



BID-REX
Interreg Europe



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

1st thematic workshop in Wallonia

« Information needs for Decision-Makers »

Luc Derochette
SPW- DGO3

luc.derochette@spw.wallonie.be



22-23 February 2017 | Eghezée Namur

Information needs for Decision-Makers

Contents

- Why are we here?
- The thematic1st step concept
- Starting point : Assessment
- Data, Actors and Processes
- What are the expected outputs?
- How are we going to proceed?
- What can questionnaires provide?
- How is the workshop organised?

Why are we here?



Lycaena helle
the Violet Copper

Why are we here?

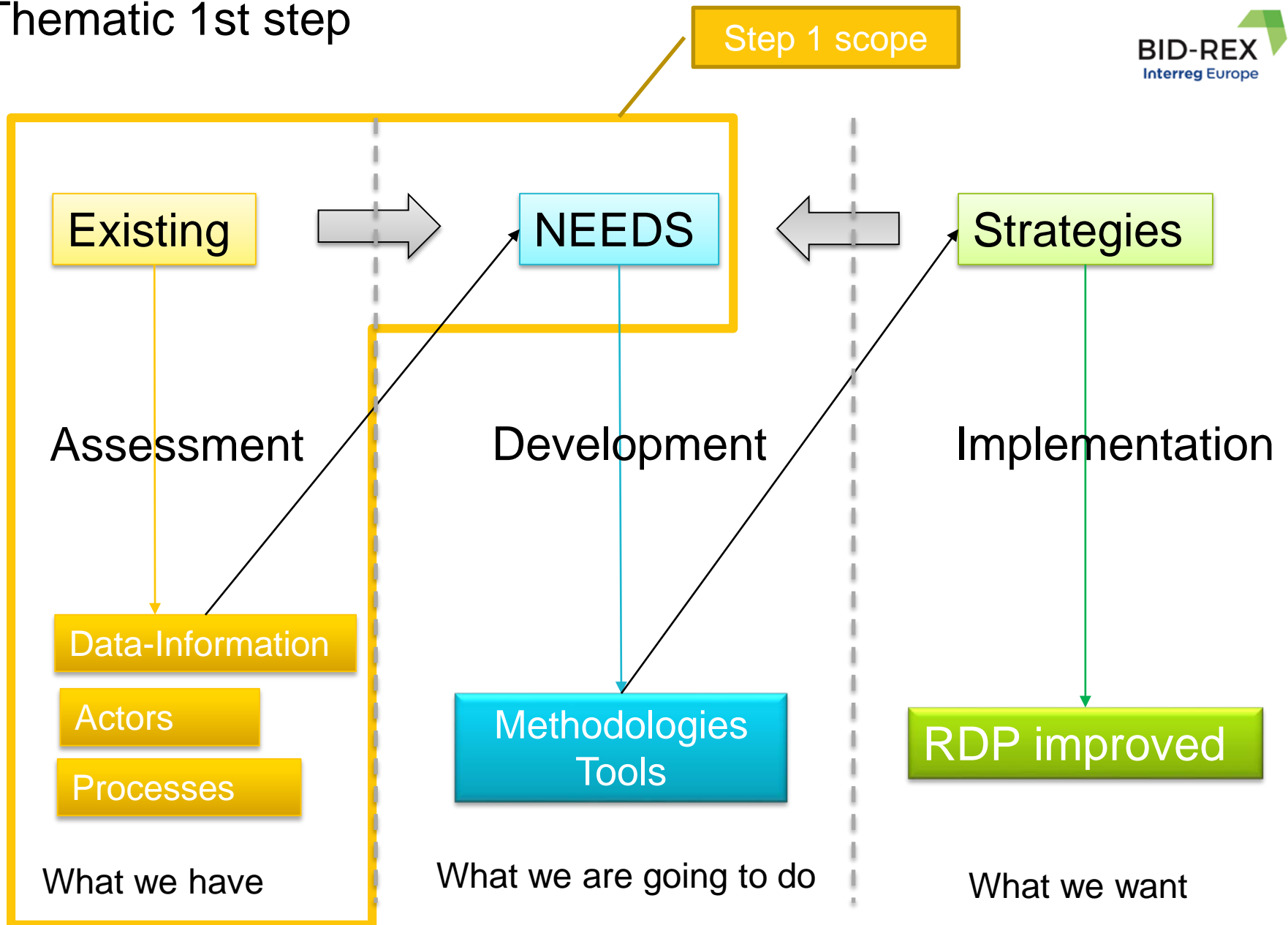
Nardus grasslands with *Arnica montana* 6230*,
Elsenborn military camp, East Belgium



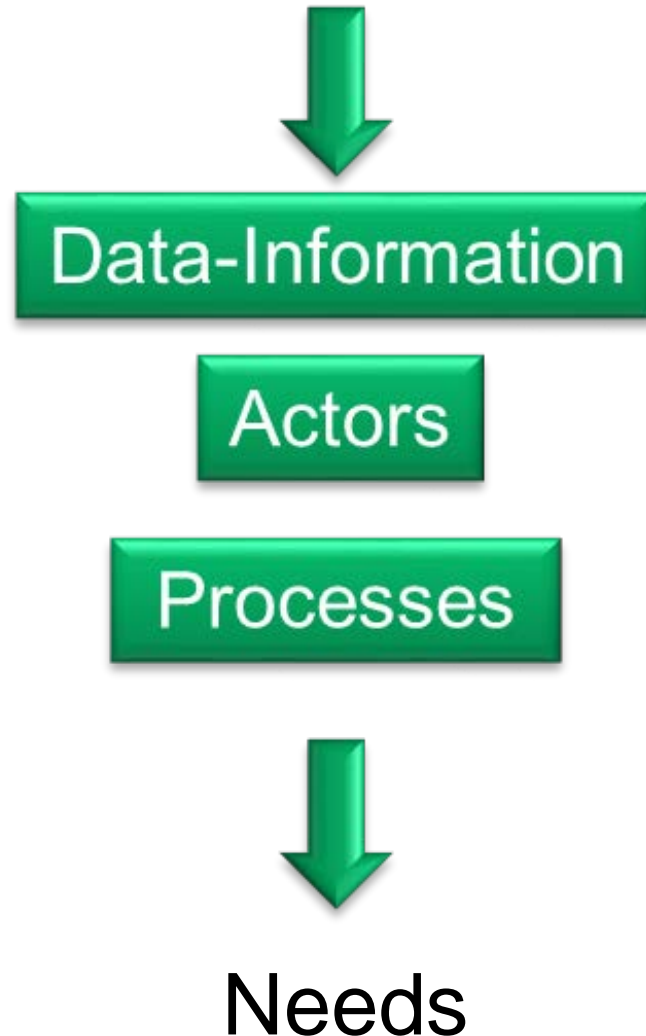
Why are we here?



