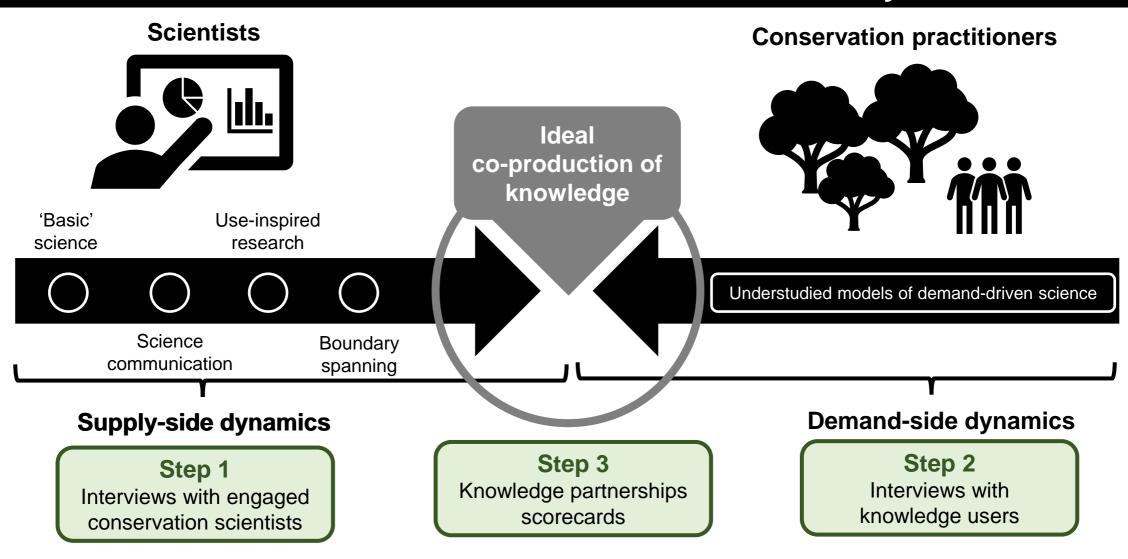




Actionable science to conserve biodiversity



How can we produce more actionable conservation science? How are conservation practitioners using science?

Supply-side dynamics

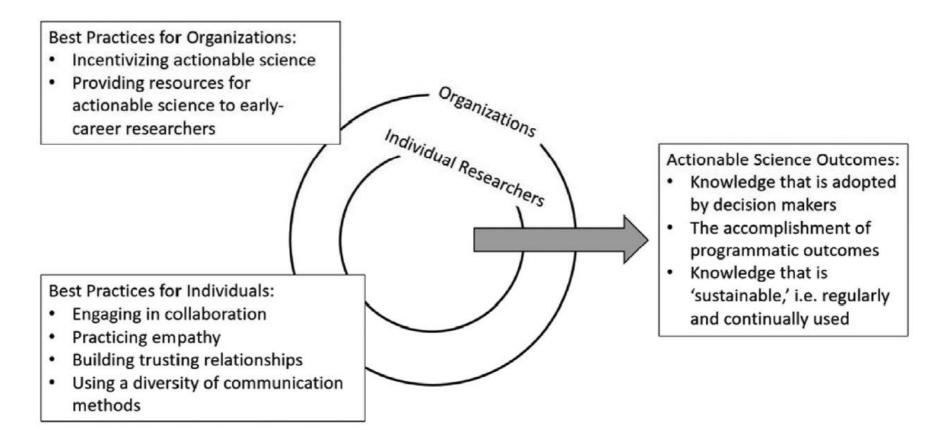
CONTRIBUTED PAPER

Conservation Science and Practice
Ajournal of the Society for Conservation Biology

WILEY

Producing actionable science in conservation: Best practices for organizations and individuals

Leah R. Gerber¹ | Chris J. Barton^{1,2} | Samantha H. Cheng^{1,3} | Derrick Anderson^{1,4,5}





■ Five approaches to producing actionable science in conservation

Conservation Biology

Candice Carr Kelman, Chris Barton, Kyle Whitman, Simon Lhoest, Derrick Anderson & Leah Gerber (accepted). Five approaches to producing actionable science in conservation, Conservation Biology.

Interview of 71 conservation scientists who had participated in one of three fellowship programs focused on leadership to become agents of change:

- Leopold Fellows
- Pew Fellows
- Wilberforce Fellows





General questions + specific questions about actionable science:

- What do you do to make your research more actionable?
- What would you do differently to make your research more actionable?
- Have you had **training / mentorship / experiences** that enhance your capacity to produce actionable science?
- What does your **institution / organization do to help you** produce actionable science?
- What are some barriers from your institution/organization to producing actionable science?
- Do you work with others to make your research more actionable?
- Who in your field is doing exemplary work?



