



FORMAT FOR REPORTS

OF THE PARTIES

**AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY
WATERBIRDS (The Hague, 1995)**

Implementation during the period 2006–2008

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1. Overview of Action Plan implementation

Summary of progress to date

There are a number of ongoing programmes and activities, which are relevant to the AEWA action plan and implemented on the national or regional levels and. They are as follows:

- Important Bird Area Programme (coordinated in Ukraine by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds(USPB), BirdLife Partner in Ukraine);
- Monitoring of wintering waterbirds, including Red-breasted Geese annual counts conducted simultaneously with BirdLife Partners in Romania and Bulgaria (coordinated in Ukraine by USPB).
- All-state programme of the national ecological network development for the years 2000–2015

1.2 Outline of planned actions for national implementation over the next three years

- Development, endorsement and implementation of the species national action plans;
- Further monitoring of the waterbirds (coordinated in Ukraine by USPB);
- Monitoring IBAs, identification of new IBAs, developing and implementing management plans for priority IBAs (coordinated in Ukraine by USPB);
- Elaboration and adoption of the National goal-oriented ecological programme on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity of Ukraine for 2009-2027
- Elaboration and adoption of the Guidelines for the conservation of migratory species of wild animals.

1.3 Outline of priorities for international co-operation over the next three years

Implementation of the AEWA Action Plan and Resolutions and Recommendations of the AEWA MOP.

2. Species conservation

Legal measures

2.1 Has a national policy/strategy or legislation to protect and conserve species covered by the Agreement (Table 1: column A; column B) and their supporting important areas been developed? If so:

a. What are the main features of the policy/legislation?

Main features of the policy/legislation are as follows:

- support, creation of new and extension of existing protected areas;
- system of control and licensing of taking animals from the wild;
- building of ecological network;
- conservation of biological and landscape diversity;
- user pay principle.

Main laws that regulate conservation of wild animals including birds covered by AEWA

- Law on Environment Protection;
- Law on the Animal Kingdom;
- Law on Red Data Book;
- Law on Ecological Network;
- Law on Nature Reserve Fund;
- Law on Game Husbandry and Hunting.

b. Which organisations are responsible for implementation?

- The Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine
- State Committee for Forestry of Ukraine
- State Committee for Fishery of Ukraine

c. How does it relate to other national initiatives (e.g. national Biodiversity Action Plans)?

It creates a legal background for development of other national activities

2.2 What legal measures or practices has your country developed to prohibit or regulate for the following (refer also to section 4 on hunting):

a. Taking of, and trade in birds listed in Column A and B of Table 1 (where utilization or trade contravenes the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1 (a) and 2.1.2 of the Action Plan)?

Taking of the animals from the wild, including birds, is regulated by the state and based on the scientifically justified system of permits/licenses issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine. Special use of wild birds (including use with taking from the wild) is conducted on a paid basis.

Capturing of rare wild birds listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (1994), including such species as *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Grus grus*, *Numenius arquata*, *Numenius phaeopus*,

Numenius tenuirostris, *Tringa stagnatilis*, *Larus ichthyaetus*, is allowed only for scientific purposes (including conservation, reproduction, population restoration, if it is impossible *in situ*) and on the basis of licenses.

b. Methods of taking?

Methods of taking are regulated by the laws of Ukraine "On Animal Kingdom", "On Game Husbandry and Hunting" as well as the Bern Convention, to which Ukraine is a Party.

In terms of prohibiting some cruel methods of taking animals, the legislation allows imposing sanctions (including criminal ones) for cruel animal treatment. Juridical sanctions can also be imposed for destroying habitats while taking animals from the wild.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine develops rules of taking animals from the wild, their keeping and breeding. The Law "On Protection of Animals from Cruel Treatment" is endorsed in 2006.

c. Setting of taking limits and monitoring these limits?

Setting taking limits for the species is under responsibility of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the State Committee for the Forestry. Taking limits are set annually based on monitoring and/or population assessment data.

d. Sustainable hunting of species listed in Categories 2 and 3 (and marked by an asterisk) in Column A only?

