



**CMS**

## **2022 CMS National Report**

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023**

**Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023**

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

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, [aydin.bahramlouian@un.org](mailto: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 2018 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):

>>> During the reporting period the following positive aspects of CMS implementation can be outlined:  
adoption of the Laws of Ukraine "On Strategical Environmental Assessment" (2018) by Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) enabling to take into account of the environmental aspects including migratory species considerations while planning, designing and constructing the elements of infrastructure and other human activities as prescribed by the Laws;  
designation and approval of 377 Emerald Network sites in Ukraine by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention. Many of them are important habitats for migratory species;  
draft Laws on Emerald Network sites have been submitted to the Parliament of Ukraine (reg. number 4461 of 04.12.2020 and 4461-1 of 26/07/2021 ;  
adoption of action plans for marine mammals (Cetacea and Pinnipedia) and Acipenseridae, continuation of implementation of action plan for the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*);

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

>>> The areas of concern are:  
although there are elements of observation for migratory species in the territory of Ukraine, there is a need for integrated monitoring system for these animals;  
the network of protected areas are still not enough to ensure conservation of migratory species;  
combating of illegal taking of migratory species from the wild has to be enhanced;  
unprovoked and unjustified war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has created unprecedented challenges for biodiversity conservation in Ukraine including protection of migratory species. Russian artillery, missiles destroys natural habitats for and kill or greatly trouble individuals of migratory species, including such icon species as cetaceans in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

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

>>> The main priorities are:  
restoration of natural habitats damaged or destroyed by the Russian Federation  
establishment and expansion of protected areas;  
establishment of integrated monitoring for migratory species;  
adoption of the Law on Emerald Network sites;  
combating illegal taking of migratory animals from the wild;  
research and development of actions plans for the conservation of migratory species.

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

>>> Ukraine

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

>>> 01.11.1999

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> No

### **Report compiler**

Name and title

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Full name of institution

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### **Designated CMS National Focal Point**

Name and title of designated Focal Point

>>> Dr. Volodymyr Domashlinets, Head of Biological Conservation and Biosafety Division, Department of Nature Reserve Fund and Biodiversity

Full name of institution

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### **Representative on the Scientific Council**

Name and title

>>> Not nominated

Email

>>> polud@izan.kiev.ua

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**. References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Ukraine.xlsx](#) - CMS Appendix I Ukraine

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Ukraine.xlsx](#) - CMS Appendix II Ukraine

## IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

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

Yes for some species

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited. Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV prohibition of take Ukraine r.xlsx](#)

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

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

>>> Taking of Appendix I species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2021) is prohibited except for under special permit issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine and only for the conservation purposes.

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

Yes

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV exceptions r.xlsx](#) - CMS Appendix I species, Ukraine, exceptions

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

No

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country’s national jurisdictional limits?

Unknown

## V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

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 on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).  
(select all that apply)

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **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 **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Special publications
- Other (please specify)

>>> Annual companies on celebration of World Migratory Bird Day, European Bat Night, World Wildlife Day, International Day for Biodiversity Conservation etc.

Quite a number of actions is organised by the administrations of protected areas and regional administration. More details are given in Chapter XVIII

### Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> World Migratory Bird Day celebration is initiated annually. This event are largely elucidated in various websites. Encyclopaedia of Migratory Species of Wild Animals of Ukraine is prepared and published electronically.

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

[Encyclopedia](#) - Encyclopedia of Migratory Species of Ukraine

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

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

>>> Overview and analysis of Internet and mass media.



## VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

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:

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> The adoption of the Laws of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment" (2017) and "On Strategic Environmental Assessment" (2018) allow to take into consideration the needs and peculiarities of migratory species issues while developing of the projects in different sectors in line with requirements of the above laws. Examples:

To restore the water areas of the "Dniprovsko-Orilsky" nature reserve, which play a role in the preservation of migratory and nesting assemblages of CMS protected birds, the Scientific and Technical Council of the reserve approved the proposed SE "Dnipropetrovsk River Port OJSC "Ukrrihflot" Project for the restoration of the hydrological regime of the "Dniprovsko-Orilsky" nature reserve in the Taromsky district ledge. Also, in 2023, the administration of the reserve developed a petition to expand the boundaries of the Dnipro-Orilsky nature reserve, which provides for the addition of forest areas, as well as areas with water areas that are valuable for birds listed in the CMS and AEWA Appendices and bats. In 2020, the scientific staff of the reserve participated in the research and writing of the Report on the post-project monitoring of the assessment of the impact on the environment of the planned activity on the object: "Construction of the state highway N-31 Dnipro - Tsarichanka - Kobelyaki - Reshetylivka from the village. Loboikivka to the border of the Dnipropetrovsk region, a two-level transport interchange at km 21+900, Dnipropetrovsk region", where, among other living organisms, birds and bats of the specified area of the Dnipropetrovsk region were studied.

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 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:

>>> Reporting to the Bern Convention on the Emerald Network Development includes migratory species and habitats as many Emerald Network sites are important for these species

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> WWF-Ukraine is involved in the sturgeon conservation, having prepared draft action plan for Acipenseridae species, eventually adopted by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine. There is on-going cooperation on the bird conservation, especially Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* with Western Ukrainian Ornithological Society.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Private sectors mostly involved on case by case basis

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.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Yes

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> Assessment of possible impact if infrastructure projects on animals including migratory species is an obligation in accordance with the laws of Ukraine "On environmental impact assessment" and "On the Animal Kingdom".

Currently most EIA have been suspended because of unjustified war initiated by the Russian Federation.

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** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108** (Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> All the projects for construction of new energetic facilities are a subject of EIAs.

## 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.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved 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:

>>> There are the Laws of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment" (2017) and "On Strategic Environmental Assessment adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine). There should be SEA conducted on the impact of the projects on infrastructure and other developments on environment and biodiversity as its component

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

2. Partial contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> Analysis of SEA and EIA of the projects

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:

>>> There is Ramsar Coordination Council established involving representatives of different governmental bodies, NGO, scientific institutions which considers substantial issues relevant to the designation of Ramsar sites which are important habitats of migratory waterbirds listed in the CMS appendices

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 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

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 post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1** (Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev. COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Focal points of CMS and other relevant international treaties used to be in the same governmental body

and there is a cooperation between them

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

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

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?

Partly / in some areas

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

>>> According to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine N 555 of 27 July 1995 "Sanitary Rules in the Forests of Ukraine (1995 as amended in 2013, 2016) it is prohibited to have sanitary related activities around nests of the birds of prey (radius id 500 m) and the Black Stork (radius 1000 m). According to the MENR Order N 557 of 29 December 2016 the same area around the nests of birds have been established in protected areas. Similar orders had been adopted in various regions of Ukraine. Recommendations on how to create protected zones around the nests of various bird species in nature have been developed by a NGO.

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.

>>> Action plan on the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) is adopted in 2019. The analysis of current state of populations of waterbirds listed in AEWA and in the Red Data Book of Ukraine had been performed in 2018. Two projects on cetaceans under support of ACCOBAMS have been implemented during 2017-2019. In the framework of EMBLAS-Plus project a survey of cetaceans have been conducted in 2019

## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Yes

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

>>> Consumption of migratory huntable bird species is based on shooting norms annually adopted by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and the State Agency of Forest Resources

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

>>> Annual statistical data provided by hunting associations on the number of the huntable birds to be published on State Statistics Service of Ukraine

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

[Statistics](#) - Hunting Statistics

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

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

### 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
Deliberate poisoning	Some cases have been recorded for wild geese because of pesticide poisoning	3
Illegal trade		3
Other harvesting and take		3
Illegal hunting	Anseriformes, Charadriiformes, App. II	2
Legal hunting	Anseriformes, Charadriiformes, App. II	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> The unprovoked and unjustified aggression of the Russian Federation is largely negatively affecting migratory species conservation measures

### 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
Other forms of unintentional taking		
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)		
Bycatch	2	Cetaceans, sturgeons

### 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
Electrocution	Otis tarda	2
Other collisions	Lack of data	3
Wind turbines	Lack of data	3

### 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	3	Lack of data
Accidental/indirect poisoning	3	Bats
Unexplained stranding events	3	Lack of data
Predation	2	Lack of data

### 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	Lack of data	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of October 15, 2021 "On the Strategy of Biosafety and Biological Protection", Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 7, 2022 No. 573-r "On Approval of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy of Biosafety and Biological Protection for 2022-2025"

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

[Action Plan](#) - Action Plan on implementation of Strategy on Biosafety and Biological Protection for 2022-2025

[Strategy](#) - Strategy on Biosafety and Biological Protection

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).

>>> There is lack of data on the subject

### 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	Lack of data	2

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and



disruption?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66**(Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>> Unjustified and unprovoked war initiated by the russian federation

**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
Other pollution		
Underwater noise	Marine mammals	1
Light pollution		
Marine debris (including plastics)		

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> Underwater antropogenic noise from russian navy and russian military activities in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov caused a mass mortality of marine mammals in 2022-2023

**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
Physical barriers		
Fire	Birds	2
Too much/too little water		
Urbanization		
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Habitat degradation	Birds	2
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Birds, cetaceans	2

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan),

**12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> The unjustified and unprovoked war initiated by the Russian Federation caused many negative phenomena in the environment and habitats of plant and animals including migratory species. All the negative consequences of the war on migratory species is a matter of comprehensive assessment after the war is completed.

