

National planning tool for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

(And the approved format for National Reports to be submitted for the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Spain, 2002)

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Institutional information

Contracting Party: **UKRAINE**

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Note – Not all actions from the Convention Work Plan 2000-2002 are included here, as some apply only to the Bureau or Conferences of the Contracting Parties. As a result, the numbering system that follows contains some gaps corresponding to those actions that have been omitted.

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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1

TO PROGRESS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONVENTION

Operational Objective 1.1: To endeavour to secure at least 150 Contracting Parties to the Convention by 2002.

Actions – Global Targets

1.1.1 Recruit new Contracting Parties, especially in the less well represented regions and among states with significant and/or transboundary wetland resources (including shared species), [CPs, SC regional representatives, Bureau, Partners]

- The gaps remain in Africa, central Asia, the Middle East and the Small Island Developing States. Refer to Recommendation 7.2 relating to Small Island Developing States.**
- Global Target - 150 CPs by COP8**
- These are the countries which at present are not CPs of the Convention: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Cook Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica,**

<p>Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zimbabwe.</p>
<p>Is your country a neighbor of, or does it have regular dealings or diplomatic-level dialogue with, one or more of the non-Contracting Parties listed above? (This list was correct as of January 2000. However, accessions to the Convention occur on a regular basis and you may wish to check with the Ramsar Bureau for the latest list of non-CPs.) No Reply If No, go to Action 1.1.2.</p>
<p>If Yes, have actions been taken to encourage these non-CPs to join the Convention? Yes</p>
<p>If Yes, have these actions been successful?</p> <p>After the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) Ukraine contacted and supported Ministries of the Environment of Moldova and Belarus that had recently joined the Ramsar Convention.</p> <p>In 2000 The Declaration on Co-operation in Creation of the Low Danube Green Corridor was signed by the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources of Bulgaria, Ministry of the Environment of Moldova and Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Tripartite Agreement on Creation and Common Management of the Transboundary Territory Protected in the Danube Delta and Lower Prut.</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented such action being taken? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets: </p>
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: </p>

<p>1.1.2 Promote membership of Ramsar through regional meetings and activities, and through partners' regional offices. [SC regional representatives, Bureau, Partners]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These efforts are to continue and to focus on the above priority regions and the Small Island Developing States. The current member and permanent observer States of the Standing Committee are Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Costa Rica, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Slovak Republic, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, and Uganda
<p>Is your country a member of the Standing Committee? Yes/No If No, go to Action 2.1.1.</p>
<p>If Yes, have actions been taken to encourage the non-CPs from your region or subregion to join the Convention? Yes/No</p>

If Yes , have these actions been successful? Please elaborate.
If No , what has prevented such action being taken? Please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets: <input type="text"/>
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: <input type="text"/>

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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2 TO ACHIEVE THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS BY IMPLEMENTING AND FURTHER DEVELOPING THE RAMSAR WISE USE GUIDELINES

Operational Objective 2.1: To review and, if necessary, amend national or supra-national (e.g., European Community) legislation, institutions and practices in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the Wise Use Guidelines are applied.

Actions - Global and National Targets
2.1.1 Carry out a review of legislation and practices, and indicate in National Reports to the COP how the Wise Use Guidelines are applied. [CPs]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This remains a high priority for the next triennium. The <i>Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions (Resolution VII.7)</i> will assist these efforts. Global Target – For at least 100 CPs to have comprehensively reviewed their laws and institutions relating to wetlands by COP8.
Has your country completed a review of its laws and institutions relating to wetlands? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this being done? <input type="text"/>
If a review is planned , what is the expected timeframe for this being done? <input type="text"/>
If the review has been completed , did the review result in amendments to laws or institutional arrangements to support implementation of the Ramsar Convention? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to these amendments being completed? <input type="text"/>
If Yes , and changes to laws and institutional arrangements were made, please describe these briefly.
According to the Resolution VII.7 “Principles of the review of the legislation and institutions to conserve and sustainable use of wetlands” of the 7th meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Convention on Wetlands (Costa-Rica, 1999), the review of the legislation of Ukraine on wetlands conservation “Legal Background for conservation and Wise Use of Wetlands in Ukraine” was published in 1999.
The following items have been included into the content of “The State Programme of the Creation of the National Econet in Ukraine in 2000-2015”:

- **Natural and artificial wetlands, lakes, artificial reservoirs and lagoons are included into the National Econet;**
- **Creation of big river corridors on the rivers Dnieper, Zakhidnyi Bug, Pivdennyi Bug, Dniester and Siverskyi Donets have been declared;**
- **Financing inventory, giving special status to the valuable wetlands and writing management plans for them are presumed.**

The notions of the lands of the conservation area fund and lands of other destination have been included into the Land Code of Ukraine. Wetlands not included into the content of the water fund of Ukraine have been referred to the latter category.

Proposed national actions and targets: **██████████**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine

State Committee of Land Resources of Ukraine

State Committee of Water Management of Ukraine

State Committee of Forestry of Ukraine

2.1.2 Promote much greater efforts to develop national wetland policies, either separately or as a clearly identifiable component of other national conservation planning initiatives, such as National Environment Action Plans, National Biodiversity Strategies, or National Conservation Strategies. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **The development and implementation of National Wetland Policies continues to be one of the highest priorities of the Convention, as does the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into broader national environment and water policies. *The Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies (Resolution VII.6)* will assist these efforts.**
- **Global Target - By COP8, at least 100 CPs with National Wetland Policies or, where appropriate, a recognized document that harmonizes all wetland-related policies/strategies and plans, and all CPs to have wetlands considered in national environmental and water policies and plans. *The Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management (Resolution VII.18)* will assist these efforts.**

Does your country have **in place** a National Wetland Policy (or similar instrument) which is a comprehensive statement of the Government's intention to implement the provisions of the Ramsar Convention? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being put in place? **Please elaborate.**

If the development of such a Policy is **planned**, what is the expected timeframe for this being

done? **Yes**

Has your country taken its obligations with respect to the Ramsar Convention into consideration in related policy instruments such as National Biodiversity Strategies, National Environmental Action Plans, Water Policies, river basin management plans, or similar instruments? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to doing so? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please provide brief details.

The environmental policy has already been developed in Ukraine, it is being improved, especially in the framework of the international obligations given by Ukraine. Wetland policy is the essential part of the state environmental policy.

Main elements of the state wetlands policy are as follows:

- **Land Code of Ukraine (2001);**
- **Law of Ukraine “On the Protection of the Environment” (1991);**
- **Law of Ukraine “On the Conservation Area Fund of Ukraine” (1991);**
- **Law of Ukraine “On the Animal World” (1993);**
- **Law of Ukraine “On the Plant World” (1998);**
- **Water Code of Ukraine (1995);**
- **Forest Code of Ukraine (1995);**
- **Law of Ukraine “On the Environmental Expertise” (1995);**
- **Law of Ukraine “On the Hunting Economy and Hunting” (2000);**
- **Law of Ukraine “On the Participation in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat” (1996);**
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #935 dated 23 November 1995 “On activities connected with the conservation of wetlands of international importance”;**
- **Concept of conservation of the biological diversity in Ukraine (approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of the Ministers of Ukraine #439 dated 12 May 1997);**
- **Concept of conservation and restoration of the environment in the Azov and Black Seas (1998);**
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #166 dated 8 February 1999 “On approval Regulations on wetlands of national importance”, which has established conservation status of wetlands of national and international importance;**
- **National Programme of Rehabilitation of the Dnieper River and Enhancing the Drinking Water Quality (1997);**
- **National Programme of Creation of the National Econet in Ukraine (2000);**
- **National Programme of Conservation and Restoration of the Environment of the**

Azov and Black Seas (2001).

Water Code is of high interest. It regulates conservation, restoration and use of natural resources in the frame of the lands included into the Water Code, i.e. lands covered by seas, rivers, lakes, water reservoirs, other waterbodies, bogs, islands, coastal and bank protective belts, special constructions, belts of water ways (article 4). Protective belts in water are being created around reservoirs (article 87), the ones in land are being created along seas (2 m width from the edge of water), rivers, reservoirs (25 m width for small ones, 50 – for middle ones and 100 – for big ones) and in islands. Melioration, other kinds of work which may impact the environment or destroy it; discharge; any construction; ploughing; holding and use of pesticides and fertilisers; grazing; washing and servicing vehicles; establishment of dumps etc. are forbidden (articles 88-90). Small rivers of the total water-collector area under 2 thousand sq. km are under special protection (article 80).

Special National Strategy of Conservation of Wetlands in Ukraine is being developed. It is to be finalised in 2002 or 2003.

The following items are to be in the content of the National Strategy on Wetlands Conservation:

1. Integration of main regulations and requirements on wetlands and conservation of biodiversity in the system of national and regional planning;
2. Conservation and restoration of landscape diversity;
3. Enhancing the system of water-use management, protection and restoration of water resources;
4. Actions on prevention, limitation and reduction of transboundary impact on water objects;
5. Inventory and assessment of wetlands;
6. Modernisation of the existent infrastructure in the protection of the environment sphere;
7. Modelling assessment of risk for wetlands;
8. Organisation of networks on water and wetlands management, exchange of information and data base;
9. Raising public awareness, involvement of land-users and local people to wetlands conservation.

Has your government reviewed and modified, as appropriate, its policies that adversely affect intertidal wetlands (COP7 Resolution VII.21)? **Yes/No**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening?

Special review in detail has not been done but some comments on main threats to wetlands were included into draft National Strategy of Conservation of Wetlands in Ukraine. Nevertheless, branches of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources constantly monitor state of the environment, especially conservation areas

and wetlands of international importance. These bodies annually send reports on state of wetlands of international importance, and, depending on case, react immediately or apply to the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources.

If **Yes**, what were the conclusions of this review? and what actions have been taken subsequently? **Yes**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To finance implementation of such an expert assessment and making decisions according to the results of the latter.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine including its branches: Republican Committee of Natural Resources in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, State Administrations of the Environment and Natural Resources in oblasts.

State Committee of Water Management of Ukraine

State Committee of Forestry of Ukraine

Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine

Operational Objective 2.2: To integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands in all Contracting Parties into national, provincial and local planning and decision-making on land use, groundwater management, catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning, and all other environmental planning and management.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.2.2 Promote the inclusion of wetlands in national, provincial and local land use planning documents and activities, and in all relevant sectoral and budgetary provisions. [CPs]

- **Achieving integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to managing wetlands within the broader landscape and within river basin/coastal zone plans is another of the Convention's highest priorities in the next triennium.**
- **Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to be promoting, and actively implementing, the management of wetlands as integrated elements of river basins and coastal zones, and to provide detailed information on the outcomes of these actions in the National Reports for COP8.**

Is your country **implementing** integrated river basin and coastal zone management approaches? **Yes/No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done?

Since 2000, after the system of the administration of the Cabinet of Ministers was reorganised, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine has been co-ordinating State Committee on the Land Resources of Ukraine, State Committee on Water Economy of Ukraine and State Committee of Forestry of Ukraine. It is the first step toward integral system of management at the national level.

But River basin principle is still not the base one in the water management. Existing basin water-use units (Dnieper, Dniester, Siverskyi Donets and Southern Bug) are limited in their rights (there is no notion of them in the Water Code of Ukraine) and can make decisions on general issues (controlling flooding, regimes in the hydro-accumulating stations, protection and equipment of the water-economy zones, etc.). In the same time, the oblast divisions take decisions on limits for water use (water resources of the local level).

If integrated management approaches are being applied in part of the country, indicate the approximate percentage of the country's surface area where this is occurring and to which river basins and coastal areas this applies.