Hunting limits are set annually based on primary monitoring data and scientific principles; the underlying goal is protecting the viability of the species.

e. Exemptions to the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3?

No exemptions are set.

Single Species Action Plans

2.3 Of the species covered by the Agreement (species listed in Table 1: column A), which spend part or all of their life history in your country, which have formal international (Category 1, species marked with an asterisk) or national (column A) Single Species Action Plans:

a. Proposed?

Draft National Action Plans have been prepared by BirdLife Ukraine (USPB) for globally threatened bird species, including *Numenius tenuirostris*, *Crex crex*, *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*, *Acrocephalus paludicola*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Anser erythropus*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Oxyura leucocephala*.

In 2007, an updated draft is prepared of the National Action Plan for the Aquatic Warbler by USPB. Recommendations on Conservation of the Red-breasted Goose and Aquatic

Warbler were also prepared in the frame of the relevant species conservation projects in 2007.

b. In preparation?

It is expected that the relevant national action plans will be prepared based on the Single Species Action Plans adopted by the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA in the framework of the National goal-oriented ecological programme on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity of Ukraine for 2009-2027 to be adopted.

c. Being implemented?

Please append a list of species and their action plan status. (For international plans indicate which other countries are involved in plan development/implementation.)

Some priority actions of the draft Single Species Action Plans are being implemented (including surveys, conservation of habitats, upgrade of the official protection status of key habitats etc.). For example, as to protection of key habitats of Aquatic Warbler Desna-Dnipro population group, the process has started on upgrading official protection status of zakaznik "Horodok" to zakaznik of state importance (Snov river valley, Schorsky district); designating two zakazniks of state importance "Bogdanivsky" (Halka river valley, Nizhynsky district) and "Perevid Bog" (Perevid river valley, Zgurevsky district); establishing zakaznik of state importance by consolidating two local zakazniks "Supiy Bog" and "Svydovetsky" (Bobrovytsky district).

Emergency measures

2.4 Describe any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action that your country has undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to conserve species in response to unfavourable or endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area.

As a response to the accident in the Kerch streit resulting in oil outflow and mortality of waterbirds an Oiled Wildlife Response Kerch Streit Training was organized and convened by IFAW held in San-Francisco, USA, from 19-25 January 2008

2.5 Has a policy on species re-establishments been developed in your country? If yes, please outline the main features of the policy and give details of any re-establishment programmes for species covered by the Agreement.

According to the Law "On Animal Kingdom" it is possible to breed species in captivity for the restoration purposes and reestablish them into the wild under special permit issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection

Introductions

2.6 Has your country developed and implemented legal measures to prohibit the introduction of nonnative species? Please provide details, particularly describing measures to control the release or introduction of non-native species (please indicate which species and their status).

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the Animal Kingdom" no new species introduction is allowed without prior scientific justification and a special permit issued by the competent national authority (Ministry of Environmental Protection)

3. Habitat conservation

Habitat inventories

3.1 Has your country developed and published inventories of important habitats for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, please provide details, including any provisions to maintain or update these inventories.

USPB has published a book “Important Bird Areas” (1999) which describes the key sites important for conservation of bird species, including those covered by AEWA. Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds maintains an electronic IBA database – it is periodically updated based on survey and monitoring results and available for the use of interested stakeholders, including the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

The global IBA monitoring framework is to be implemented in Ukraine. It was presented to BirdLife partners in March 2006 during the workshop in Portugal. It should be introduced within the frame of wider IBA monitoring in the coming years with introduction of the new format of WBDB and monitoring framework; the monitoring database in a new format is expected as a result of this work.

3.2 Has your country undertaken a strategic review of sites to develop a national network of important sites or areas for species covered by the Agreement? Please append a list of identified sites of international importance.

Ukraine has 33 Ramsar sites, which are considered to be important for waterbird conservation.

Conservation of areas

3.3 Describe the legal frameworks and other measures through which sites (including transfrontier sites) including of international importance gain practical protection. (Please append a list of internationally important protected sites.)

