



EU-wide monitoring methods and  
systems of surveillance for species  
and habitats of Community interest

## Participatory Monitoring Networks in Europe





# The EuMon consortium

UFZ - Centre for Environmental Research, Dept. Conservation Biology

Institute of Zoology and Botany, Estonian Agricultural University

Centre de Recherches sur la Biologie des Populations d'Oiseaux

Laboratoire d'Ecologie, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Bat. A

University of Durham, Departement of Anthropology

Department of Biology Plant Ecology & Ecosystems Management

Department of Zoology and Evolution, Kossut Lajos University of Debrecen

Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University

Klaipeda University, Dept. Of Recreation and Tourism

De Vlinderstichting, Dutch Butterfly Conservation

NINA

Institute of Environmental Sciences, Jagiellonian University

Scientific Research Centre of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology

Slovenian Forestry Institute ~ Departement of Forest Inventory and Spatial Information Systems

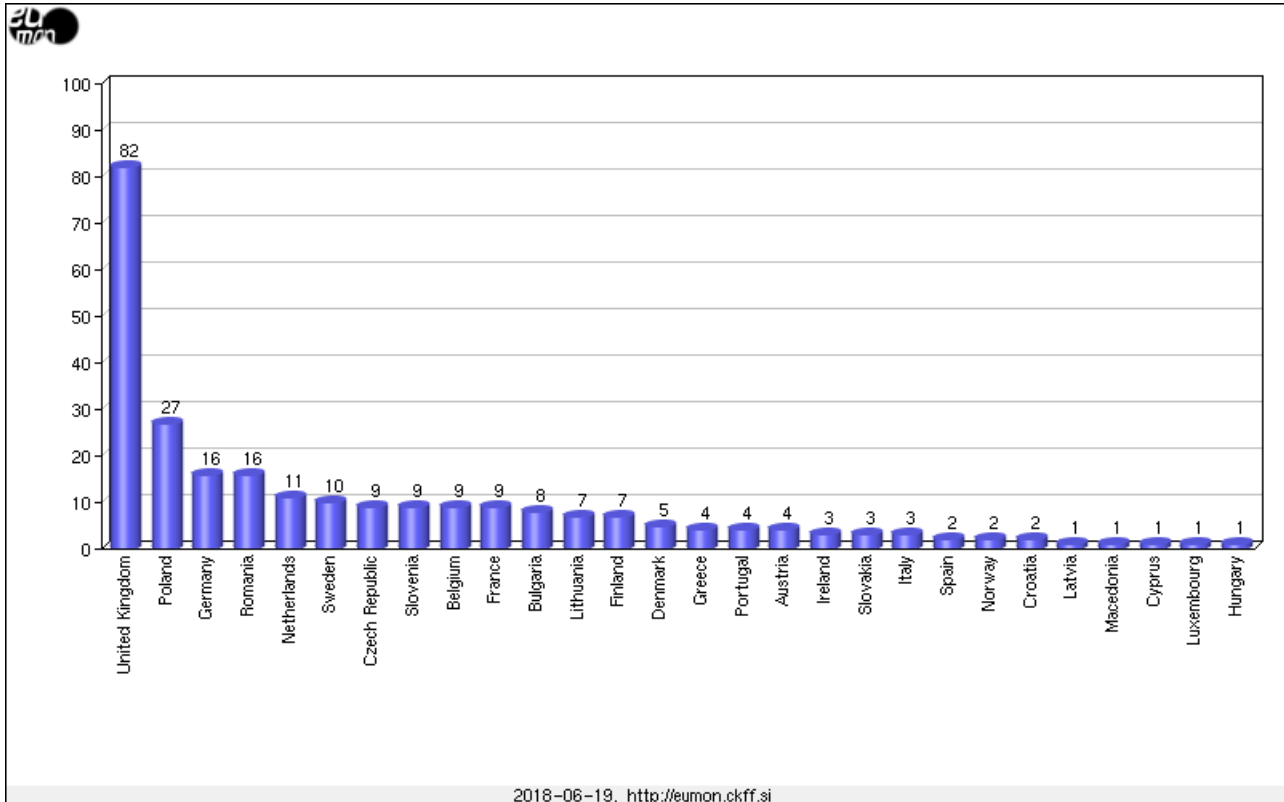
University of Ljubljana

Centre for Cartography of Fauna and Flora





# The number of questionnaires sent from each country

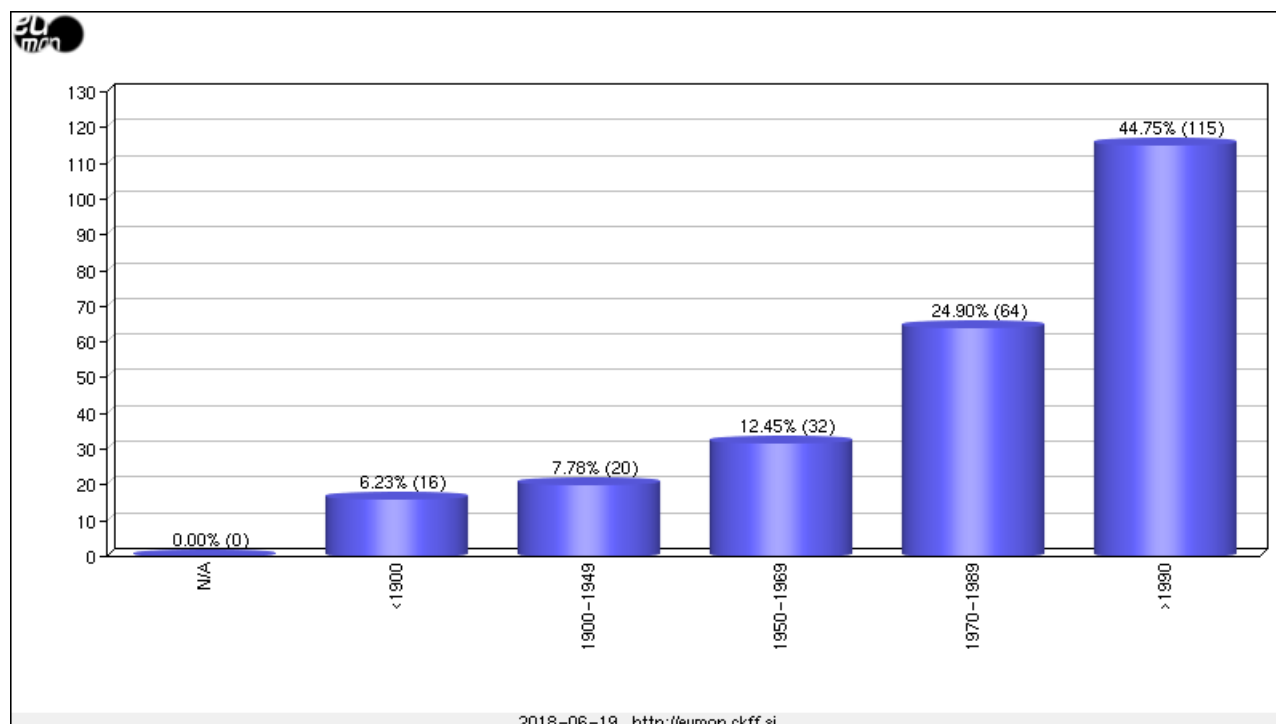


**Frequency distribution of numbers of organisations from the 28 countries involved in the survey that provided data up to January 2008.**





## Time of establishing organisations



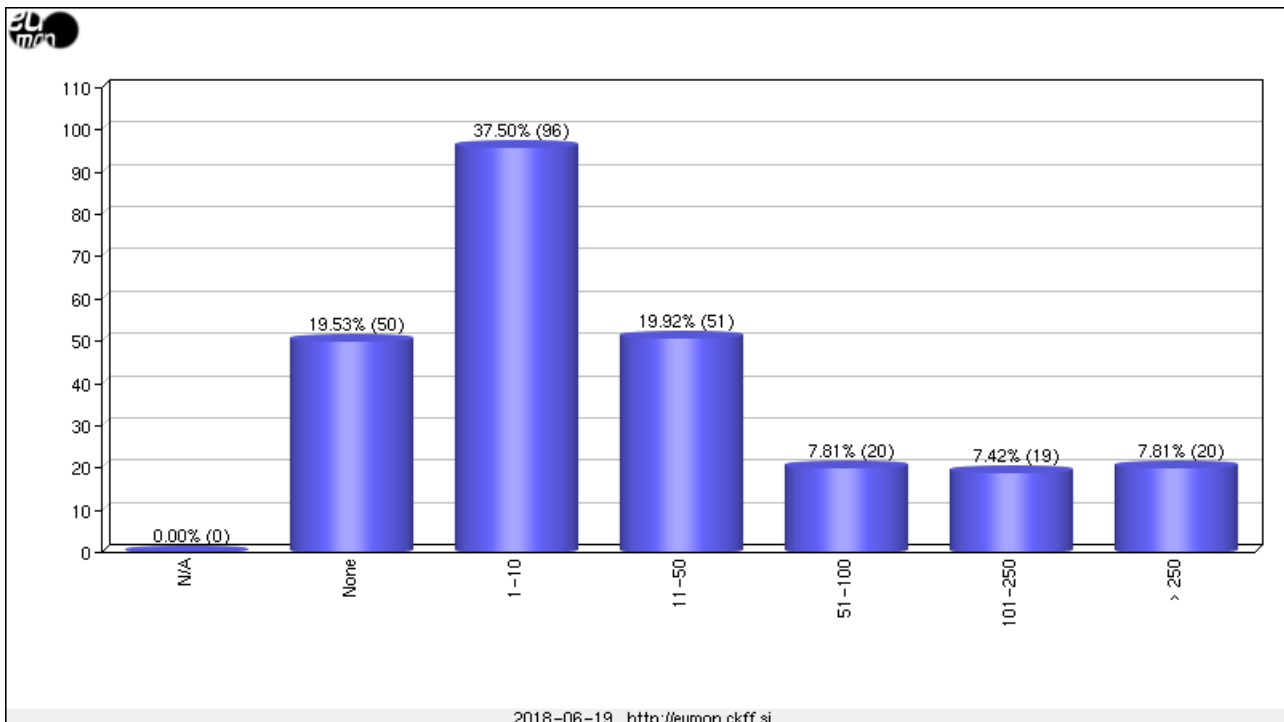
### Frequency of the establishment date of organisations in relation to five (uneven) time periods

There is an obvious growth in organisation numbers in the three time periods after 1950.





