



Leveraging Partnerships to Close the Science-Usability Gap

Marina Tomer

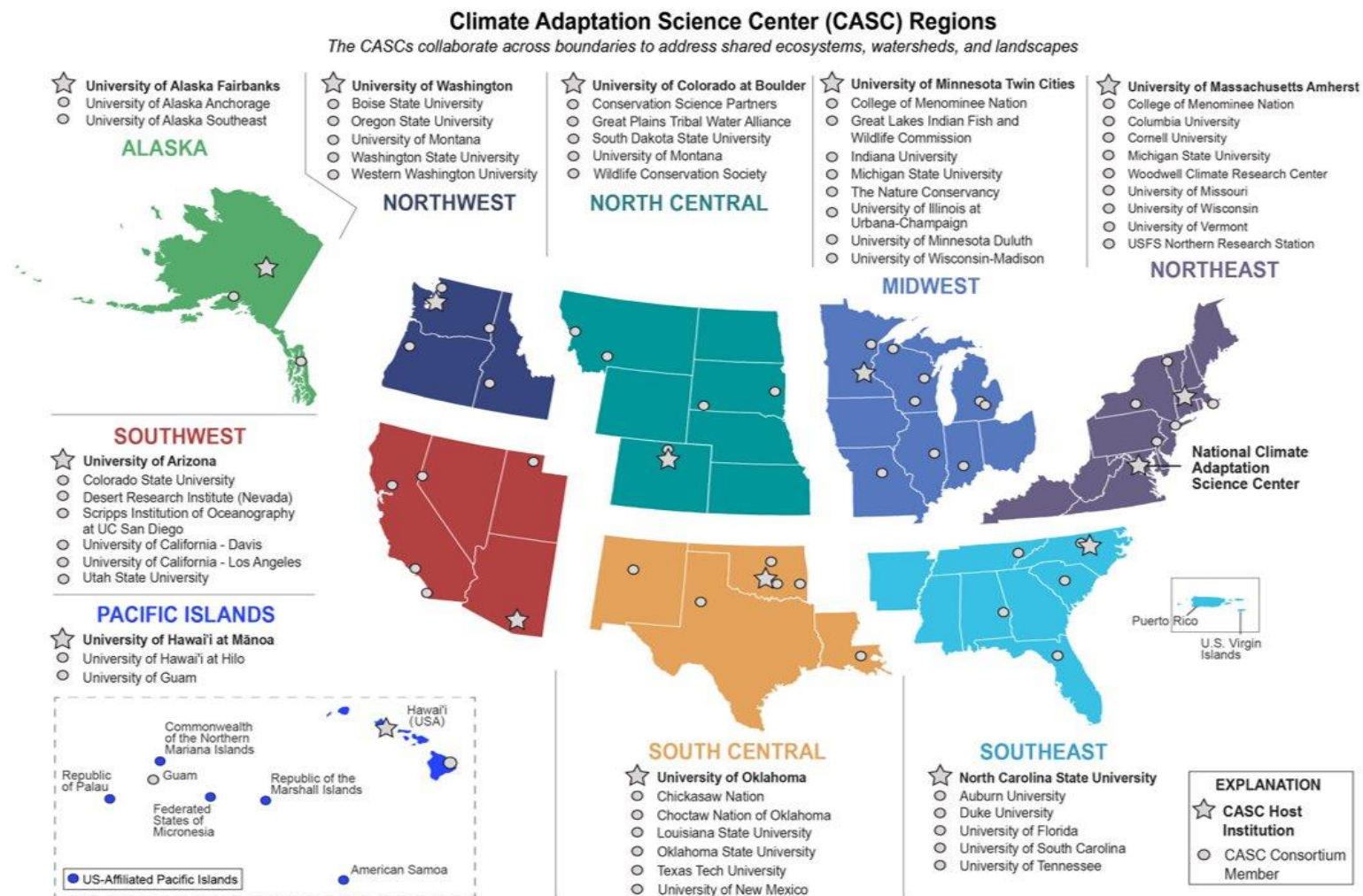
Assistant Regional Administrator

USGS, South Central Climate Adaptation Science Center
2023 Managing by Network Case Study



