Linking data to policy: current situation, gaps and challenges.

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BiOMAT is an internet-based support tool for biodiversity monitoring developed by the EuMon team. Its primary aim is to provide a coherent and consistent framework for assessing the state and trends in selected components of biodiversity.

BiOMAT provides background information about biodiversity monitoring and relevant policies. This includes a glossary of terms and links to policy portals relevant for biodiversity monitoring.

BiOMAT allows the creation of overview graphs of the coverage and characteristics of monitoring schemes in Europe that match criteria specified by the user, e.g. country, taxonomic group, or launching reason for the monitoring schemes. Both species and habitats are covered. Users can also extract schemes that monitor ANNEX species and habitats of the Habitats and Birds Directives or monitoring schemes that focus on protected sites. Information about volunteer involvement and the characteristics of volunteer based monitoring organisations are included in the overviews. Characteristics of volunteer based monitoring organisations can be created. The created overview graphs can be saved and retrieved as pdf files.

BiOMAT describes methods and provides recommendations for the analysis of species and habitat monitoring data. This includes the integration of monitoring data or the results obtained from different monitoring schemes. Some of these features are still under construction but should be available end of 2009. Mapping data are currently covered only marginally but we plan to add methods for mapping data in 2010 and 2011 based on results from a new project, SCALES.

Additional Information on BioMAT

- Basic approach
- Policy relevance
- EuMon database

http://eumon.ckff.si/biomat
Biodiversity monitoring data and data streams to policy

Biodiversity data

Biodiversity data integration hubs/nodes

Uptake by policy (mechanisms if any)

EBVs
Three examples of biodiversity monitoring data and data streams to policy (or not)

1. How many intermediaries there are between raw data and policy?
2. What is the nature of data integration hubs? (citizen science, research, NGOs, governmental bodies)
3. What type of mechanisms facilitate the uptake of EBVs derived from monitoring data by policy?
4. Does integration mostly occur at the national level?
5. Who covers the expenses of this integration hubs? Are most of the expenses related to setting up of hubs or running them in the long term?
6. More??
PECBMS: PanEuropean Common Bird Monitoring Scheme

Raw monitoring data
- Species counts
- Temporal replication
- 1980-2020
- Broad spatial coverage

Species trends
National indicators
Supranational indicators
(all common birds
common farmland birds
common forest birds)

Czech Society for Ornithology

Biodiversity data hubs
NGOs

POLICY
- OECD
- EEA
- LPI
- EU’s Sustainable Development

Uptake by policy, mechanism???
Habitats/Birds Directive reporting (Article 17/12)

Bird/species/habitat monitoring programs
Already aggregated trends
Multiple dataholders (NGOs, Research institutions, National Parks)

Subnational coord (NUTS2) → Member states (National coordinators) → Governmental bodies

EBV: Species populations Sub-National → EBV: Species populations National → EBV: Species populations EU level

Directives (legal mechanisms) → POLICY
Multi taxa
Species abundance
Time series
Terrestrial and Marine Freshwater

EBV: Species populations
Community composition

Research institution
Calls for financial support for maintenance and further development

Potential to inform policy

POLICY?
How to proceed now?

WE NEED FEEDBACK FROM YOU!

WHAT IS THE CURRENT PICTURE OF BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FLOWS AND HOW CAN THEY BE IMPROVED?