## The size of organisations, which have taken part in researches

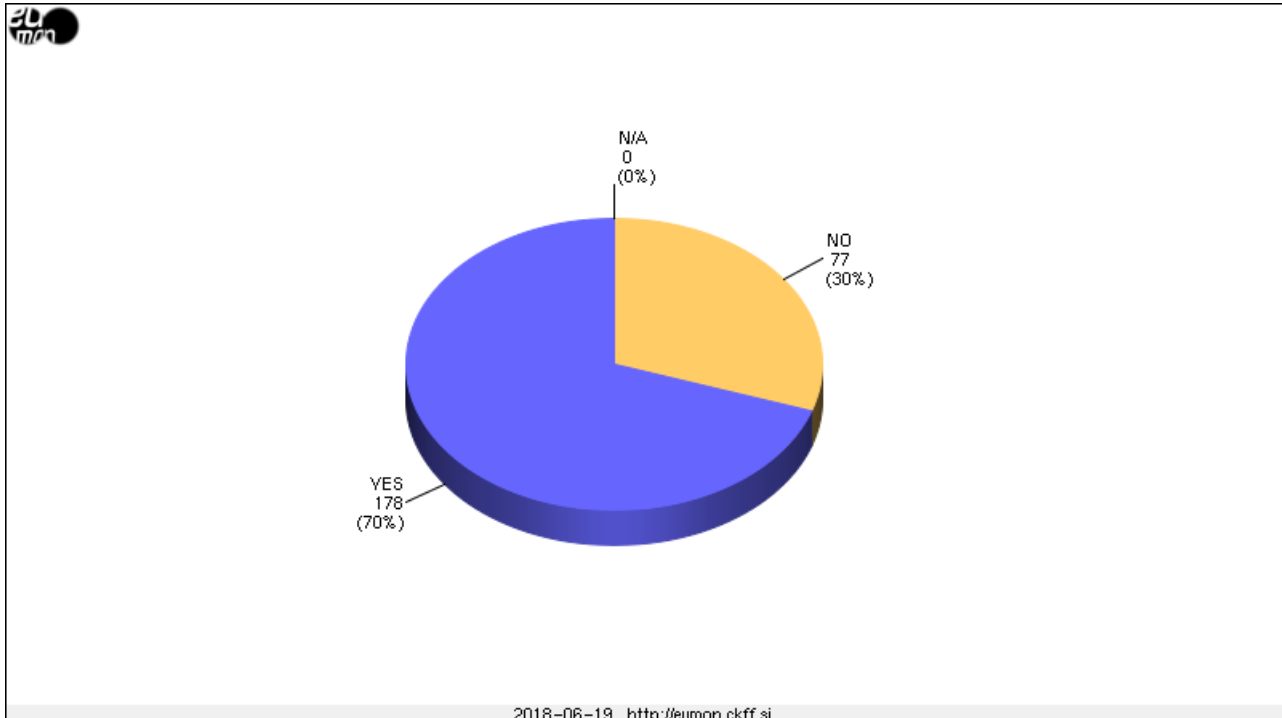


**Numbers of staff employed in organisations that returned our questionnaire with a response to this question**





## Number of researched organisations, which are open for public to join

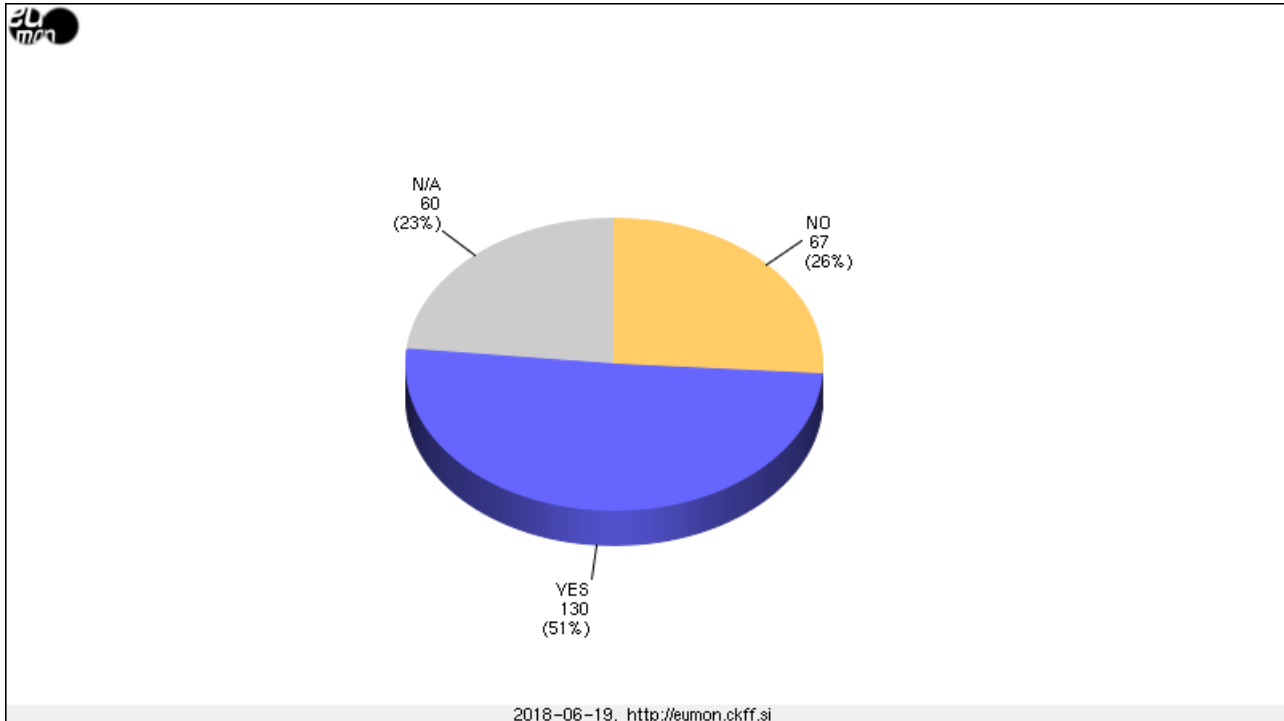


It is possible for organisations that do not have public membership to recruit volunteers for monitoring tasks. Similarly being a member of a monitoring organisations does not necessarily entail being a volunteer.





## Number of organisations researched with duty of paying membership's fee

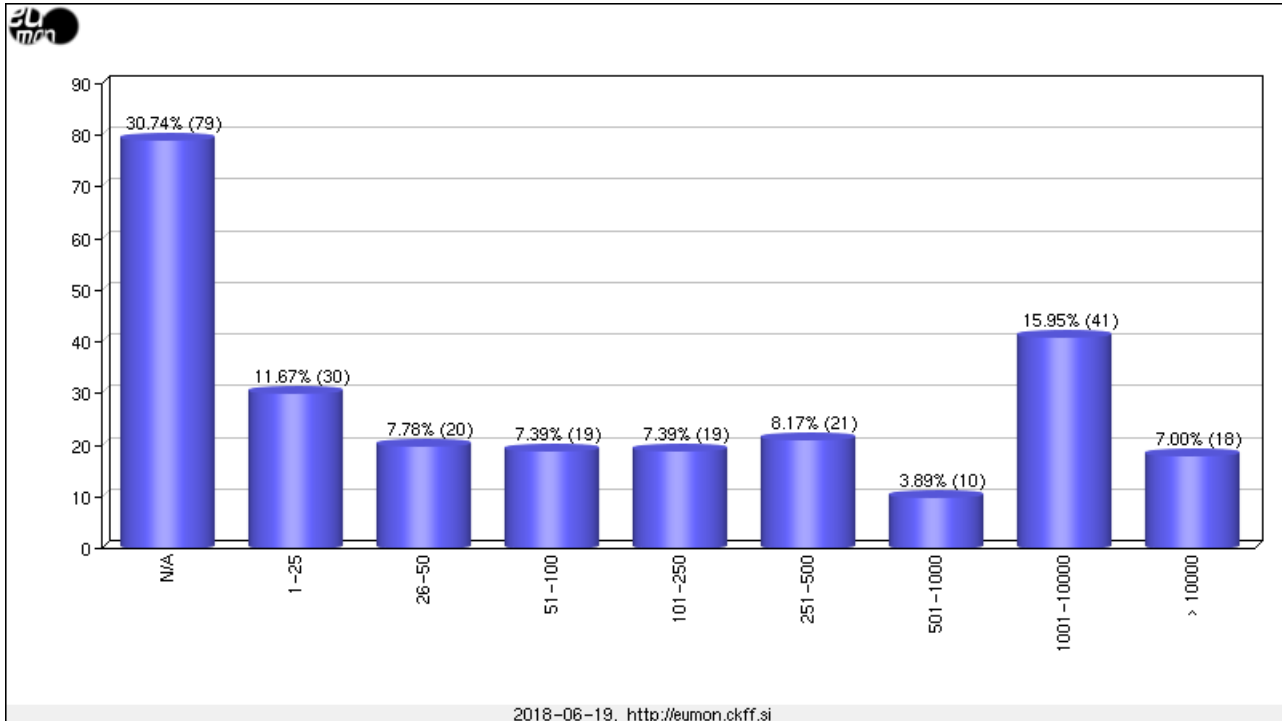


Membership is likely to entail payment of a fee but not necessarily so.