The Climate Adaptation Science Centers

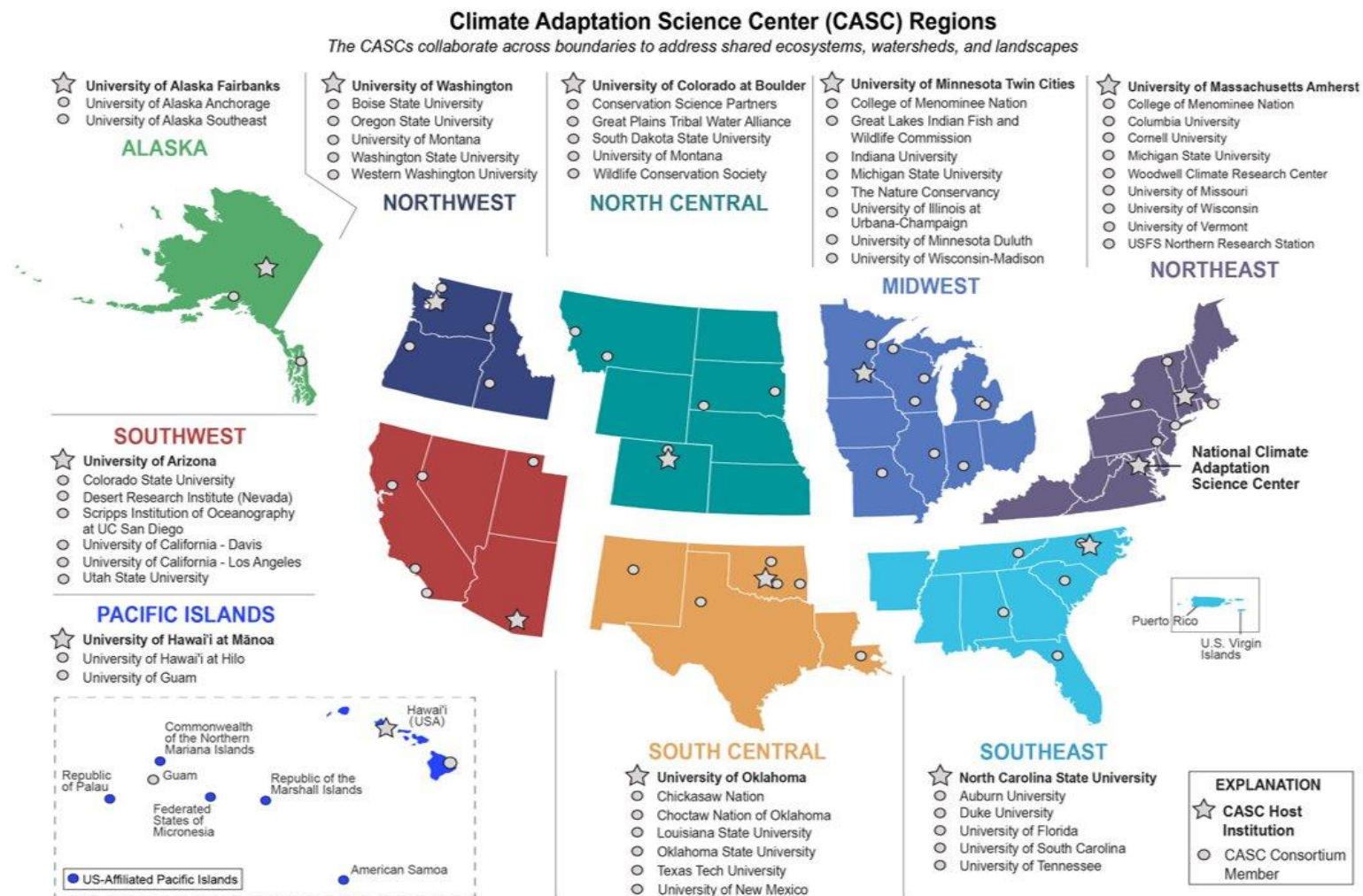
MISSION:
Delivering science to
help fish, wildlife,
water, land, and
people adapt to a
changing climate.





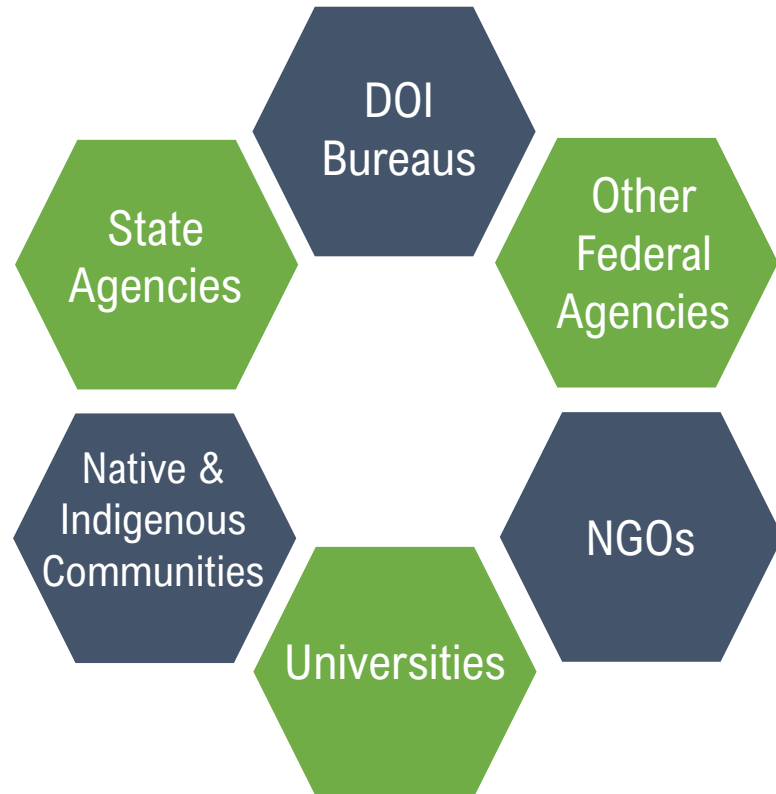
Question: Raise your hand if you have heard of the CASCs?

MISSION:
Delivering science to help fish, wildlife, water, land, and people adapt to a changing climate.