## Climate change

	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
Climate change	2	Lack of data

## 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 enforcement of legislation	2	birds, sturgeons, cetaceans
Lack of knowledge	2	Birds, bats
Inadequate legislation	3	Bats
Inadequate transboundary management	2	birds

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?

CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

### GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Yes

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

>>> The Laws of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment" (2017) and "On Strategical Environmental Assessment" had been adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine

## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

**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)
	Non-estimated - vulnerable, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Delphinus delphis, Appendices I, II
	Vulnerable - threatened with extinction, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Phocoena phocoena, Appendix II
	Rare - vulnerable, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Tursiops truncatus, Appendix II

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

[Red Data Book of Ukraine](#) - Animal species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine

Bats

	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.

[bats.xlsx](#) - Bat species

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

[Red Data Book of Ukraine](#) - Red Data Book of Ukraine

### Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Non-assessed - vulnerable, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Limosa limosa, Appendix II
	Non-assessed - vulnerable, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Podiceps grisegena, Appendix II
	Non-assessed - vulnerable, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Podiceps auritus, Appendix II

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

[Red Data Book of Ukraine](#) - Red Data Book of Ukraine

### Reptiles

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

### Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Non-assessed -		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Anguilla anguilla, Appendix II

	Threatened with extinction - vulnerable, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Acipenser stellatus, Appendix II
	Rare - threatened with extinction, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Acipenser gueldenstaedtii, Appendix II
	Extinct - threatened with extinction, 2009-2021		Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No 29 of 19 January 2021 "On Endorsement of Animal Species Lists to be Included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom) and to be excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Animal Kingdom)"	Acipenser nudiiventris, Appendix II

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

[Red Data Book of Ukraine](#) - Red Data Book of Ukraine

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

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

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

No

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

### GUIDANCE TIP:

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> The project on sturgeons under support of WWF is in progress. Survey of the cetaceans in the Black Sea under the project EMBLAS-Plus in 2019

During the period 2018-2022, on the territory of the Dermansko-Ostrozhsy National Nature Park, permanent measures aimed at the protection, preservation and reproduction of migratory animal species were carried out, in particular, scientific research on the identification, inventory, monitoring of migratory animal species and their habitats was organized and conducted existence on 3 ornithological routes. On the territory of the Nobel National Park, scientific research was also carried out on the identification and inventory of migratory species of animals included in the annexes of the Bonn Convention.

Tuzlilski Lymany National Nature Park reported on cooperation with the Bulgarian Society for Nature Conservation on the LIFE16 NAT/BG/000847 LIFE FOR SAFE FLIGHT - B1 - Conservation of the Red-breasted Goose along the Global Flyway project.

The Carpathian Biosphere Reserve cooperates in the protection of migratory species in transboundary areas with neighboring Romanian protected areas, with which it works together, in particular, to create the transboundary Ukrainian-Romanian Biosphere Reserve "Maramures Mountains". It is about the Maramures Mountains Nature Park and the Rodna Mountains National Park. In pre- and post-war times, this cooperation was based on joint projects, such as Bioregion: Carpathians, which cannot be implemented now.

The Boykivshchyna NNP started cooperation and coordination of the protection of migratory species in transboundary areas within the framework of a cooperation agreement with the Bieszczady Park Narodowy (2021), and the Museum and Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (2022).

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> The Boykivshchyna NNP has started cooperation and coordination of the protection of migratory species in transboundary areas within the framework of cooperation agreements with the Bieszczady Narodowy Park (2021) and the Museum and Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (2022).

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

E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on

Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

Yes

### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

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 “**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.

Partially - to a large extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> Further investigations of populations status and trends of migratory species are needed

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

**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 achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(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).

In development

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:

>>> 377 Emerald Network Sites have been identified which includes habitats of Appendix I migratory species. Project titled "Restoration of wetlands and steppe in the Danube delta" in Danube Biosphere Reserve (2019-2024) implemented by NGO "Rewilding Ukraine".

International LIFE projects Conservation of Red-Breasted Goose on the global flyway", "Conservation of Dalmatian Pelican along the Black Sea - Mediterranean migratory route".

The Dniester Vanyon NPP reported that in 2022 2500 fish fries of sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*) had been released into the Dniester.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated May 12, 2023 No. 499 "On Approval of the Procedure for Establishing Protected Areas for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Forests and the Procedure for Establishing Protected Areas for the Conservation of the Objects of the Red Data Book of Ukraine"

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

Protected zones in forests - Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on establishing of protected areas for biodiversity conservation in the forests and around the Red Data Book species habitats

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?

Partly / for some areas

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

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated May 12, 2023 No. 499 "On Approval of the Procedure for Establishing Protected Areas for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Forests and the Procedure for Establishing Protected Areas for the Conservation of the Objects of the Red Data Book of Ukraine"



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

[Protected zones in forests](#) - Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on establishing of protected areas for biodiversity conservation in the forests and around the Red Data Book species habitats

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

**Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13)** on Ecological Networks.

**Resolution 12.13** on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

**Resolution 12.24** on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

**Resolution 12.25** on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

**Resolution 13.3** on Chondrichthyan Species

**Decision 13.116** on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> Development of Ecological Network in the regions is in progress

From 2013 to 2022, the administration of the the National Nature Park "Dzharylgatsky" together with the scientific sector and Ukrainian international non-governmental organizations (BirdLife Partner in Ukraine, etc.) developed and implemented the "Petition to change the boundaries (expansion) of the territory of the National Nature Park "Dzharylgatsky". The plan for expansion and improvement of the territory of the National Nature Park "Dzharylgatsky" is presented. A significant increase of the protected zone is proposed. The goal is to create a nature reserve in the south of Ukraine, which would ensure full protection of the biodiversity of the coastal-island and marine ecosystems of the Black Sea region, including migratory species of birds and marine mammals. According to decision No 1855 of 16 October 2020" of Kherson Oblast Council the Landscape zakaznik of local importance "Karaday" and Ornithological zakaznik of local importance "Kalanchak Island" were created which are important habitats for migratory birds.

By the decision of the twelfth session of the Zhytomyr Regional Council dated 07.12.2022 No. 473 "On Approval of Local Schemes for the Formation of the Ecological Network of Zhytomyr and Berdychiv Districts of Zhytomyr Region", local schemes for the formation of the ecological network of Zhytomyr and Berdychiv districts were approved.

In accordance with the tasks of analyzing, updating and optimizing the ecological network of Zhytomyr and Berdychiv districts, its configuration was improved, an updated list of structural elements, their boundaries and area was determined based on modern GIS technologies.

In 2020, the Regional Scheme of the Ecological Network of Sumy Region was developed and approved by the decision of the Sumy Regional Council dated 22.12.2021 "On Approval of the Regional Scheme of the Ecological Network of Sumy Region". The said regional ecological network scheme was developed and approved with the aim of improving the overall state of the environment and human living conditions, including for migratory species, by eliminating anthropogenic fragmentation that has developed in the course of the historical development of society, creating continuity and functional integrity of the natural complex and thereby enhancing its ability to self-healing.

The Kyiv Regional State Administration reported that in order to preserve the species protected under Appendix II of the Bonn Convention - the black stork - on the forestry lands of the branches of the State Enterprise "Forests of Ukraine", in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 27.07.1995 No. 555 "On Approval of Sanitary Rules in the Forests of Ukraine", protected areas were created in the bird's nesting areas. No planned forestry activities are carried out in the protected areas of nesting sites. In order to protect and preserve the areas valuable for conservation, which are habitat of the black stork, landscape reserves of local importance landscape reserves of local importance "Andriivskiy", "Plakhtianskyi" and "Trebukhivskiyi.

The issues of conservation of migratory species and their habitats are included in the Development Strategy of Donetsk Oblast for the period up to 2027 approved by the order of the Head of the Regional State Administration, Head of the Regional Military-Civilian Administration of 17.02.2020 No. 147/5-20, the Program for the Development of Regional Landscape Parks of Donetsk Oblast for the period up to 2015 and forecast until 2020, the Regional Program for the Formation and Development of the Ecological Network in Donetsk Oblast for the period 2019-2022, the Regional Program for the Forests of Donetsk Oblast for 2018-2022, the Regional Environmental Monitoring Program in Donetsk Oblast for 2020-2024, the Interagency Regional Program "Environmental Education and Information for Sustainable Development of Donetsk Oblast for 2020-2025," the measures of which are taken into account in the course of business activities of the business entities. In order to protect, preserve migratory species and restore their habitats in 2018-2022, the Department has developed 58 projects for the creation of new objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance with a total area of 6644.33 hectares. During this period, 65 sites were created on the territory of Donetsk region controlled by the Ukrainian government, 65 sites of the nature reserve fund of local and national importance with a total area of 9961.3439 hectares, and the territory of the Meotida National Park was extended by 580.2616 hectares. By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of Ukraine dated July 14, 2021, No. 731 the area of wetlands of international importance "Bilosarayska Bay and Bilosarayska Spit" was increased from 2800.0 hectares to 11280.8 hectares and "Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit" from 1400.0 hectares to 11861.05 hectares.

