

Ramsar National Report to COP14

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Ukraine

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[submission_letter_NR_Ukraine_2021.pdf](#) - letter of AA

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Roman Abramovsky, Minister

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Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

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Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title

> Dr. Vasyl Kostyushyn, Head of Department of Monitoring and Conservation of Animals

Name of organisation

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Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

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Name of organisation

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Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

> Olena Marushevska, project manager

Name of organisation

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting)

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
> Establishment of new 11 Ramsar Sites and some of Protected Areas to protect wetlands
- 2)
> Organization of annual information companies dedicated to the World Wetland Day.
- 3)
> Organizing and conducting of regular scientific research works and monitoring of ecological character of most Ramsar Sites within Protected Areas
- 4)
> Preparation of first national handbook "Methodical recommendations on the organization of inventory, assessment, monitoring of wetlands of international importance and compilation of information sheets"
- 5)
> Organization of work on updating information sheets of Ramsar sites and development of GIS maps for all Ramsar sites

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1)
> Lack of special funding and capacity to conduct activities in the domain of wetlands conservation limits the possibility of conducting necessary events and measures.
- 2)
> 2) The priority of quick economic interests over environmental priorities and low level of cross-sectoral cooperation
- 3)
> Imperfections of legislation in the environmental protection and wetlands management sphere.
- 4)
> Imbalance of governance system and changes in powers of responsible state authorities due to the administrative reform
- 5)
> Violation of legislation on natural resources conservation and use

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
> Improvement of legislative and regulatory framework on issues concerning Implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Ukraine.
- 2)
> Harmonization of Ukrainian laws with legislation of the European Union concerning conservation of Biodiversity, Landscape Diversity and Water Resources.
- 3)
> Creating monitoring system for the Ramsar Sites and updating of information sheets of Ramsar sites.
- 4)
> Improving the education system and the system of informing stakeholders on conservation and sustainable use of Ramsar Sites.
- 5)
> Strengthening the cooperation inside regional initiatives (BlackSeaWet RRI and Carpathian RRI).

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> Regular consultations and on various aspects of implementation of the Ramsar Convention and new resolutions are required.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

> No

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> Harmonization of data requirements for biodiversity and monitoring can be useful and facilitate the organization of data collecting work in the field and contribute to making an informed decision.

Creating synergistic approaches with the implementation of other MEAs at the international level will facilitate simplification and more effective work within countries.

Coordination and communication among implementation of multilateral environmental agreements can be more effective in case of extra financing aimed at organizing and holding meetings, environmental protection actions, educational events, etc.

Adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU legislation, especially on directives concerning birds and habitats supports a combination of efforts for biodiversity conservation within wetlands.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

> The Ramsar Convention and the necessity to preserve the ecological character of Ramsar sites are taken into account in water, extractive industries, sanitation, food security, biodiversity policies. Consultations and dissemination of guidelines and information materials and advocacy of raising standards in the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies by the Ramsar Secretariat and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties can be useful.

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

> According to the latest research, approximately 70% of men and 30% of women work in the staff of protected areas which together with other ecosystems preserve wetlands. In this case, the ratio between the sexes among those engaged in scientific work is equal and almost equal for touristic issues. About 20% of men and 80% of women are involved in public awareness and communication. Approximately 94% of men and 6% of women are involved in security issues. The average salary of employees is about the same and does not depend on gender. At the same time, the number of men holding senior management positions is 67%, which requires further adjustment of the balance.

I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

> A good incentive for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention and the cooperation of the Parties may be large international projects or information campaigns organized under the leadership of the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention.

J. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report

> Rewilding Ukraine, WWF Ukraine

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA

1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

C=Partially

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

C=Partially

2.3 What, if any, initiatives been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)

A=Yes

2.3 Additional Information

> <https://www.davr.gov.ua/>
<http://monitoring.davr.gov.ua/EcoWaterMon/GDKMap/Index>

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

A=Yes

2.4 Additional Information

> <https://www.euwipluseast.eu/ru/>

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 79

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

A=Yes

2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

G=More than (plants)

> 450

2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 0

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

T=Industrial

2.13 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

> T=Industrial

R=Agriculture

Wastewater reuse is regulating by special by-law you can find at <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0075-19#Text>

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?

B=No

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

C=Partially

3.1 Additional Information

> National legislation includes articles that oblige all users of natural resources to use wetlands wisely. Besides, within the Protected Areas System exist a system of limitation of natural resources using, and measures are taken for natural resources restoration.

