

Technical Specifications

Project	Support to Nature Protected Areas in Ukraine”, BMZ No.:2011.6612.3 and 2013.6588.1
Title	Procurement of camera traps for the eight target areas for biodiversity monitoring
Short title	Camera traps
Reference number	NT-2021-16-NAT-Camera Traps

1. Type of Procurement

This procurement will be conducted in 3 lots.

Lot 1	Camera traps, metal cases, black flash lights
Lot 2	SD cards (16 GB)
Lot 3	AA batteries

Following the regulations stated in the Project Management Manual, the procurement method to be used will be **collection of three price quotes** for each lot.

2. Context

Protected areas worldwide rely on robust biodiversity monitoring for achieving conservation targets and effective management work. Data collected from monitoring provide insights into parameters such as animal population sizes and densities, forest and habitat conditions, animal and plant communities (biodiversity), animal distributions across the protected areas, and many more. These data thus provide direct information regarding conservation statuses and trends. This allows PA managers to stay timely informed about important changes in the PAs, enabling them to identify the most promising conservation interventions and reacting to negative developments in a timely and appropriate manner. Robust biodiversity monitoring also provides a crucial ability to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented conservation measures, allowing for adaptive management to achieve long-term conservation success.

Camera traps are one of the most effective tools for monitoring animal species in the wild, especially medium and large-sized animals as well as nocturnal species and those that are generally very difficult to observe in person.

Using camera traps, protected areas are able to derive a variety of useful insights for monitoring, including:

- Species presence/absence in a given area
- Species distributions across the protected area
- Associations of species with particular habitats
- Species population sizes and densities
- Species' activity patterns throughout the time of day and year.

The insights provided from such data are highly useful for monitoring the conservation status of individual species, population trends and thus generally guiding management decisions.

Currently, the eight target areas of the SNPA project possess no or only very small numbers of camera traps. This leads to the following issues:

- Scientific staff of the areas are limited in the ways they can conduct biodiversity monitoring surveys. Thus, the available data about species distributions and population sizes is usually not very robust and relies on small sample sizes and anecdotally obtained information with low reliability.
- There is only a small amount of data available despite the large protected areas and huge potentials for scientifically highly attractive biodiversity research.

This procurement aims to provide each target area with the minimum number of camera traps required to conduct scientifically robust and sufficiently large surveys of animal species in the areas. This will strongly enhance the biodiversity monitoring capacities of the areas.

This procurement is linked to the following budget line of the Overall Procurement Plan of the Project:

Output 4. The administration and management of the national protected area management system (MENR) is strengthened

SA.4.5. A modern biodiversity monitoring system is tested and applied in the project areas to be later replicated countrywide

T.4.5.3. Pilot activities are implemented in selected protected areas

ST.4.5.3.1. Conduct tenders and procurements to implement monitoring activities.

3. Objectives

Global objective

A contribution to the conservation of the biological diversity in Ukraine is delivered.

Specific objective

Through the availability of high-quality camera traps, the target protected areas are empowered to strongly increase the effectiveness of their biodiversity monitoring work. This will significantly increase the amount of available biodiversity data while also leading to much better accuracy and reliability of the data. This will lead to more robust and reliable monitoring results which in turn will form the basis for improving the management and conservation effectiveness of the areas.

To determine which type of monitoring equipment should be procured, extensive consultations were conducted with the protected areas. Their specific needs and monitoring interests were considered and integrated as much as possible into the development of the below specifications. Also, the SNPA project consulted with international experts to obtain information about the required equipment for conducting biodiversity monitoring using the most up-to-date methods. These consultations highlighted that some types of equipment must meet very specific criteria and features that may only be combined in one specific brand and model type (such as camera traps). Others were found to be of more general types which allowed for broader selection of specifications