The Kirovohrad Regional State Administration reported that the region's ecological network is a single territorial system aimed at protecting, preserving and enabling wildlife migration. The expansion of the

territories and objects of the region's nature reserve fund, which now includes 233 natural complexes and objects, helps to reduce the fragmentation of wildlife migration routes by connecting protected areas with ecological corridors.

In accordance with the decision of the Volyn Regional Council of 12.03.2020 No. 29/22, a hydrological reserve of local importance "Peremilskyi" with an area of 761 hectares was established in the Volyn region. The nature conservation status was granted to the wetland complex of the Styr River floodplain, where there are rare habitats and nesting places of birds listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine and CMS.

In 2021-2022, based on the requests of the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds, four virgin forest natural monuments of local importance were created in the region: Gaduchyntsi Natural Forests, Zahoriliv Natural Forests, Kremenets Natural Forests, and Okhnychi Natural Forests, with a total area of 153.5 hectares. The particularly valuable forests form a unique habitat for birds and other wildlife.

## **XIV. Ecosystem Services**

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

### **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.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

Partly / in progress

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> A project named "Development of scientific-methodical base for assessment of ecosystem services taking into account a necessity to implement decisions of international environmental treaties" has been fulfilled in 2019.

## **XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity**

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

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.

No

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

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

>>> The Law of Ukraine "On the main directions (strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine until 2030" (2019) specifically mentions the migratory species conservation

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

State Environmental Policy Strategy - The Law of Ukraine "On the Key Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period till 2030

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.

>>> Section III of the Law of Ukraine "On the Key Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period till 2030"

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

>>> Based on the Strategy of the State Environmental Policy the National Action Plan on Environmental Protection until 2025 had been developed and endorsed by the Resolution of 21 April 2021 No. 443-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine which includes the migratory species measures

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

National Action Plan - National Action Plan on Environmental Protection until 2025

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.

>>> National actions plans have been developed and endorsed by the orders of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine for sturgeons (Acipenseridae), marine mammals (Cetacea and Pinnipedia), and Black Stork (Ciconia nigra)

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

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

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

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?

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

## XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

### 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 **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEM LAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

#### Education campaigns in schools

>>> Schools mostly involved in the events organized in the framework of World Migratory Bird Day and European Bat Night.

Examples:

From April 2 to 5, 2019, the National Nature Park "Cheremosky" (Ms Diana Yuzik and Alla Tofan) had organized and conducted in Putylska ZZSO I-III classes the thematic photo exhibition "Bats that occur on the territory of the Cheremosky National Park" as part of the annual ecological and educational campaign for the preservation of European bat populations (EUROBATS). The exhibits of the photo exhibition were made by the employees of the "Cheremosky" NPP, based on the results of acoustic research conducted in 2015-2016 as part of the international project "Preservation of the Carpathian Primeval Forests".

To the International Day of Birds, which is celebrated annually on April 1, in the National Nature Park "Cheremosky" Ms Diana Yuzik and Ms Alla Tofan Head of the Department of Ecological, Educational Work and Recreation on April 2, 2019 held three travel lessons in secondary educational institutions of the Putyl district, namely: 1 lesson in the Putyl ZZSO I -III century for students of the 9th grade and 2 lessons in the Putylsk gymnasium for students of the 7th and 8th grades. The theme of the lesson-travel is "Birds of our region. Migratory birds".

On June 10, 2020, NPP "Cheremosky" awarded the most active participants (students of the Putyl district) for their drawings on the theme "Migratory birds of our region".

Many other public awareness actions have been organized in "Cheremosky" NNP.

"Mezynsky" NNP reported that in 2018 on the eve of April 1st, an eco-ethnographic celebration took place at Desnianska Primary School I-III in commemoration of International Bird Day. The participants included members of the environmental club "Young Naturalists" and students from the lower grades of Desnianska Primary School I-III (20 children), who performed a play. On September 7, 2018, a lecture-discussion on the topic "Getting to Know Bats" was held as part of the environmental awareness campaign "International Bat Night." During the event, 23 students from grades 6-8 of Desnianska Primary School I-III learned about the anatomy of bats, their way of life, dispelled some myths, and discovered interesting facts about bat species residing in Mezynsky National Nature Park. In 2019 in the schools of Korop district, lectures-discussions on the topic "Friendship with Bats" were conducted by environmental educators from the nature reserve. The audience included students from grades 1-4 of Kryskivska and Ivankivska schools, totaling 35 students and 5 teachers. Literary and educational event on the occasion of International Bird Day, celebrated worldwide on April 1st, was organized at Mezynsky National Nature Park by environmental education specialists. The participants included members of the environmental club "Young Naturalists" and students from the lower grades of Desnianska Primary School I-III (26 children, 5 teachers). During the eco-event, students learned about the biological characteristics of birds, listened to their songs, recited poems about birds, sang songs, and shared their own observations of birds. To conclude the event, they enthusiastically played a game called "Birds" and enjoyed tasting homemade "lark" pastries. In 2021 a lecture-discussion titled "Flying, But Not

Mice!" (for International Bat Night) was conducted. The participants were students from grades 6-7 of Ponorivska and Avdiivska Primary Schools. On August 26, 2022, a thematic photo exhibition titled "Species of Bats Residing in the Mezynsky National Nature Park" was opened at the Mezynsky NPP Visitor Center in celebration of the International Bat Night. On August 28, the experts from the Department of Environmental Education and Recreation shared information about the Bat Night with visitors. During the viewing of the photo exhibition, "Species of Bats Residing in the Mezynsky NPP," they familiarized themselves with the bats inhabiting the local area.

National Nature Park "Velykyi Lug" reported on four International Bat Night events with schoolchildren and distribution of more than 300 leaflets on the conservation of migratory species as well as on Facebook, Instagram, Telegram.

Nature Park "Gorgany" reported on the following actions with school:

2019

eco-lesson to familiarize pupils of the Vohonik preschool with migratory birds, plastic pollution and its impact on migratory birds;

an eco-hour for students of grades 6-9 of the Molodky and Nadvirna Zones about the World Migratory Bird Day;

a conversation was held with members of the Arnika Children's Ecology Club on Migratory Birds of the Carpathian Region;

2020:

a competition in the series of crossword puzzles "Black Stork" was announced;

a lesson dedicated to the Day of Wetlands was held at the Nadvirna District Ecological and Naturalistic Center;

2021:

a quiz dedicated to the World Migratory Bird Day was held with students of the Dobrotievo and Lanchyn schools;

eco-education for students of Delyatyn and Pniv schools on the topic of World Wetlands Day;

World Migratory Birds Day, an environmental hour for children of the Yahydka group of the Carpathian Flower preschool.

National Nature Park "Pivnichne Podillya" reported that for schoolchildren and students the scientific lectures and ecological and educational trips dedicated to the World Wetlands Day, World Migratory Birds Day, Biodiversity, etc. were regularly held; eco-activities "Meet our feathered friends" and eco-educational events "Bats are our friends" (within the framework of the educational campaign "International Bat Night"), "Bird-Lore", "Birds of our area", "Where do birds migrate?" have been conducted.

Nature reserve "Drevlyansky" reported on regular education work with schools. one of the examples is the contest "The Best Birdhouse" that was announced for the annual All-Ukrainian event "Bird Meeting Day". The campaign is aimed at engaging students in the protection of migratory birds when they return from wintering to their native land. The main goal of the competition is to draw attention of students to the current problems of protection, distribution and increase of species diversity of migratory birds. Another event was that the researchers and specialists of the Environmental Education Department held an environmental event dedicated to the World Crane Day, where specialists distributed environmental education literature and gave mini-lectures to students. The purpose of the event was to draw attention to the issues of crane protection. The children learned about the species of cranes found in Ukraine, their morphology, behavior, conservation status, and conservation measures.

In 2018, 2019, and 2021, scientists from Sumy State Pedagogical University named after A.S. Makarenko gave lectures to students in grades 6-11 during summer biological schools at the Vakalivshchyna biological station about bats in Sumy Oblast, including their shelters in caves, and how to handle bats when they fly into apartments.

In order to preserve and restore the black stork population in Ukraine, environmental education and thematic events, including educational hours and discussions, were held in the Sumy region's educational institutions in 2019-2022: "Let's Save the Natural Resources of Ukraine Together - Save Our Storks!", "Feathered Friends, Birds of Ukraine: Black Stork", and a roundtable discussion on "Interesting Facts about the Black Stork".

In 2019-2022, children and students of general secondary and extracurricular education institutions of Sumy region took part in the Bird Meeting Day environmental campaign, created postcards and booklets on the conservation of the rare bird, an environmental quest "In the Footsteps of the Black Stork", "Take Care of the Black Stork", and watched the film about the black stork "Birds of the Red Data Book: Black Stork", "Bird of Happiness: Storks on the Roof of Our Region", and "Black Stork in Nature". The libraries of educational institutions hosted exhibitions of documentary literature "Rare Birds. Black Stork" were held in the libraries of educational institutions.

