



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Increasing the quantity of populations of migratory species.

In 2024, to enlarge and improve the network of migration routes, we started work on the creation of a new national park and hope to complete it soon. We are also working to increase the number of nature reserves.

Obtaining large, stable populations of big predators (wolf, bear) and increasing the quantity of populations of previously endangered species, e.g. western capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*).

Satisfactory condition of the long-term Baltic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) restitution project.

Projects aimed to enable migration and natural spawning of migrating fish on the rivers: Wisła, Soła, Skawa, Raba or Drawa.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> The results of efforts being made in Poland as part of active protection projects for bird species, e.g. stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), and the state of protection of a number of migratory species, obviously depend on what happens to the birds abroad.

In spite of strict protection and financial outlays incurred by Poland to protect the species within the country, the laws allowing legal migratory species hunting while they are moving through the territories of other countries, including those being the parties to the CMS, may reduce the effectiveness of undertaken protective actions and lead to deteriorated species protection in Poland.

As a result of damage done by the animals, farmers and fishermen started to see as troublesome some species of migratory animals, populations of which have increased, including cormorants, geese, cranes, beavers, and seals. Measures applied so far, as deterrence and refund of losses may prove to be insufficient and it is necessary to undertake actions aimed to develop new solutions.

Much the same as in the whole Europe, we also observe in Poland deepening, disadvantageous behavioural status of the amphibians and some groups of invertebrates.

Problems how to reconcile the development of renewable energy sources with their impact on migrating animals, such as the impact of wind farms and photovoltaic farms on migratory birds and bats.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Ensuring the greatest possible respect and sustainable use of natural resources, based on a closed-cycle economy, including resources of particular importance to migratory animals.

Completion of works on management plans for protected areas - both land and marine.

Providing funding from state sources and the EU projects supporting e.g. migratory animals.

Making efforts to ensure that implemented educating actions include the issues concerning migratory animals as well.

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party

>>> Poland

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01 05 1996.

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> None

Report compiler

Name and title

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Name and title

>>> Personal data is protected by law

II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for all Appendix I species

Please identify any change in the legal statute(s) concerned that has been introduced since the last reporting:

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> Please find attached the regulation on the protection of species of wild animals

<https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20160002183>

IV.2 **Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

No

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of "Range State" in Article I of the Convention)?

No

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>> Between 2023 and 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development supported the protection of endangered migratory bird species

listed in Annex II of the CMS (e.g., the Eurasian curlew *Numenius arquata*, the black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*,

and the aquatic warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*) and their habitats throughout Poland, both within Natura 2000 sites and outside these areas, by supporting beneficiaries who voluntarily implement 5-year agri-environment-climate commitments under the Rural Development Program Rural Development Program for 2014-2020 (continuation of commitments from 2023) and under the Strategic Plan for the Common Agricultural Policy for 2023-2027. The support concerned permanent grasslands/natural areas where beneficiaries

implemented bird variants (e.g. Variant 1.7/2.7. Protection of breeding habitats of rare species of wading birds (spotted crane, snipe, redshank and lapwing), Variant 1.8/2.8.

Protection of breeding habitats of the double-crested cormorant and the great snipe, Option 1.9/2.9.

Protection of breeding habitats of the aquatic warbler).

Under the above options, beneficiaries contribute to the active protection of endangered migratory bird species

and their natural habitats in agricultural areas through the implementation of agricultural practices, including specific requirements (e.g., delayed mowing during the year, leaving areas unmowed),

migratory birds and their natural habitats in agriculturally used areas, thereby contributing to increased awareness and interest among the local

community in their protection in the agricultural landscape.

Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> The new information campaign of the Ministry of Climate and Environment entitled "Biodiversity Connected" started in 2025. The campaign is dedicated to the entire society with particular emphasis on local governments and schools.

The nights of bats are celebrated every year in many places in Poland.

The Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) celebrates the Day of Migrant Birds.

Every year, the Professor Krzysztof Skóra Sea Station celebrates the Day of Porpoise at the monument of porpoise. An outdoor exhibition of the skeleton of a fin whale stranded on the Polish Baltic coast. Prof. Krzysztof Skóra Hel Marine Station, University of Gdańsk was opened in 2024.