Five approaches to producing actionable science in conservation 5

16 activities of action-oriented scientists:

- 1. Focus on real-world impacts
- 2. Science communication to the public, policymakers, and other scientists
- 3. Building agency / capacity / knowledge
- 4. Focus on user needs
- 5. Networking & building relationships
- 6. Boundary spanning
- 7. Creating long-standing partnerships with managers
- 8. Collaborative interdisciplinary / transdisciplinary research
- 9. Involving intended users in design of research & research questions
- 10. Involvement in management / policy / action forums 🧈
- 11. Strategic planning 딿
- 12. Deep listening / understanding 🤖
- 13. Early engagement of stakeholders / end users of science 🚢
- 14. Co-production of research questions, process, and results of value to both science and policy
- 15. Face-to-face interaction
- 16. Open access / open-source data or findings



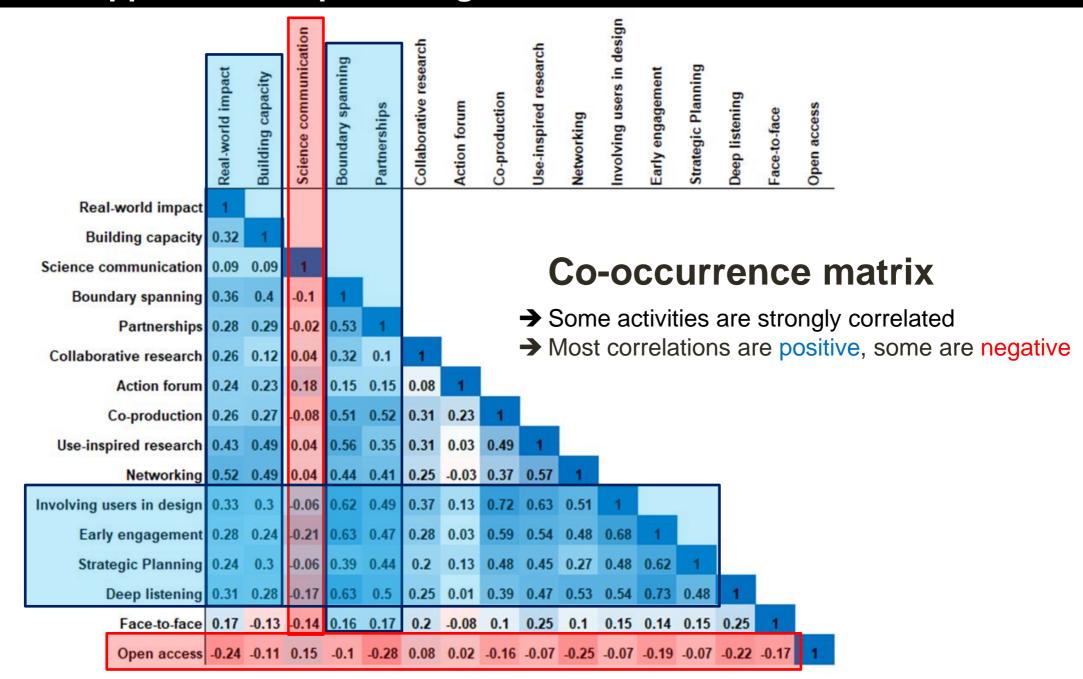


3 Nested levels of actions: Why, How, What

Level of activity	Themes
Why respondents pursued actionable science:	
Motivations (Values / Overall intended outcomes / Goals of research activity)	Focus on real-world impacts Building agency / capacity / knowledge
How respondents pursued actionable science : Strategies	Science communication Boundary spanning Creating long-standing partnerships with managers Collaborative inter/transdisciplinary research Involvement in management / policy / action forums
What respondents did to pursue actionable science:	Focus on user needs Networking and building relationships Involving intended users in design of research Early engagement of stakeholders
Tactics (Specific behaviors & skills)	Strategic planning Deep listening / understanding Face-to-face interaction Open access / open-source data or findings