In order to develop the environmental culture of children and students in 2018-2022, educational institutions of the Sumy region held informational and educational events, in particular, thematic lessons "Migratory birds of our country"; discussions "Why birds migrate"; educational hours "What do I know about birds listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine"; quizzes "Special birds", "My feathered friends", drawing competition "World of birds"; environmental campaigns "House for birds coming from the wild"; watching videos "Birds of Ukraine". In 2019, pupils of environmental and naturalistic clubs of out-of-school educational institutions of the region took part in the event "Protecting Birds: Addressing Plastic Pollution". As part of the event, the club members learned about the life of migratory birds and competed for the title of "Best Ornithologist".

The Mykhailivska Tselyna Nature Reserve reported that in 2018, 2019, and 2021, lectures on bats of Sumy



Oblast, including their cave habitats, were held for students of grades 6-11 during summer biological schools for students at the Vakalivshchyna biological station, which belongs to Sumy State Pedagogical University. In 2018-2022, lectures on bats of Sumy region, including their shelters in caves, were held for second-year students of the Faculty of Natural History and Geography of Sumy State Pedagogical University. In 2021, 6 lectures dedicated to the International Bat Night were held for second, third, and fourth year students of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Geography of Sumy State Pedagogical University. The total number of students was 35.

Kaniv Nature Reserve reported on the following educational action:

1. A series of thematic lectures "Year of the Ornithologist": spring, fall.

Lectures were held once a season, in autumn and spring they are devoted to bird migration, introducing students to the most common and notable migratory birds of Kaniv region.

2. Project "Bird Calendar".

Classes were held once a month from February to May, and included demonstrations of presentations about birds that arrive in the respective month.

3. Project "Spring Calendar"

Students observe a number of specific spring phenomena and mark the dates of their occurrence in the nature calendar. Among them is the arrival of a number of bird species that are easy to observe in the city.

4. Game "Birds have come - spring has come!"

A theatrical lesson dedicated to folk traditions associated with the arrival of birds.

5. Game activity "Let's meet the storks - there are no borders for them"

The lesson introduces pupils to the white stork, its migration routes and folk customs and legends of different nations related to these birds.

6. Project "Year of the Black Stork"

In the fall and spring classes of this project, students learn about the flight paths of the black stork, trace the migration of birds with transmitters.

7. Lesson "Day of the Crane"

A student conference during which students get to know different species of cranes and learn about the migration of these birds. In 2023, an information was added about the problems of cranes during migration in the war zone and occupied territories.

Rivne Nature Reserve reported that within the framework of the plans of ecological and educational work, the Reserve carried out 10 targeted events dedicated to the World Migratory Bird Day during 2018-2022, mostly in schools of Sarny district.

## Public awareness campaigns

>>> Public awareness campaigns have been organized in the framework of WMBD, Biodiversity Day, World Wildlife Day, European Bat Night.

From September 17 to 20, 2019, in Cheremosky National Nature Park (Ms Diana Yuzik and Lesya Aksyuk) photo exhibition "Bats that occur on the territory of the Cheremosky National Park" was organized in the Park's administration building as part of the annual International Bat Night. During the photo exhibition, it was possible to get acquainted with informational booklets: "Bats - night guards of the forest" and "Bats and forestry", published by the Ukrainian Center for the Protection of Bats as part of a grant from the Rufford Foundation. The main goal of the event was to increase the ecological awareness of the population regarding the importance of preserving bats.

Nizhniodniprovskiy NPP reported on:

- Cooperation with public organizations of the city of Kherson. Involvement of public organizations in active participation in solving environmental problems, implementation of environmental projects, environmental education and propaganda (including the issue of conservation of migratory species);

- Every year the celebration of International Bird Day, World Migratory Birds Day (Creation of video puzzles, presentations, lectures about birds that live in the territory of the Nizhnyodniprovskiy NPP for children of schools in Kherson and Golaya Prystan cities; conducting online events "Birds-travelers ". With students from various schools in Kherson were involved in the game; holding thematic events on the protection of migratory bird species for students from schools in Kherson, etc.).

Dniprovsko-Orilskiy NPP reported on the development of published materials with the purpose of environmental protection (for example, the booklet "Bats of the Dnipro-Orilsky Natural Reserve") and publications on Facebook is underway <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1672353426379788> and Instagram [https://instagram.com/zapovidnik\\_dnipro\\_oril?igshid=Yzg5MTU1MDY=](https://instagram.com/zapovidnik_dnipro_oril?igshid=Yzg5MTU1MDY=) with environmental and educational purposes.

Rivne oblast administration reported that events for communication, education and raising the awareness of the population on issues of migratory species, ecological and educational classes with pupils and students, educational tours of the territory of national natural parks are constantly held. NPP "Dermansko-Ostrozki" employees regularly conduct explanatory work with the population about the rules of behavior in the habitats of migratory animal species during the fire-hazardous period. In particular, more than 1,500 leaflets with fire safety rules on the territory of the protected areas were produced and distributed among the population and park visitors by the Nobel National Park; during 2021-2022, 31 environmental educational and educational events were held to raise awareness of the issues of protection, preservation and reproduction of migratory animal species on the basis of twelve local institutions of general secondary education; 61 articles were

published in print media on nature protection topics.

On the territory of the Dermansko-Ostrozki National Park, during July-September 2019, the public organization "Rivne Regional Organization of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection" in cooperation with the National Nature Park implemented the Project "Development of ecological tourism on the territory of the wetlands of the Zbytinka River floodplain (Rivna region, Ukraine)", which was implemented as part of the project "Program of environmental public initiatives for the East and West of Ukraine, phase 2", by the Foundation for the Development of Public Organizations "Western Ukrainian Resource Center" together with the Ministry of Environment with the financial support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic as part of Transition Promotion Program. As part of the project implementation, an ornithological ecological trail "Zbytinka River Floodplain" with a length of 3 km was arranged and marked on the territory of the park; 1,000 guide booklets and 200 posters were produced. Together with a public organization, a training seminar was held on the organization of business activities in the field of rural green and ecological tourism; 5 ornithological excursions were conducted for schoolchildren of the region.

"Male Polissya" National Nature Park reported that on the basis of the "Forest School" of the Park and educational institutions of the region, ecological and educational activities, lessons and lectures were held with the aim of increasing the level of awareness of the younger generation about the importance and necessity of preserving migratory species of animals and their habitats.

Uzhansky National Nature Park reported that the experts from the Department of Scientific Research and Environmental Education conducted a series of events within the BAT4MAN project, "Increasing Environmental Awareness of the Local Population through Joint Conservation of Bats in the Border Regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine," implemented by the E-Consult Satu Mare Association in partnership with the Institute of Ecological and Religious Studies, the Slovak Bat Protection Society, and the Hungarian Association for Ornithology and Nature Conservation. In order to promote children's correct and caring attitude towards bats residing in the country's educational institutions located within the park, workshops with a master class on making bat boxes were prepared and conducted as part of the implementation of the project "Youth School for Sustainable Development of the Carpathians," carried out by the Institute of Ecological and Religious Studies in partnership with the Nature Conservation Union Germany (NABU) and with financial support from the VGP Foundation (Belgium).

Public awareness campaigns relevant to migratory species have been conducted in Mezynsky National Nature Park and can be found at: <http://bilahata.net/dity-pobachyly-desnyansku-zaplavu-nad-yakoyu-kruzhyav-chornyj-leleka/>

<http://speckor.net/stezhkamy-de-hodyly-mamonty/>

<http://www.sknews.net/stezhkamy-de-hodyly-mamonty/>

<http://speckor.net/ptashine-svyato-zavitalo-do-mezynskogo-natsionalnogo-prirodnogo-parku/>

<http://www.sknews.net/u-mezyns-komu-parku-po-osoblyvomuzustrichaly-ptakhiv/>

<http://bilahata.net/den-zustrichi-ptakhiv-vidznachyly-u-mezyns-komu-parku/>

Nature Reserve "Roztochchya" reported that during 2018-2022 428 excursions have been conducted for schoolchildren and local people devoted inter alia, to the International day of wetlands which are important habitats for CMS species.

National Nature Park "Golosiivskiyi" reported that in 2021 a master class on making houses for bats was held on the basis of the national park as part of the all-Ukrainian eco-educational initiative "Ecological trails of native Ukraine".

National Nature Park "Podilsky Tovtry" has annually organized European Bat Night event.

National Nature Park "Gomilshanski lisy" reported on a number public awareness companies including celebration of International Bird Day, thematic lectures etc.

National Nature Park "Pivnichne Podillya" reported that an interview was recorded with journalists of the Zolochiv.net information portal on the topic of birds living in the Zolochiv district of Lviv region (<https://bit.ly/3UtxGXE>).

The Mykhailivska Tselyna Nature Reserve reported that on 02.02.2022, in accordance with the celebration of the World Wetlands Day, the Department of Biology and Methods of Teaching Biology of Sumy State Pedagogical University held a scientific seminar for students of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Geography of 2-4 courses on the topic "State of Wetlands of Sumy Region" - 24 students were covered.

On 25.05.2022, within the framework of the Lilac Day event, a lecture was held for fans of the Sumy city's birdwatching in the territory of the botanical garden of Sumy State Pedagogical University named after A.S. Makarenko - up to 59 people (middle school students and their parents) were reached.

In 2022, scientific consultations were provided to the Center for Ecological and Naturalistic Creativity of Student Youth of the Sumy City Council on the biology of birds in Sumy region.

