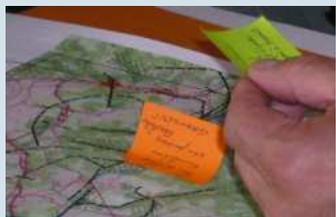


ECONNECT International workshop
Restoring the Web of Life
November 4-6, 2009 – Grenoble

**Group 3: Participative approach
Stakeholders contributions
to the mapping of ecological networks
in Rhone-Alpes Region (RERA)**

Laure BELMONT, ASCONIT Consultants



Participation bodies and methods used to get the contributions of local players

A 18 months study with a budget of 200.000 € (+ VAT)

Cartography with a scale of 1/100.000^e covering 45.000 km² (8 districts)

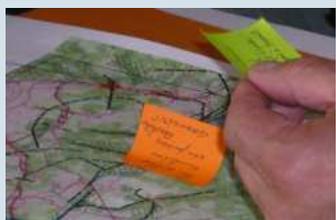
A **steering committee** gathering 24 organisations for the monitoring and validation process (phases 1, 2, 3, 4)

« Face to face » interviews :

- Partner organisations and members of the steering committee (phase 1): 24 interviews
- Experts at district level (phase 2): 53 organisations

Multi-players workshops :

- 2 expert workshops (phase 2)
- 7 + 1 workshops devoted to specific areas (phase 3)



Participation steps and methods- Phase 1 : Design of a cartography of potentialities

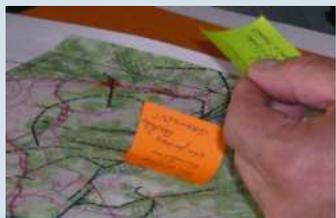
Consultation of partner organisations and members of the steering committee

Interviews content and goals = to understand:

- Their vision of ecological corridors
- Their expectations
- The data they could provide ?

24 meetings within 4 months with :

- The members of the steering committee
(Districts councils, Environment State Department, National Forest office, National Office for Water and Aquatic Areas ONEMA, CPNS, Water Agency, Regional Planning Agency...)
- Other players (Canton de Genève, CORA-birds protection voluntary organisation)



Participation steps and methods- Phase 1 : Design of a cartography of potentialities

→ Contribution and advantage

Growing awareness to this issue

Collection of a lot of useful studies and data

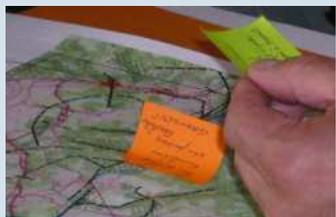
Compilation of expectations:

- * about the guide to be produced and the terms of reference...
- * about the template of the different documents to produce

→ Drawbacks and impediments

Length of the consultation process

Time lag to receive the data



Participation steps and methods- Phase 1 : Design of a cartography of potentialities

→ Contribution to a cartography of ecological networks

Collection of field information

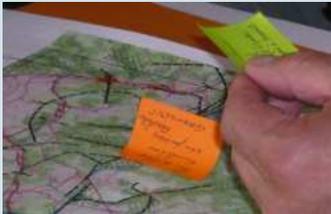
Marginal modification to methodological aspects
and to the « sub-network » (continuums) proposed

Validation of the methodology with the Steering
Committee

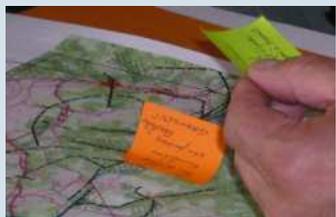
→ Conclusion

→ First contact with experts, very important to make
them understand and share the goals of the
approach

→ A lot of time required for data collection



Participation steps and methods - Phase 2 : Cartography improvements through expert judgment



➔ Face to face interviews :
53 organisations met within 3 months
(documents beforehand)

Goals of the interview :

- Work on the cartography of potentialities, screening and analysis of the areas
- Documentation of local knowledge and expertise of the different players, on the map
- Upgrading of the cartography of potentialities with field-data (passages, obstacles...)