## The size of the public participation in organisations

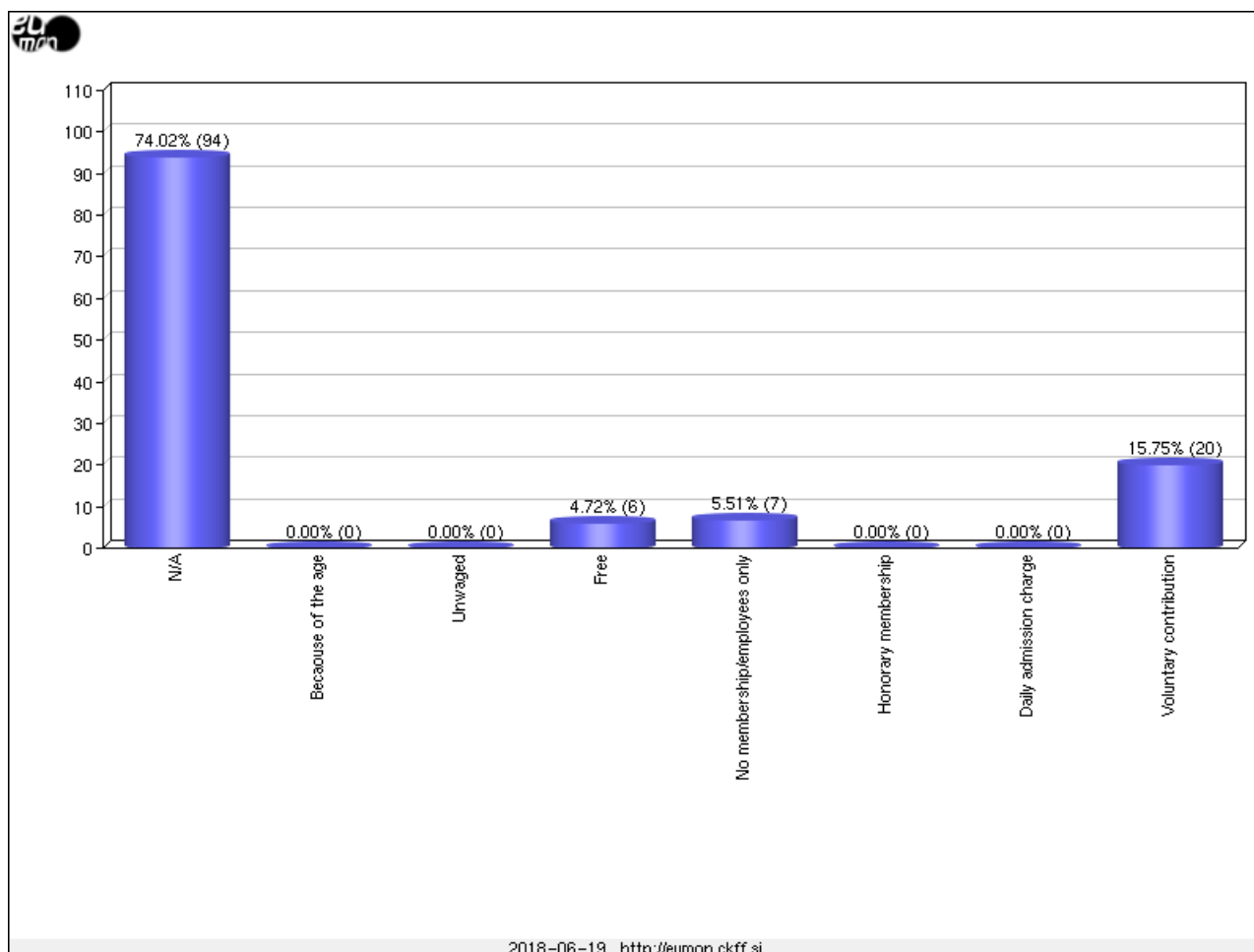


Frequency of public membership within responding organisations





## Reasons of paying no fee by some members of researched organisations

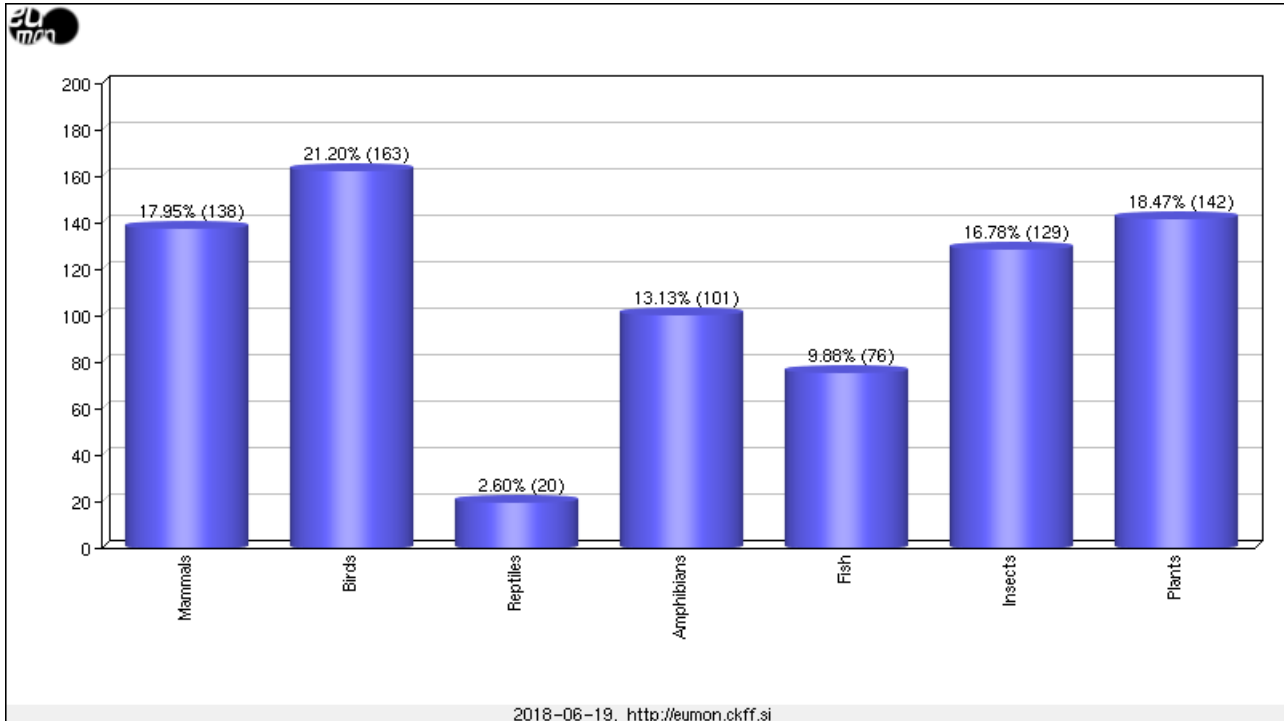


### Frequency distribution of reasons given for non-payment of fees by members

The results of this graph are rather unusual. This is partially explicable because many organisations where members do not pay a fee do not tell us why. Of those organisations that do give a reason, the most popular answer appears to be that members provide services voluntarily and should therefore not be obliged to pay a joining fee. Further answers relate to the organisation concerned consisting entirely of professional employees and not being open to public membership.