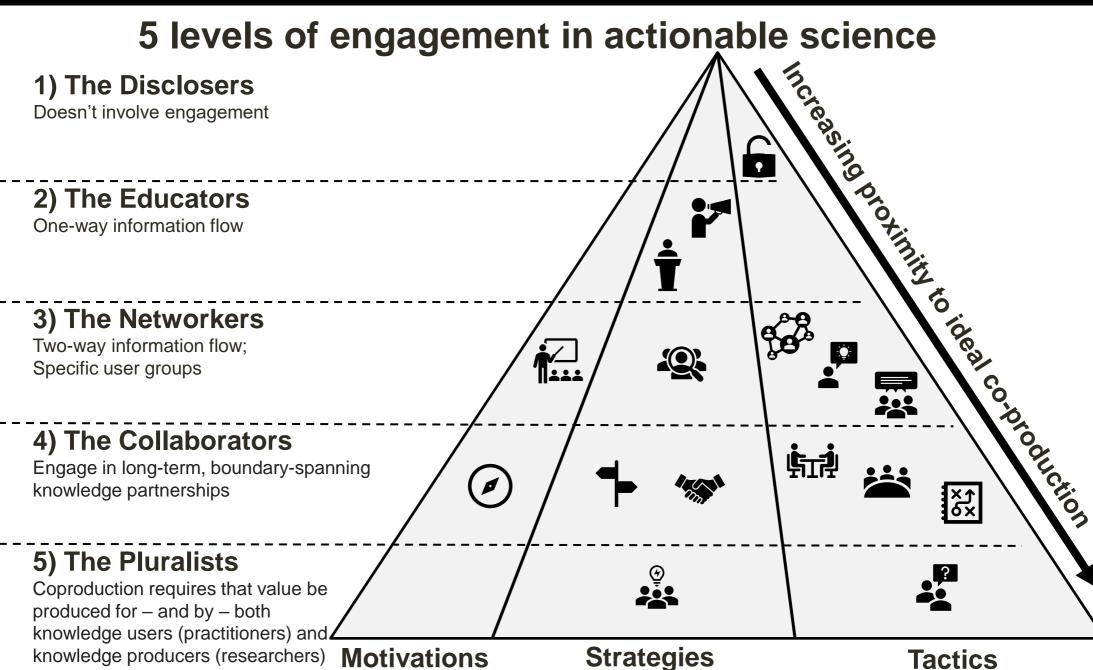
Five approaches to producing actionable science in conservation





knowledge producers (researchers) Motivations

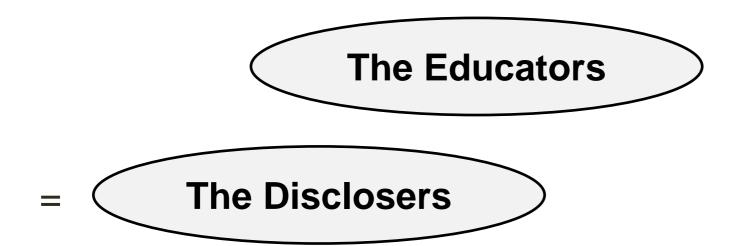
Tactics





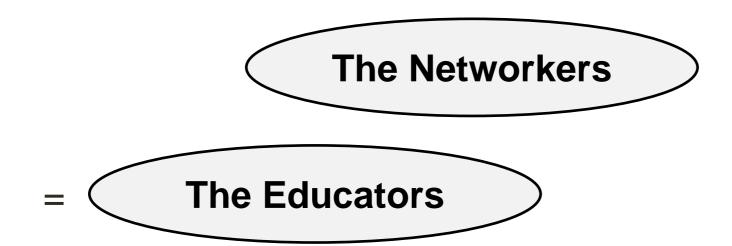


- Publish papers in open access / open-source data
- Generally, only engage in this activity
- Science outreach and engagement with conservation practitioners is still needed



- + Engage in science communication: public, policymakers, other scientists (one-way information flow)
- + Framing and tailoring scientific findings to fit communication methods, formats, and sources that are most likely to effectively reach desired audiences
- + Not related to any other activity (strategy itself)

Five approaches to producing actionable science in conservation 11



- Desire to build agency and capacity in others
- + Engage in use-inspired and stakeholder-engaged research (two-way information flow)
- + Asking questions about who will be using their research, and attempting to reach out to these groups



Five approaches to producing actionable science in conservation 📧

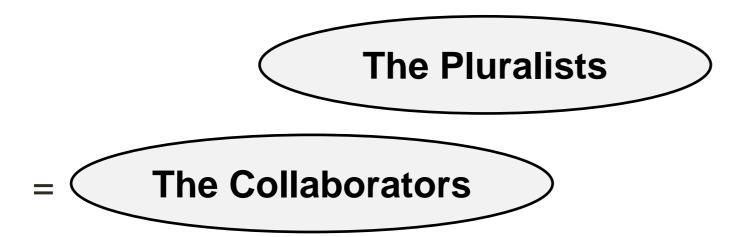


The Networkers

- Focus on real-world impacts and capacity building +
- Aim to connect with knowledge users, identify their needs, and produce knowledge that meets these needs, by engaging all stakeholders in the overall research process
- Engage in long-term, boundary-spanning* knowledge partnerships
- Empathy and willingness to learn +

^{*}Boundary-spanning = intense activity that requires specific skill sets: deep listening, understanding of the science, ability to recognize and control for power differentials among all parties involved, navigating the incentives and information needs of various stakeholders

