



Annex 3: Framework for reporting identified practices

	Section	Indication of Content
1	Title of the practice	Extreme weather in Bulgaria: advocacy for the use of MgCl₂ for snow-melting
2	Precise theme/ issue tackled by the practice	Lobby and advocacy, influence on decision-making
3	Objectives of the practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the mitigation decision-makers; To outline a successful strategy for influencing mitigation decision-makers;
4	Location	Different municipalities in Bulgaria
5	Detailed description of the practice	<p>There is no Lobby and Advocacy Act in Bulgaria How to identify who are the key decision-makers in the sphere of mitigation in order to lobby for legislative changes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who can propose changes in the Act? – ministers and members of parliament In our case the Ministers (the Minister of the Interior in particular) are the most important decision makers because they are the first to decide that changes are important in order to propose them to the parliamentary committees. Other possible decision makers can be members of parliament What is the object of the Act? – the Parliament chairperson shall set the committee responsible to further consider the draft project. The criterion is the object of the bill - for example if the bill concerns the mitigation process and disaster protection, the leading committee will be Internal Security and Public Order Committee <p>Concrete best practice for advocacy: Problem: heavy snowfalls, snow-bound roads, snow is not removed and remains on the two sides of roads, people cannot cross roads and cannot park their cars Actors involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companies for cleaning snow from roads in winter and distributing ice-melting substances - benefit - The municipality (mayor) that is in charge of maintaining municipal roads in winter – pays - The Municipal Council that votes the budget for road maintainance <p>Decision-makers we tried to influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mayor – persuade the mayor that traditional cleaning of roads is not enough, climate is harsh and we need ice-melting substances which are more efficient for cleaning; • The Municipal councilors – persuade them that the new method for cleaning is better and costs the

		<p>same;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The society (NGOs and citizens) – to be more active in expressing their opinion <p>Means to influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By direct lobbying - meetings with the mayor, councilors, politicians By media – speaking of the needs for better maintenance By complaints of citizens for having damaged their cars By making comparisons with other cities, including European, collecting and presenting information about good practices for road cleaning at the Municipal Council sessions
6	Evaluation	<p>The expected result is: More efficient and modern way of cleaning roads in winter and combating extreme weather.</p> <p>The company succeeded in some municipalities but didn't succeed in others.</p>
7	Lessons learnt from the practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All interested parties should work together Different methods for lobbying should be combined to better results The company that offered MgCl₂ lobbied only on municipal level – it is reasonable to lobby on national level as well Sometimes there are two fractions lobbying for two opposite causes – in this case the companies cleaning roads by snow-cleaning machines lobbied against the companies selling snow-melting substances
8	Contact information	<p>http://europerspectives.org/ Phone: 00 359 2 952 32 59 fax: 00 359 2 953 27 15</p>
9	Other possible interesting information	