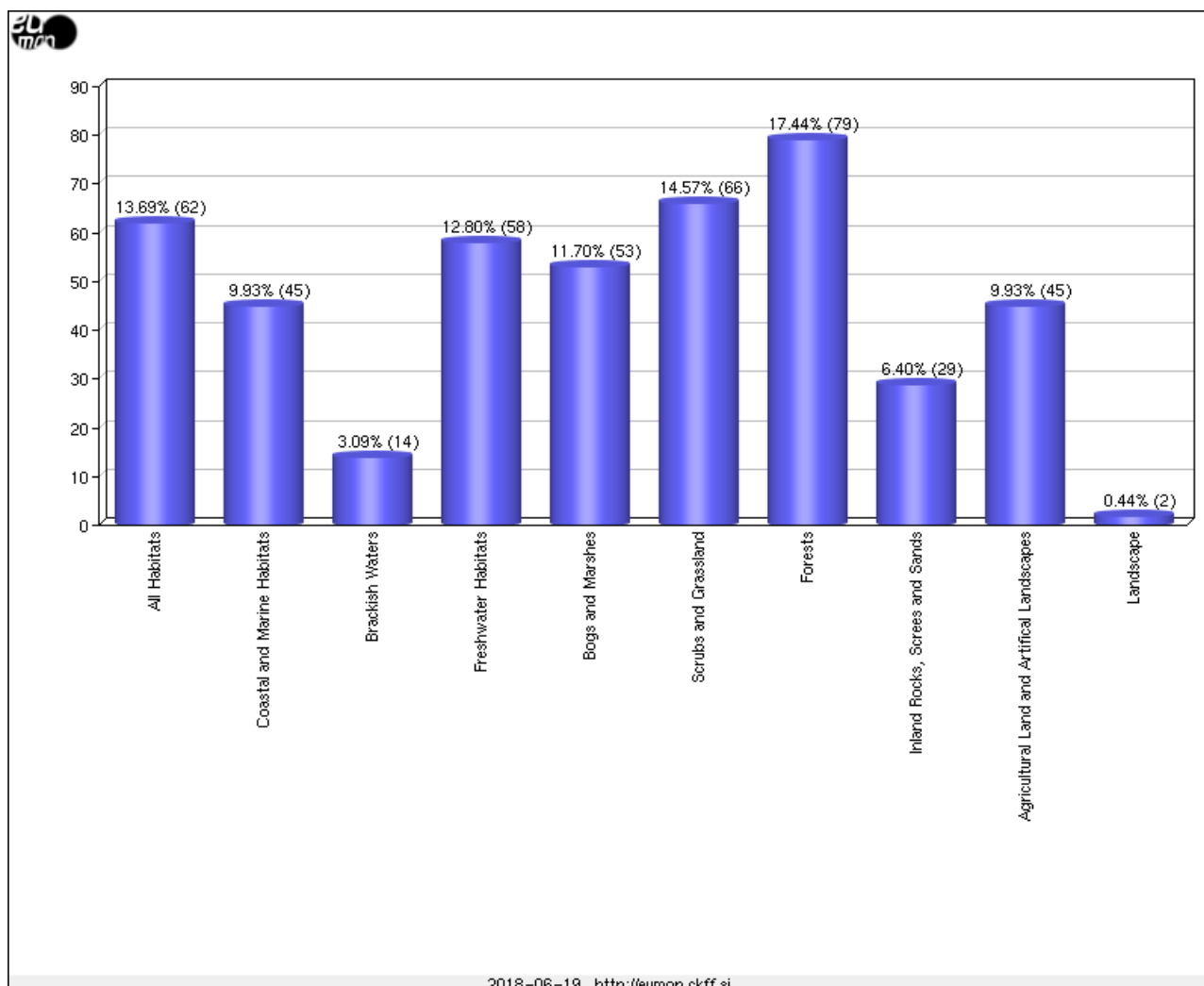


# Which species are monitored the most often?



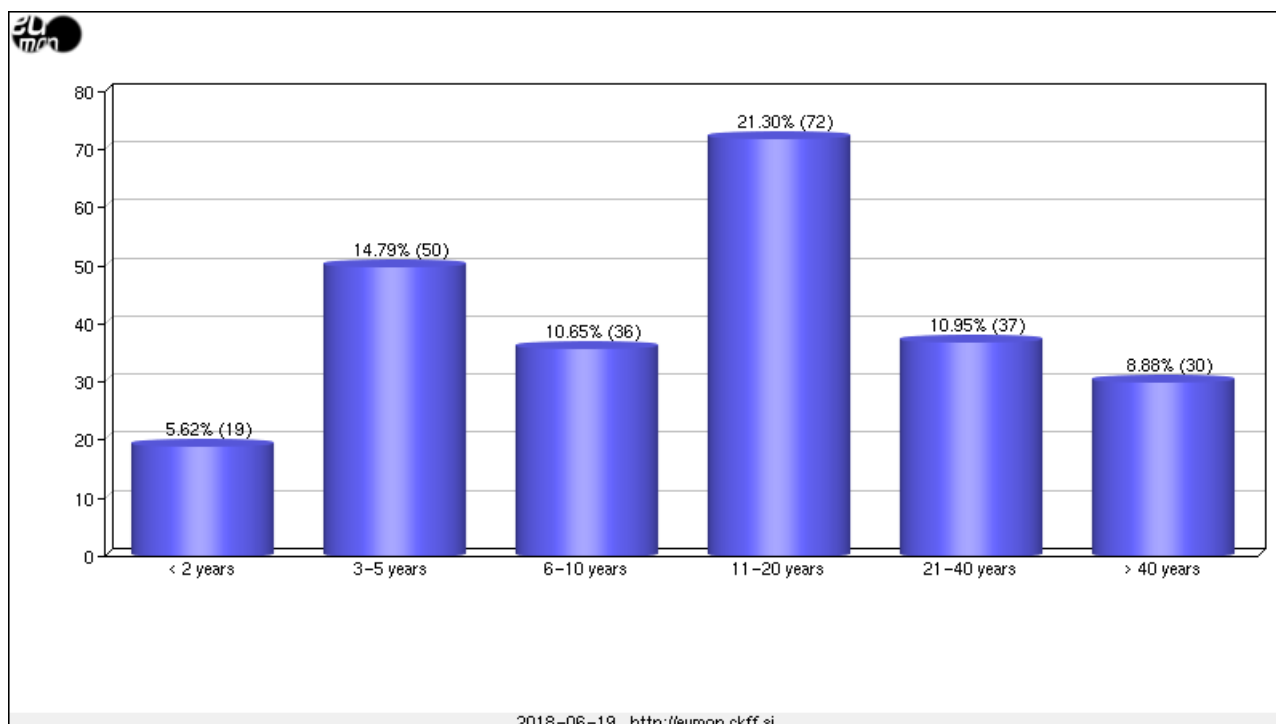


## Which habitats are monitored the most often?





## Time of the carrying out biodiversity monitoring in organisations



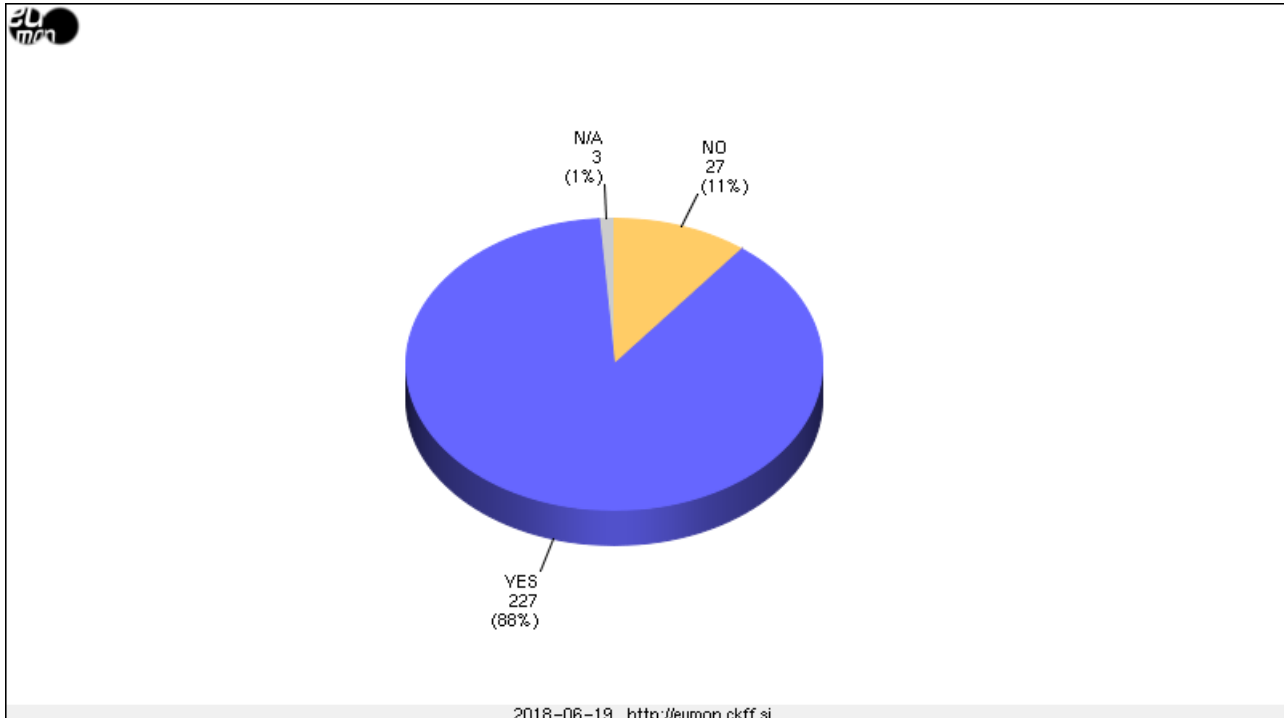
### Frequency distribution of length of time that organisations have carried out biodiversity monitoring activities

Volunteer biodiversity monitoring at the European level is a relatively new activity.





## Collaborations of researched organisations with other organisations

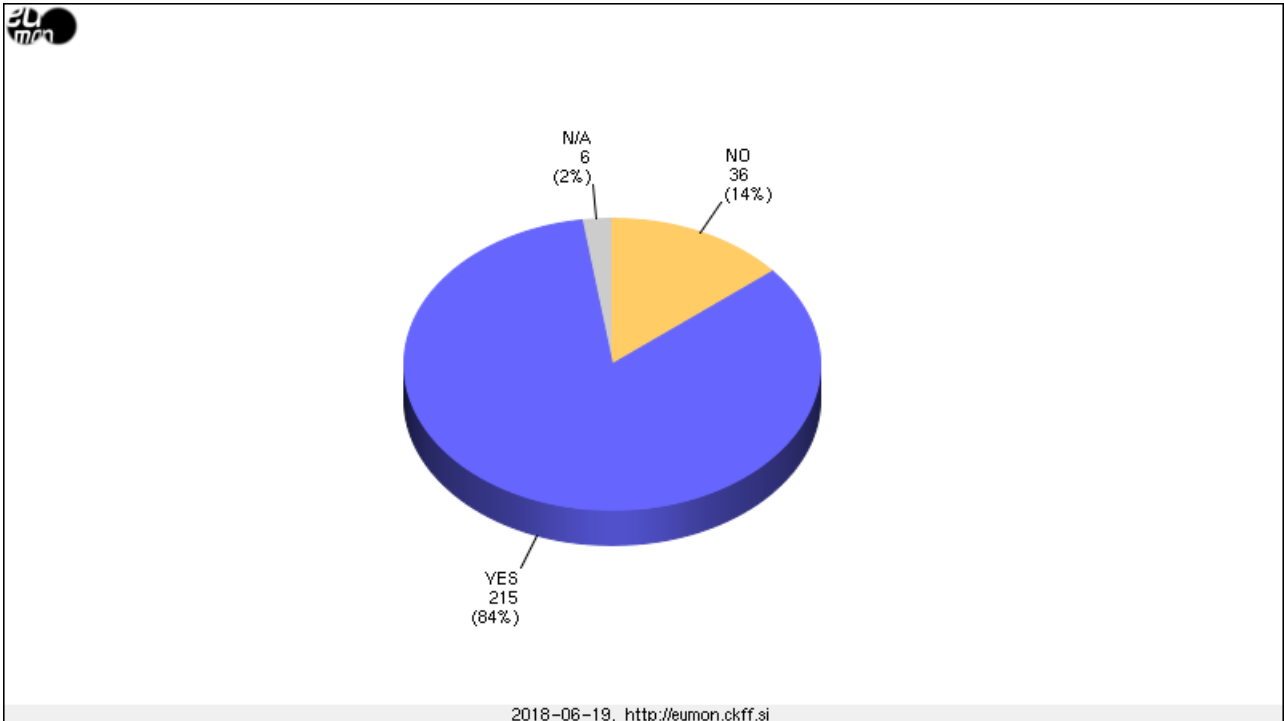


There is a strong tendency for organisations to collaborate in their monitoring activities with others, hence our interpretation of them as Participatory Monitoring Networks (PMNs)