➔ + 2 meetings gathering several players of a region who asked to be heard together

Participation steps and methods - Phase 2 : Cartography improvements through expert judgment

→ Contribution and advantage

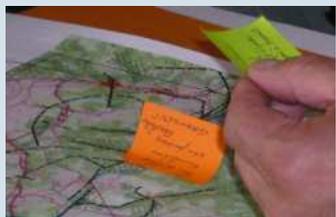
Knowledge transfer, critical inputs, appropriation and « personalization » of the cartography

→ Drawbacks and impediments

Difficulties for experts to understand the documents, and answer to our expectations (expected inputs)

Impediments due to some tensions and conflicts between some actors (anterior to this study and going beyond it), as a result : more delays and difficulties to get data

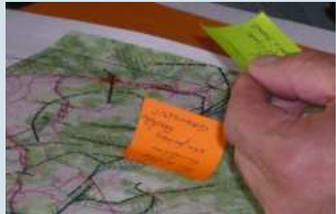
Multi-players meetings not suitable for initial data collection → a constraint on free-expression...



Participation steps and methods - Phase 2 : Cartography improvements through expert judgment

→ Solutions...

- Allow more time to preparation and interactions prior to interviews: a general meeting to present the study (goals, methods, expectations) to all the participants; a test-period to check the relevance of documents used during interviews
- Check that participants have a good understanding of our documents, method and expectations
- Give more importance to the formal aspect of documents and to communication
- Be clear on the role of experts:
Joint design ? Validation ?



Participation steps and methods

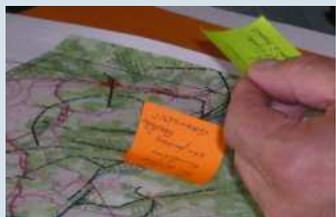
Phase 3 : Area specific workshops

→ Meetings devoted to sensitive areas (with high stakes)

Goals of these meetings:

- Report on the work done in phase 2 to persons met beforehand
- Get corrections / additional information, overview of all the data collected and mapped
- Grading of sensitive areas by each person, then group-wise, identification of priorities

→ 7 meetings + a further one Between 10 and 25 persons per meeting 71 organisations participating



Participation steps and methods

Phase 3 : Area specific workshops

→ Contribution and advantages

Still a lot of data collected !

A joint and shared understanding and reading of issues and stakes

Sharing of experience: a players network begins to work

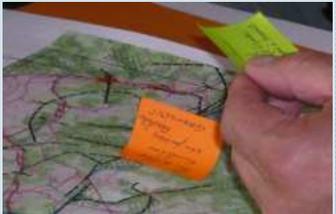
Integration of non-spatial information (comments)

→ Drawbacks and impediments

Meetings planned at a time when most players are in the field

Difficulties to get inputs in the methodological frame: over-enthusiastic participants, methodology under experiment

Subjective and incomplete data

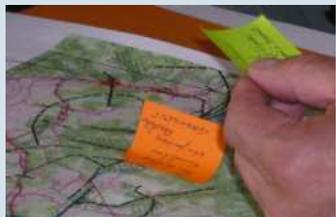


Participation steps and methods

Phase 3 : Area specific workshops

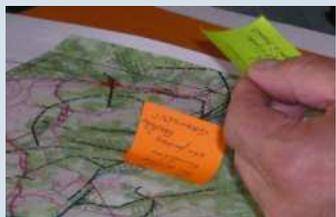
→ Conclusion

- Local players need time for « maturation », so that their interest and confidence can grow
- The result is a cartography reflecting local players vision, but which requires further work by the consultancy to become consistent and homogeneous



Relevance of a good on-going participation

- **Goals, method and approach** get shared by all
 - **Methodology and maps** are **upgraded** thanks to scientific and local knowledge
 - A **regional and local players network** is set up, able to act jointly on this issue of ecological networks:
 - Need to secure the continuation of the process once the study is over
 - Prepare the change of scale and the shift to operational phase
 - Need to build awareness among organisations able to implement projects
- Devote enough time to required interactions and discussions
 - Communication : make messages as clear as possible and develop a common language

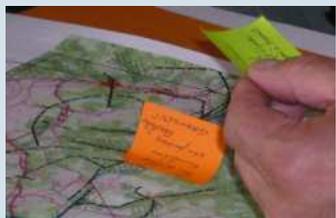


Means required for a good participation...