The Laws of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” and “On Nature Conservation Fund” “Programme of the National Ecological Network Development for the years 2002–2015” provide a legal basis for development, creation extension and managing of protected areas. Many oblasts have regional programmes for development of nature conservation.

3.4 Has your country developed a management planning process for protected sites? If yes, please outline the types of management plans and organisations responsible for development and implementation.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Nature Reserve Fund” each protected area should have a management plan (though the name of a plan, its purposes, structure and procedures are different than those in Western Europe). Ministry of Environmental Protection and its regional departments are responsible for development of such management plans.

Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds has published the Guidelines on Management Planning for Protected Areas. The Guidelines describe recent foreign approaches in conservation management planning, which can be used in development and preparation of management plans. The Guidelines are based on materials of Eurosite, largest network of organizations devoted to nature conservation management across Europe. The book also includes detailed analysis of legal pre-conditions for management-planning in Ukraine and comparison of Ukrainian and West European approaches.

Draft outlined management plans are developed by Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds for priority IBAs (including those that have official protection status). For example,

USPB has completed a project on Management Planning for Conservation of Desna-Dnipro population of Aquatic Warbler. Coherent management-plan was developed for the key breeding habitats of Desna-Dnipro population of Aquatic Warbler. Eight priority sites were selected for management purposes, which are low-land mesotrophic bogs in Chernihiv and Kyiv regions. During 2006-2007, experts that were involved in the project carried out detailed survey of key habitats in Chernihiv and northern Kyiv regions. They prepared geobotanical description, hydrological assessment, threats assessment, conducted counts of the birds (see results in Table), and developed digital maps of the area. All collected data was used in development of the management-plan. Management objectives for the sites were developed on the basis of threats analysis for biodiversity in key habitats. Local public and other stakeholders were actively involved in developing management-plan components, including first of all identifying priority threats and actions.

3.5 How many protected sites have formal management plans (please append a list of sites and their management planning status):

- a. Proposed?*
- b. In preparation?*
- c. Being implemented?*

3.6 What measures does your country have in place to ensure the wise use of wetland habitats and to prevent habitat degradation e.g. pollution control and managing water resources? Please provide examples of best practice initiatives particularly involving cross-sectoral co-operation or public participation.

Cross-sectoral co-operation is promoted by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds and is supported by the Ministry for Environmental Protection on issues regarding monitoring of key wetlands and their wise use. For example, USPB has been actively lobbying for protection of IBA #005 (Prypiat river floodplain). The threat for this area is related to implementation of some river bed deepening projects under the regional Programme "Ecology 2010", which is realised by the regional Volyn Water Management Authority (Volyn Oblvodgosp). USPB monitoring work in 2006-2007 showed the negative impact of river bed deepening on habitats and birds. USPB's objectives included initiating fruitful dialogue among all stakeholders, including environmental and water management authorities; and establishing Interagency State Appraisal Commission with involvement of experts in ecology (hydrology, botany, zoology, and hydrobiology) and water management for assessment of conducted activities on channel improvement and possible future changes of conditions in this part of Prypiat floodplain in the case of its drainage. The Ministry for Environmental Protection of Ukraine has supported this idea and the commission was established in 2007.

An interesting successful case study of public participation in wetland conservation is USPB project on restoration of wet grasslands in Prypiat river floodplain (Polissia nature reserve, Zhytomyr region). This project is conducted jointly with the administration of the nature reserve.

Ukraine is a Party to Ramsar Convention and has 33 Ramsar sites. There is a special decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on a special status of wetlands of international importance. Management and wise use of water resources is regulated by Water Code of Ukraine.

Rehabilitation and restoration

3.7 Does your country have a policy for the identification, rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands important for species covered by the Agreement? Please provide examples of rehabilitation and restoration projects and initiatives undertaken.

