Biodiversity in Norwegian Nature Management



November 23, 2006

Janne Sollie
Director General

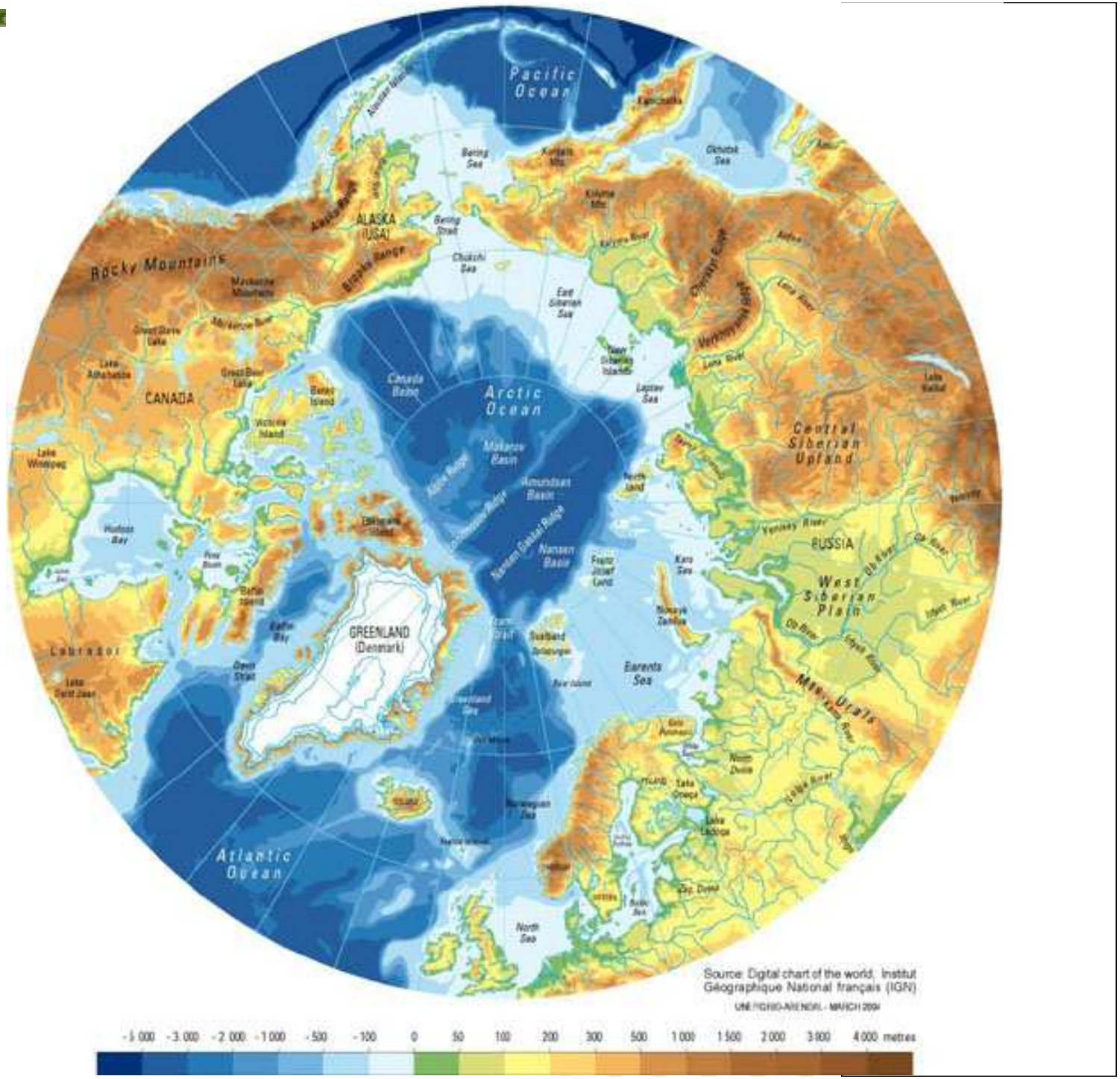
Mountains and Fjords

- Coastline (incl fjords and bays) 25.148 km

Facts about Norway

- Population: 4.660.000
- Area: 386.958 km^2 (incl. Svalbard)
- Population per km^2: 12,0
- 19 counties + Svalbard
- 434 municipalities