Organisations participating to...	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	At any stage
Regional Organisations	5	9	6	12
District-level or inter-district organisations	15	28	51	62
Local organisations	5	16	14	23
TOTAL	25	53	71	97

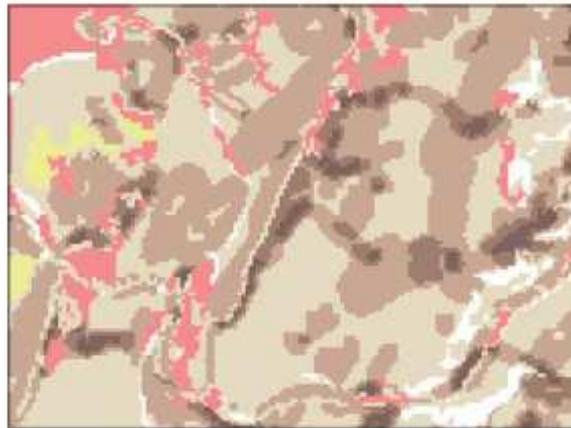
8% of the budget devoted to meetings with the Regional Council and the steering committee
 21% of the budget devoted to the participation process (+ 10% for data processing)

→ Provide human means, time allocation and financial efforts, to secure a good and fruitful participation



2 • ENRICHISSEMENT DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE PAR DIRES D'EXPERT

TRAME ÉCOLOGIQUE POTENTIELLE



Rencontres individuelles
+
Réunions territoriales

+
Données d'études pré-existantes
(REDI, SCOT...)

Ajout d'objets relatifs au déplacement des espèces, d'obstacles et d'informations complémentaires

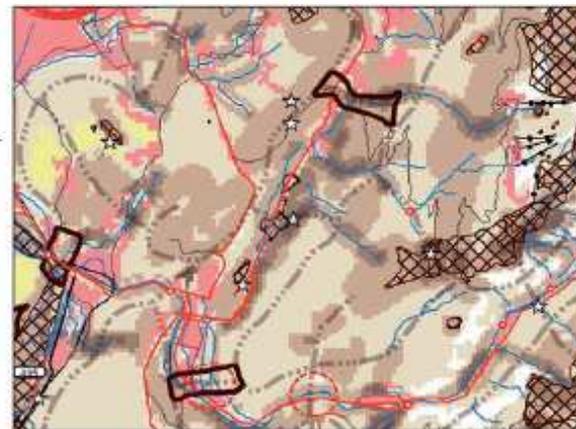


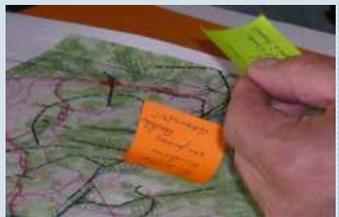
-  corridors
-  axes de déplacement de faune
-  points de conflit
-  informations complémentaires

CARTOGRAPHIE DES RÉSEAUX ÉCOLOGIQUES DE RHÔNE-ALPES

Représentation

- Réseau hydrographique
- Espaces Naturels Remarquables
- Infrastructures
- Projets d'aménagement
- Obstacles « factuels »
(seuils, barrages, remontées mécaniques...)





ANNEXES

Atlas des réseaux écologiques de Rhône-Alpes

Contenu

- Cartes de synthèse des enjeux des réseaux écologiques en Rhône-Alpes
- Planches cartographiques au 1/100 000^e + commentaires
- Avertissements et limites d'utilisation
- Présentation de la méthode
- Liste des données utilisées et des contributeurs

Brochure 4 pages

Présentation synthétique de l'étude et du dispositif
 Contrat de territoire
 « corridors biologiques » en Rhône-Alpes



Public averti
 Tout public

Guide « Pourquoi et comment décliner localement la cartographie régionale ? »

