

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

BATS AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN HABITATS
DIRECTIVE AND EUROBATS AGREEMENT
IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA.

BBI MATRA/2006/039



APRIL 2009

Zoogdierveniging VZZ -
Society for the Study and Conservation of Mammals,
The Netherlands



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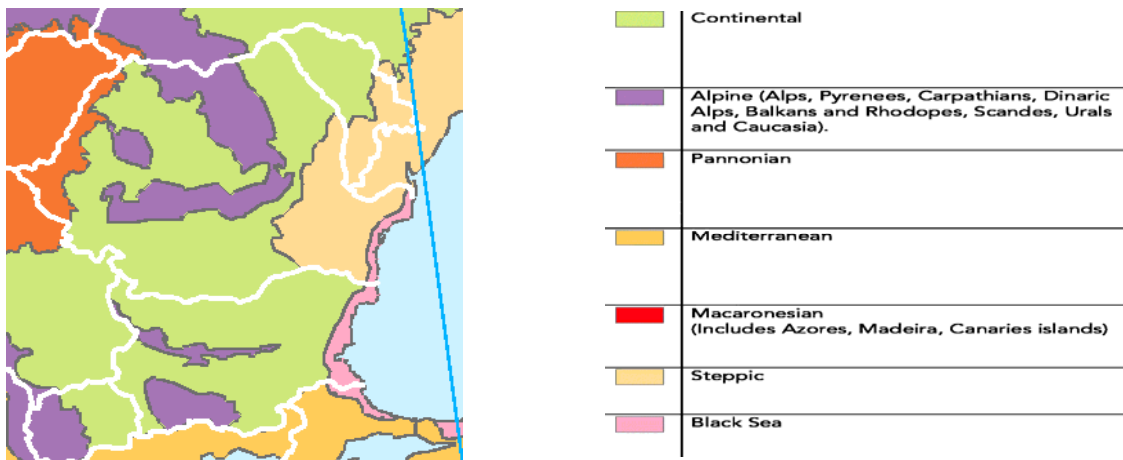
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In 2006 the Society for the Study and Conservation of Mammals, The Netherlands, the National Museum of Natural History, Bulgaria and the Romanian Bats Protection Association, Romania, developed and submitted a project proposal “Bats and EIA: Tools for implementation of European Habitats Directive and EUROBATS agreement in Bulgaria and Romania” to the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, applying for a grant under BBI MATRA Action Plan 2005 - 2008. The project was granted and started about the end of 2006 and finished at the end of 2008.

Bulgaria has a unique geographical location in the Southeast corner of Europe on the Balkan Peninsula. The territory of the country is 111,000 km², situated at the crossroads of different climatic influences. This location with the huge variety of different landscapes ensures the rich biodiversity. Bulgaria’s biodiversity includes more than 30 000 species.

Romania covers an area of 237,500 km². The country is located in the Southeast part of Europe. The Carpathian Mountains form the heart of the country. There are rich arable plains in the south, which include the Baragan Plains to the east, and Oltenian Plains to the west. In addition, around 3,500 glacial ponds, lakes and coastal lagoons are also found throughout the country.

The two countries include parts of five biogeographic regions - Continental, Eurasian steppe, Black Sea region, Alpine and Pannonian.



Many bat species of European importance, included in the IUCN Red List, and in European nature conservation legislation occur in the two countries. Out of a total of 35 species of bats in continental Europe, 33 species are registered in Bulgaria and 30 in Romania.

Bulgaria and Romania are EU members since 1st of January 2007 and had to comply with all relevant European Union legislation and directives. In the field of nature conservation the main legal acts are the EU Habitats Directive 92/43, EU Birds Directive 79/409 as well as the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (**EUROBATS/UNEP**) signed within the frame of the Bonn Convention.

In Bulgaria and Romania, deep problems still occur regarding the implementation and bringing in to force of the nature conservation legislation. These problems are very obvious in creating the Natura 2000 Network, but also in procedures as e.g. the Environmental Impact Assessment (**EIA**).

The problem the project addresses ...

The bats have high nature conservation status and many of them are listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive. Unfortunately, in the countries of Eastern Europe, they are not studied enough and often are completely neglected in the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). There is insufficient acquaintance with the bats, their habitats and needs at the responsible authorities and especially at the EIA consultancies. Respectively the possible impact certain infrastructure projects can have on the status of their populations is far from adequately estimated. In most of the EIA reports, the information provided on bats is inadequate, insufficient and even missing, e.g. the bats are not mentioned at all. The lack of specific capacity of the controlling institutions is another problem concerning bats and their place in the EIA reports. There is not enough knowledge about the techniques to assess the impact on bats and their habitats and on the functions of the habitats for the bats that occur in a certain area. Insufficient knowledge about the techniques to avoid, mitigate and compensate the negative impacts on bats and their populations, both among the EIA consultancies and authorities controlling the quality of the EIA reports, is another example.

The solution ...

The project has made all concerned institutions and responsible authorities aware of the need to consider and conserve bats during the process of planning and development of building activities. The project has clarified that bats are a group with specific conservation needs and requirements. A practical document, a **Guideline for Bats in Environmental Impact Assessment and Development and Planning**, has been developed and produced to provide all the information needed to diminish the negative impact on bat populations. The project also was aimed to build up the capacity, to transfer the targeted knowledge and to establish and encourage collaboration among the concerned authorities, institutions, NGO-s and scientists, concerning the methods and approaches for dealing with bats in EIA and development and planning. This will enhance the conservation of bats and their habitats.

The project is officially supported by the responsible ministries in Bulgaria and Romania, as well as by the EUROBATS Agreement.

The aims ...

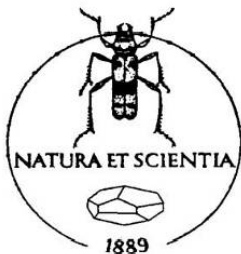
Prepared and communicated, **Guideline for Bats in Environmental Impact Assessment and Development and Planning**, based on similar documents from other countries. In the best scenario the responsible ministries in Bulgaria and Romania should legally approve the Guidelines.

