



## **NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Romania, June 2012**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **15 September 2011**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat ([dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org))

### Introduction & background

1. This National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee in Decision SC41-24 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Bucharest, Romania, June 2012).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting in May 2009, and its Decision SC40-29, this COP11 National Report Format closely follows that used for the COP10 National Report Format, which in turn was a significantly revised and simplified format in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In addition to thus permitting continuity of reporting and implementation progress analyses by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP10 NRF), this COP11 NRF is structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2009-2015 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP10 as Resolution X.1, and the indicators speak to relevant Key Result Areas (KRAs) for each Strategy in the Strategic Plan.
4. The COP11 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee, certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in light of its work on assessing effectiveness indicators, and by the CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention. The format also includes indicator questions concerning the use of the "Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands", as requested in Resolution X.3 (2008).
5. This COP11 NRF includes 82 indicator questions. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply additional information concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.
6. The COP11 Format also now includes an additional, optional, section (section 4) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, if it wishes to, on indicators relevant to individual Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

### The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available through their posting on the Convention's website.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
  - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
  - ii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties develop future action;
  - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
  - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable for their commitments under the Convention;

- v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and to plan its future priorities; and
  - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP11 consideration.
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 6);
    - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 7); and
    - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP10 DOCs 8-13);
  - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP. Examples at CO9 and COP10 included:
    - Resolution IX.15 and X.13, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
    - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar Sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC. 15), *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC. 25), *Overview of the implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2006-2008* (COP10 DOC. 16, and *Background and rationale to the Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* (COP10 DOC. 27);
  - iii) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development

of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2010); and

- iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the COP10 NRF indicators have been used extensively in 2009 in the preparation by the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP of contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems that was being considered by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3).

### The structure of the COP11 National Report Format

12. The COP11 National Report Format is in four sections.

**Section 1** provides the Institutional Information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

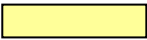

**Section 2** is a “free-text” section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**Section 3** provides the 82 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional “free-text” section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity; and a further “free-text” section for adding further information on other aspects of implementation of that Strategy.

**Section 4** ([www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11\\_nrform\\_e\\_sec4.doc](http://www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc)) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). This has been included at the request of a number of Parties.

### Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP11 National Report Format

**IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT**

13. All of the first three Sections of the COP11 National Report Format should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **15 September 2011**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP11.
15. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
16. Fields with a pale green background  are optional free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since experience

shows that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.

17. In order to assist Contracting Parties in providing such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the “Additional implementation information” fields.
18. The Format is created as a “Form” in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the form and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties. If you need to work with an unlocked version of the Format, please contact Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer ([dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org)), who will advise on how that can be done.
19. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
20. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the “Tab” key on the computer keyboard.
21. For a “free-text” field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box – this is because within the Microsoft “Form” format there is limited facility to make editorial changes in the “free-text” box once text has been entered.
22. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic data entry into our database for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [ ] °°°° in the “free text” fields.
23. For each of the “Indicator questions” in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: “Yes”, “No”, “Partly”, “In progress”, etc. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
24. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
25. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
26. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party’s overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the

work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given. When filling in this form, it is also advised to refer back to the National Report submitted for COP10 for purposes of continuity and consistency.

27. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP11NRF [Country] [date].
28. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, e-mail: [dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org). The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in this electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
29. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP11 National Report.**
30. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP11 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

## SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

<b>NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: UKRAINE</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	
<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	<b>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine</b>
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	Minister Mr. Mykola Zlochevskyi
<b>Mailing address:</b>	35 Uryts'kogo Str., 03035, c. Kyiv, Ukraine
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	tel.: +380 44 206 31 00; fax: +380 44 31 07
<b>Email:</b>	secr@menr.gov.ua
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Mr. Viktor Kantsurak, Director of the Department of Protected Areas of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine
<b>Mailing address:</b>	35 Uryts'kogo Str., 03035, c. Kyiv, Ukraine
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	tel: +380 44 206 21 62; fax: +380 44 206 31 19
<b>Email:</b>	parks@menr.gov.ua
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Dr. Vasyl Kostyushyn, Coordinator
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Ukrainian office of the Wetlands International Black Sea Program
<b>Mailing address:</b>	P.O.Box 82, 01032, c. Kyiv-32, Ukraine
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+380 44 246 58 62
<b>Email:</b>	kost@izan.kiev.ua
<b>DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Dr. Igor Ivanenko, Deputy Director
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Department of Protected Areas of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine
<b>Mailing address:</b>	35 Uryts'kogo Str., 03035, c. Kyiv, Ukraine
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	tel.: +380 44 206 25 88; fax: +380 44 206 31 19
<b>Email:</b>	ecoland@menr.gov.ua
<b>DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Dr. Gennadiy Marushevskyi, Deputy Head
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<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+380 44 238 62 59
<b>Email:</b>	necu@i.kiev.ua

## SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

**In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP10 reporting):**

A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

Information Sheets on 33 Ramsar Sites in Ukraine were updated.

9 new Ramsar Sites and 1 transboundary (Ukraine-Belarus) Ramsar Site 'Stokhid-Prypiat-Prostyr' were designated.

22 National Nature Parks and 1 strict Nature Reserve and over 100 Zakazniks (Habitat/Species Management Areas) and 2 Biosphere Reserves with valuable wetlands (including 7 Ramsar Sites) were created.

Implementation of the State Programme of Ukraine's National Ecological Network Development for Years 2000-2015 (2000) which includes some issues on wetlands

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

Designated new 9 Ramsar Sites and 1 Transboundary (Ukraine-Belarus) Ramsar Site 'Stokhid-Prypiat-Prostyr'.

Created protected areas with valuable wetlands.

Updated Information Sheets on 33 Ramsar Wetlands.

C. What have been the greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

Financing support of activities in the field of wetlands conservation remained severely limited.

Low level of inter-sector cooperation.

Privatization of lands.

Disruption of legislation on natural resources conservation and using.

D. What are the priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

Creation of new Ramsar Sites and protected areas.

Improvement of wetland conservation.

Integrated management of wetland conservation.

E. Does the Contracting Party have any proposals concerning adjustments to the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan?

No.

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Inclusion of new Ramsar Sites into Ramsar List.

Assistance and consultations.

G. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

Assistance in the fields of management planning for Ramsar Sites and designation of new protected areas and restoration of wetlands.

H. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those



in the “Biodiversity cluster” (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine is executive body of such MEAs as CITES, Ramsar, CBD, Bonn, Bern and other conventions. Focal points of these conventions work as heads (directors) of departments (divisions) in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and they are obliged to coordinate among themselves their actions (proposals/projects/recommendations, etc.) according to national legislation and international commitments.

- I. How can Ramsar Convention implementation be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?


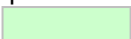
In Ukraine the basin approach on management of water resources, in particular the river basin departments, is developed. Integrated Programme of Realizing Decisions on the National Level, adopted on the World Summit of Sustainable Development for the Years 2003-2015, foresees poverty reduction, sanitation of waters, improving the water quality, raising of level of fish resources supplying.

- J. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

There should be further support of Contracting Parties for management and conservation of Ukraine's wetlands.

## SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

### Guidance for filling in this section

1. For each “indicator question”, please select one answer from the “drop-down” list in the yellow box. 
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions. 
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database designed for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [ ], °°°° in the free text box.
5. To assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP10, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP10 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

## GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

**STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment.** *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	C - In progress
<p>1.1.1 Additional information:</p> <p>There are different inventories: for rivers, reservoirs, lakes and ponds, for peatlands, for protected areas, etc.</p> <p>Publications 'Directory of Ukraine's Wetlands' (Ed. by Gennadiy Marushevsky &amp; Inna Zharuk. - Kyiv, Wetlands International Black Sea Programme, 2006. - 312 pp.) and 'Wetlands of the Dnipro River Eco-Corridor' (authors: Maltsev V.I., Zub I.M., Karpova G.O., Kostyushin V.A., Tytar V.M., Mishta A.V., Nekrasova O.D. - Kyiv: INECO; Karadag Nature Reserve of the NASU, 2010. - 142 p.) include information sheets of 33 Ramsar Sites and 35 perspective Ramsar Sites.</p> <p>In 2007-2010, the Vrije University, Amsterdam, in collaboration with local Ukrainian organisations implemented the BBI-MATRA Project 'Establishment of Ramsar sites in the Danube-Carpathian Region of Ukraine'. Ecological data for more than 30 wetlands in the Carpathian region of the Ukraine were provided. Ramsar Information Sheets were prepared for 15 sites.</p> <p>In 2008-2010, the WWF Danube-Carpathian Programme implemented the project 'Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Ukrainian Carpathians' supported by the Norway Government. A part of the project was linked to wetlands studies and the establishment of wetlands protected areas listed in proposed Shadow List of Ramsar Sites located in Ukrainian Carpathians.</p> <p>During 2008-2011 the Project 'Stop-over Black Sea: the importance of the Black Sea region in the migratory systems of waterbirds in the African-Eurasian Flyway' was implemented in framework of the Wetlands International Black Sea Programme. Major objective of the project is an enhanced scientific basis for conservation and wise use of migratory waterbirds in the Black Sea region and for dealing with issues like Avian Influenza and other bird borne diseases, by collating and disseminating knowledge on the role of the Black Sea region in the flyway ecological network for migratory waterbirds and to enhance capacity to monitor this role.</p> <p>In 2011 Ukraine proposed 9 wetlands sites for inclusion into the Ramsar List and prepared proposals concerning 4 potential wetlands of international importance (now: in the Government for approval) (see: additional information to 2.1.3).</p>	
1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C - Partly
<p>1.1.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Yearly press releases, press conferences, slide presentations and special reports on wetlands conservation to the World Wetlands Day on 2 February are prepared in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Regional (provincial) authorities are involved into this process.</p> <p>Regional departments of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and protected areas authorities are responsible bodies for Ramsar Sites conservation. They prepared special passports of Ramsar Sites (similar to Ramsar Information Sheets) with stakeholders involvement and they are responsible for control of natural resources using within Sites.</p> <p>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its regional departments are obligatory to give information on wetlands to different requests of NGOs, local communities, separate persons, etc.</p>	

1.1.3 Has the condition\* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the previous triennium?{1.1.3 & 1.1.4}

- a) Ramsar Sites  
b) wetlands generally

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

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

O - No change  
N - Status deteriorated

1.1.3 a) Additional information:

Mostly Ramsar sites in Ukraine are conserved as protected areas (National Nature Parks, strict Nature Reserves, Biosphere Reserves, Regional Landscape Parks, Zakazniks (Habitat/Species Management Areas), etc.). It means that the ecological conditions of wetlands now are the same or better than in the previous triennium.

1.1.3 b) Additional information:

In the last three years, a significant deterioration in the wetlands was not observed. However, the negative impact on wetlands was observed in some places as a result of deforestation, irrigation or drainage areas, industrial, residential and cottage building.

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 implementation: .

**STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions.** *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.2.1} KRA 1.3.i

(If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)

C - In preparation

## 1.3.1 Additional information:

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

The Concept (the strategy) of Conservation of Ukraine's Biological Diversity was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet Ministers of Ukraine #439 dated May 12, 1997. The Concept on Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Azov and the Black Seas was adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 10 July 1998 (#1057) and the State Programme on Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea was approved by the Parliament of Ukraine in 2001. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine 'On Procedure for Receiving of the Status of Wetlands of International Importance' was adopted on 29 August 2002, #1287. The State Programme of Ukraine's National Ecological Network Development for Years 2000-2015 was adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine in 2000.

National Wetlands Conservation Strategy and National Action Plan for Wetlands Conservation were adopted by the decision of the State Agency for Protected Areas of Ukraine in 2004 and recommended for implementation by wetlands stakeholders of Ukraine.

Basic Principles (the Strategy) of the State Ecological Policy of Ukraine until 2020, which approved by the Law of Ukraine 21.12.2010, include the main strategic goals namely:

Goal 1. Raising public environmental awareness.

Goal 2. Improving the environmental situation and enhance environmental safety.

Goal 3. Achieving environment safe for human health.

Goal 4. Integration of environmental policy and improvement of integrated environmental management.

Goal 5. Stop loss of biological and landscape diversity and establishment of ecological network.

Goal 6. Ensuring environmentally sustainable natural resources use.

Goal 7. Improvement of regional environmental policy.

New National Action Plan for Wetlands Conservation is preparing for adoption of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

1.3.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {1.2.2}

A - Yes

## 1.3.2 Additional information:

Integrated Programme of Realizing on the National Level of Decisions adopted on the World Summit of Sustainable Development for the Years 2003-2015 was adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 26 April 2003, #634. It foresees poverty reduction, sanitation of waters, improving the water quality, raising of level of fish resources supplying, etc.

1.3.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- a) Poverty eradication strategies
- b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans
- c) Coastal and marine resource management plans
- d) National forest programmes
- e) National strategies for sustainable development
- f) National policies or measures on agriculture
- g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

{1.2.3} KRA 1.3.i

C - Partly

C - Partly

C - Partly

C - Partly

C - Partly

C - Partly

A - Yes

1.3.3 Additional information:

Protection, rational use and restoration of wetland resources are elements of most of sectoral concepts, programmes and action plans, but specific goals and objectives of the conservation of wetlands have only the national plans and programs for the protection and conservation of biodiversity as: the Concept (the strategy) of Conservation of Ukraine's Biological Diversity (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine of 12 May 1997, # 439), the State Programme on Ukraine's National Ecological Network Development for Years 2000-2015 (adopted by the Law of Ukraine in 2000), the Basic Principles (the Strategy) of the State Ecological Policy of Ukraine until 2020 (2010; see 1.3.1).

1.3.4 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.2.5} KRA 1.3.ii

C - Partly

1.3.4 Additional information:

Annually the Environmental Ministry of Ukraine prepares a National Reports on environment protection in Ukraine in its methodology.

1.3.5 For any project development (new buildings, new roads, extractive industry, etc.) that may affect wetlands, are Environmental Impact Assessments made?

C - In some cases

1.3.5 Additional information:

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine on Ecological Expertise (1995) state ecological expertise has place for all programmes and projects, that potentially can influence on environment, including wetlands. But in some cases there were negative impacts to wetlands as results of new industrial, residential and cottage buildings, reconstructing roads, extractive peat industry.

1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?	A - Yes
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1.3.6 Additional information:

The Water Resources Code of Ukraine was improved in 2010 with inclusion of new terminology as types of waters (drainage water, return water, the water in shale, waste water, the water, which rises with extracting plast), definion of beach area, definition (extended) of competence of local authorities and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, legitimization of public access to water bodies for recreation, etc.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services.** *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

1.4.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.3.1} KRA 1.4.ii	C - Partly
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1.4.1 Additional information:

Majority of Ramsar Sites were included into National Nature Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Nature Reserves and Regional Landscape Parks. Their administrations conduct the assessment of ecosystem benefits/services during development of management plans.

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.3.2} KRA 1.4.i	C - Partly
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1.4.2 Additional information:

Programmes / projects to promote wetlands for poverty alleviation in the country are missing. Separate food and water security plans were implemented in Ramsar Sites ('Sasyl Lake' - fish breeding; 'Stokhid River Floodplains' and 'Prypiat River Floodplains' - clearing the rivers from dams for water security).  
Legislation and authorities support rational use of wetland natural resources, including fishing, mowing the reed in the winter, etc. But the poverty alleviation is promoted first of all by the use of recreational potential of wetlands that is regulated to reduce the negative impact on them.