Holistic approach to the management is being fulfilled in wetlands of international importance which are in the content of the nature reserves, among them are: in the Low Danube - Kyliiske Mouth (Danubian Biosphere Reserve); in the Black Sea - Tendrivska Bay and Yagorlytska Bay (Black Sea Biosphere Reserve), part of Karkinitzskaya and Dzharylgatskaya Bays (Crimea Nature Reserve), Tyligulskyi Liman (Regional Landscape Park "Tyligulskyi"); between Black and Azov Seas – Central Syvash and part of the Eastern Syvash (Azovo-Syvaskyi National Nature Park); in the Azov Sea – Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit, Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit (Regional Landscape Park "Meotida"); in the basin of the Zakhidnyi (Western) Bug (tributary of Vistula) – Shatsk Lakes (Shatskyi National Nature Park). Management of those territories is being carried out according to special Regulations and Projects on their conservation (in the national and regional landscape parks – restoration and recreation also).

Total area of those wetlands does not exceed 1% of the total area of Ukraine.

If **Yes**, are wetlands being given special consideration in such integrated management approaches? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

Has your country undertaken any specific pilot projects to implement the *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (COP7 Resolution VII.18)? **Yes**

If Yes, please describe them briefly.

These tasks are fulfilled in the framework of GEF projects: on conservation of biodiversity in the Danube Delta (the project was finalised in 2000), on coastal zone of Azov and Black Seas (the project “Azov-Black Sea Ecological Corridor has already been agreed upon and is to be started in the near future), on the Prypiat River (the project is being developed – PDF A) and transboundary project on the Dnieper (the full-scale project is being carried out).

However, integrated management plans have been developed only for some wetlands of international importance: Kyliiske Mouth (in the framework of the management plan for the Danubian Biosphere Reserve), Central and Eastern Syvash, and Shatsk Lakes (in the framework of the application of the territory to inclusion to the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves).

In the framework of the Wetlands International project (financial support of the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, MATRA Fund) draft management plan of Syvash, the biggest united lagoon in Europe, has been developed. Detailed zonation and Action Plans for every zone according to its nature

Proposed national actions and targets:

- To include notion of the basin approach to the further editions of the Water Code;
- To develop integrated management plans for all wetlands of international importance;
- To conduct national information campaign on integrated management – basin approach, i.e. workshops, publications, dissemination of the positive experience.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine including its regional branches (in oblasts and Autonomic Republic of Crimea).

Operational Objective 2.3: To expand the Guidelines and Additional Guidance on Wise Use to provide advice to Contracting Parties on specific issues not hitherto covered, and examples of best current practice.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.3.1 Expand the Additional Guidance on Wise Use to address specific issues such as oil spill prevention and clean-up, agricultural runoff, and urban/industrial discharges in cooperation with other bodies. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - Following COP7, the Bureau, with other appropriate collaborators, will produce a series of Wise Use handbooks, based on the outcomes of Technical Sessions at COP7.**
- **(added by the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Resolution VII.14 *Invasive Species and wetlands*) CPs are requested “to provide the Ramsar Bureau with information on**

databases which exist for invasive species, information on invasive species which pose a threat to wetlands and wetland species, and information on the control and eradication of invasive wetland species.”
Does your country have resource information on the management of wetlands in relation to the following which could be useful in assisting the Convention to develop further guidance to assist other CPs :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oil spill prevention and clean-up? No • agricultural runoff? No • urban/industrial discharges? No • invasive species? No • other relevant aspects such as highway designs, aquaculture, etc.? No – Please elaborate.
In each case, if the answer was Yes , has this information been forwarded to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre (see 2.3.2 below)? No Additional comments?
Proposed national actions and targets: -To translate into Ukrainian, comment, publish and disseminate the main principles (after their development and approval by the Ramsar Convention Bureau)
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME

2.3.2. Publicize examples of effective application of existing Guidelines and Additional Guidance on Wise Use. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and improving the availability of such resource materials is a priority under the <i>Convention’s Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9)</i> • Global Target - By COP8, to have included in the Wise Use Resource Centre 500 appropriate references and publications as provided to the Bureau by CPs and other organizations.
Further to 2.31. above, has your country, as urged by the Outreach Programme of the Convention adopted at COP7 (Resolution VII. 9), reviewed its resource materials relating to wetland management policies and practices? Yes
If No , what has prevented this being done? Please elaborate.
If Yes , have copies of this information been forwarded to the Ramsar Bureau? Yes
If No , what has prevented this being done? Please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets: •To review of best examples of wetlands conservation and its dissemination.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Operational Objective 2.4: To provide economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands for environmental planning purposes.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.4.1 Promote the development, wide dissemination, and application of documents and methodologies which give economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Given the guidelines available for this activity (see below: *Economic Valuation of Wetlands* handbook), this will be an area of higher priority in the next triennium.**
- **Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to be incorporating economic valuation of wetland services, functions and benefits into impact assessment and decision-making processes related to wetlands.**

Does your government **require** that economic valuations of the full range of services, benefits and functions of wetlands be prepared as part of impact assessments and to support planning decisions that may impact on wetlands? **No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done?

Such assessment will incorporate nothing to Ukraine at the moment due to lack of development of such assessments and absence of price for land (privatisation of land is being finalised but land market does not work due to the ban on its sale next 5 years).

If this applies in some, but not all cases, what is the expected timeframe for this to be required in all cases? **██████████**

If **Yes**, has the inclusion of economic valuation into impact assessment resulted in wetlands being given special consideration or protection. **Yes/No If Yes, please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets:

To initiate such assessment in the framework of some projects, particularly in GEF's project on conservation of biodiversity in the coastal zone of the Azov and Black Seas (the project is being initiated) and in the basin of the Prypiat River (the project is being developed).

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Operational Objective 2.5: To carry out environmental impact assessments (EIAs) at wetlands, particularly of proposed developments or changes in land/water use which have potential to affect them, notably at Ramsar sites, whose ecological character “is

likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference” (Article 3.2 of the Convention).

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.5.2 Ensure that, at Ramsar sites where change in ecological character is likely as a result of proposed developments or changes in land/water use which have potential to affect them, EIAs are carried out (with due consideration of economic valuations of wetland benefits and functions), and that the resulting conclusions are communicated to the Ramsar Bureau and fully taken into account by the authorities concerned. [CPs]

- **Global Target - In the next triennium, CPs will ensure that EIAs are applied to any such situation and keep the Bureau advised of the issues and the outcomes of these EIAs.**

Has an EIA been carried out in **all** cases where a change in the ecological character of a Ramsar site within your country was likely (or possible) as a result of proposed developments or changes in land/water use? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, has this EIA, or have these EIAs, given due consideration to the full range of environmental, social and economic values of the wetland? (See also 2.4.1 above) **Yes**

AND: Have the results of the EIA been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau? **No**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring?

Environmental assessment is being carried out by different organisations, inspectors, chemical laboratories and scientists-environmentalists. Since the description of wetlands of international importance sent to the Bureau (1998) considerable changes have not occurred, therefor results of this assessment have not been sent to the Bureau.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To provide new EIAs.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

2.5.3 Carry out EIAs at other important sites, particularly where adverse impact on wetland resources is likely, due to a development proposal or change in land/water use. [CPs]

- **Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to require EIAs under legislation for any actions which can potentially impact on wetlands and to provide detailed reports on advances in this area in their National Reports for COP8.**

Are EIAs required in your country for **all** cases where a wetland area (whether a Ramsar site or not) may be adversely impacted due to a development proposal or change in land/water use? **Yes**

If No , what are the impediments to this occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , are such EIAs required to give due consideration to the full range of environmental, social and economic values of the wetland? (See COP7 Resolution VII.16, also 2.4.1 & 2.5.2 above.) Yes
Are EIAs “undertaken in a transparent and participatory manner which includes local stakeholders” (COP7 Resolution VII.16)? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring? Please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To include finances for assessment of the state of wetlands of international importance into the budget; • To gather information on perspectives (programmes, projects) of use of wetlands of international importance and their water collective basins.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: <p>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its branches in oblasts and the Autonomic Republic of Crimea.</p>

2.5.4 Take account of Integrated Environmental Management and Strategic Environmental Assessment (at local, provincial and catchment/river basin or coastal zone levels) when assessing impacts of development proposals or changes in land/water use. [CPs]
(Refer to 2.5.3 above) In addition to the assessment of the potential impact of specific projects on wetlands, has your country undertaken a review of all government plans, programmes and policies which may impact negatively on wetlands? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , has this review been undertaken as part of preparing a National Wetland Policy or similar instrument? (refer 2.12 above) Yes
Or as part of other national policy or planning activities? Yes – <p>Integrated assessment is the standard of the environmental legislation of Ukraine, it is particularly reflected in the Law of Ukraine "On the Environmental Expertise" (1995).</p>
Proposed national actions and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve Integrated Environmental Management and Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: <p>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.</p>

Operational Objective 2.6: To identify wetlands in need of restoration and rehabilitation, and to implement the necessary measures.

Actions - Global and National Targets
<p>2.6.1 Use regional or national scientific inventories of wetlands (Recommendation 4.6), or monitoring processes, to identify wetlands in need of restoration or rehabilitation. [CPs, Partners]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The completion of such inventories is a continuing area of priority for the Convention. Global Target - Restoration/rehabilitation inventories to be completed by at least 50 CPs by COP8.
<p>Has your country completed an assessment to identify its priority wetlands for restoration or rehabilitation? (COP7 Resolution VII.17) No</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented this from being done?</p> <p>Such an assessment has not been carried out in Ukraine (national scale) since lack of finances.</p>
<p>If this has been done for only part of the country, please indicate for which areas or river basins.</p> <p>With the support of the EECONET Fund and personal finances, four dams have been constructed in Shatskye Lakes (wetland of international importance). They have stabilised hydrological regime in the lakes and nearby peatlands (basin of the Zakhidnyi Bug, the tributary of the Visla). Cleaning part of Zhebriyanovskiye Plavni (Kylliske Mouth, the Danube Delta) has improved water exchange there.</p> <p>Restoration of some small wetlands in Kinburnska Spit has improved foraging areas of white pelicans (there were approximately 4000 individuals in the spring 2001). This all provides restoration of the breeding population of the species in the region).</p>
<p>If Yes (that is, an assessment has been completed), have actions been taken to undertake the restoration or rehabilitation of these priority sites? Yes/No</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented this from being done? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>If Yes, please provide details. </p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of wetlands restoration into priorities of the environmental protection; Planning conduction of such assessment and restoration activities in the framework of environmental projects; Preparation of list of wetlands where restoration is to be conducted above all with the minimal expenditure. At least 3-5 wetlands should be defined.
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:</p>

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

2.6.2 Provide and implement methodologies for restoration and rehabilitation of lost or degraded wetlands. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Partners]

- **There is considerable information resource on this subject, although it is not as readily accessed as desirable.**
- **Global Target - The addition of appropriate case studies and information on methodologies, etc., to the Convention's Wise Use Resource Centre (refer to 2.3.2 above also) will be a priority in the next triennium.**

Refer to 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. Does your country **have** resource information on the restoration or rehabilitation of wetlands? **No**

If **Yes**, has this been forwarded to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre and for consideration by the STRP Expert Working Group on Restoration? **No**

If this material has not been forwarded to the Bureau, what has prevented this from occurring? **Please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To analyse of the data gathered, monitoring of the environmental changes happened after the restoration. Finalising methodology on wetlands restoration;**
- **To disseminate positive examples of wetlands restoration of international and national experience.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.**

2.6.3 Establish wetland restoration / rehabilitation programmes at destroyed or degraded wetlands, especially in association with major river systems or areas of high nature conservation value (Recommendation 4.1). [CPs]

- **The Convention will continue to promote the restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands, particularly in situations where such actions will help promote or retain the 'health' and productivity of waterways and coastal environments.**
- **Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to have identified their priority sites for restoration or rehabilitation and for projects to be under way in at least 100 CPs.**

Refer to 2.6.1 above.