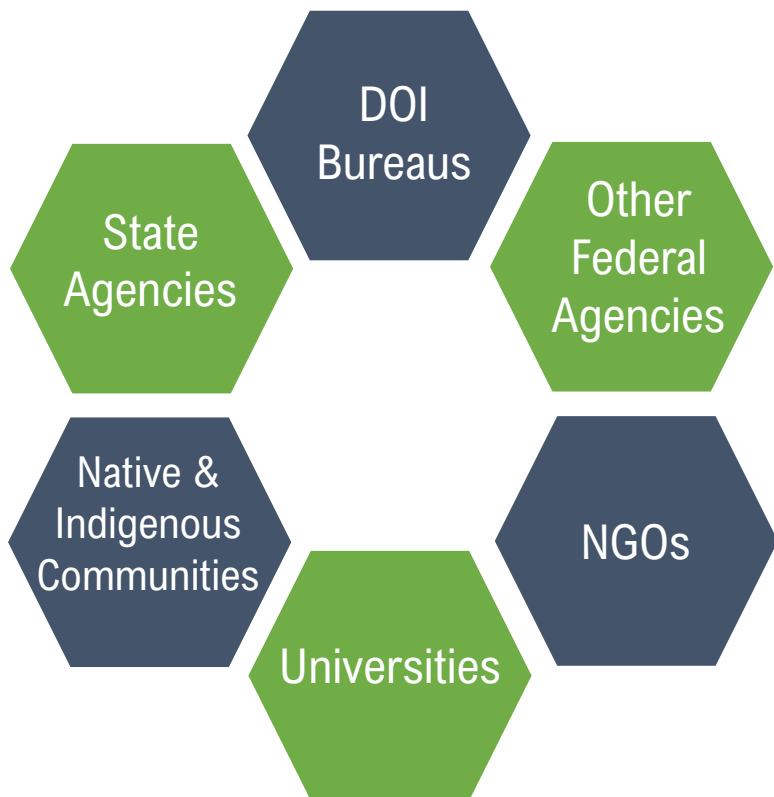


Our Partners





Our Partners



HIGHLIGHTS:



336
Unique partner
agencies &
institutions

306
Federal agency
partnerships (DOI)



360
University
employee
partners

77
University students
and post-docs



35
Projects with Tribal
collaborations

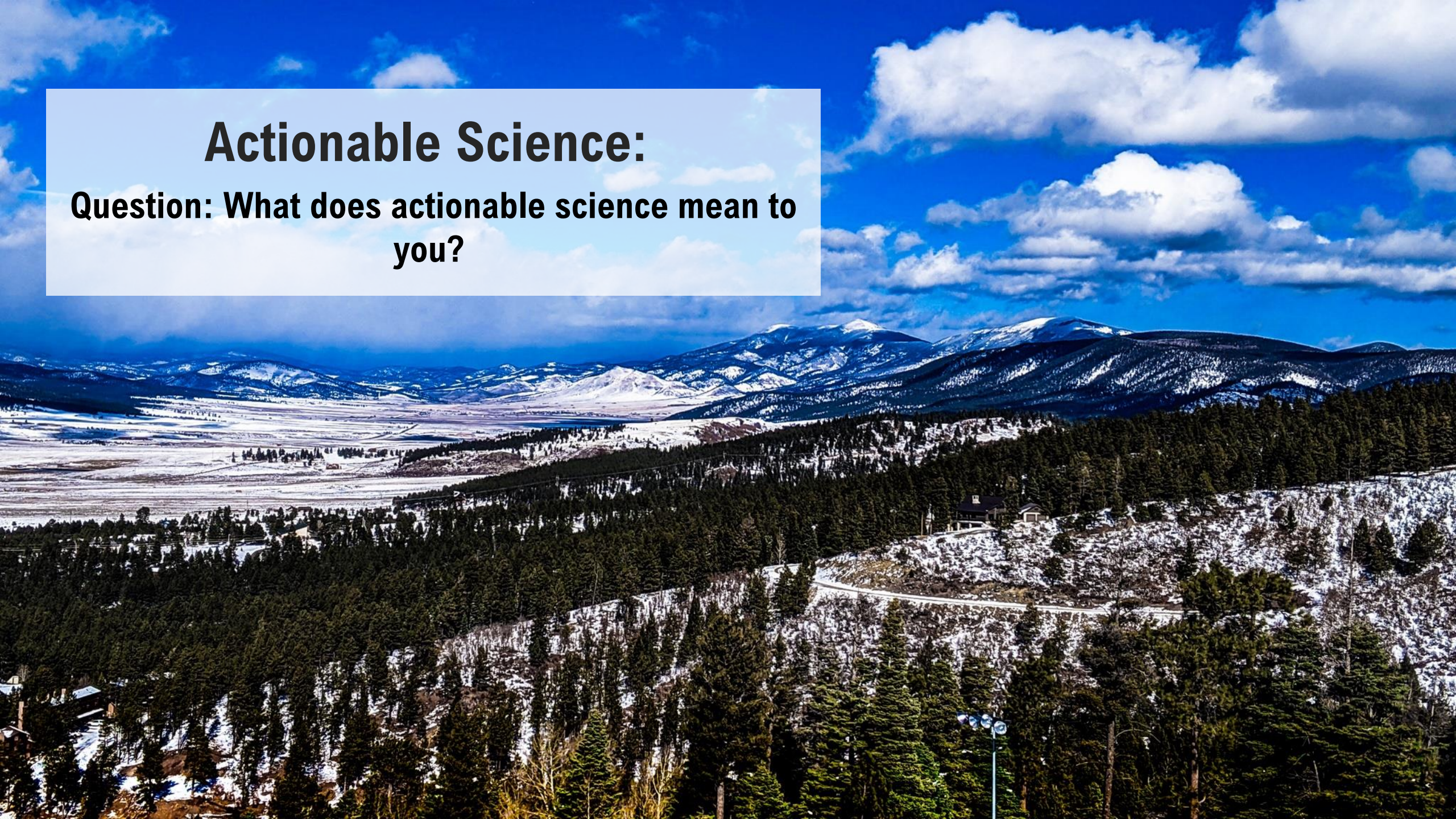
12
BIA tribal resilience
liaisons

Ongoing collaborations with federal partners:

USFWS	62
NPS	36
BLM	10
BOR	3
USFS	74
NOAA	17

Actionable Science:

Question: What does actionable science mean to you?