According to the resolution 7.3, Oil Pollution and Migratory Species, an yearly meetings concerning this subject have been organised. An outdoor exhibition of the skeleton of a fin whale stranded on the Polish Baltic coast. Prof. Krzysztof Skóra Hel Marine Station, University of Gdańsk was opened in 2024.

Many institutions at the central and local level are involved in ecological education in Poland. The leading role is played by the Ministry of Climate and Environment.

Also, the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management has its own ecological education strategy, in which there are references to biodiversity. Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Poleski National Park, Natural Heritage Foundation, Polish Academy of Sciences will receive a total of PLN 6.7 million, among others, for raising ecological awareness from the National Fund.

The Poleski National Park (PPN) will receive over PLN 1.2 million in funding for the implementation of a campaign that will raise ecological awareness and promote pro-ecological attitudes of local communities through, among others, ornithological, bio- and geodiversity workshops, a field game, educational events, art competitions.

PAN from Lublin for education on sustainable agriculture and environmental protection. An Interactive Biodiversity Center will be established, as well as the Eastern Biodiversity Hub, a platform for the exchange of knowledge between farmers, local government officials, entrepreneurs from a given industry and scientists from the Lublin province.

Warsaw University of Life Sciences for the project "On the Trail of the Bison through Eastern Poland.

The funds come from the European Funds for Eastern Poland for the years 2021-2027.

At the regional and local level, municipalities and non-governmental organisations are also involved in educational activities. For example in 2025 the campaign "Let's Make Room for Everyone" was organised in Wrocław, the aim of which is to protect birds and bats in the city.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Harbour Porpoise Day celebrations at his monument in Gdynia](#)

[Harbour Porpoise Day celebrations at his monument in Gdynia](#)

[Outdoor exhibition](#)

[Outdoor exhibition](#)

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

3. Good impact

V.4. Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> Since 2011 research on the ecological awareness and behavior of Poles has been carried out, as part of a long-term research program of the Ministry of Climate and Environment.

It allows to track the dynamics of changes in awareness and program future activities in the field of environmental education. The ecological awareness and ecological behavior of Poles is examined.

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

>>> The task was carried out by the General Directorate for Environmental Protection as part of the project entitled, "Protection of Biodiversity Through the Implementation of a Network of Terrestrial Ecological Corridors in Poland," financed by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. Its main purpose was to verify the state of preservation and conditions of functioning of the seven main ecological corridors of international importance, running on the territory of Poland and the network of national ecological corridors, by designating the places of interrupted patency.

The indicator for the task is the amendment to the Act on Nature Conservation, including the principles of management and management of ecological corridors, and the delimitation of a system of ecological corridors together with the establishment of governance and management system. The Act has not been amended in this direction. However, the corridor system has been mapped out.

The ecological NGO Pracownia na rzecz Wszystkich Istot and The Mammal Research Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Białowieża has developed the map of ecological corridors, as part of the joint project, "Roads of Life- Protection of Ecological Corridors for People and Nature." It is a basic tool for effective protection of ecological corridors in Poland. Thanks to the project, the map is available as part of the korytarze.pl portal- the only service in Poland dedicated to minimizing the impact of roads on nature. The website is a compendium of specialist knowledge and a platform for the exchange of information and professional support for solving the problems of protection of ecological corridors in Poland. Professionals, as well as anyone interested in ecological corridor issues can find valuable information and educational materials on the website, including a rich collection of photos and film materials made with the help of camera traps during monitoring projects.

As part of the task, the General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways (GDDKiA) built animal crossings through roads, and implemented a number of other activities that directly (e.g. by planting appropriate plant species that create roadside greenery), or indirectly (e.g. limiting in relation to the current state of emission of pollutants from roads to soils and waters, through the use of a more effective dehydration system on new roads), they influence the reduction of the impact of road infrastructure on biodiversity. The National Water Management Council (KZGW) also participated in the implementation of the measure, which built 31 fish passages on water dams. Municipal involvement was based on afforestation of land located in ecological corridors.

As part of afforestation implemented from the Rural Development Program (RDP) for 2014-2020 (and earlier the Rural Development Plan for 2004-2006 and RDP for 2007-2013), actions such as preventing fragmentation of forest complexes, creating new plantings adapted to the habitat conditions, protection of newly created forest crops, and strengthening immunity through breeding operations. Afforestation activities under the RDPs contribute to maintaining and strengthening the ecological stability of forest areas.

