

# PLANET4B Research Brief

understanding Plural values, intersectionality, Leverage points, Attitudes, Norms, behaviour and social Learning in Transformation for Biodiversity decision making



PLANET4B

## Bridging Disciplines: The PLANET4B Blueprint for Transformative Biodiversity Research

Corresponding author: [David N. Barton](#), [Norwegian Institute for Nature Research \(NINA\)](#)

### Keywords

Theories of change, transdisciplinary diagnostic framework, leverage points, decision-making for biodiversity, conscious full spectrum response

### Guidelines for transdisciplinary research

The latest analysis of the PLANET4B project summarises the results of nearly one and a half years of intensive methodological research.

This comprehensive study **proposes a methodological framework** that helps examine decision-making and influencing decisions about biodiversity by involving numerous scientific disciplines. The transdisciplinary diagnostic framework proposed by PLANET4B uses the "conscious full spectrum response" model (Sharma, 2017<sup>1</sup>) to connect different disciplinary frameworks in the project to emphasise transformative design.

Primarily, the report is aimed at coordinating the work of our own research group. **However, the analytical approaches discussed in the report can be adapted by other transdisciplinary research projects.**

The report provides researchers in the field an example of how PLANET4B designed and executed research with a multi-actor team from diverse scientific and practical fields, incorporating both theoretical and field methodologies.

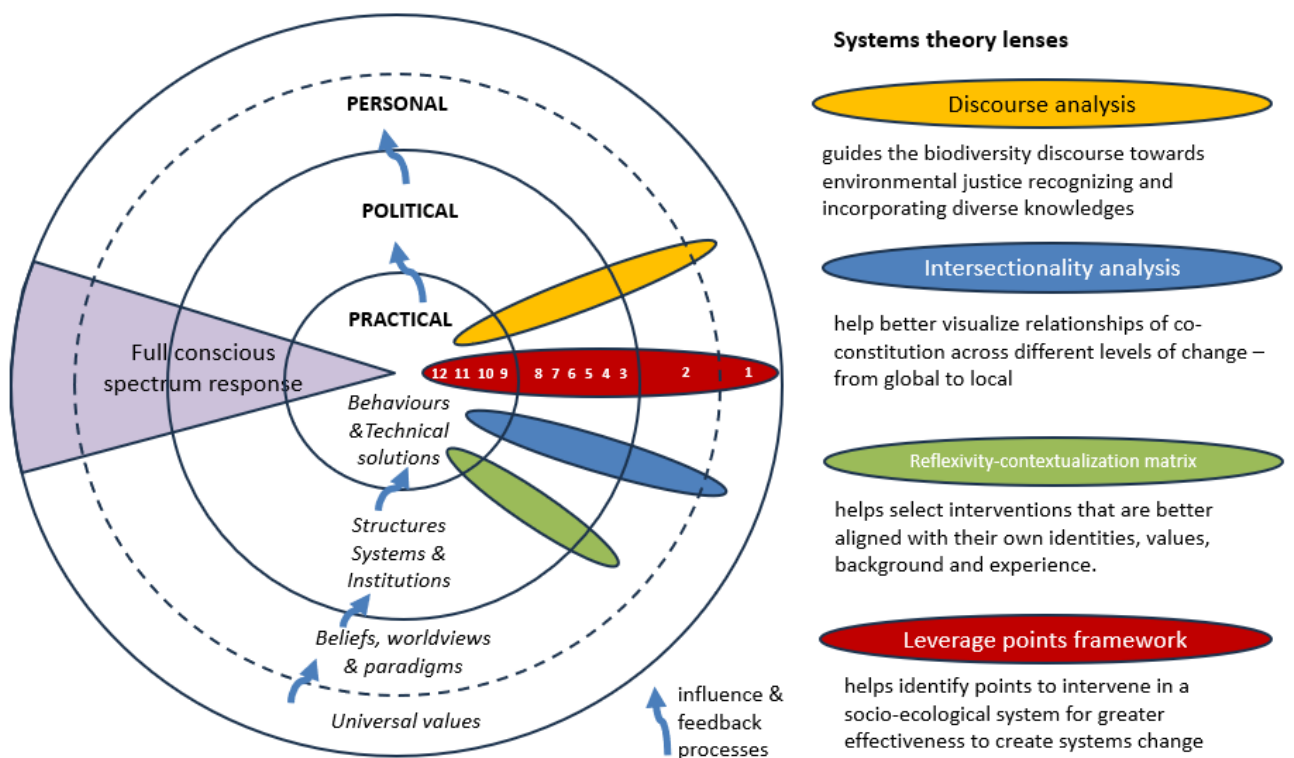
### Key findings

- PLANET4B needs a suite of tools and frameworks; leverage points, intersectionality analysis, discourse analysis and reflexivity-contextualization each have complementary purposes.
- Complex systems require several analytical lenses and practices to lay the foundations for transformative change.
- Radical transformative change of complex systems needs the combined perspectives of diverse systems theory lenses.
- The different disciplinary frameworks in PLANET4B cover personal-political and practical spheres of action from different perspectives.

<sup>1</sup> Sharma, M. Radical Transformational Leadership. Strategic Action for Change Agents; North Atlantic Books, 2017.

## Gain knowledge with PLANET4B

The report provides examples of what a diagnostic framework means, **with insights into the application of existing theories** on leverage points frameworks complementing them with aspects of intersectionality and power asymmetries. It provides examples of the application the Reflexivity-Contextualisation Matrix developed by PLANET4B, along with a summary of research already published within the PLANET4B framework. The report discusses different conceptual framings **for a transdisciplinary diagnostic framework for biodiversity decision-making**.



**Figure 1.** Draft transdisciplinary framework for diagnostic of decision support for biodiversity, after Sharma (2017). Reference: Sharma, M. Radical Transformational Leadership. Strategic Action for Change Agents; North Atlantic Books, 2017.

*Additionally, we receive practical insights into:*

- How to build a transdisciplinary research project.
- How to avoid mistakes in research planning.
- How the academic and non-academic sectors can work together.
- How initial theories can be applied to individual case studies, such as the “[Urban youth, intersectionality, and nature](#)” focusing on young people’s attitudes, “[From ego-system to eco-system](#)” or “[Trade and global value chains](#)” examining global fashion and food sectors.

Readers will learn about the research process in detail, from foundational analyses to selecting methodologies and theories, considering the perspectives of stakeholders, the steps of establishing a common language and core values, and the process of choosing theoretical frameworks.

DOWNLOAD THE  
RESEARCH DOCUMENT

#### **About PLANET4B Project**

Horizon Europe research project PLANET4B aims to understand and influence decision making affecting biodiversity and to map existing knowledge that explains why certain decisions are made, to understand better how biodiversity can be prioritised in our decision-making.