According to national legislation, private persons and entities can not get water bodies in private property, but they can rent some, small in size, ponds and lakes and carry within them the activities under the national legislation and international requirements. Therefore, state authorities are bearing responsibility for the wetlands.

However, there are violations of the law by the private land users on lands for estates and other activities along rivers and lakes (unauthorized destruction of floodplain areas or their deepening, etc.).

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

3.2 Additional information

> The private sector takes part more and more actively in conservation measures primarily through financial support for restoration, cleaning areas around wetlands from waste, the construction of recreational zones, and understanding the meaning of wetland conservation.

Coca-cola in cooperation with the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds and the administrations of Protected Areas supports the restoration of some ponds and lakes as important ecosystems and freshwater resources and organized an action involving local businesses and society 'I love my seaside' which got in touch with 4 Ramsar Sites.

Representatives of local societies and businesses get involved in the activity of Scientific-Technical Councils of reserves and parks where issues of wetlands management are discussed and this way impact on managing these objects.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

> Respective actions were taken in Ramsar Sites belonging to protected areas. Administrations of Protected Areas organize ecologically educational and environmentally protection events involving stakeholders and encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands. Nature resources usage in such areas is limited by law. In reserves and National Natural Parks hunting is prohibited that contributes to animal population restoration.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

D=Planned

3.4 Additional Information

> Many wetlands, especially in northern Ukraine, were drained to be used in agriculture in the '60s and '70s. Most of the drained mires were not successful, but rather created a threat to people (floodings, fires). The issue of the preparation of a new legislative act on the use of peatlands is currently being considered.

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

C=Partially

4.1 Additional information

> No special incentivization of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands was conducted. Yet the issue is being researched by scientists from administrations of protected areas and relative scientific institutions concerning specific Ramsar Sites.

600–800 alien plant species are known in Ukraine which is 14% of total plant diversity in the country (Protopopova V. V. Synanthropic flora of Ukraine and ways of its development: Kyiv, Naukova Dumka, 1991. -204 p., Rus.). Among them, about 100 plant species are considered by scientists and the State Plant Quarantine Service, Customs Service, the Ministry of Health as invasive species or as such which have a high invasive influence (Protopopova V. V., Mosyakin S. L. & Shevera M. V. 2002. Phytointroductions in Ukraine as a threat to biodiversity: current state and tasks for future: Kyiv, M.G.Kholodnyi Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - 32 p., Ukr.), around 50 species are hazardous invasive plants. At least 20 alien plant species with substantial invasion capacity pose threat to forests of Ukraine, 20 – to aquatic and semiaquatic ecosystems, more than 80 species are harmful to agriculture and forestry or the people's health. Along the big rivers, a portion of alien species is 8.6–18.3% (the highest index is for the Danube and the lowest – for the South Bug River).

Several animal alien species can be found in aquatic ecosystems. 4 Far East fish species were introduced into the water bodies of Ukraine in the middle of the 20th century as commercial species (*Aristichthys nobilis*, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, *Mylopharyngodon piceus*), and used to be reproduced artificially in fish farms. *Pseudorasbora parva* has also been unintentionally introduced from the Far East and considered to be aggressive alien species.

The largest number of invasive species in Ukraine is observed in the Danube River region. It can be explained that the Danube River passes through many European countries and has active navigation which can be one of the ways invasive alien species appear in the region. For example, mollusks *Sinanodonta woodiana* and *Corbicula fluminalis* were found in 1995 and 2001 in the Danube Delta respectively, and which came to the region from the other parts of the world.

Introduction of invasive species to the marine environment of Ukraine (the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov) resulted in serious ecological and economical problems. Thus, the invasion of *Mnemiopsis leidyi* (a comb jelly) contributed to a catastrophic decline in fish productivity in the late 1980s/early 1990s. Predator mollusk *Rapana venosa* caused a substantial decline of *Ostrea edulis*, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, and other local mollusk species populations in the Black Sea. It was estimated that between 1996 and 2005 a total of 48 new alien species were recorded in the Black Sea, which represents over 22 % of all registered aliens. The majority belong to phytoplankton (16) and zoobenthos (15), followed by zooplankton (8), fish (5), macroalgae (3), and mammals (1). This increase in invasive alien species has a serious impact on the Black Sea native biological diversity with negative consequences on human activities and economic interests.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

D=Planned

4.2 Additional information

> A national strategy on invasive alien species has been prepared in recent years and is under consideration and approval.

