

**NATIONAL REPORT  
FOR THE AQUATIC WARBLER MOU AND ACTION PLAN  
UKRAINE**

This reporting format is designed to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan associated with the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*). Reporting on the Action Plan's implementation will support information exchange throughout the range and assist the identification of necessary future actions by the Signatories. The questions presented here go beyond the scope of information already requested from CMS Contracting Parties for national reports to the CMS Conference of the Parties.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

<p><b>Which agency or institution has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?</b></p> <p>Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine</p>
<p><b>List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:</b></p> <p>Ukrainian Society for Bird Protection</p>
<p><b>Reports submitted to date:</b> 30.04.2006</p>
<p><b>Period covered by this report:</b></p> <p>from 01/05/2006 to 01/04/2010</p>
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## OBJECTIVES

### 1.0 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE

#### 1.1. *To promote national and international broad policies and legislation which favour the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler and its habitat*

##### 1.1.1. *Promote the full protection of the Aquatic Warbler and its habitats through national and international legislation*

- a) Is the Aquatic Warbler protected under national legislation in your country?  
 Yes, the species is protected and protection level is sufficient  
 Yes, the species is protected, but protection level is not sufficient  
 No, the species is not protected
- b) If Yes, please describe the state of protection and limitations and conservation responsibilities this protection status imposes on the state, conservationists and land-users.

Aquatic Warbler is included in the Third Edition of the National Red Data Book (2009). According to the Law of Ukraine «About the Red Data Book» (2002) sites of habitat of the Red Data Book species (including Aquatic Warbler) should be included into nature-reserved fund of state importance.

- c) If the Aquatic Warbler is not protected or protection level is not sufficient, please describe what your country is planning to do to ensure highest possible protection of the species.
- d) Is there national legislation in place in your country that ensures effective protection of Aquatic Warbler habitat (breeding, stop-over and wintering sites), including prevention of potentially detrimental activities (drainage, mineral extraction, industry, etc.).  
 Yes  No
- e) If Yes, please provide details.

Nearly almost 80% of Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in Ukraine included in protected territories. The Law of Ukraine “About Nature-reserved Fund of Ukraine” (1992) ensures effective protection of Aquatic Warbler breeding habitats. Ukraine is a Party to the Bern Convention and CMS to which appendices the species is included.

- f) If No, please describe measures taken to ensure protection of Aquatic Warbler breeding habitats.

##### 1.1.2. *Seek national or international policy incentives to maintain suitable farming practices at breeding/migration/wintering sites which are impacted by drainage or threatened by succession*

Are there any national or international policy incentives to maintain suitable farming practices at sites occupied by the Aquatic Warbler in your country (agro-environmental schemes, etc.)?

- Yes  No  Country is outside of breeding range

If yes, please describe briefly the nature of the incentives and whether they are effectively applied or used by farmers and land-managers.

If no, please describe what measures are being taken to ensure availability of such incentives.

Development of the National Programme for Biodiversity Conservation

## 2.0 SPECIES AND HABITAT PROTECTION

### 2.1. *To promote adequate protection of sites occupied by the Aquatic Warbler and remove key factors adversely affecting the habitat*

#### 2.1.1. *Seek designation as protected areas of all sites regularly holding breeding Aquatic Warblers.*

- a) In the table attached (Annex I), please provide details for all regularly occupied Aquatic Warbler sites in your country and indicate their protection status (*please expand the table if necessary*).
- b) If Aquatic Warbler sites currently are not fully protected or protection level is not sufficient, please provide information about constraints and what your country is planning to do to ensure full and adequate protection of these sites.

The important condition of protection of AW is the conservation of its breeding sites. Without giving to these territories the legal status of protected areas this is difficult to ensure. And, undoubtedly, more reliable guarantee of their protection is a high conservation category of such areas. In 2007 the National Nature Park “Prypyat-Stokhid” was established and the protected status of AW sites became better. Now most part of birds (more than 55 %) habitats is located on the territories of national natural parks. 5 % and 19 % of Ukrainian AW nest on territories of zakazniks of national and local importance, respectively. Nearly 21 % of the birds habitats are outside of protected areas. However, it is necessary to emphasize that the majority of these territories are at different stages of preparatory works on giving them the protected status.