Actionable Science:

Science that is used to inform decision-making
and help solve real-world problems.



Terminology

- **Stakeholder:** end-users of the outputs and findings of a scientific process
- **Actionable science:** scientific outputs or findings that are useful, usable, and used to support a management plan, decision, or action
- **Stakeholder engagement:** one process by which scientific outputs or findings can be made actionable
- **Co-production:** iterative, two-way engagement that grounds scientific objectives within the management context



SOUTH CENTRAL
CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTER

SOUTH CENTRAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTER & CONSORTIUM MEMBERS



South Central CASC's Foundational Activities



SOUTH CENTRAL
CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTER

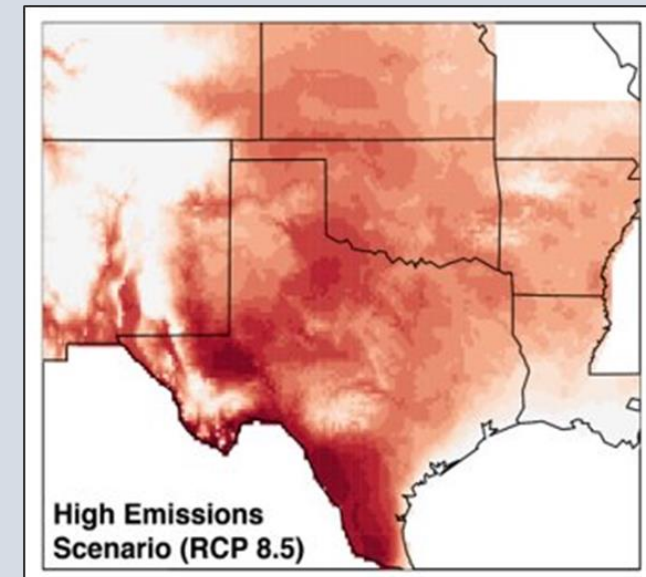
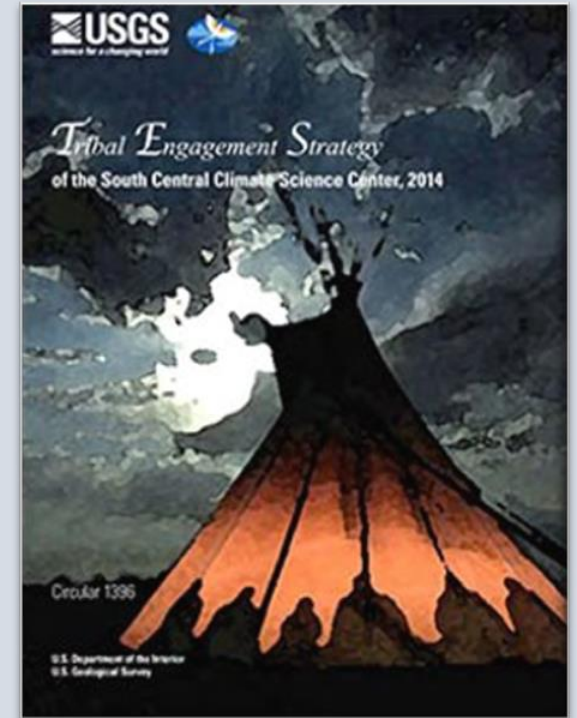
Funding Actionable Climate
Science

Tribal Engagement

Education & Training

Climate Projections &
Downscaling

Technical Assistance



Research Funding Approach

Co-produce knowledge with end-users to protect public land and natural resources:
Federal, State, and Tribal agencies and non-profit organizations.

- Build **interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary** teams to conduct cutting-edge research.
- Go beyond the “loading dock” science model and support adaptation planning decisions based in science.