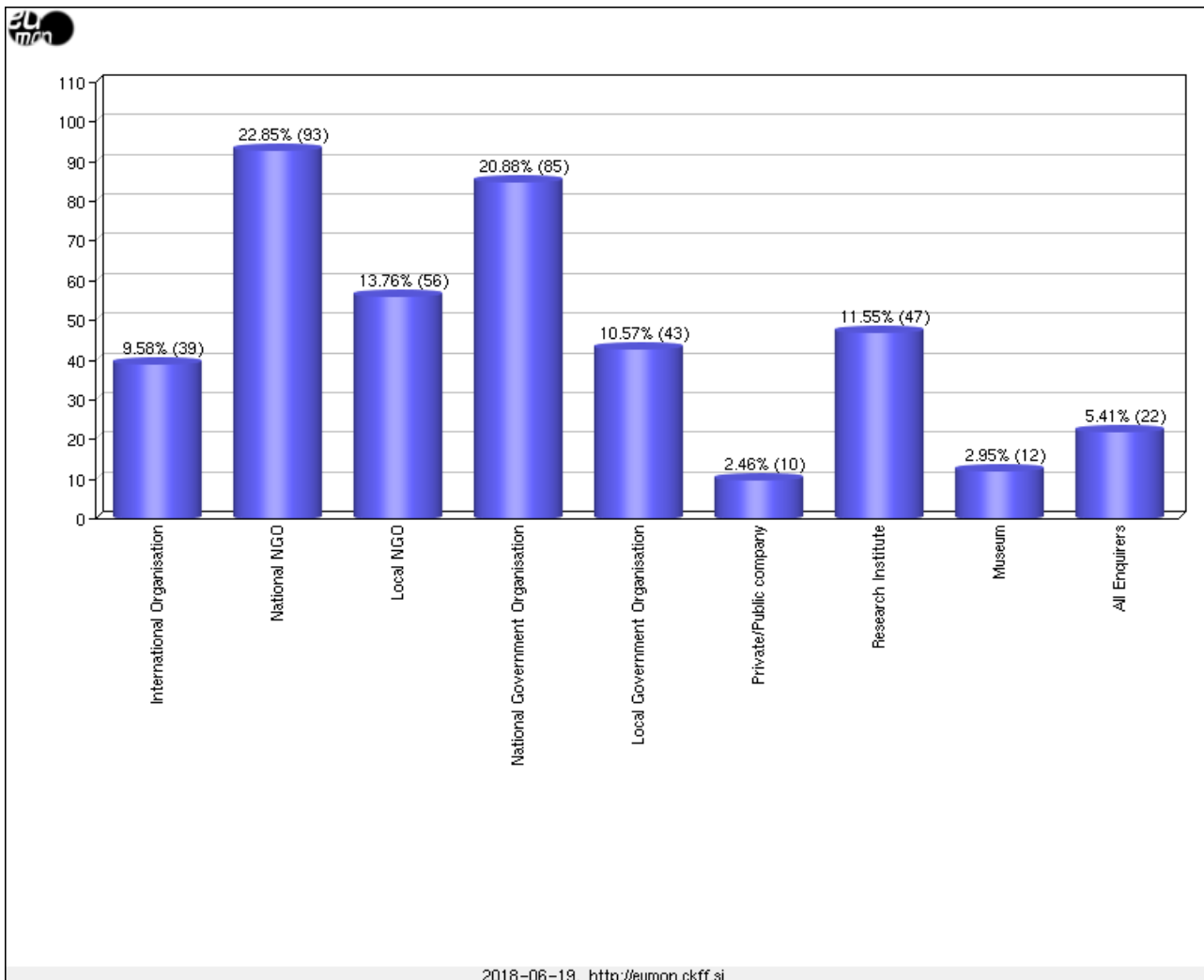


# Supplying/passing of researched organisation's monitoring data to other organisations





# Kind of organisations the most often supplied by researched organisations

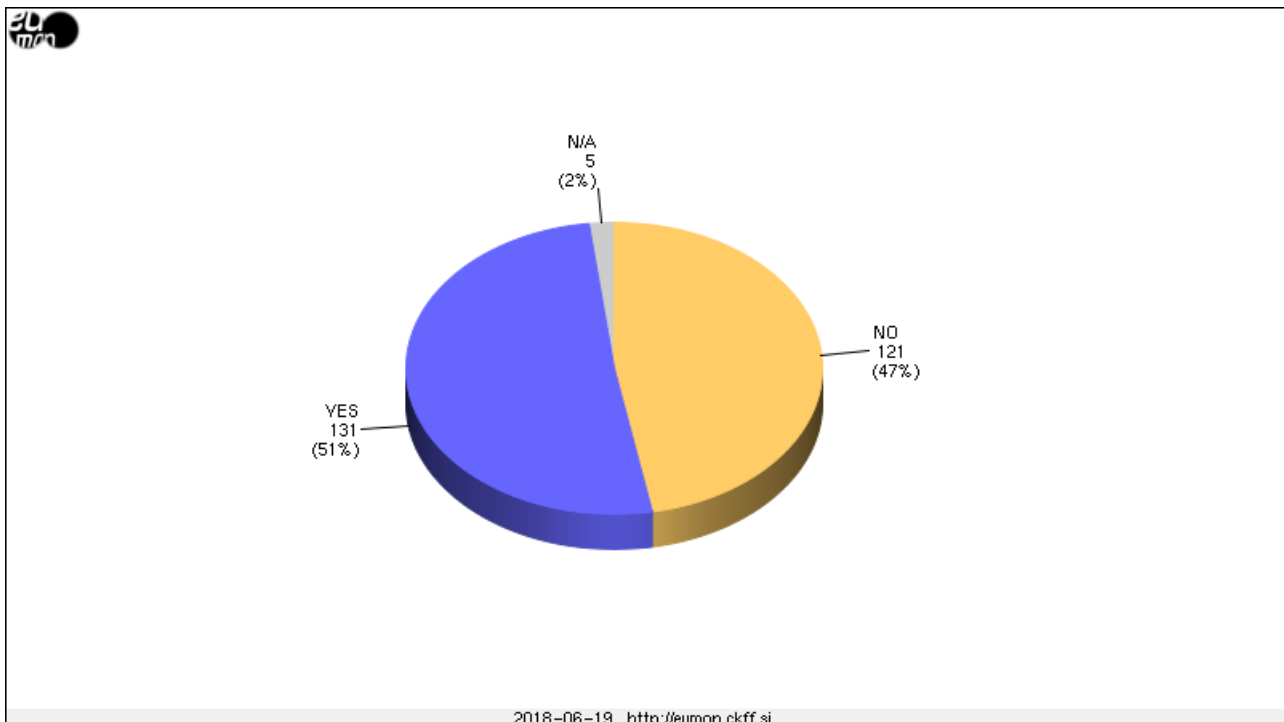


**Frequency of types of organisation supplied with monitoring data from the surveyed organisations**





## Number of researched organisations publishing data in regular report



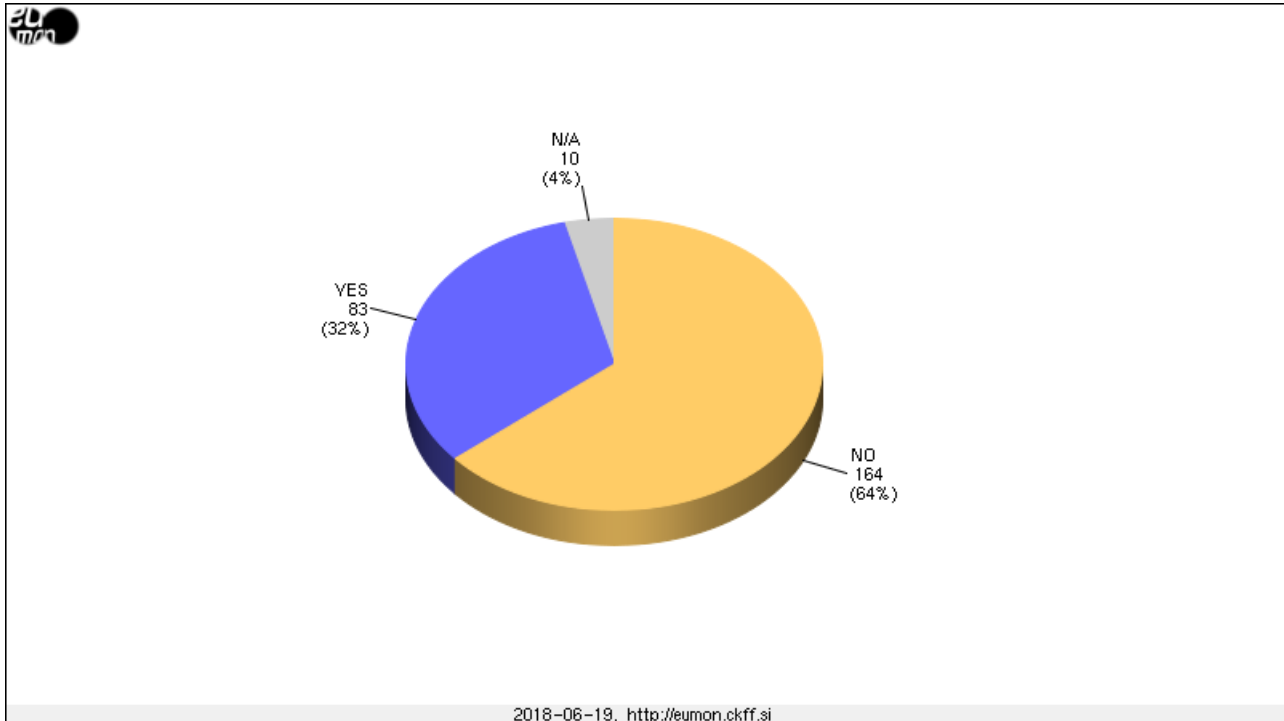
A small number of organizations have not answered this question.







## Number of researched organisations publishing data in internet

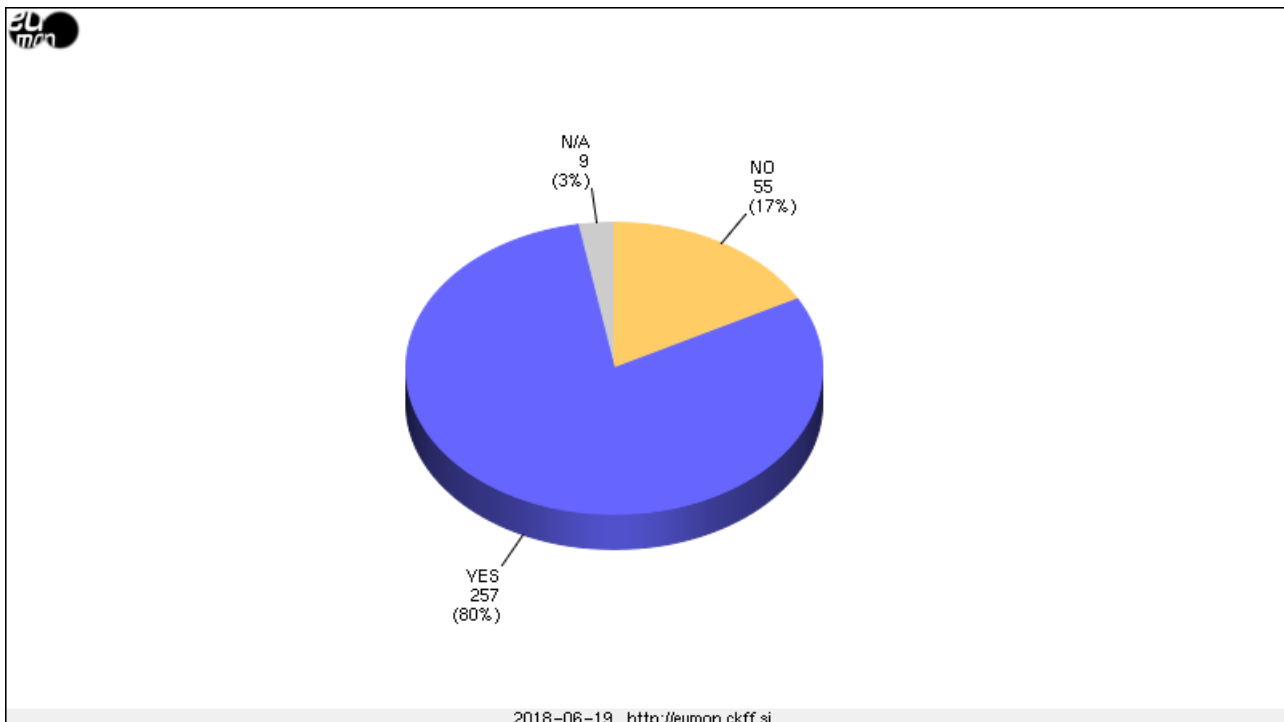


A few respondents have not answered this question.





## Number of researched organisations involving work of volunteers

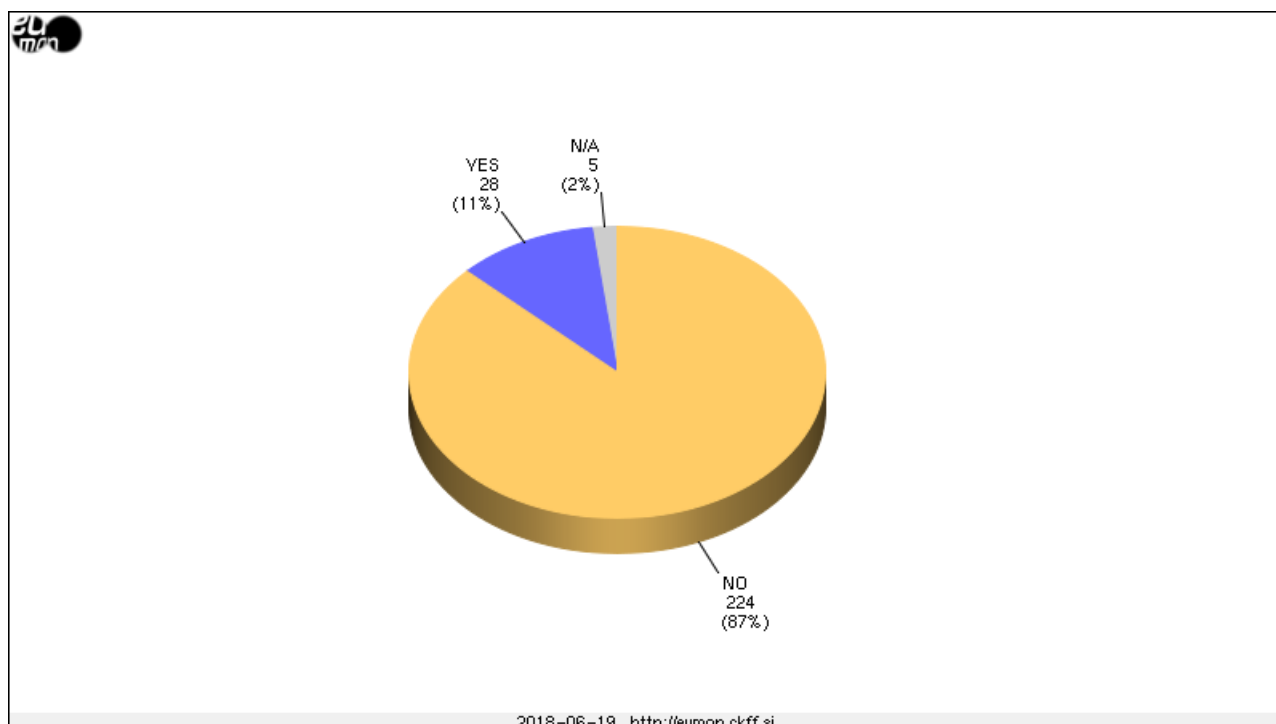


A very few respondents have not answered this question.





