

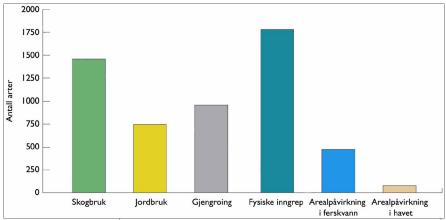
The role and influence of a Norwegian eNGO on biodiversity protection in Norway

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Norwegian biodiversity challenges

- Strong spending power (1290/266) and cont. development
- Influential primary industries and landowners
- Insufficient legislation
- Lack of knowledge
- Lack of awareness, focus and political leadership
- Deterioration, fragmentation and loss of habitats
- 20 % of species redlisted





The SABIMA network

- Democratic umbrella NGO formed in 1996
- 10 member societies with 18,500 members
 - Botanists, Entomologists, Limnologists, Ornithologists, Zoologists, Marine Scientists, Toxicologists and some other biology specialist groups
- Formed by like-minded NGOs
- Unity makes strong also in Bulgaria…?
- Secretariat with 3 staff and 2 mapping coordinators

















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How we work

- Strong fact base all the way through
- Political relevance and practicability
- Build good relations and trust
- Help others do and achieve
- Create space for politicians
- Choose issues where we can make a difference
- Operate behind the scenes and below the radar
- But use media when appropriate and effective
- Collaboration with other eNGOs (niche differentiation)
- Collaboration with industry





Current political issues

- New biodiversity act
- Planning and municipalities' responsibilities
- Alternative energy (bio, hydro, wind)
- Forestry (loss of primary forests / creation of plantations)
- Alien species
- Mapping of key areas and species knowledge
- Budget and influence of environment sector
- Information and awareness raising



Mapping and monitoring

- Volunteers play a critical role in mapping
- Motivate, educate, coordinate, direct
- Make relevant: georeferencing, habitat focus
- New Internet tool: 300,000 records in 7 weeks
- In Sweden, 14 million records in 7 year