Many Approaches to Identifying Climate Science Needs



Science Advisory
Committee



State visits &
listening sessions



End user involvement
in research



Boundary-spanning
staff & partners



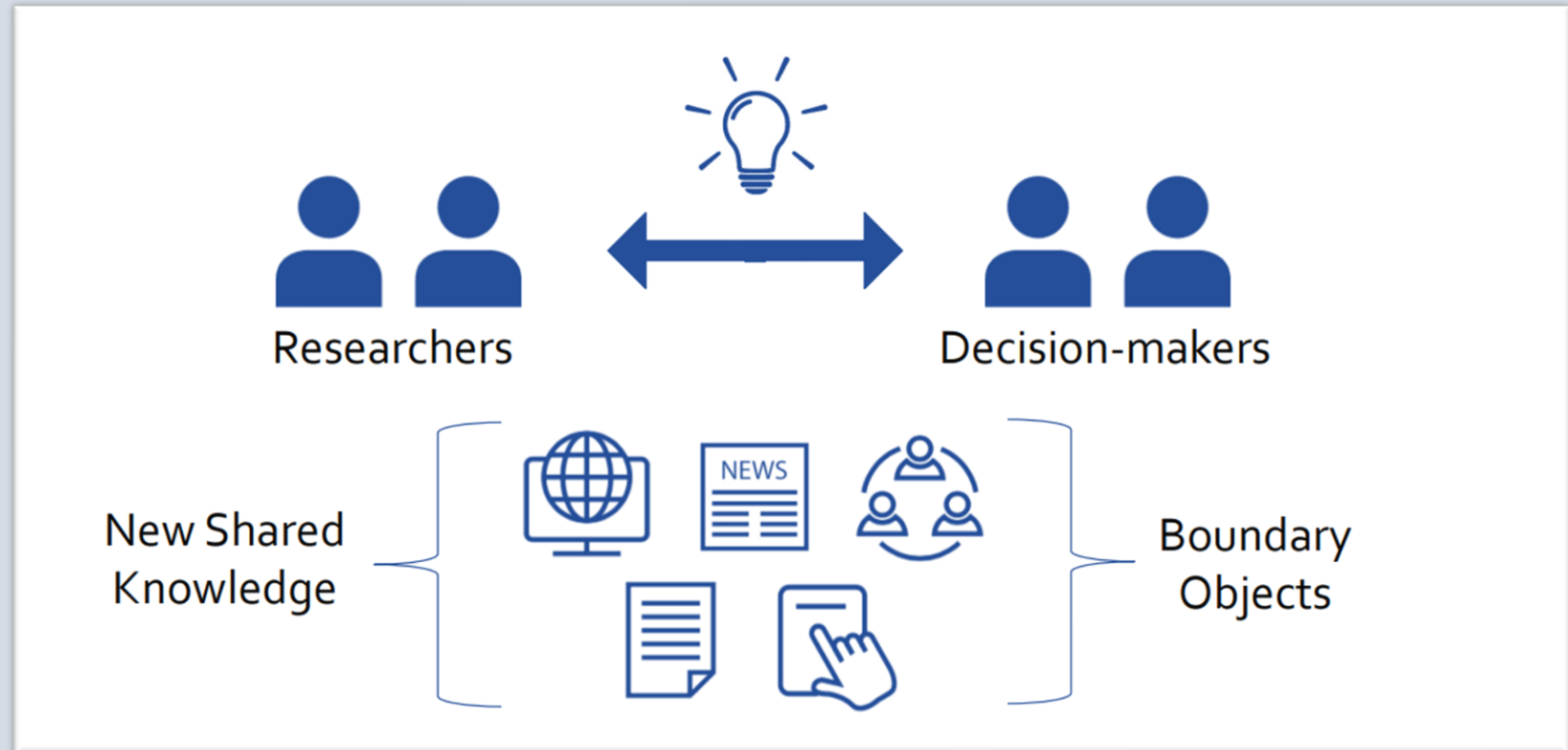
Meetings with end
users



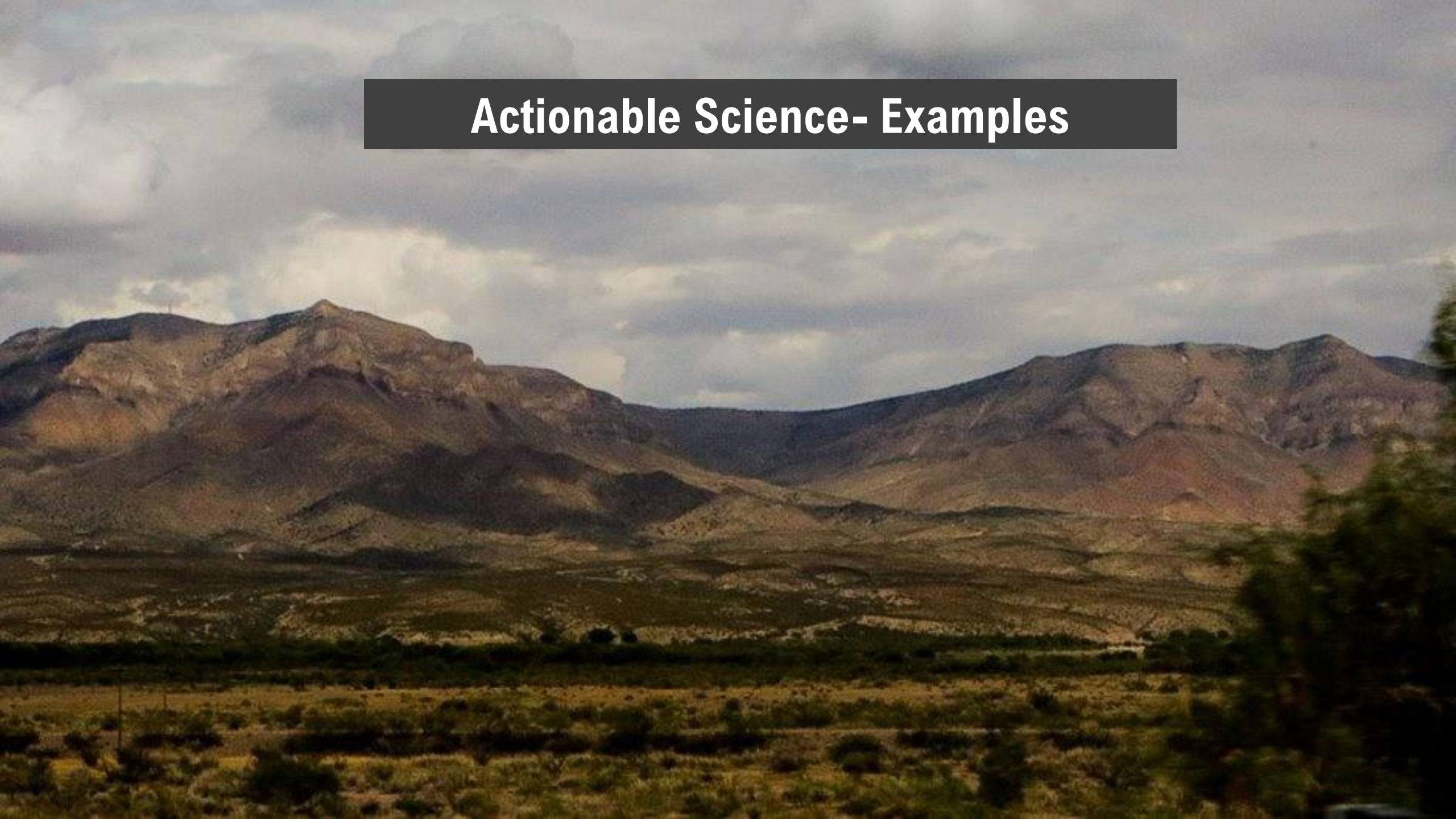
Document analysis &
program evaluation



Science Advisory Committee



Actionable Science- Examples





Managing the Impacts of Climate Change and Land Loss on Native American Archaeological Sites in Coastal Louisiana