1.4.3 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {1.3.4} KRA 1.4.iii	C - Partly
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## 1.4.3 Additional information:

National environmental and cultural legislation obliges to preserve and revive historical-cultural values and traditional use of natural resources (grazing, hay mowing, fishing, etc.) Restoration of cultural values of wetlands is supported by local authorities and protected areas administrative bodies and national legislation is not contradict. Thus, within the Ramsar Site 'Shatsk Lakes' (Shatskyi National Nature Park) old church and monastery are restored, detailed history of the land especially concerning its cultural and historical values was published.

1.4.4 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.1.5} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.4 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

All National Nature Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Nature Reserves and Regional Landscape Parks with special administrations (it is 29 of 33 Ramsar Sites which include about 70% Ramsar Sites area) have (elaborate) special management plans with chapters concerning socio-economic development and cultural values conservation. See: additional information to 2.4.1 - 2.4.4.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention.** *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes*

1.5.1 Have you taken steps to ensure that your national focal points for other environmental conventions are contributing to the application of Ramsar Convention implementation mechanisms? KRA 1.5.i

A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

Focal points of majority environmental conventios (Ramsar, CITES, CBD, Bonn, Bern, Carpathian) work as heads (directors) of departments (division) in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and they are obliged to coordinate among themselves their actions (proposals/projects/recommendations, etc.) as well as according to national legislation and international commitments.

1.5.2 Have you brought the "Changwon Declaration" (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- a. head of state
- b. parliament
- c. private sector
- d. civil society

B - No  
B - No  
B - No  
B - No



## 1.5.2 Additional information:

National delegation informed the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine about the Changwon Declaration.

National legislation, the Ukraine's Government and local authorities support the Declaration' principles.

Ukrainian President proposed and approved similar programme - the Economic Reform Programme for 2010-2011 'Prosperous Society, Competitive Economy, Effective Government,' which includes in particular measures to ensure a healthy environment for the population, efficient use of natural resources and water resources.

1.5.3 Has the “Changwon Declaration” been used to inform the positions of your national delegations to other external processes (such as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, and the World Water Forum)?

C - Partly

## 1.5.3 Additional information:

Only to national focal points of multilateral environmental agreements.

1.5.4 Have you translated and disseminated the “Changwon Declaration” into local languages relevant for your country?

A - Yes

## 1.5.4 Additional information:

Russian version of the Declaration was disseminated to regional departments of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and to administrative bodies of National Nature Parks, Nature Reserves and Biosphere Reserves which are responsible for wetlands conservation too.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands.** *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

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

- a. agriculture-wetland interactions
- b. climate change
- c. valuation of ecosystem services

KRA 1.6.i

A - Yes  
A - Yes  
D - Planned

## 1.6.1 Additional information:

Publications concerning agriculture-wetland interactions and valuation of ecosystem services:

Farming & Wildlife. A Practical Handbook for the Management, Restoration and Creation of Wildlife Habitats on Farmland/ John Andrews and Michael Rebane. - Kyiv: 2006. - 288 p. (Ukrainian version; translation of O.Dudkin and O.Osadcha); River Bug Basin/Vorona E.I., Kyrlyach O.V., Maksymeniuk O.D., Yavorskyi D.M., Yavorska O.G. - Vinnytsia-Kyiv: wetlands International Black Sea Programme, 2009. - 128 p. (In Ukrainian language);

Solomakha V.A., Malienko A.M., Movchan Ya.I. and Others. Biodiversity Conservation and Agricultural Activities (Methodological Recommendations or Guidelines) / Ukraine-Netherlands Project 'Promotion of Sustainable Relationships between Agriculture and Biodiversity'. - Kyiv: Centr Uchbovoi Literatury, 2005. - 123 p. (In Ukrainian language);

In 2011 an EU project 'Inclusion of Climate Change Problems in Vulnerable Ecosystems into Protected Areas Management in Polesie, Ukraine' (2011-2014) started in the National Nature Park 'Prypiat'-Stokhid' (Ramsar Sites 'Stokhid River Floodplains' and 'Prypiat River Floodplains') and the Poliskyi Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site Polissia Mires');

Draft Programme of Work on Protected Areas in Ukraine until 2020 foresees assessment of ecosystem services and elaboration of guidelines.

The Project for Restoration of Degraded and Dried Peatlands of Ukrainian Polesie (2009-2012) is implemented in the framework of international initiatives on adaptation to climate change of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Natural Resources and Nuclear Safety of Germany (see: addition information to 1.8.1).

1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including on potential threats to the wetlands? KRA 1.6.ii

A - Yes

## 1.6.2 Additional information:

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management.** *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

1.7.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been helpful in informing decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {1.4.1} KRA 1.7.i

A - Yes

## 1.7.1 Additional information:

Ukraine uses national management tools for protected areas counting Ramsar principles and practices concerning planning and management due to very limited funding.

1.7.2 Does your country's water governance and management treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? KRA 1.7.ii

A - Yes

## 1.7.2 Additional information:

River basin departments for water management were created in recent years, but they are not effectively plan and manage water resources, and they do not sufficiently take into account environmental interests especially on nesting waterfowl and fish spawning.

1.7.3 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.4.2}

C - Partly

## 1.7.3 Additional information:

Thus, Rules for Operation of Dnieper Cascade Reservoirs, which approved the Chairman of the State Committee for Water Management of Ukraine in 2002, need renovation with a full account of environmental requirements and CEPA expertise and tools. In particular, it is important, because within the Dnipro River there are 2 strict Nature Reserves, 4 National Nature Parks, 4 Regional Landscape Parks, 12 Zakazniks (Habitat/Species Management Areas), 2 Ramsar Sites and at least 12 Ramsar Sptes (see: Maltsev V.I., Zub I.M., Karpova G.O., Kostyushin V.A., Tytar V.M., Mishta A.V., Nekrasova O.D. Wetlands of the Dnipro River Eco-Corridor. - Kyiv: INECO; Kardag Nature Reserve of the NASU, 2010. - 142 p.).

1.7.4 Has the Convention's guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {1.4.3}

C - Partly

## 1.7.4 Additional information:

Water Resources Code of Ukraine takes into account this guidance partly. Therefore, interested environmental organizations have developed draft law on coastal zones.

1.7.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change? KRA 1.7.iii

D - Planned

## 1.7.5 Additional information:

The Basic Principles (the Strategy) of the State Ecological Policy of Ukraine until 2020 (approved by the Parliament of Ukraine in 2010) include optimization of the energy sector of the national economy by increasing the use of energy sources with low carbon dioxide emissions by 2015 to 10% by 2020 to 20%, and to ensure reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (including from mires) in accordance with the declared Ukraine's international commitments under the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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

C - Partly

## 1.7.6 Additional information:

National Action Plan for Wetlands Conservation foresees supporting and maintaining traditional farming activities as hay mowing and moderate grazing. See also: Solomakha V.A., Malienko A.M., Movchan Ya.I. and Others. Biodiversity Conservation and Agricultural Activities (Methodological Recommendations) / Ukraine-Netherlands Project 'Promotion of Sustainable Relationships between Agriculture and Biodiversity'. - Kyiv: Centr Uchbovoi Literatury, 2005. - 123 p. (In Ukrainian language).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.7 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration.** *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.*

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

A - Yes

## 1.8.1 Additional information:

The Project for Restoration of Degraded and Dried Peatlands of Ukrainian Polesie (2009-2012) is implemented by USPB - BirdLife Ukraine in partnership with RSPB (Great Britain) and Institute for the Development of Local Communities (Ukraine) and Michael Sukkov Foundation (Germany) and supported by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and the State Agency of Ecological Investments of Ukraine in the framework of international initiatives on adaptation to climate change of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Natural Resources and Nuclear Safety of Germany.