The development of special recommendations for counteracting the spread of invasive species in wetlands is planned in the coming years.

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?

B=No

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully

controlled through management actions?

A=Yes

4.4 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management

> Some attempts to control invasive species have been introduced by the administrations of national parks and reserves. Most of them show a positive result. But to succeed, such measures require much more effort and funding.

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

C=Partially

4.5 Additional Information

> National parks and reserves assess the effectiveness of the measures taken, in particular the distribution of invasive plant species and the presence of invasive fish species in by-catches.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

C=Partially

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

A=Yes

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 19

5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 25

5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 1

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

C=Partially

5.6 Additional information

> Partly the estimation has been made by independent scientists and staff of protected areas basing on results of wetlands monitoring. The results of estimation are reflected in Chronicles of Nature for Protected Areas and scientific papers.

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

E=Exact number (sites)

> 35

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> Kyliiske Mouth no. 113; Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System no. 763; Northern Part of the Dniester Liman no. 765; Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area no. 764; Tendrivska Bay no. 768; Yagorlytska Bay no. 116; Dnipro River Delta no. 767; Karkinitzka and Dzharylgatska Bays no. 114; Big Chapelsk Depression no. 1397; Molochnyi Liman no. 770; Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit no. 773; Sim Maiakiv Floodplain no. 2273; Archipelago Velyki and Mali Kuchugury no. 2282; Dnipro-Oril Floodplains no. 1399; Desna River Floodplains no. 1398; Polissia Mires no.1403; Syra Pogonia Bog no. 2274; Somyne Swamps no. 2275; Perebrody Peatlands no.1402; Byle Lake and Koza Berezhyna Mire no. 2281; Cheremske Bog no. 2272; Stokhid River Floodplains no. 777; Prypiat River Floodplains no. 776; Shatsk Lakes no. 775; Lake Synevyr no. 1400; Lower Smotrych River no. 1401; Bakotska Bay no. 1396; Black Bog no. 2389; Burshtyn Water Reservoir no. 2393; Dnister River Valley no. 2388; Narcissi Valley no. 2390; Ozirnyi-Brebeneskul no. 2394; Pohorilets River Headwaters no. 2397; Prut River Headwaters no. 2395; Romania-Friendship Cave no. 2396

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> Administrations of Protected Areas and State Ecologic Inspection of Ukraine collect information on wetlands ecological character regularly, and in case of negative changes inform the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nature Resources of Ukraine.

Sites that are part of National Parks and Reserves are under constant observation and monitoring. The results of observations are presented in scientific reports (volumes of the Chronicle of Nature), which are submitted to AA.

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

O=No Negative Change

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z=Not Applicable

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

C=In Progress

8.1 Additional information

> Several organizations carry out inventory of wetlands under their jurisdiction. The inventory results are available in printed and electronic versions:

State Water Cadastre is available (in printed version);

State Land Cadastre is available (in electronic version).

State Agency for Water Resources of Ukraine keeps records of all water facilities. Partially information is available on the website of State Water Cadastr <http://geoportal.davr.gov.ua:81/>

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

C=In Progress

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A=Yes

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

C=Partially

8.4 Additional information

> Partially information is available on the website of State Water Cadastr <http://geoportal.davr.gov.ua:81/>

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated
b) Wetlands generally	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) Mostly Ramsar sites in Ukraine are covered by protected areas (National Nature Parks, strict Nature Reserves, Biosphere Reserves, Regional Landscape Parks, Zakazniks (Habitat/Species Management Areas), etc.). The ecological character of wetlands is more or less stable. The changes are little noticeable over the three-year period. However, long-term observations indicate some changes related to climate change, natural succession processes, the spread of invasive species, and the effects of anthropogenic pressure.

b) For the last three years, a significant deterioration in the wetlands has not been observed. However, the negative impacts on wetlands were recorded in some places as a result of deforestation, irrigation or drainage areas, industrial, residential, and cottage building, etc. In many wetlands, there has been a decline in water levels in the last years, caused by a decrease in the amount of precipitation.

As before, many people rest in the coastal areas in summer, the number of hotels/sanatoriums and entertainment facilities, as well as recreational services is constantly increasing. This produces an additional negative impact on the environment.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.

G=More than (km²)

> 9826

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
L -- Permanent inland deltas.	
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.	
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.	
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.	
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.	

Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.	
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.	
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.	
Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.	
U -- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.	
Va -- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
Vt -- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.	
Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.	
Xp -- Forested peatlands; peat swamp forests.	
Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.	
Zg -- Geothermal wetlands.	
Zk(b) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland.	