PI: Kory Konsoer (LSU)

- Goal: produce scientific knowledge and strategic planning for **cultural resource management (CRM)** in response to rapidly changing anthropogenic environments of Louisiana's Gulf Coast
 - Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, archaeologists, climate scientists, geologists, and engineers from Louisiana State University, Tulane University, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and the National Park Service
- Produce a **climate-informed CRM plan** for the future of Louisiana's **imperiled coast**

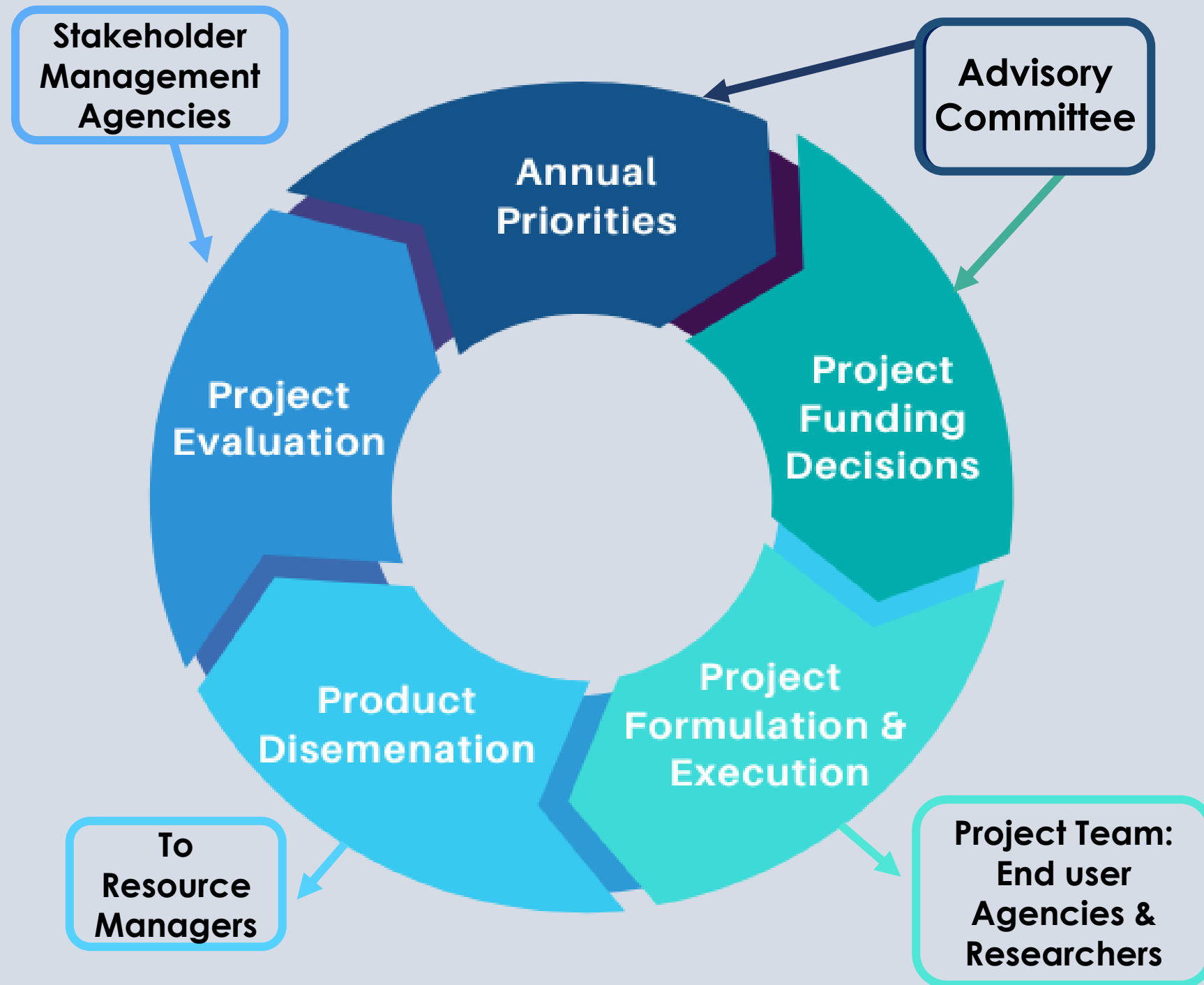


The Effects of Wildfire on Snow Water Resources under Multiple Climate Conditions

PI: David Moeser (USGS NM WSC)

- Snowmelt accounts for 70% of streamflow in the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers.
- Wildfire disrupts the role of mountain forests in the hydrologic cycle.
- Model the effects of wildfire on snow-water resources, **canopy structure and snow storage** (Las Conchas Fire burn zone).
- Results improve **snow-water forecasting, and therefore water resource planning**.
 - Earlier peak flows in snow-dominated areas.

How we Involve End Users in the Production of Science?