Management plans for National Nature Parks, Nature Reserves and Biosphere Reserves include measures on restoration of designated wetlands. The project aims to restore 20000 hectares of degraded peatlands and reduce emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in these areas as well as to demonstrate the importance of effective management and restoration of peatlands for the mitigation of climate change and create economic benefits for local people.

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information:

In the last 3 years restoration projects on wetland restoration were realised within the Ramsar Sites 'Stokhid River Floodplains' and 'Prypiat River Floodplains' (artificial dams were released from river beds), 'Polissia Mires' (optimization of environmental conditions in drainage systems) and so on. Within these lands steps to restore their hydrological regime and the clearing of some aquatoriums from excessive overgrowth are planned.

1.8.3 Has Ramsar guidance (Annex to Resolution VIII.16) or equivalent guidance on wetland restoration been used in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {1.5.2}

A - Yes

1.8.3 Additional information:

Ramsar guidance and the best international experience are used in wetland restoration projects. For example: Farming & Wildlife. A Practical Handbook for the Management, Restoration and Creation of Wildlife Habitats on Farmland of John Andrews and Michael Rebane was translated in 2006 into Ukrainian language and is used in practice (see: additional information to 1.6.1).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.8 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species.** *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

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

A - Yes

#### 1.9.1 Additional information:

There is a list of invasive alien plant species used, in particular, by the State Plant Quarantine Service, Customs Service, the Ministry of Health.

More than half of invasive plants have significant negative economic or ecological impact. 600–800 alien or adventitious plant species are known in Ukraine which is 14% of total plant diversity in the country (Protopopova V. V. Synanthropic flora of Ukraine and ways of its development: Kyiv, Naukova Dumka, 1991. - 204 p., Rus.). Among them about 100 plant species are considered by scientists and quarantine services as invasive species or as such which have a high invasive influence (Protopopova V. V., Mosyakin S. L. & Shevera M. V. 2002.

Phytoinvasions in Ukraine as a threat to biodiversity: current state and tasks for future: Kiev, M.G.Kholodnyi Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - 32 p., Ukr.), around 50 species are hazardous invasive plants. At least 20 alien plant species with substantial invasion capacity pose threat to forests of Ukraine, 20 – to aquatic and semiaquatic ecosystems, more than 80 species are harmful for agriculture and forestry or to the people health. Along the big rivers a portion of alien species is 8.6–18.3% (the highest index is for the Danube and the lowest – for the South Bug River).

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

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

Introduction of invasive species to marine environment of Ukraine (the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov) resulted in serious ecological and economical problems.

Thus, the invasion of *Mnemiopsis leidyi* (a comb jelly) contributed to a catastrophic decline in fish productivity in the late 1980s/early 1990s. Predator mollusk *Rapana venosa* caused a substantial decline of *Ostrea edulis*, *Mytilus galloprovincialis* and other local mollusk species populations in the Black Sea. It was estimated that between 1996 and 2005 a total of 48 new alien species were recorded in the Black Sea, which represents over 22 % of all registered aliens. The majority belong to phytoplankton (16) and zoobenthos (15), followed by zooplankton (8), fish (5), macroalgae (3) and mammals (1).

This increasing in invasive alien species has a serious impact on the Black Sea native biological diversity with negative consequences on human activities and economic interests.

1.9.2 Have national invasive species control and management policies or guidelines been established for wetlands?  
{1.6.1} KRa 1.9.iii

C - Partly

1.9.2 Additional information:

Special control of alien species within the wetlands is not implemented primarily through the organizational difficulties and little financial resources.

The Law of Ukraine 'On Plant Quarantine' of 30.06.93 № 3348 provides appropriate instructions and rules for conducting plant quarantine, including invasive alien species.

Development of databases of plant and animal species in Ukraine is now in progress within the relevant state programmes (State Cadastres of Plants and Animals). Specific sections of those databases are devoted for invasive alien species.

Draft programmes on biodiversity conservation and on protected areas network development, which are agreed with governmental bodies, include measures for control invasive alien species. Draft programmes were prepared in cooperation with focal points of different conventions: Bern & Bonn & Ramsar & Carpathian Conventions, CBD, CITES, etc.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.9 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector.** *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {4.2.1} KRA 1.10.i

C - Partly

1.10.1 Additional information:

According to national legislation private individuals and legal entities can not get water bodies in private property, but they can rent some, small in size, ponds and lakes and carry within them the activities under the national legislation and international requirements.

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

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise and management of:

a. Wetlands in general

b. Ramsar Sites

KRA 1.10.ii

A - Yes

A - Yes



## 1.10.2 Additional information:

The private sector takes part more and more actively in conservation measures primarily through financial support for cleaning areas around wetlands from waste, through construction of recreational zones and understand meaning of wetland conservation. For example, recreational enterprizes in the Shatsky National Park (Ramsar Site 'Shatsk Lakes') fund such measures annually. OJSC 'Motor Sich' finance research and measures to control the number of great cormorant, particularly within the Ramsar Sites 'Molochnyi Liman', 'Berda River Mouth and Berdianska Spit and Berdianska Bay', 'Central Sivash'.

1.10.3 Have awareness-raising materials been made available to enable wetland-friendly consumer choices? KRA 1.10.iii

A - Yes

## 1.10.3 Additional information:

Project of BBI - Matra 2008-2009/020 BUWA Project 08-043 'Optimization of Hunting Areas and Control of Waterfowl Birds, Increasing the Environmental Education of Hunters in Order to Protect Waterfowl Birds' was made in cooperation between the Bureau Vaardenburh (the Netherlands) and the NGO 'Lagoon' (Melitopol, Ukraine). The following objectives were achieved:

1. Improving the competence of national and regional authorities, knowledge and skills of hunters, local environmental NGOs and other stakeholders in relation to hunting by disseminating information and training.
2. Receiving and distribution of existing and new data on the numbers of waterfowl birds and their distribution to determine hunting quotas and important bird areas.
4. Creation of information and practical frameworks for use and management in hunting fields of the Azov-Black Sea Region.
5. Development of organizational methods of work with resource assessment and management of game species, monitoring within the pilot hunting areas.

Methodological recommendation on accounting of birds for assessment of wetland birds as hunting resource in the Azov-Black Sea Region, the Recommendations for hunting waterfowl monitoring have been elaborated.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.10 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures.** *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*



1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.1} KRA 1.11.i

A - Yes

1.11.1 Additional information:

Project of BBI - Matra 2008-2009/020 BUWA Project 08-043 'Optimization of Hunting Areas and Control of Waterfowl Birds, Increasing the Environmental Education of Hunters in Order to Protect Waterfowl Birds' (see: additional unformation to 1.10.3) was aimed at improving biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of hunting resources.

1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.2} KRA 1.11.i

A - Yes

1.11.2 Additional information:

Many wetlands, especially in northern Ukraine, were drained to be used in agriculture in the 60's and 70's. But most of the drained mires were not successfull, but rather created a threat to man (floodings, fires). Therefore, environmental authorities initiate and support projects for restoration of natural conditions and hydrological regime of previously drained wetlands. In particular, such works were conducted within the Ramsar Sites 'Shatsk Lakes', 'Desna River Floodplains', 'Polissia Mires'.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.11 implementation:

<b>GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE</b>
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**Note.** An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP11 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on any of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

<b>STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation.</b> Apply the “Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance” (Handbook 14, 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition).
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2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?</i> {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A - Yes
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2.1.1 Additional information:

National strategy and priorities for further designation of Ramsar Sites are based on the following national legal acts:

the Concept (the strategy) of Conservation of Ukraine’s Biological Diversity was approved by Resolution of the Cabinet Ministers of Ukraine #439 dated May 12, 1997;

The Concept on Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Azov and the Black Seas adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 10 July 1998 (#1057) and the State Programme on Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea approved by the Parliament of Ukraine in 2001;

the State Programme of Ukraine’s National Environmental Network Development for Years 2000-2015 adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine in 2000;

National Wetlands Conservation Strategy and National Action Plan for Wetlands Conservation adopted by the State Agency for Protected Areas of Ukraine in 2004;

Basic Principles (the Strategy) of the State Ecological Policy of Ukraine until 2020 approved by the Law of Ukraine 21.12.2010.

