

## WP 5 - Pan-European Survey

# Construction of Draft Pan-European Questionnaire Survey

Julie Ewald, Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust  
(Anatrack Ltd)

**Funded by the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° 212304**

ENV.2007.4.2.1.1. Methodologies for scaling down to regional & local level the analysis of policy impacts on multifunctional land uses & economic activity

- Overview of where we started from
  - Objectives
- Examples from WP2 & WP3
  - Not useful
  - Seemed to work
  - Might work
- Interpretation of results from WP2 & WP3
  - Flowchart construction
  - Analysis - quantifiable

- Overview of “draft survey”
  - National survey
  - Local administration survey
  - WP5 - stakeholder surveys????
- Overview of breakout sessions
  - Impact assessment – evaluation & effectiveness
  - Community engagement
  - Environmental information – are needs being met?

## WP5: Objectives

- By survey of environment departments across EU-states, to assess how their use of SEA and SIA has affected ecosystem services and biodiversity in both protected and cultivated areas.
- By conducting selected bio-socio-economic projects in case study areas, to identify how best to meet local decision support requirements.
- To assess if local monitoring of biodiversity and land-use can meet central policy requirements.

# Linking WP2/WP3 to WP5

National

- Implement legislation/policies
- Information provision
  - Guidance
  - Data
  - Reporting

Local

- Approvals/assessment
  - Consultations
- Monitor
- Information needs
  - Guidance
  - Data
  - Reporting

Stakeholder

- Influence Decisions
  - Consultation
  - Management
- Data requirements
  - Needs
  - Provision

## WP2: What is a 'good' question?

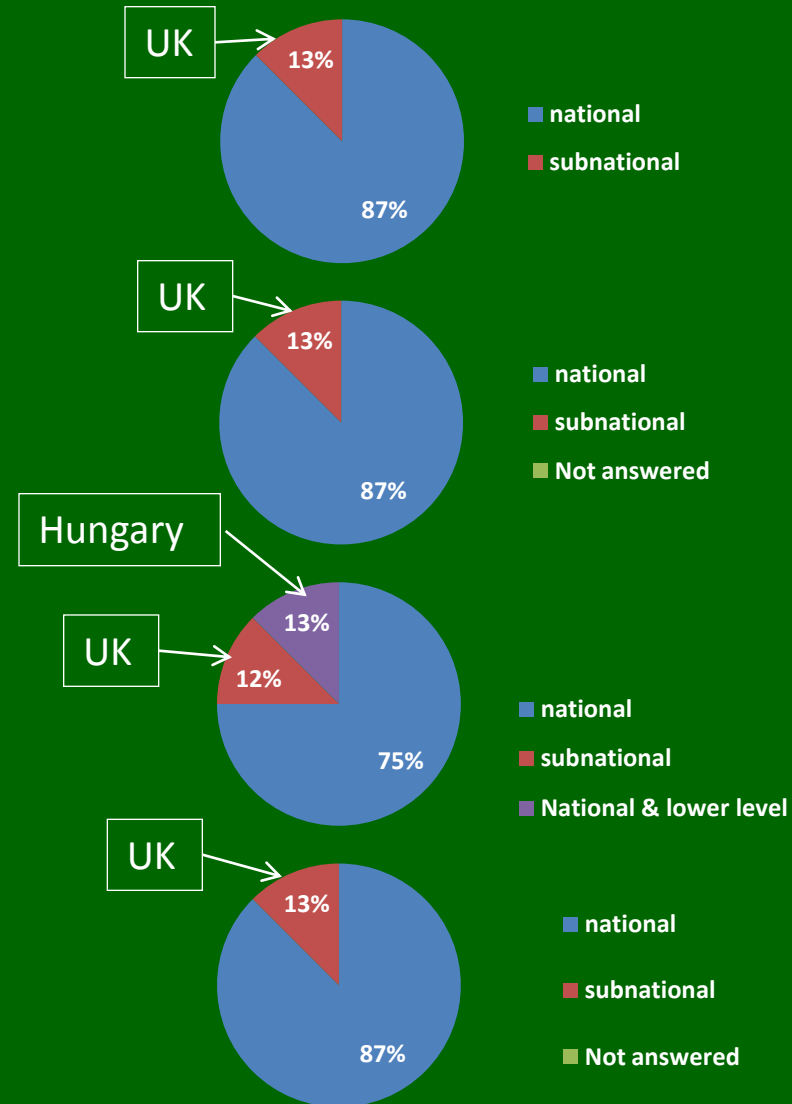
- Answerable
- Generates a variety of answers
  - 'development consent' required by the EIA Directive administered as part of(LUP) policy – 100% “partly”
- Contribute information that we want to know
  - Objectives of work package 2
    - To identify information needs of government for EIA, SEA and other aspects of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
    - To determine how that information is obtained
- Answer can be quantified

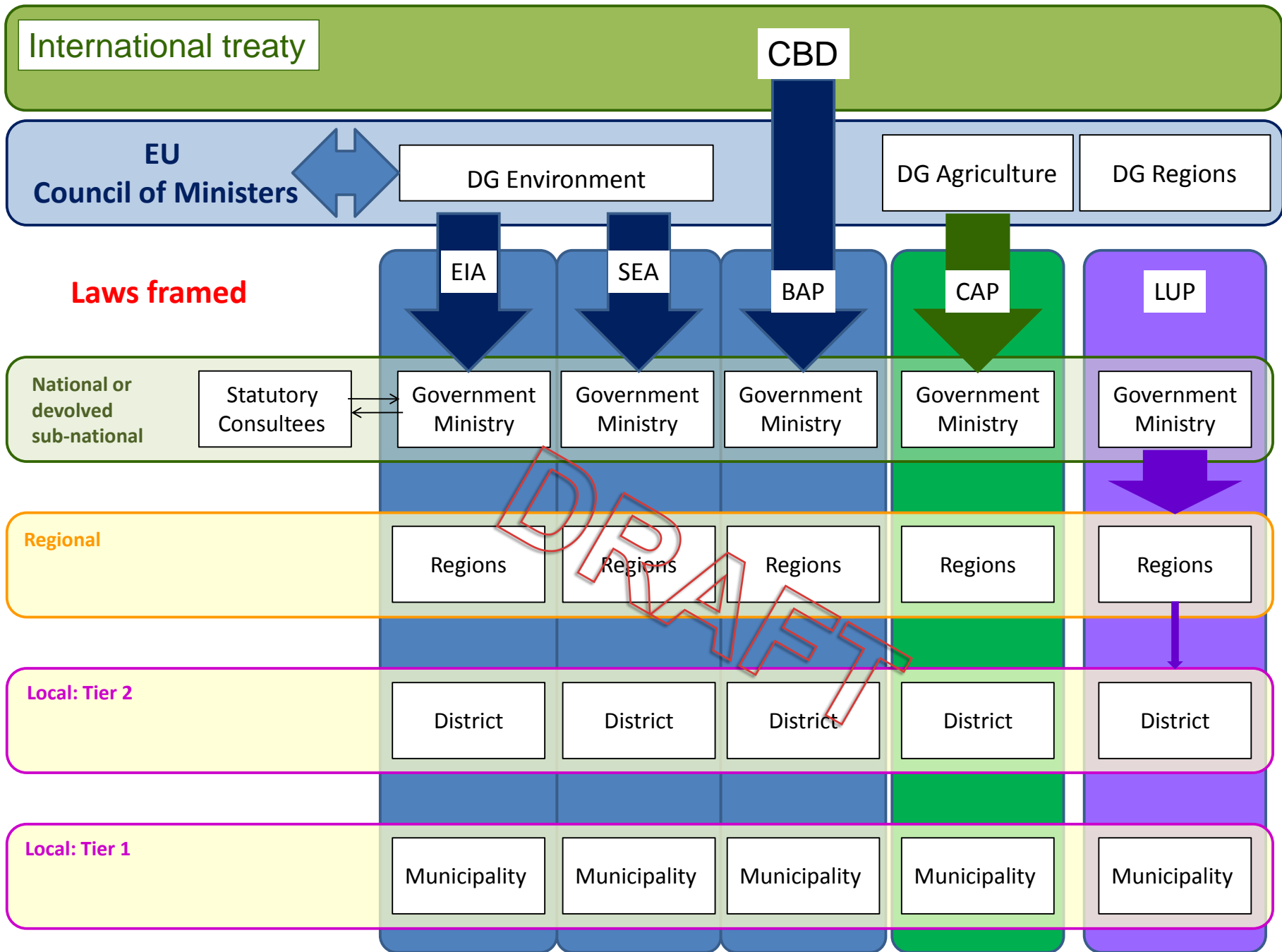
Governance level at which laws/regulations are framed for EIA