There is ongoing work carried out by the Ministry of Environmental Protection in cooperation with other stakeholders for identification of wetlands important for waterbirds. Site/ habitat restoration is a separate priority conservation direction for USPB. Restoration is mainly conducted on current IBAs or on sites, which can qualify as IBAs after successful restoration. There are several projects implemented/ started in 2007 related to restoration of priority sites, namely:

- Restoration of wet grasslands in Prypiat river floodplain (Polissia nature reserve, Zhytomyr region);
- Restoration of wetlands around Tobechikskoe Lake (AR Krym)

The project on restoration of wet grasslands in Prypiat river floodplain was conducted in autumn 2007 thanks to the support of the programme "Trans-boundary river Basin Management, Phase 2, Prypiat". The objective was to restore the natural ecosystems within Zholobnytska drainage system through restoration of hydrological regimen with using beaver settlements and dams. In Ukraine, so far, there were no projects on wetland restoration through introduction of beaver or/and creating favourable conditions for this species.

Project results are as follows:

- Methodological recommendations are prepared on restoration of wetlands in Prypiat valley; they are to be implemented by the Ministry for Environmental Protection of Ukraine and its regional administration in Zhytomir region.
- The management plan is developed for the pilot site within the Polissya State Nature Reserve.
- Conservation activity was implemented on re-naturalization of 4 thousand ha of previously drained lands (2.8 thousand ha of which are peat bogs) in the buffer zone of the reserve. To accomplish this task, 20 channels were dug by the earth-moving machine; the total length of these channels is 2 km.

The USPB project on restoration of wetlands around Tobechikskoe Lake (Kerch Peninsula) has started in 2007 thanks to the support of the Dutch Embassy in Kyiv (Matra-KAP grant). Tobechikskoe Lake located in south-eastern part of Kerch peninsula (Leninsky district, AR Crimea) is one of the biggest salty lakes in Crimea. Due to the seepage through the soil, a network of underground streams emerged around the lake. Local people used this feature to create ponds by building soil dams. To control constant water level in the ponds, over-

shot runs were build. Considering large catchments area, water level sometimes overtopped the height of dam. As a result, dams were occasionally destroyed. During a long time, these artificial ponds served as places for fishing and livestock watering and had significant importance in support of livelihoods of local communities, in particular, Zavitne village. Importance of ponds in this area with scarce water resources is extremely significant and they are one of limiting factors in development of livestock breeding.

As dam is destroyed and ponds have dried out around the Lake, USPB aims at restoration of valuable wetlands, in particular network of fresh and brackish ponds around Tobechikske Lake though pilot restoration of destroyed dam with involvement of local people and local authority at the lands of a farming enterprise. The project started in 2007.

4. Management of human activities

Hunting

4.1 Outline the main features of legislation or legal measures in your country to control hunting of the species covered by the Agreement (e.g. use of lead shot and poisoned baits, and to eliminate illegal taking).

Law "On Hunting" regulates and control hunting of species including some bird species covered by the Agreement. Taking of other waterbird species from the wild is allowed only under special permits.

4.2 Does your country monitor hunting levels? If so, how is this information collated and reported?

Yes. The State Committee of Statistics annually collated the data from the regions and publishes statistical bulletin on the numbers of hunting species including some species of birds.

4.3 Describe action undertaken by hunting clubs and organisations to manage hunting activity e.g. cooperative action, issuing of licences and proficiency testing of individual members.

In Ukraine each hunter should have a special document called Hunting ticket. To get such a document an applicant should pass proficiency testing. Hunting activities in the regions are licensed and conducted only in the seasons determined in hunting legislation.

Eco-tourism

4.4 What is the status of eco-tourism programmes or initiatives in your country? Please provide examples of projects with an indication of the significant outcomes.

In 2006, Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds has conducted a project on development of birdwatching tourism in 5 communities of Crimea within priority IBAs in

cooperation with local stakeholders. Pilot tours are also developed and conducted in other regions of Southern Ukraine in 2007, 2008.

4.5 What social and economic benefits accrue to the local communities from the conservation of important waterbird sites?