2.1.2 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {2.2.1} KRA 2.1.ii	C - Partly
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## 2.1.2 Additional information:

Information Sheets on 33 Ramsar Sites were updated and will be sent to the Secretariat soon namely: 1. Stokhid River Floodplains; 2. Prypiat River Floodplains; 3. Shatsk Lakes; 4. Kartal Lake; 5. Kugurlui Lake; 6. Kyliiske Mouth; 7. Sasyk Lake; 8. Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System; 9. Dniester- Turunchuk Crossrivers Area; 10. Northern Part of the Dniester Liman; 11. Tyligulskyi Liman; 12. Yagorlytska Bay; 13. Tendrivska Bay; 14. Dnipro River Delta; 15. Karkinitzka and Dzharylgatska Bays; 16. Central Syvash; 17. Eastern Syvash; 18. Molochnyi Liman; 19. Obytochna Spit and Obytochna Bay; 20. Berda River Mouth and Berdianska Spit and Berdianska Bay; 21. Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit; 22. Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit; 23. 'Aquatic-cliff Complex of Karadag'; 24. 'Aquatic-cliff Complex of Cape Kazantyp'; 25. 'Aquatic-coastal Complex of Cape Opuk'; 26. 'Bakotska Bay'; 27. 'Lower Smotrych River'; 28. 'Perebrody Peatlands'; 29. 'Polissia Mires'; 30. 'Big Chapelsk Depression'; 31. 'Dnipro-Oril Floodplains'; 32. 'Desna River Floodplains'; 33. 'Lake Synevyr'.

2.1.3 How many Ramsar Site designations in your country have been submitted to the Secretariat but are not yet placed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance? KRA 2.1.iii

9 sites

## 2.1.3 Additional information:

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the Resolution of Feb. 23, 2011, N 147-p on approval of 9 perspective Ramsar Sites, namely: 'Atak-Borzhavske' (283.4 ha), 'Dolyna Narccysiv' (Narcissi Valey; 256 ha), 'Pechera Romania-Druzhba' (Romania-Friendship Cave; 0.13 ha), 'Chorne Bahno' (Black Bog; 15 ha), 'Burshtynske Vodokhovysche' (Burshtyn Water Reservoir; 1260 ha), 'Vytoky r. Pohorilets' (Pohorilets Headwaters; 1624.55 ha), 'Vytoky r. Prut' (Pрут Headwaters; 4935.44 ha), 'Dolyna Richky Dnister' (Dniester River Valley; 820 ha), 'Verhove Boloto 'Nadsiannia' (Nadsiannia Raised Bog; 37 ha). Information Sheets on these wetlands were sent to the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention in July 2011.

In addition the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine prepared and agreed with interested authorities Information Sheets on 4 potential Ramsar Sites namely: 'Stov Ozirnyi-Brebeneskul' (1656,91 ha), 'Archipelago Velyki and Mali Kuchugury' (7674, 25 ha), 'Floodplain Seven Lighthouses' (2140 ha), 'Liadova-Murafa' (5394.28 ha).

2.1.4 If further Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2012-2015), please indicate how many sites (otherwise indicate 0) KRA 2.1.iii

10 sites

## 2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation):

Draft National Programme of work for Protected Areas in Ukraine until 2020' also includes measures on designation of new perspective Ramsar sites.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information.** *Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.*

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.2} KRA 2.2.ii

A - Yes

2.2.1 Additional information:

Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools were used during development of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 29.08.2002 #1287 'On Procedure of Designation of Wetlands of International Importance' and the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine dated 27.12.2002 #524 'On Approval of the Structure, Content and Filling of Passport of a Wetland of International Importance' and designation of perspective Ramsar Sites.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites.** *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? KRA 2.3.i

C - Some sites

2.3.1 Additional information:

Designated new wetlands as Ramsar Sites (see: additional information to 2.1.3) are parts of protected areas, 10 of 13 potential Ramsar Sites are located within National Nature Parks and Biosphere Reserves, where environmental management is carried out.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character.** *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.3.2} KRA 2.4.i

23 sites

2.4.2 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being implemented? KRA 2.4.i

23 sites

2.4.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan in preparation? KRA 2.4.i

3 sites

2.4.4 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being revised or updated? KRA 2.4.i

2 sites

## 2.4.1 – 2.4.4 Additional information:

Only two Ramsar Sites 'Kartal Lake' and 'Kugurlui Lake' are not protected areas, but they are perspective protected areas. These lands have no management plans.

29 Ramsar Sites are included into National Nature Parks, strict Nature Reserves, Biosphere Reserves and Regional Landscape Parks, which have special management administrative bodies.

Management plans have been developed for protected areas that include Ramsar Sites: 'Shatsk Lakes' (Shatskyi National Nature Park), 'Bakotska Bay' and 'Lower Smotrych River' (National Nature Park 'Podilski Tovtry'), 'Desna River Floodplains' (National Nature Park 'Desniansko-Starogutskyi'), 'Lake Synevyr' (National Nature Park 'Synevyr'), 'Central Syvash' and 'Northern part of "Eastern Syvash' (Azovo-Syvashskyi National Nature Park), 'Kyliiske Mouth' and 'Sasyk Lake' (Danube Biosphere Reserve), 'Big Chapelsk Depression' (Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova'), 'Aquatic-cliff Complex of Karadag' (Karadagskyi Nature Reserve), 'Aquatic-cliff Complex of Cape Kazantyp' (Kazantypskyi Nature Reserve), 'Aquatic-coastal Complex of Cape Opuke' (Opukskyi Nature Reserve), 'Perebrody Peatlands' (Rivnenskyi Nature Reserve), 'Polissia Mires' (Poliskyi Nature Reserve), 'Dnipro-Oril Floodplains' ( Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve), 'Karkinitska and Dzharylgatska Bays' (for Karkinitska Bay - Crimean Nature Reserve), 'Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit' and 'Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit' (Regional Landscape Park 'Meotida').

Management plans for protected areas are under development and they include Ramsar Sites: 'Stokhid River Floodplains' and 'Prypiat River Floodplains' (National Nature Park 'Prypiat'-Stokhid'), 'Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area' and 'Northern Part of the Dniester Liman' (Nyzhniodnistrovskyi National Nature Park).

Elaboration of management plans for protected areas is planned for Ramsar Sites: 'Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System' (National Nature Park 'Tuzlovski Lymany'), 'Yagorlytska Bay' (National Nature Park 'Biloberezhia Sviatoslava'), and 'Berda River Mouth and Berdianska Spit and Berdianska Bay' (Pryazovskyi National Nature Park), 'Karkinitska and Dzharylgatska Bays' (for Dzharylgatska Bay - National Nature Park 'Dzharylgatskyi'), and 'Tendrivska Bay' (Chornomorskyi Biosphere Reserve).

In addition, there are wetland management plans for Ramsar Sites 'Central Syvash' and 'Eastern Syvash' (Azovo-Syvashskyi National Nature Park), 'Molochnyi Liman' (Pryazovskyi National Nature park), 'Tyligulskyi Liman' (Regional Landscape Park 'Tyligulskyi'), and 'Dnipro River Delta' and 'Obytochna Spit and Obytochna Bay' (both with Zakazniks (Habitat/Species Management Areas) without special administrative bodies), as well as revised and updated plans for Sites 'Bakotska Bay' and 'Lower Smotrych River' (National Nature Park 'Podilski Tovtry').

2.4.5 Do the Ramsar Site management plans establish the maintenance of the ecological character as a management objective? KRA 2.4.ii

A - Yes

## 2.4.5 Additional information:

Main objective for all management plans of Ramsar sites is the maintenance of the ecological character of wetland.