Governance level at which laws/regulations are framed for SEA

Governance level at which laws/regulations are framed for Landuse planning (LUP)

Governance level at which laws/regulations are framed for CAP



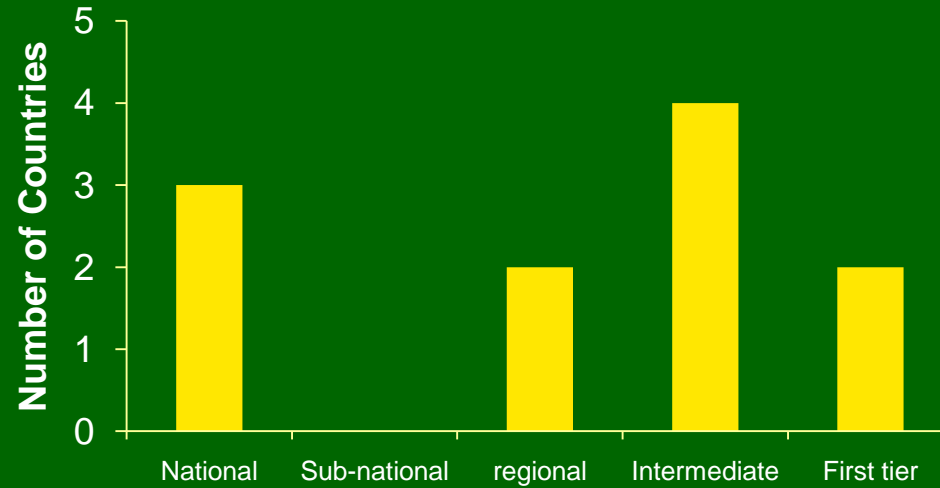




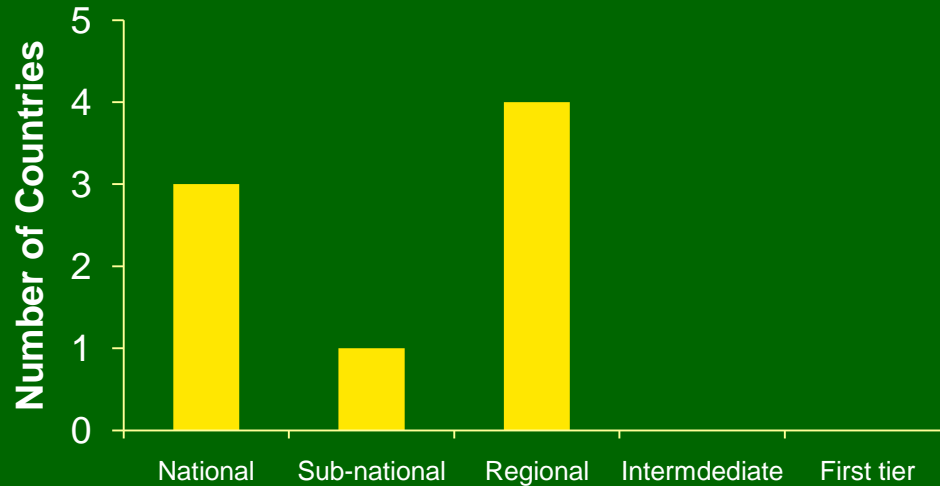
# WP2: Governance levels for approval

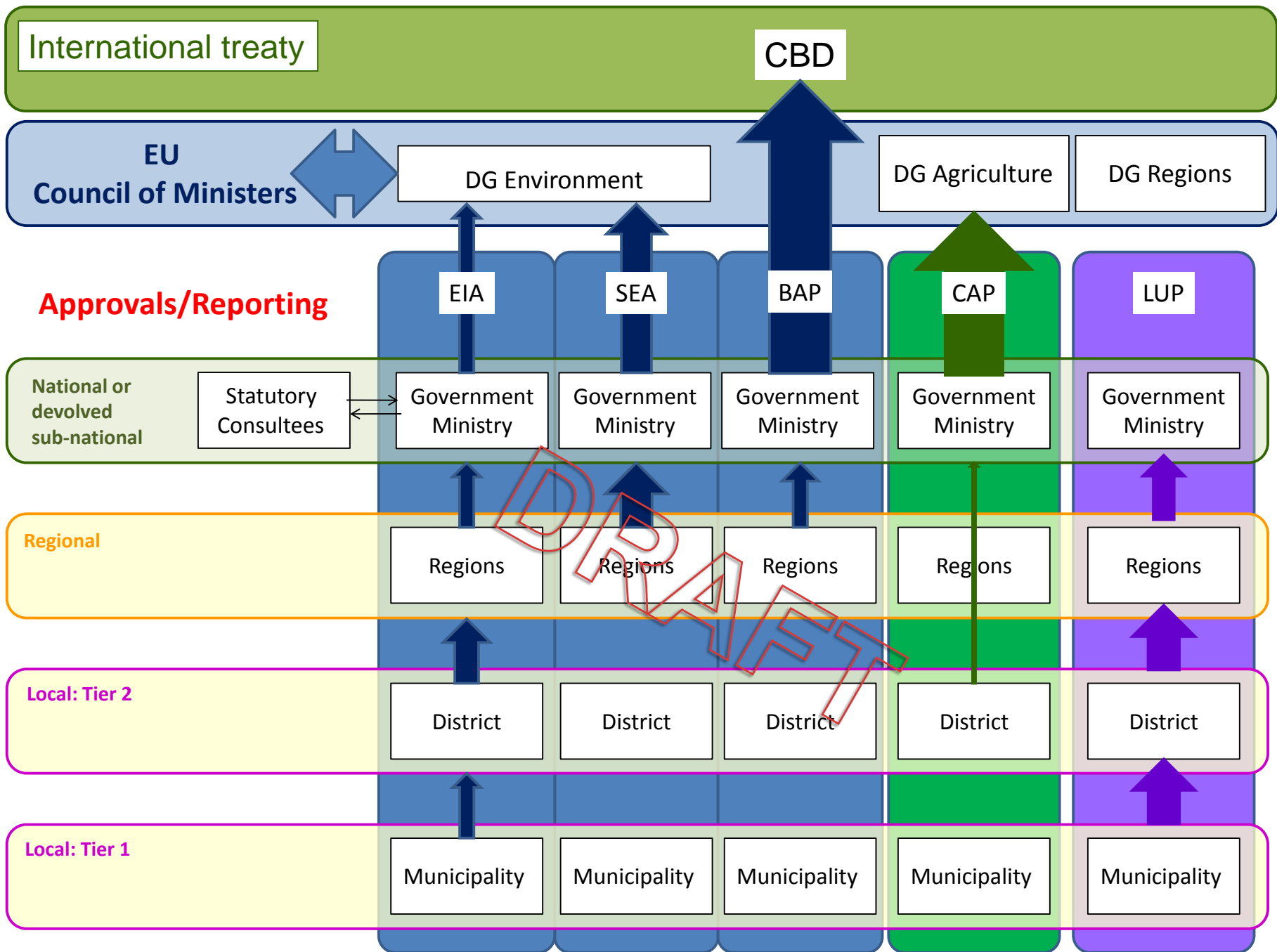
Lowest level for:

EIA



SEA





## WP3: What is a 'good' question?

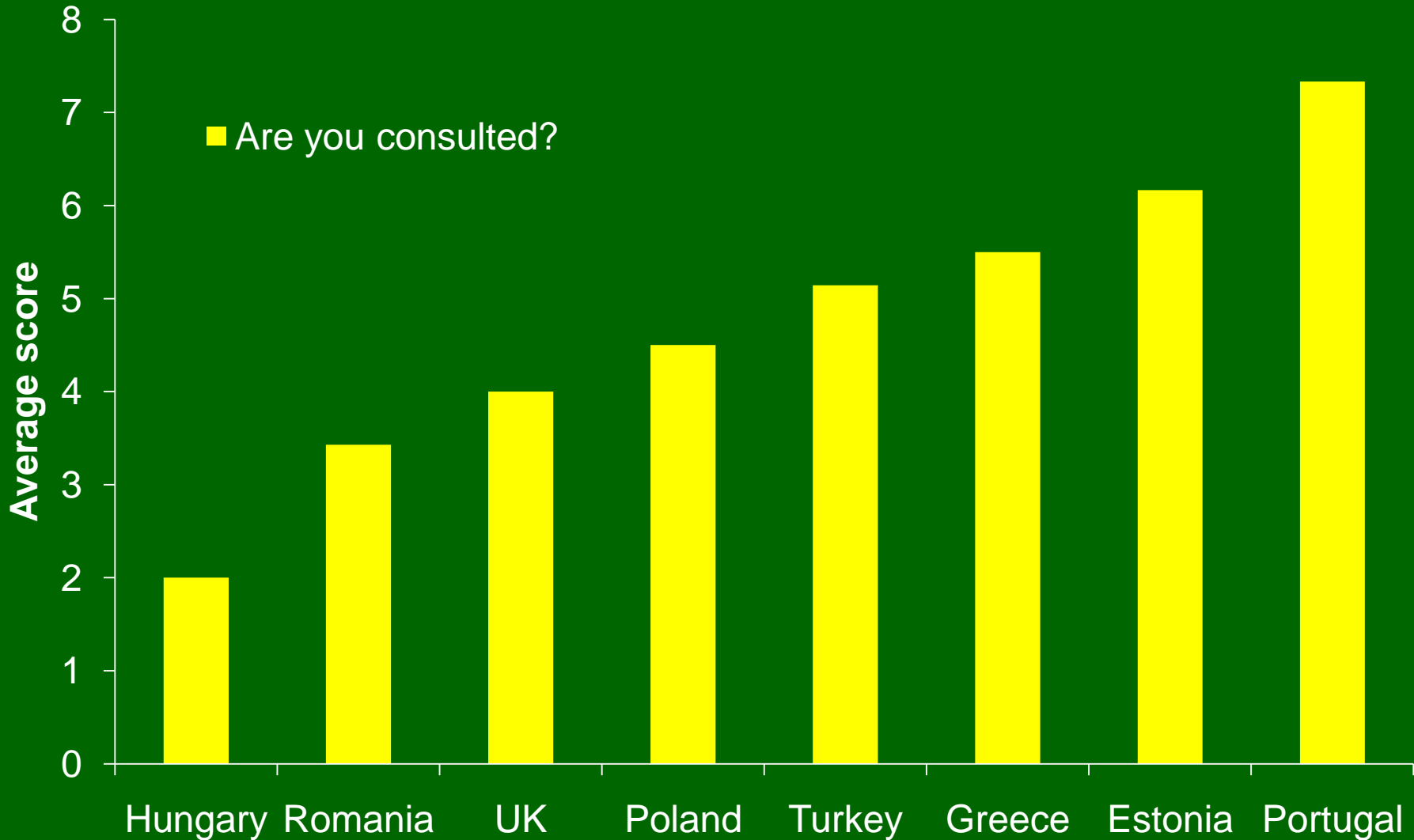
- Answerable
- Generates a variety of answers
- Contribute information that we want to know
  - Objectives of work package 3
    - To identify information needs of local government for EIA, of local communities for managing their environment and of individuals for land management decisions.
    - To determine how that information is obtained.
- Answer can be quantified

## WP3: Quantifying responses

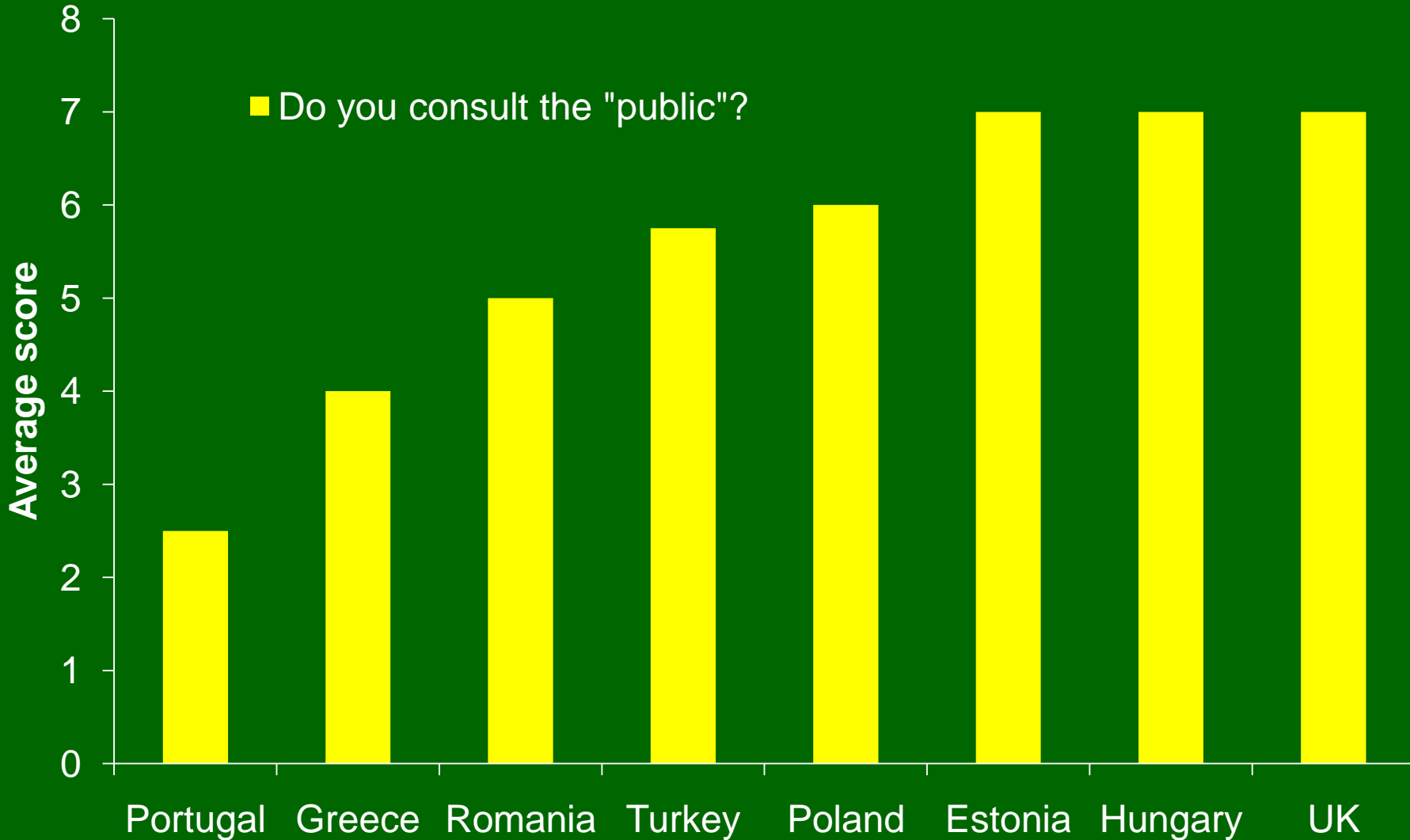
Are you or people you represent engaged in consultations when your local community government considers environmental decisions?