## Number of researched organisations, in which volunteers have to be members

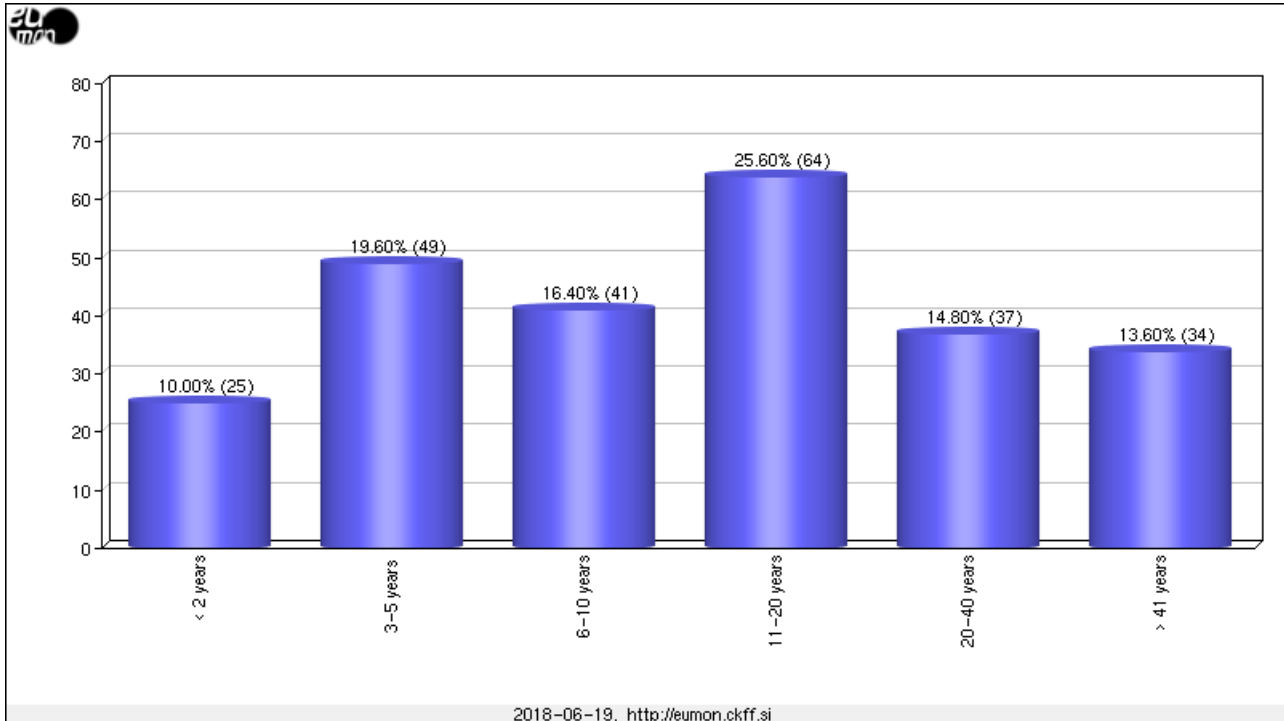


It is extremely common that volunteers do not have to be members of the organisation for which they provide data.