2.4.6 How many sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.3.3} KRA 2.4.iv

21 sites

2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)):

19 Ramsar Sites are located in protected areas with special administrative bodies. They have scientific-technical councils (with representatives of protected areas and other stakeholders, and NGOs, local authorities, etc. - cross-sectoral composition) that take part in the management of protected areas and Ramsar Sites (see: additional information to 2.4.1-2.4.4).

2.4.7 For how many sites has an ecological character description been prepared? KRA 2.4.v

23 sites

2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number):

Descriptions of ecological character of wetlands have been prepared for 23 Ramsar Sites (of 33 in total), for which there are management plans.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness.** *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the "Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance".*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of Ramsar Site management effectiveness been carried out? {2.3.4} KRA 2.5.i

B - No

2.5.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please indicate the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available):

Assessments of Ramsar Sites management effectiveness are not implemented due to lack of financial resources and practice of such assessments.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status.** *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

2.6.1 Are arrangements in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.4.1} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please summarise the mechanism(s) established):

Regional departments of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine are obligated to inform of the Ministry about negative changes inside Ramsar Wetlands.

In addition some Ramsar Sites need special attention.

On Ramsar Site 'Kylliske Mouth':

From 2004 the Ukrainian Research Institute of Ecological Problems (c.Kharkiv) started the Programme of the Integrated Ecological Monitoring of the State of Environment in the Danube-Black Sea Deep-Water Navigable Passage (DWNP) Area. Numbers of recommendations, which were taken into account, were elaborate to reduce the Danube-Black Sea DWNP impact on the Danube Delta. For example, volume of deepening works during herring spawning period was considerably reduced. Exploitation of DWNP in case of its fully development will not cause considerable additional negative impact on the environment, including transboundary aspect. Ukraine fulfils terms of international obligations, launched and realizes on a regular basis consultancies between Ukraine and Romania on implementation of appropriate measures. Ukrainian Party is worried about economical activity of the Romanian part at Tulcea Branch of the Danube River, as well as, reconstruction of the Sulyna waterway (deepening), straightening of St.Georgiy branch, soil damping into the Danube branch, for increasing of water flow in Tulcea branch, and reserve to itself the right to place a proposal to the Secretariat of Comission of Espoo Convention on the abovementioned activity in Romania. Exploitation of branches of the Romanian part of the Danube Delta already caused reduces of more than 10 % of river flow in the Ukrainian part. It had more essential impact on the level and re distribution of the flow in the Ukrainian part of the Danube Delta, than deepening works.

On Ramsar Site 'Sasyk Lake':

At the request of local communities to restore natural state as a coastal estuary (liman) of Ramsar Site 'Lake Sasyk' the Governmental Commission was created. Scientists mostly support the initiative of local communities about the connection with the Black Sea of Sasyk lake because now blue-green algae are breeding massively. This factor has big influence on the local people health. However, this issue is ambiguous and requires further researches, consultations and financial resources.



2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {2.4.2} KRA 2.6.i

C - Some cases

2.6.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some cases", please indicate for which Ramsar Sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine in accordance with the Resolution IX.15 of the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of Ramsar Convention Parties 'The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance' informs the Ramsar Secretariat on results of the Integrated ecological monitoring of the state of environment in the Danube-Black Sea Deep-Water Navigable Passage area in the borders of the Danube Biosphere Reserve and the Ramsar Site 'Kylliske Mouth' (see: additional information to 2.6.1).

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine according to the Ramsar Secretariat letter on Information concerning possible ecological changes of the Ramsar Sites 'Tendrivska Bay', 'Yagorlytska Bay' and 'Northern Part of the Dniester Liman' sent to the Ramsar Secretariat special report in the beginning of 2011. These Ramsar Sites meet the Ramsar criteria for designation of wetlands of international importance as it mentioned in their RISes. Additionally, we inform the Ramsar Secretariat that in 2011 to improve management new directors of the Chornomorskyi (Black Sea) Biosphere Reserve (Ramsar Sites 'Tendrivska Bay' and 'Yagorlytska Bay') and the Nyzhnirodnistrovskyi (Lower Dniester) National Nature Park (Ramsar Site 'Northern Part of the Dniester Liman') were appointed.

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.4.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z - Not applicable

2.6.3 Additional information (if "Yes", please indicate the actions taken):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 implementation:

Regional departments of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and protected areas authorities are responsible bodies for Ramsar Sites conservation. They control natural resources using within sites and inform the Environmental Ministry about negative human-induced changes in the ecological character.

**STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands.** *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? KRA 2.7.i

C - Some sites



2.7.1 Additional information:

Regional Landscape Park 'Prytysyans'kyi' was established in 2009 on the river Tisza. This park is a perspective Ramsar Site and a potential part of the transboundary (with Hungary and Slovak Republic) Ramsar Site on the Tisza River.

Environment Ministers of Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Hungary signed the Memorandum of Understanding 'Strengthening Cooperation in the Tisza River Basin toward Implementation of Plan on Integrated Tisza River Management to Support Sustainable Development' in Uzhgorod (Ukraine) 12 April 2011.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

<b>GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>
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<b>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs.</b> <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i>
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3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {3.1.1} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.ii	A - Yes
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3.1.1 Additional information:

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine is executive body of such MEAs as CITES, Ramsar, CBD, Bonn, Bern, Carpathian, Black Sea and other conventions. Focal points of these conventions work as heads (directors) of departments (division) in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and they are obliged to coordinate among themselves their actions (proposals/projects/recommendations, etc.) as well as according to national legislation and international commitments.

3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRA KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A - Yes
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3.1.2 Additional information:

The national focal points of the most of conventions are members of the National Wetland Committee of Ukraine.

3.1.3 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO, etc)? KRA 3.1.iv	C - Partly
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3.1.3 Additional information:

The National Wetland Committee of Ukraine cooperates with UNDP.

3.1.4 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iii	Z - Not applicable
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3.1.4 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives.** *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

3.2.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {2.6.1} KRA 3.2.i

A - Yes

3.2.1 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Planned", please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

Ukraine takes part in the Ramsar Regional Initiatives for the Black Sea coastal wetlands and the Carpathian Wetland Initiative (meetings, information and and expirience exchange, designation of new Ramsar Sites, etc.).

3.2.2 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {4.10.1}

A - Yes

3.2.2 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

For example, an Ukrainian represenatative was a participant of the training course 'Nature Conservation in Floodplains of Danube River Basin' - A new project of the Alfred Toepfer Academy for Nature Conservation (NNA) in cooperation with the WWF Danube Carpathian Programme" (2010-2011) funded by Alfred Toepfer Foundation F.V.S., German Federal Environmental Foundation and Michael Otto Foundation for Environmental Protection,

and an Ukrainian represenatative will take part in International training International course 'Wetlands as Waterfowl Habitats' (t.Lednice, Czech Republic, 12-16 September 2011) that is organized jointly by the Czech Ramsar Committee, Czech National Committee for the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), Carpathian Wetland Initiative to support implementation of the Ramsar Convention, AEWA and Programme of joint work between the Convention on Wetlands and the UNESCO MAB Programme. Partners and sponsors: Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic, Environment and Wetland Centre, civic association Carpathian Wetland Initiative.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance.** *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

<p>3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {4.5.1} KRA 3.3.i</p>	<p>Z - Not applicable</p>
<p>3.3.1 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the countries supported since COP10):</p>	

<p>3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by your development assistance agency? KRA 3.3.ii</p>	<p>Z - Not applicable</p>
<p>3.3.2 Additional information:</p>	

3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only (“recipient countries”): Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {4.5.2}

A - Yes

3.3.3 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP10):

For examples:

The EU:

- the Project with publication 'Current State and Perspectives of Legal Regulation for Wetlands of National and Local Importance in Ukraine'. Kyiv: 2009. - 62 pp., in Ukrainian language;
- the Project 'Support to Ukraine to implement the Danube and Ramsar Conventions' (project report includes: documented review on the legal, institutional and procedural aspects of the Ramsar Convention, Shadow list of valuable wetlands, 4 designated perspective Ramsar Sites, recommendations to national legislation development), 2010-2011. - in English and Ukrainian languages;
- the Project 'Inclusion of Climate Change Problems in Vulnerable Ecosystems into Protected Areas Management in Polesie, Ukraine' (2011-2014);
- the Project 'Enhanced support to the Ukrainian authorities responsible for implementation of the Danube and Ramsar Conventions' (2011-2012).