On 02.02.2023, the staff of the Reserve held an event in the Nedryhailo Local History Museum "Posulia" dedicated to the World Wetlands Day. They discussed the current problems with the wetlands of Sumy region, the Mykhailivska Tselyna Reserve and Nedryhailiv region, in particular the Vilshanka River, which originated from the territory of the Reserve.

On February 09, 2023, a scientific seminar dedicated to the World Wetlands Day was held at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Geography of Sumy State Pedagogical University. It presented information on the Ramsar Agreement on the protection of wetlands and the state of wetlands in the Sumy region.

Polisskyi Nature Reserve reported that in 2023 the ecological actions "Bats are our friends", "Meet the birds", "International crane day" have been conducted.

The Dniester Canyon National Nature Park reported that 47 events devoted to the World Wildlife Day, International Wetlands Day, International Bat Night, Winter Bird Count, International Biodiversity Day, Let's Take Care of Birds in Winter competition, Young Extreme, Young Friends of Nature club, etc: have been conducted.

The Chernobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve reported that the Reserve implemented the GEF funded project "Development of eco-tourism in areas affected by radiation contamination - a way to preserve the biodiversity of Ukrainian Polissia". As part of the project, birdwatching locations were created to develop and popularize a new eco-tourism destination for Ukraine, and to raise awareness of the need to protect and preserve rare and endangered bird species.

During 2021-2022, the Nobel National Nature Park held 31 environmental educational events to raise awareness of the issues of protection, conservation and reproduction of migratory species of animals on the basis of twelve local general secondary education institutions.

The Yelanetska Steppe Nature Reserve reported that:

In 2018, thematic talks "Water is the Source of Life" were held on the occasion of the World Marine Mammal Protection Day.

In 2019, the articles were published in the newspaper "Yelanetskyi Visnyk": "Helping wintering birds", "Return of birds", "Steppe buzzard - Red Book of Ukraine". On the occasion of the World Migratory Bird Day, an ecological hour "Birdwatching", an exhibition of books "Birds of the Steppe", and a drawing competition "My Favorite Bird" were held.

In 2020, a quiz "Do You Know Birds" was held to mark the Day of Wintering Birds. On the occasion of the International Day of Birds, the Facebook page posted information "Our friends are birds". Information on the World Migratory Bird Day was posted on the Facebook page. Feeders were made and placed on the territory of Novooleksandrivska School as part of the "We Care About Birds" campaign.

In 2021, as part of the celebration of Wetlands Day, an environmental lesson "The Importance of Wetlands", an extracurricular lesson "No Life Without Water", and a thematic conversation "The Importance of Wetlands in Nature" were held. On the occasion of the World Marine Mammal Day, a thematic discussion "Whales - Marine Mammals" was held. The photo contest "My Favorite Bird" was held to mark the International Bird Day. To mark the International Birdwatching Day, information was prepared and posted on the Facebook page, and environmental lessons "Birds of our region" and "Wintering birds of our area" were held.

In 2022, thematic lessons were held to celebrate Wetlands Day: "Wetlands - for the benefit of people and nature", "Wetlands conservation is a guarantee on earth". On the occasion of the Day of Wintering Birds, an ecological lesson "Day of Wintering Birds", a quiz "Identify a bird by its verbal description", and an intellectual game "Unravel the encrypted name of a bird" were held. Information on the International Day of Birds was prepared and posted on the Facebook page "Join the action, watch, take pictures, send photos". On the occasion of the World Marine Mammal Protection Day, an environmental lesson "Marine Mammals" and a drawing contest "Draw Your Favorite Marine Animal" were held, and information was posted on the Facebook page. On the occasion of the World Migratory Bird Day, an ecological lesson "Birds of our region" and a lesson on observing migratory birds were held, and information was posted on the Facebook page. The campaign "Let's Feed the Birds in Winter" was held.

Since 2018, 4 seminars and 12 round tables on bird protection and conservation have been held in the Synevyr National Park.

Systematic environmental education activities on the importance of preserving migratory wildlife species have been conducted at the Verkhovyna Visitor Center of the Verkhovyna NNP (Iltsi village, Verkhovyna district, Ivano-Frankivsk region) and in secondary schools, preschools and among residents of Verkhovyna district.

Pyryatynskyi National Nature Park reported that in spring of 2022, in cooperation with Leliakivske LLC, an artificial platform has been installed on an electric pole in the village of Leliaky for the nesting of a white stork, as the existing nest fell during bad weather in the fall of 2021.

In spring of 2023, together with eco-partners from Leliakivske LLC, there have been installed a video surveillance equipment near the stork's nest. Live monitoring of the Hrytskyi stork's has been accessible for some time at Youtube/

Desnyansky-Starogutsky National Park reported that:

to inform and raise public awareness of the conservation of migratory species of animals, the central office of the Desniansko-Starogutskyi NNP has an office as a visitor center, stands a photo exhibition, and a library. The NNP's video library is constantly updated with videos. In summer, an open-air lecture hall was opened, ecological camps "Desnianski Zori" and ornithological excursions were organized;

the Desnianski Zori public environmental organization, which aims to support the activities of the Desniansko-Starogutskyi NNP and organize work aimed at improving the natural environment of the Novgorod-Siverskie Polissia region, is working in the region to support the park's activities;

during the reporting period, an environmental forum "Desna League of Naturalists" was held in Shostka at the Shostka Local History Museum. The forum was attended by students and teachers, young people and teachers of the station of young naturalists, NNP scientists, and heads of educational institutions in Krolevets and Novhorod-Siverskyi;

within the framework of the All-Ukrainian Migration Birding School "Birds Unite the World", school ornithological groups worked on studying bird migration in the village of Ochkino at the Zhuravske Educational Complex of Seredina-Budsk district (Sumy region), in the cities of Mena (Chernihiv region) and Pyriatyn

(Poltava region)

Synohora National Nature Park reported that 11 classes on Forest Pedagogy were held in local lyceums, where the problems of conservation of migratory species were addressed. Together with representatives of local communities, artificial nesting sites for migratory species have been placed and the awareness company has been conducted raising on the importance of their conservation.

National Nature Park "Korolivski Beskydy" reported on the following activities related to migratory species:

Information message with elements of environmental education "Birds are a decoration of nature";  
Explanatory post about the Great Winter Bird Count;  
The "Feed a Bird" campaign on the topic "Birds are part of nature";  
Information and explanatory message "Helping birds in winter";  
Information message with elements of explanatory work "Where there is a stork, there is happiness";  
Information message with elements of explanatory work "May 1-10 - spring decade of bird watching";  
An environmental and educational event "Turn off the lights for birds at night" dedicated to the World Migratory Bird Day in an online format;  
Educational and environmental meeting "Bird Country";  
Cognitive and creative activity to mark World Crane Day;  
Ecological event "Migratory birds";  
Social hour "Feeder for a bluebird" and the start of the "Bird canteens" campaign;  
Environmental action-workshop "Bird canteens";  
Case study "People's care for birds in winter" with elements of the "Feed a bird in winter" workshop;  
Continuation of the action "Feed the birds in winter - they will thank you in summer";  
Ecological and educational event "Helping wintering birds";  
Cognitive and creative lesson "Meeting of birds";  
Ecological and educational event "Birds are a song and a flight".

Yavoriv National Nature Park reported that in order to popularize knowledge and raise awareness about migratory birds, the official website of the Yavoriv NNP contains materials in the form of popular science articles illustrated with photographs: "Waterfowl and wading birds of the Vereshchytsia River Valley", "Black Stork", "Gray Geese on the reservoirs of Yavoriv District". Link to the site: <https://yavorivskyi-park.in.ua/novyny/>.

Environmental education campaigns, events, and lessons on biodiversity conservation are held with the involvement of students from the surrounding communities. A video about the species diversity of birds in the Vereshchytsia River Valley has been collected. A video "Waterfowl and Waterbirds of the Vereshchytsia River Valley" was edited for environmental education.

The staff of the Tuzlivski Lymany National Nature Park carries out systematic environmental education work to disseminate information and promote migratory wildlife species as important elements of ecosystems. Information and knowledge are disseminated through events in educational institutions, excursions, distribution of printed materials, and informing the public on Facebook, Instagram, and the Park's website. Within the framework of the project "Life: a safe flight path", the Park created a traveling exhibition illustrating the life cycle of the Red-breasted Goose and the threats to it. The exhibition was on display from 2019 to 2022 in various institutions: schools, libraries, and museums. The exhibition was on display at the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine until the Day of the BWU in 2021. More than 3000 people visited the exhibition.

To spread knowledge about migratory wildlife species, booklets were developed, produced, and distributed: "Safe Flyway: Life Gives a Chance to the Red-breasted Goose"; "The Long Way of the Red-breasted Goose"; "Rare and Hunting Species of Geese"; bookmarks "The Red-breasted Goose and its Migration Route"; and postcards "Dolphins are Our Friends" were produced and distributed.

The methodological materials were distributed among the exhibition visitors, guests of the institution, hunting and fishing societies, environmental departments, state environmental inspections, and educational institutions of Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia regions of the Black Sea coast.

Carpathian Biosphere Reserve reported on the following activities:

2019

On December 12, 2 lessons "Wintering birds of the native land" were held for the students of Rakhiv Secondary School No. 1 with Hungarian language of instruction (grades 2-3 and 6-7).