Source: Digital chart of the world, Institut Géographique National français (IGN)

UNEP/GRID-ARENDAL - MARCH 2004

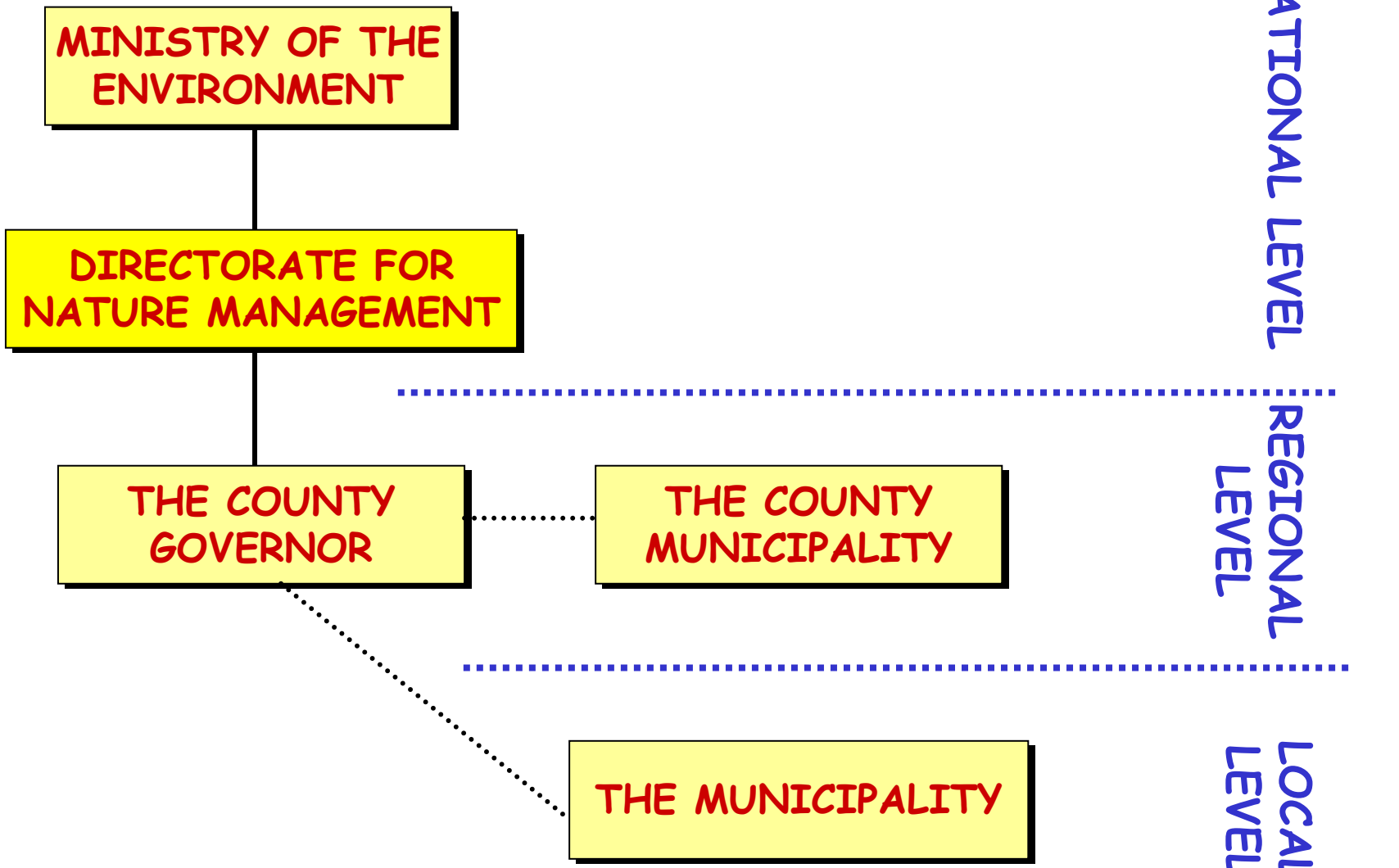
Government Environmental Administration

- Ministry of the Environment (MD)
- National authorities and agencies:
  - Directorate for Cultural Heritage (RA)
  - Directorate for Nature Management (DN)
  - State Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
  - Norwegian Polar Institute (NP)
  - Norwegian Mapping Authority (SK)
  - The Product Register (PR)

Environmental Administration - Important Sector Ministries

- Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs
- Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
- Ministry of Transport and Communication
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
- Ministry of Research and Education

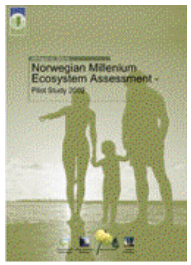
NATURE MANAGEMENT IN NORWAY



What is the Directorate for Nature Management (DN)?

- National agency under Ministry of the Environment
  - Conservation of biological diversity
  - Outdoor recreation
  - The sustainable use of biological resources
- Vision: *"For life in nature and nature in life"*
- Values: Consultative, committed, clear and competent
- Head office in Trondheim ~ 200 employees
- Annual budget 2006 ~ 685 million NOK










DN’s organisation
Director General
Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO)
Regional Offices
Organisation Department
Area Management Department
Species Manage-ment Department
Finance
Human Resources
Archive
Information
IT – Management
Protected Areas
National Parks
Outdoor Recreation
Spatial Planning
International
Wildlife
Salmon and Freshwater Fish
Marine
Biodiversity

Environmental Policy Instruments

- Nature Conservation Act
- Wildlife Act
- Salmonids and Freshwater Fish Act
- Biotechnology Act
- Act on Motorised Traffic on Marginal Land and Watercourses
- Outdoor Recreation Act
- Planning and Building Act
- The Svalbard Environment Act
- Nature Inspection Act
- Cultural Heritage Act
- Pollution Act

DN's International Tasks

- Conventions and agreements