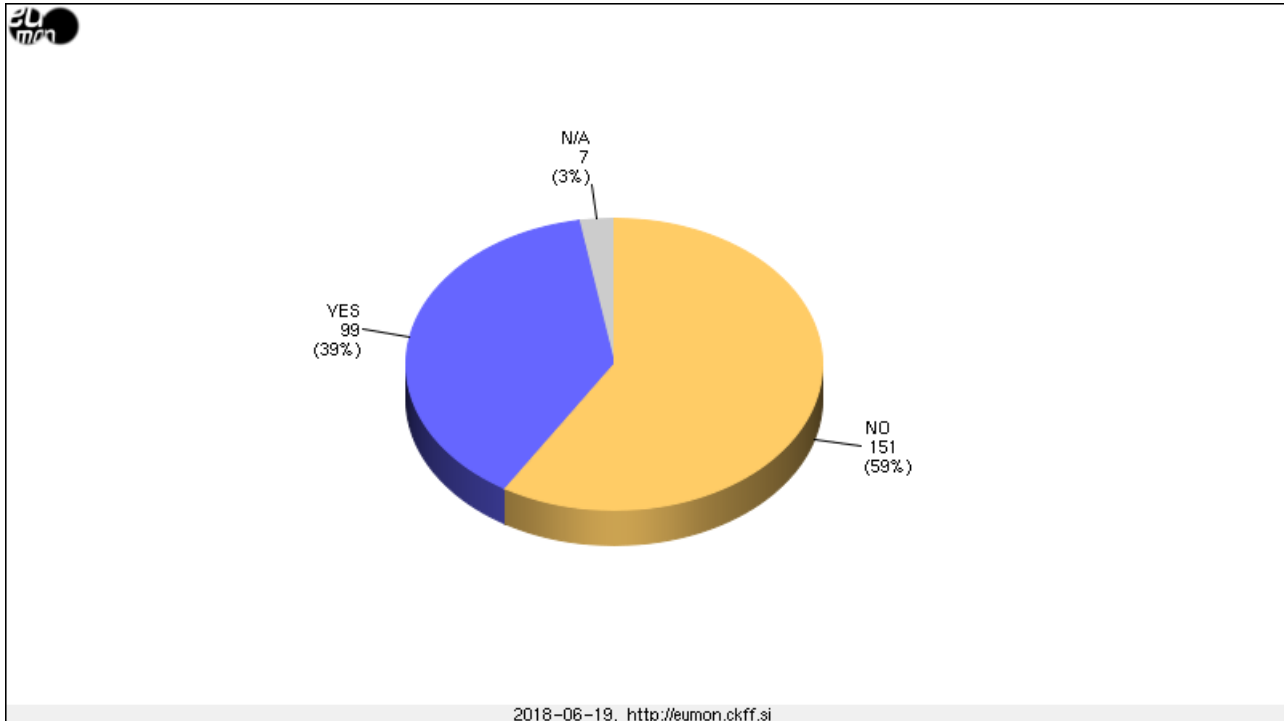


## The size of the public participation in organisation



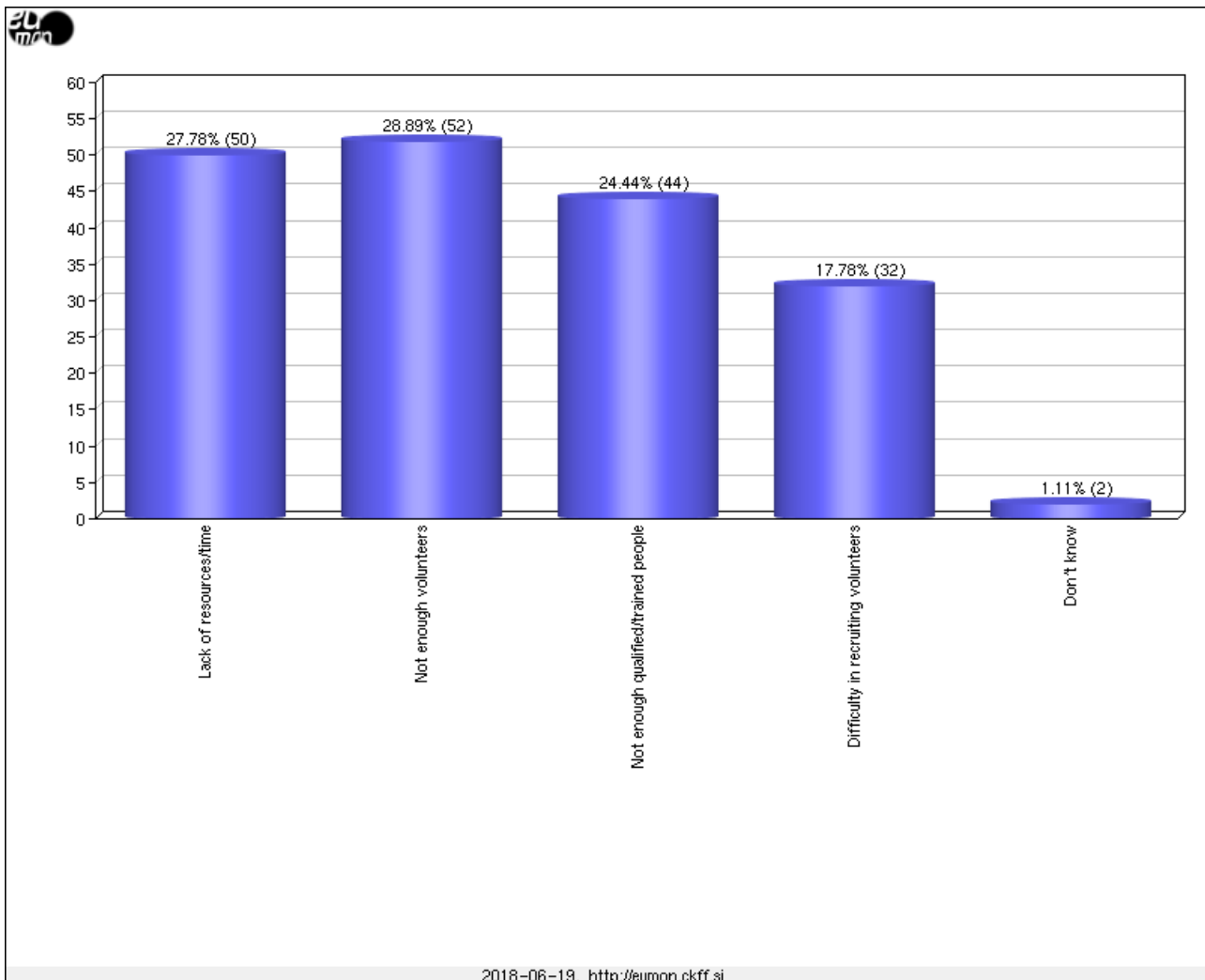


## Having enough or not enough of volunteers





# Why there is not enough of volunteers?

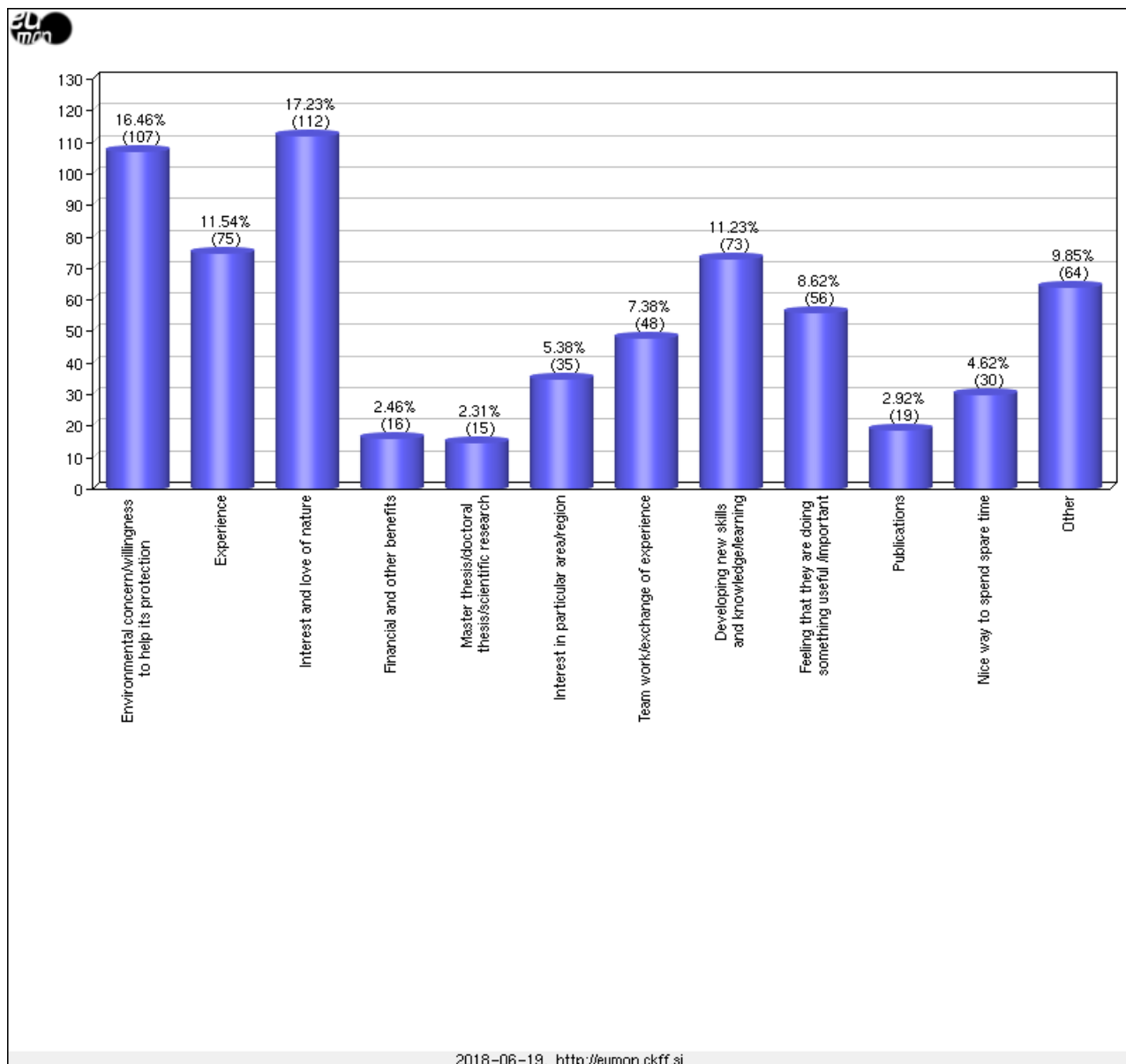


**Categorisation of reasons for facing shortage of unpaid help**





# What motivates people to contribute to biodiversity monitoring schemes?



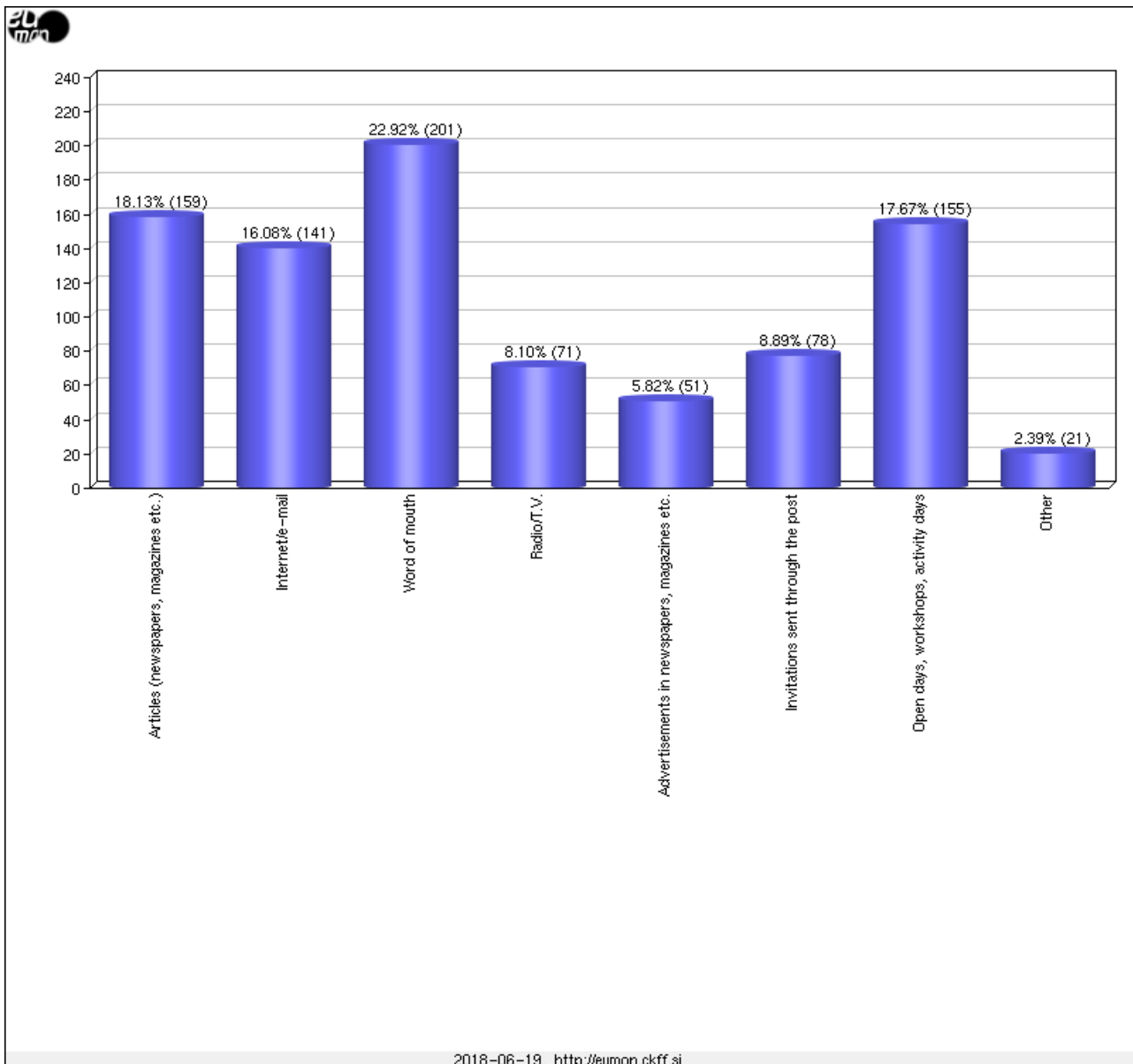
## Frequency of volunteers

Respondents provide a wide range of motivational factors as reasons for volunteering and many organisations consider that individual volunteers are motivated by several of them.





# Methods using to recruit volunteers in researched organisations



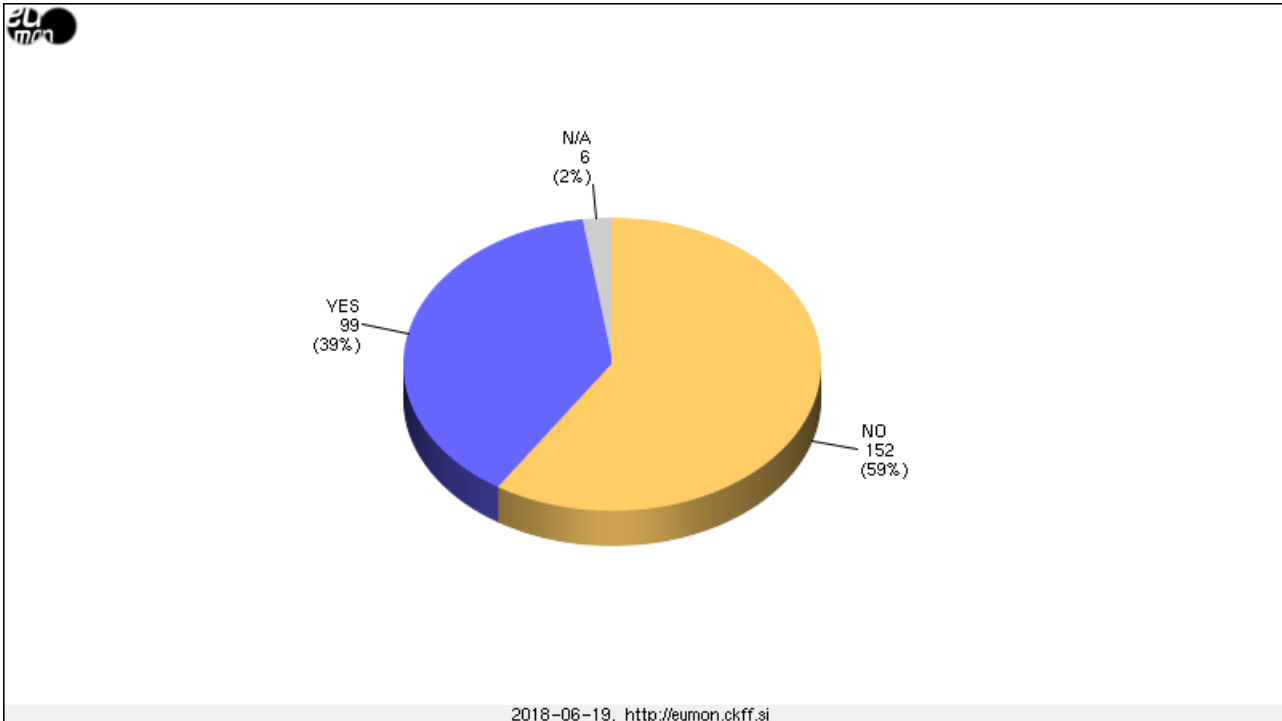
Frequency of methods used to recruit volunteers