Operational Objective 2.7: To encourage active and informed participation of local communities, including indigenous people, and in particular women, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.7.1 Implement Recommendation 6.3 on involving local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau]

- **Global Target - In the next triennium, the implementation of the Guidelines on local communities' and indigenous people's participation (COP7 Resolution VII.8) is to be one of the Convention's highest priorities. By COP8, all CPs to be promoting local stakeholder management of wetlands.**

Is your government **actively** promoting the involvement of local communities and indigenous people in the management of wetlands? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, describe what special actions have been taken (See also 2.7.2, 2.7.3 and 2.7.4 below) (COP7 Resolution VII.8).

Encouragement of public environmental organisations and public have been conducted in the framework of GEF project on conservation of biodiversity in the Danube Delta. Small educational subprojects, including publication of leaflets and booklets, conduction of workshops, etc. have been carried out. Discussions between experts and land-users on the future use of resources (hunting, fishery, proceeding reed, etc.) in Kyliiske Mouth of the Danube (it is to be included into content of the Danubian Biosphere Reserve) have taken place.

Education and participation of local people in the environmental protection is the component of GEF and some other projects. Women participate in these activities on equal terms.

Association of the public organisations, Ukrainian River Network (URN), has been created in the framework of the Wetlands International project "Small Rivers Ukraine" (financed by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries - MATRA Fund). URN unites 52 Ukrainian organisations. Strategic Plan, Action Plan in 2000-2001 have been developed and the First Working Meeting of the URN have been conducted. Training course on conservation and monitoring of small rivers will be conducted for 25 NGOs – members of the URN in 2001. CD with information on small rivers in Ukraine, NGOs working on protection and restoration of rivers, their experience, etc. is being developed.

Proposed national actions and targets:

To involve local people to all wetlands conservation programmes and projects.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and the Public Council attached to it.

Non-governmental organisations.

Regional Environmental Centre financed by the USA Government.

2.7.2 Encourage site managers and local communities to work in partnership at all levels to monitor the ecological character of wetlands, thus providing a better understanding of management needs and human impacts. [CPs]

- **The Convention's Outreach Programme (COP7 Resolution VII.9) seeks to give such community participation higher priority as an education and empowerment tool of the Convention.**

Does your government **actively encourage or support** site managers and local communities in monitoring the condition (ecological character) of Ramsar sites and other wetlands? (Also refer to Operational Objective 5.1.) **Yes**

If **No**, what prevents this from occurring? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, does this include both site managers and local communities, where they are not the same people? **Yes**

National nature parks, biosphere reserves, nature reserves and a number of landscape parks, where are administrations, scientific divisions, technical staff and guard operate, work in such kind of partnership. In most cases it also concerns wetlands.

Use of other wetlands is under control of nature-conservation and regional bodies according to the existing legislation. Propaganda work is also carried out here and there is a partnership relation with the local population.

Intersectional Co-ordination Unit on Wetland Conservation studies ways of wetland management, especially the ones that are not enjoying conservation status.

According to the environmental legislation of Ukraine, particularly, to the Law "On The Conservation Area Fund of Ukraine", nature-users are responsible for the protection of the environment. Wetlands, which are not enjoying conservation status, submit to this legislation also.

Regional environmental inspectors always co-operate with the local population and receive data on ecological changes in wetlands from them. The inspectors co-operate with inspections on forests protection, hunting and fishery, water protection.

AND, where such monitoring occurs, are the findings being used to guide management practices? **Yes**

If **No**, what prevents this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To continue co-operation with the local population on monitoring of wetlands of international importance and to involve them into the nature-protection activities.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Administrations of national nature park, biosphere reserves, nature reserves and regional landscape parks.

Branches of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine in oblasts, Autonomic Republic of Crimea and their representatives (environmental inspectors) in districts.

2.7.3 Involve local communities in the management of wetlands by establishing wetland management committees, especially at Ramsar sites, on which local stakeholders, landowners, managers, developers and community interest groups, in particular women's groups, are represented. [CPs, Partners]

- **Global Target - Ramsar site management committees operating in at least 100 CPs, and including non-government stakeholder representation.**

Are there wetland site management committees **in place** in your country? **No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to such being established?

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and Interdepartmental Commission for Wetland Conservation have not established such committee due to the lack of finances.

However, scientific-technical and advisory councils attached to the administrations of natural and biosphere reserves, national parks and regional landscape parks can be considered as wetland management committees. Staff of these establishments includes members of local authorities, nature-users, scientific and non-governmental organisations.

Refer to 2.2.2 to clarify location of wetlands of international importance in the framework of conservation areas.

If **Yes**, for how many sites are such committees in place?

AND: How many of these are Ramsar sites?

AND: Of these committees, how many include representatives of local stakeholders?

AND: Of these, how many have women's groups represented?

Proposed national actions and targets:

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its branches in oblasts, Autonomic Republic of Crimea and their representatives (environmental inspectors) in districts.

2.7.4 Recognize and apply traditional knowledge and management practice of indigenous people and local communities in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

[CPs]

- **Refer to 2.7.1 above.**
- **Global Target - This will be addressed in the next triennium, possibly in partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention to Combat Desertification, which have already initiated work in this area.**

Has your government **made any special efforts** to recognize and see applied traditional knowledge and management practices? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring? **Please elaborate**

If **Yes**, please provide details of how this traditional knowledge was recognized and then put into practice.

Traditional friendly to the environment technologies, such as manual mowing, beekeeping, etc. are widely applied in Ukraine. It helps to conserve endangered species, e.g. Acrocephalus paludicola. Wise use of wetlands is allowed in most protected territories and wetlands of international importance.

At the same time, traditional nature-use is not a subject for study in the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and is usually studied in the framework of the environmental programmes and projects.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To support traditional friendly to the environment technologies.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine (approval)

Environmental programmes and projects

Operational Objective 2.8: To encourage involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.8.1. Encourage the private sector to give increased recognition to wetland attributes, functions and values when carrying out projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - In the next triennium, the efforts to work in partnership with the private sector will be further increased and the Bureau will seek to document and make available case studies on some of the more effective and innovative approaches. By COP8, the target is to have private sector support for wetlands conservation in more than 100 CPs.**

Have **special efforts been made** to increase the recognition of wetland attributes, functions and values among the private sector in your country? **Yes/No**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening?

Private sector in the economy is being established in Ukraine only now, though some elements of the private sector were typical for collective economies. Authorities of the economies, in which wetlands of international importance can be found, agreed to keep sustainable development there.

At the same time, it is hard to interact with private (ex-collective) organisations due to right and obligations of both organisations and government are not defined clearly. Particularly, the government has not still elaborated compensation mechanism for the losses caused by wild animals, regulations on privileges, etc.

Privatisation has not been finalised in Ukraine yet, that is why the interaction with the private structures has recently been initiated. Particularly, Liabilities on Support to the Wetlands of International Importance which are in the private territory at a Specific Level are being re-signed. The co-operation with local population and nature-users is being kept up.

If **Yes**, describe these special efforts.

One of the most successful examples is involvement of small private organisations and local population into reed storage for export (for roofing) by the Danubian Biosphere Reserve Administration. Reed storage is a traditional technology, it roots back into centuries and it began to die off only in the last century due to the substitution by the new technologies of roofing.

AND: Have these efforts been successful? **Yes**

If **No**, why not? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, how do you judge this success? Financial support for management or monitoring? Active involvement in management or monitoring? (Refer to 2.8.3 below) Application of Ramsar's Wise Use principles by private sector interests? (Refer to 2.8.2 below)? Other criteria?

Reed storage has already been practising for three years. It is conducted in the special plots in the winter, the Danubian Biosphere Reserve gains profit from these actions and directs it into protection of the environment.

Workshops, publication of leaflets on reed storage have been conducted in the framework of GEF project "Conservation of Biodiversity in the Danube Delta".

Proposed national actions and targets:

- To study opportunities for involvement of private structures (individuals) into solving environmental issues, such as reed storage or support of specific environmental conditions. Apart from reed and hay storage, it is necessary to pay attention to the Red Data Book species *Trapa natans*. The species was stored by local communities for livestock, then its storage was forbidden in Ukraine and resulted in its quick expansion in bays of the Danube, shallow waters of the Dnieper reservoirs and now it causes number of problems during dying out in the end of the vegetation period.**

- **To involve private structures (individuals) into recreation and tourism industry.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:
Administrations of the environmental establishments with the support of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources in Ukraine.

Environmental programmes and projects.

2.8.2 Encourage the private sector to apply the Wise Use Guidelines when executing development projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - In the next triennium the application of this tool for promoting Wise Use will be a priority under the Convention. By COP8, the target is to have more than 50 CPs which have completed reviews of their incentive measures.**

Refer to 2.8.1 above. Has your government **completed** a review of its “existing, or evolving, policy, legal and institutional frameworks to identify and promote those measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands and to identify and remove measures which discourage conservation and wise use” (COP7 Resolution VII.15)? **No**

If **No**, what has been the impediment to this being done?

This idea has not been financed from the State budget (the State budget is almost the only source of finances in Ukraine).

If **Yes**, what actions have been taken to introduce “incentive measures designed to encourage the wise use of wetlands, and to identify and remove perverse incentives where they exist” (COP7 Resolution VII.15). **Please elaborate.**

AND: Have these actions been effective? **Yes/No**

If **No**, why not? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please describe how.

AND if **Yes**, COP7 Resolution VII.15 requested Parties to share these “experiences and lessons learned with respect to incentive measures and perverse incentives relating to wetlands, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources generally, by providing these to the Ramsar Bureau for appropriate distribution and to be made available through the Wise Use Resource Centre of the Convention’s Web site”. Has this been done? **Yes/No**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To finance the review and activities proposed in it.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International In Ukraine

2.8.3 Encourage the private sector to work in partnership with site managers to monitor the ecological character of wetlands. [CPs]

- **This action will be promoted further in the next triennium.**

Refer to 2.7.2 above. In addition, have **any special efforts** been made to encourage the private sector involvement in monitoring? **Yes**

If No, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

If Yes, describe these special efforts.

Private organisations (individuals) who own territories covered with wetlands provide information on environmental state of wetlands.

AND: How successful has this been?

The information is quite vague since landlords do not use any special methods and work free of charge.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To fix legal relationships with the private sector;**
- **To involve private sector into monitoring and other activities on protection of the environment.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine

2.8.4 Involve the private sector in the management of wetlands through participation in wetland management committees. [CPs]

- **Global Target - As indicated under 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 above, the establishment of cross-sectoral and stakeholder management committees for wetlands, and especially Ramsar sites, will be a priority in the next triennium.**

Refer to 2.7.3 above

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**GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3
TO RAISE AWARENESS OF WETLAND VALUES AND FUNCTIONS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND AT ALL LEVELS**

Operational Objective 3.1: To support and assist in implementing, in cooperation with partners and other institutions, an international programme of Education and Public Awareness (EPA) on wetlands, their functions and values, designed to promote national EPA programmes.