Increased capacity of the responsible authorities and EIA consultancies. The project teams should involve the stakeholders and provide them with specialized information on bats and their behavior, functions of the habitats, possible impacts, good practices and efficient methods for mitigating and/or avoiding the impact.

Shared experience with other Balkan countries. The project planned a meeting with participation from the other Balkan countries, in order to ensure the exchange of information and experience. Improved collaboration among the involved stakeholders. The stakeholders are contacted and the communication with and between them is done and stimulated.



The leading organisation, *the Dutch Society for the Study and Conservation of Mammals (Zoogdiervereniging VZZ)*, has a wide experience in the development of standards for the role bats play in EIA, as well as in bat protection. They have provided the needed information and experience during the process to come to a system of techniques, adapted for Bulgaria and Romania, for the proper and correct analyses, conclusions and measures about the mitigation of the negative effects that cause loss of habitats and bats species.



The National Museum of Natural History in Sofia (NMNH) studies, preserves and disseminates information about the living and non-living nature both in Bulgaria and throughout the world. Through its notable scientific collections and its impressive exhibitions, the Museum has gained the reputation of a widely respectable institution over the years. The NMNH and its experts have a vital role for the nature conservation work done in the past and going on now in Bulgaria.

NMNH experts are important players in the EIA, since they are recognized as species experts and licensed EIA experts. The Director of NMNH is involved in the overall management and the monitoring of the general development of the project. The former Director of NMNH, who is currently Member of the Parliament, Dr. Petar Beron is also informed about the project and offered his support in lobbying if needed.



The Romanian Bat Protection Association (RBPA) is the only registered NGO in Romania that works on bat study and conservation on the territory of Romania. The RBPA has 3 branches and local groups in 3 counties, keeping in touch and working with 40 members and volunteers over the country. RBPA has more than 10 year experiences in project management and has a good reputation among different organizations: educational institutions, (Schools, Universities),

Academy, local authorities and civil societies. Due to their activities concerning nature protection and species conservation they are in direct contact with the local, regional and national Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) that makes it easier to reach the expected results of the present project. The RBPA has a branch office in Bucharest that helps with lobbying at the ministry level. The vice president of RBPA, Zoltan Nagy (currently state secretary at the Romanian Ministry of Environment) is fully involved in the project.

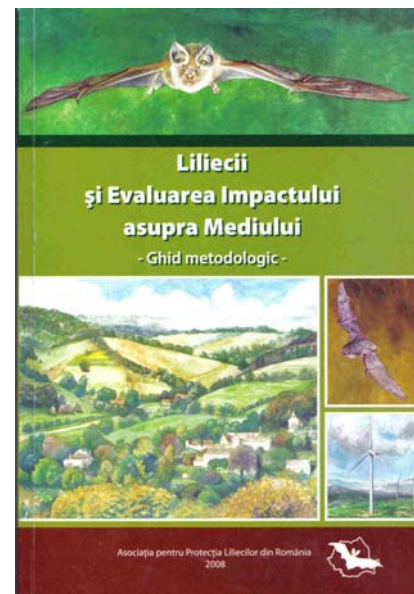
The Guidelines for Bats in Environmental Impact Assessment and Development and Planning for Romania and Bulgaria were prepared, communicated with the responsible authorities and published. In the best scenario the Guidelines had to be recognized as an obligatory part of the EIA procedure in the country by the responsible ministries in Bulgaria and Romania. **The Guideline has been accepted as a national methodology to be applied specifically for the bats during EIA process.**



The capacity of the responsible authorities and EIA consultancies was increased. The project team involved the stakeholders and provided them with specialized information on bats and their behavior, functions of the habitats, possible impacts, good practices and efficient methods and techniques of mitigating, avoiding and compensating. Representatives of the responsible authorities were intensively involved in the process of preparation of the Guidelines, which was a useful learning process for all the parties.

The experience was shared with other Balkan countries. In November 2008 a project closing meeting was conducted in Sofia, Bulgaria. Participants from the neighboring countries took part and the Bats and EIA issues were discussed and information and experience were exchanged.

The collaboration among the involved stakeholders was improved. Many of the main players in the EIA process met many times on a different occasions during the coordination and consultation meetings.



The overall project management was done by Johan Thissen. He did the overall coordination of the project, being the new Head of the Research and Advice Department at VZZ. The scientific consultations and advices were provided by Herman Limpens and Eric Jansen, both leading experts on bats and EIA. Herman Limpens was seriously ill, but could help the project and provided the needed advices and working materials. The project assistant, Svetlana Miteva, did the daily on-going project coordination and the communication with all participants.

The formal relations were set with contracts between VZZ and the country partners NMNH, Sofia for Bulgaria and RBPA, Satu-Mare for Romania.

There were minor changes in the teams after the starting of the project. More people were involved in order to get the best possible results of the project. Some were paid, without changing the planned budget, some helped voluntarily.

The team of the Romanian Bat Protection Association has been coordinated by Abigel Szodoray-Paradi. Farkas Szodoray-Paradi, being the president of the NGO represented the project on official meetings and contributed for the elaboration of the Guideline with his expertise and views. Jere Csaba incorporated all the opinions and feedbacks from the national and local Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) employers and from the EIA consultancies collected during the project. Since Jere Csaba and Farkas Szodoray-Paradi are Hungarians and the guideline should be written in the official language of the country, the contribution of Iona Raluca Munteanu was great since she is native in Romanian language.

The project got very good support on Ministry level thanks to Zoltan Nagy, president of the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) in the position of secretary of the Romanian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development. Good working relations were established with the director of the NEPA, Mr. Jozsef Szabo, who helped the official communication between our NGO and the NEPA. A voluntary work was offered by Szilard Bucs, who presented the results of the project on the final meeting of the project in Sofia. He also contributed with his time for the distribution of the printed Guideline. The Romanian team got support from Akos Szodoray-Paradi, IT specialist. He prepared the web-database of the RBPA ensuring the free download of the Guideline, allowing any interested person and/or institution to download the Guideline after completing a simple registration form.