2020

During March-April, the eco-educators of the institution held a drawing competition "Birds on the Wings Brought Spring" for students of grades 5-8 of Rakhiv district schools.

In celebration of the World Migratory Bird Day, an online quiz was held for middle school students. The quiz consisted of 12 questions and multiple choice answers to each question.

In December, the traditional winter environmental campaign "Bird Feeder" was held - a series of classes on the following topics: how birds hibernate in winter; how to feed birds; how to make feeders from improvised materials, etc. Comprehensive classes were held with pupils of grades 1-4 and 7-8 of Rakhiv School No. 1 (with Hungarian language of instruction), preschoolers of Kostylyv kindergarten and pupils of grades 1-4 of Kostylyv School No. 1.

2021

On May 24 and 26, the students of the 2nd and 3rd grades of the Rakhiv Secondary School No. 1 and the students of the 3rd grade of the Rakhiv Secondary School No. 2 conducted thematic excursions to the

arboretum, at the end of which the leading engineer of the zoological laboratory showed the young nature lovers a jay's nest. He also told schoolchildren that they should not pick up small birds that have fallen out of the nest.

On August 27, the International Bat Night was celebrated. The action took place on the central estate of the reserve. At the central estate of the reserve, the bat holiday brought together about 125 people (including more than 100 schoolchildren). The event included many components: environmental games, master classes, a quest, body art, and an eco-tea party with edible bat decor. But the centerpiece was an illustrated story about the bat fauna of the world and Ukraine. Children and adults learned what bats eat, where they live, how they navigate in space, what benefits they bring to the environment and humans, what echolocation and hibernation are, and many other interesting things. At the end of the event, children and teachers received gifts, including coloring books, badges, nature calendars, workbooks, magnets, and environmental fairy tales. A significant part of the printed materials was provided to the reserve by the Institute of Ecological and Religious Studies. These materials were produced within the framework of the international project "Raising environmental awareness in local communities through joint conservation of bats in the border regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine."

On the occasion of the World Migratory Bird Day (October 9), the Reserve's eco-educators conducted a series of environmental lessons for primary school students of Rakhiv Secondary School No. 1 (grades 1-3, 6 lessons in total). The children were also interested in watching a video about how birds behave in nature and hearing their voices.

2022

On January 10, an ecological lesson with a presentation "How Animals Prepare themselves for Winter" was held for students of the Vilkhovatsk Secondary School. The students learned about the birds that stay in the area for the winter, what they eat, when to start feeding them, how to make a feeder and what not to put in bird feeders.

On April 13, an ecological lesson was held with IDP children who temporarily resided in a Hungarian-language preschool in Rakhiv. The children were using a test task to identify migratory and resident birds of Ukraine. The lesson was attended by 15 children.

On May 13, the Reserve's eco-educators held an educational event to celebrate the World Migratory Bird Day for children from IDP families. During the lesson, the children learned about the birds that arrive first from warm countries and why they do not stay there forever; what changes in nature are associated with their return; why different birds arrive at different times; what they eat, how they build nests and raise their young. In a multimedia presentation, the children learned about migratory birds of Ukraine.

On May 30, an ecological quest "Meet the Birds!" was held with participants of the "Young Tourists and Local History" group of the Center for Scientific, Technical, Children's and Youth Creativity of the Rakhiv City Council. 14 schoolchildren took part in the quest.

On August 26, the Reserve's eco-education staff held an environmental event dedicated to the International Night of Bats in the Rakhiv House of Culture. The event was attended by more than 30 schoolchildren of the city together with the participants of the Mudryk camp.

On October 4, the institution's eco-educators celebrated World Animal Day. Environmental classes on the occasion of the holiday were held in Kostylyvka secondary school, Vilkhovatske elementary school and Kostylyvka village library. The participants of the classes were students of grades 1-4 and pupils of the Young Guides club of the Center for Scientific, Technical, Children and Youth Creativity (CSTCYC) of the Rakhiv City Council. The program included multimedia presentations, the Forest Animals cartoon, quizzes, mazes and crosswords, environmental board games, collage and paper applications (including bats). Together with the schoolchildren, the eco-educators studied the diversity of the fauna of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (including birds), continued to learn about the species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, and familiarized themselves with animal protection and conservation measures. More than 50 students of local secondary schools took part in the Animal Day classes.

On December 6 and 9, environmental classes "Feed the Birds in Winter" were held at the secondary schools No. 1 and No. 2 in Rakhiv. The classes were held for pupils of grades 1-4. The students watched a multimedia presentation, listened to a story about different types of wintering birds; how to help birds in difficult winter period; and decided what food to feed them with the help of a game. They also guessed the birds by their sounds and created an eco-poster "Feeder". The lessons were attended by 35 schoolchildren. The public is regularly informed about all the environmental and educational activities on the conservation of migratory species of pheasants through the Facebook page, the institution's website, and print and electronic media. In total, there were more than 100 such publications.

In the Nizhnevorsklyansky Regional Landscape Park (Poltava oblast), information and educational work was carried out by the RLP administration in cooperation with the Poltava Regional Organization of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection (sections "Protection of the fauna" and "Nature Reserve Territories) and the Poltava Regional Ecological and Naturalistic Center for Students (the regional "Bird Meeting Festival" was held (on an ongoing basis); educational work during the zonal and regional stages of the festival of environmental education (annually), processing of materials submitted to regional and all-Ukrainian environmental competitions ("Learning to bequeath", "To clean sources", "Small rivers", etc.);

Environmental education activities are carried out in the following forms: Inclusion of materials about bird migration into the curricula of the training courses (National University "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic" - "Nature Reserve Management", "Regional Ecology", "Environmental Biotechnology", "Biodiversity Protection

and Bioindication"; Poltava Blasny Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education - to the program "Modern Environmental Technologies" for advanced training of teachers of biology, chemistry, geography, ecology, environment, natural history, heads of natural science clubs, etc.); organization of scientific and research activities (students, undergraduates, teachers, pupils - members of the Minor Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, postgraduates, doctoral students) on the territory of the administrative and scientific center of the park; organization of educational ecological camps for pupils and students of Poltava oblast on the territory of the Park's administrative and scientific center (thematic excursions and observations of bird fauna and during seasonal bird migration); organizing observations of the bird fauna of the wetlands of the Nizhnevorskyansky Regional Landscape Park by young people participating in the Clean Wave 2019 ecological expedition organized jointly with the Poltava Regional Ecological and Naturalistic Center for Students (04-08.08.2019), conducting an environmental campaign to clean up garbage and plastic in the Vorskla water protection zone along the expedition route; organizing and conducting a thematic excursion "Autumn Phenomena in the Life of Birds" in the Park with the students of environmental specialties of National University "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic" and holding an action to improve the Vorskla water protection zone in the vicinity of the administrative and scientific center of the Park (11.10.2019); holding a thematic meeting of the student club "Conservationists" of National University "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic" on the World Migratory Bird Day, dedicated to "Protecting Birds: Solving Plastic Pollution Issues" (10/22/2019).

In July-September 2019, the Rivne Regional Organization of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Conservation in cooperation with the Dermansko-Ostroh National Nature Park implemented the project "Development of Ecotourism in the Wetlands of the Zbytynka River Floodplain (Rivne Oblast, Ukraine)", which was implemented within the framework of the project "Environmental Community Initiatives Program for the East and West of Ukraine, Phase 2", implemented by the Western Europe Foundation for the Development of NGOs.

The aim of the project was to create an infrastructure for the development of bird watching tourism on the basis of the Dermansko-Ostrozkyi National Nature Park and to support the local community in the development of rural green and ecological tourism. Within the framework of the project, a 3 km long ornithological ecological trail "Zbytynka River Floodplain" was arranged and marked on the territory of the NNP in the vicinity of Novomalyn village, including 7 information stands and garbage removal. Equipment for bird watching was purchased, 1000 guidebooks and 200 posters were produced.

24-25.09.2019 within the framework of the project, a training seminar on the organization of entrepreneurial activity in the field of rural green and ecological tourism was organized and conducted in cooperation with the Rivne Regional Organization of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection. Also, within the framework of the project, 5 ornithological excursions for schoolchildren of the region were organized.

The Lviv Regional State Administration reported on the implementation of environmental education activities aimed at raising environmental awareness of the population - dissemination of information through official websites, social media pages, and the following campaigns: "Feed a Bird", "Bird Canteens", "Feed the Birds in Winter", "Preservation of Wetlands as a Habitat for Migratory Animals, as a Habitat for Migratory Animals", "Climate Change and its Impact on the Environment", "Meeting Feathered Friends", "Where Birds Migrate", "Birds of Our Area", "Bird-Lore", "Bats are Our Friends", "Meeting Birds", "Swamps and its Life", environmental and educational trips dedicated to the World Wetlands Day, Migratory Birds Day, biodiversity, etc.