Actions - Global Targets

3.1.1 Assist in identifying and establishing coordinating mechanisms and structures for the development and implementation of a concerted global programme of EPA on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to Operational Objectives 3.2 and 3.3 below

3.1.2 Participate in the identification of regional EPA needs and in the establishment of priorities for resource development. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Has your country **taken any action** to help with the identification of regional EPA needs and in the establishment of priorities for information/education resource development? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please provide details, and as appropriate, provide samples to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre's clearing house for Wetland Communications, Public Awareness, and Education (CEPA) (COP7 Resolution VII.9). **Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine pays more attention to partnership with the public in the last years. The Ministry annually reports on condition of the environment in Ukraine. There are Department on Information and Communication with the Public, Department on the Science and Communication with the Public, and the Public Council (with both representatives of the Ministry and NGOs) in the content of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.**

Press-releases are published and speeches on the radio are held by the World Wetlands Day annually.

Last few years the campaign "Towards Clean Springs" is conducted. It aims to public participation in cleaning and restoration rivers, planting trees, expeditions, etc. The campaign was initiated with the first national campaign "Living Water" in 1996.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- To develop educational activities and dissemination of information on wetlands conservation;**
- To involve governmental and non-governmental organisations into educational activities and dissemination of information on wetland conservation.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its branches in oblasts and Autonomic Republic of Crimea, State Committees of Ukraine of Forestry, Water Management and Land Resources.

Public Council attached to the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

3.1.3 Assist in the development of international resource materials in support of national EPA programmes [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to 3.1.2 above also. Has your country **taken any action** to assist with the development of international wetland CEPA resource materials? **No**

If **Yes**, please provide details, and as appropriate, provide samples to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre's clearing house for Wetland CEPA (COP7 Resolution VII.9). **[REDACTED]**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening?

Lack of finances.

Proposed national actions and targets:

They are not presumed yet.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **[REDACTED]**

3.1.4 Support international programmes that encourage transfer of information, knowledge and skills between wetland education centres and educators (e.g., Wetland International's EPA Working Group, Global Rivers Environment Education Network (GREEN), Wetland Link International). [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to 3.2.4 also. Does your country support any international programmes that encourage transfer of information, knowledge and skills among wetland education centres and educators? **No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring?

Ukraine participates in international programmes but since financial difficulties in the country, it does not initiate such programmes in other countries.

If **Yes**, please provide details. **[REDACTED]**

Is your country specifically supporting the Wetlands Link International initiative (COP7 Resolution VII.9)? **No**

If **No**, what is preventing this from happening?

Ukraine has not been involved into the Outreach Programme, and there are no any financial possibilities to do so.

If **Yes**, please provide details. **[REDACTED]**

AND indicate which Wetland Centres (refer 3.2.3 below), museums, zoos, botanic gardens, aquaria and educational environment education centres (refer 3.2.4) are now participating as part of Wetlands Link International. **[REDACTED]**

Proposed national actions and targets:

•To joint and implement the Outreach Programme

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International - AEME

Operational Objective 3.2: To develop and encourage national programmes of EPA on wetlands, targeted at a wide range of people, including key decision-makers, people living in and around wetlands, other wetland users and the public at large.

Actions - Global and National Targets

3.2.1 Encourage partnerships between governments, non-governmental organizations and other organizations capable of developing national EPA programmes on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - By COP8 to see the global network of proposed CP and non-government focal points for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) in place and functioning effectively in the promotion and execution of the national Outreach Programmes in all CPs. To secure the resources to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme.**

Did your Government **inform** the Ramsar Bureau by 31 December 1999 of the identity of its Government and Non-Government Focal Points for wetland CEPA (COP7 Resolution VII.9)?

No

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring?

EPA centers have not been created in Ukraine yet.

At the same time, there is a number of organisations fulfilling EPA functions, such as the Environmental Educational Centre of the State Agency for Protected Areas of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine, office of the Ukrainian Bird Conservation Society in Kiyv, Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME, departments of biology of Odesa, Lviv and Kyiv Universities, visit-centers in the Danubian and Black Sea Biosphere Reserves and some others.

Has your country **established** an “appropriately constituted Task Forces, where no mechanism exists for this purpose (e.g., National Ramsar Committees), to undertake a review of national needs, capacities and opportunities in the field of wetland CEPA and, based on this, to formulate its National Wetland CEPA Action Plans for priority activities which consider the international, regional, national and local needs” (COP7 Resolution VII.9). **No**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring?

Such work has not been financed.

If **Yes**, please provide details of the organizations, ministries, etc., represented on this Task Force. **[Redacted]**

AND: Has a National Wetland CEPA Action Plan been finalized by 31 December 2000?

No
If No , what has prevented this from occurring? This activity will not be conducted this year. The National Strategy of wetlands conservation is being developed, wetland communication, education and public awareness is among the priorities in the Strategy.
If Yes , is the Action Plan being implemented effectively? Yes/No
If No , what is preventing this from occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , what are the priority target groups of the Action Plan and the major activities being undertaken?
AND: Has a copy of this plan been provided to the Ramsar Bureau? Yes/No
Proposed national actions and targets: •To develop CEPA idea in the National Strategy and in the Action Plan.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International - AEME

3.2.2 On the basis of identified needs and target groups, support national programmes and campaigns to generate a positive vision of wetlands and create awareness at all levels of their values and functions. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - see 3.2.1 above.**

3.2.3 Encourage the development of educational centres at wetland sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - The Convention will aim to have more than 150 active education centres (and similar venues - see 3.2.4 below) promoting the principles of the Convention by COP8 and to ensure that all CPs have at least one such centre.**

Has your country **encouraged** the establishment of educational centres at wetland sites? **Yes**

If **No**, what has been the impediment to such action being taken? **Please elaborate**

If **Yes**, how successful has this been?

Elements of the ecology are included into majority of educational programmes, starting from the elementary and finishing by the highest schools (natural history, botany, zoology, ecology, protection of the environment, etc.). Moreover, there is a number of facultative groups where biology and the local environment is studied in depth, nature-protection actions are carried out.

There are environmental educational centres and museums attached to the national

parks, biosphere and nature (strict) reserves, and some regional landscape parks.

AND: How many such centres are in place? and at what sites?

The environmental educational centres (visit-centres, museums) operate in the half, out of 30, of the biosphere and nature reserves, national nature and regional landscape parks.

With the support of the EECONET Action Fund the visit-centre was created in the Regional Landscape Park "Prypiat-Stokhid" (wetlands of international importance 'Prypiat River Floodplains' and 'Stokhid River Floodplains') in 2001.

How many centres are being established? and at what sites? **5**

How many centres are being planned? and at what sites? **5**

Creation of the environmental and educational centres is planned in the framework of the GEF projects on conservation of wetlands in the Azov and Black Sea (3-4 projects) and in the Prypiat River basin (wetland Shatsk Lakes).

Creation of the visit-centre is being initiated in the Regional Landscape Park "Kinburnska Spit" (potential wetland site of international importance).

Of the sites in place, how many are participating as part of Wetlands Link International (Refer 3.1.4 above)? and at which sites are they?

Environmental educational centres (visit-centres, museums) exist in the following wetlands of international importance: Kyliiske Mouth (Danubian Biosphere Reserve), Tendrivska Bay and Yagorlytska Bay (Black Sea Biosphere Reserve), Tyligulskyi Liman (Regional Landscape Park "Tyligulskyi"), Central Syvash and part of the Eastern Syvash (Azov-Syvash National Nature Park), Prypiat River Floodplains and Stokhid River Floodplains (Regional Landscape Park " Prypiat-Stokhid").

Proposed national actions and targets:

•To support creation of the communication and environmental educational centres (including visit-centres and museums) on the territory of wetlands of international, national and local importance.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its branches in oblasts and Autonomic Republic of Crimea.

Administrations of the biosphere and nature reserves, national nature and regional landscape parks.

International programmes and projects.

3.2.4 Work with museums, zoos, botanic gardens, aquaria and environment education centres to encourage the development of exhibits and programmes that support non-formal EPA on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - see 3.2.3 above
Do all museums, zoos, botanical gardens and similar facilities in your country have exhibits and/or programmes that support non-formal wetland CEPA? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring?
If such exhibits or programmes are in place for some facilities, how many and what types of facilities are they? Protection of the environment, including wetlands, is widely popularised in the botanical gardens, zoos (there are 17 national and 5 local botanical gardens, 19 and 16 dendrological gardens, 7 and 5 zoos correspondingly), local lore museums and topical contemporary exhibits all around Ukraine. Special study on types of facilities have not been carried out. Special exhibits on wetlands are possible only in the framework of some projects. Particularly, such exhibits were organised by the Odesa Zoo in the framework of the GEF project on conservation of biodiversity in the Danube Delta.
If Yes , how many facilities does this apply to and how many of these are participating as part of Wetlands Link International (Refer 3.1.4 above)? and which facilities are they?
Proposed national actions and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage museums, zoos and botanical gardens to support activities of non-formal EPA, particularly, by the World Wetlands Day; • To raise funds for organisation of exhibits on wetlands conservation.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its branches in oblasts and Autonomic Republic of Crimea. Zoos, botanical and dendrological gardens, local lore museums and other exhibit centres. International programmes and projects.

<p>3.2.5 Encourage the inclusion of modules related to wetlands in the curricula at all levels of education, including tertiary courses and specialized training courses. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - By COP8, to see wetland issues incorporated into curricula in over 100 CPs.
In your country are there modules related to wetlands in the curricula at all levels of education, including tertiary courses and specialized training courses? Yes
If No , what is preventing this from occurring? Please elaborate.
If this is the case for some levels of education, or some parts of the country, please provide

details.

Preparation of text-books for schools is directed by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and its institutions.

There is the Institute of Raising Skill and Retraining attached to the Ministry of the Environment of Natural Resources of Ukraine where staff of the Ministry and its branches is trained. Training courses and lessons for experts are conducted in the framework of some projects. For example, two-day courses on the environmental legislation and use of wetlands were initiated and conducted by the State Department of the Environment and Natural Resources in Kyivska Oblast in 1999.

Two-day training course "Conservation of Peatlands and other Types of Bogs in Ukraine" was conducted in the framework of the Darwin Initiative in Ukraine in 1999,

If Yes, have samples of this curriculum material been provided to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre? **No**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To consult staff of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine on inclusion of the wetlands conservation issue into school programmes;**
- **To initiate inclusion of the wetlands conservation issue into courses of retraining of staff of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine in co-operation with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

International programmes and projects.

Operational Objective 3.3: To improve the Ramsar Bureau's communications activities and to develop a Convention Communications Strategy, capable of further promoting the Convention and its wider application, and of raising awareness of wetland values and functions.

Actions - Global and National Targets

3.3.1 Review the Bureau's communications activities, especially those related to the creation and functioning of regional and national communication networks; develop new material and use of technology, and improve existing material. [Bureau]

Refer to 3.2.1 "To secure the resources to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme.". Has your government provided any voluntary contributions to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme? **No**

If Yes, please provide details. **[Redacted]**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To get acquainted with the Outreach Programme, to analyse it and to define**

possibilities in its participation.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

3.3.4 Seek the support of an electronic communications carrier to provide and maintain an electronic mail network and electronic bulletin board/ mailing lists linking the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee members, the STRP, the Bureau, and partner organizations. [All]

- **Global Target - By COP8, to gain a sponsor(s) for the Convention's Web site, to ensure that all CPs have Internet access, to increase the use of French and Spanish in the Ramsar Web site, and to see over 300 Ramsar site managers also communicating with the Bureau, and each other, via the Internet.**

The Standing Committee and Bureau will consider the issue of a sponsor for the Convention's Web site, and increased presence of French and Spanish materials on the Web site.

With respect to Ramsar site managers, has your government taken steps to provide for Internet links for these people? **No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this action being taken?

Lack of financis. Internet can be accessed only in the Minister's Service within the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources. Interdepartmental Commission for Wetlands Conservation has not got an access to Internet, though it is possible due to the Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International.