- c) If Site Management Plans have not been developed for all Aquatic Warbler sites, please describe what hampers development of Management Plans and what your country is doing to ensure development, approval and implementation of Site Management Plans for regular Aquatic Warbler sites.

In 2007 due to the grant provided by the British Council (Ukrainian Office) the detailed study of 8 permanent breeding sites of the Desna-Dnipro population group (Kyiv and Chernigiv regions) was carried out. Besides AW counts and hydrological measurements, there were other activities conducted to provide for more effective monitoring and management of the habitats. This list of activities includes: geobotanical description of habitats; detailed threats analysis; and developing objectives and recommendations for site management with accounting for conservation needs and community interests.

Management Plans for sites of the Pripjat population group are under development.

- d) Please advise what assistance you would require to complete or improve existing Site Management Plans.

The financial support is required to improve the situation with Site Management Plans.

#### 2.1.2. *Prevent habitat alteration, habitat fragmentation, pollution and other factors that could be detrimental to the Aquatic Warbler in sites it regularly occupies for breeding/migration/wintering.*

- a) Are new *development* projects that could potentially have a detrimental effect on current or potential Aquatic Warbler sites (such as drainage, peat extraction, construction of highways, etc.) subject to environmental impact assessment in your country?  
 Yes     No

- b) Have there been any potentially detrimental projects *implemented* in any Aquatic Warbler habitat in your country since signing this Memorandum of Understanding?  
 Yes     No

- c) If yes, indicate sites involved, give details and describe the outcome of impact monitoring if available.
- d) Has implementation of any potentially detrimental project in any Aquatic Warbler habitat in your country been *halted* since signing this Memorandum of Understanding?  
 Yes    No
- e) If Yes, please give details.

Now a real threat for AW breeding sites in valley of the Pripjat river is expected from the “Ecology-2010” Programme. This programme was prepared by the Volyn State Department for Water Resources Management. It includes “hidden” draining of Pripjat floodplain. According to the Programme, in 2005-2010, 66.1 km of the river bed was planned to be deepened (71% of the total river length in this region). The first stage of the Pripjat river-bed deepening was made in 2004-2005 between Schedrogir village (Pidgiryia village) and the Turiya river mouth (UA -10 AW site). About 5 km of the river-bed were deepened and the level of water has become on 0.5-1.0 m below the ground. During 2007-2008 the river bed has been deepened in the other site (UA-9) – the Pripjat valley between Richytsya and Pidgiryia (Schedrogir). These works have substantially lowered the water level in the site (more than 0.5 m). After beginning of works on the deepening of the river-bed a decrease in AW number in these sites is marked. The number of AW in these sites in 2008 was very low in spite of the fact that this season was very wet.

The activity of Volyn State Department for Water Management was considered as violation of national environmental legislation. The deepening of the rivers is forbidden on territories of Nature-Reserve Fund of Ukraine (hydrological zakazniks, National Park). Due to activity of Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds and Administration of National Nature Park “Prypyat-Stokhid” in 2008-2009 works on deepening of the river were not carried out.

**2.2. *To manage the breeding habitat to increase numbers, productivity and distribution and manage migration and wintering sites.***

**2.2.1. *Regulate water levels and restore natural water conditions***

- a) Has water management been implemented at Aquatic Warbler breeding/migration/wintering sites in your country?  
 Yes    No
- b) If Yes, please describe actions taken, sites involved and effects expected/achieved.

The greatest number of AW in Ukraine is located in valley of the rivers Pripjat and Tsyr between Vetly, Birky and Tsyr (UA-14). The part of the area is under influence of drainage canals. They are dug through the western and central parts of the area. Negative impact of the canals on about 120–150 ha of AW habitat can be proved based on our observations. There are no adjusting sluices at these drainage canals. If there were sluices, they could help to maintain optimal water level in low–water years and create suitable conditions for AW nesting, particularly the successful 2nd cycle of this species’ nesting. Three wooden dams with sluices were constructed on the central canal during October 2005. Water levels in these habitats will be adjusted with the help of these dams during “dry season” in 2006-2008.