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km²)

8.6 Additional information

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

> According to old statistics (2016) the area of open waters and surface waters is 24264 km². The area of wetlands (swamps, peatlands) is 9826 km².

<https://mepr.gov.ua/news/35937.html>

<https://land.gov.ua/info/zemelnyi-fond-ukrainy-stanom-na-1-sichnia-2016-roku-ta-dynamika-ioho-zmin-u-porivnianni-z-danymy-na-1-sichnia-2015-roku/>

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

> Political support, cross-sectoral cooperation and significant funding are required to conduct the inventory in accordance with the requirements of the Ramsar Convention.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

A=Yes

9.1 Additional information

> National Wetland Policy is based on the Laws of Ukraine the Water Resources Code of Ukraine (1995) and the Land Resources Code of Ukraine (2002) and 'On Fisheries, Industrial Fishing, and Protection of Aquatic Bioresources' (2011). Also 'On Environmental Protection' (1991), 'On Protected Areas Network of Ukraine' (1992), 'On the Red Data Book of Ukraine' (2002), 'On Flora' (1999), 'On Fauna' (1993), 'On Ukraine's Ecological Network' (2004).

Protection, wise use, and restoration of wetland resources are elements of most sectoral concepts, programs and action plans, but specific goals and objectives of the conservation of wetlands have only the national plans and programs for the protection and conservation of biodiversity as the Concept (the strategy) of Conservation of Ukraine's Biological Diversity (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine of 12 May 1997, No. 439), the State Programme on Ukraine's National Ecological Network Development for Years 2000-2015 (adopted by the Law of Ukraine in 2000), the Basic Principles (the Strategy) of the State Ecological Policy of Ukraine until 2030 (2019).

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}

B=No

9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

A=Yes

9.3 Additional information

> In Ukraine, the basin principle of water resources management has been introduced.

Management plans were elaborated only by research organizations/universities. All Management plans included assessment of the conservation of ecosystems and threats to their existence, actions/recommendations to improve the ecological status, for ecosystem restoration through cross-sector interaction, participation of local communities, etc.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

> CEPA expertise and tools are being incorporated into river basin planning and management of Dnipro, Dniester, Southern Bug and Prypiat rivers.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

> National strategy for adaptation to climate change in the process of preparation.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

B=No

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

9.7 Additional information

> A number of studies are being conducted on the impact of climate change on sea levels related to coastal wetlands. In particular, the NGO Ekodia conducted modeling of scenarios for the next decades.

Studies were also conducted on the water level in peatlands in the Polissya region, in particular in connection with the redistribution of precipitation and water runoff.

Methods for assessing ecosystem services, including rapid assessment methods approved by the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention, have been disseminated and presented in various training courses. Ecosystem services of Ramsar sites were evaluated in the process of updating and finalizing information sheets.

The issue of assessment of ecosystem services was studied in the Lower Dniester.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

B=No

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

D=Planned

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

C=In Preparation

10.1 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> The relevant project application was prepared within the framework of the Carpathian Ramsar Regional Initiative.

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's

participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one per square.

a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

10.2 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> Representatives of local communities are involved in the work of coordination councils of protected areas, which take care of Ramsar sites.

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

D=Planned

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

B=No

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

C=Partially

11.2 Additional information

> Programs/projects to promote wetlands for poverty alleviation in the country are missing.

Legislation and authorities support sustainable use of wetland natural resources, including fishing, mowing the reed in the winter, etc. But the poverty alleviation is promoted first of all by the use of the recreational potential of wetlands that is regulated to reduce the negative impact on them.

Separate food and water security plans were implemented in Ramsar Sites.

Some programs/projects assist traditional usage of natural resources which causes poverty alleviation objectives, food, and water security.

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C=Partially

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The assessment of ecosystem services of Ramsar Sites within National Parks and Reserves has been conducted during development of management plans.

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C=Partially

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> Cultural values of wetlands have been considered during management planning for Ramsar Sites within National Parks and Reserves.

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

C=Partially

12.1 Additional information

> In recent years, the need for restoration and flooding of peatlands has been identified, small reservoirs and coastal saltwater lakes.