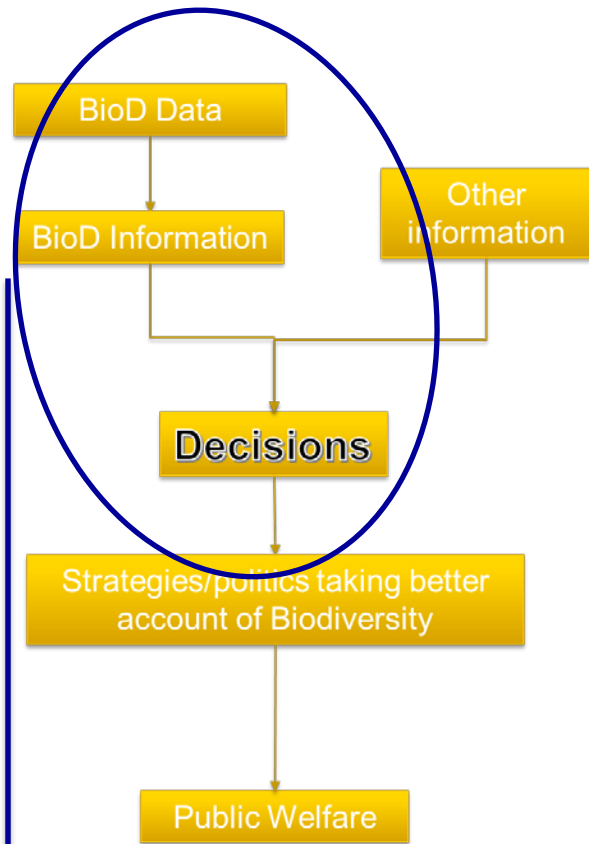
Thematic 1st step



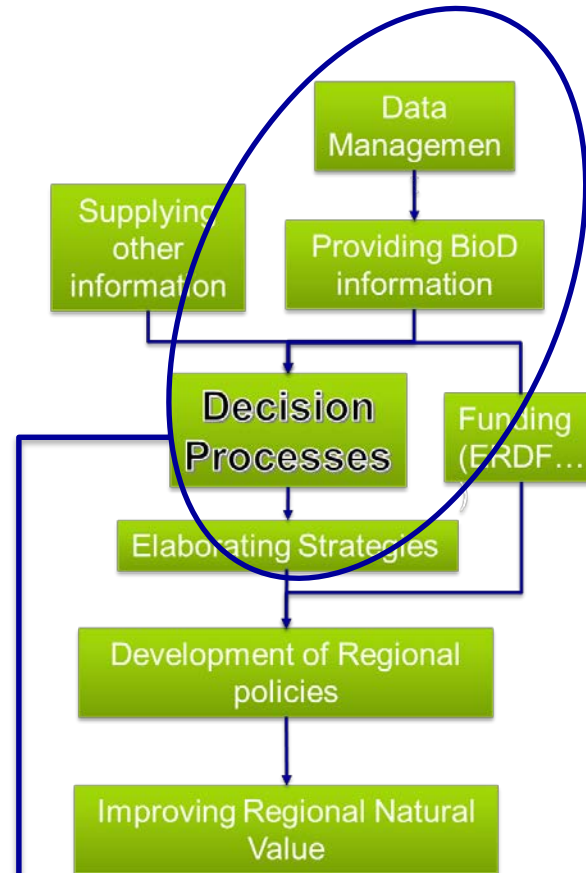
Starting point : Assessment



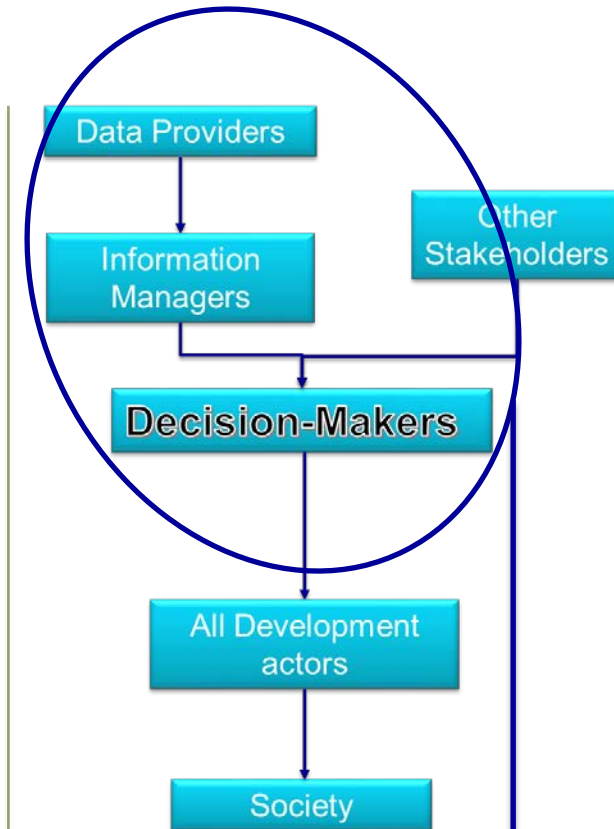
Data/information



Processes



Actors

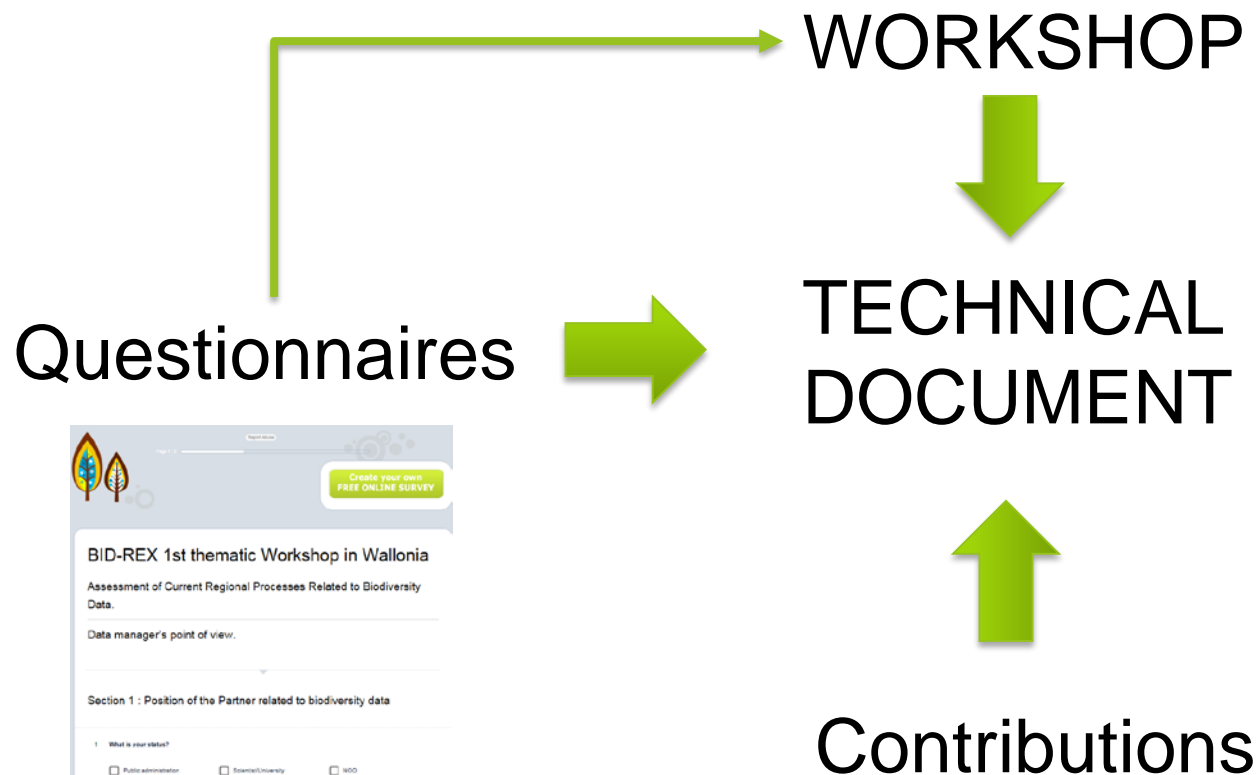


Assessment

Goals for step 1:

1. To assess the effectiveness of our data system and the relevance of the information that we provide.
2. To understand the way information are combined to get a decision and to shed light on decision process.
3. To take mutual advantage of the relationship between actors.

How are we going to proceed?

A screenshot of a web-based survey form. The title is 'BID-REX 1st thematic Workshop in Wallonia'. Below the title, it says 'Assessment of Current Regional Processes Related to Biodiversity Data.' and 'Data manager's point of view.' The form is divided into sections. 