- c) What constraints are limiting implementation of these activities at other sites in need of effective water management?

2.2.2. *Prevent natural succession of the vegetation by undertaking management where necessary*

- a) Has vegetation management been undertaken at Aquatic Warbler breeding/migration/wintering sites in your country to prevent natural succession?

Yes  No

- b) If Yes, please describe actions taken (mowing, bush-removing, etc), what equipment was used for vegetation management and how efficient it was. Please refer to reports if available and comparative analysis of different types of equipment if it was conducted.

- b) If No, what constraints are limiting vegetation management at other sites where it is needed and what is your country doing to ensure proper vegetation management at Aquatic Warbler breeding sites?

It would be advisable to develop a guideline for vegetation management in AW habitats.

2.2.3. *Hand-scything and mowing*

- a) If historical information is available, please describe to which extent current Aquatic Warbler breeding sites were hand scythed and mown.

It is known that in 1950-1980 almost 100 % of AW breeding sites in valleys of the Pripjat, Turya, Stokhid, Styr were hand scythed and mown. Since 1990 percents of mowed territories of the beginnings to decrease – to 2010 its make only 10-20 %.

- b) Are hand-scything and mowing being applied for habitat conservation for the Aquatic Warbler in your country?

Yes  No

- c) If Yes, please describe how this was approached, which sites were involved and the area covered. Please provide details if conservation effect of hand-scything and mowing has been evaluated. Please refer to published materials if available.

- d) What constraints are limiting hand-scything and mowing at sites where extensive habitat management is needed?

Last years we note reduction of the area haymakings in valleys of the rivers. The local people have received plots on fields after reforming collective farms. Many of them have ceased to mow a grass on the haymakings in mires. It already results in deterioration of AW biotopes.

2.2.4. *Controlled burning*

- a) Is controlled burning a legal habitat management tool in your country?

Yes  No

- b) If Yes, is burning used as a habitat management tool for Aquatic Warbler? Please describe actions taken, sites involved and effects achieved or expected. Please refer to published materials if information regarding the effects of controlled burning has been summarized and published.

- c) If No, then what actions are being undertaken to legalize controlled burning?

This question requires detailed study.

### 2.2.5. *Grazing*

- a) Has grazing been used for habitat management at Aquatic Warbler sites in your country?  
 Yes  No
- b) If yes, please describe which animals are used, which sites are involved and what effects are expected/achieved. Please give reference to published materials if information regarding the effects of grazing has been summarized and published.

### 2.2.6. *Disseminate habitat management recommendations to land managers*

- a) Are Aquatic Warbler habitat management recommendations being disseminated to land managers and other interested parties in your country?

Yes  No  Country is outside of breeding range

- b) If Yes, please describe ways of dissemination of habitat management recommendations to land managers used: events, publications, etc. Please give reference to published materials.
- c) If No, then what constraints are limiting dissemination of habitat management recommendations and what should be done to overcome these constraints?

There is a need to produce relevant guidelines, which should contain recommendations, and to be disseminated it to land managers preferably in their native languages.

- d) Please advise if there is successful experience other Range States can draw on and what assistance your country would require to help share this information.

Polish experience of vegetation management in AW breeding sites, in particular, using of biomass for briquetting is very valuable for Ukraine. In coming years a use of this technique in valley of Pripjat is planned.

## 2.3. *To protect the Aquatic Warbler and its habitat in the winter quarters and along the migration route*

### 2.3.1. *Promote the protection and appropriate management of wintering and passage sites*

- a) In the table attached (Annex I), please provide details about major Aquatic Warbler passage and wintering sites in your country (*please expand the table if necessary*)
- b) Are primary Aquatic Warbler passage/wintering sites appropriately managed in your country?

Fully  Partially  No

- c) Please list on-going and implemented projects and provide brief information about results achieved.
- d) What are the remaining gaps and what is your country planning to do to ensure sufficient protection and management of primary passage/wintering sites?

