Biodiversity Observation Networks are People Networks

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What are the ingredients?

Awareness





• Trust





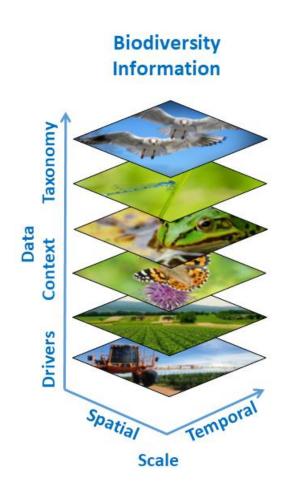
Support



Added-value services

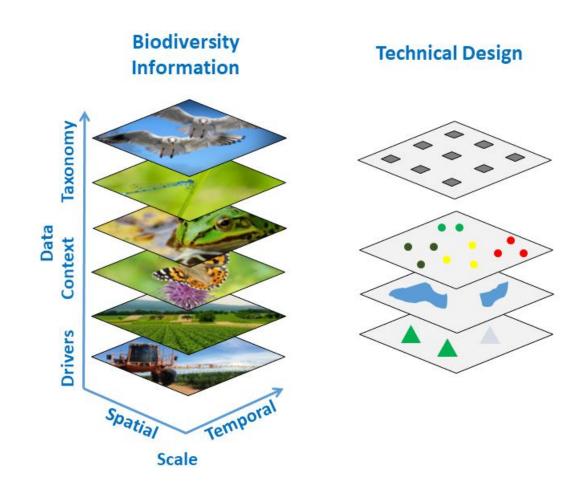


Biodiversity Observation Networks – what do we have?



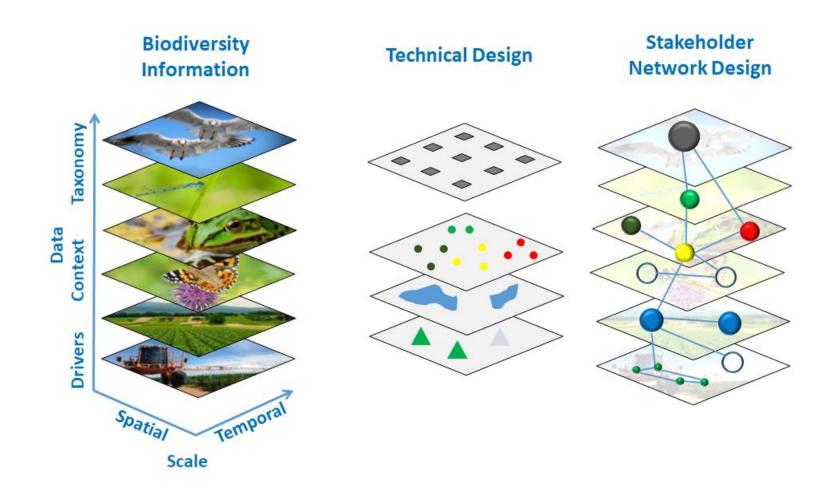


Biodiversity Observation Networks - what do we have?



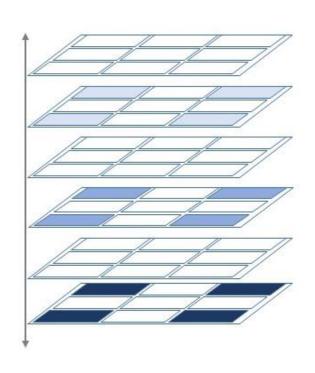


Biodiversity Observation Networks – what do we have?





Biodiversity Observation Networks (BONs) - what do we have?

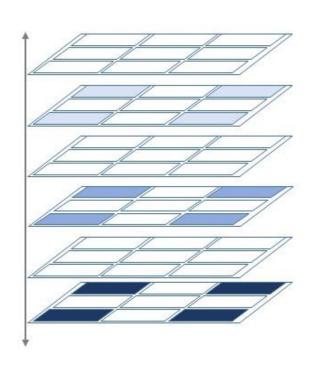


Top Down Design

- Stadardisation of sampling sites & methods
- Definition of strict standards for data collection protocols, data mobilization and quality
- Highly controlled & structured design



Biodiversity Observation Networks (BONs) - what do we have?

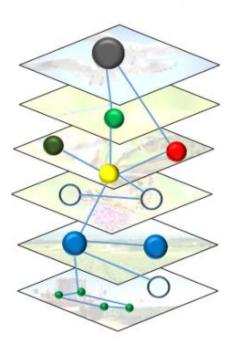


Top Down Design

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Stakeholder **Network Design**







BONs – who is involved?