Research Engagement Approaches

Inform	Consult	Participate	Empower
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● One-way communication● Few engagements● Often at end of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Limited two-way communication● Several engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Extensive iterative two-way communication● Ongoing engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Co-equal working relationships● Long-term & ongoing engagement
<i>Example:</i> Inform stakeholders of project results by giving a webinar or making a fact sheet	<i>Example:</i> Consult with stakeholders regarding key species for which to run a model and later ask which are most useful variables from model outputs	<i>Example:</i> Stakeholders help refine research questions and provide input at regular points during research process	<i>Example:</i> Stakeholders are co-investigators on the science team and are entrusted to make project decisions

What is the goal? *** Links to class: MBN Session 3 "Community Collaboration Toolbox"

	INFORM	CONSULT	COOPERATE	COLLABORATE
GOAL	Provide information to improve understanding of issues, alternatives and decisions	Obtain feedback on issues, alternatives, analysis, or decisions.	Consistently include partner and stakeholder input to ensure that positions and concerns are understood and considered in decision making.	Work collaboratively with partners and stakeholders to identify strategies and desired outcomes, develop alternatives and identify solutions.



IAP2 Spectrum of Public Engagement



Question for group reflection & discussions:

(2-3 volunteers)

- What are some examples of how our agencies are involved in co-producing and co-developing science?



State Visits & Listening Sessions

- Build trust
- Listen to climate science needs of managers
- Share current activities & research
- Explore opportunities for collaboration



Boundary Spanning Partners & Staff

"An intermediary with relevant science and management expertise that enable exchange between knowledge producers and users" (Cross et. al., 2022)



Southwest Climate Hub
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Southern Plains Climate Hub
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Climate Adaptation Specialist & Planner:

- Dr. Dolly Na-Yemeh
- Dr. Sharon Hausam



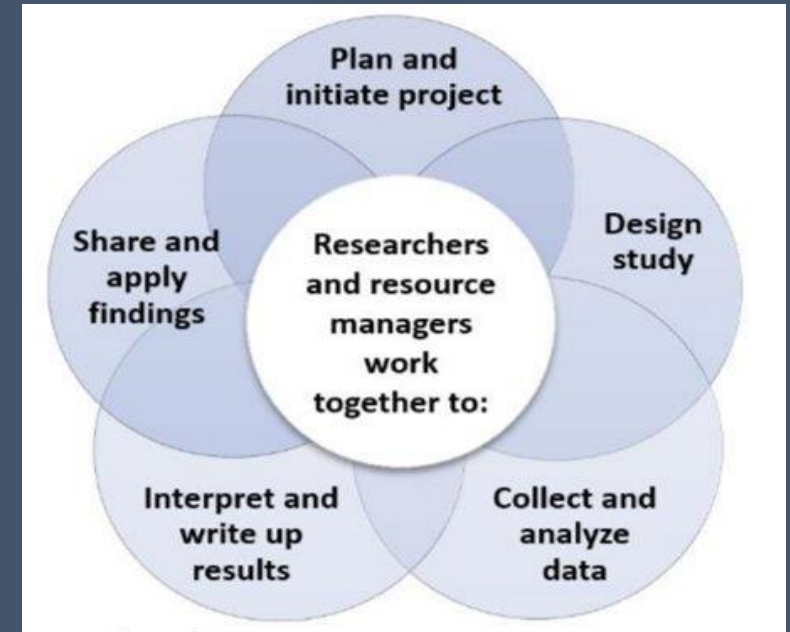
Tribal Liaisons:

- Amelia Cook
- Yvette Wiley

Considerations for co-producing science

1. Co-production scoping and design

- Clarify agency management need
- Clarify why the project is needed, who will use the products, and how they will be used



Source: a problem solving-checklist for co-production

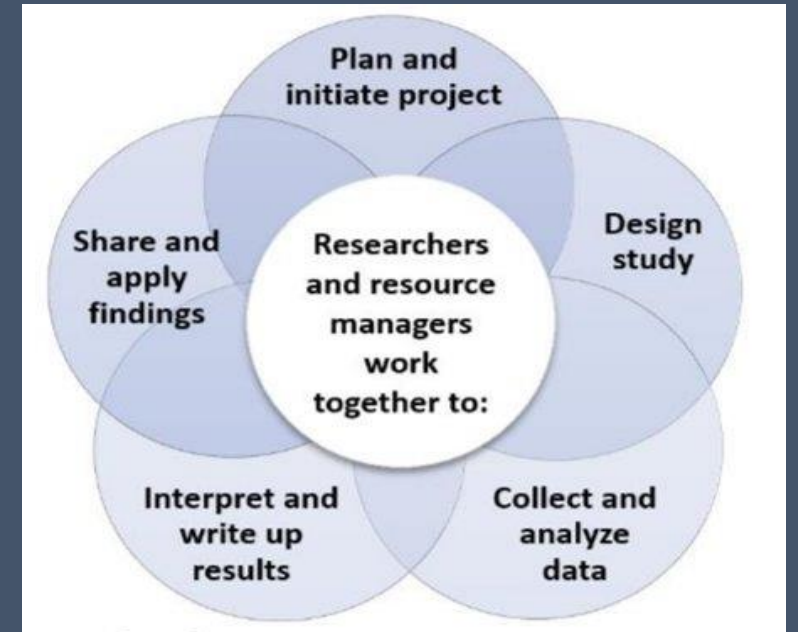
Considerations for co-producing science

1. Co-production scoping and design

- Clarify agency management need
- Clarify why the project is needed, who will use the products, and how they will be used

2. Clarifying roles, involvement, and decision-making

- Who is connected to the decision and should be involved?
- Who are the trusted agents?



