

# MODULE 3 – EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING

DR DARREN PERRIN  
PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT  
EUNOMIA

# MODULE OUTLINE

The aim / learning outcome of this module is to %Develop a an understanding on the importance of data, the waste data framework and evaluation+

- “ What Waste data is really required?
- “ Waste Data Framework
- “ Data Strategy and Evaluation

# WHY IS DATA IMPORTANT TO COLLECT?

- “ Provides the basis of any sound decision making
- “ If you can measure it ... You can manage it+
- “ Commercial / Public sector - Increased efficiency = saves money! learn
- “ Reduces risk, increases certainty, subject to:
- “ Understanding the limitations of no / poor data:
  - “ Inaccurate estimates
  - “ Incompatibility of infrastructure and markets
  - “ Poor planning and missed opportunities
  - “ No data better than poor data!!!

# WHAT DATA DO I NEED?

## “ Type of Data

- “ Waste Generation & Flows
- “ Waste Composition
- “ Financial
- “ Social Profiling
- “ Capacity and Infrastructure
- “ End Markets
- “ Performance Assessments

## “ Fit for purpose?

- “ Affordability and Priorities
- “ Be aware of poor data / Data gaps

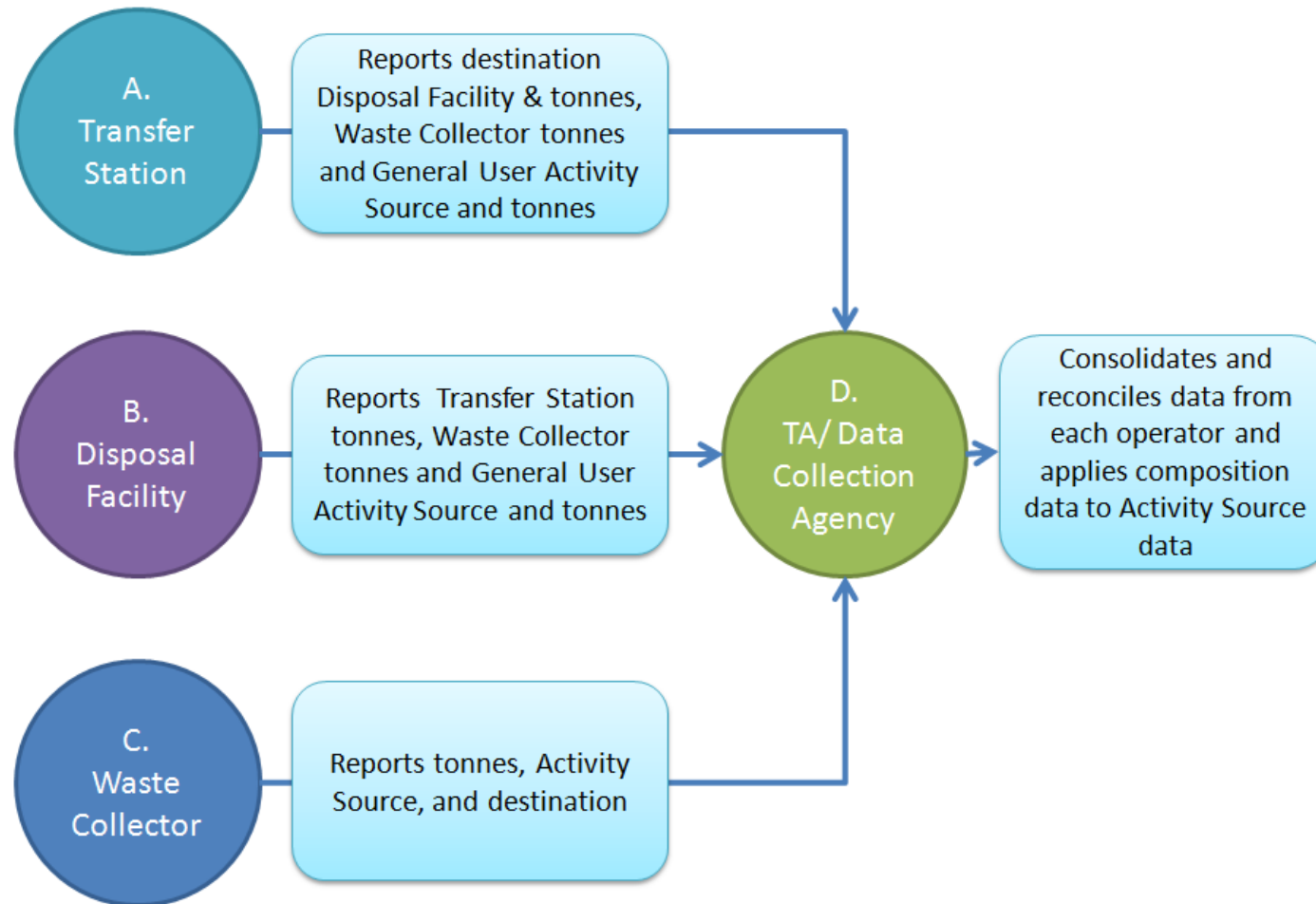
# NZ WASTE DATA FRAMEWORK

- “ A protocol describes who provides what information to whom and what is done with it
- “ Definitions ensure everybody is talking about the same thing when they use a term

# NZ WASTE DATA FRAMEWORK

- “ A staged-approach, focusing initially on key elements while setting out a clear upgrade path to include other elements
- “ The first stage includes:
  - “ data on waste disposed of at levied disposal sites
  - “ information on waste services and infrastructure
- “ Next stages focus on diverted materials and waste disposed of at non-levied disposal sites

# NZ WASTE DATA FRAMEWORK – HOW THE DATA FLOWS



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

- “ Recycling Rate
- “ Landfill Diversion Rate
- “ Dry Recycling Contamination Rate
- “ Participation Rate
- “ Capture Rate
- “ Recognition rate
- “ Collection Yield