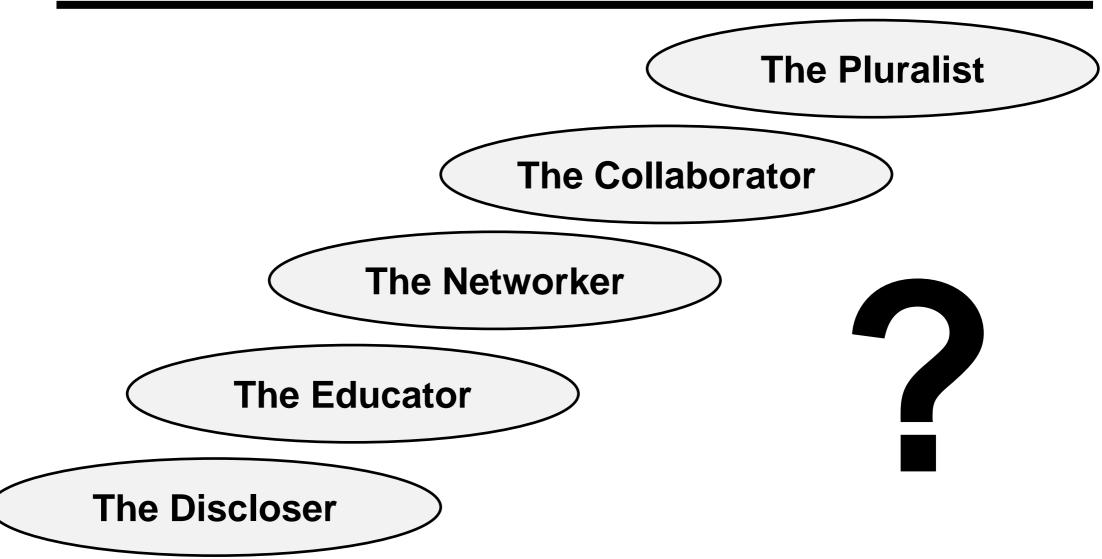
Five approaches to producing actionable science in conservation 📧



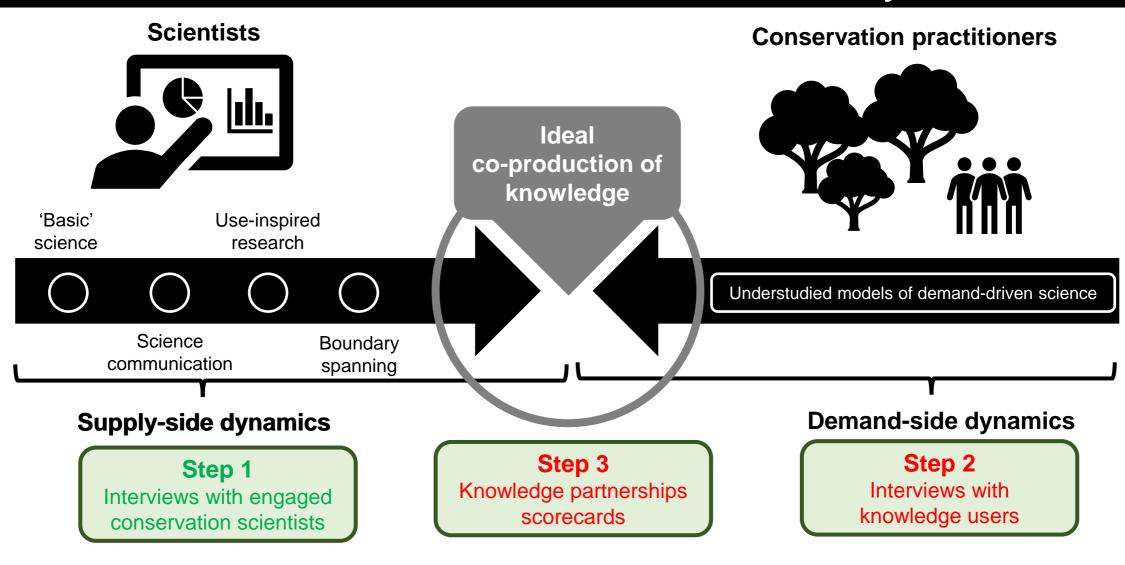
- Engage in knowledge coproduction: value is produced for and by both + knowledge users (practitioners) and knowledge producers (researchers)
- Transparency on what is being produced for whom and why +
- Early engagement of stakeholders and involvement of the intended users in the design of research projects
- Dynamic processes and multidirectional information flows +
- Strategic planning, patience and persistence, to set common agendas and collective goals
- Communication, deep engagement, co-defining research questions and project co-leadership



Which actionable science type are you?







How can we produce more actionable conservation science? How are conservation practitioners using science?