One of the concrete examples is construction of dams by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds together with local communities in 2005-2006 to improve breeding conditions for Aquatic Warbler and mowing regime in the Prypiat river valley (Volyn region). Project included construction of 3 dikes enabling water control and creating conditions for the second nesting of Aquatic Warbler. Moreover, local public was motivated to get economic benefit in the form of haymaking and fishery harvest increase. The dams were maintained in the 2006-2008 years.

The USPB is also developing birdwatching tourism in Southern Ukraine in cooperation with local and foreign tour operators. One of the indirect benefits of those activities is profit for local people who served as guides.

Other human activities

4.6 Does your country carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of activities potentially affecting protected sites or areas important for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, briefly describe the main features of your EIA policy and procedures.

There is a general requirement that any human activity such as constructing of new large objects, roads, plants, factories, adoption of new legislation which potentially has a negative impact on the environment prior to their realization should pass the Ecological Expertise. There is a Law of Ukraine "On Ecological Expertise" which describes requirements and details for such procedures.

4.7 Please describe the main features of your planning policy and provide examples of practical implementation (e.g. activities to minimising disturbance of species populations or limit the impact of species populations on crops or fisheries). Please summarize any land-use conflicts especially emphasising successful solutions to problems encountered in promoting the wise-use of waterbirds and their habitats.

Planning policy is based on balanced consideration of both human activities and nature conservation needs.

According to Article 39 of Law of Ukraine "On the Animal Kingdom", enterprises, organizations, institutions and citizens while undertaking any activities that affect or can affect the state of fauna are obliged to ensure protection of habitats, reproduction conditions and migration routes. The same refer to the planned activities.

5. Research and monitoring

Status of research and monitoring programmes for species

5.1 How are priorities for research identified in your country? Please briefly describe your country's research programmes, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, for wetland habitats and for species covered by the Agreement (e.g. studies into species population, ecology and migratory patterns). Please append a list of research activities initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years.

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and other scientific institutions in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection develop research programmes for the species covered by the Agreement. Such research programmes include, among others:

- research of space distribution and determination of the numbers of wintering bird species;
- research of nesting species of waterbirds;

5.2 What monitoring activities does your country undertake, including any bilateral or multilateral cooperative action, of wetland areas and species covered by the Agreement (e.g. national monitoring schemes, International Waterfowl Census)? Please append a list of monitoring activities or programmes initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

USPB conducts an annual winter monitoring of the Red-breasted Geese, which is synchronized with similar surveys in Bulgaria and Romania. An annual monitoring (2006, 2007) of Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* is also conducted by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds at 6 priority sites in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Volyn and Rivne regions.

6. Education and information

Training and development programmes

6.1 Describe the status of training and development programmes which support waterbird conservation and implement the AEWA Action Plan.

In 2006, USPB has conducted a project project “Capacity building of IBA Coordinators and Caretakers Network” supported by the Office of the Counsellor for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality at the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Ukraine.

The goal was to strengthen the capacity of the existing IBA coordinators and caretakers network to conduct monitoring of IBAs and combat threats to birds and biodiversity. This overall project goal was reached by carrying out a mix of activities, including training, sharing experience, learning from success stories, strengthening partnership, and preparing and disseminating targeted publications. 46 IBA coordinators and caretakers were trained in ‘training of trainers’ workshop.

6.2 What bilateral or multilateral co-operative action is your country undertaking to develop training programmes and share examples of good practice?

Raising public awareness

6.3 Describe activities to raise public awareness of the objectives of the AEWA Action Plan. Please outline any particular successes generating public interest in, and securing support for, waterbird and wetland conservation (e.g. campaigns, information notes or other initiatives)?

Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds has issued a number of publications dedicated to conservation of wetlands and Waterbirds, including:

In 2006:

- ‘Wet Grasslands. Guide on Management and Restoration’ (128 pages. A4. Color cover. 2-color book);
- ‘Farming and Wildlife. A practical Handbook for the Management, Restoration and Creation of Wildlife Habitats on Farmland’ (280 pages. A4. Color cover. 2-color book);
- IBA Protection and Management Guide (A5, full colour cover, 130 pages, 1000 copies) ;
- IBA poster (A1, colour, 1000 copies);
- Book ‘Directions of improving environmental management in Armed Forces of Ukraine’. Guide;
- 2 leaflets (A4 two-sided) devoted to protecting IBA Bilosarayska peninsula and Kinburnnyi peninsula;
- A poster devoted to protecting IBA Gomilsha forest — IBA # 304, Kharkiv region (national coding),
- A leaflet and a A2 poster devoted to protecting Great Bustard and rare birds of Crimea, and other publications for site conservation projects.