Response	Rank
Always	= 5
Usually	= 4
Often	= 3
Occasionally	= 2
Never	= 1

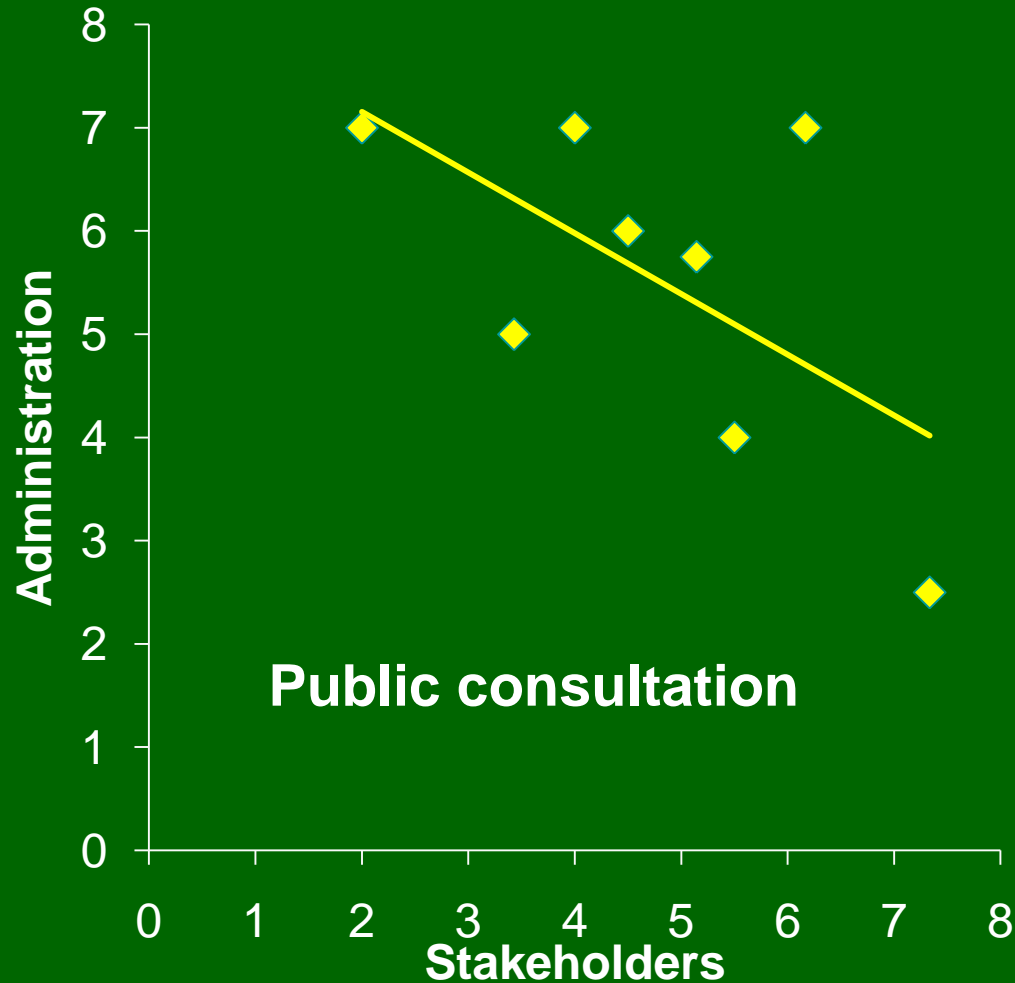
## WP3: stakeholders – are you consulted?



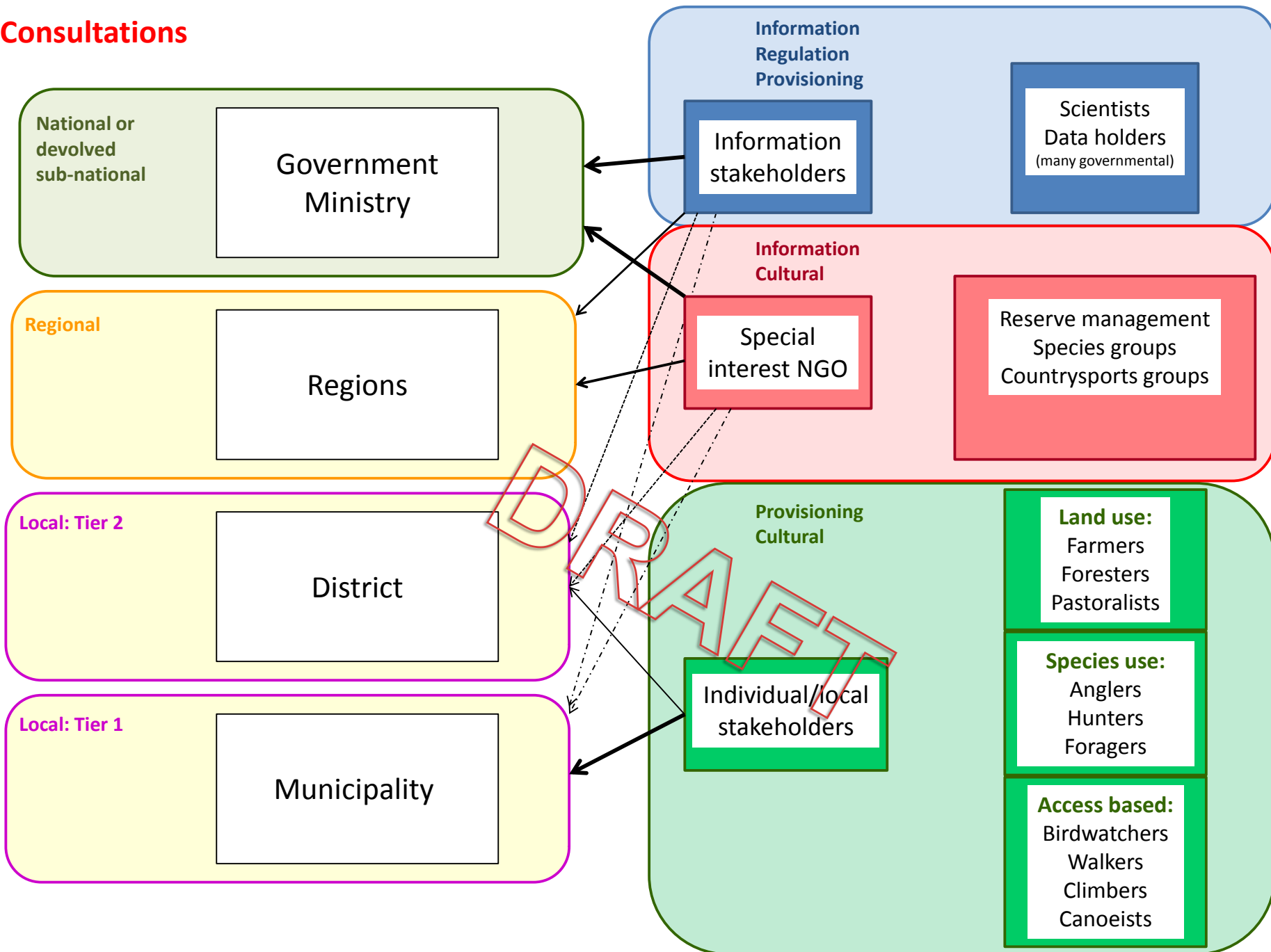
## WP3: administrations – Do you consult?