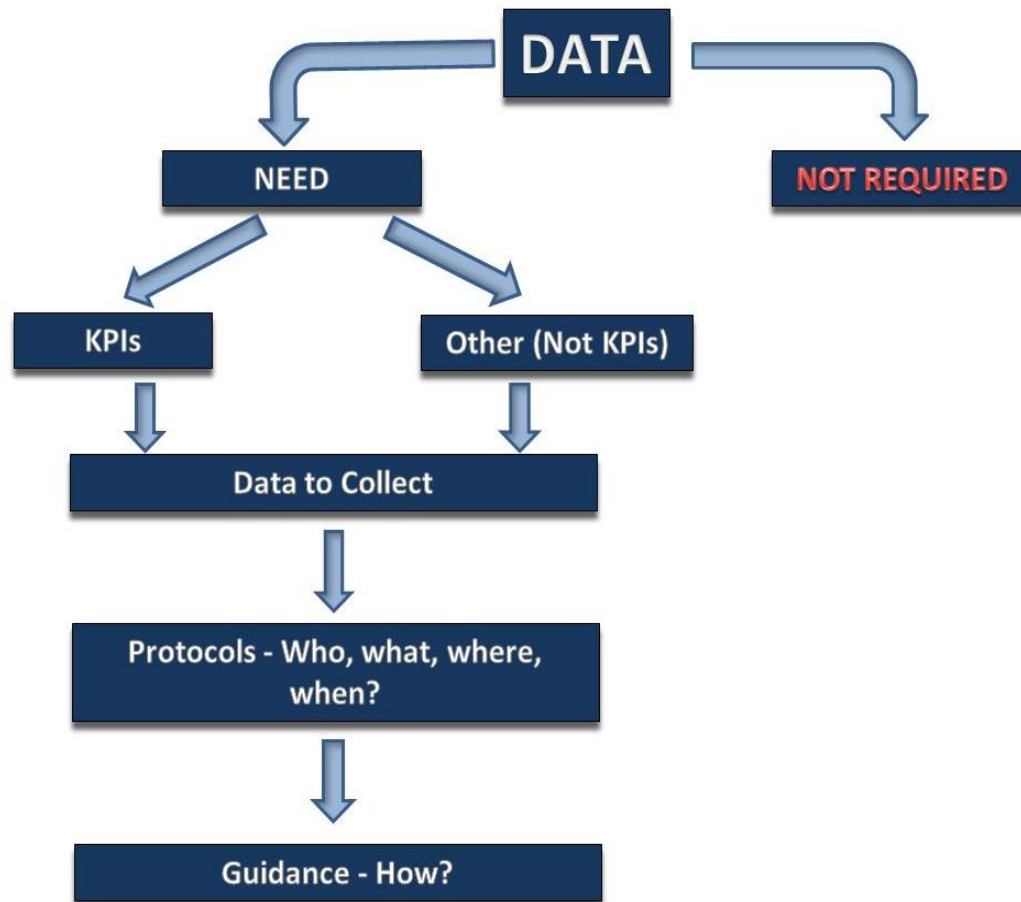


# DATA STRATEGY

Document which clearly sets out data requirements and approach to obtaining it

- “ What data is required and priorities ?
- “ Why is the data required (mandatory, required, useful, %Nice to have+) ?
- “ When will the data be collected and at what repeat frequency ?
- “ Who will collect the data ?
- “ How will the data be collected ?
- “ Units of measurement
- “ How will the data be reported?
- “ How much will the data cost to collect? ROI?

# DATA STRATEGY PROCESS



# MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLANNING

<b>S</b>	<b>Specify</b>	What are you trying to find out?
<b>E</b>	<b>Explore</b>	What tools / indicators are you going to use?
<b>A</b>	<b>Assess</b>	What are you going to do with the information?
<b>L</b>	<b>Learn</b>	What have you learnt and what is going to change as a result of the new information

**S**

## **Specify**

- “ What question are you trying to answer?