In 2007:

- 1 leaflet (A5 two-sided) devoted to project on management-planning for conservation of Desna-Dnipro population of Aquatic Warbler;
- 1 leaflet (A4 two-sided, colour) on conservation of the Aquatic Warbler;
- 1 leaflet (A4 two-sided, colour) on conservation of the White-tailed Eagle;
- 1 poster (A1) on protection of rivers and their ecological transformation as a result of human activities;
- 1 poster (A1) devoted to project on conservation of the wintering population of the White-tailed Eagle;
- Guidelines on Management Planning for Protected Areas (A4, 60 pages, colour cover, 2-color book);
- Management Plan for the for conservation of Desna-Dnipro population of Aquatic Warbler (A4, colour cover, 80 pages);
- National Action Plan for Aquatic Warbler (A4, colour cover, 68 pages);
- 1 poster (A1, colour) on waterfowl.

In 2008 the International Migratory Bird Day was celebrated throughout Ukraine by conducting roundtables, seminars, press conferences and other public activities.

Final comments

7.1 General comments on the implementation of the AEWA Action Plan

Implementation of AEWA Action Plan should be enhanced by taking it into account while planning sectoral activities. Examples of best practices in implementation of AEWA Action Plan should be available for general public (e.g. on AEWA web-site) for transfer such experience to other appropriate sites.

7.2 Observations concerning the functions and services of the various AEWA bodies

- a. The Agreement Secretariat*
- b. International organisations*
- c. AEWA NGO partners*

Subject to availability of funds the most important information on the AEWA web-site should be published in 6 UN languages

7.3 How might the Action Plan be further developed as a practical aid for national and international conservation of migratory waterbirds?

A number of species based international meetings, trainings and workshops on the topics relevant to practical implementation of AEWA Action Plan may be organized on a regional level as a tool promoting regional waterbird conservation and building of international network of bird specialists

8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties

Please summarize progress to implement decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties.

The decisions of previous Meeting of the Parties have being taken into account while elaborating the following draft documents:

- Guidelines for the conservation of migratory species of wild animals
- National goal-oriented ecological programme on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity of Ukraine for 2009-2027

9. OPTIONAL SECTION – Planned and future actions

Contracting Parties are invited to outline below any further information regarding the aims of the Agreement, for example, planned actions or other informative examples.

1. Species conservation

One of the priorities for Ukraine is adoption and implementation of national species Action Plans.

2. Habitat conservation

One of the priorities for Ukraine is developing site management plans with an emphasis on sustainable natural resources management.

A promising new direction actively explored by the USPB is involving users of natural resources (hunters association, water management authorities etc.) in conservation activities.

3. Management of human activities

In addition to current legislation, an adoption of the Guidelines for the Conservation of Migratory Species will provide supplemental basis for management of human activities affecting migratory waterbirds.

4. Research and monitoring

Continuing monitoring of key waterbirds by the USPB, including Aquatic Warbler, Red-breasted Goose, other priority species.

5. Education and information

Conducting educational activities for stakeholders (including hunters, farmers etc.) and local communities living around wetlands.