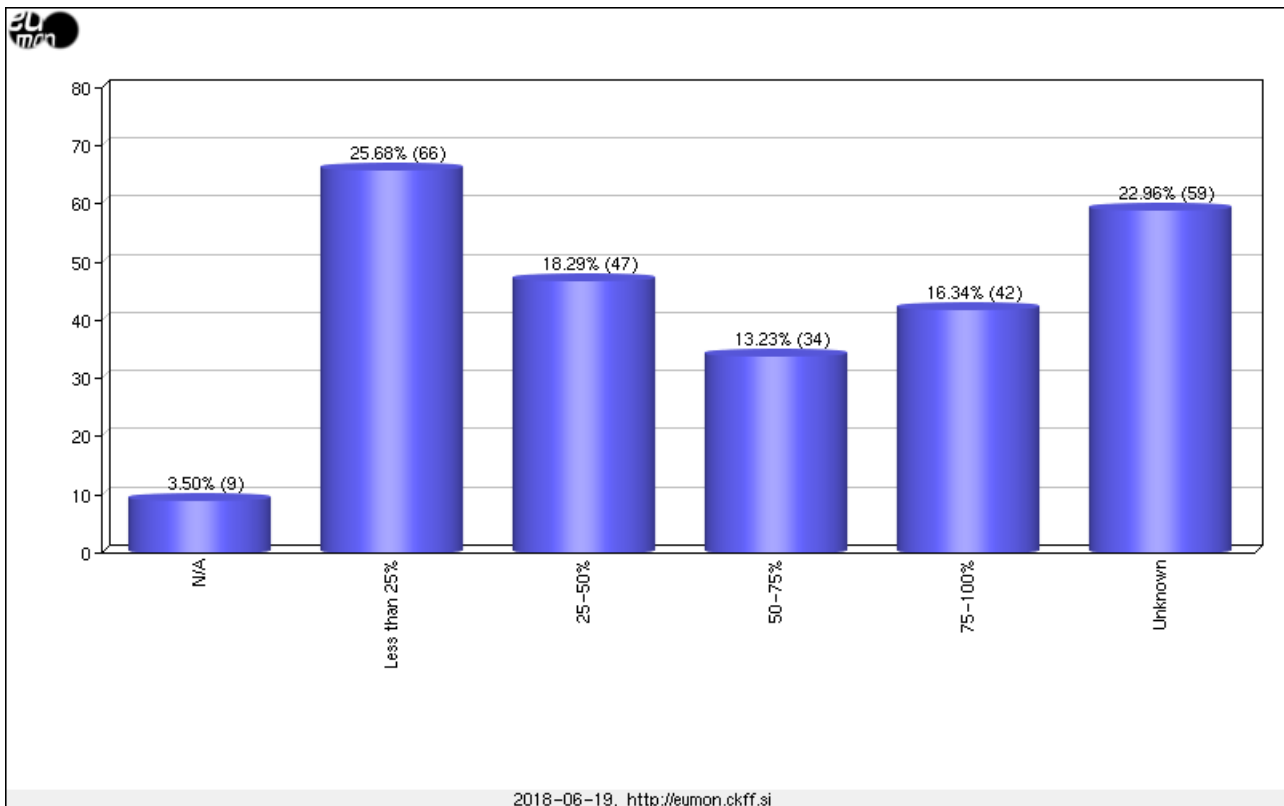


# Number of organizations giving the financial support to their volunteers





## Proportion of volunteers having formal environmental training

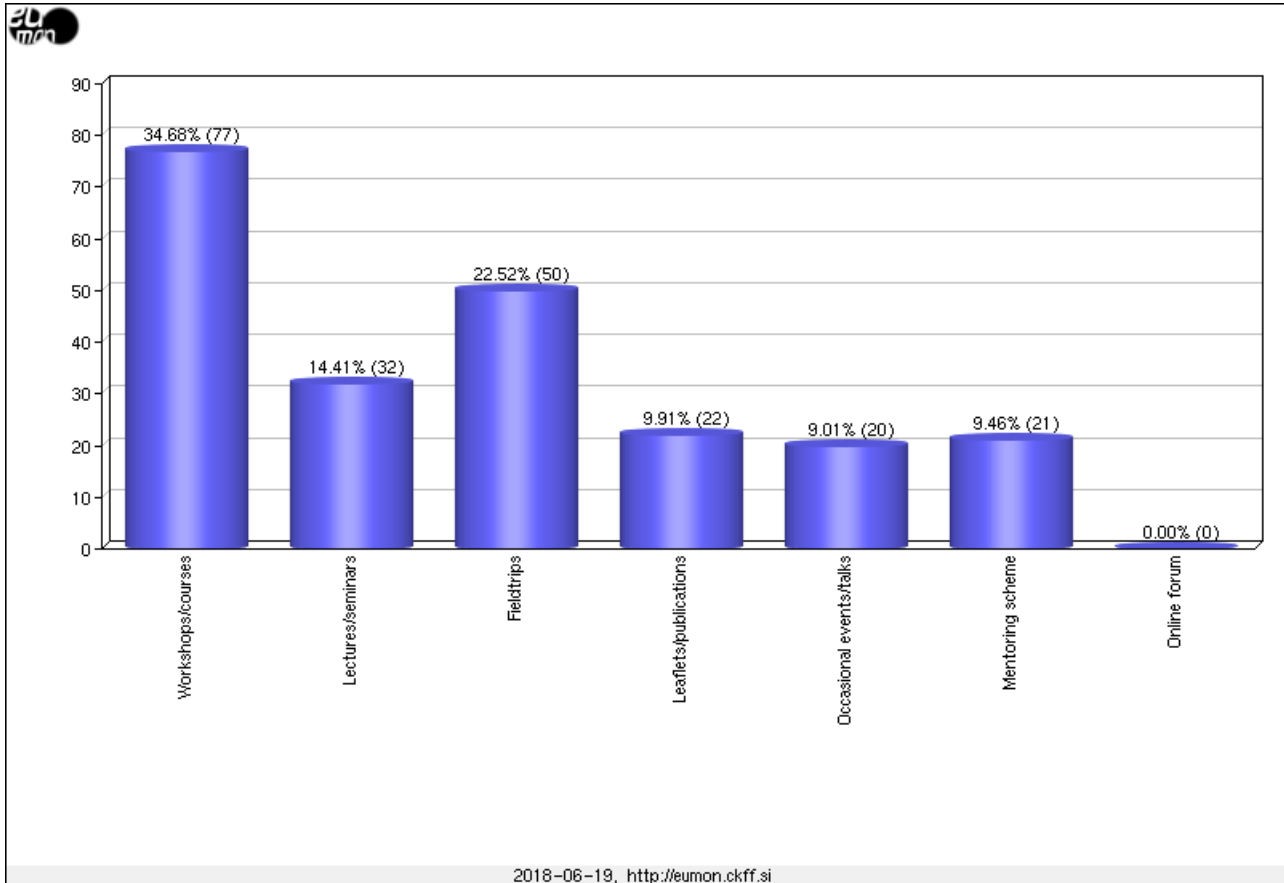


Some organisations cannot quantify the number of trained volunteers, and a few do not answer the question.



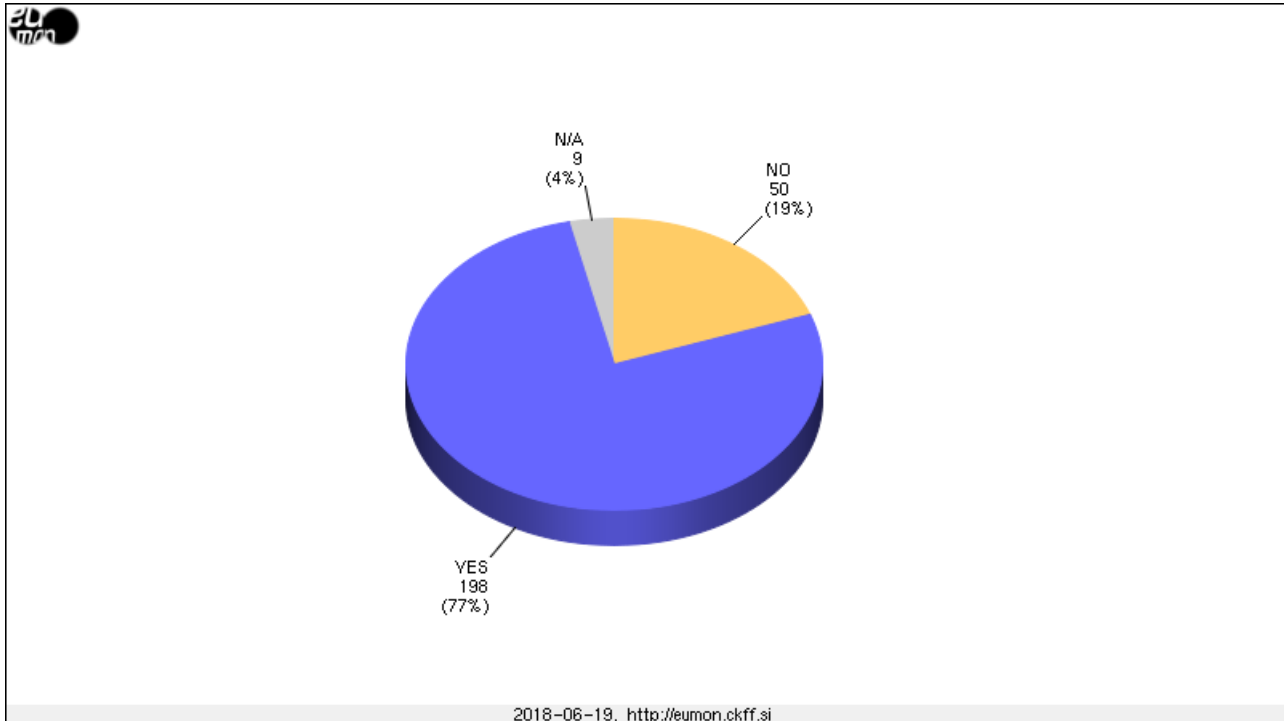


# Kinds of trainings given to volunteers by researched organizations



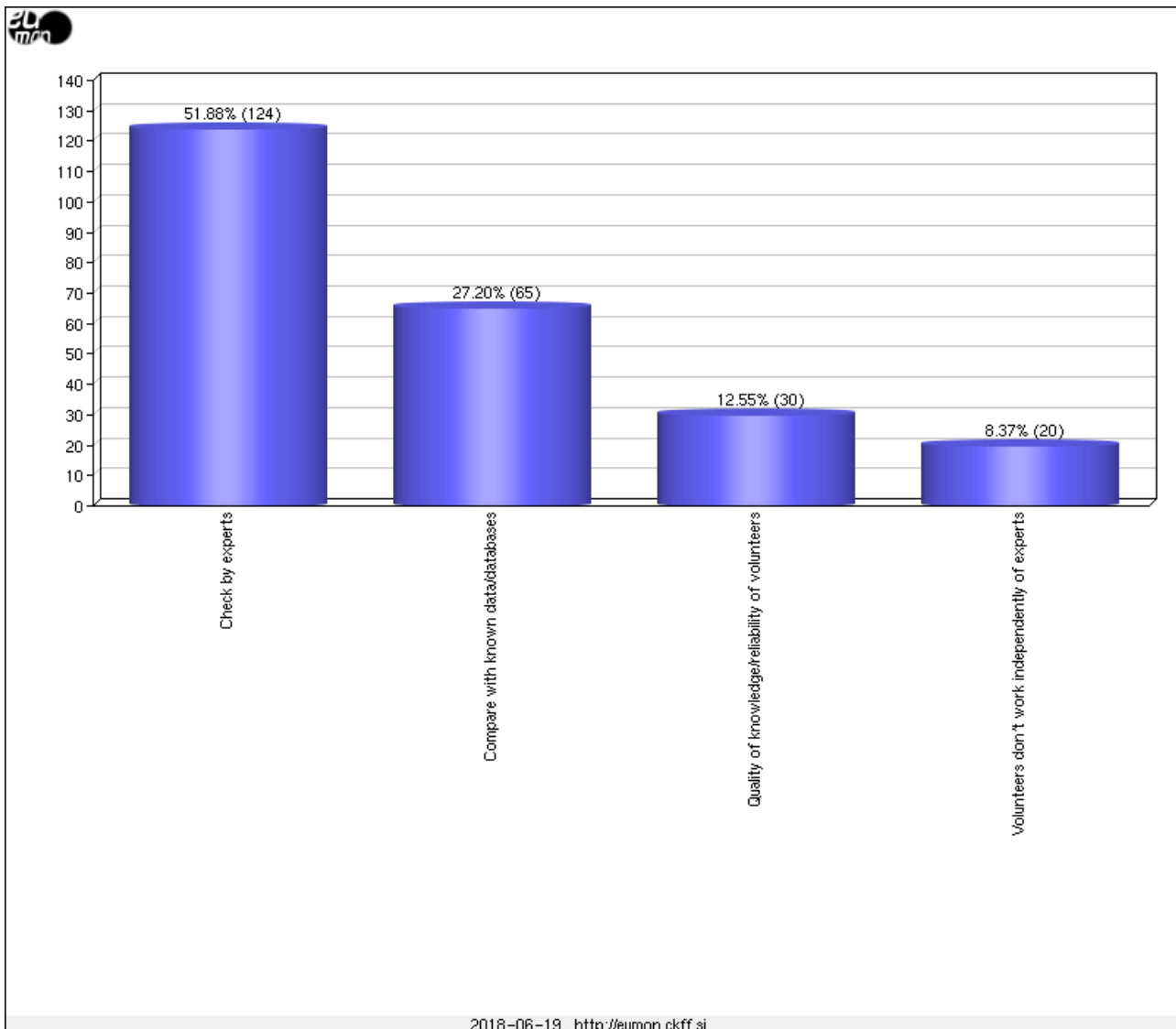


## Number of organisations validating data received from volunteers





## Kinds of validations of data received from volunteers in researched organizations



Some organisations compare volunteers' data with known data/datasets, others are confident in the reliability of volunteers' knowledge. In some instances volunteers do not work independently of experts.





## Number of researched organisations giving feedback to their volunteers