The Orlen fuel company Foundation has developed the "Vistula Biodiversity Grant" program to protect the biodiversity of Poland's longest river, the Vistula (over 1,000 km), and its river basins. The Vistula is also a major migration corridor.

The program is aimed at non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions, schools, foundations, local government units, and social organizations.

The resource can be accessed based on a project in one of five categories: revitalization of aquatic river ecosystems, monitoring of mainstream species and access, and minimizing human access to mainstream waters, as well as projects related to water resource management, research, and monitoring biological status.

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> In reports and studies linked to biodiversity like national report to CBD:
<https://chm.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=242811>

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> In Poland, a number of actions have been taken for decades to save Atlantic salmon and native trout/sea trout. Recently, multi-million LIFE projects have been completed: Active protection of watercress habitats and unblocking of the ecological corridor of the Drawa River catchment in Poland (LIFE Drawa PI) and Construction of a blue ecological corridor along the Rega River valley and its tributaries (LIFE+Rega). The entire country is keeping its fingers crossed for the launch of the new LIFE Drawa Bis program. The Inland Fisheries Institute - National Research Institute has a Migratory Fish Department, focusing on diadromous species: trout, salmon and eel from Poland and the southern Baltic Sea. The Sea Fisheries Institute - National Research Institute in Gdynia also devotes a lot of attention to them. Therefore, it can be assumed that Poland is implementing the provisions of the act on the restoration of nature for its migratory fish.

The Minister of Environment controls almost 800 (768) foundations involved in environment protection operations. On April 20, 2021, the Program of Long-Term Cooperation of the Minister of Climate with NGOs and volunteers for 2021-2025 was adopted.

Numerous non-governmental organisations are involved in the protection of migrant animals. These organisations handle either species groups (as the Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) or the Polish Society for the Protection of Bats (OTON), large predators (as Association for Nature WOLF, the Eagle Protection Committee (KOO), or single species (as the Association of Bison Lovers). These organisations implement various projects for the species they support.

In order to get funds for these projects they apply both to Polish and the EU institutions, and to the industry representatives. Moreover, these organisations are financed from voluntary contributions of citizens.

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> The ORLEN (energy and fuel concern) emphasizes that effective protection of the Baltic Sea requires a combination of research, education and investment activities. – Environmental protection and care for biodiversity are important elements of Sustainable Development Strategy in the ORLEN Group. The activities include both scientific research and support for non-governmental organizations dealing with environmental protection. E.g. the Baltic Biodiversity Grant is a program that is intended to help understand the condition of the Baltic Sea and manage the impact of human activity on the marine ecosystem.

Energy companies: Equinor and Polenergia, in collaboration with the Słowiński National Park, released 260,000 zander fry into two Pomeranian lakes. The process was overseen by staff from the Aquatic Ecosystem Protection Team. This collaboration is of real importance for preserving biodiversity and lake water quality.

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.

>>> In Poland, the climate and biodiversity policy is created by the same ministry, which gives great opportunities to integrate all these topics.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> 2030 the national environmental policy.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Work is underway to expand the list of protected birds to include several migratory species.

To what extent have these improvements helped to make relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive?

2. Partial contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> Indicators of the task include: the area of woodlands in ecological corridors, the number of crossing places for animals built during the reporting period, and the length of cleared river sections.

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> The focal points for CBD, CITES, CMS, IWC work in one department, which has created a wide spectrum for cooperation in the daily routine

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6**(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Development of a network of central level state administration employees responsible for the issues of nature conventions, species protection and environmental monitoring. The members of this network are permanently in contact with each other and share continuously updated knowledge on the situation, needs, risks and actions undertaken by individual network participants, also including the issues concerning migrant animals.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

No

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

No, because no such incentives have existed

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> The Act of 1 October 2024 on the income of local government units introduced subsidies for communes with protected areas of high natural value

<https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20240001572>

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

In development / planned

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> They have been listed and described in earlier sections of this report.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> There is a government website dedicated to sustainable development issues

<https://www.gov.pl/web/rozwoj-technologie/zrownowazony-rozwoj-i-msp>

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Legal hunting	Anatidae	2
Illegal hunting	Anatidae	2
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal trade	Accipitriformes, Turdidae	2
Deliberate poisoning	Accipitriformes	2

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Bycatch	2	Anatidae
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)		
Other forms of unintentional taking	1	Phocena phocena

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.