The Netherlands:

- the BBI-Matra project 'Black Sea Regional Initiative: establishing the foundations for the launch of a Black Sea Regional Initiative for the wise use of coastal wetlands (BlackSeaWet)' (2006-2008);
- the BBI-MATRA Fund/Management Programme for International Biodiversity - elaboration and publication of the book 'The Bug River Basin', 2009. - 128 pp., in Ukrainian language;
- the BBI-MATRA project 'Establishment of Ramsar sites in the Danube-Carpathian region of Ukraine' (2007-2010);
- the BBI-Matra project 'Towards Integrating Wetland Biodiversity Conservation with Water and Agricultural Management in Ukraine. A pilot project in the South Bug River Basin' (2008-2011).

The Netherlands Embassy in Ukraine:

- the Matra Programme on nature conservation and biodiversity: the Project 'Conservation of Dniester Wetlands Biodiversity through Strengthening Management and Public Participation' (2010-2011);
- the MoU Programme: the Project 'Information Support for Functioning of the Dnipro River Eco-Corridor', publication: Maltsev V.I. at all 'Wetlands of the Dnipro River Eco-Corridor', 2010. 142 pp. [In Ukrainian].

Government of Norway: the project 'Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Ukrainian Carpathians' (2009-2011) that included wetlands studies.

Government of Germany through KfW Entwicklungsbank: the Project for Restoration of Degraded and Dried Peatlands of Ukrainian Polesie (2009-2012) is implemented in the framework of international initiatives on adaptation to climate change of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Natural Resources and Nuclear Safety of Germany (see: addition information to 1.8.1).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.3 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise.** *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.2.1}

C - Partly

3.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

In 2000 Ukraine adopted the National Programme on Econet of Ukraine until 2015. According to the Programme the national econet has to be part of the Pan-European Ecological Network. At the moment 9 corridors of national importance are designated. For 5 of them (the Dnipro River Ecocorridor, the Dniester River Ecocorridor, the Desna River Ecocorridor, the South Bug River Ecocorridor, the Carpathian Ecocorridor) draft schemes are developed. Also districts of Ukraine have developed 21 regional schemes of econet creation, 4 of them are approved.

Forming a National Ecological Network as part of a Pan-European Ecological Network and maintenance of life-support functions of environment is one of the main directions of the spatial planning in Ukraine.

Protocol on Biodiversity of the Black Sea Convention supports creation and conservation of coastal and marine protected areas and Ramsar wetlands.

Coordinating council was created in 2011 according to the special Interministerial Agreement on Cooperation in the Protected Zone of the Lower Danube and Prut (Ukraine, Romania and Moldova) of 2000. This council will consider joint plans and different mechanisms for cooperation in the Agreement area where there Ramsar Sites 'Kylliske Mouth' (Ukraine), 'Danube Delta' (Romania) and 'Lower Prut Lakes' (Moldova). Parties provide information and knowledge exchange.

3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.2.2}

C - Partly

## 3.4.2 Additional information:

See: Directory of Ukraine's Wetlands / Ed. by Gennadiy Marushevsky & Inna Zharuk. - Kyiv, Wetlands International Black Sea Programme, 2006. - 312 pp. (in English and Ukrainian languages) include Information Sheets of 33 Ramsar sites and 22 perspective Ramsar sites.

In 2010 the web-site 'Wetlands of Ukraine' (<http://wetlands.biomon.org>) was created (in Ukrainian) by the Wetlands International Black Sea Programme. It contains an interactive map of Ukraine with indications of Ramsar sites, maps and descriptions of 33 Ramsar sites of Ukraine as well as maps and descriptions of 13 sites, which have a big potential to be included into the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

But information about wetland status is not regularly updated.

3.4.3 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? KRA 3.4.ii

C - Partly

## 3.4.3 Additional information:

In 2008-2009, the Wetlands International Black Sea Programme permanently informed the Ramsar Secretariat about the progress in development of the BlackSeaWet Regional Initiative.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.4 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species.** *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {2.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

D - Planned

## 3.5.1 Additional information:

Designation of the Transboundary (Ukraine-Belarus) Ramsar Site 'Stokhid-Prypiat-Prostyr' was a result of joint cooperation for inventory, investigations of hydrological basins of the Prypiat River basin.

Ukraine plans to resume cooperation on creation of transboundary Ramsar Site on the Tiscea River with the Slovak Republic and Hungary and so on.

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {2.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

C - Partly



3.5.2 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

Transboundary (Ukraine-Belarus) Ramsar Site 'Stokhid-Prypiat-Prostyr' was created in 2008. But cooperative management in this Transboundary Site is not fully effective because there are some issues for improving cooperative management (concerning water extraction into the Canal Bug River – Dnieper River and preparation works for the extraction of chalk near the Prypiat River).

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

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information:

Ukraine is a Party of initiatives on conservation of wetland-dependended migratory species such as Aquatic Warbler and Slender-billed Curlew. Ukraine signed special Memoranda of understanding for conservation of these species, took part in several international projects, created additional protected areas for conservation of Aquatic Warbler and carried some protected measures for it.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

<b>GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY</b>
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<p><b>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA.</b> <i>Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</i></p>
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<p>4.1.1 Has/have an Action Plan/Plans for wetland CEPA been established? {4.4.2} KRA 4.1.i</p>	
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|---|---|
| <p>a) At the national level</p> <p>b) Sub-national level</p> <p>c) Catchment/basin level</p> <p>d) Local/site level</p> | <p>C - In progress</p> <p>B - No</p> <p>C - In progress</p> <p>B - No</p> |
|---|---|

<p>(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this below in the Additional information section below)</p>	
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<p>4.1.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "In progress" to one of the four questions above, please describe the mechanism, and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):</p>	
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<p>The EU project 'Enhanced support to the Ukrainian authorities responsible for implementation of the Danube and Ramsar Conventions' is implemented in Ukraine in 2010-2011. The National CEPA Action Plan is under development in the frame of the project.</p>	
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<p>The Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Management, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture in the Southern Bug River Basin was developed in the frame of the project 'Towards Integrating Wetland Biodiversity Conservation with Water and Agricultural Management in Ukraine. A pilot project in the South Bug River Basin' (2008-2011) implemented by the Wetlands International Black Sea Programme. The Strategic Action Plan includes CEPA actions. It was approved by the Southern Bug Basin Council at its 3rd meeting on 3 February 2011.</p>	
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<p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor/interpretation/education) have been established at Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.4.6} KRA 4.1.ii</p>	
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	<p>21 centres</p>
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4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of a national or international network, please describe the network(s)):

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

Visitor Centre in the Danube Biosphere Reserve (Ramsar Sites 'Kylliske Mouth' and 'Sasyk Lake' (partly));

Ecological Centre 'Dniester Delta' for Ramsar Sites 'Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area' and 'Northern Part of the Dniester Liman';

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:

- a) promote public participation in decision-making with respect to wetland planning and management
- b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?

C - Partly

B - No

{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

4.1.3 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide information about the ways in which local communities are involved):

Representatives of NGOs and local communities are members of Public Councils established under the aegis of regional departments of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and they are members of Scientific-Technical Councils of protected areas. They take part in decision-making including wetland aspects.