Donetsk state administration reported that in order to raise environmental awareness, 22 types of printed materials on environmental issues were developed and distributed in 2018-2022, with a total of 201.5 thousand copies (booklets, wall, desk and pocket calendars, posters, organizers, wall maps, eco-bags, notebooks, folders, flipcharts, euro-flyers, posters, banners). The scientific and information reference book-atlas "Meotida National Nature Park - the Pearl of Donetsk Azov Sea Region" was prepared and published in 1000 copies; the book "Kleban-Byk Regional Landscape Park - a Historical and Natural Monument of Donetsk Region" was published in 1000 copies. A scientific and technical conference was held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Meotida National Nature Park. The annual festival "Love and Know Your Native Land" was organized and held. In 2018-2022, the employees of the environmental education department of the Kramatorskyi and Kleban-Byk RLPs conducted 1536 thematic lessons, which reached 42614 people, 484 online and offline excursions involving 5300 people, as well as environmental, scientific and scientific-practical events, trainings, quests, competitions in a total of 482 events involving about 16806 people.

The Odesa State Administration reported that in order to raise awareness of the general population about the need to protect, preserve and restore migratory species, the regional state administration, together with district state administrations, local governments, educational institutions of Odesa region, special administrations of the Danube Biosphere Reserve of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Lower Dniester National Nature Park, the Tuzlivski Lymany National Nature Park, the Tyligulsky Regional Landscape Park, annually arrange the relevant educational and information events which elucidated in the media, on official websites and in social networks.

## **Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives**

>>> The Encyclopedia of Migratory Species of Ukraine was published in Internet in 2020

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

## Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>>> Some capacity assessments had been made in the framework of running of State Cadastre of Animal Kingdom of Ukraine

### Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> There was a number of research of migratory species conducted during reporting period which has been reported in relevant articles.

NPP "Dzharylgatskyi" reported on the following research activities:

1. Control and monitoring of migratory flocks of birds and their protection at control ornithological sites. The purpose of research is a complete inventory of species, identification of rare species, habitat placement, the total number of migratory birds and planning to improve the living conditions of migratory birds;
2. A separate direction of research was the issue of the implementation of permanent monitoring of rare species of migratory birds;
3. Conducting joint scientific research on migratory birds with scientists of higher educational institutions (Kharkov, Skovoroda Pedagogical University) - 2016-2019. Flying passerines (Passeriformes) were ringed.
4. The Park Protection Service participated in the work of the ACCOBAMS group on the study of the number, distribution and composition of flocks of marine mammals (3 rare species of dolphins).

During the period 2018-2022, on the territory of the Dermansko-Ostrozhsy National Nature Park, permanent measures aimed at the protection, preservation and reproduction of migratory animal species were carried out, in particular, scientific research on the identification, inventory, monitoring of migratory animal species and their habitats was organized and conducted existence on 3 ornithological routes. On the territory of the Nobel National Park, scientific research was also carried out on the identification and inventory of migratory species of animals included in the annexes of the Bonn Convention.

Issues related to the conservation of migratory species are included and implemented in accordance with the Regional Environmental Protection Program of the Rivne Region for 2022-2026. In particular, in May 2021, the Nobel NPP collaborated with the British ornithologist Adam Ashton-Butt on the study of birds common in northwestern Polissia, including with the help of acoustic receivers, which makes it possible to decipher recordings of bird voices.

Uzhansky National Nature Park reported that there was all-year-round monitoring of *Ciconia nigra*. Protected zones have been created around the nesting places of *Ciconia nigra*, *Aguila chrysaetos*, *Aguila pomarina* where there are no economic activities. During 2018-2019, fieldwork continued for the implementation of the third stage of the research program "Acoustic Monitoring of Bat Species in the Ukrainian Carpathians" using bat detectors. This project was carried out within the framework of the "Conservation of Carpathian Primeval Forests" project in cooperation with financial support from the Frankfurt Zoological Society (Germany) and the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds.

Carpathian National Nature Park reported that annual phenological observations are conducted within the park to monitor the arrival and major life stages of easily diagnosable migrating species. In 2022, the collection of materials using the SMART data collection and analysis system was introduced. All materials are documented in the annual Chronicles of Nature. Every year, an inventory of white stork nesting and black stork encounter sites is conducted within the park's territory. Annually, in order to study the avifauna, excursion-based surveys are conducted to assess the habitats across all altitudinal zones. Monitoring is carried out to track the population of certain waterbirds during their breeding season in specific sections of mountain streams (such as Zhenecke and Hoverlyanske Ponds). Counts of migratory species are conducted in all sections of the park.

Mezysky National Nature Park reported that In 2018, V.V. Kazannik conducted research on migrating birds in the floodplain of the Desna River, with particular attention paid to the migration of sandpipers and the counting of waterfowl at Lake Khotyn. In 2020, S.V. Khomenko conducted research on bird populations in the floodplain of the Desna River. Special attention was paid to species with conservation status, including the black stork, Eurasian hoopoe, white-tailed eagle, black kite, and woodlark. These studies were continued in 2021. Electronic forms (Epicollect5, KoboToolBox) have been created to record bird census results using mobile devices in field conditions, enabling real-time data visualization. An information system has been implemented to aggregate census results on a map-based platform in real-time and visualize them using Google and ArcGIS Online services.

In 2018, the National Natural Park "Dniester Canyon" developed recommendations for the inclusion of new objects in the List of key underground roost sites for bats of pan-European significance.

As of 2022, on the territory of the "Dniester Canyon" contains 5 caves that have the status of key underground sites of bats of pan-European significance.

In 2019, the number and species composition of bats hibernating in the Vitrova, Vertebe, Kryshtaleva and Ugryn caves was recorded. A general increase was noted in the number of wintering bats.

From January 28 to February 24, 2021, field visits of employees of the scientific research department were carried out in order to record the species and numerical composition of bats in underground sites, which are included in the List of such sites by EUROBATS, and gathering information necessary for the inclusion of the network of caves of the Ternopil region in the preliminary list of UNESCO natural heritage sites.

National Nature Park "Podilsky Tovtry" carries out annual monitoring of 4 key underground habitats of

European bat species populations within the Park, among them: Atlantyda-Kyianka Cave System (Species list: *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Myotis dasycneme*, *Myotis daubentonii*, *Myotis bechsteinii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Eptesicus serotinus*, *Plecotus auritus*, *Plecotus austriacus*); GMN-K (Species list: *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Myotis brandtii*, *Myotis nattereri*, *Myotis dasycneme*, *Myotis daubentonii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Myotis bechsteinii*, *Myotis mystacinus*, *Eptesicus serotinus*, *Barbastella barbastellus*, *Plecotus auritus*, *Plecotus austriacus*); IVK (ChmK-01) (Species list: *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Myotis brandtii*, *Myotis dasycneme*, *Myotis daubentonii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Myotis mystacinus*, *Myotis nattereri*, *Myotis bechsteinii*, *Eptesicus serotinus*, *Barbastella barbastellus*, *Plecotus auritus*, *Plecotus austriacus*); Yackivci (Species list: *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Myotis brandtii*, *Myotis dasycneme*, *Myotis daubentonii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Myotis mystacinus*, *Myotis nattereri*, *Eptesicus serotinus*, *Barbastella barbastellus*, *Plecotus auritus*).

In the National Nature Park "Podilsky Tovtry" monitoring of the state of the Ramsar wetlands "Bakotska Zatoka" and "Bottom of the Smotrych River" is being carried out, in particular with regard to records of the number of waterbirds, among which *Podiceps grisegena grisegena*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Cygnus olor*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Branta leucopsis*, *Anser anser*, *Anser erythropus*, *Anser albifrons*, *Mergus merganser*, *Aythya ferina*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Anas querquedula*, *Anas strepera*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas crecca*, *Pandion haliaetus*, species listed in CMS Appedix II.

National Nature Park "Gomilshanski lisy" reported on annual monitoring of migratory birds during 2018-2022. The positive trends were noted for populations of *Erithacus rubecula*, *Casmerodius albus*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Fulica atra*.

On the territory of Bilozerka NNP there were mapped the places of permanent meetings of mute swan, great white heron, bee-eater, white-tailed eagle, and spoonbill; data collection for the nature calendar was started, in particular, recording the arrival dates of background species of migratory birds.

On the territory of the Drevlyansky Nature Reserve, a study was conducted on the research work on the topic "Preliminary review of the faunal complexes of the Drevlyansky Nature Reserve", where one of the sections of the research was "Results of autumn studies of the avifauna on the territory of the Drevlyansky Nature Reserve". Within the framework of the Polissia - Wildlife Without Borders project, research has been conducted since 2020 on the inventory and migration of bat species using acoustic receivers.

Svyati Gory National Park reported that after the beginning of the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine, it was in the area of hostilities from March to September 2022. As a result, a large area of the park was damaged by shelling and forest fires. Most of the migratory species of wildlife either did not return to their natural habitats in the national park at all or moved to safer regions. To this day, many parts of the park remain mined, and there is significant contamination of the territory with explosive devices. Conducting any scientific research involves a risk to life and will be possible only after demining and the provision of appropriate permits.

According to the scientists of the Desniansko-Starohutskyi National Nature Park, bird migration was monitored annually during the specified period (spring and autumn periods) in the Prydesnyanska part of the park in the area of the Desnianska and Borovychanka bases, in the Ploske tract and the town of Seredyna-Buda. Migratory bird counts were conducted from several main observation points and during route surveys of the territory. Specialists of the Hetman National Nature Park carry out excursion, semi-stationary and stationary studies of migratory bird species. During the reporting period, 10 scientific publications on migratory species were published: 7 articles and 3 abstracts of scientific conferences. In 2018, the population of white storks was monitored at the Velyka Pysarivka site: nests of 17 pairs of white storks were found on an area of 50 km<sup>2</sup>, which last year raised 48 chicks. This is an average of 3 chicks per pair.