A change of the Bulgarian project coordinator had to be made because of illness and pregnancy. The director of the NMNH, Mr. Aleksii Popov, did the overall project coordination for the second half of the time. Boyan Petrov, employee and bat expert at the NMNH, did the biggest quantity of the work being acquainted with both bats and EIA issues. He did the scientific coordination, the main work on writing the Guidelines and the coordination with the authorities and the supervision of the Balkan meeting. Dr Ivan Pandurski, from the Institute of Zoology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS), prepared part of the Guideline. Radostina Tzenova did the PR work; she helped for the contacts with the media sector, the press releases, the organization of the coordination and communication meetings and the involvement of the stakeholders.

The progress of the work followed with some fluctuations the planning of the project. The teams did their best to follow the timetable and despite the fact that it was not always easy, they succeeded more or less. The project planning was divided in phases - development, execution and implementation phases. The work has followed the general planning, but also adapting in order to achieve the best possible results. The table below presents the original time planning of the project work.

TIME-TABLE: THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES BY TIME AND RESPONSIBLE PERSONS																									
ACTIVITY/ TIME IN MONTHS	2006			2007									2008												
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9	
Development phase																									
Project start: development, setting of framework (S, H)	A,I																								
Preparing national consultations	A, I, R, T																								
Analyses of existing information and experience on bats and EIA's	A, I, R, T																								
Preparation of the Guideline:																									
Collecting the existing information and experience in EIA, relevant to conservation of bats and their habitats from NL, Germany, UK	H			Including prepared info-sheets																					
Preparation of info-sheets for the project			F,T	To be distributed among the stakeholders																					
BG and RO to study the information and defining the important issues			F, T, B																						
Collecting and analyzing the existing information from BG and RO			F, T, B																						
Execution phase																									
Meeting in Bulgaria for training and discussing the Guideline - second half of March				S,T	Participants - H, E, T, F, A, B, I																				
Coordination with the national and local authorities in the target countries and distributing the Questionnaires								A, I	First meeting informing and involving the stakeholders																
Collection of the information from the all preliminary work and drafting the Guidelines								A,I																	
Integration of the new information and translating in English									T,F																
Preparing the first Draft, including Katie Parsons – by 1 of Sept.										H,E,K															
Circulating the document among the team - corrections and finalizing													H,S,T,F												
Translation of the Guidelines in BG and RO														A, T,S											
Implementation phase																									
National consultation meetings – Bulgaria and Romania														A, I, T, F, R, S											
Balkan countries meeting, submitting the Guidelines, public awareness events – Bulgaria (we will join them to the National meeting - keep some budget for 7 Balkan participants)														A, I, T, F, R, S											
Receiving background information from the stakeholders														A, I											
Handling the people who do not respond on time (phone, mail)															I, A, R										
Finalizing the Guidelines															H, S, T, F										
Lay-outing and printing of the Guidelines (separately in EN, BG and RO) and CDs (in BG, RO, ENG)																				S, R, A					
Distribution of the Guidelines																								A, I	
Official submission of the Guideline to Ministry of Environment and Celebration of the European Bat Night																								R, T,A	
Closing phase																									
Lessons learnt and to do in the future								R, S, A, I												R, S, A, I				R, S, A, I	
* Reporting the project								S, A, I												S, A, I				S, A, I	
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9	

The brief overview of the planned expected results and the achieved results presents, which of those and to what extent they were achieved. The project was challenging and very inspiring, not only for the project team, but also for the involved stakeholders. The results as planned were feasible and the table below presents the progress and level of achievement per each. The team had the unofficial goal to achieve also the legalization of the Guideline, which was not achieved in 100%, but it is in process of negotiation and may be one day it will be fact.

The progress and the quality were monitored with the interim reports and the on-going contacts between the team members. The teams were motivated to get the best possible with the project, because this would help a lot with their work on bat conservation.

Overview of the planned expected results and the achieved results

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Achieved results</i>
A Guideline for Bats in Environmental Impact Assessment and Development and Planning, translating in a practical way the EU legislation on conservation of bats in EIA.	A Guideline for Bats and EIA, produced communicated, printed and disseminated, translating in a practical way the EU legislation on conservation of bats in EIA.
The dissemination of the Guideline on the Balkan Peninsula, among concerned governmental authorities and institutions, private entities (i.e. EIA consultancies) and non-governmental organizations.	The document is disseminated among the all related authorities and other possibly involved organisations and persons in the two partner counties, Bulgaria and Romania, and among the bat experts in Turkey, Greece, Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia.
Main stakeholder groups trained in using the Guideline for Bats in Environmental Impact Assessment and Development and Planning	Three national meetings with all the stakeholders and many smaller scale coordination meetings with the related authorities per country conducted, during which the participants were trained.
Increased human capacity for bat field studies	The capacity among the actively involved participants is highly increased. They know more about the problems and the possible solutions.
Improved collaboration among the main stakeholders: national, regional and local authorities, EIA consultancies, NGOs and the scientists in the Bulgaria and Romania	The collaboration among the stakeholders is increased; The directly involved persons know each other better and can use this in their daily work.
Increased public awareness on bat conservation issues in Bulgaria and Romania	The awareness is increased, thanks also to the specialized new knowledge provided to the stakeholders.
Established network of specialists on bat protection and EIA on Balkan or South-Eastern Europe level	The bat workers met once again and shared experiences. They talked also about other opportunities they may encounter together.

In Romania...

Finalizing the Guidelines, September-October. As outcome of several meetings and consultations the guideline was prepared in Romanian language, incorporating all the feedbacks from the involved stakeholders and advices of the experts.

The Guideline's final structure reflects these needs: there is a lack of knowledge about bats, both by EIA consultancies and the EPA, who have to evaluate these EIA and to decide about them. So, there is a theoretical part with general description of bats and their habitats, and a practical part that includes information about different infrastructure investments (like roads, wind farms, building constructions, forest management) and preventive measures in different level. The guideline includes annexes like: glossary, contact list of EPAs, REPAs, NEPA, contact list of GOs, NGO's, which have national, or regional data on bats, table of all the bats species in the country - and their priority, list of the species which are threatened in different case of activities and the most important sources on bat literature.