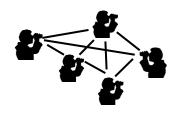














BONs – who is involved?

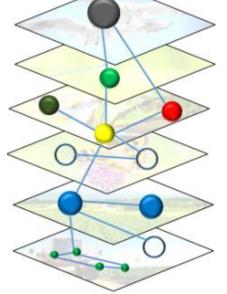






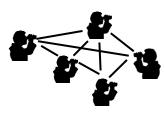
















Active investment in societal & political engagement to align schemes to derive high quality information on the state of biodiversity



No innovation without participation

Enormous potential & interest

>30% of the general public are keen to get involved in science 70-90% of all species records by volunteers

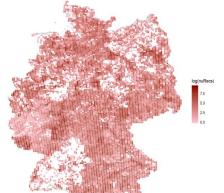
Species experts 'silently going extinct'

- valuing & securing expert knowledge
- providing visibility & active participation
- professionalising data management in NGOs and agencies
- Inter-generational contract & learning

Broad ownership & social licence

NGOs / societies / museums / agencies / academia active collaboration & innovation

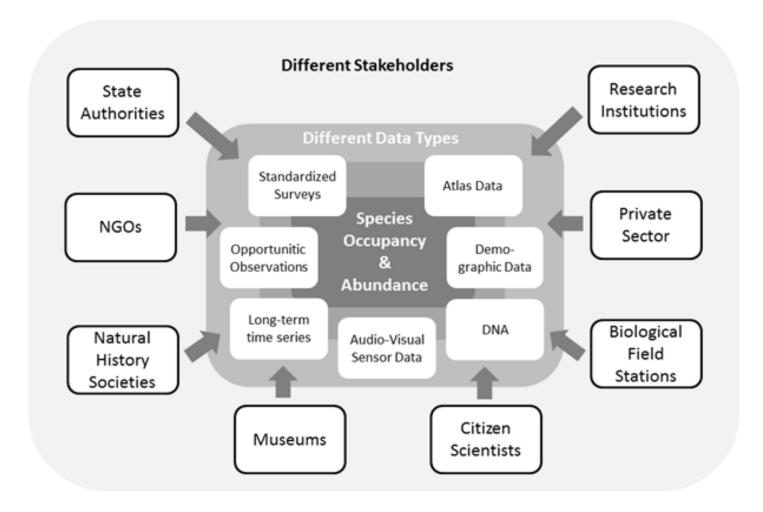








Networked Modular Approach



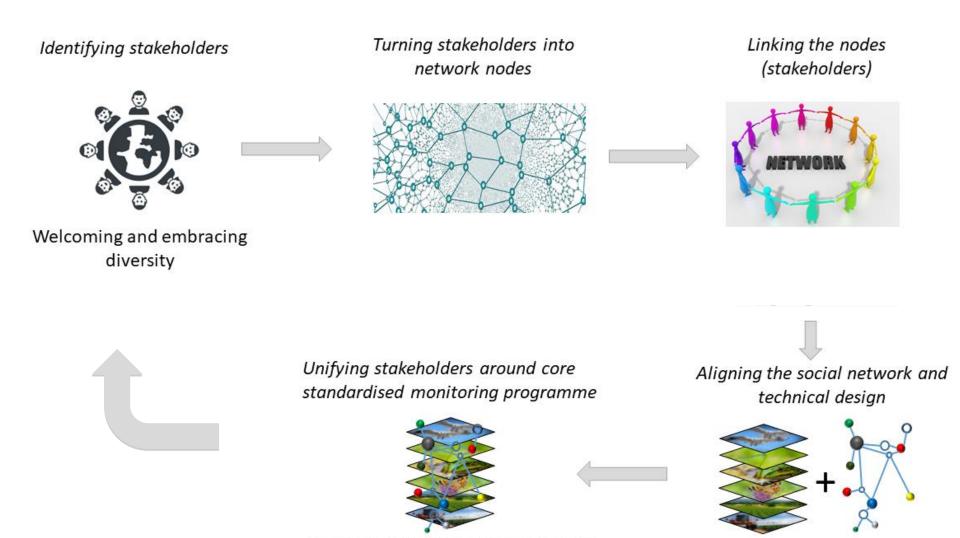
Collaborative leadership - sense of shared ownership, resilience in the system and innovation potential



What are the Benefits - Examples?