- “ What would the answer look like?
- “ Is it SMART?
- “ What are you going to measure?
- “ Do you need to compare data and is this data available?

# E

## Explore

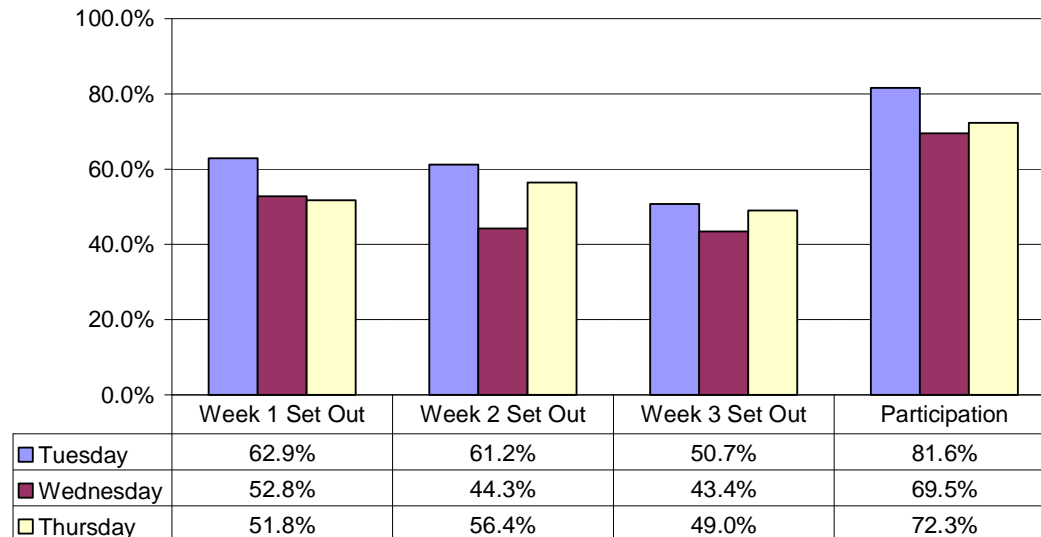
- “ What indicators are you going to use?
- “ Will your indicators selected answer your question?
- “ How are you going to use them?
- “ Quantitative or qualitative data?
- “ Single or multiple sources of data?
- “ Plan to collect data
  - “ Costs
  - “ Audits
  - “ Field data

# A Assess

- “ How are you going to analyse the data?
- “ How are you going report it?

# REPORTING

- “ Appropriate format to data
  - “ Show trend
  - “ Compare with baseline
- “ Data should be clear and consistent
- “ Tailor reporting to audience



L

## Learn

- “ What are you going to do differently in response to the monitoring and evaluation data
- “ Is there further monitoring required?
- “ Continuous improvement
- “ Ongoing