Lay-outing and printing the guideline, October. In the process of lay outing and designing, we successfully involved a painter, who provided originally drawings and pictures for the Guideline. This work resulted in 400 copies, 126 pages B5 format color book and a CD. The book received an ISBN number in order be distributed in the Romanian national libraries.

Distribution of the guideline, October-December. The Guideline was distributed to the different stakeholders by post, by web page or handing it out personally. On 22nd of November the RBPA had the opportunity to present the Guideline on the national meeting of the Romanian NGOs administrating protected areas. On the meeting the representatives of 19 Romanian environmental NGOs were present. All the participants were active environmentalists, biologists working on the field. After the short presentation of the Guideline, all the participants ordered copies from the Guideline. 49 EPAs (local, regional and national) received copies from the Guideline by post. Copies were sent to each important EPA's departments: EIA Department, Biodiversity Department, Public Relation Department and the Library. The RBPA's website made possible the online purchase of the Guideline. The institutions/persons, which would like to have copies from the Guideline, must fill in a short questionnaire about the reason they order the Guideline and the usage purpose and their contact details. Thanks to this now we have a database of the institutions and individuals, who are using the guideline. This possibility has a positive influence to the publicity of the RBPA, since the availability of the Guideline in Internet increased the web page visiting rate with 30%.



The Guideline was distributed to the different stakeholders by post, by web page or handing it out personally.

Official submission of the Guideline to the national Ministry, December. The Guideline was handed out personally to the state secretary of the Ministry of Environment in the first week of December.

European appearance of the project: The EUROBATS management promised to upload the translated final version of the Guidelines (in .pdf format) on their web page: www.eurobats.org with explanations and good advertisement of the project.



As outcome of several meetings and consultations the guideline was prepared in Romanian language, incorporating all the feedbacks from the involved stakeholders and advices of the experts.

In Bulgaria....

In June 2008, the final text of the Guideline was sent in the Bulgarian MoEW for approval. In July, a letter with suggestions, corrections and additions was received. All relevant suggestions were accepted and the Draft was updated. There were major corrections concerned changes in the title: “Methodology” and “Manual” instead of “Guidelines”, changes in the contents, e.g. some chapters were rearranged and changed in the style. The Manual was fully translated in English. An operative consultation meeting was held in MoEW/NNPS department at the end of July.

In August nearly all MoEW’s experts went in holidays and voting a decision was not possible. Additional chapters, “Bats in Bulgarian settlements and Renovation of historical buildings with bat roosts” were written and included in the Manual. A consultation meeting was held in MoEW with experts from NNPS and EEA and Prevention departments on **27.8.2008**. The Final Balkan meeting of the project was fixed for 30th September 2008 and invitations for all foreign partners were sent. Preparations for the European Bat Night 2008 started. Prolongation of the project till the end of December 2008 was granted by BBI MATRA.

On 6th of September the XII European Bat Night was carried in Sofia Zoo. More than 250 people attended and the event was widely announced and covered in the press and in all electronic media including several live interviews for TV stations and newspapers. A paper covering the celebration of

the Bat Night 2008 in Sofia appeared in the November issue of the popular magazine “National Geographic, Bulgaria”.

The English edition of the Manual was sent for proofreading. The Bulgarian edition was sent for layout and prepress arrangements. The date of the Balkan meeting as fixed for 30.9.2008 became unfeasible due to lack of a clear confirmation from MoEW that the Manual will be legalized in the previously promised terms. A new date was fixed for 10th November 2008. Many phone calls with the responsible MoEW officers were made within this month.

After internal consultations between the involved departments and units, MoEW finally replied and suggested several important changes in the procedures: Checklists for evaluation of the EIA reports and exclusion of the chapter on the Ecological Assessment from the scope of the Manual. Thus, the title was fixed to “Bats- methodology for environmental impact assessment and appropriate assessment. A manual for developers, environmental experts and planning authorities”. The draft of both Bulgarian and English editions was reworked and updated. The preparation of the Balkan meeting was very intensive in October; invitation letters to all target authorities, companies and experts were sent; hotel and hall reservations were made; materials were prepared. Numerous phone calls and a meeting with responsible MoEW officers were carried out within this month.

In November the Manual was printed: 700 BG + 300 ENGL copies, bonded together with a CD.

The Bat Manual was published in the official web site of the Ministry of Environment:

<http://www.moew.government.bg/biodiversity>

Proposal to all RIEW in the country was made to publish the electronic version of the Manual in their web sites, which are often visited by many investors.

It was published also to the web site of the Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation and 2 important web portals for nature conservation: www.biodiversity.bg, bluelink.net

On 10th November in Sofia, Hotel Gloria Palace, the Balkan meeting was successfully carried out. More than 40 experts from Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece, Turkey, Romania and the Netherlands were present. Mr. Andreas Streit - the Secretary of EUROBATS - attended also the meeting and expressed its satisfaction about the results achieved with the project. The head of the Biodiversity department at the MoEW and many stakeholders were present. Extensive presentation was made of the Bulgarian version of the Guidelines and also on the general situation of the Bats and EIA issue in the guest countries – Macedonia, Greece and Turkey. Szilard Bucs presented the Bats and EIA issue in Romania, the progress of the project there and the Romanian version of the Guideline.



On 10th November in Sofia, Hotel Gloria Palace, the Balkan meeting on Bats and EIA was successfully carried out.

A high-level meeting took place **on 11th of November** in MoEW, with the Director of NNPS, at MoEW - Mr. Valery Velichkov, Ms. Raina Hardalova, head of the Biodiversity department, Mr. Streit, the Secretary of the EUROBATS Agreement, Mr. Thissen and Ms. Miteva from VZZ, and Ms. Ivanova and Mr. Petrov – the two leading Bulgarian bat experts. The “ministry” expressed their complete support for the developed Guidelines and promised to put all the efforts needed for its legalization.

On 15 of December, the meeting on the Bulgarian National Biodiversity Council has happened, on which the Guideline was voted as methodology to be applied during the EIA procedure.