If **Yes**, how many Ramsar site managers have Internet access? **██████████**

AND: Which Ramsar sites have this facility? **██████████**

Proposed national actions and targets: **•To find asccess to Internet.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

International programmes and projects.

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Please go to file 2.

National planning tool for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

(And the approved format for National Reports to be submitted for the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Spain, 2002)

η η η

file 2

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 4

TO REINFORCE THE CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS IN EACH CONTRACTING PARTY TO ACHIEVE CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS

Operational Objective 4.1: To develop the capacity of institutions in Contracting Parties, particularly in developing countries, to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands.

Actions - Global and National Targets

4.1.1 Review existing national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs]

Has your country reviewed the national institutions responsible for wetland conservation and wise use and the “designated national Administrative Authority for the Convention to ensure [that] these have the necessary resources to support the increasing demands being placed upon them by the growing expectations of the Convention” (COP7 Resolution VII.27)?

Yes

If No, what is the impediment to this being done? Please elaborate

If Yes, what were the conclusions and outcomes of the review? (Refer to 4.1.2 also).

Special review has been completed in the framework of the development of the National Strategy of Wetland Conservation (the latter is being developed).

The following organisations are responsible for conservation of wetlands, including the ones of international importance: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its branches in oblasts, Autonomic Republic of Crimea and their representatives (environmental inspectors) in regions. There are chemical laboratories attached to those bodies.

There is the State Environmental Inspection, which surveys territory of the country.

Administration of biosphere and nature reserves, national nature and regional landscape parks are also responsible for wetland conservation. The State Agency for Protected Areas of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources co-ordinates their work.

1. **Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine with its branches in oblasts, Autonomic Republic of Crimea and their representatives (environmental inspectors) in regions is responsible for wetland conservation and it co-ordinates State Committees of Forestry and of Water Management;**
2. **Partnership between local authorities and nature-users is the necessary condition for wetland conservation;**
3. **NGOs and local population play crucial part in wetland conservation.**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To improve old and create new mechanisms for co-operation between governmental and non-governmental organisations;**
- **To study and apply best examples of international experience on wetland conservation.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME (as a responsible body for development of the National Strategy of Wetland Conservation).

4.1.2 On the basis of such a review, identify and implement measures to:

- **increase cooperation and synergy between institutions;**
- **promote the continued operation of these institutions;**
- **provide appropriately trained staff, in adequate numbers, for these institutions. [CPs]**
- **Global Target - By COP8, to see coordinating mechanisms in place in all CPs, and more particularly to see National Ramsar Committees including government and non-government stakeholder representatives, in place in more than 100 CPs. In addition, by COP8, all CPs that have reported the existence of NRCs at COP7 to have evaluated their effectiveness (COP7 Resolution VII.27).**

Refer also to 8.1.9. Does your country have a National Ramsar Committee or similar body?

Yes

If **No**, what has prevented the establishment of such a committee? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, is the committee cross-sectoral, including representatives of appropriate government ministries and non-government expert and stakeholder groups? **Yes**

What is the composition of this Committee?

Interdepartmental Commission for Wetlands Conservation includes representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, State Committees of Water Management, of Forestry and of Land Resources, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv National University, National Ecological Centre, Scientific Research Centre on Nature Conservation Problems, Black Sea Programme of Wetlands

International – AEME, Ukrainian Bird Conservation Society and other (12 people in all).
Has there been an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from happening? Please elaborate.
If Yes , did the review show the Committee was proving to be effective? Yes
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
Refer also to 7.2.1 with reference to coordinating the implementation of international conventions.
Proposed national actions and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To extend Interdepartmental Commission of Wetlands Conservation recruiting representatives of other departments and regional organisations; • To encourage the Commission to realise Strategic Action Plan of the Ramsar Convention
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Operational Objective 4.2: To identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries, and to implement follow-up actions.

Actions - Global and National Targets
4.2.1 Identify at national, provincial and local level the needs and target audiences for training in implementation of the Wise Use Guidelines. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - By COP8, to have training needs analyses completed in more than 75 CPs.
Has a training needs analysis been completed? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from happening? Please elaborate.
If Yes , have the results of this analysis been used to provide direction for training priorities in the future? Yes
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
If Yes , how has this been done? The analysis has been fulfilled in the framework of the development of the National Strategy of Wetlands Conservation. It was mentioned that about 20 Ukrainian experts took special course on wetland management in the Netherlands, Great Britain and Sweden and lecture in Ukraine now. Conduction of such course is impossible since lack

of finances.

Training needs assessment has been carried out in the framework of one of the projects of the Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International –AEME.

AND: What impact has this had on the national training effort?

National training course is of great need but finances are very limited for this purpose.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To find possibilities to train experts on wetland conservation;**
- **To train experts on protection of the environment in conditions of privatisation regarding new requirements of the Ramsar Convention;**
- **To find cheap possibilities for information of the interested parties;**
- **To organise EPA centre on conservation, management and restoration of wetlands (with the international financial support).**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Interdepartmental Commission of Wetlands Conservation.

Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME.

4.2.2 Identify current training opportunities in disciplines essential for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - By COP8, to have reviews of training opportunities completed in more than 75 CPs.**

Has your country **completed** a review of the training opportunities which exist therein? **No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done?

Training Opportunities Assessment has not been conducted, although main education directions are identified, they are as follows: value of wetlands, ways of conservation and wise-use, necessity of wetland restoration, basin approach in water use.

In general, there is a great educational and scientific potential in Ukraine. Number of experts has taken courses abroad, but they mainly work on some projects or lecture in universities. The easiest way to initiate a course or a theme into a subject is enrolling university lecturers into environmental projects and support developing textbooks.

If **Yes**, have the results of this review been used to provide direction for training priorities in the future? **Yes/No**

If **No**, why not?

Please elaborate.

If Yes , how has this been done? Please elaborate.
AND: What impact has this had on the national training effort? Please elaborate.
Has this information on training opportunities been provided to the Ramsar Bureau for inclusion in the Directory of Wetland Manager Training Opportunities? (Refer to 4.2.3 below also) No
Proposed national actions and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct training opportunities assessment; • To influence education at different levels and to organise training courses on wetland conservation.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: <p>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine with co-operation of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and research institutes of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, etc.</p> <p>Environmental programmes and projects.</p>

4.2.3 Develop new training activities and general training modules, for application in all regions, concerning implementation of the Wise Use Guidelines, with specialized modules covering [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - To launch a major wetland manager training initiative under the Convention, possibly in partnership with one or more of the Convention's International Organization Partners, which can promote and take advantage of these new training tools. Refer also to 4.2.4 below regarding the <i>Wetlands for the Future Initiative</i>.
Following its review of training needs and opportunities, has your country developed any new training activities, or training modules? Yes
If Yes , please provide details. <p>The interested parties have been identified, they are as follows: 1) representatives of the environmental governmental bodies of the national and regional levels (including experts on forestry, fishery, hunting, and on agricultural policy); 2) representatives of scientific, educational (universities and institutes) and public (non-governmental) environmental organisations; 3) local authorities (regional and city level); 4) landlords, nature-users and entrepreneurs; 5) local public, including teachers and pupils. Today representatives of the first two groups are taught mainly, lectors are representatives of the same first two groups. The most important groups to be taught are third and fourth ones, the perspective one is the fifth one.</p> <p>Priorities for training specialists are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the policy of sustainable development of the society and economy at all levels;

- **Encouragement for participation of local people (especially pupils) in the protection of the environment at the local level (starting from enhancement the environment and employment of the local people);**

- **Creation mechanism for co-operation with landlords.**

AND: Has information on these training activities and modules been provided to the Ramsar Bureau for inclusion in the Directory of Wetland Manager Training Opportunities and the Wise Use Resource Centre? (Refer to 4.2.2 above also) **No**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To include the wetland issue into lectures, courses, group study concerning the environment;**
- **To support educational initiatives dealing with wetland conservation.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its bodies in oblasts and Autonomic Republic of Crimea.

Interested parties.

4.2.4 Provide opportunities for manager training by: personnel exchanges for on-the-job training; holding pilot training courses at specific Ramsar sites; siting wetland manager training facilities at Ramsar sites; obtaining and disseminating information about training courses for wetland managers around the world. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - Refer to 4.2.3 above. Also to seek the resources from donors or interested CPs to establish *Wetlands for the Future Initiatives* for the Asia-Pacific, Eastern European, and African regions.**

Refer to 4.2.1, 4.2.2, and 4.2.3 above. Has training been provided for wetland managers:

- Through personnel exchanges for on-the-job training? **Yes**, **Experience exchange, study information materials and discussions are regularly held in organisations working on the environmental protection, particularly in administrations of reserves and parks.**
- Holding pilot training courses at specific Ramsar sites? **Yes**, **Such programmes are usually held in the framework of the conservation of the landscape and biological diversity, especially of rare and endangered species.**
- **International personnel exchanges have been organised among wetland managers from Ukraine, Greece, France and Romania. The exchanges have been financed through the project of the Ramsar Convention and DANON.**
- Siting wetland manager training facilities at Ramsar sites? **Yes**, **Purchasing computers, TV-sets, videotape recorders, copiers, etc.**
- Obtaining and disseminating information about training courses for wetland managers? **Yes**, **Obtaining information materials, such as posters, leaflets booklets and**

brochures, CDs, floppy disks, tapes, etc.
Has your country provided resources to support the establishment of <i>Wetlands for the Future</i> style programmes in any part of the world? (COP7 Recommendation 7.4) Yes
If Yes , please provide details. Some Ukrainian experts already read courses on wetland conservation in NIS countries (Volodymyr Titar in Armenia) and abroad.
Proposed national actions and targets: •To find resources for purchasing office equipment and information materials for wetland managers;
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Environmental programmes and projects.

4.2.6 Exchange information, technical assistance and advice, and expertise about the conservation and wise use of wetlands, also with regard to South-South cooperation. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
Refer to 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 4.2.1-4 above. Has your country specifically undertaken activities as indicated here which could be deemed to be South-South cooperation? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from happening? Please elaborate.
If Yes , please provide details. Ukrainian scientists and managers took part in the courses devoted to wetlands conservation with the support of Wetlands International in Russia (2000), with the support of the Darwin Initiative in Estonia (2001) and with the support of Ramsar Convention in Armenia (2001). Ukraine also participated in the International Scientific Conference “Ecology and Conservation of Floodplains and Peatbogs of Polessya” organised by the Ministry of the Environment of Belarus and Michael Otto Fund (Minsk, Belarus, 1997). Ukraine is invited to the second conference, which will be held in Minsk in May 2002.
Proposed national actions and targets: •To participate in similar initiatives or to organise them.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Initiators of the initiatives.

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**GENERAL OBJECTIVE 5
TO ENSURE THE CONSERVATION OF ALL SITES INCLUDED IN THE**

LIST OF WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE (RAMSAR LIST)

Operational Objective 5.1: To maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites.