  - Management authority
  - Adviser to the Ministry
- Regional cooperation
  - European and Nordic cooperation
    - Contact point for biodiversity in the EEA Grants
  - Arctic cooperation
- Development cooperation
  - Environmental topic centre for Norad
  - Institutional cooperation
- Organisations and projects



DN's role as a Contact Point in the EEA Grants

- General requests
- Information
- Identify Norwegian partners (public management, research, education, private sector)
- Institutional collaboration

Biodiversity Conventions

Global

- Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Biosafety (Cartagena)
- Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)*
- Migratory Species (CMS)*
- Wetlands (Ramsar)*
- Cultural and Natural World Heritage (UNESCO)
- Climate Change (FCCC)

European

- European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern)*
- Salmon in the North Atlantic (NASCO)*
- Marine Environment in the NE Atlantic (OSPAR)
- European Landscape
- Information and Public Participation (Aarhus)

* DN is the Norwegian management authority

Management of Biodiversity – Strategies and Ways of Working

- Protected areas
- Species management
- Land use planning
- Sector responsibility

- Spatial environmental information

Protected areas and the Nature Conservation Act of 1970

…where the most important categories are:

- **national parks** - big, undisturbed areas
- **protected landscapes** - distinctive or beautiful areas of natural or cultural landscapes
- **nature reserves** - the strictest form of protection - undisturbed or largely undisturbed areas or areas of a special type

The objectives of nature conservation are to preserve:

- A representative section of the natural environment
- Key areas with important function for species
- The diversity of threatened species of animals and plants by protecting their habitat

The nature conservation strategy includes:

- Thematic protection plans (wetlands, mires and bogs, seabirds, deciduous forest)
- Forest protection plans (coniferous)
- National park plans (big areas, mainly on state owned land)

