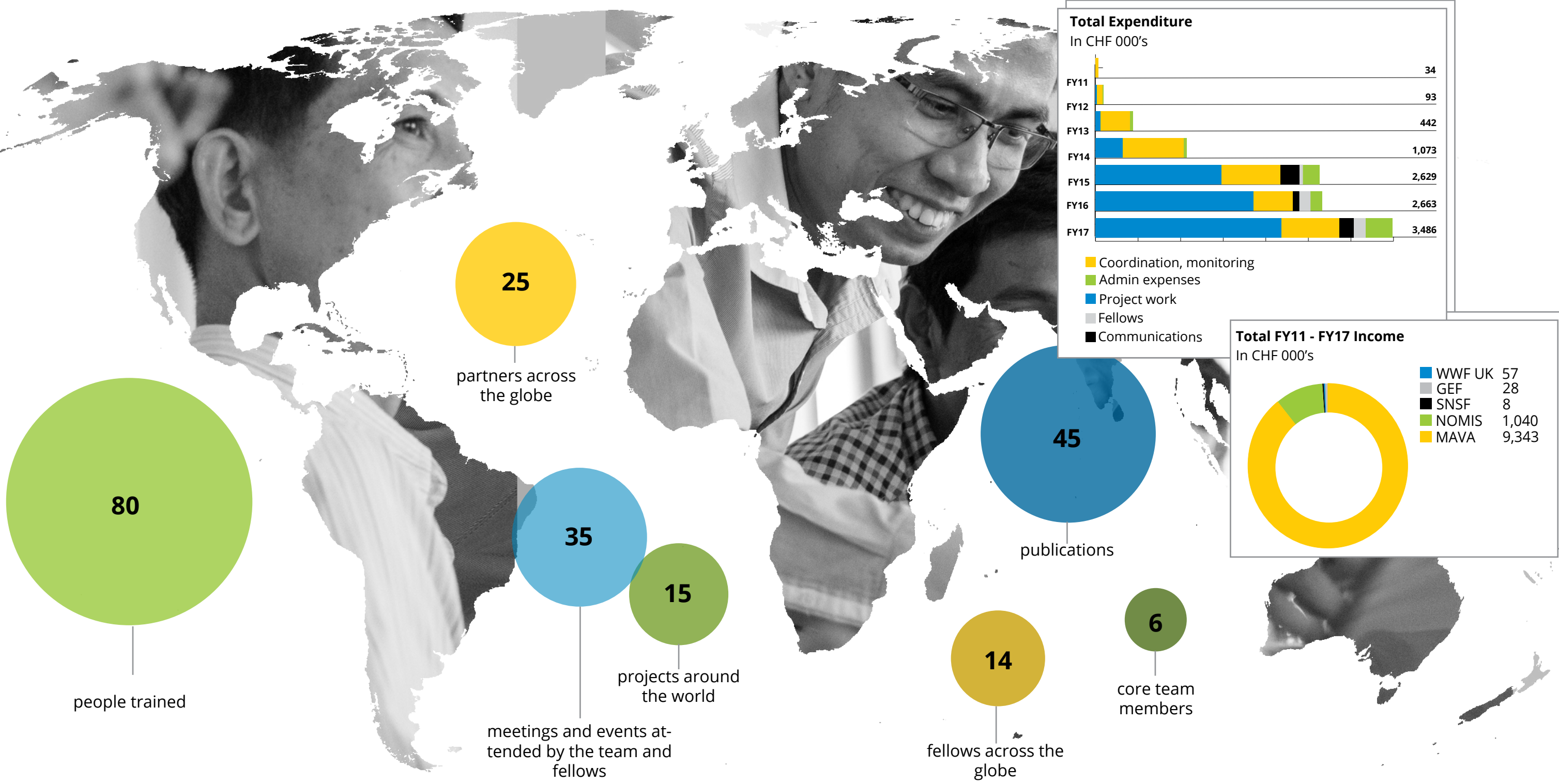
- **Aichi targets: Protect biodiversity, not just area.** Barnes M, Glew L, Craigie I et al. *Nature*
- **Using the Earth Hour City Challenge to identify high leverage points for footprint reduction in cities.** Khan F and Borgstrom-Hansson C. *Journal of Cleaner Production*

MISCELLANEOUS

2016

- Luc Hoffmann Institute Annual Report

THE INSTITUTE IN NUMBERS



OUR TEAM



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- Talvik Service
- Establishment
- The Australian National University
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