After the Balkan meeting, Boyan Petrov gave live interviews for the Bulgarian National Radio and Radio Alma Mater. Press releases for the Balkan meeting and the presentation of the Bat Manual were prepared, sent and published on-line by all leading electronic media, including all environmental web sites. The National Geographic magazine’s website hosted an on-line accessible version of the Bat Manual <http://www.nationalgeographic.bg/?cid=28&NewsId=801> and the presentation was sent through a newsletter to more than 14 000 members of the NG club Bulgaria. The Museum Internet site nmnh.bas.bg is currently under construction, after which we shall be able to upload news, documents (including the Bat Manual, papers, etc.).

Postponed end of the project...

Due to the extensive communication with the related authorities on national and local level the whole consultation process took much more time than it was expected. The low speed of the official communication with the authorities is also a factor. Due to these reasons the Bulgarian team submitted a request to postpone the finalization of the project till the end of December in order to finish properly the work planned in the project. Then the final meeting, with the international participation, and the official delivery of the Guidelines to the MoEW was organized in the end of October - beginning of November 2008, when the summer vacation was over. The BBI MATRA office at the Ministry of ANF was officially informed about this request for postponement of the project work and finally approved it.

The Balkan Countries Meeting...

The Balkan Countries Meeting was held at the end of the project, when the Guideline was completely finalized and legalized. One of the expectations of that meeting was that the neighboring experts would provide advices for the Guidelines. In March VZZ developed similar projects with Serbia, Macedonia and Croatia. During the preparation process it appeared that the situation in each country is very different and none of them has exactly that experience, so it is better to give them the final version of the Guideline and let the countries run the whole process, since from Bulgaria and Romania appeared that the very process is crucial for the success of the initiative.

Changes in the teams ...

There were minor changes in the team, as mentioned above, all made in order to ensure the best possible results and without changing the budget. Some of them caused by external factors but the teams managed to keep the work going on.

An IT expert has joined the Romanian project team and he has contributed to the better distribution of the Guideline by making available the free download of the Guideline, by the registered institutions or individuals. Two other bat experts were involved to help in the elaboration of the Guideline and to ensure the proper language.

Ina Inkyova got pregnant, and the Director of the NMNH, Sofia - Mr. Alexi Popov - took the duties for the overall project guidance. A sociologist joined for a while the BG team for the elaboration and processing the results of the Questionnaire. Temporary an assistant was hired to help in the logistics and the organization of the Balkan meeting. An extra bat expert was involved for the elaboration of the Guidelines.

These internal changes do not affected the final amounts of money granted by the Ministry of ANF for staff or third parties.

In the Netherlands, VZZ...

The VZZ is known as the NGO highly specialized on mammals and with proved quality and professionalism. VZZ and the team members have very good connections with colleagues and similar organisations in other European countries. Their good name and respect works well for the success of the project, by providing any needed information or consultation.

The experience gathered by this project was invested in two other project proposals to the new session of BBI-MATRA. The projects are with the same goal. The reaction of the EUROBATS and the Bulgarian and Romanian GO and NGO towards this project and the very work convinced us that we should suggest this approach to other countries as well. The new projects (for Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia) will use the product of this project, as well as the new findings as the problems accounted during the work. The teams in these countries are very enthusiastic and motivated about the project proposals and ready to do their best.

In Bulgaria, the NMNH, Sofia...

Boyan Petrov realized very successful communication with the Ministry of Environment and Water, and especially with the national expert Mr. Ruslan Serbezov, who was in charge for the Guidelines on behalf of NNPS (March – 2 consultations, April – 6, May – 8, June - 7 consultations). Also several consultations were held with other MoEW experts – Valery Georgiev in April, Raina Hardalova – the Chief of the Biodiversity Department, at MoEW, Nevena Ivanova - expert at the EEA and Prevention Department, at MoEW.

Letters with a detailed description of the project were sent to all companies and experts, who make environmental impact assessment, environmental need assessment and appropriate assessment in Bulgaria. They also were invited to the second National Consultation Meeting. Invitations were sent to 15 EIA consultancies, 25 private experts and 5 biodiversity NGO's. Key experts from the Ministry of Environment and Waters (MEW) and the Executive Environmental Agency (EEA) were also invited. The experts consider the Guideline useful as a manual for preparation of EIA reports and the project useful for their own training and development as EIA experts.

In Romania, the RPBA, Satu Mare...

The involvement of Zoltan Nagy, state secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, was the success factor of the lobby at the ministry level. Zoltan has a great research history on his curriculum concerning bats, and his devotion toward bat protection did not decrease since he reached the position of state secretary. The interests of the Romanian Bat Protection Association was represented by him in every case where decisions were taken concerning Environmental Impact Assessments. In the frame of e-mails, phone calls and non-formal meetings Szodoray-Paradi Farkas has informed Zoltan about each step and actual phase of the project. Due to this fact, in the frame of the present project the Romanian Bat Protection Association has got a good reputation, and also interest from the part of EIA consultancies and EPA's.

In Bulgaria, the NMNH, Sofia...

Finally the Bat Manual was presented to the National Biodiversity Council, which is the expert body of the MoEW for legalization of manuals, guidelines, action plans, etc. The Manual was not accepted as obligatory, but as a very “useful” methodology to be applied for bats in EIA procedures.

On December 15th the meeting of the Biodiversity Council was held in Sofia. Teodora Ivanova, bat expert made a short and concise presentation of the Bat Manual and its necessity for the investors and experts. Unfortunately the representatives of the MoEW, people from different departments, who were not involved in the process of coordination of the Manual and State Forestry Agency, made some unpleasant comments about the need and quality of such a document. They denied the necessity of acceptance of the Manual as obligatory for the investors.

Teodora presented the process of the production of the Guideline, explained that the document was agreed with the MoEW, but the discussion was not equal and she did not get the chance to defend the work of her colleagues. Only the representative of the nature conservation NGOs stood up for the Manual and argued with the state employees. Other “forces” overruled the logic and influenced the taken decision.

The Director of NNPS (MoEW) didn't participate in the discussion actively and even left the meeting for the period of the discussion. Raina Hardalova, the Chef of the Biodiversity Department in NNPS, who discussed the Manual and agreed on its content also did her best to defend the Manual but unsuccessfully.