'Section 1 : Position of the Partner related to biodiversity data' contains two questions. Question 1 asks 'What is your status?' with checkboxes for 'Public administration', 'Scientist/University', 'NPO', 'Consultant/Advisor', 'Private', and 'Other (Please Specify)'. Question 2 asks 'With regards to biological data, would you describe yourself as a...' with checkboxes for 'Producer', 'Coordinator', 'Interpreter', 'Distributor', 'User', and 'Other (Please Specify)'.

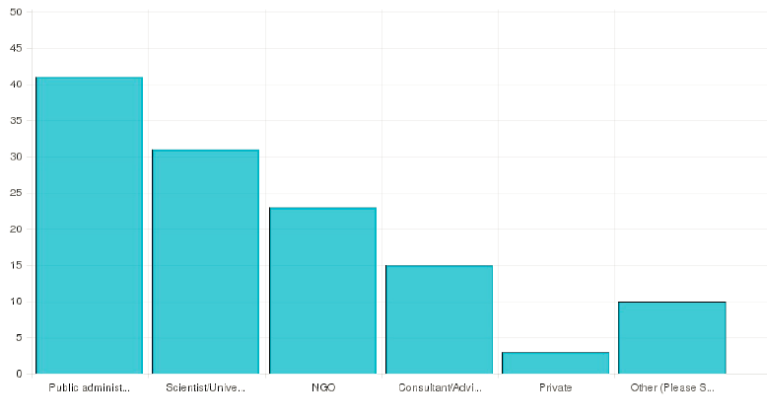
What can questionnaires provide?

Some chosen excerpts

Variability of data managers

What's your status?

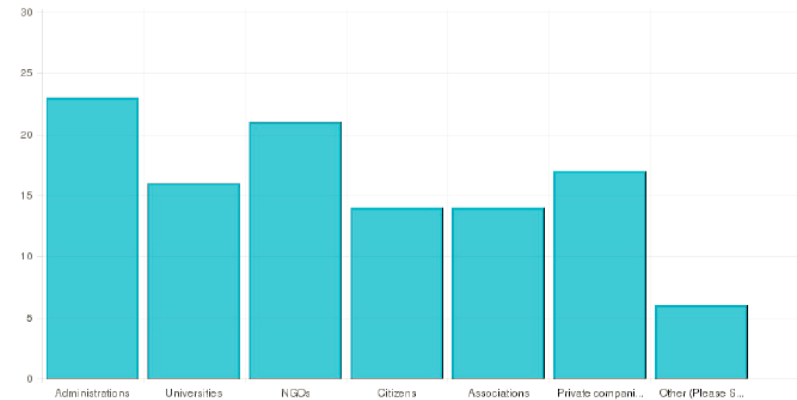
	Public administration	Scientist/University	NGO	Consultant/Advisor	Private	Other (Please Specify)	Responses
All Data	41 (37%)	31 (28%)	23 (21%)	15 (14%)	3 (3%)	10 (9%)	111



Diversity of data providers

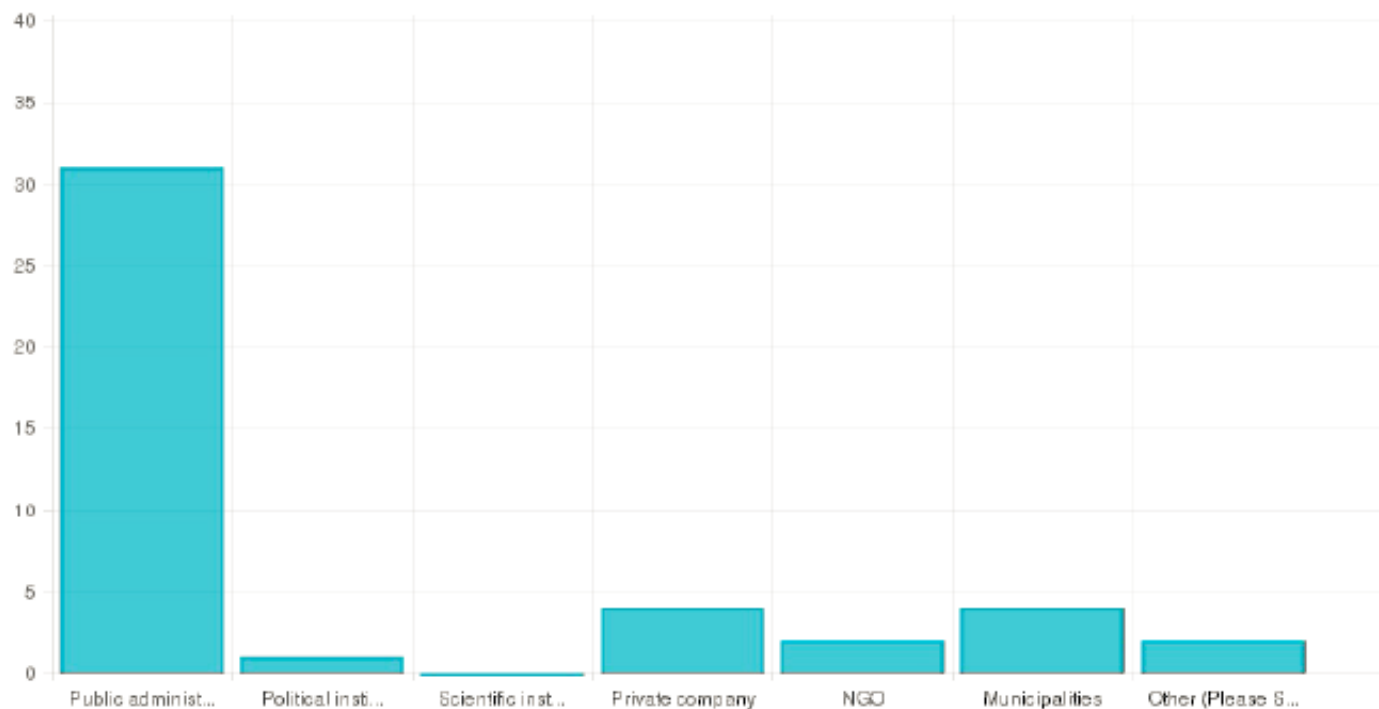
Who are your main biodiversity data providers?