List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

USPB – Ukrainian Society for Bird Protection

References

Appendices

Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans

Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance

Site	Date of designation	Region	Area, ha
Aquatic-cliff complex of Cape Kazantyp	29/07/04	Crimean AR	251
Aquatic-cliff complex of Karadag	29/07/04	Crimean AR	224
Aquatic-coastal complex of Cape Opuk	29/07/04	Crimean AR	775
Bakotska Bay	29/07/04	Khmelnytska Oblast	1,590
Berda River Mouth and Berdianka Spit and Berdianska Bay	23/11/95	Zaporizka Oblast	1,800
Big Chapelsk Depression	29/07/04	Khersonska Oblast	2,359
Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit	23/11/95	Donetska Oblast	2,000
Central Syvash	23/11/95	Khersonska Oblast, Crimean AR	80,000
Desna River Floodplains	29/07/04	Sumska Oblast	4,270
Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area	23/11/95	Odeska Oblast	76,000
Dniro-Oril Floodplains	29/07/04	Dnipropetrovska Oblast	2,560
Dniro River Delta	23/11/95	Khersonska Oblast	26,000
Eastern Syvash	23/11/95	Khersonska Oblast, Crimean AR	165,000
Karkinitska and Dzharylgatska Bays	23/11/95	Khersonska Oblast, Crimean AR	87,000
Kartal Lake	23/11/95	Odeska Oblast	500
Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit	23/11/95	Donetska Oblast	1,400
Kugurlui Lake	23/11/95	Odeska Oblast	6,500
Kyliiske Mouth	23/11/95	Odeska Oblast	32,800
Lake Synevyr	29/07/04	Zakarpatska Oblast	29
Lower Smotrych River	29/07/04	Khmelnytska Oblast	1,480
Molochnyi Liman	23/11/95	Zaporizka Oblast	22,400
Northern Part of the Dniester Liman	23/11/95	Odeska Oblast	20,000
Obytochna Spit and Obytochna Bay	23/11/95	Zaporizka Oblast	2,000
Perebrody Peatlands	29/07/04	Rivnenska Oblast	12,718
Polissia Mires	29/07/04	Zhytomyrska Oblast	2,145
Prypiat River Floodplains	23/11/95	Volynska Oblast	12,000
Sasyk Lake	23/11/95	Odeska Oblast	21,000

Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System	23/11/95	Odeska Oblast	19,000
Shatsk Lakes	23/11/95	Volynska Oblast	32,850 ha
Stokhid River Floodplains	23/11/95	Volynska Oblast	10,000 ha
Tendrivska Ba y	23/11/95	Khersonska Oblast	38,000 ha
Tyligulskyi Liman	23/11/95	Odeska, Mykolaivska Oblasts	26,000 ha
Yagorlytska Bay	23/11/95	Khersonska, Mykolaivska Oblasts	34,000 ha

Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance

Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects

USPB – annual species monitoring projects:

1. Monitoring of the Aquatic Warbler at priority habitats in Ukraine;
2. Survey of the wintering population of the Red-breasted Geese in Ukraine.

Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Azov-Black Sea Interagency Ornithological Station
 Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Association
 "World of Birds" Scientific-Ecological Firm, Lutsk
 Carpathian Biosphere Reserve
 Crimean Natural Reserve
 Danube Biosphere Reserve of NASU
 Department of Zoology and Ecology, Dnipropetrovsk National University
 Desnyansko-Starogutsky National Nature Park
 Institute of Applied Ecology
 Karadag Natural Reserve
 Kazantip Natural Reserve
 Martyan Cape Natural Reserve
 Meotida Regional Landscape Park, Scientific Department
 Medobory Nature Reserve
 Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine
 Odesa National University
 Odesa State Zoo
 Opuk Natural Reserve
 Rivne Nature Reserve
 Shatsk National Nature Park
 Scientific Center for protected areas matters, Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine
 Ukrainian Research Institute of Ecological Problem
 Ukrainian Research Antiplague Institute
 Ukrainian Society for the Bird Protection and its regional branches

Ukrainian Ornithological Society and its regional offices (P.O. Box 33, Kyiv-103, 01103, Ukraine, e-mail: uspb@birdlife.org.ua)
 Uzhgorod National University
 V. Dal Eastern Ukrainian National University
 V. I. Vernadsky Tavrian National University
 V. Karazin Kharkiv National University (Institute of Biology, Department of Zoology)
 Vinnitsa State Pedagogical University
 Zoological Department, Lviv National University
 Zoological Museum, Lviv National University