There is a section in the State Program for Biodiversity Conservation devoted to migratory species actions including those for AW.

## 2.4. *To restore habitats for the Aquatic Warbler*

### 2.4.1. *Undertake the ecological restoration of potential breeding sites of the Aquatic Warbler*

- a) Have potential or irregularly occupied Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in your country been evaluated?  
 Fully    Partially    No    Country is outside of breeding range
- b) If Yes, what initiatives aimed at ecological restoration of potential breeding sites have been undertaken in your country? Which sites are involved and what effects are expected/achieved?
- c) If No, what are the constraints and which actions should be taken in order to overcome these constraints?  
 Lack of resources.

### 3.0 MONITORING AND RESEARCH

#### 3.1. *To develop and implement a monitoring programme enabling population trends to be tracked*

##### 3.1.1. *Distribution of a methodology for counting Aquatic Warblers*

- a) Is the methodology adopted for counting Aquatic Warblers used on the national level *different* to what is advised in the Aquatic Warbler Species Action Plan?  
 Yes    No    No methodology is adapted
- b) If Yes, please describe briefly possible differences and amendments.
- c) Does your country have experience applying this methodology and what can be learned from this experience?
- d) What does your country do to distribute and familiarize relevant institutions/specialists with this methodology?

##### 3.1.2. *Undertake national surveys to estimate breeding populations*

- a) Have national (all-country) surveys of Aquatic Warbler breeding population been undertaken in your country?  
 Yes (give years) **2002-2009**  
 No  
 Country is outside of breeding range
- b) If Yes, what methodology is used (full counts, transect counts, etc.) and what organization was coordinating the survey?

The monitoring of 6 key settlements of AW will be carried out since 2002 every year. For this purpose was chosen 2 breeding sites of the Desna-Dnipro population group (valleys of the Supoy and Uday rivers) and 4 breeding sites of the Pripyat ' population group (2 sites in valley of the Pripyat, valleys of the Turya and Stir). These six key breeding sites keep nearly 56 % of Ukrainian population. The main positions of monitoring researches are following: in all six plots the censuses of Aquatic Warblers were carried out on routes only, which usually have length of 1.5 km; the birds were counted on a strip of 200 m width. In addition to 6 monitoring plots other sites were also surveyed.

- c) What is the size and trend of the national breeding population (vocalizing males)? Please refer to published materials if applicable.

Year of survey: 2002	Year of survey: 2003	Year of survey: 2004
Population size: 2470-3130	Population size: 2020-2520	Population size: 3105-3550

Year of survey: 2005	Year of survey: 2006	Year of survey: 2007
Population size: 3700-4315	Population size: 3470-4110	Population size: 3230-3790

Year of survey: 2008	Year of survey: 2009
Population size: 3805-4365	Population size: 3975-4740

During 2002-2009 the increase of AW number in Ukraine is marked. The main reason of this trend is finding of new breeding sites. In particular, in 2004 two territories (UA-24, UA-25) were found where about 250 males habitat; in 2005 – one territory (UA-15) with 250-300 males; in 2008 - two territories (UA-21, UA-21) with 170-180 males.

- d) If Yes, to which extent was the territory of your country covered by the survey:
- Fully (> 90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
  - High (60-90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
  - Medium (30-60 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
  - Low (< 30 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
- e) When is the next national (all-country) survey of the Aquatic Warbler planned in your country?
- 2010
- f) If no national surveys have been conducted, please indicate existing constraints and what you country going to do to ensure that national surveys of the Aquatic Warbler are conducted?

### 3.1.3. *Collect data at the major known passage sites and identify further resting sites*

- a) Have studies at known Aquatic Warbler passage sites been conducted in your country?  
 Yes  No
- b) If Yes, please describe briefly, which major passage sites are being monitored, what monitoring is being conducted (Aquatic Warbler population, habitat parameters, impact assessment, migration strategy, etc) and which organizations are involved?
- c) What are the main findings and what conservation implications do they have?
- d) If Yes, to what extent are major known Aquatic Warbler passage sites are being monitored in your country?
- Fully (> 90% of known sites)
  - High (60-90 % of known sites)
  - Medium (30-60 % of known sites)
  - Low (< 30 % of known sites)
- f) To what extent have major Aquatic Warbler passage sites been identified in your country?
- Fully (> 90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
  - High (60-90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
  - Medium (30-60 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
  - Low (< 30 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
  - No monitoring is conducted

g) What are the gaps and what is your country doing to address them?