Contenu

- Présentation du dispositif Contrat de territoire « corridors biologiques » en Rhône-Alpes
- Cahier des charges pour mener une étude préalable à un contrat corridors
- Réseaux écologiques : définition et lien avec l'aménagement du territoire
- Repères méthodologiques (concertation, cartographie, inventaires, plan d'action)
- Fiches « Retours d'expérience »
- Liste des acteurs et des données connues
- Bibliographie
- Glossaire

Outils techniques

- Base de données cartographiques sous SIG
- Base de données points de conflit et commentaires des planches au 1/100 000^e
- Métadonnées et structuration des données SIG
- Méthodologie d'élaboration de la trame écologique potentielle sous SIG



RERA study organisation

Cartographie des réseaux écologiques de Rhône-Alpes

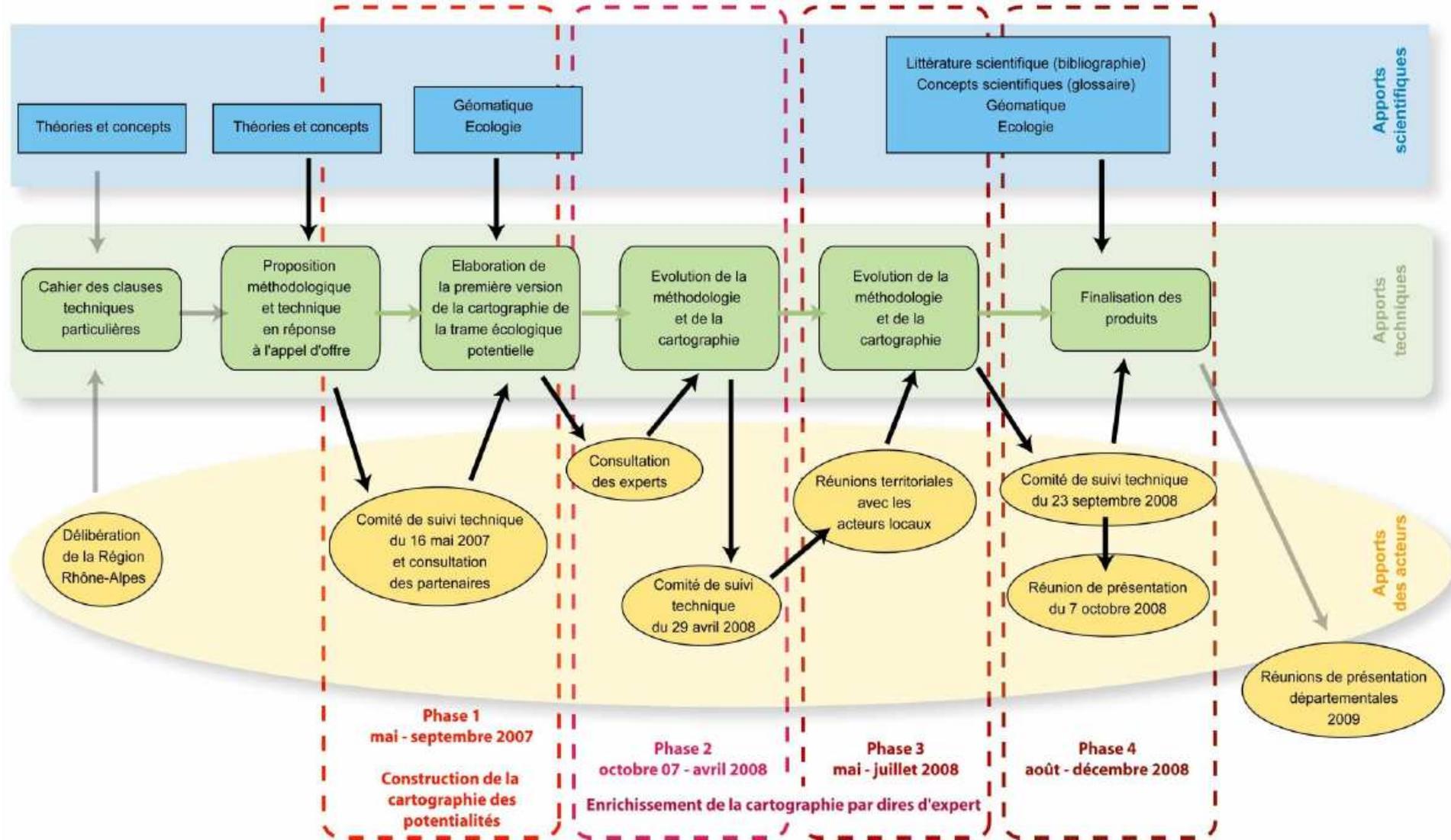


Schéma de déroulement de l'étude



1 • CONSTRUCTION DE LA TRAME ÉCOLOGIQUE POTENTIELLE

DONNÉES DE BASE



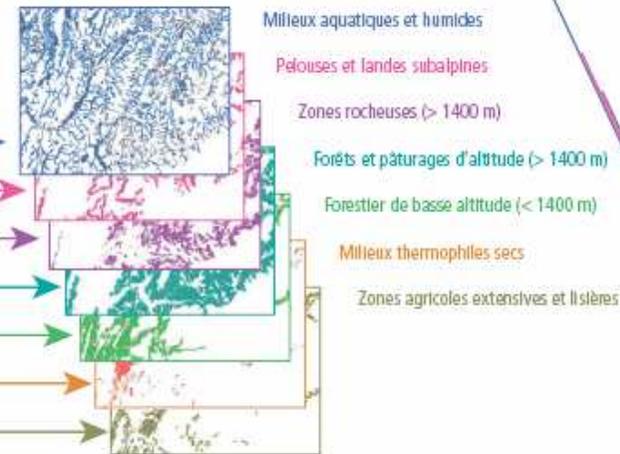