Appendix 6: List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Azov-Black Sea Interagency Ornithological Station	http://ornitology.narod.ru/
Carpathian Biosphere Reserve	http://cbr.nature.org.ua/Ukrainian.htm
Department of Zoology and Ecology, Dnipropetrovsk National University	http://comsci.dsu.dp.ua/bio/Ukrainian/nauka.ua.html
Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds	http://www.birdlife.org.ua
Uzhgorod National University	http://www.univ.uzhgorod.ua/index.htm
Uzhansk National Nature Park	http://carpathians.org.ua/Uzhanskyi/
Synevir National Nature Park	http://carpathians.org.ua/Synevyr/index.html

Appendix 7: List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds – species and habitat conservation projects – 2-year / annual projects:

- Management Planning for Conservation of Desna-Dniپر population of Aquatic Warbler (2006-2007);

Ukrainian Society of the Protection of Birds – species and habitat conservation projects - 2006:

- The survey of the Slender-billed Curlew in the Danube biosphere reserve;
- Conservation of Pygmy Cormorant at Lowland of Dniپر river through awareness raising and forming positive attitude in local people. Dniپر estuary — IBA #064, Kardashynski lakes, (Kherson region). IBA Coordinators: Tetyana Ardamatska and Olga Yaremchenko.
- Supporting management measures at the landscape park “Kinburnska kosa” aimed at conservation of the rare waders. IBAs #063, 065 (Kinburn peninsula, Yagorlytska and Tendrivska bays — Mykolayiv region).
- Promoting importance of Odessa regional wetland IBAs through producing video-film;
- Protection of globally threatened species (Great Bustard) at the IBA “Uzunlarske lake”. IBA #101, (AR Crimea);
- “Awareness raising among local communities on the importance of IBA #102 Bagerovo” (AR Crimea);

- “Monitoring and protection of IBA (Prypiat river floodplain) as a habitat important for Aquatic Warbler”. IBA #005 (Volyn region);
- Public Environmental Impact Assessment of hydro engineering projects. IBA #005 (Volyn region);
- Improving habitats for birds at the Dnipro river estuary through construction of artificial nesting platforms at the area “Beaver lake”, restoration of natural links between Beaver lake and Konka river”. IBA #064, Dnipro estuary (Kherson region).

Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds – species and habitat conservation projects on priority IBAs - 2007:

- Promoting birdwatching tourism as a path to sustainable development - in 5 communities around priority IBAs in Crimea – completed in 2006 (Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds).
- Capacity building of IBA coordinators and caretakers network – completed in 2006 (Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds).

The Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Station in 2006–2008 had conducted the following projects/expeditions:

- 1998-2006 - 5 expeditions to study migration of arctic bird species on the station of Willem Barents (Taimyr);
- 2006 - Russia, Krasnodar Territory, Taman Peninsula – Proving the fact of breeding of Demoiselle Crane
- 2006 – Ukrainian-Britain expedition on study of the Kentish Plover
- 2006 – joint Ukrainian-Dutch expedition on the study of possible ways of distribution of avian influenza
- 2006-2007 – joint Ukrainian-Poland catches of passerines on Tarkhankut Peninsula
- 2007 - Russia, Krasnodar Territory, Taman Peninsula. Specification of bird habitats and proving of breeding of the Demoiselle Crane, Great Bustard and Stone Curlew
- 2007 – Ukrainian-Hungarian expedition on study of the Kentish Plover to Kuyalnytsky Liman
- Present state of natural and synanthropic faunistic complexes of higher vertebrates of Ukraine and study the processes of their adaptation to anthropogenic environment (*scientific project in the framework of the Institute of Zoology of NAS of Ukraine for 2006-2010*).
- Development of the econet of the Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Corridor and conservation of integrity of geographical populations of plants and animals in various landscape elements (*competition project of Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine for 2006-2009*).
- Counts of wintering waterbirds in the north of Central and Eastern Sivash and taking samples for avian influenza (in cooperation with NGO “Laguna”, under support of Wetlands International Black Sea Programme)