	Administrations	Universities	NGOs	Citizens	Associations	Private companies	Other (Please Specify)	Responses
All Data	23 (52%)	16 (43%)	21 (57%)	14 (38%)	14 (38%)	17 (46%)	6 (16%)	37



Which category do you most associate yourself with?

	Public administration	Political institution	Scientific institution	Private company	NGO	Municipalities	Other (Please Specify)	Responses
All Data	31 (70%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	4 (9%)	2 (5%)	4 (9%)	2 (5%)	44



From Data managers' point of view

How far do you estimate that users of your data are satisfied?

	1	2	3	4	5	Standard Deviation	Responses	Weighted Average
	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	12 (20%)	34 (58%)	12 (20%)	12.24	59	3.97 / 5
								3.97 / 5



From Decision-makers' point of view

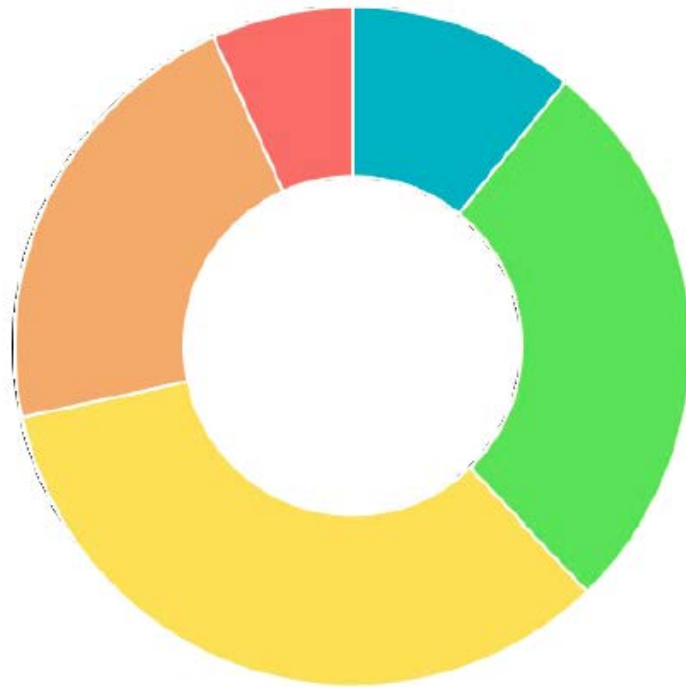
How far do you estimate that the data received correspond to your needs?

	1	2	3	4	5	Standard Deviation	Responses	Weighted Average
	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	13 (37%)	16 (46%)	5 (14%)	6.42	35	3.71 / 5
								3.71 / 5



Do you evaluate these processes?

	yes systematically (go to 21)	yes sometimes (go to 21)	no time to do it (go to 22)	no need to do it (go to 22)	Other (Please Specify)	Standard Deviation	Responses
	8 (11%)	20 (27%)	25 (34%)	16 (22%)	5 (7%)	7.41	74

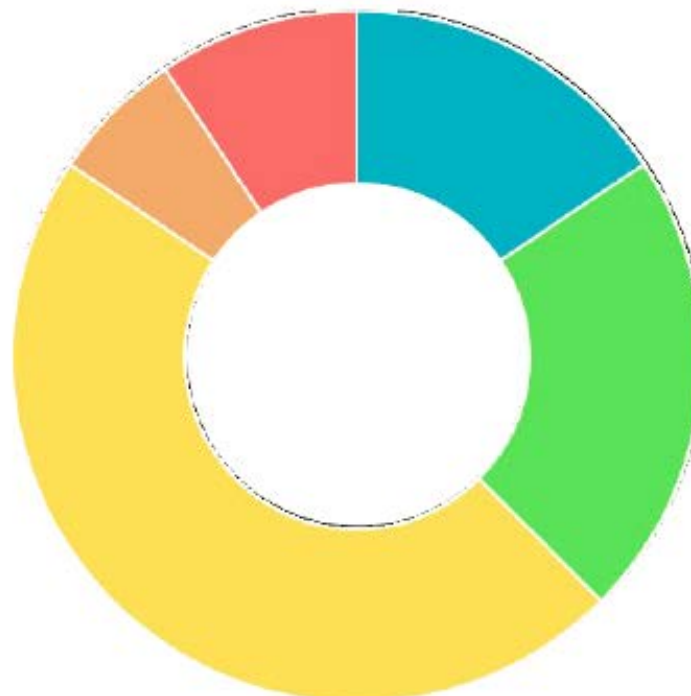


Data Managers



Do you evaluate these processes?