# WP3: admin vs. stakeholders



# Consultations





## WP2: Biodiversity information

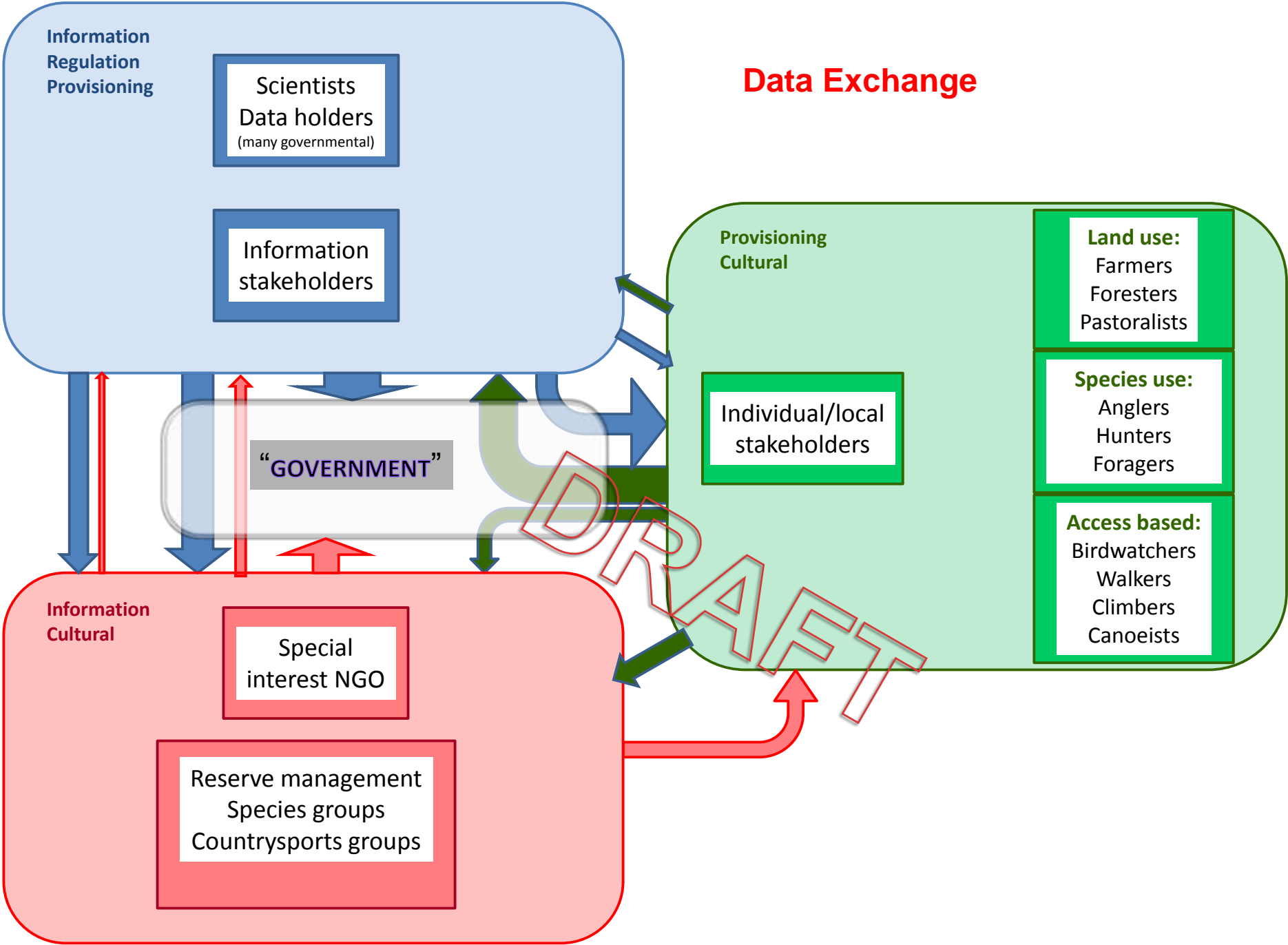
	Ease of access	Countries responding (N)	
		Yes	No
<b>i</b>	Accessible to all	6	1
<b>ii</b>	Accessible via the internet	7	0
<b>iii</b>	Fragmented	6	1
<b>iv</b>	Payment needed	4	2
<b>v</b>	List of protected areas	7	0
<b>vi</b>	List of protected species	7	0
<b>vii</b>	Species population/habitat extent	5	2
<b>viii</b>	Baseline plus trend data	3	4

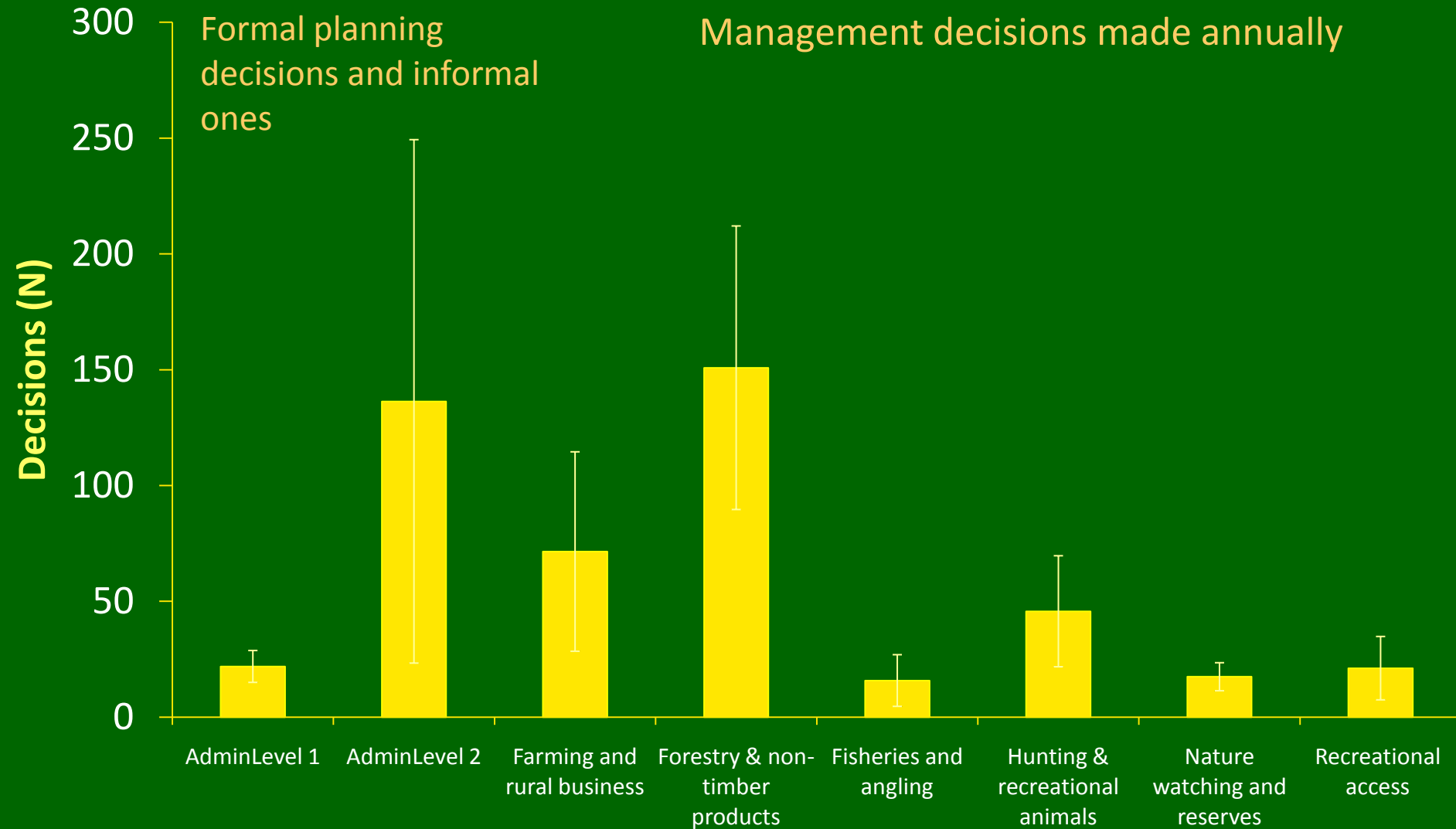
# WP2: Biodiversity information websites

	Number of sites			
	National	Regional	Specialist	Total
UK	3	3	1	3
Turkey	5	-	-	5
Romania	4	1	-	5
Portugal	1	-	1	2
Poland	2	1	1	4
Hungary	3	-	1	4
Estonia	1	-	-	1
Greece	2	-	2*	4
	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>

- Main themes
  - National databases are of a course scale, may be unsuitable for many decision makers.
  - Many countries lack coordinated information sources at the local / regional level.
  - Data may be fragmented, difficult to access and lack compatibility.