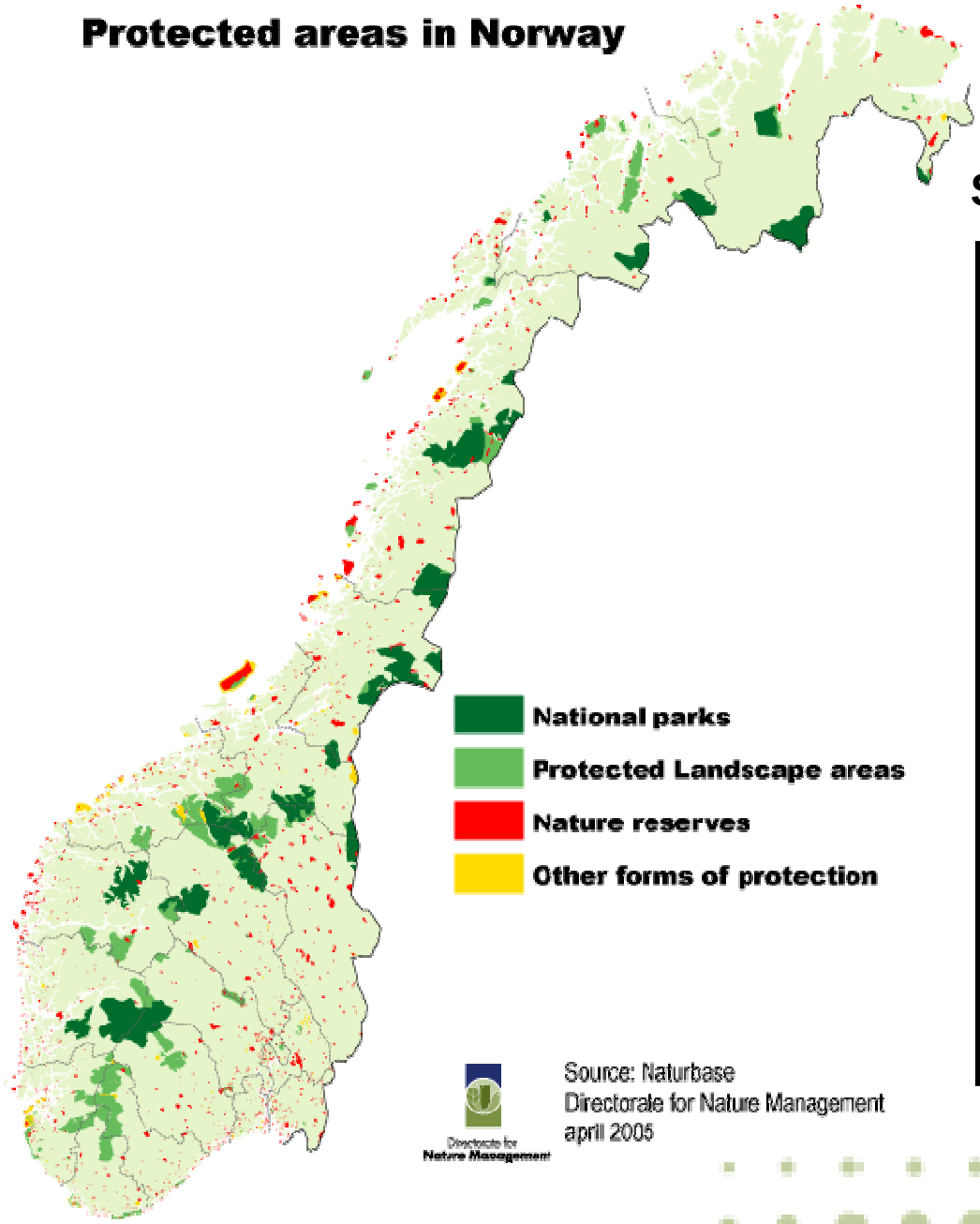



Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
Forest protection

National parks



Protected areas in Norway



Status pr 1.1.2006

Type of protection	Number	Size, km²	% of total land area
National parks	25	22196	6.9
Protected Landscapes	159	14179	4.4
Nature Reserves	1753	3846	1.2
Nature Memorials	102	2	0.0
Other protection areas	98	125	0.0
Total	**2078**	**39266**	**12.5**