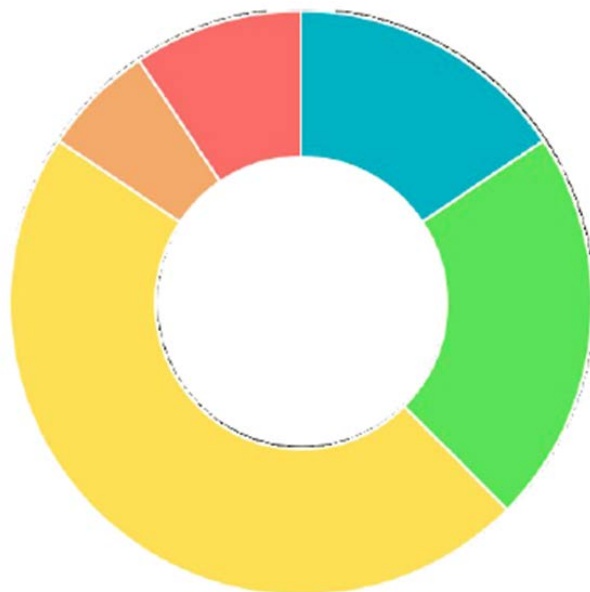
	yes systematically (go to 19)	yes sometimes (go to 19)	no time to do it (go to 20)	no need to do it (go to 20)	Other (Please Specify)	Standard Deviation	Responses
	5 (16%)	7 (22%)	15 (47%)	2 (6%)	3 (9%)	4.63	32



Decision-makers

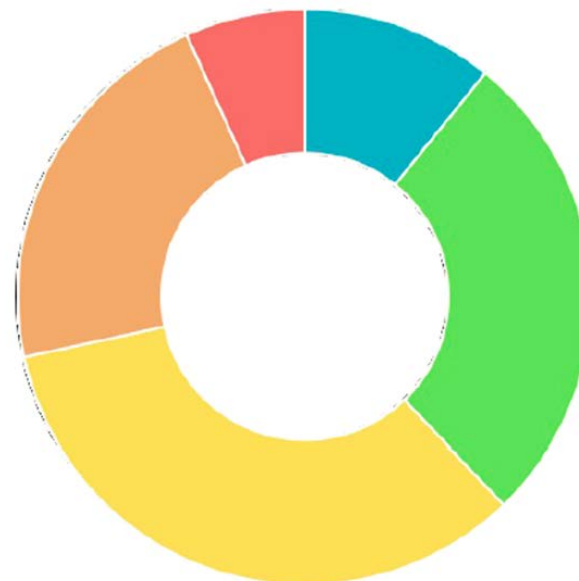


Decision-Makers



● yes systematically (go to 19)
 ● yes sometimes (go to 19)
 ● no time to do it (go to 20)
 ● no need to do it
 ● Other (Please Specify)

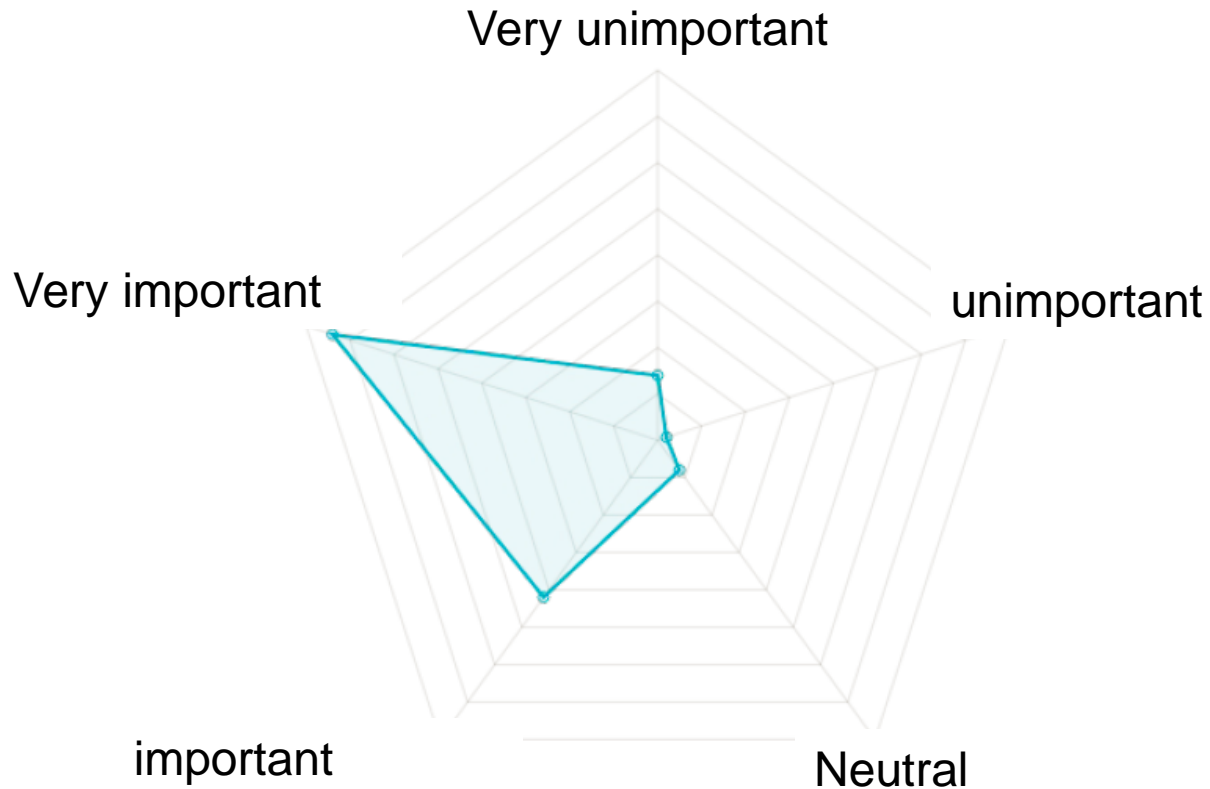
Data Managers



● yes systematically (go to 21)
 ● yes sometimes (go to 21)
 ● no time to do it (go to 22)
 ● no need to do it
 ● Other (Please Specify)