3.1.4. *Identify major wintering areas*

a) Have studies aimed at identifying Aquatic Warbler wintering areas have been conducted in your country?

Yes  No  Country is outside of wintering range

b) If Yes, what are the main findings and conservation implications? If available, please refer to published reports.

c) If Yes, To what extent was the territory of your country covered by the survey of wintering areas?

- Fully (> 90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
- High (60-90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
- Medium (30-60 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
- Low (< 30 % of suitable habitats surveyed)

d) If wintering sites have been identified, to what extent are these sites being monitored during migration?

- Fully (> 90% of known sites)
- High (60-90 % of known sites)
- Medium (30-60 % of known sites)
- Low (< 30 % of known sites)
- No monitoring is conducted

e) If your country is outside of Aquatic Warbler wintering range, which international initiatives aimed at identification of Aquatic Warbler wintering grounds has your country been involved in? What are the main findings?

The representative of Ukraine (Poluda A.) took part in the international expedition in Senegal in 2007, when the large wintering areas of AW were found.

f) What are the gaps and what needs to be done to help address them?

3.1.5. *Research into habitat characteristics at migration and wintering sites*

a) Has research into habitat characteristics at migration and/or wintering sites been conducted in your country?

Yes  No

b) If Yes, please provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published.

c) What are the main findings and conservation implications?

d) What are the remaining gaps and what needs to be done to address them?

3.1.6. *Research on movements during the breeding season / exchange of subpopulations*

Has research on Aquatic Warbler movements during breeding season/exchange of subpopulations been conducted in your country?

Yes  No  Country is outside of breeding range

If Yes, please describe which territories were covered, what methods were used (colour ringing, radio-tagging, etc.) and what were the main findings. Please give reference to published materials if available.

If Yes, was the research on movements during the breeding season coordinated with researchers from neighbouring Aquatic Warbler Range States.

Yes  No

If the research hasn't been conducted, what is your country planning to do to initiate such cooperation?

### 3.1.7. *Develop and implement an international monitoring programme*

Is your country participating in development and/or implementation of international Aquatic Warbler monitoring programmes?

Yes  No

If Yes, please list on-going and completed projects and indicate which areas they focus on and which other countries are involved. Please provide reference to published results if available.

During 2002-2009 monitoring program in Ukraine financed by RCPB and Ukrainian Society for Bird Protection.

Poluda (2006): Survey of New Potential Sites and Monitoring of Key Breeding Sites of Aquatic Warbler in Ukraine in 2006. – Unpublished Report Ukrainian Union for Bird Conservation, Kiev. – 12 p.

Poluda (2007): Monitoring of Key Breeding Sites of Aquatic Warbler Pripjat Population Group in Ukraine in 2007 – Unpublished Report Ukrainian Union for Bird Conservation, Kiev. – 16 p.

Poluda (2008): Survey of New Potential Sites and Monitoring of Key Breeding Sites of Aquatic Warbler in Ukraine in 2008 – Unpublished Report Ukrainian Union for Bird Conservation, Kiev. – 10 p.

Poluda A. Hydraulic management of Aquatic Warbler habitats in the upper Pripjat river region (Ukraine): The Aquatic Warbler, a global threatened species (Proceeding of the Life seminar “Conservation of the Aquatic Warbler in Brittany” Quimper, September, 2008 – Bretagne Vivante: SEPNB, 2008. – P. 61-67 (Penn ar Bed № 206).

Are there areas that haven't been properly addressed, if so, what needs to be done to assist your country in addressing these gaps?

## 3.2. *To promote research useful for the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler in the future*

### 3.2.1. *Undertake comparative studies on breeding success and population recruitment in different habitats*

a) Have studies on breeding success and population recruitment in different habitats been conducted in your country?