Species Management

- ”2010 target”: Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010
- New (reviced) National Red List of Species (due December 6, 2006; using IUCN criteria), to be revised again in 2010
- Management of large carnivores
- Salmon management
- Management of game species
- Action plans on selected threatened species, started in 2003: Arctic Fox, Red Helleborine, Pool Frog, Freshwater Pearl Mussel
- Action plans will also be worked out on selected threatened habitats and selected invasive alien species



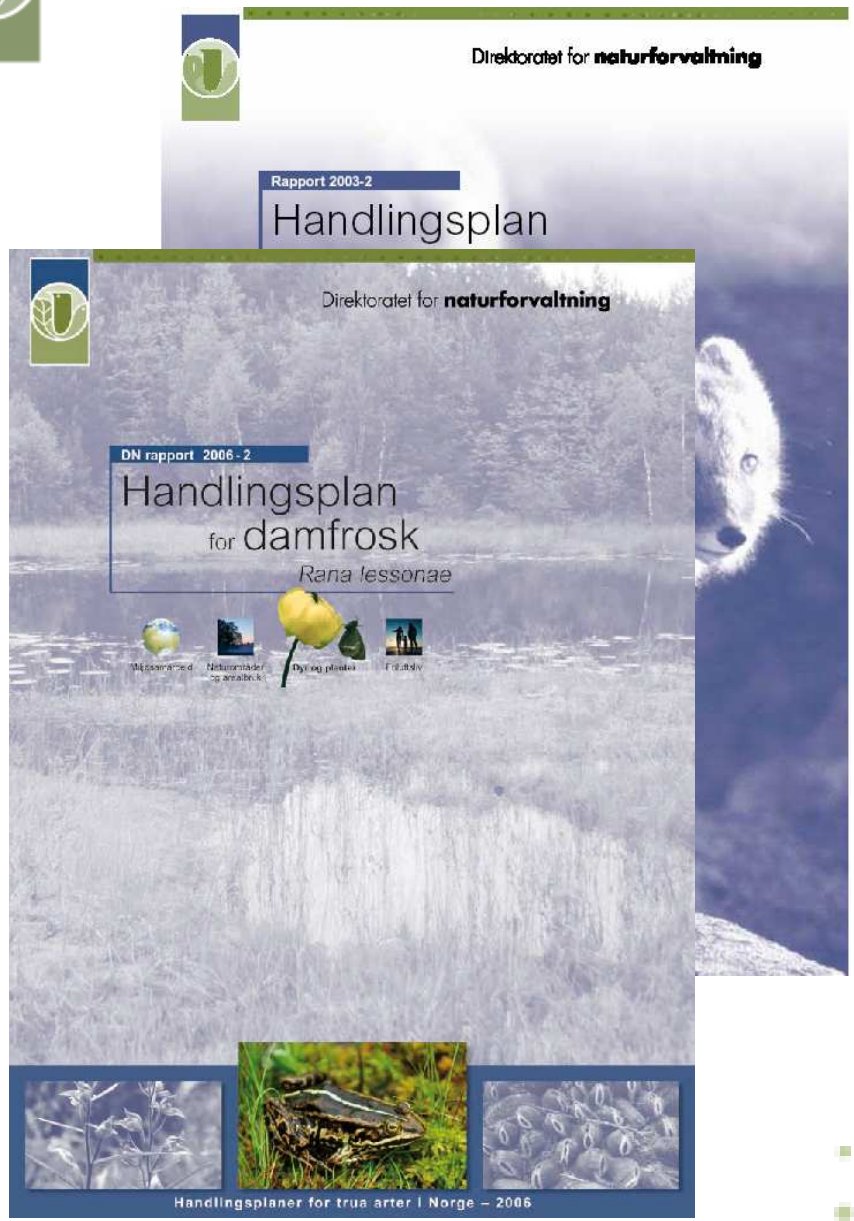

Brown bear
Wolf
Lynx
Wolverine

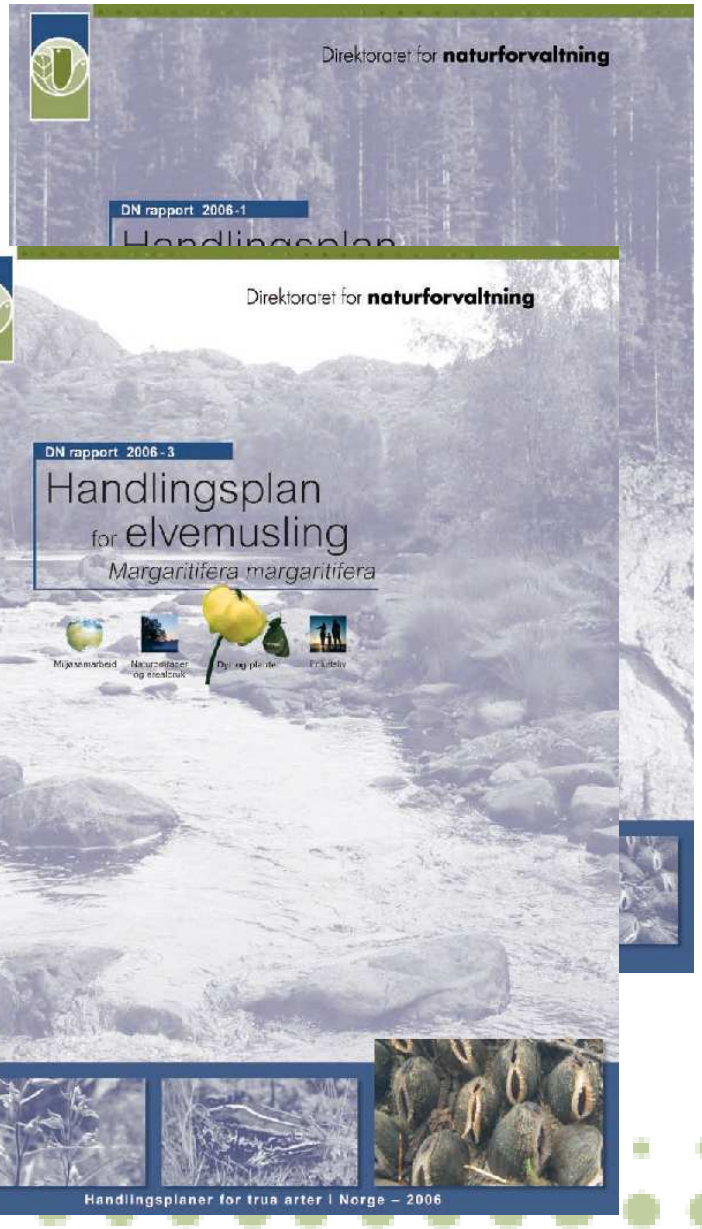

Roe deer


Reindeer


Red-deer


Moose


Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
Rapport 2003-2
Handlingsplan
Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
DN rapport 2006-2
Handlingsplan
for damfrosk
Rana lessonae
Handlingsplaner for trua arter i Norge – 2006


Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
DN rapport 2006-1
Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
DN rapport 2006-3
Handlingsplan
for elvemusling
Margaritifera margaritifera
Handlingsplaner for trua arter i Norge – 2006

Biodiversity and Land Use Planning

- Land use planning strategies are important for management of biodiversity outside protected areas (PAs)
- The Planning and Building Act (1985) is the main tool for management of biodiversity outside PAs
  - Interventions are subject to a consultative process
  - Major interventions are also subject to Environmental Impact Assessments
- Local and regional responsibility
  - DN may raise objections to a plan, in case of which the final decision will be taken by the Ministry of Environment



Land Use Planning

- Advisor to MoE in development of legislation and policy
- Advisor to the County Governor and hence Municipalities in area planning
- Advisor to sectors in area planning (road, energy, hydroelectric power, wind power, agriculture, fishery, fish farming etc)
- Consultative statements