Actions - Global and National Targets
<p>5.1.1 Define and apply the precise measures required to maintain the ecological character of each listed site, in the light of the working definitions of ecological character adopted at the 6th COP (1996) and amended by Resolution VII.10 of COP7. [CPs]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Target - By COP8, each CP will seek to ensure that the measures required to maintain the ecological character of at least half of the Ramsar sites have been documented.
Have the measures required to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites in your country been documented? Yes
If No , what has prevented this being done? Please elaborate.
If Yes , has this documentation been developed as part of management planning and associated action at the sites? Yes
AND: Has a copy been provided to the Ramsar Bureau? No
Proposed national actions and targets:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find resources for development management plans for all wetlands of international importance.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:
<p>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its bodies in oblasts and Republic of Crimea.</p> <p>Administrations of the reservation territories covering wetlands of international importance.</p> <p>Other governmental and non-governmental organisations participating in international programmes and projects.</p>
<p>5.1.2 Conduct regular internal reviews to identify potential changes in ecological character, with input from local communities and other stakeholders; take remedial action and/or nominate the site for the Montreux Record. [CPs]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to 2.5.2 - In the COP7 National Reports, 35 CPs reported Ramsar sites where some change in ecological character had occurred or was likely to occur in the near future. This was true for 115 sites in 33 CPs, and two other CPs stated that changes had occurred to all or some of their sites. In COP7 Resolution VII.12, these CPs were urged to consider nominating these sites to the Montreux Record. Global Target – In the period up to COP8, promote the application and benefits of the Montreux Record as a tool of the Convention through disseminating reports

and publications on the positive outcomes achieved by a number of countries which have now removed sites from the Record.
Refer to 2.7.2 and 2.8.3 also. Are regular internal reviews undertaken to identify factors potentially altering the ecological character of Ramsar sites? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , have these reviews detected situations where changes in ecological character have occurred or may occur? Yes
If Yes , for how many sites was this case, which sites were they, and what actions were taken to address these threats? Before the Resolution of the Cabinet of the Ministers of Ukraine on nomination of Shatsk Lakes (1995) as a Ramsar site had been passed, decreasing in water level in the lakes was recorded, though it was acceptable by the Ramsar Convention criteria. Dams, which allow to control water level, have being built (four are ready already and four more are to be built) in the outcomes of the lakes. Natural change of the water flow and formation of the riverbed in the new place had been recorded in a part of the wetland of international importance ‘Prypiat River Floodplains’ before the nomination of the wetland as the Ramsar site. It caused hold-up of water and flooding agricultural fields. Deepening the riverbed, conducted there in 2001, improved the situation.
AND: Were these sites where change in ecological character was detected, or may occur, added to the Montreux Record? Yes/No
If No , why not? The above-mentioned impediments have not crucially influenced the wetlands, they are being liquidated (or have already been liquidated). Regarding this, the wetlands have not been nominated to the Montreux Record.
Proposed national actions and targets: •To monitor the environment of wetlands of international importance, to detect and liquidate impediments of ecological character. To nominate wetlands to the Montreux Record if necessary.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

5.1.3 Review and regularly update the Montreux Record (Resolutions 5.4, 5.5, and VI.1). [CPs, STRP, Bureau]

- **Global Target - CPs with Ramsar sites in the Montreux Record, and for which Ramsar Advisory Missions (RAMs) have been completed prior to COP7, are expected to have taken the actions necessary to warrant their removal from the Record before COP8.**

For those CPs with a site, or sites, included in the Montreux Record, and for which RAMs (previously Management Guidance Procedures, MGPs) have been completed, have all actions recommended by the RAM been undertaken for each site? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , have these actions resulted in a restoration of the ecological character? Yes
AND: If Yes , has the site been removed from the Montreux Record following the completion of the necessary questionnaire (COP6 Resolution VI.1)? Yes/No
The documents on exclusion wetlands of international importance Tendrivs'ka Bay, Yagorlytska Bay, Karkinitska Bay and Dzharylgatska Bay from the Montreux Record are being prepared.
Proposed national actions and targets: The documents on exclusion wetlands of international importance Tendrivska Bay, Yagorlytska Bay, Karkinitska Bay and Dzharylgatska Bay from the Montreux Record are being prepared.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Operational Objective 5.2: To develop and implement management plans for all Ramsar sites, consistent with the Convention's Guidelines on Management Planning and emphasizing involvement of local communities and other stakeholders.

Actions - Global and National Targets
5.2.3 Ensure that, by the 8th COP (2002), management plans or other mechanisms are in preparation, or in place, for at least half of the Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party, beginning with pilot programmes at selected sites with input from local communities and other stakeholders. [CPs, Partners]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Target - By COP8, management plans will be in preparation, or in place, for at least three-quarters of the Ramsar sites in each CP and all CPs will seek to ensure that these are being implemented in full.
Do all the Ramsar sites in your country have management plans in place ? No
If No , how many sites do not have management plans in place and which sites are they? Neither management plans nor regulations on eight wetlands of international importance have been developed. 9 out of 22 wetlands of international importance, i.e. in territories that are not covered by the reservation areas with the administrations, are managed. There are regulations of the lower level for 5 more wetlands of international importance. Management plans have been developed only for Kyliiske Mouth, Central Syvash and Eastern Syvash.
If plans are being prepared for some sites, please indicate which sites these are.

Management plan for the Regional Landscape Park “Meotida”, which includes wetlands of international importance Bilosaraiska Bay and Spit, Kryva Bay and Spit, is being developed with the support of the international organisation “Flora and Fauna”. Management plans for the Floodplain of the Prypiat River Floodplains and Stokhid River Floodplains are to be developed in the framework of the GEF project on conservation of biodiversity in the floodplain of the river Prypiat.

For those sites where management plans are in place, how many of these are being implemented fully, and which sites are they?

Environmental management is being carried out in 14 out of 22 wetlands of international importance, i.e. in wetlands that are not currently enjoying conservation status the reservation area. These management plans have been developed for the whole reservation territory, not for wetlands of international importance and they are not financed.

Management plan, standardised in the Western Europe, has been developed for the Danubian Biosphere Reserve and it deals with the wetland of international importance Kyliiske Mouth.

Where plans are not in place, or not being fully implemented, what has prevented this from being done?

Lack of finances and resolutions on how wetlands should be managed.

Proposed national actions and targets:

•To develop management plans for wetlands of international importance using finances presumed by the National Programme of Creation of the Econet in Ukraine in 2000-2015 and in the framework of international and national programmes and projects.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Environmental programmes and projects.

5.2.4 Promote the establishment and implementation of zoning measures related to larger Ramsar sites, wetland reserves and other wetlands (Kushiro Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners]

For those sites where it is warranted, are zoning measures being used to regulate the activities allowed in different parts of the wetlands? **Yes**

If **No**, what is preventing these from being implemented? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, for which sites are these in place?

It concerns the following wetlands of international importance: Kyliiske Mouth (Danubian Biosphere Reserve); Tendrivska Bay and Yagorlytska Bay (Black Sea Biosphere Reserve), part of Karkinitzkaya and Dzharylgatskaya Bays (Crimean Nature Reserve), Central Syvash and part of the Eastern Syvash (Azovo-Syvaskyi National

Nature Park); Tyligulskyi Liman (Regional Landscape Park “Tyligulskyi”); Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit, Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit (Regional Landscape Park “Meotida”); Prypiat River Floodplains and Stokhid River Floodplains (Regional Landscape Park “Prypiat-Stokhid”).

AND: Are they proving a successful management tool?

Yes, as far as zoning (buffer zone, zone of the controlled activities and plots for economical activities) allows to take into account interests of local population, to keep traditional nature-use and tourism activities that bounds local population and nature-users.

Have you provided the Ramsar Bureau with information regarding such cases of zoning for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre? **No**

Proposed national actions and targets:

•To pay attention to conservation of separate groups and species, especially rare and endangered ones and to the habitats during making wetlands zonation.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Administrations of the reservation territories, which cover wetlands of international importance.

5.2.5 Promote the establishment and implementation of strict protection measures for certain Ramsar sites and other wetlands of small size and/or particular sensitivity (Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners]

- This aspect of Ramsar site management was not considered in the COP7 National Reports and will have to be reviewed in time for COP8.**
- Global Target - Provide for consideration at COP8 detailed information on the implementation of strict protection measures at small and/or sensitive sites.**

For those sites where it is warranted, are strict protection measures being used to regulate the activities allowed in different parts of the wetlands? **Yes**

If **No**, what is preventing these from being implemented? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, for which sites are these in place?

It concerns all wetlands mentioned in the previous article and the ones, which are in the content of reservation areas.

AND: Is this proving to be a successful management tool?

Yes, definitely. Creation of the conservation area in the Regional Landscape Park “Meotida” (wetlands of international importance Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit, Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit) attracted some rare bird species and encouraged increasing in numbers.

Have you provided the Ramsar Bureau with information regarding such cases for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre? **No**

Proposed national actions and targets:

•To define plots for strict protection of rare and endangered species when zoning is being developed.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Administrations of the reservation territories, which cover wetlands of international importance.

Operational Objective 5.3: To obtain regularly updated information on wetlands of international importance, in accordance with the approved standard format.

Actions - Global and National Targets

5.3.1 Ensure that the maps and descriptions of Ramsar sites submitted to the Ramsar Database by the Contracting Parties at the time of designation are complete, in the approved standard format of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands, and provide sufficient detail to be used for management planning and monitoring of ecological character. [CPs, Bureau, Wetlands International]

5.3.2 Ensure that missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of listed sites are submitted as a matter of priority and in the shortest possible time, as a means to enhance the relevance and use of the Ramsar Database. [CPs]

- Global Target – By the end of 1999, for there to be no Ramsar sites for which appropriate sites descriptions and maps are still required.**

If yours is one of the CPs referred to in COP7 Resolution VII.12 as not having provided a Ramsar (Site) Information Sheet in the approved format, with a suitable map, in one of three working languages of the Convention, has this now be rectified? **Yes**

If **No**, what is preventing this from being done? **Please elaborate.**

5.3.3 Ensure that data sheets on Ramsar Sites are regularly updated, at least for every second meeting of the COP, so that they can be used for reviewing the achievements of the Convention, for future strategic planning, for promotional purposes, and for site, regional and thematic analysis (Resolution VI.13). [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Wetlands International]

- Global Target - By the end of 1999, for there to be no Ramsar sites designated before 31 December 1990 for which updated site descriptions are still required.**

If yours is one of the CPs referred to in COP7 Resolution VII.12 as not having provided an updated Ramsar (Site) Information Sheet for sites designated before 31 December 1990, has this now be rectified? **Yes**

If No , what is preventing this from being done? Please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets: •To renew data sheets of all 22 listed sites (they were submitted in 1998) by the 9COP.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Operational Objective 5.4: To keep under review the content and structure, as well as the hardware and software, of the Ramsar Database, in order to ensure that it retains its relevance in light of evolving information and communication technology.

Actions - Global and National Targets
5.4.1 Assess data currently available in the database and identify any gaps in the data provided by Contracting Parties. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Wetlands International] Refer to 5.2.2, 5.2.3, and 5.2.4 above.
5.4.4 Support the establishment of national wetland databases compatible with the Ramsar Database and develop a common protocol to facilitate exchange and interaction. [CPs, Partners] • Global Target - By COP8, to have national wetland databases in over 50 CPs which are accessible globally.
Refer also to 6.1.1 and 6.1.2. Does your country have a national wetland database? No
If No , what is preventing such a database being established? Lack of finances. Database is to be established with the support of Wetlands International in 2002.
If Yes , is this database generally available for reference and application by all ministries and stakeholders? Yes/No
If No , why not?
AND: Is it available through the Internet? (COP7 Resolution VII.20) Yes/No
If Yes , please provide details.
If No , why not?
AND: Is it available on CD-Rom? (COP7 Resolution VII.20) Yes/No
If Yes , please provide details.
If No , why not?
Proposed national actions and targets: •To establish national wetland database (with information on wetlands of both

international and national importance).

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International - AEME

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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 6

TO DESIGNATE FOR THE RAMSAR LIST THOSE WETLANDS WHICH MEET THE CONVENTION'S CRITERIA, ESPECIALLY WETLAND TYPES STILL UNDER-REPRESENTED IN THE LIST AND TRANSFRONTIER WETLANDS

Operational Objective 6.1: To identify those wetlands that meet the Ramsar criteria, and to give due consideration to their designation for the List.