- Yes, in collaboration with other Range States
- Yes, on the national scale
- No comparative studies have been conducted
- Country is outside of breeding range

b) If available, please list on-going and completed studies and give reference to published reports.

c) What are the main findings of these studies?

- d) Are there any future comparative studies your country is able to initiate? What would be needed to do this?
- e) If no comparative studies are being implemented, what is your country planning to do to stimulate this research and what assistance would be required?

3.2.2. *Assess the effect of burning, scything, mowing, grazing and water conditions on breeding populations*

- a) Effect of which of the following factors and potential habitat management techniques on Aquatic Warbler breeding population was assessed in your country?

- Controlled burning
- Scything
- Mowing
- Water conditions
- Other \_\_\_\_\_ (what)
- No assessment has been conducted

- b) What are the main findings and conservation implications? If available, please give reference to published reports.

In 2005 three wooden dams with sluices were constructed on the drainage canal in site UA-14. Water levels in these habitats will be adjusted with the help of these dams during “dry season” in 2006-2008. Due to regulation of a level of water on territories, which are close to the canal the successful nesting of AW during the 2nd cycle was achieved.

- c) Are there any gaps? What limits further assessment of this factor’s effects?

3.2.3. *Develop collaborative research and monitoring programmes between range-states*

- a) Is your country involved in international collaborative and monitoring programmes on the Aquatic Warbler?

Yes  No

- b) If yes, please provide brief details about on-going and completed projects. Which Aquatic Warbler range states are involved? What fields studied?

11 – 13 of June 2005 Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team carried out field trip in the Upper Pripyat. The evening census was carried out in 3 sites (UA-14, UA-24, UA-25).

- c) What are the main findings and conservation implications?
- d) What are the gaps and what is needed to address them?

**4.0 PUBLIC AWARENESS**

**4.1. *To ensure development of a strong network of organisations and individuals committed to the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler***

- a) Does a network of organisations/individuals committed to the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler exist in your country?

Yes  No

- b) If Yes, how broad is this network and what organizations/individuals are taking the lead in facilitation and coordination of its development?

- c) What actions does your country undertake to broaden the circle of organisations and individuals committed to conservation of Aquatic Warbler?
- d) What successful experience can other Range States draw on?
- e) What would be needed to establish a network if it does not already exist or to improve an existing one?
- f) In the table attached (Annex II), please list key people in your country (scientists, conservationists, etc.) who are dealing with Aquatic Warbler conservation, research and implementation of the Aquatic Warbler MoU and Action Plan.

#### ***4.2. To use the Aquatic Warbler as a flagship species***

Has the Aquatic Warbler been used as a flagship species in your country for the inventory and protection of wetlands?

Yes  No

If Yes, please briefly describe how and provide examples if available.

In August 2009 within the framework of the GEF-project the competitions on hand-scything (about 100 participants) were carried out. They passed on territory of site UA-17 under the slogan of conservation of AW breeding biotopes.

If No, what limits promotion and use of the Aquatic Warbler as a flagship species and how does your country plan to address this?

#### ***4.3. To prepare educational materials promoting and giving information***

- a) Have any educational and promotional materials about Aquatic Warbler been developed in your country?
  - Yes, specifically devoted to the Aquatic Warbler.
  - Yes, the Aquatic Warbler is included into materials with a broader context.
  - No, Aquatic Warbler is not covered in educational and promotional materials.

If Yes, please describe the nature of such materials and how they were disseminated. Please give reference to published materials if available.

During 2006-2008 two leaflets under the name «Aquatic Warbler - symbol of carex mires» were issued.

Web-site of Ukrainian Society for Bird Protection ([www.birdlife.org.ua](http://www.birdlife.org.ua)) contains various materials about AW (life history, threats, conservation status, projects etc.)

If No, please describe what limits development of such materials and give details about what your country is planning to do to promote Aquatic Warbler and its conservation.