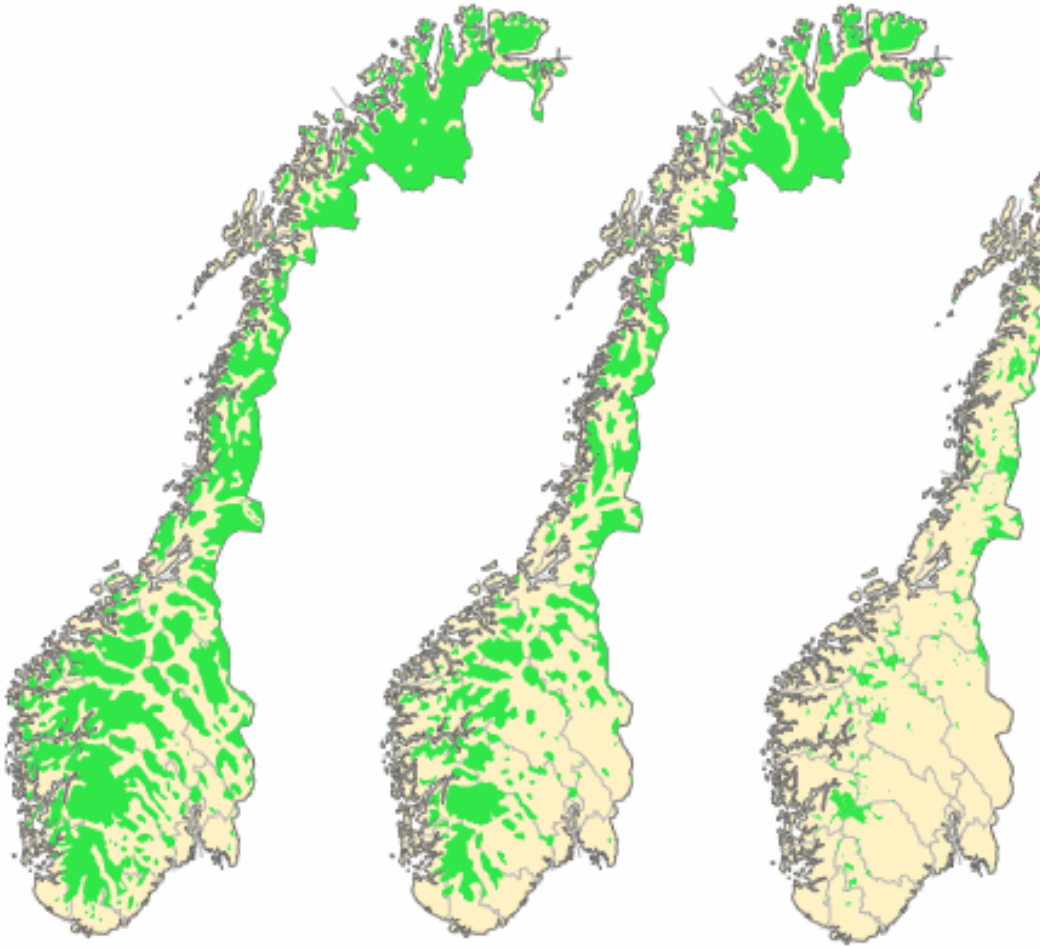
- Provides biodiversity information for Geographical Information Systems