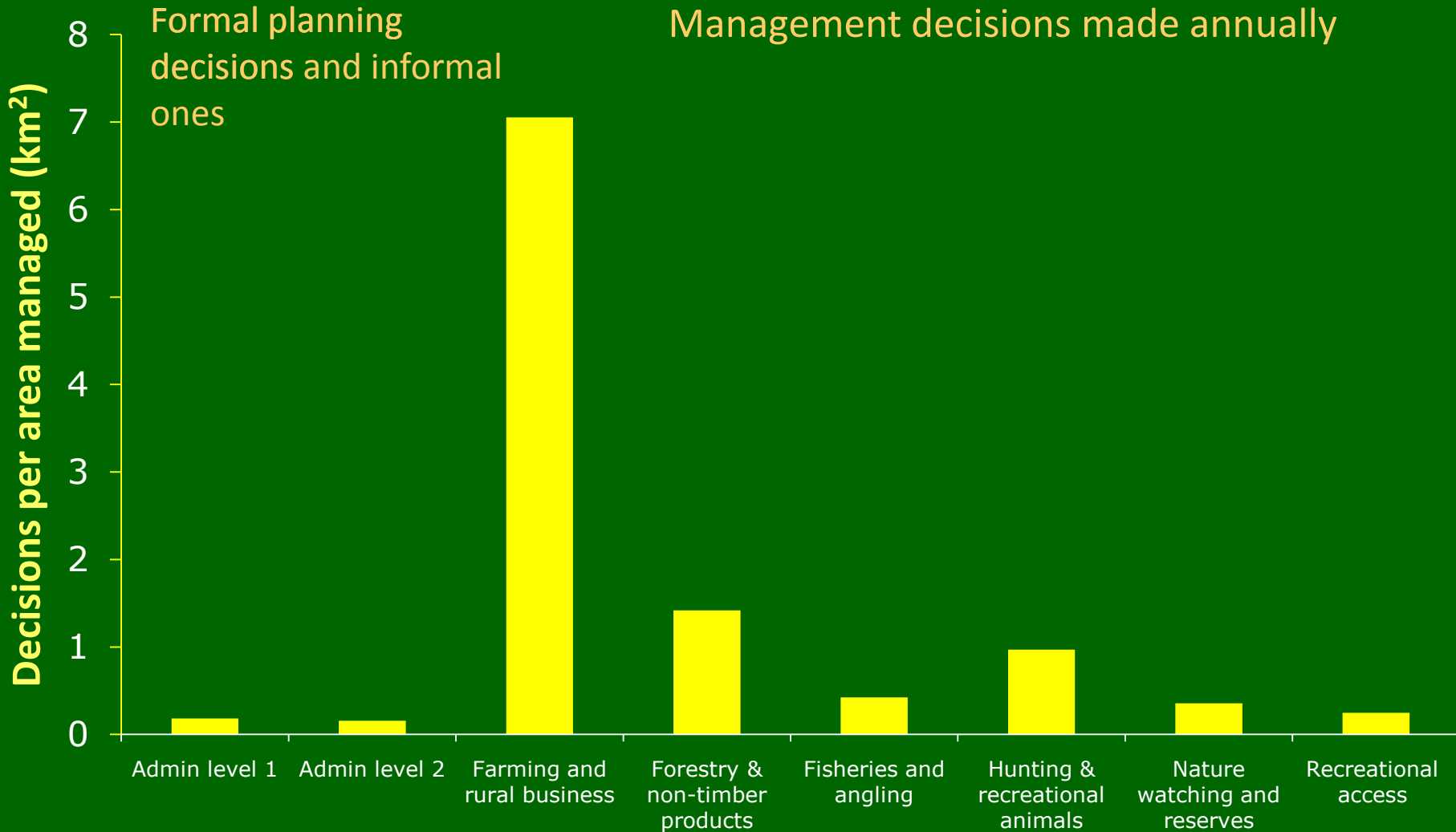
# Data Exchange



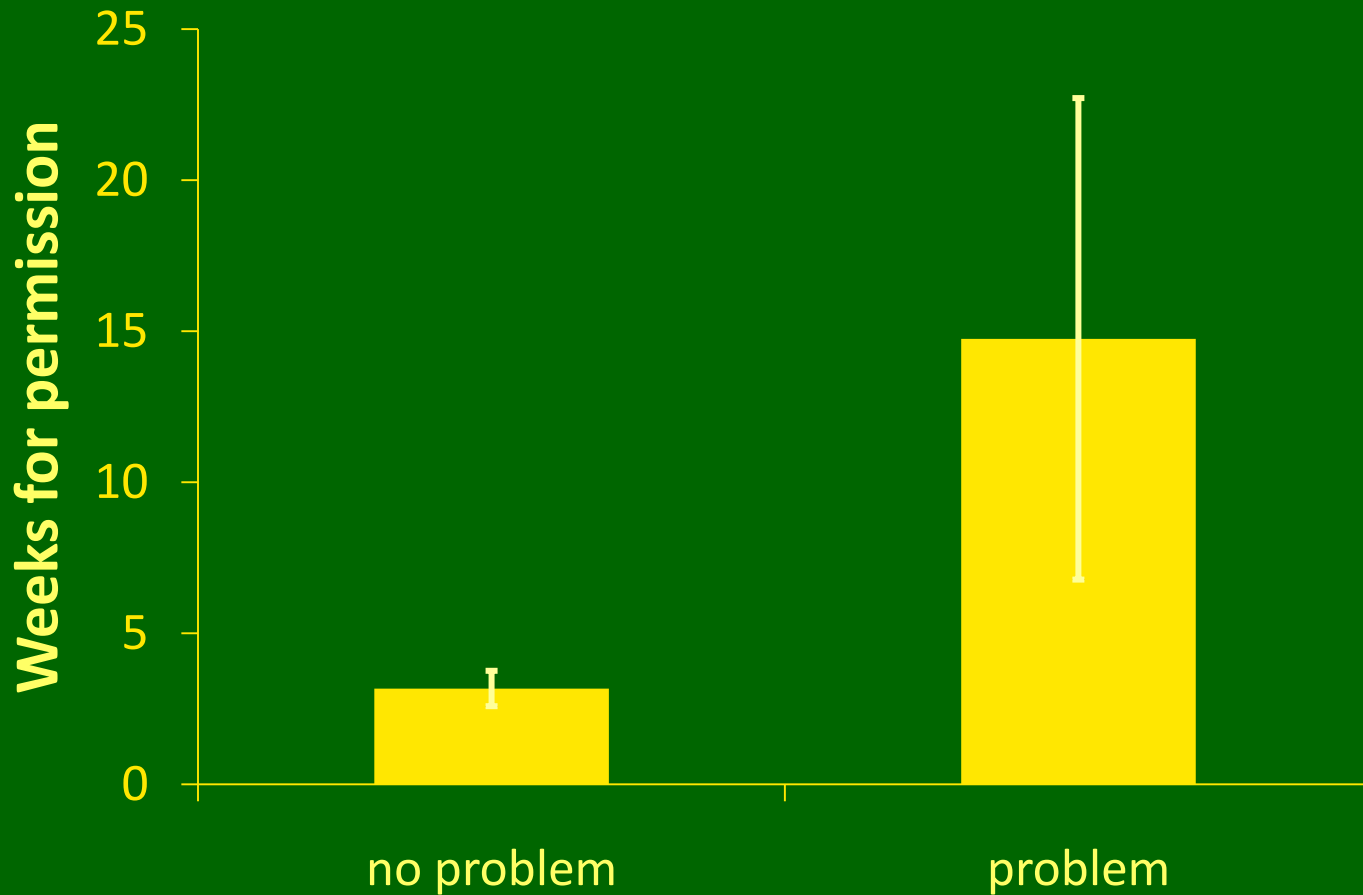


- Relative effect of these decisions
  - Administrations – spread across a wide area
  - Individual stakeholders – concentrated on their “patch”
    - Higher density of decisions
- Used the area of each responsible for to calculate this “density of decisions”
- Farming and rural business have much higher relative effect than other stakeholders, with administrations lowest