Finally the decision of the Biodiversity Council was that the Manual is a very useful document for Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Need Assessment and Appropriate Assessment, but not obligatory ... yet

In Romania, RBPA, Satu-Mare ...

In Romania the Guideline about Bats and Environmental Impact Assessment was proposed to be one of the methodological norms of the Biodiversity Chapter of the new legislation about Environmental Impact Assessment in Romania. This will ensure that in the future bats will be taken into account in the elaboration of EIA and in the evaluation of the documents about EIA.

CHAPTER 7. PROBLEMS/DILEMMAS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT PLAN

Both project teams did their best to follow the project plan and the proposed objectives. It is not always easy due to the specifics of the project - the missing similar example, the specificity of the problem the project was dealing with. The project had very high aims and the teams were trying to achieve even more than this. The main “problem or dilemma” was the choice between time of the project planning and the time to make the document a bit better.

CHAPTER 8. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality has granted € 106,962 for this project. Both the National Museum of Natural History, Bulgaria and the Romanian Bats Protection Association have received three advance payments from the Society for the Study and Conservation of Mammals, The Netherlands (VZZ). The NMNH has received until now in total € 34,880 and the RBPA € 21,120. In the end, the incurred costs have turned out to be a bit higher than the granted amount of subsidy. In the course of the project there have been some changes in the division of the budget. VZZ has always asked for permission for those changes and they were approved by the BBI MATRA office at the Ministry of ANF. The main change has been that at the start of the project only Herman Limpens' labour costs were considered to be costs based on a daily rate. By that time he was the only involved employee of VZZ. Later on more staff of VZZ started to work for the project, e.g. Svetlana Miteva who was first booked as third party, became an employee of VZZ. So in the course of the project part of the Netherlands' budget for hire of third parties was moved to costs based on a daily rate.

Original breakdown of granted subsidy 17th July 2006

Costs based on a daily rate

Materials or resources

Hire of third parties

Travel and accommodation

Auditor's report

SUBTOTAL OF COSTS ELIGIBLE FOR SUBSIDY

	The Netherlands	Target countries	Total
Costs based on a daily rate	€ 20,232		€ 20,232
Materials or resources		€ 18,300	€ 18,300
Hire of third parties	€ 9,630	€ 39,000	€ 48,630
Travel and accommodation	€ 5,600	€ 12,700	€ 18,300
Auditor's report	€ 1,500		€ 1,500
SUBTOTAL OF COSTS ELIGIBLE FOR SUBSIDY	€ 36,962	€ 70,000	€ 106,962

Costs incurred in the Netherlands and in target countries

Costs based on a daily rate

Materials or resources

Hire of third parties

Travel and accommodation

Auditor's report

SUBTOTAL OF COSTS ELIGIBLE FOR SUBSIDY

	The Netherlands	Target countries	Total
Costs based on a daily rate	€ 34,760		€ 34,760
Materials or resources		€ 18,690	€ 18,690
Hire of third parties		€ 38,981	€ 38,981
Travel and accommodation	€ 7,438	€ 13,840	€ 21,278
Auditor's report	€ 1,500		€ 1,500
SUBTOTAL OF COSTS ELIGIBLE FOR SUBSIDY	€ 43,698	€ 71,511	€ 115,209

CHAPTER 9. ACCOUNTABILITY OF EVALUATION METHOD

For VZZ: Ton Volmerink, bookkeeper of the VZZ has provided the core data for the financial report of VZZ. Roline Eikelboom integrated the results from the financial reports provided by the accountant of VZZ, NMNH and RPBA in one common financial report.

For NMNH: Bookkeeping and financial management of the project was entrusted to Milena Goranova – Chief accountant of NMNH. She prepared the accountability report. For the sums spent there are documents, signed by Dr. Alexi Popov, Director of NMNH. All the documents are available for inspection as a part of the official documentation of the Museum and are being kept at NMNH, at the Chief Accountant's office.

For RPBA: Financial report has been written in accordance with the Law in Romania. Everything in the report is based on documents signed by the President of the RPBA, Farkas Szodoray-Paradi. All these documents are numbered and kept at the bureau of the RPBA. Farkas Szodoray-Paradi, president of the Romanian Bat Protection Association, has prepared the financial report for RPBA.

<http://www.nationalgeographic.bg/?cid=4&NewsId=800>

The screenshot shows the National Geographic Bulgaria website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Вход NG КЛУБ', 'За нас', 'За NGS', 'За списанието', and 'начало'. The date 'Април 2009' is displayed in the top right corner. The main content area features a news article titled 'Специална методика "спасява" прилепите в България' (Special methodology 'saves' bats in Bulgaria) dated 07.11.2008. The article discusses a project to assess the impact of wind farms on bat populations and the development of a methodology for their protection. It mentions the involvement of experts from various countries and the support of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Fisheries. The article is accompanied by several images, including a bat, a wind turbine, and a landscape. On the right side of the page, there is a 'СПЕЦИАЛНО ИЗДАНИЕ' (Special Edition) section featuring a 'Pempo' magazine cover and a 'NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC БЪЛГАРИЯ' logo. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like 'В БРОЯ', 'БЪЛГАРИЯ В NG', 'NG KIDS', 'НОВИНИ', 'ПЪТЕПИСИ', 'КОНКУРСИ NEW', 'ДРУГИ ИЗДАНИЯ', 'NG КЛУБ', 'НОВИ ЗАГЛАВИЯ', 'ФОРУМ', 'АРХИВ', 'АБОНАМЕНТ', and 'ИГРИ'.

<http://www.bluelink.net/index.shtml?x=38846>

BlueLink

Граждански портал за околната среда в България

начало за БлуЛинк услуги контакти блог

Търси » архив

категории »
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вести
от медиите
позиции и анализи
предстоящо
тематични страници
и кампании
финансиране
нпо
представителство
нпо база данни
дискуссионни листи
библиотека
полезни връзки
галерия
форум
блог
RSS емисии

какво ново

 **Прилепите – методика за изготвяне на оценка за въздействие върху околната среда и оценка за съвместимост**
11.11.2008
БФ Биоразнообразие

На 10 ноември български и чужди експерти представиха методиката пред служители и експерти от МОСВ, РИОСВ, природни и национални паркове, специалисти и фирми по ОВОС. Това е първото по рода си издание на този документ на Балканите, затова в срещата участваха представители на различни институции ангажирани в изследването и защитата на прилепите от Румъния, Гърция, Турция, Сърбия, Хърватска и Македония. Доказателство за значението на документа беше и специалното участие на Андреас Страйт - секретар на Споразумението за опазване на популациите на европейските прилепи (EUROBATS).