>>> Implementation of the regulation on the protection of harbor porpoises against accidental bycatch including:

- ban on the use of gillnets in the areas of Natura 2000 sites: Ostoja, Pomorska Bay, Wolin and Uznam in the period November-January;
- ban on use of gillnets on the premises of the Central Bank;

- obligation to use pingers in Puck Bay,

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines	Birds	3
Other collisions	Birds	2
Electrocution	Bats, birds	2
Vessel strikes		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> Polish company EMPEKO Ltd developed the invention B-finder. B-finder is breakthrough patented system for wind power sector. B-finder gives the industry and government administration simple, automatic, universal, worldwide, onshore and offshore ready, transparent tool for bat & bird mortality monitoring.

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	1	Birds
Unexplained stranding events		
Accidental/indirect poisoning		
Disease		

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Birds	1

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> Despite the measures taken, the number of terrestrial predators of alien species such as raccoons and raccoon dogs is increasing.

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low

Disturbance	Bats, birds	2
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Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Marine debris (including plastics)		
Light pollution	Birds	2
Underwater noise		
Other pollution		
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)		

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers	Birds	2
Habitat degradation	Birds	2
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Urbanization		
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation		
Fire		
Physical barriers		

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate transboundary management		
Inadequate legislation		
Lack of knowledge	1	Birds, bats, mammals
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	1	Birds, bats, mammals

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	2	Birds
	3 birds	More and more information about collision of birds with: buildings, energy networks, surfacing screens.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species. GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
		<p>Jesiotr zachodni (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>) jest uznawany w Polsce za wymarły od lat 60. XX w. Polska, wraz z innymi krajami Regionu Bałtyckiego jest zaangażowana w program restytucji jesiotra bałtyckiego (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus</i>), który obecnie jest uznawany jako jedyny gatunek jesiotra rodzimy dla polskich wód terytorialnych i jest objęty ochroną ścisłą. Prace nad odbudową populacji jesiotra w polskich wodach trwają od 1996 r., są koordynowane przez Instytut Rybactwa Śródlądowego w Olsztynie, i są częściowo finansowane z funduszy unijnych. W Polsce działa kilka ośrodków hodowli jesiotra. Zarybienia są prowadzone od 2006 r. Od tej pory narybek jesiotra wypuszczono do rzek Drawy, Gwdy, Warty i Baryczy w dorzeczu Odry oraz do Drwęcy w dorzeczu Wisły. Wyróżnione osobniki jesiotra wypuszczane są natomiast do Bałtyku w Zatoce Pomorskiej.</p>	<p>Poland, along with other Baltic countries, is involved in the Baltic sturgeon restitution program. Work on rebuilding the population has been carried out in breeding centers since 1996. Restocking has been carried out since 2006.</p>	<p><i>Acipenser sturio</i></p>

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

No

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

No

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

No

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a large extent

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the conservation of migratory species.

The “contribution” may relate to the use of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)** (www.marinemammalhabitat.org) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (<https://sharkrayareas.org>).

Regarding Birds of Prey, the “contribution” may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

>>> This action is being implemented on the basis of the project “Inventory of valuable natural habitats in Poland, species appearing in them, and development of a Data Bank on Natural Resources”. The project is implemented as part of the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014–2020, Action 2.4 Nature protection and ecological education, and has been planned for the years 2017–2022. The basic purpose of the project is to eliminate the gap in the process involving management of natural resources in Poland, by eliminating the problem of the lack of complete environmental information and the system for collecting, analysing, sharing and systematic update of spatial data concerning the nature.

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> New regulations have been proposed requiring the minister responsible for the environment to adopt a programme for the protection of ecological corridors, and enabling the establishment of migration protection zones by regional directors for environmental protection.

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

No

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

No

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Partly / in progress

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> The mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services on national level has been completed in 2015. The project was realized as a contract of the Polish Ministry of Environment. Since January 2015 Environmental Monitoring Programme in Poland is carrying out the programme covering mapping and assessment ES in different types of geoecosystems representative for the Polish landscape. In July 2015 National Ecosystem Services Partnership Network in Poland has been established. The Polish National ESP Network is leading by staff of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań.