The specialists of the Municipal Institution of Sumy Regional Council "Regional Landscape Park "Seimsky" regularly work to identify the black stork and further implement measures for its conservation.

In the period of 2019-2021, the scientists of Sumy National Agrarian University conducted a study on the topic: "Development of projects for the creation of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance". Based on the results of the work, 42 projects were developed to create new or expand existing territories and objects of the nature reserve fund in the region. In 2020-2021, university scientists also participated in the implementation of the research titled: "Maintaining the state cadastre of protected areas and objects".

Scientists of Sumy State Pedagogical University in 2020 had studied the distribution of birds of prey and the black stork in the forests of Konotop district. The number, condition of habitats and nesting sites of the black stork were studied, and a number of other rare species were recorded.

The Mykhailivska Tselyna Nature Reserve constantly conducts scientific research on the identification and monitoring of migratory species (birds and bats) and their habitats, both on the territory of Mykhailivska Tselyna and beyond, in Sumy and Chernihiv regions. In Chernihiv region, the research is conducted with the staff of Mezyn National Park. These studies determine the species of migratory birds and bats and record the timing of their spring and autumn migrations.

The Reserve's theriologist constantly monitors the status of bats in Sumy region. The scientists inspect places potentially suitable for the placement of bat roosts, conduct surveys of the population to collect any information about bats: the presence of bat roosts, cases of bat encounters, cases of bat mortality on roads, from human activity, from predators (including domestic cats) and other reasons, cases of bat encounters during hibernation, and the attitude of respondents to bats. In the summer of 2021, together with scientists from the Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, a search for bat roosts in the forest belts of the Mykhailivska Tselyna Nature Reserve had been carried out, in abandoned buildings in the



village of Velyki Luki (Sumy district), and the detector surveys in the area had been conducted.

The seasonal movements of bats have been studied: It was noted the beginning of autumn and spring migration of bats, collected information on hibernation of bats in Sumy region.

Buzkyi Grad National Nature Park reported on the bats census in 2020.

Karmeliukove Podillia National Nature Park reported on some research in 2018-2022 of bats, waterbirds and birds of prey listed in CMS, AEWB and EUROBATS appendices.

In the period from January 28 to February 24, 2021, expeditionary visits were conducted by employees of the Research Department to record the species and number of bats in underground shelters, which are included in the List of Key Underground Bat Shelters of European Importance and some other shelters, and to collect information necessary for the inclusion of the network of caves in the Ternopil region in the UNESCO Tentative List of Natural Heritage Sites.

The Chernobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve conducted scientific research as part of the Chronicle of Nature program. In particular, the annual monitoring and inventory of the fauna of migratory species is carried out. On the territory of the Reserve, 15 species of mammals listed in CMS Appendix 2 and 91 species of birds were found. Annual censuses of migratory birds and wintering white-tailed eagles are carried out, and fauna encounters are recorded in the GIS system. In 2022, the bats monitoring has been started using sonometers.

The Yelanetska Steppe Nature Reserve reported that regular ecological monitoring of background and rare species and faunal communities, study of bird numbers and their migrations have been conducted in 2019-2022.

Annual phenological observations of migratory birds' migration timing, species composition of migrants, and counts of their numbers in places of congregation are carried out on the territory of the Kaniv Nature Reserve and its vicinity; the number and species composition of migratory birds arriving for wintering on the Dnipro near the Kaniv HPP are constantly monitored; the distribution and ecology of a number of migratory species and their territorial connections are studied. Data are being collected on the timing of migration of some bird species in Ukraine.

In 2018-2020, research was carried out under the state budget topic "Monitoring of the ecosystems of the Kaniv Nature Reserve ("Chronicle of Nature") and rare biodiversity of the Middle Dnipro Emerald Network", and in 2021-2022 - "Monitoring studies of the ecosystems of the Kaniv Nature Reserve (under the "Chronicle of Nature" program) and rare biota of the Middle Dnipro".

Desnyansky-Starogutsky National Park reported that:

zoological observations were carried out within the Starogutsky NRIA to study the species composition of vertebrate fauna in the Starogutsky forest area in the early spring, including the identification of grouse family roosts and nesting sites of birds of prey;

multi-chamber boxes for the mother colony of the Soprano pipistrelle were hung in the NNP area, and single-chamber boxes were replaced and monitored;

observations of bird migration (spring and autumn periods) in the Prydesnyanska part of the park near the Desnanka and Borovychanka bases, in the Ploske Ural and in Seredyna-Buda have been conducted. Migrants were counted from several main NNP observation points and during route surveys of the territory. During migrations in spring and autumn, the direction of flight of birds, flight height and flock size were recorded according to the Kumara method. Additionally, regular route surveys and periodic visual observations of migrating birds were conducted throughout the day in different parts of the study area. Thus, observations of bird migration were conducted with short interruptions throughout the daylight hours throughout the year. Synohora National Nature Park reported that in 2022 scientific research on the identification, inventory and monitoring of migratory wildlife species was launched. The results of the research are presented in the Chronicle of Nature of the Synohora National Park for 2022, in particular, 29 species of fauna were identified in the park.

The Medobory Nature Reserve conducts research on the identification, inventory and monitoring of migratory wildlife species. In total, 84 species of birds and 19 species of mammals (bats) protected by the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species have been confirmed on its territory and in the immediate vicinity. In the last five years, 52 species of birds and 11 species of mammals were recorded.

Yavoriv National Nature Park reported that its staff had conducted research on the species composition and number of waterbirds in the cascade of ponds in the Vereshchytsia River valley, namely between the village of Lelekhivka and the urban-type settlement of Ivano-Frankove, in the vicinity of Yavorivskyi NNP. The results of the research are presented in the Chronicle of Nature of Yavoriv NNP for 2018-2021.

The Male Polissia National Nature Park informs that for the period of 2018-2022, a number of activities aimed at the protection, conservation and reproduction of migratory species were carried out, in particular works on identification, inventory and monitoring of migratory species and their habitats within the territory of the NNP were organized and carried out, 54 species included in Appendices I and II of the Bonn Convention were recorded, materials of relevant studies were published in the annual issues of the Chronicle of Nature.

Tuzlivski Lymany National Nature Park reported on the following studies:

spring and autumn monitoring of migratory birds in the Azov-Black Sea ecological corridor;

The park is a participant of the Regional Bird Monitoring Program (RBM), conducts systematic surveys of migratory birds in winter and in August;

The Park monitors the appearance and stay of the Black Sea cetaceans in the Black Sea waters within the Tuzly Estuaries NNP in spring;

During the war, the Park constantly monitored the strandings of cetaceans on the Black Sea coast, which died during active hostilities from the influence of sonar of Russian ships and as a result of bombing and mining of the North-Western Black Sea.

According to the Nizhniosulskyi National Nature Park, the lower reaches of the Sula River are among the key sections of the Dnipro Bird Flyway. Since 2011, the Park has organized and regularly conducted scientific research on the identification, inventory and monitoring of migratory bird species, as well as measures to protect and preserve places of concentration of migratory birds during their rest.

The Rivne Nature Reserve informed that during 2018-2022, as part of the biodiversity inventory, 10 new species protected by CMS have been identified in the reserve.

The Reserve's water bodies are constantly monitored for migratory bird species, with 30 surveys of water birds during spring and autumn migration in 2018-2022.

Birds are constantly marked with metal and colored rings by the Ukrainian ringing center in the north of Rivne oblast, including the Reserve. In total, about 300 birds of 36 species were ringed in 2018-2022.

The species of high scientific interest are constantly monitored within the framework of the Chronicle of Nature program, namely the black stork, ducks, waders, diurnal birds of prey and certain species of passerine birds, and bats.

The Rivne Nature Reserve was involved in the implementation of the project "Polissia Wildlife Without Borders", where a number of activities related to the study, protection and conservation of migratory bird species were implemented in 2019-2021, namely:

3 stations were established on the Syra Pohonya massif of the Rivne NR to monitor changes in wader populations, which is being implemented as part of the pre-project monitoring of the hydrological restoration of this massif. Monitoring work was carried out annually during the nesting season at each station; during 2020-2022, the nesting success of Greater Spotted Eagle was monitored using photo traps. During the reporting period, 10 pairs of the species were monitored;

in 2020, synchronized censuses of the Common Crane were conducted in the north of Rivne region to determine the number and nesting sites;

during 2019-2021, acoustic monitoring of bats in the north of Rivne region was carried out in 5 quadrats (50\*50 km) at 50 locations. As a result, the species and quantitative value of the relevant group of animals was determined. New species were discovered in the fauna of the region and the reserve.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[CMS-related sci papers.docx](#) - CMS related scientific articles

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)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)

## XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

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.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

Yes, made available for activities within the country

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> Targets 1, 13, 15, 16

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

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

Yes

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

Other intergovernmental programme

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> Targets 13, 15, 16

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>> Bats, cetaceans, birds, fishes

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> Research and monitoring of the population status of migratory species;

Development of action and management plans for migratory species

Assessment of ecosystem services provided by migratory species