4. Specifications

#	Item	Specifications	Units
Lot 1			
1.1	Camera traps	<p><u>Camera Trap with full color images and an exchangeable flash.</u></p> <p>Our market research and exchange of experience with leading camera trapping experts already involved in similar research showed that currently, there is only one camera trap model available on the market where the flash can be replaced:</p> <p>Cuddeback X-Change Color</p> <p>The device must contain the standard integrated white flashlight.</p> <p>The exchangeable flash represents a key feature of this camera trap as it allows for the use of different flash types depending on the purposes of the images. For instance, a white flash is the best option when trying to assess animal population densities as it leads to color images which are essential for identifying individual animals (and thus assess densities). In contrast, a black flash is entirely invisible for most animal species and provides infrared (black/white) images which minimizes the disturbance of animals and is best for assessing animal presence/absence.</p> <p>A camera trap with an exchangeable flash, can therefore be used in much more versatile ways than a regular camera trap with a fixed flash. This is therefore the most cost-efficient solution.</p>	90
1.2	Metal cases	<p>A compatible metal case is required for each camera trap for installation in the field and protection.</p> <p>Specifications: Protective metal case, 100% compatible with the camera trap model.</p>	90
1.3	Black flash lights	<p>Black flash lights do not emit any visible light, not even the red glow of most infrared flash lights. This makes them completely invisible for wildlife and thus minimizes disturbance. This represents a large advantage compared to visible flash lights.</p> <p>Specifications: Black flash light, 100% compatible with the camera trap model.</p>	90
Lot 2			
2.1	SD cards	<p>Per camera trap, two SD cards shall be used. This will allow much faster and more convenient transferring of the camera trap photos to a computer located at an office.</p> <p>Standard SDHC, 16 GB, at least 80 MB/s</p>	180
Lot 3			

1.5	AA batteries	On average, 40 AA batteries are needed for one year of continuous camera trap operations. In order to ensure that the provided camera traps will be immediately used, this procurement will also provide batteries needed for the first 6 months of camera trapping. Specifications: AA batteries (LR6), 1,5 V. // 1 unit = 1 pack with 40 batteries.	45
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5. Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)

Potential environmental and social risks shall be managed and minimized in this procurement through ensuring that the requirements of relevant ESSs are met.

Standards	Relevant (yes/no) If yes, specify: What are possible unintended negative outcomes?	Measures to be taken to a) reduce the likelihood of unintended negative outcomes occurring, b) mitigate negative implications in case unintended negative outcomes do occur
ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Yes. If potential risks and negative outcomes are not identified, they may be harder to mitigate and likelihood that they may occur is increased.	Conduct assessment of risks and impacts and identify all relevant ESSs. Wherever possible, measures and minimum requirements of the equipment are specified, aiming to minimize negative unintended consequences (see the criteria identified for ESS 2-10).
ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions	Yes. Manufacturing sites of the equipment may expose workers to unnecessarily high safety risks or generally poor working conditions. Unsafe equipment might lead to increased safety risks for users.	The manufacturers of the SD cards (Lot 2) and the AA batteries (Lot 3) should possess ISO 45001 certifications for management systems of occupational health and safety.
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Yes. Several types of equipment to be procured may contain hazardous substances that may pose environmental risks or may be produced in unsustainable ways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The manufacturers of the SD cards (Lot 2) and the AA batteries (Lot 3) should have ISO 14001 certification for environmental management - The AA batteries (Lot 1) must follow the RoHS (Reduction of Hazardous Substances) Directive 2011/65/EU.
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	No.	

ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	No.	
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	No.	
ESS7: Indigenous Peoples	No.	
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	No.	
ESS9: Financial Intermediaries	No.	
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	No.	

6. Delivery, Reception and Payment

Delivery:

The goods shall be delivered according to the terms of delivery DDP (Project Office: Shevchenko Str., 70, apt. 1, Lviv, 79039 Ukraine). **The prices should not include VAT.** AHT Group AG will provide the Registration Card to the supplier to be exempt from all taxes, customs duties and charges.

Reception:

The goods are to be delivered to the SNPA Project Office in Lviv. They will be distributed to the target areas separately by the SNPA project.

Payment:

There is a 25% prepayment and 75% postpayment for the goods conducted within ten (10) days after the delivery of the goods to the SNPA Project Office in Lviv.