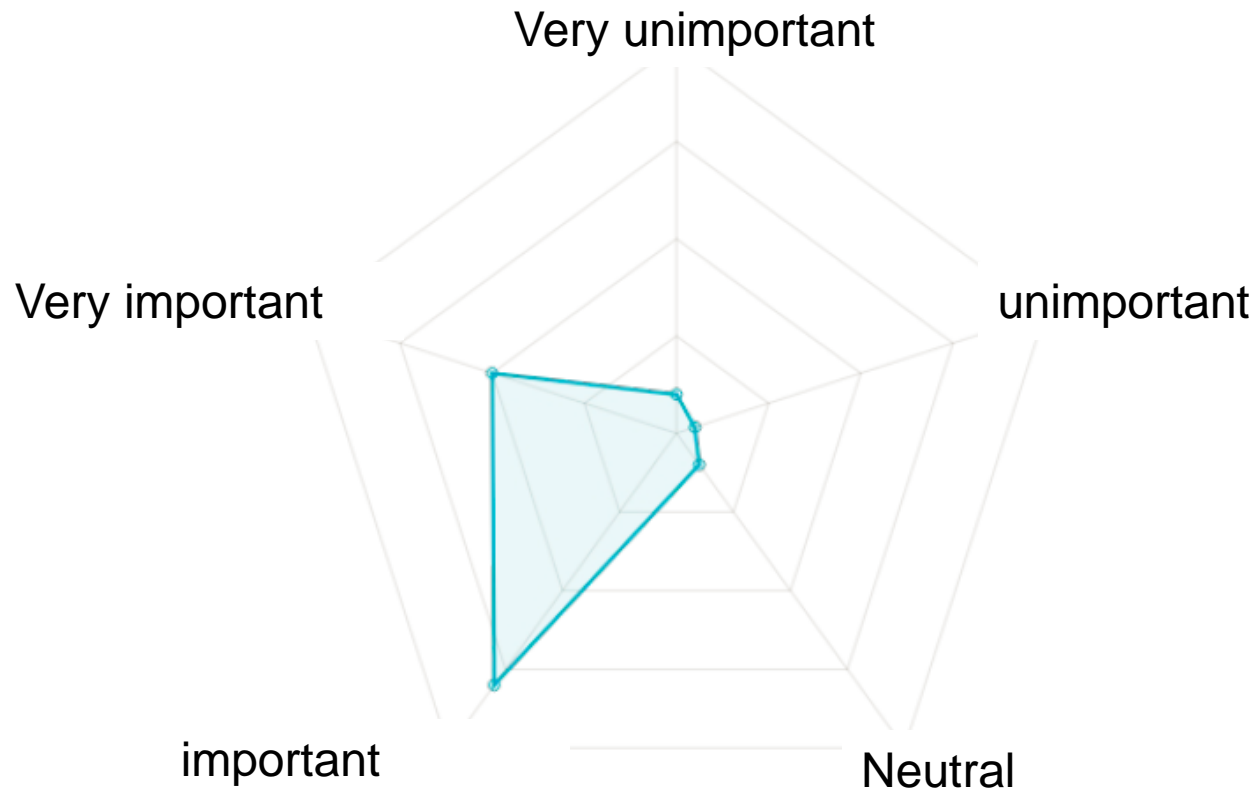
As a data supplier,

	Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral	Important	Very Important	Standard Deviation	Responses	Weighted Average
How do you rate the importance of having a feedback on the real impact in the decision-making processes of the data you have provided?	7 (10%)	1 (1%)	4 (6%)	21 (30%)	37 (53%)	13.39	70	4.14 / 5
								4.14 / 5



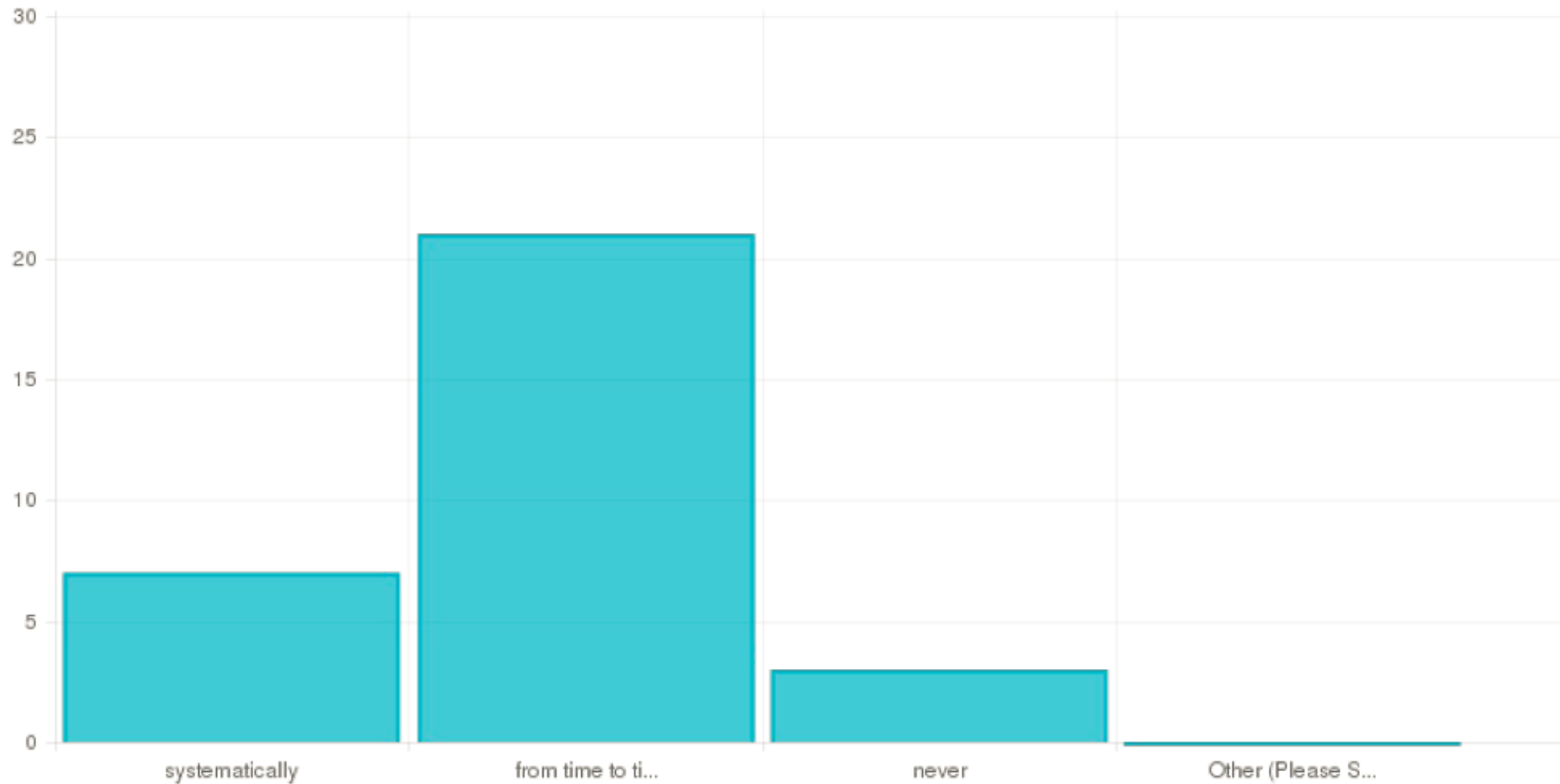
As a Decision maker,

	Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral	Important	Very Important	Standard Deviation	Responses	Weighted Average
How do you rate the importance of giving a feedback to the supplier on the real impact in the decision-making processes of the data he provides you?	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	16 (52%)	10 (32%)	5.88	31	4 / 5
								4 / 5