The State Agency of Water Resources annually conducts water management works and wetland restoration in accordance with the plans and allocated financing.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> Rewilding Ukraine has carried out a number of projects in the lower reaches of the Danube. This is the elimination of dams, restoration of watercourses, flooding of lowlands, return of animals for grazing. More information at <https://rewilding-danube-delta.com/what-we-are-doing/wilder-nature/>

WWF Ukraine has launched a program to restore the flow of small and mountain rivers. More information at https://wwf.ua/materials/special/free_river_wwf/

The Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds with the financial support of Coca Cola is restoring small ponds in southern Ukraine.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?

Please select only one per square.

a) Knowledge of global resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Policy and legislative instruments	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Wise use of peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) International cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Implementation and support	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

12.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation

> Ukrainian-Belarusian commission on transboundary protected areas has been set up. The first two meetings of the commission took place in October 2018 and 2019. The commission is considering cooperation to organize research and management of the two transboundary Ramsar sites and the creation of a biosphere reserve. Much of these areas are peatlands.

In part, the activities are carried out by the administrations of National Parks and Reserves.

During the last year, measures have been taken to develop legislation to preserve and regulate the use of peatlands. Environmental issues in these documents are largely based on resolutions and recommendations on peatlands of the Ramsar Convention.

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

A=Yes

13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands?

{1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A=Yes

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative

> Ukraine participates in the development and implementation of BlackSeaWet RRI and Carpathian Wetland RRI.

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

A=Yes

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

> Nine representatives of Ukraine participated in the international wetland training workshop "training seminar on wetland conservation and management for developing countries", taking place in Hangzhou (China) in 2018 and 2019.

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18]

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
b) Sub-national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress

16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> Relevant measures are set out in the activity plans of the Ministry, basin councils and administrations of regions, parks and reserves.

CEPA NFPs responsible for organizing events at the national level and coordinates and supports events at the local level if necessary.

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 21

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

X=Unknown

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> 21 visitor, ecological and educational centres are in protected areas, where Ramsar sites are located, namely:

Visitor Centre in the Danube Biosphere Reserve (Ramsar Sites 'Kyliske Mouth' and 'Sasyk Lake' (partly); Ecological Centre 'Dniester Delta' for Ramsar Sites 'Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area' and 'Northern Part of the Dniester Liman';

Museum of the Chornomorskyi (Black Sea) Biosphere Reserve (Ramsar Sites 'Tendrivska Bay' and 'Yagorlytska Bay');

Ecological Education and Training Centre in the Lebedyni Islands branch of the Crimean Nature Reserve (Ramsar Sites 'Karkinitska and Dzharylgatska Bays');

Two field-study training centers of the Melitopol State Pedagogical University (Ramsar Site 'Molochnyi Liman');

Educational Centre of the Regional Landscape Park 'Meotyda' (Ramsar Sites 'Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit' and 'Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit');

Visitor Centre of the Tyligulskyi Regional Landscape Park (Ramsar Site 'Tyligulskyi Liman');

Visitor Centre of the Shatskyi National Nature Park (Ramsar Site 'Shatsk Lakes');

Visitor Centre of the National Nature Park 'Prypiat-Stokhid' (Ramsar Sites 'Prypiat River Floodplains' and 'Stokhid River Floodplains');

Visitor Centre of the National Nature Park 'Synevyr' (Ramsar Site 'Synevyr');

Educational Centre and Museum of the National Nature Park 'Podilski Tovtry' (Ramsar Sites 'Bakotska Bay' and 'Lower Smotrych River');

Dolphinarium, Marine aquarium and Museum of Karadag Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site 'Aquatic-cliff Complex of Karadag');

Visitor Centre of the Kazantypskyi Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site 'Aquatic-cliff Complex of Cape Kazantyp');

Visitor Centre of the Opukskyi Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site 'Aquatic-coastal Complex of Cape Kazantyp');

Visitor Centre of the Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site 'Dnipro-Oril Floodplains');

Zoo and Dendrological Park (Arboretum) of the Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova' (Ramsar Site 'Big Chapelsk Depression');

Visitor Centre of the National Nature Park 'Desnyansko-Starogutskyi' (Ramsar Site 'Desna River Floodplains');

Visitor Centre of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (Ramsar Site 'Narcissus Valley');

Visitor Centre of the Carpathian National Park;

Visitor Centre of the Galician National Park.

But the most of them need repairing, renovation, information updating, development of interactive methods for communication, etc.

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved
 > Stakeholders are members of Scientific-Technical Councils (cross-sectoral body) of Protected Areas and take part in decision-making on wetland and Ramsar Sites management.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> The National Committee on Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Wetlands of Ukraine was established in November 2010 with the support of the EU funded project 'Support to Ukraine to Implement the Danube and Ramsar Conventions'. Its main goal is to support coordination of actions between central and local authorities, municipalities, scientific organizations, educational institutions, environmental NGOs, and other stakeholders aimed to conserve, use sustainably and restore wetlands of Ukraine.