Stakeholder	Motivation	Benefits	Impediments	Incentives
State authorities	Legal obligation and reporting duties	 Access to info on state and trends of biodiversity otherwise not available 	 Understaffed limited communication concern losing sovereignty? 	 Increased efficiency added value through buy-in by stakeholders Transparency
NGOs	Member integration, influencing planning, intrinsic motivation	 Access to reliable, quantitative information for highlighting threats 	 Perceived loss of own visibility 	 Increased evidence base for influencing policy and legislation Self-efficacy
Natural history societies	Intrinsic motivation, Enthusiasm for biodiversity	 Exchange with like-minded people Interoperability with environmental data 	• Funding / capacities	 Access to analytical and statistical expertise Increased recognition of work

Achieving Integration





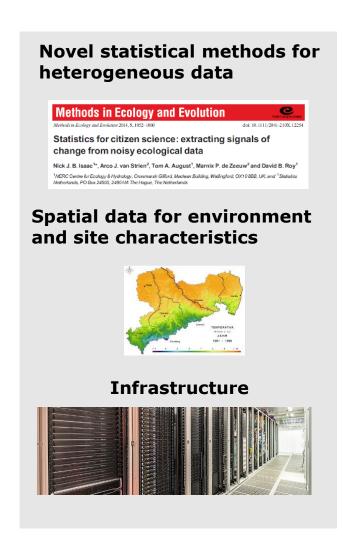
sMon – Network Germany

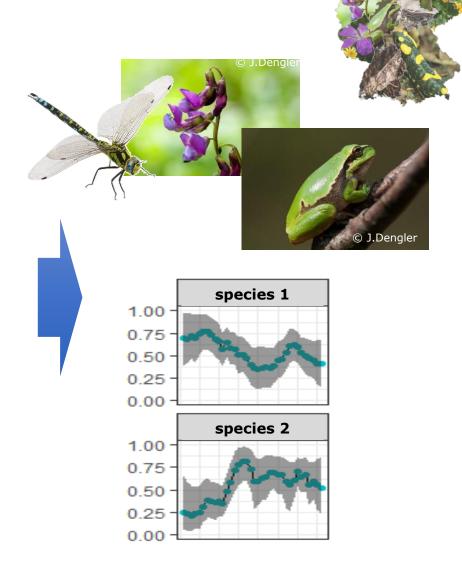




sMon - Bridging Science-Society-Policy

Eingriffs-Erfolgskontrollen Verbreitungsatlanten Sammlungen Kartierungen Zufallsfunde BUND





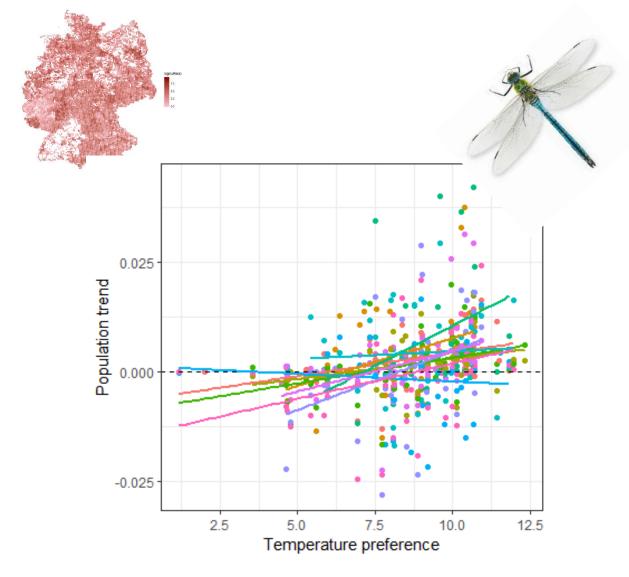


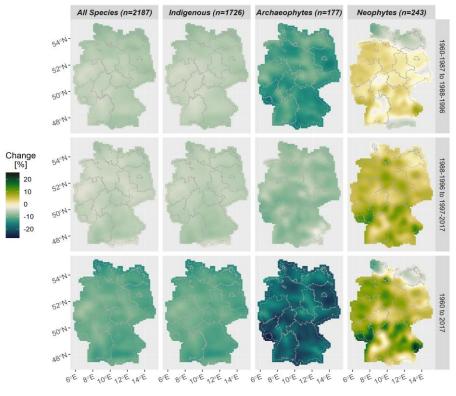
Biodiversity Change













(Bowler et al., in prep)

(Eichenberg et al., GCB in press)

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