

# Context alignment

The following scenarios explain how to align a General Surveillance program to its context.

## Scenario 1: Data ownership

### Context:

Data ownership is determined by the sharing arrangements and licenses in place at the time of collection. Public data is often under Creative Commons licenses, which may allow 'free' use but retains ownership with the original data provider.

### Context alignment:

- Data aggregator will compile data from multiple sources, and governance will necessarily vary depending on data ownership and licencing arrangements granted by each data provider.
- Need for case-by-case clarification of licensing arrangements and implications for flow on access, visibility and use via data aggregator.

## Scenario 2: Data sensitivities

### Context:

Data sharing sensitivities that may require further consideration or specific management include:

- Threatened species data.
- Specific sites or regional location data, perhaps with temporal elements, for example, during breeding seasons or cultural sensitives.
- Sensitivity with regards to existing or future investigations and or legal compliance.

### Context alignment:

- Begin bespoke discussions on specific sensitivities and data sharing implications, considering data sharing among providers/users (i.e. jurisdictional and Commonwealth government agencies, affiliated data sources) and with the public.
- Sharing arrangements could be multiple and variable depending on factors such as data source and specific sensitivities identified.
- Broad agreement that rapid feedback to, and visibility of data logged by, members of the public is a high priority for encouraging and sustaining participation.

## Scenario 3: Streamlining data flow from notifiers

### Context:

Data flow challenges in relation to public engagement, in particular awareness of the importance of data and how to report sightings. There are currently numerous pathways by which public reports may reach jurisdictional agencies, and difficulties in ensuring referral of reports to relevant agencies.

### Context alignment:

- Clarify desired data flow pathways in all jurisdictions and associated public messaging.
- Establish roles and responsibilities for communicating messages to public.
- Explore potential for consistent messaging to public, for example, in similarity with national hotlines.
- Explore mechanisms for providing feedback to – or visibility of – data logged by members of the public to encourage sustained participation.

## Scenario 4: Closing gaps in data collection, collation, sharing and use

### Context:

Challenges in relation to variation in data collection, recording and sharing by and between jurisdictional agencies.

### Context alignment:

Data architecture could address gaps and inconsistencies by:

- Promoting national-scale alignment in data collection and encouraging recording of all data via standardised tools.
- Developing a standardised national repository, representing a source of truth, that is accessible to relevant users.
- Providing alerts within required timeframes to relevant agencies when data meeting specified criteria is logged, for example, ranging from immediate alerts to weekly summaries.
- Ensuring two-way data sharing, such that data collected directly by jurisdictions is collated into the national repository, for example, jurisdiction-managed data collection tool/s.

## Scenario 5: Efficient automated data transfer mechanisms between system participants

### Context:

Need for efficient, secure and reliable bi-directional data transfer mechanisms between national repository and system participants.

## **Context alignment:**

- A Representational State Transfer (REST) Application Programming Interface (API) is likely the most efficient mechanism for automated bi-directional data transfer between the national repository and principal data users (i.e. jurisdictional and Commonwealth agencies).
- This method would ensure data security, enable standardised data integration, reduce reliance on email alerts, and support internal workflows, case management and event triggers.
- Begin bespoke discussions regarding work required to establish automated two-way data transfer by REST API.
- For secondary users, manual .csv downloads could be permitted via dashboard.

## **Scenario 6: Resource safeguarding for key system participants**

### **Context:**

Need for system design to effectively mitigate potential for increase in resourcing requirements for principal system participants (i.e. jurisdictional agencies).

### **Context alignment:**

- Platform designed to ensure high quality data inputs and minimised need for follow up contact with submitter.
- Immediate email alerts for data meeting specified criteria minimises need for manual data screening.
- Dashboard can operate as a tool for providing situational overview/s and global analytics, with jurisdictional platforms remaining the primary workflow tools for agencies.
- Explore addition of 'status' field for individual records in dashboard that can be edited by designated users to provide visibility for relevant parties.