България е страна с изключително разнообразие от видове – тук има 33 вида прилепи (от 35 в Европа) и всички те са защитени от закона. Въпреки че са бозайници и имат висок консервационен статут, те все още са слабо познати у нас и често се пренебрегват много, когато се оценява въздействието на даден инвестиционен

АКЦЕНТИ
Mediapool: Няма законен механизъм да се плати кризисното чистене в София
Все още няма яснота колко ще струва на данъкоплатците предприятието от правителството ударно почистване на София с "мобилизирането" на пет нови фирми, но се разбира, че липсва законово механизъм, по който държавата да се разплати с тях.

ПОЗИЦИЯ
Отворено писмо: Как се опазва българската гора?
След еуфорията и заплеителните кампании свързани със седмичата на гората дойде ред да се запитне има ли всъщност реален, функциониращ инструмент за опазване

<http://zoohit.bg/page.php?n=39516&SiteID=538>

начало



вход

обяви

Продавам Кралско Жако 1400
Продавам Кралско ...

реклама

ЗАБАВНИ СНИМКИ НА ДОМАШНИ ЛЮБИМЦИ
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ЗНАЕТЕ ЛИ, ЧЕ...?
МАЙКАТА ПРИРОДА
НАСЕКОМИ

AD-BG онлайн

Имоти
Автомобили
Запознанства
Турция

ОБЯВИ

Представят ръководство за прилепите /07.11.2008/

« назад

София. Работна среща за представяне на ръководството

„Прилепите - методика за изготвяне на оценка за въздействието върху околната среда и оценка за съвместимост“ и приключването на проекта „Прилепи и ОВОС“ ще се проведе на 10 ноември 2008 г. (понеделник) от 9 до 14 часа в големата зала на хотел "Горил Палас" (бул. "Мария Луиза" № 20, до сградата на МОСВ) - съобщиха организаторите. Това е първото по рода си издание на Балканите в срещата ще участват експерти от Гърция, Турция, Сърбия, Хърватска и Македония, които ще споделят и опита от своите държави. Доказателство за значението на документа е и специалното участие на Андреас Страйт - секретар на Споразумението за опазване на популациите на европейските прилепи (EUROBATS).

Две години тристранен проект между България, Румъния и Холандия се опита чрез съвременни европейски методи да опази видовото разнообразие на едни от най-застрашените бозайници – прилепите.
Агенция Фокус

Новини

13.04.2009
Щраусови яйца с лика на светци
са хит за Великден в Столянско

13.04.2009
Двеста килограма риба пуснаха в язовир
„Мандрага“ край Бургас

13.04.2009

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Новини

09.11.2008 22:38

Учени обсъждат прилепите в София

Видян 90 пъти | Коментари 0
Гласували 1

Прилепите - методика за изготвяне на оценка за въздействието върху околната среда и оценка за съвместимост" е темата на работна среща на учени, която ще се проведе утре в столичния хотел "Глория палас". На срещата ще участват експерти от Гърция, Турция, Сърбия, Хърватска и Македония, които ще споделят и опита от своите държави. Доказателство за значението на документа е и специалното участие на Андреас Страйт - секретар на Споразумението за опазване на популациите на европейските прилепи (EUROBATS). Вече две години тристранен проект между България, Румъния и Холандия се опитва чрез съвременни европейски методи да опази видовото разнообразие на едни от най-застрашените бозайници - прилепите. /БГНЕС

Етикети: биология, зоология, методика, наука, прилепи, слава, учени

Най-нови

Медведев се тревожи от високата

Руският президент Дмитрий Медведев днес ...

- Войските на САЩ може да останат и
- Божинов иска да е като Руни
- Любо Ганев влиза в ъв ВИП Брадър
- Законът за публичното
- Обама: "Има надежда за напредък в

РЕКЛАМА

http://209.85.129.132/search?q=cache:IFuV2EThkF0J:www.chambersz.com/index.php/content/view/68500/2/+%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B8%2B%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0&hl=bg&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=bg&client=firefox-a

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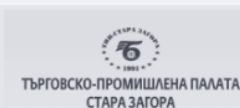
Следните думи за търсене са открити: **прилепи методика**

[Версия само с текст](#)

ИКОНОМИЧЕСКИ ПОРТАЛ НА РЕГИОН СТАРА ЗАГОРА

cache:IFuV2EThkF0J:www.chan Търсене
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Начало Новини Регион Стара Загора Икономика Справочна информация Финансиране Обяви



- За Палатата
- Услуги
- Цени на услуги
- Устав на ТПП
- Членство
- Фирми - членове на ТПП
- Ръководство
- Бизнес бюлетини
- Издания на ТПП
- Общо събрание
- За реклама
- Контакти

Начало

В България има 33 вида **прилепи** от установени 35 вида в Европа

понеделник, 10 ноември 2008 / Прочетено 58 пъти

Наръчник за възложители и експерти в областта на околната среда „Прилепите- **методика** за изготвяне на оценка за въздействието върху околната среда и оценка за съвместимост" беше представен днес от представители на Национален природо-научен музей. Това е първото по рода си издание на Балканите и предстои, ръководството да бъде утвърдено със заповед от министъра на околната среда и водите, като **методика** по смисъла на Закона за опазване на околната среда.