Land Use



Villmarkspregede områder i Norge

Mer enn 5 km fra tyngre tekniske inngrep



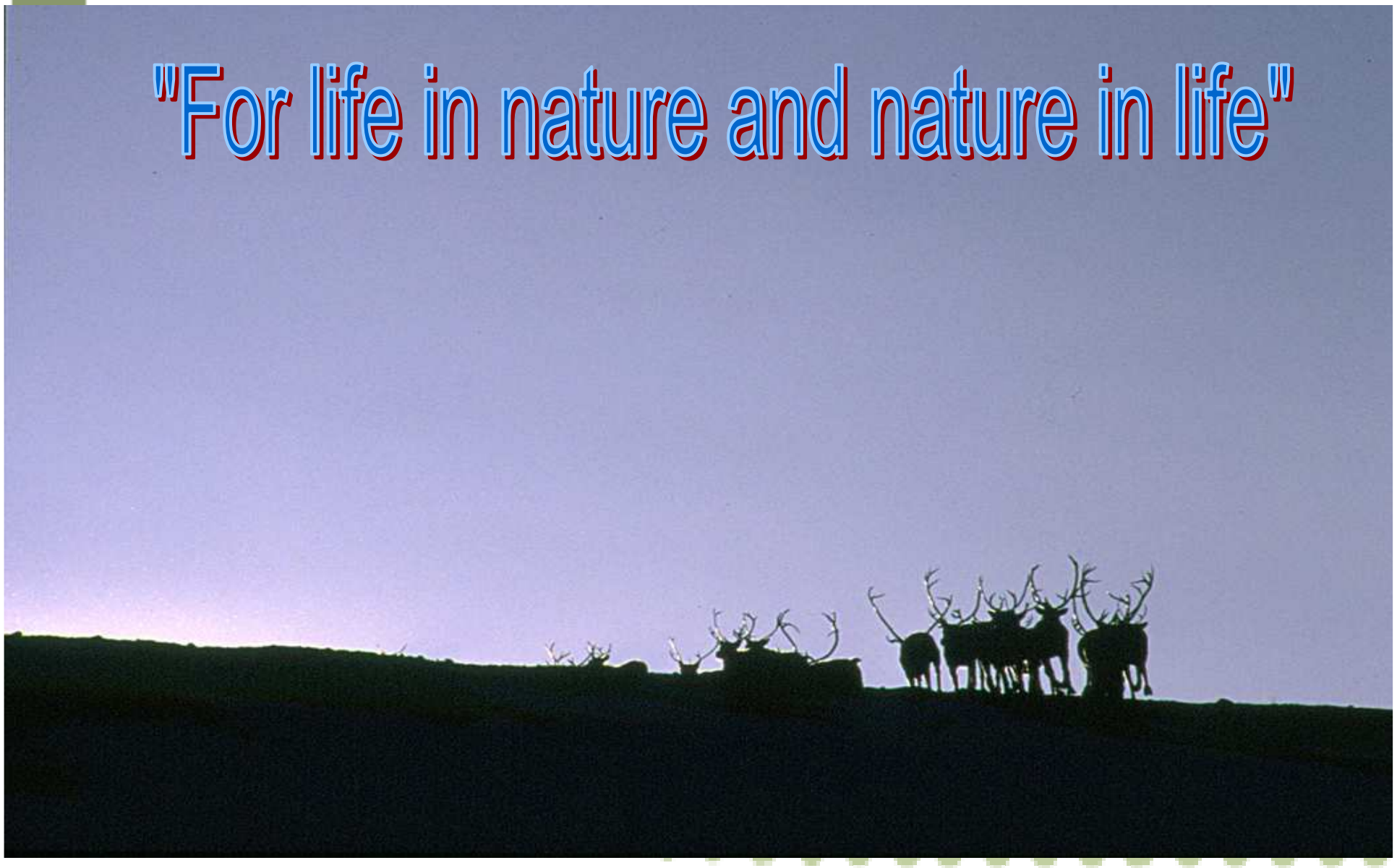
1900 1940 1998

Wilderness - areas without major infrastructure within a range of 5 km:

- **roads**
- **railroads**
- **power transmission lines and power stations**
- **hydropower development infrastructure**
- **flood works, pipelines, canals**

Sector Responsibility in Environmental Management

- Each Ministry is responsible for the environmental impacts of their activities
- Administrative and financial responsibility includes conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as restoration and mitigation of adverse effects
- Ministries shall actively seek cross-sectoral cooperation in the management of biodiversity
- Wherever possible, the responsibility for actions shall be delegated to the local level
- Each Ministry is expected to provide information on environmental trends and impacts, as well as the costs of actions within their sphere of responsibility


"For life in nature and nature in life"