Actions - Global and National Targets

6.1.1 Develop, regularly update -- especially in the case of Africa -- and disseminate regional wetland directories, which identify potential Ramsar sites. [CPs, Partners]

Refer to 6.1.2 and 6.2.1. Does there exist for your country a directory or similar listing of sites which are potential Ramsar sites? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to such a list of sites being prepared? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, when was it prepared and was it prepared taking into consideration the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (COP7 Resolution VII.11)? **There is a listing of 34 potential wetlands, which will be designated as wetlands of national importance. Wetlands, which meet Ramsar criteria will be chosen from that listing and submitted to the Ramsar Bureau. Yes**

AND: How many potential Ramsar sites are identified within the important sites directory for your country? **About 20 sites.**

Proposed national actions and targets:

There is a listing of 34 potential wetlands, which will be designated as wetlands of national importance. Wetlands, which meet Ramsar criteria will be chosen from that listing and submitted to the Ramsar Bureau.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME

Ukrainian Bird Conservation Society

6.1.2 Establish, update and disseminate national scientific inventories of wetlands which identify potential Ramsar sites and wetlands of provincial or local importance in the territory of each Contracting Party. [CPs, Partners]

- **Global Target - By COP8, to have national wetland inventories completed by over 50 CPs and the information housed in databases (Refer to 5.4.4) which are accessible globally**

Does there exist a comprehensive national inventory (as opposed to a directory of important sites; see 6.1.1 above) for your country? **No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to such an inventory being prepared?

Lack of finances.

If only some parts of the country have had inventories completed, please indicate which parts these are.

Full-scaled inventory has covered only territory of Odesa oblast. There is an oncover review of all Ukrainian wetlands.

AND: What is the likely timeframe for completing the national inventory?

3-5 years, it depends on financial resources

If a national inventory has already been completed, when was it finalized? **2017**

AND: Is the information housed where it is accessible to stakeholders and the international community? (COP7 Resolution VII.20) **No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring?

Results of the research carried out in the framework of projects or programmes are accessible only if they are published or passed to the governmental bodies, since it is not a term of any international programmes or projects.

Has national/subnational inventory information been provided to the Ramsar Bureau (if it is not accessible through the Internet)? **No**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To continue inventory of wetlands, which may be designated as either wetlands of national or international importance;**
- **To authorise access to the information on wetlands in the Ramsar sheet format obtained in the framework of international programmes and projects.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

6.1.4 Support the work of Wetlands International and IUCN in updating information on population sizes of waterfowl and other taxa, and utilize these data in identification of

potential Ramsar sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
Does your country regularly gather waterbird population data? No
If No , what prevents this from happening? Activities of IUCN are very limited in Ukraine, except for some small projects, which were implemented by the National Ecological Centre of Ukraine. Those projects did not deal with wetlands.
If Yes , is this information provided to Wetlands International? Yes/No
If No , why not?
Proposed national actions and targets: •To support the work of Wetlands International and IUCN in updating information on population sizes of waterfowl and other taxa inhabiting wetlands in Ukraine.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME.

Operational Objective 6.2: To increase the area of wetland designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, particularly for wetland types that are under-represented either at global or national level.

Actions - Global and National Targets
6.2.1 Promote the designation for the Ramsar List of an increased area of wetland, through listing by new Contracting Parties, and through further designations by current Contracting Parties, in particular developing countries, in order to ensure the listing of a representative range of wetland types in the territory of each Contracting Party and in each Ramsar region. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Target - As proposed in the Strategic Framework, the short-term target of the Ramsar List should be to achieve the designation of 2000 sites, in accordance with the systematic approach advocated therein, by the time of COP9 in the year 2005. In addition, by COP8 the target is to have at least 20 CPs that are applying a systematic approach to site selection nationally.
Refer also to 6.1.1, 6.1.2, and 6.2.3. Has your country taken a systematic approach to identifying its future Ramsar sites (as promoted in the <i>Strategic Framework for the List – COP7 Resolution VII.11</i>)? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this being done? Please elaborate.
If Yes , has this included considerations to ensure the designation of a representative range of wetland types? Yes
If No , why not? Please elaborate.

If Yes , has this resulted in the designation of a representative range of wetland types? No
Proposed national actions and targets: •To plan wide-scaled study of wetland types.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME.
6.2.3 Give priority attention to the designation of new sites from wetland types currently under-represented on the Ramsar List, and in particular, when appropriate, coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grass beds and peatlands. [CPs]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Targets - The long-term targets are set by the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i> (COP7 Resolution VII.11). Based on this, short-term targets for each wetland type will be derived [by the STRP].
Further to 6.2.1 above: If your territory includes under-represented wetland types, has special attention been given to identifying suitable sites for designation? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , has this included designations of wetlands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coral reefs? No mangroves? No seagrass beds? Yes peatlands? Yes intertidal wetlands? (COP7 Resolution VII.21) No
Proposed national actions and targets: • To pay attention to peatlands and algae fields in the Black Sea during inventory of potential Ramsar sites; • To designate wetlands, which have already gained conservation status and meet Ramsar criteria, as potential Ramsar sites; • To detect peatlands and algae fields and prepare documents to designation as Ramsar sites; • To pay attention to description of peatlands and algae fields during renewing Ramsar data sheets.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME.

6.2.4 Pay particular attention to the designation of new sites currently enjoying no special conservation status at national level, as a first step towards developing measures for their conservation and wise use. [CPs]

- **This question was not considered in the National Reports for COP7. It will be included for consideration in the NRs for COP8.**
- **Global Target - All CPs to consider this approach to ensuring the long-term conservation and wise use of wetlands that are subject to intense human use.**

Has your country designated wetland sites for the Ramsar List which previously had no special conservation status? **Yes/No**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Lack of finances.**

If **Yes**, please provide details.

Full-scaled inventory of important bird areas, including wetlands, has been conducted by the Ukrainian Bird Conservation Society with the support of BirdLife International in 1997-2000.

AND: Are there plans for further such designations? **Yes**

If **No**, why not? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please elaborate.

Work on detecting wetlands of national importance, part of which will be designated as Ramsar sites, is carried out according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #166 (dated 8 February 1998) “On approval of Regulations on wetlands of national importance” and National Programme of Creation of the National Econet in Ukraine in 2000-2015. Though, according to the Ukrainian legislation and previous experience, the scheme for it is as follows: detecting valuable wetlands, its nomination as a conservation area and, finally, nomination as a wetland of national or international importance.

Proposed national actions and targets:

•To detect valuable wetlands, which are currently not enjoying conservation status, and propose to designate them as wetlands of national or international importance (in the framework of two above mentioned national documents).

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Black Sea Programme of Wetlands International – AEME.

6.2.5 Consider as a matter of priority the designation of transfrontier wetland sites. [CPs]

- **The issue of transfrontier or shared wetlands is addressed in the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (COP7 Resolution VII.19)***

<p>and the <i>Guidelines for integrating wetlands into river basin management (COP7 Resolution VII.18).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Target - By COP8, for there to be over 50 transfrontier wetland sites designated under the Convention.
<p>For those CPs which ‘share’ wetlands with other CPs, have all suitable sites been designated under the Convention? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented this action being taken? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>If Yes, are there arrangements in place between the CPs sharing the wetland for the cooperative management of the site? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented such arrangements from being introduced? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consult with other CPs on transboundary wetlands; To arrange co-operative management in places the CPs are sharing the wetland
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.</p>

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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 7

TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND MOBILIZE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WETLAND CONSERVATION AND WISE USE IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND AGENCIES, BOTH GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL

Operational Objective 7.1: To identify international and/or regional needs for managing shared wetlands and shared catchments, and develop and implement common approaches.

<p>Actions - Global and National Targets</p>
<p>7.1.1 Identify transfrontier wetlands of international importance (including those within shared catchment/river basins), and encourage preparation and implementation of joint plans for such sites, using a “catchment approach” (Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners]</p> <p>Refer to 6.2.5 above.</p>
<p>7.1.2 Encourage twinning of transfrontier wetlands, and of other wetlands with similar characteristics, and use successful cases for illustrating the benefits of international cooperation. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]</p>

- **Both the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (COP7 Resolution VII.19)* and the *Convention's Outreach Programme (COP7 Resolution VII.9)* promote site twinning as a mechanism for accelerating the flow of knowledge and assistance and promoting training opportunities.**
- **Global Target - By COP8 to have in place over 100 Ramsar site twinning arrangements. The Bureau will keep a record of which sites are twinned and make this available through the Convention's Web site.**

Does your country have Ramsar sites twinned with those in other CPs? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please note how many such twinning arrangements are in place and indicate which sites are involved.

The real example of such twinning is Kyliiske Mouth, Kartal Lake and Kugurlui Lake (Ukraine) and Danube Delta (Romania).

AND: Do these arrangements involve:

- sharing of information resources? **Yes**
- transfer of financial resources? **No**
- exchanges of personnel? **Yes**
- other activities? **Yes, It involves (as in the example above):**
 - **Detection and conduction joint actions;**
 - **Romania helped Ukraine to renew industry of reed storage and its export to the Western Europe;**
 - **Development of ecotourism (in future).**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To create transboundary wetland sites with Poland, Belarus and Russia.**
- **To promote co-operation relationship with Romania, Moldova and Bulgaria concerning management Low Danube wetlands (declared Low Danube Green Corridor);**
- **To twin with CPs for preparation and implementation of joint transfrontier plans.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Administartion of bordering conservation areas

Operational Objective 7.2: To strengthen and formalize linkages between Ramsar and other international and/or regional environmental conventions and agencies, so as to advance the achievement of shared goals and objectives relating to wetland species or issues.

Actions - Global and National Targets

7.2.1 Participate in, or initiate, consultations with related conventions to foster information exchange and cooperation, and develop an agenda for potential joint actions. [SC, Bureau]

- **Global Target - A Joint Work Plan between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention to Combat Desertification which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels.**

Refer also to 4.2.1. Does there exist a mechanism (such as an inter-ministry committee) at the national level with the charter of coordinating/integrating the implementation of international/regional conventions/treaties to which your country is a signatory? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to such a mechanism being introduced? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, describe the mechanism and the conventions/treaties it is expected to consider.

Co-ordination of linkages among conventions and agencies is the term of reference of the Intersectional Commission on Conservation of Biological and Landscape Diversity attached to the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Co-ordination Unit on Creation of the National Econet is being organised in the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Non-governmental organisations National Ecological Centre of Ukraine and Regional Environmental Centre also foster such linkages.

AND: Has the mechanism proven to be effective? **Yes**

If **No**, why not?

If **Yes**, please elaborate.

Workshops with participation of representatives of different ministries, governmental committees, scientists and environmental NGOs always fostered such linkages.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **Establishment of more effective mechanisms for joint actions.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

7.2.2 Prepare project proposals together with other conventions and partner organizations, and submit them jointly to potential funding agencies. [CPs, SC, Bureau, Partners]

For eligible countries, have there been project proposals prepared and submitted to funding agencies which were intended to assist with implementation of the Ramsar Convention? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, were such proposals successful in gaining funds? **Yes** -

For example, all GEF projects on biodiversity conservation deal with wise use of wetlands. There were projects on conservation of biodiversity in the Danube Delta, on "Conservation of Biodiversity in the Azov-Black Sea Corridor" and on the basin of the river Prypiat, which is being developed.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To implement programmes and projects dealing with wetland conservation;**
- **To develop new project proposals on conservation of biodiversity in wetlands, including international initiatives;**
- **To continue co-operation with environmental conventions and treaties.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

International programmes and projects.