In 2023-2025, as part of targeted subsidies from the state budget, the Institute of Technology and Natural Sciences-PIB in Falenty, commissioned by the Managing Authority - the Ministry of Agriculture, conducted

an assessment of the impact of the implementation of agri-environment-climate measures under the RDP 2014-2020 and the PS

2023-2027 by the beneficiaries of the support (including the implementation of bird variants on permanent grasslands/natural areas) on the natural effects of these measures in

rural areas with regard to the assessment of the status of migratory bird species

threatened with extinction (including the black-tailed godwit, curlew, and aquatic warbler) and the improvement of their natural habitats

as a result of the agricultural practices used, thereby contributing to

the protection of the biological and genetic diversity of these bird species living in the agricultural landscape.

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

Captive breeding and release

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan European Bison. Edited by Zdzisław Pucek. Compiled by Zdzisław Pucek, Irina P. Belousova, Małgorzata Krasieńska , Zbigniew a. Krasieński and Wanda Olech . IUSN/SSC Bison Specialist Group, 2004, ISBN:2-8317-0762-5.

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> <http://biodiv.gdos.gov.pl/wdrazenie-konwencji/programme-conservation-and-sustainable-use-biodiversity/biodiversity-programme-and-action-plan-2015-2020-pl.pdf>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> A. III. Improvement of the nature protection system. Improvement of the network of protected areas to increase effectiveness of biodiversity protection. Mobilisation of funds on implementation of protective action in the protected areas. Improving effectiveness of protected species. Protection and restoration of valuable natural habitats. D II point 40 Elimination of barriers on species migratory routes.

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> An expert qualitative analysis has been carried out due to the lack of measurable strategy implementation indicators. The analysis has proven that the trend of implementation has been satisfactory for more than 50% of strategy objectives, although further actions need to be continued.

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> There are six national programs for the protection of endangered species in Poland :

Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*)

Great snipe (*Gallinago media*)

Lesser spotted eagle (*Clanga pomarina*)

Greater spotted eagle (*Clanga clanga*)

Montagu's harrier (*Circus pygargus*)

Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)

<https://www.gov.pl/web/gdos/programy-ochrony-gatunkow-zagrozonych-wyginieciem>

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

No

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

No

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> More than 1000 products have been entered in the Traditional Products' List.

The first in Poland project for the in-situ preservation of plant genetic resources is in progress in the Lower Vistula Valley Landscape Park, which contains old orchards and roadside plantings of fruit trees from before World War I and the interwar period.

In the European strategy for the protection of biological and landscape diversity for the years 1996-2000, the Lower Vistula Valley Landscape Park was listed among the 10 most valuable objects in the category of water courses. The Park was also established to protect precious cultural and historical heritage of the Vistula Valley. The programme for preserving and restoring the culture of old, local apple tree varieties and traditional methods used to store and process fruit is in progress here.

Old fruit tree varieties form a "genes bank" that allow saving species and varieties that perish. Fruits of former varieties have completely different taste than fruits sold today in stalls - they are highly aromatic, sweet, and have excellent medicinal properties. Cultivation of older varieties does not require using large volumes of plant protection products, because the plants are immune to fungal diseases and pests. Orchards have great ecological importance - they provide nesting and living space for numerous species of birds and other living organisms. Tree planting among fields prevents water and wind erosion. Old orchards are also subject to protection due to aesthetic and landscape reasons.

Moreover, the State Bank of Biological Materials (KBMB) opened in spring 2014 allows protecting genetic resources with the ex-situ methods, through the collection and storage of genetic material in form of seeds, germs or oocytes subject to cryopreservation.

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

2. Some progress but more work is needed

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Capacity building

>>> Development of a network of central level state administration employees responsible for the issues of nature conventions, species protection and environmental monitoring. The members of this network are permanently in contact with each other and share continuously updated knowledge on the situation, needs, risks and actions undertaken by individual network participants, also including the issues concerning migrant animals.

In 2023-2025 and in previous years, the Institute of Technology and Life Sciences-PIB in Falenty, conducting continuous environmental monitoring on agri-environmental plots reported for agri-environment-climate payments under bird variants and assessing the impact of the implementation of agri-environment-climate measures under the RDP 2014-2020 and PS 2023-2027 by beneficiaries of support on permanent green/natural areas /nature areas on the environmental effects of these measures in rural areas, contributes significantly to improving knowledge and has relevant data on the status of the populations of the above-mentioned migratory bird species in rural areas in Poland and an assessment of the status of their habitats.

XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Exchange of information & know-how

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

No

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

No