# WP3: A myriad of small decisions

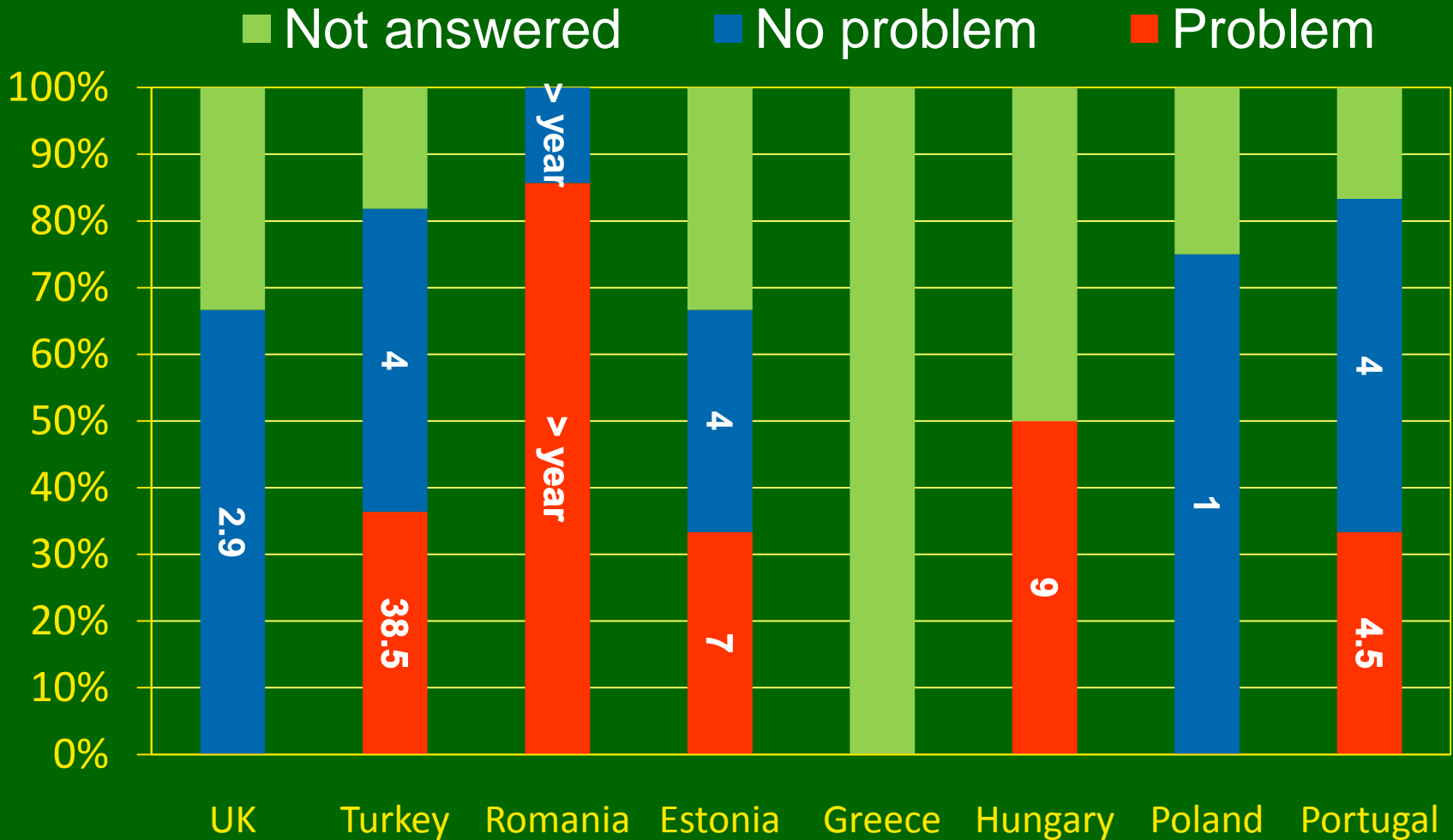


# WP3: stakeholders - permission

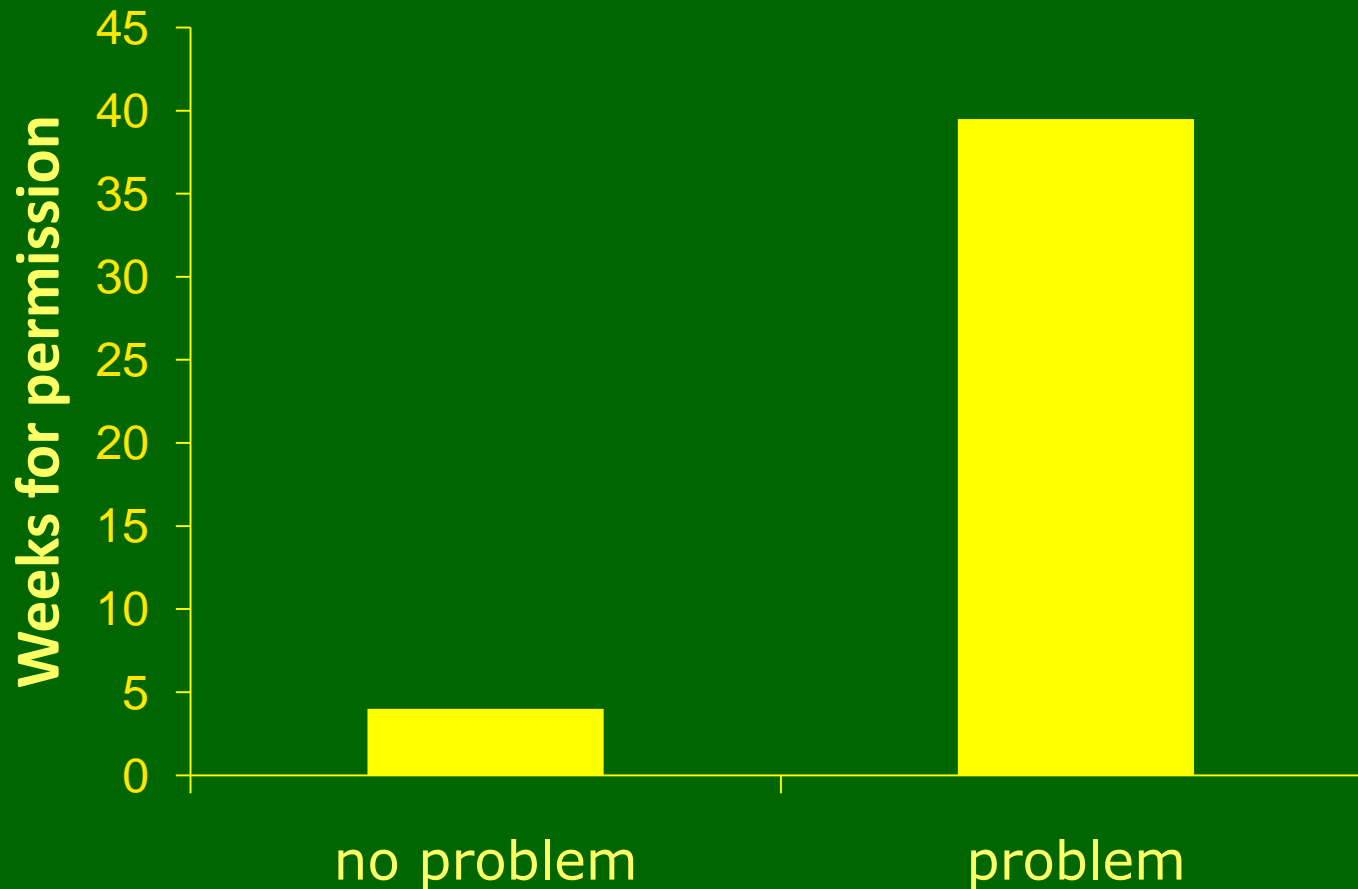




# WP3: stakeholders - permission



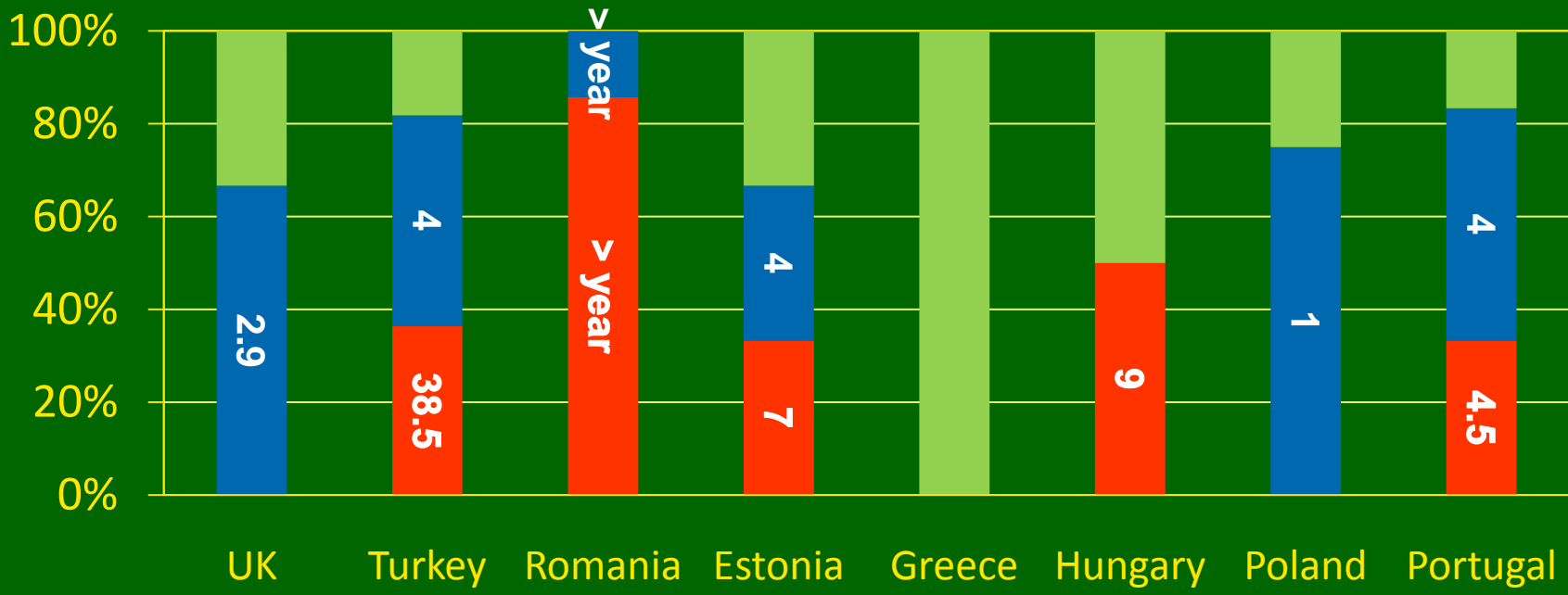
# WP3: administration - permission



# WP3: administration - permission

■ Not answered     
 ■ No problem     
 ■ Problem

10      50      None given      NA      52      12      None given      3



## WP5: Objectives

- By survey of environment departments across EU-states, to assess how their use of SEA and SIA has affected ecosystem services and biodiversity in both protected and cultivated areas.
- By conducting selected bio-socio-economic projects in case study areas, to identify how best to meet local decision support requirements.
- To assess if local monitoring of biodiversity and land-use can meet central policy requirements.

## WP5: National level survey

- Capabilities for assessments and planning
  - Include sections on assessments/monitoring
- Degree of financial devolution
  - Who pays the piper calls the tune
- Assessment extent and participation
  - changes in rural land management, NGO participation
- Processes for assessments and planning
  - Requirements for Landuse planning
- High level capacities
  - Guidance (informal and statutory)

## WP5: National level survey

- Information for assessments and planning
  - Biodiversity data, ease of access, fit for purpose
- Sources and statistics
  - Number of EIA's and SEA's completed
- BAP data
  - National and local level?
- AGRICULTURAL data
  - Incorporation of biodiversity data, monitoring & data collection, relative payments

- Capabilities for nature conservation and management
  - Similar to WP3 – permission issues
  - Ask about existence of stakeholder groups
- Statistics on environmental assessments
  - Number carried out, average area
- Participation in SEA procedure
  - Level of participation

- Participatory processes and objectives
  - Consultations with:
    - Private individuals, NGO's , conservation agencies
    - Relative influence of different participants
    - Priorities: socio-economic vs. environmental