Source: a problem solving-checklist for co-production

Considerations for co-producing science

1. Co-production scoping and design

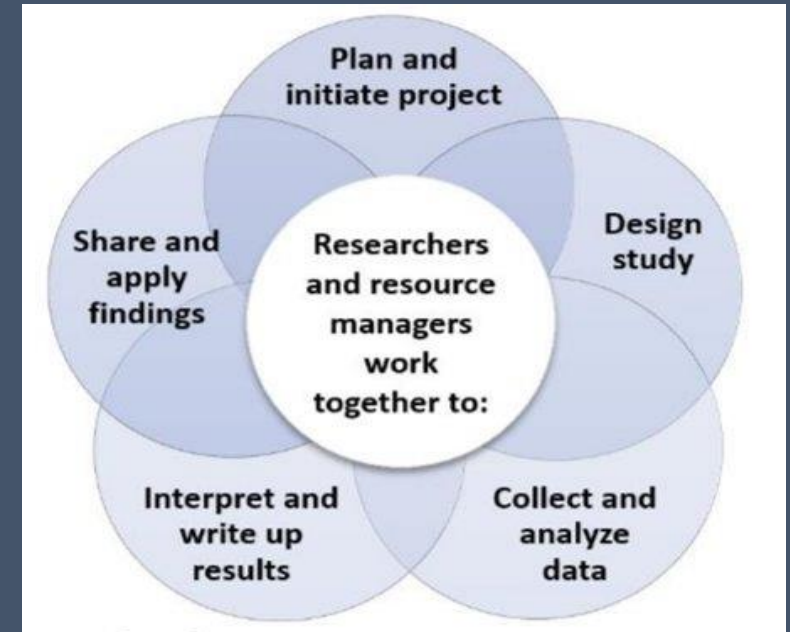
- Clarify agency management need
- Clarify why the project is needed, who will use the products, and how they will be used

2. Clarifying roles, involvement, and decision-making

- Who is connected to the decision and should be involved?
- Who are the trusted agents?

3. Defining and conducting the project

- How will you gather end-user input?
- Give equal space to management and research perspectives



Source: a problem solving-checklist for co-production

Considerations for co-producing science

1. Co-production scoping and design

- Clarify agency management need
- Clarify why the project is needed, who will use the products, and how they will be used

2. Clarifying roles, involvement, and decision-making

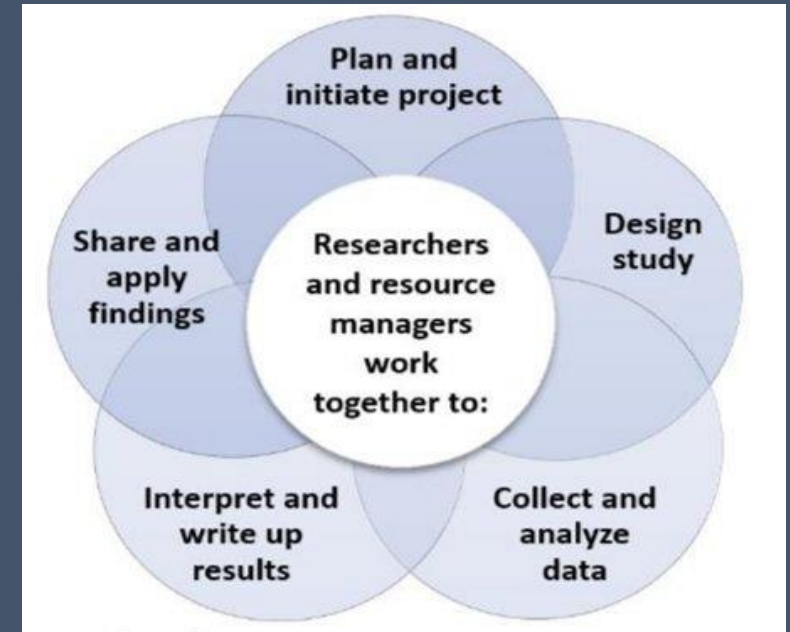
- Who is connected to the decision and should be involved?
- Who are the trusted agents?

3. Defining and conducting the project

- How will you gather end-user input?
- Give equal space to management and research perspectives

4. Communicating findings and supporting product use

- How will the project team work to support integration and use of project products in agency decisions and work processes



Source: a problem solving-checklist for co-production

Considerations for co-producing science

1. Co-production scoping and design

- Clarify agency management need
- Clarify why the project is needed, who will use the products, and how they will be used

2. Clarifying roles, involvement, and decision-making

- Who is connected to the decision and should be involved?
- Who are the trusted agents?

3. Defining and conducting the project

- How will you gather end-user input?
- Give equal space to management and research perspectives

4. Communicating findings and supporting product use

- How will the project team work to support integration and use of project products in agency decisions and work processes

5. Evaluating progress, outcomes, and assessing impact

- Who will evaluate the project, process, and products? What will be the criteria for success of each



Source: a problem solving-checklist for co-production

KRC Learning Resource: An Information Toolkit to Coproduce Actionable Science for Public Land Management (blm.gov)

Concluding Reflections

- By working closely with end users, scientists can produce the kind of results that conservation organizations need to make informed decisions.
- Closing the science usability-gap requires **building and sustaining relationships** to effectively conduct actionable science.
- Not a one-size fits all approach:
 - **Place-based approaches** & shared commitment by researchers and resource managers to work together in partnership.



Concluding Reflections

- “Boundary spanners” can strengthen information usability and sustain meaningful partner engagement.
- Positions that focus on fostering and maintaining relationships are integral to supporting partnership-driven work that spans across organizations.





**Thank
you!**

Contact info:
Marina Tomer
South Central CASC, USGS
Mcucuzza@usgs.gov