CLASSEMENT SELON LE DEGRÉ DE PERMEABILITÉ

MILIEUX CONSTITUTIFS DES CONTINUUMS



APPLICATION D'UN ALGORITHME DISTANCE-COÛT

CARTES DES CONTINUUMS



La répartition des classes d'occupation du sol en milieu structurant, attractif, peu fréquenté ou répulsif est différente selon le continuum considéré. En effet, un milieu structurant pour une espèce forestière peut être répulsif pour une espèce de milieu ouvert.

CARTE DE LA TRAME ÉCOLOGIQUE POTENTIELLE DE RHÔNE-ALPES

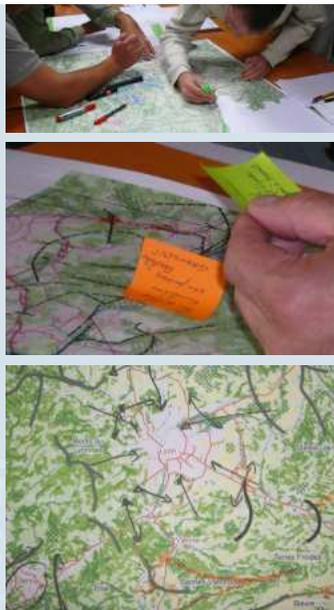


Le dégradé de brun représente les possibilités de déplacement des espèces au sein des territoires.

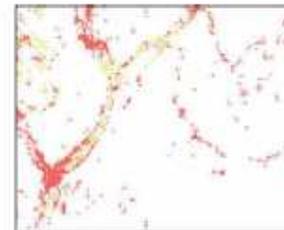
Plus le brun est foncé, plus le déplacement est potentiellement facile.

On parle de « potentiel », car cette carte est issue d'une modélisation. C'est donc une interprétation théorique de la réalité qui demande à être précisée et vérifiée à des échelles plus locales.

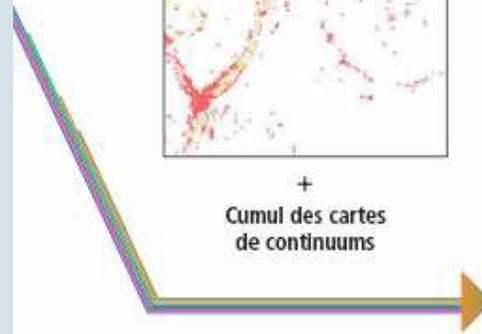
Phase 1 methodology, prior to experts inputs