The project 'Conservation of Dniester Wetlands Biodiversity through Strengthening Management and Public Participation' (sponsor: Embassy of the Netherlands in Ukraine) was implemented in 2010-2011 by the 'Society of Nature Researches and Naturalists of Podillia' (NGO) in cooperation with the Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park. The project promoted public participation in development of management plans for 'Bakotska Bay' and 'Lower Smotrych River' Ramsar sites.

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.10.2} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

B - No

4.1.4 Additional information:

Accurate assessment of training needs is not relevant, because the opportunities for training is substantially less than needs.

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP10? {4.10.3} KRA 4.1.iv

9 opportunities

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

For example: a training devoted to wise management of wetlands was held on April 26-27, 2010, in the Zakarpatska Oblast (Province) was organised by the EU funded project 'Support to Ukraine to implement the Danube and Ramsar Conventions'. The participants were managers of national nature parks and nature reserves, specialists from environmental inspectorates as well as officials from the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

4.1.6 Do you have an operational National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body)? {4.8.2}	A - Yes
<p>4.1.6 Additional information (If "Yes", indicate a) its membership; b) its frequency of meetings; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>The National Committee on Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Wetlands of Ukraine was established in November 2010 with the support of the EU funded project 'Support to Ukraine to Implement the Danube and Ramsar Conventions'. Its main goal is to support coordination of actions between central and local authorities, municipalities, scientific organizations, educational institutions, environmental NGOs and other stakeholders aimed to conserve, use sustainably and restore wetlands of Ukraine. The Committee united representatives of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, other central authorities (namely the State Water Agency, State Forest Resources Agency, State Fishery Agency and State Land Resources Agency), administrations of protected areas, scientific and educational organizations and environmental NGOs. Frequency of meetings according to the Regulations is no less than twice a year.</p> <p>The Committee has such responsibilities as annual review and approval of the plan of implementation of the Ramsar Convention, consideration and approval of analytical reports on the status of Ukraine's wetlands; participation in the Regional Ramsar initiatives including BlackSeaWet initiative and Carpathian Wetland Initiative, discussion of relevant issues on conservation, sustainable use and restoration of wetlands in Ukraine and preparation of recommendations for the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, promotion annual celebrations of World Wetlands Day, etc.</p>	
<p>4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and</p> <p>a. Ramsar Sites managers?</p> <p>b. other MEA national focal points?</p> <p>c. relevant ministries, departments and agencies?</p> <p>{4.4.3} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>A - Yes</p> <p>C - Partly</p> <p>C - Partly</p>

4.1.7 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Partly”, please describe what types of mechanism are in place):

National Reports are included into Database for Protected Areas which are distributed to protected areas, regional departments of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and others interested organisations and persons.

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine informs periodically interested authorities and organisations and persons on Ramsar Convention solutions and guidelines, as well as the Ukrainian office of the Wetlands International Black Sea Program uploads some guidelines on the web-site 'Wetlands of Ukraine' (<http://wetlands.biomon.org>).

The national delegation will prepare a report on decisions taken at the next meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Convention and sends to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine which informs interested ministries and state agencies and regional authorities on this report.

However, there is urgent need to translate the resolutions, recommendations and guidelines of Ramsar Convention on the Ukrainian language or at least the Russian language, making them accessible to a much wider range of users. Previously, only the resolutions and recommendations of the 7<sup>th</sup> Ramsar Convention meeting were translated (1999) and distributed in Ukrainian.

4.1.8 Have World Wetlands Day activities, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP10? {4.4.5}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

Each year on 2 February, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine prepares and disseminates press-releases concerning the World Wetlands Day, organizes press conferences and slide presentations with active participation of Wetlands International Black Sea Programme. Regional departments of the Ministry provide the same activity at regional and local levels. In 2011, informational materials of the CEPA Programme of the Ramsar Convention were used, translated into Ukrainian and disseminated.

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day) been carried out since COP10 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.4.4}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (including, if support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations, please indicate this):

Project of BBI - Matra 2008-2009/020 BUWA Project 08-043 'Optimization of hunting areas and control of waterfowl birds, increasing the environmental education of hunters in order to protect waterfowl birds' (see: additional information to 1.10.30 realized the following objectives:

1. Improving the competence of national and regional authorities, knowledge and skills of hunters, local environmental NGOs and other stakeholders in relation to hunting by disseminating information and training.
2. Receiving and distribution of existing and new data on the numbers of waterfowl birds and their distribution to determine hunting quotas and important bird areas.
4. Creation of information and practical frameworks for use and management in hunting fields of the Azov-Black Sea Region.
5. Development of organizational methods of work with resource assessment and management of hunting species, monitoring within the pilot hunting areas.

Methodological recommendation on accounting of birds for assessment of wetland birds as hunting resource in the Azov-Black Sea Region, the Recommendations for hunting waterfowl monitoring have been elaborated.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity.** *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2009, 2010, 2011? {4.6.1} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

b) If "No" in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

Ukraine paid Ramsar contributions in full for 2009 and 2010. Payment of Ramsar contribution for 2011 is in progress.

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.6.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

4.2.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness.** *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? {4.7.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A - Yes

4.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

Responsible persons of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine take part in elaboration of National Reports on the Ramsar Convention implementation and are monitoring Ukraine's implementation of the Convention. They take into account previous National Reports.

Ukrainian office of the Wetlands International Black Sea Programme as the Secretariat of the National Committee on Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Wetlands of Ukraine supports actively the National Reports elaboration and implementation monitoring, as well as analyzes previous National Reports and prepares project proposals for improvement of wetland conservation activities.

4.3.2 Has the Secretariat been updated on any appointments and changes in Administrative Authority focal points and daily contacts (including CEPA and STRP National Focal Points)? KRA 4.3.i

A - Yes

4.3.2 Additional information:

Yes, but some changes on e-mail were made in this report.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others.** *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs\*) and others.*

\* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.9.1} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes



4.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

During 2006-2008 the Wetlands International Black Sea Programme implemented the project 'Black Sea Regional Initiative: Establishing the Foundations for the Launch of a Black Sea Regional Initiative for the Wise use of Coastal Wetlands (BlackSeaWet)'. This project was aimed at enhancement of conservation and sustainable development of Black Sea coastal wetlands. The Black Sea Coastal Wetlands Initiative has been recognized in May 2009 in accordance with Decision SC 40-18 of the 40th Meeting of the Ramsar Standing Committee. The Coordination Unit of the BlackSeaWet Initiative acts under the leadership of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve administrative body (Romania) (<http://www.blackseawet.org/content/home>). Partners from Ukraine actively participate in further development of the Initiative.

In 2008-2011 the Wetlands International Black Sea Programme implemented the project 'Towards Integrating Wetland Biodiversity Conservation with Water and Agricultural Management in Ukraine. A pilot project in the South Bug River Basin'. The project proposed a bottom-up approach to strategic planning of Integrated River Basin Management that integrates with biodiversity conservation, econet development and agricultural management. The approach is based on involvement of different stakeholders (central, basin, regional and local authorities, scientists, land and nature protection managers, environmental NGOs, farmers, educationists, mass media) in development and discussion of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Southern Bug River Basin. Discussion with these different stakeholders continued during two years (2009-2010). The draft SAP was developed by a group of experts. It was discussed and amended at 4 regional seminars, 15 local round tables, a basin conference and 3 meetings of the Southern Bug Basin Council. Finally, the SAP was approved by key stakeholders at the basin conference in May 2010 and by the basin authority at its 3rd meeting on 3 February 2011. The Southern Bug Basin Council decided to use the SAP in current work regarding development of regional and local programs in oblasts (provinces) located in the Southern Bug Basin. It means that public proposals will be used by authorities in their current work.

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.9.2} KRA 4.4.iii

B - No

4.4.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 implementation:

**Section 4** ([www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11\\_nrform\\_e\\_sec4.doc](http://www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc)) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).