7.2.3 Strengthen cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular as regards inclusion of wetland concerns in national biodiversity strategies, and planning and execution of projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - To see the Joint Work Plan implemented in full and resulting in cooperative implementation of both Conventions at the international, national and local levels.**

Further to 7.2.1 above: Has there been a review **completed** of the Joint Work Plan between Ramsar and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to establish the areas of priority for cooperative implementation of these Conventions? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented such a review being done? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, what are the areas established as priorities for national cooperation between Ramsar and CBD implementing agencies/focal points?

CBD is the frame document in Ukraine. Government of Ukraine approved Concept of conservation of the biological diversity in Ukraine in 1997 and Concept of conservation and restoration of the environment in the Azov and Black Seas in 1998 in which priorities for wetland conservation have been reflected (refer to 2.1.1). National Programme of Creation of the National Econet in Ukraine in 2000-2015 (approved in 2000) is also a tool for fulfilling obligations of international conventions, and presumes, for example, organisation of a number conservation areas in river basins and river ecocorridors. Listing wetlands of national importance, part of which will be designated as wetlands of international importance, and development of management plans are the priorities to be financed in the framework of the Programme. National Programme of Conservation and Restoration of the Environment of the Azov and Black Seas (2001) presumes monitoring, human activities assessment and nature-use system in the coastal wetlands.

Proposed national actions and targets:

• To fulfill provisions of Concept of conservation of the biological diversity in Ukraine, Concept of conservation and restoration of the environment in the Azov and Black Seas, National Programme of Creation of the National Econet in Ukraine in 2000-2015 and National Programme of Conservation and Restoration of the Environment of the Azov and Black Seas.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

7.2.4 Develop cooperation with the World Heritage Convention and UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), especially as regards wetlands designated as World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and/or Ramsar sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- Global Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with the Man and the Biosphere Programme, leading to Joint Work Plans with the MAB Programme and with the World Heritage Convention which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local, levels.**

Refer to 7.2.1 above.

7.2.5 Enhance Ramsar's contribution to international cooperation on shared wetland species, notably through cooperative arrangements with the Convention on Migratory Species, flyway agreements, networks and other mechanisms dealing with migratory species (Recommendation 6.4). [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- The Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention propose an increase in the joint efforts between Ramsar and CMS (COP7 Resolution VII.19)**
- Global Target - A Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, regional and national and local levels.**

Refer to 7.2.1 above.

7.2.6 Develop Ramsar's contribution to wildlife trade issues affecting wetlands, through increased interaction with CITES. [Bureau]

- The Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention propose an increase in the joint efforts between Ramsar and CITES (COP7 Resolution VII.19)**
- Global Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with CITES, leading to a Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which sees cooperative implementation of**

both at the international, national and local levels.
Refer to 7.2.1 above
7.2.7 Initiate links with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in view of the potential impacts on wetlands of climate change. [CP, Bureau]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with UNFCCC, leading to a Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels.
Refer to 7.2.1 above.
7.2.8 Extend cooperation with conventions and agencies concerned with conservation and wise use of wetlands at regional level, and in particular: with the European Community, as regards application of its Habitats Directive to wetlands, and adoption and application of measures like the Habitats Directive for wetlands outside the states of the European Union; with the Council of Europe (Bern) Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats as regards the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy; with the Barcelona Convention and Mediterranean Action Plan in relation to the MedWet initiative; with the Western Hemisphere Convention; with UNEP programmes, in particular the Regional Seas Conventions; and with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). [CPs, Bureau]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - With the European Commission and SPREP, develop and sign a Memorandum of Cooperation and prepare and implement a Joint Work Plan. For Medwet, secure the long-term funding base for this important initiative and continue to develop new programmes of regional action. For the others referred to, and others which are appropriate, develop an appropriate working relationship.
Refer to 7.2.1 above.
7.2.9 Develop relationships with other specialized agencies that deal with wetland-related issues, such as the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and the World Water Council (COP7 Resolution VI.23). [Bureau]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - To progress to closer working relations with these and other relevant initiatives, as appropriate.
Refer to 7.2.1 above.

Operational Objective 7.3: To ensure that the development assistance community, and multinational corporations, follow improved wetland practices such as the Wise Use Guidelines in developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition.

Actions - Global and National Targets

7.3.2 Work with multilateral and bilateral development agencies and multinational corporations towards a full recognition of wetland values and functions (Recommendation 4.13), and assist them to improve their practices in favor of wetland conservation and wise use taking account of the *Guidelines for Aid Agencies for Improved*

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Wetlands, published by OECD's Development Assistance Committee (Recommendation 6.16). [Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - At the Bureau level, to consider ways and means to increase its ability to work more systematically in this area, so as to increase the level of donor agency support for wetland conservation and wise use activities, and to see an increasing number of multinational corporations adopting voluntary codes of conduct for protecting wetlands.**

While this action is directed at the Bureau principally, CPs also have a role to play in this area; refer to 7.4.2 below with respect to bilateral development agencies. For the multilateral donors: Is your government represented on the governing bodies or scientific advisory bodies of the multilateral donors, or the GEF? **Yes**

If **Yes**, has this person/agency/ministry been briefed on the obligations of your country under the Ramsar Convention, and the relevant expectations raised of each CP by the Strategic Plan and COP decisions? **Yes**

7.3.3 Interact with multilateral development agencies and through bilateral development programmes, to assist developing countries in meeting their Ramsar obligations, and report on actions taken and results achieved (Recommendation 5.5). [CPs]

Refer to 7.4.2 to 7.4.6 below.

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **To conserve wetlands with the support of International Community.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Recipients of the international aid.

Operational Objective 7.4: To obtain funds to fulfil obligations contracted under the Convention, notably for developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition.

Actions - Global and National Targets

7.4.1 Allocate funds for conservation and wise use of wetlands in the budget of each Contracting Party. [CPs]

- **Global Target - By COP8, to see allocations for wetlands made by all CPs and also for specific wetland programmes in more than 40 CPs.**

Does your government allocate funds for wetland conservation and wise use activities? **Yes**

If No , what are the impediments to this happening? Please elaborate.
If Yes , is this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a separate allocation to a Wetlands Programme (or similar)? Yes As part of a broader allocation for the environment? Yes As part of the programmes maintained by a range of Ministries? Yes
AND: What mechanisms are in place for determining priorities and coordinating the expenditure of these funds? GEF projects are always co-ordinated with the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine, projects of Wetlands International – with the Advisory Council, which includes high position staff of the Ministry.
Is it linked to a National Wetland Policy, Biodiversity Plan, Catchment Plan or something similar? Yes In general it is linked to a National Environment Policy.
Proposed national actions and targets: To finish elaboration of National strategy of wetlands conservation and to prepare special programs and projects.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

7.4.2 Include projects for conservation and wise use of wetlands in development plans funded by development assistance agencies, and ensure the latter consult the Ramsar administrative authority in each Contracting Party. [CPs]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Target - To see this trend continue such that all eligible CPs are receiving donor support for a range of major wetland-related projects by the time of COP8. In particular, to see this support being provided, as appropriate, for the priority areas of policy development, legal and institutional reviews, inventory and assessments, the designation and management of Ramsar sites, training and communications.
If your country has a bilateral development assistance programme, does it allocate funds for wetland-related projects on a regular basis? No
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring? Ukraine being country with the transformation economy (in transition) is a recipient of financial aid and cannot support to the development of other countries.
If Yes , are these projects subjected to rigorous impact assessment procedures, which take account of the full environmental, social and economic values of wetlands? Yes/No
If No , why not? Please elaborate.

If Yes , is the Ramsar Administrative Authority consulted during the screening and assessment phases of the projects? Yes/No
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
AND: Is there a formal consultative process in place (such as a National Ramsar Committee) which ensures that the development assistance agency is fully aware of the Ramsar Convention obligations of the country with respect to international cooperation? Yes/No
If No , why not?
If Yes , please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets:
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

<p>7.4.4 Mobilize direct funding support from multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies to assist developing countries and countries whose economy is in transition, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands and in implementation of the present Strategic Plan. [CPs. Bureau]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Target - By COP8 for all the bilateral donors from appropriate CPs to have funds earmarked for wetland projects, and for all of these CPs to have in place mechanisms for consultation between the development assistance agency and their Ramsar Administrative Authority. <p>Refer to 7.4.2 above</p>
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**GENERAL OBJECTIVE 8
TO PROVIDE THE CONVENTION WITH THE REQUIRED INSTITUTIONAL
MECHANISMS AND RESOURCES**

Operational Objective 8.1: To maximize achievement of Ramsar’s mission and objectives by evaluating and, if necessary, modifying the Convention’s institutions and management structures.

Actions - Global and National Targets
<p>8.1.9 Promote the establishment of National Ramsar Committees to provide the opportunity for input from, and representation of, governmental and non-governmental organizations, key stakeholders, indigenous people, the private sector and interest groups, and land use planning and management authorities (Recommendation 5.13). [CPs, Bureau, Partners]</p> <p>Refer to 4.1.2.</p> <p>8.1.10 Review the designated national focal point in each Contracting Party, with a view</p>

to increasing involvement in the work of the Convention from all agencies concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs]

Refer to 4.1.1

Operational Objective 8.2: To provide the financial resources required to carry out Ramsar activities.

Actions - Global and National Targets

8.2.1 Pay invoiced contributions to the Convention's core budget in full, and promptly at the beginning of each calendar year. [CPs]

- **Global Target - During this triennium to achieve full and timely payment of all dues by all CPs. The SC to prepare a proposal on sanctions for non-payment for consideration at COP8 (COP7 Resolution VII.28).**

Is your country completely up to date with its annual contributions to the core budget of the Convention? **Yes**

If **No**, what is the impediment to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- **Try to pay invoiced contributions to the Convention core budget promptly.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

8.2.4 Give priority to funding for training programmes, education and public awareness work, development of the Ramsar Database, and the Convention's Communications Strategy. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

- **Global Target - To secure the resources needed to establish regional training initiatives (like *Wetlands for the Future*) in other regions, to allow the Bureau to progress the implementation of the Outreach Programme, and to support the proposed developments for the Ramsar Sites Database into a fully online and Web-based promotional and planning tool of the Convention.**

Refer to 3.3.1 (Convention Outreach Programme), 4.2.4 (Wetlands for the Future).

Operational Objective 8.3: To maximize the benefits of working with partner organizations.

Actions - Global and National Targets

8.3.1 Strengthen cooperative planning mechanisms with the partners and improve communications and information exchange, including exchange of staff. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

<p>Refer to 3.2.1 and 4.1.2. Does your country include representatives of the Convention's official International Organisation Partners (BirdLife International, IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International) on its National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies, where they exist? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what prevents this from occurring? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To co-operate with BirdLife International, Wetlands International and other international organisations including them into the Interdepartmental Commission for Wetlands Conservation or inviting to participate in workshops, implementation of tasks.
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:</p> <p>The Interdepartmental Commission for Wetlands Conservation attached to the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine (at the State Agency for Protected Areas).</p>

Operational Objective 8.4: To secure at least one million US dollars per annum for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use (Resolutions 5.8 and VI.6) and to allocate these funds effectively.

<p>Actions - Global and National Targets</p>
<p>8.4.1 Develop a strategy for securing at least one million US dollars annually for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund, to be approved by the first full meeting of the Standing Committee after the 6th COP (1996) and proceed immediately to its implementation. [Bureau, SC, CPs, Partners]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Target - To establish a mechanism to ensure one million US dollars annually for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund (COP7 Resolution VII.28).
<p>Refer also to 8.2.4. For developed countries, do you provide additional voluntary contributions to support the Small Grants Fund? No</p>
<p>If No, what prevents this from happening?</p> <p>Lack of finances in the budget of Ukraine as the country with the transition economy.</p>
<p>If Yes, is an irregular or regular voluntary contribution? </p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets: </p>
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: </p>