Représentation zones urbaines et monocultures

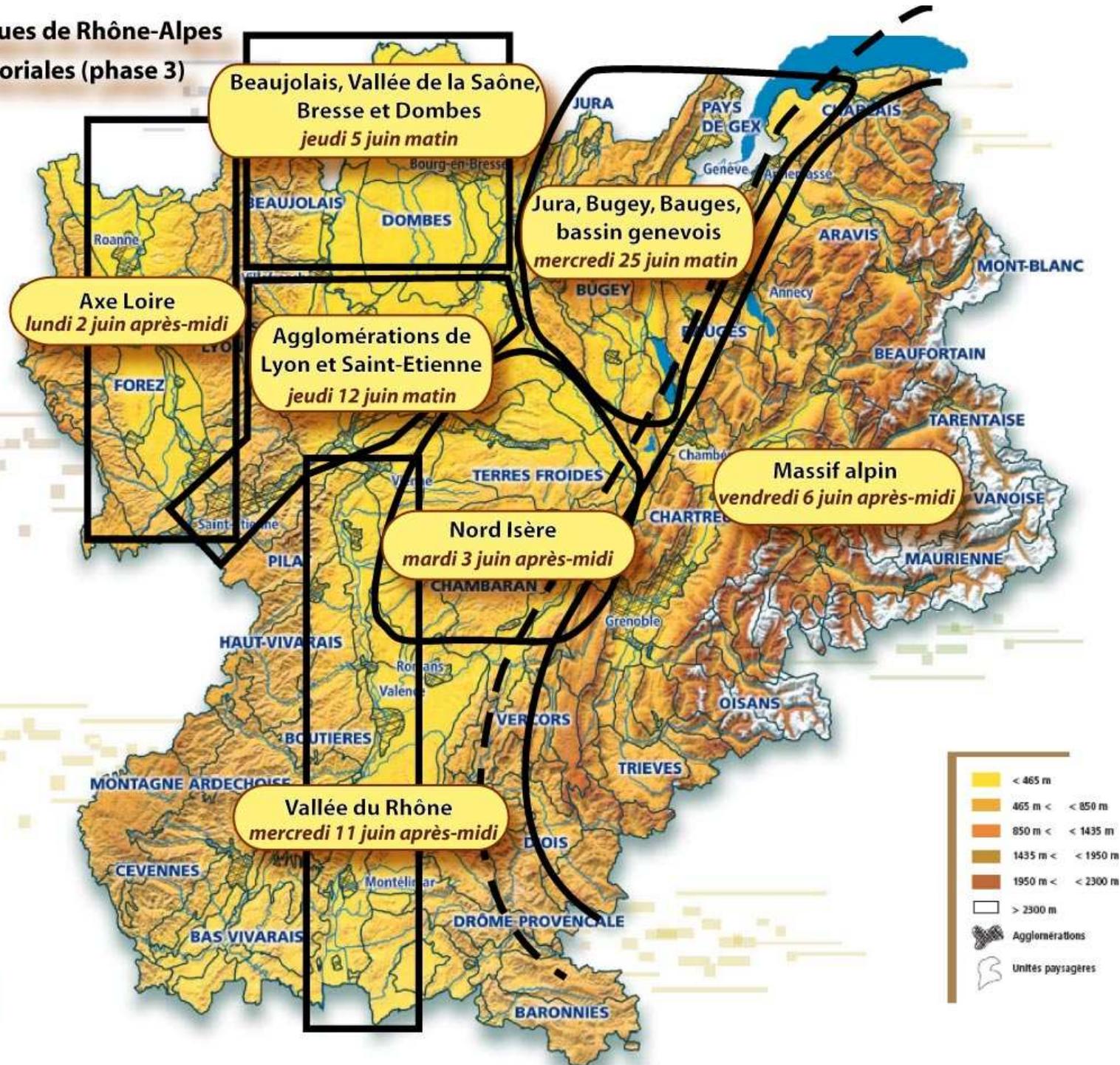


+
Cumul des cartes de continuums



Réseaux écologiques de Rhône-Alpes

Réunions territoriales (phase 3)



1/1 000 000
Source : DIREN RA