  - Ecosystem services: benefits of wild resources
    - Activity participation
    - “Value”



- Environmental information sources for decision-making
  - Collect primary information
  - Information from other sources
  - Web-access
  - Problems with access or data
- What data do you need?
  - Biodiversity information, Ecosystem services
  - Provisioning, regulating, cultural, supporting

- WP5 - stakeholder surveys????
  - Decision made in consultation with Coco's
    - Tomorrow's session
  - Selection?
  - Work load
  - Representative ?

# Key challenges

## Breakouts

- Impact assessment – evaluation & effectiveness
- Community engagement
- Environmental information – are needs being met?

## ➤ **Community involvement**

- Give the wider community an input on the impacts of proposed projects or plans

## ➤ **Biodiversity benefits**

- Benefits of the impact assessment process for biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods
- Improve mitigation schemes

## ➤ **Quality assessment**

- Should assessments be evaluated independently?  
Possible bias

## ➤ **Biodiversity information**

- Should governments do more? Make data available?

## ➤ **Key challenges and limitations**

- Key challenges and obstacles for engaging communities in environmental decision-making?

## ➤ **Motivation for data collection**

- Will benefits of engagement be sufficient to motivate local land users? Quality assurance?

## ➤ **Motivation for data use**

- Land users motivated to use environmental data, without immediate economic benefit?

## ➤ **Diverse cultures and traditions**

- Different priorities for different countries

## ➤ **Supply and demand**

- often a mismatch between requirements and supply of biodiversity and other related environmental information

## ➤ **Scale issues**

- data available at a national scale may often lack the detail needed to inform local decisions

## ➤ **Quality and accessibility issues**

- Needs identified for which users? Who provides the information? What are the gaps?

## ➤ **Policy and action**

- What are the potential solutions? Next steps for governments & researchers

# Key challenges

## Breakouts