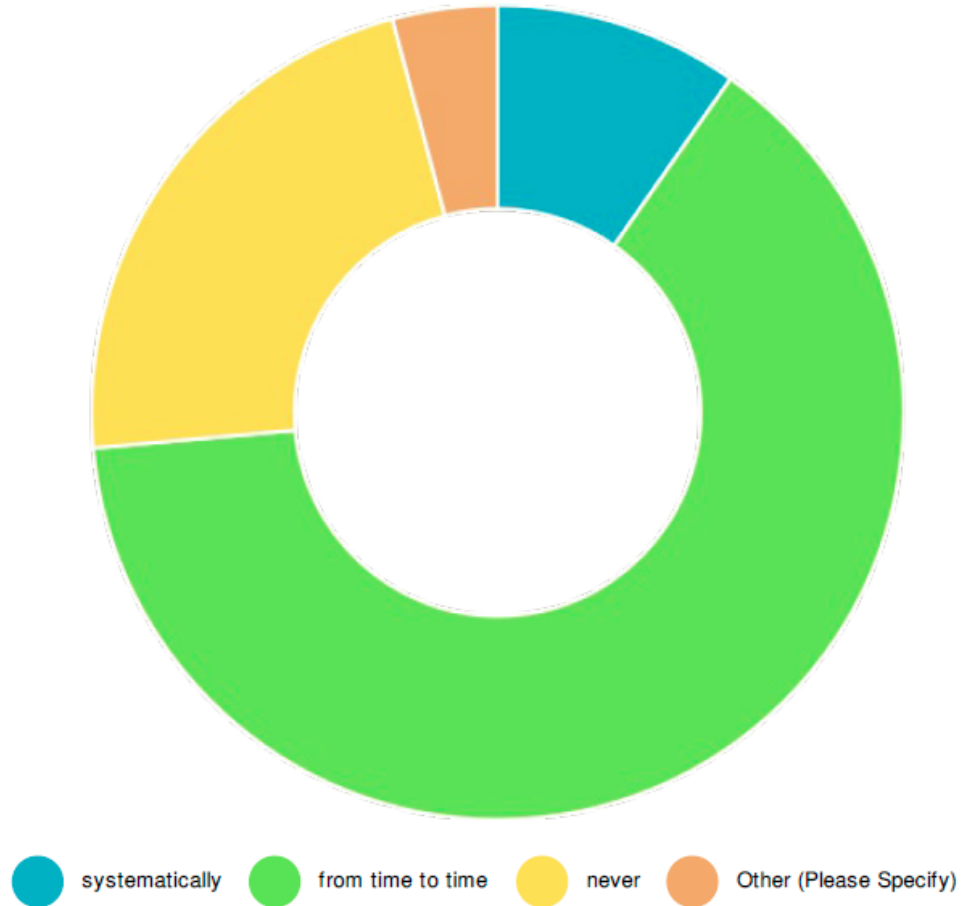
How often do you inform the supplier on the impact in the decision-making processes of the data he provides you ?

	systematically	from time to time	never	Other (Please Specify)	Responses
All Data	7 (23%)	21 (70%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	30



How often are you informed of the impact the data you have collected or supplied have had in real decision-making processes?

	systematically	from time to time	never	Other (Please Specify)	Standard Deviation	Responses
All Data	7 (10%)	46 (64%)	16 (22%)	3 (4%)	16.84	72



How far do you consider that your regional processes (collect, validating, availability, reliability, cost....) related to biodiversity data are effective?

	1	2	3	4	5	Standard Deviation	Responses	Weighted Average
	3 (4%)	8 (12%)	32 (46%)	18 (26%)	8 (12%)	10.32	69	3.29 / 5
								3.29 / 5



How far do you consider that your regional processes related to biodiversity data (collect, availability, reliability, costs...) are effective?

	1	2	3	4	5	Standard Deviation	Responses	Weighted Average
	1 (3%)	6 (19%)	14 (45%)	9 (29%)	1 (3%)	4.96	31	3.1 / 5
								3.1 / 5



For which aspect(s) of the decision-making process do you need data related to biodiversity?

	I don't need data on biodiversity to take decisions	Biodiversity is a very sensitive aspect a decision-maker should pay attention of	
	0 (0%)	29 (66%)	

Use of data to inform regional planning policies, such as Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy
There are many projects which, taken separately, are good experiences. It misses as men
Access to information
before, a better organization of the Administration for prioritizing the data
Open data
to be offered, and make them available internally and externally.
Natura 2000 species monitoring schemes
In the field of GIS, when there was a unit of five people dedicated exclusively to organize a
Collaboration between researchers and managers
the data available to the entire organization.
Knowledge and understanding of the biodiversity of the high-altitude meadows and second
When projects are developed with other actors that can lead communication projects. A go
grasslands of the Apennines; importance of forest habitats remaining on the
example of this are the butterfly monitoring scheme in Catalonia (CBMS) or
Hillside; biodiversity value of semi-natural habitats of agro-ecosystems; fragility, interest and
the monitoring of common birds
complexity of river habitats, the wetlands, coastal ecosystems Adriatic
The same as the prior question. When projects are developed with other actors that can d
Communicating to managers and officials at implementation sites
appropriate time to the interpretation of data. Examples: CBMS or the
Electronic recording cards which minimize errors. Extensive validation checks on data rec
monitoring of common birds.
There are many good practice experiences in Marine Protected Areas, Natura 2000 proce
Norfolk Bat Survey - citizen science led landscape scale project collecting good data on a
Decision-Making, Conservation Science
European protected Species
Standardized data formats and shared agreements for data supply, regional codes of prac
The networks of volunteers used by Local Environmental Records Centres to validate and
meetings to share expertise
National Biodiversity Network (UK) has developed recognized exchange formats and syst
Use of local knowledge and expertise, verification of all digitalized data, ensuring all recor
of Natural History Museum (UK) taxonomical Dictionary ensures correct
thanked, classifying all data, whether digitalized or paper is logged and filed in
species names are used.
Retrievable systems, making as much data accessible, sharing data with the NBN and GE
Biodiversity Audits undertaken by University of East Anglia show how interpretation of data
our high standards, and promoting them to others
provide new insights into site management and make measurable
Requirements to use best available data by developers. Some large infrastructure projects
Improvements to Biodiversity actions
HS2 and Highways England, have routinely sought biodiversity data
Citizen's science
The application of biological data as part of formal designation processes (LWS and speci
User's communities
biological data in determining mitigation and offsetting strategy.
Darwin Core
Biogeographical Seminar in the frame of Natura 2000 process
GBIF
Engagement with recorder, partnership working
Internal indicators to evaluate decisions (in progress)
use of bird data to spatially direct A-E Scabham

How is the workshop organised?