Източник: <http://www.dnesplus.bg/Science.aspx?f=109&d=252399>
Икономически портал на регион Стара Загора

< [Предишен](#) [Следващ](#) >

[\[назад\]](#)

English

ОТКРИВА НОВ ОФИС
В СТАРА ЗАГОРА
9 април 2009 г. |
Регистрация

Икономически годишник
на
регион Стара Загора -
2009

• [Реклами на фирми](#)
Книгата в PDF формат



Bats

Наименования на защитените *прилепи* в Европа на английски, немски и френски. "*Прилепите - методика за ОВОС*" - Боян Петров 2008г. Кратки сведения за *прилепите* ...

hinko.org/hinko/Bats.php - 33k - [Кеширана](#) - [Подобни страници](#)

hinko.org/hinko/Downloads/Downloads.php

[БНР Радио България Наука и природа](#)



Затова в Центъра за изследване и защита на *прилепите* към Националния природонаучен музей бе създадена специална *методика* за опазването им. ...

www.bnr.bg/RadioBulgaria/Emission_Bulgarian/Theme_Ekologia/Material/31_01_bats.htm - 54k - [Кеширана](#) - [Подобни страници](#)

"Най-големият застрашаващ фактор за прилепите са хората и промяната на ландшафта – допълва Боян Петров. – Също така промените, свързани с влажните зони. Когато те се замърсяват по някакъв индустриален начин, намаляват насекомите и започва недостиг на храна за прилепите, които са насекомоядни. Затова и основните заплахи ги свързваме с дейностите на човека. Засушаването на климата също косвено се дължи на човешката дейност. Човекът е враг на прилепите и на техните убежища, които понякога се струват по много на едно място. Особено през зимата те живеят с хиляди в пещерите например, а това ги прави много уязвими. Едно посещение през този сезон, с факли, викове и вандалско поведение може да унищожи цяла популация само за минути".

В градските условия прилепната фауна е сравнително богата и разнообразна, особено в София, отбелязва Боян Петров. София със зелените си площи и архитектурата на жилищата предлага множество укрития. Те влизат под капандурите, живеят във фасадните fugи на блоковете, в дървените обшивки на някои от жилищните сгради, под капациите на прозорците. Прилепите в населените места унищожават изключително много насекоми, комари, дребни мушкетки, пеперуди вредители. Те са един естествен регулатор на тяхната численост. "Ако ги нямаше прилепите, само комарите щяха да бъдат двойно повече", категоричен е Боян Петров. Наскоро в библиотеката на Института по зоология учените навазат нов за фауната на София южен вид, който не фигурира сред характерните за столицата прилепи.

"Прилепите са вторично адаптирани към населените места – обяснява Боян Петров. – Техните основни местообитания са планините, горите, карстовите райони, пещерите. Прилепите са сравнително адаптивни и са се научили, че жилищните сгради също им предлагат условия за живеене, но това не

	Силата на българските били
	Нова методика ще подпомага по-доброто управление на българските гори
	Българо-холандският проект „Моят бряг“
	България се присъединява официално към глобалната инициатива „Часът на земята“ на WWF
	Биомасата – възобновяемо и екологично гориво
	Ловът в България през 2009
	Издание на WWF съветва как да ограничим потреблението на картия, за да опазим природата
	Хубавето и тревожното за българската гора
	България има съществен принос в изучаването на полярната метеорология
	В България са налице всички

☐ [София](#)

Прилепите - методика за изготвяне на оценка за въздействието върху 18:14 Класа: · Доган използвал политиката, за да прави бизнес „Лидерът на ДПС е човек, ...
www.radar.bg/browse.php?m=11&y=2007&catid=®id=356&gallery=&siteid=&mostread=&at=&p=1 - 35k
 - [Кеширана](#) - [Подобни страници](#)

[Свят](#)

Прилепите - методика за изготвяне на оценка за въздействието върху 18:17 Дневник .bg: · Хулио Крус спаси "Интер" във втори пореден мач ...
www.radar.bg/browse.php?m=10&y=2008&catid=®id=416&gallery=&siteid=&mostread=&at=&p=2 - 35k
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Националният природонаучен музей при БАН ще представи днес на международна работна среща ръководството за инвеститори и инспектори "Прилепите - методика за ...
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"Зелена партия/Българските зелени"



ЗЕЛЕН БЮЛЕТИН

Дневен

Седмичен

Месечен

Търсене

търсене...

Търсене

В България има 33 вида прилепи от установени 35 вида в Европа

12-11-2008 | 15:54 | ДНЕВЕН БЮЛЕТИН

Наръчник за възложители и експерти в областта на околната среда „Прилепите- методика за изготвяне на оценка за въздействието върху околната среда и оценка за съвместимост“ беше представен днес от представители на Национален природо-научен музей. Това е първото по рода си издание на Балканите и предстои, ръководството да бъде утвърдено със заповед от министъра на околната среда и водите, като методика по смисъла на Закона за опазване на околната среда. Наръчникът е от няколко части. Практическа част - съдържа алгоритъм за извършване на оценка на въздействие върху прилепите, обитавачи района на даден инфраструктурен обект. Експертна част - тя съдържа всички важни аспекти от жизнения цикъл на прилепите, особености в тяхната биология и поведение. Последната част на методиката съдържа таблици със справочна информация, обобщаваща всичко най-важно за прилепите, организирано по основни типове хабитати, методи за проучване, периоди и мерки. България е страна, в която са установени 33 вида прилепи от 35 в Европа.

(БГНЕС)

Used abbreviations:

ANF	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food quality
BCT	The Bat Conservation Trust – UK
BG	Bulgaria
EEA	Environmental Executive Agency, Bulgaria
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency of MoE, Romania
EUROBATS	Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats, part of the Bohn Convention
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency of MoE, Romania
NMNH	National Museum of Natural History, Bulgaria
NNPS	National Nature Protection Service, at MoEW, Bulgaria
MoE	Ministry of Environment, Romania
MoEW	Ministry of Environment and Waters, Bulgaria
RBPA	Romanian Bats Protection Association, Romania
REPA	Regional Environmental Protection Agency of MoE, Romania
RIEW	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Waters – the regional departments of MoEW, Bulgaria
RO	Romania
The Checklist	The “Checklist for "good" Environmental Impact Assessment, Part Bats”
The Guideline	Guideline for Bats in Environmental Impact Assessment and Development and Planning
VZZ	Society for the Study and Conservation of Mammals, The Netherlands