The Committee united representatives of the Ministry of Environmental protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, other central authorities (namely the State Water Resources Agency, State Forest Resources Agency, State Fishery Agency, and State Land Resources Agency), administrations of protected areas, scientific and educational organizations and environmental NGOs.

The Committee has such responsibilities as annual review and approval of the plan of implementation of the Ramsar Convention, consideration and approval of analytical reports on the status of Ukraine's wetlands; participation in the Regional Ramsar initiatives including BlackSeaWet initiative and Carpathian Wetland

Initiative, discussion of relevant issues on conservation, sustainable use and restoration of wetlands in Ukraine and preparation of recommendations for the Ministry, promotion annual celebrations of World Wetlands Day, etc.

The Committee met three times during the reporting period.

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

B=No

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> Annual National Report on Nature Protection includes data concerning Ramsar sites conservation.

The Ministry informs periodically interested authorities and organizations and persons on Ramsar Convention solutions and guidelines.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}

A=Yes

16.7 Additional information

> The information campaign for the World Wetlands Day is held annually with the involvement of a large number of organizations at the national and local levels. Within the framework of the campaign, information materials are being prepared and disseminated, stakeholder meetings are held, environmental and educational events for children and adults are organized, etc.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A=Yes

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> Protected areas administrations regularly organize eco-educational actions aimed at raising awareness of the values of nature and wetlands, and involving local people and visitors into the conservation of wetlands. The nationwide the celebrations which are held are The Day of birds, celebration of Midsummer's Day, Fisherman's Day and others. Some regions have their own peculiar dates and festivals, such as: Marine Day, Day of the Dniester, Dniro Day.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

17.1b If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment
> The contribution for 2020 was not paid due to the reorganization of the Ministry. The contribution for 2020 will be paid in 2021.

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

B=No

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

B=No

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

B=No

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

B=No

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

B=No

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

A=Yes

18.1 Additional information

> The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine is the executive body of such MEAs as CITES, Ramsar, CBD, Bonn, Bern, Carpathian, Black Sea and other conventions. Focal points of these conventions work as heads (directors) of departments (divisions) in the Ministry and they are obliged to coordinate among themselves their actions (proposals/projects/recommendations, etc.) as well as according to national legislation and international commitments. The members of National Committee on Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Wetlands are national focal points of other MEAs and a wide range of representatives of different state authorities and other and stakeholders.

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

C=Partially

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

B=No

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

D=Planned

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A=Yes

18.5 Additional information

> In 2010 the web-site 'Wetlands of Ukraine' (<http://wetlands.biomon.org>) was created (in Ukrainian) by the

Wetlands International Black Sea Programme. It contains an interactive map of Ukraine with indications of Ramsar sites, maps and descriptions of 33 Ramsar sites of Ukraine as well as maps and descriptions for 13 potential Ramsar sites.

Actual information on wetlands and Ramsar Sites is constantly posted on websites of protected areas.

A special section on the website of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine is created.

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

D=Planned

18.6 Additional information

> Ukraine has officially designated the Transboundary (Ukraine-Belarus) Ramsar Sites 'Stokhid-Prypiat-Prostyr' and 'Olmany - Perebrody mires'.

Ukraine has a wetland located on the border and which may be granted the status of transboundary wetlands of international importance: the Danube Delta, Lower Prut River.

Ukraine plans to develop cooperation on creation of transboundary Ramsar Site on the Tisa River with the Slovak Republic and Hungary.

18.7 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

C=Partially

18.7 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

> Ukraine has signed intergovernmental agreements on cooperation on water management in transboundary waters with all neighboring countries (Belarus, Poland, Slovakia, Moldova, Romania, Hungary).

An agreement has been signed and a special commission on transboundary protected areas with Belarus has been set up.

November 29, 2012 in Rome at the 6th session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes Ukraine and Moldova signed the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova on cooperation in the protection and sustainable development of the river basin Dniester, the purpose of which is to ensure the coordination of joint actions of Ukraine and Moldova.

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A=Yes

18.8 Additional information

> Ukraine is a Party of Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA).

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

B=No

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

C=Partially

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 2

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 2

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> Relevant trainings are held annually with the support of the State Ecological Academy of Postgraduate Education and Management.

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

D=Planned