- **3 separate group sessions**
= 3 different topics

- **4-step process:**

1. Case studies

2. Brainstorming

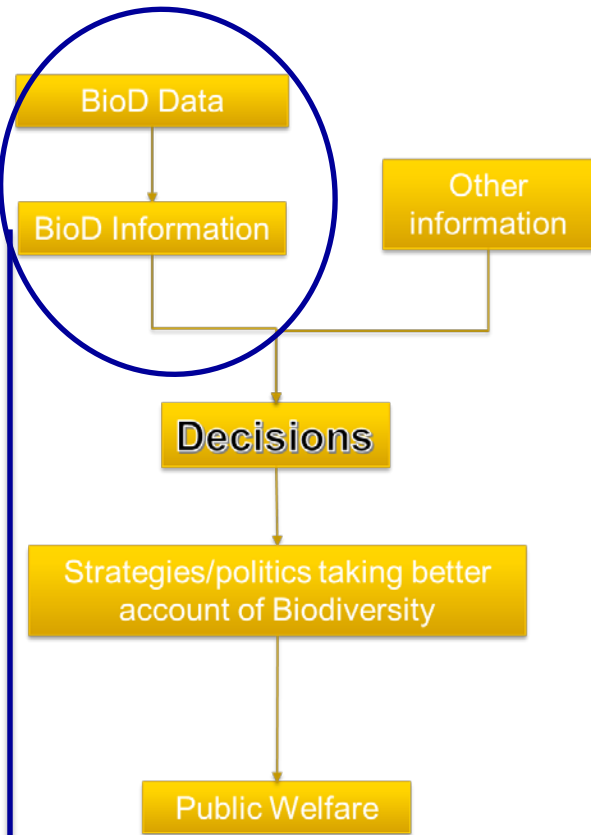
3. Structuring ideas

4. Preparing restitution

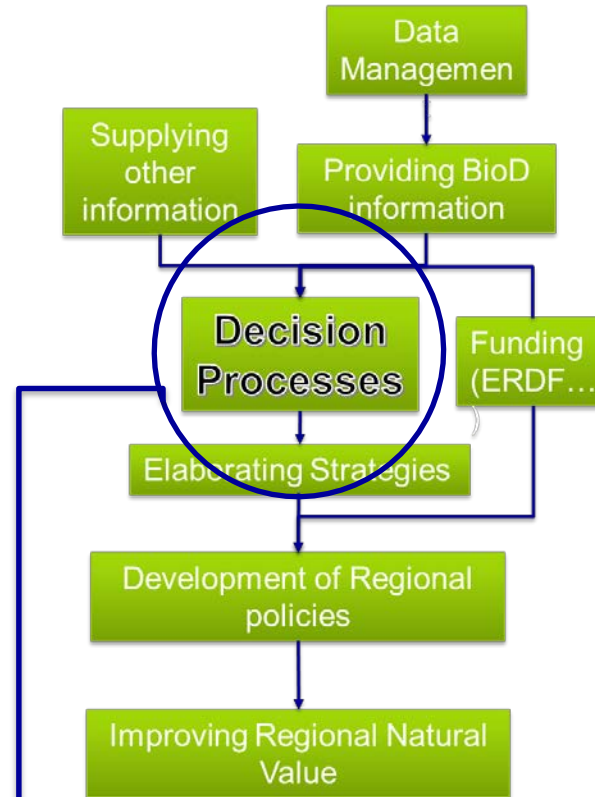
→ today

→ tomorrow

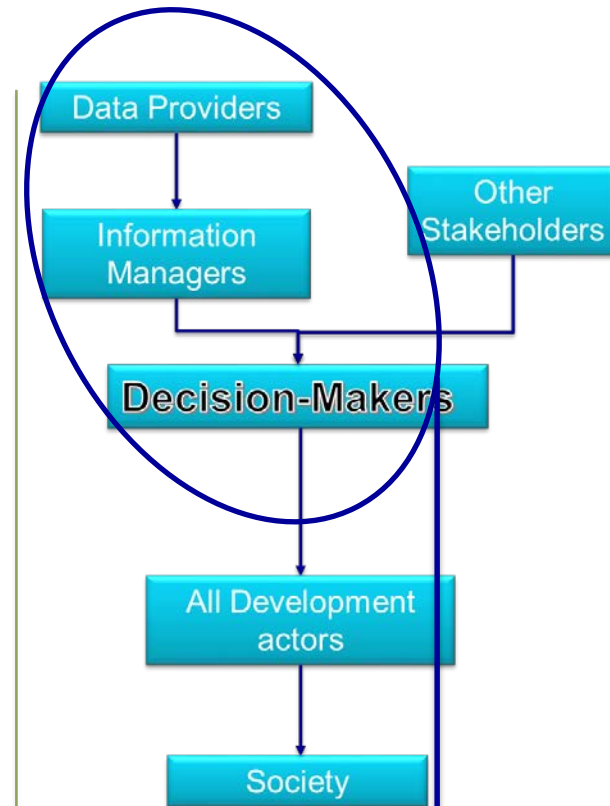
Data/information



Processes



Actors



3 themes

3 themes

**1. Expression of needs and
Data infrastructures**

2. Decision Process

**3. Decision impacts and
« after sales service »**

1. Data infrastructures

- *Analysis of the **technical processes and practical modalities of data infrastructures** to respond to the needs and/or to feed to decision processes*

- *Identify **good practices** on the technical choices and interpretation support for data collecting, provision and transmission to maximize the effectiveness of data availability for decision makers and, on the other hand, lessons learned, risks and pitfalls to avoid.*

2. Decision Process

What is the influence of external factors and internal factors in the decision-making process?

external

Legal (e.g. Europe) constraints, public pressure, opportunities to develop added value beside nature conservation (jobs creation, increased political visibility ...), criteria to define priorities in budget allocation (i.e. ERDF funds or other regional funds)

internal

PRIORITY SETTING AND DECISION : *Using information to establishment of priorities in project selection, budget allocation and monitoring the actions funded by EU/regional funds. As a decision-maker, what and how we need information to be more efficient on decision-processes (like budget allocation) in order to improve conservation outcomes in a cost-effective way?*

SUPPLIER CREDIBILITY: *To what extent does it influence decision-making? How to take this into account and how to make it optimal? Biological data as a source of pressure on politicians: the dangers of damage on credibility*

3. Decision impacts and « after sales service »

- *Fortunately, decision-makers may consider biodiversity data in decision-making processes. With what results and on what scale, have decision-makers taken biodiversity data into account? What impact, what influence can biodiversity data have on plans and projects?*
- *Identifying significant experiences where taking biodiversity data into account actually positively impacts projects without loss of economic or other value (Win-Win situation).*
- *Are suppliers well aware of the impact of their data on decision processes? Exploitation of statistics from questionnaire surveys.*
- *Identify good practices regarding returns to suppliers of the influence of their data and analyze the positive impact of that feed back.*
- *The role and relevance of information to monitor impact of our decisions. Monitoring to take better decision in the future.*

Practically speaking

- The 3 groups are facilitated
- Ideas are noted down with the help of a secretary
- Restitution will be organised afterward in plenary session
- Liberate yourself!!!



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

Thank you!

Questions welcome



www.interreg.eu/bid-rex