## **PART II. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ACTIONS**

**Please report on the implementation of the country-specific actions listed for your country in Part II of the Action Plan and provide information if that is not already covered by your answers under Part I. Please describe not only the measures taken but also their impact on the Aquatic Warbler or its habitat in the context of the objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding and the Action Plan. Where you have already answered on country-specific actions in Part I, please only add a reference to the relevant answer here.**

### **To promote the creation of protected areas for main breeding groups of Aquatic Warbler...**

In 2007 the National Nature Park “Prypyat-Stokhid” was established and protected situation of AW sites became better. Now most part of birds (more than 55 %) habitats on territories of national natural parks. 5 % and 19 % of Ukrainian AW nest on territories of zakazniks of national and local importance, respectively. Nearly almost 80% of Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in Ukraine included in protected territories. The majority of the territories, which aren't include in natural-reserve fond, are at different stages of preparatory works on giving to them a protected status.

### **Realization of monitoring work...**

The monitoring of 6 key settlements of AW has been carried out since 2002 every year. These six key breeding sites keep nearly 56 % of Ukrainian population. Besides 6 monitoring plots other sites also were surveyed.

### **Development of Management Plans...**

Management Plans for 8 permanent breeding sites of the Desna-Dnipro population group (Kyiv and Chernigiv regions) were prepared.

### **Continue the national survey to clarify distribution and numbers in regions which have not been adequately surveyed...**

During 2006-2009 a survey of nearly 50 new potential sites was carried out in Ukraine (incl. central, eastern, western regions). The most part of these territories has no interest in terms of potential habitats of AWs. They were drained or were strongly transformed as result of eutrophication. Some suitable biotopes for AW in Northern and Eastern Ukraine were identified, but they are too small (not more than 10-20 ha) and located very far from each other (more than 100-200 km). Most likely AW could nest in these regions more than 50 years ago. New breeding sites were found only in Volyn region – in valleys of the Pripjat river (600 ha of suitable biotopes and 450-550 males), the Stokhid river (more than 300 ha and 150-180 males).

## Annex I

Code of site	Name of the site, geographical coordinates	Status (B – breeding, W – wintering, P – passage)	Aquatic Warbler population supported (vocalizing males (breeding) or individuals (migration or wintering))	Year of survey	Total area of the site	Area of the site under protection	Type of protection	Does protection level fully reject possible detrimental developments? [Yes/No]	Site Management Plan (D – developed, A - approved, I – implemented)
UA-01	The Supoy valley between Vilne and M.Berezanka: 50.25 N; 31.45 E	B	140-160	2009	200-220	100%	zakaznik of national importance	Yes	A
UA-02	The Supoy valley near Novy Bykov: 50.34 N; 31.40 E	B	20-25	2005	25	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	A
UA-03	The Supoy valley near Bilotserkivtsy: 50.39 N; 31.37 E	B	10-15	2007	20	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	A
UA-04	The Supoy valley near Voron'ky: 50.42.30 N; 31.34.30 E	B	10-15	2007	60	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	A
UA-05	The Uday valley between Doroginka and Monastirische: 50.51 N; 32.09 E	B	340-360	2009	420	100%	zakaznik of national importance	Yes	A
UA-06	The Galka valley between Bogdanivka and Leonidivka: 50.48 N; 31.58.30 E	B	30-35	2007	80	0%		No	A
UA-07	Perevod valley near Paskivschina: 50.29 N; 31.57 E	B	20-25	2009	30	0%		No	A
UA-08	Mire to SE from Petrivka (zakaznik "Gorodok"): 51.50 N; 31.49 E	B	25-30	2007	40	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	A
UA-09	The Pripyat valley between Richytsya and Pidgiryia (Schedrogir): 51.47 N; 24.43 E	B	120-150	2009	250	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	D

Code of site	Name of the site, geographical coordinates	Status (B – breeding, W – wintering P – passage)	Aquatic Warbler population supported (vocalizing males (breeding) or individuals (migration or wintering))	Year of survey	Total area of the site	Area of the site under protection	Type of protection	Does protection level fully reject possible detrimental developments? [Yes/No]	Site Management Plan (D – developed, A - approved, I – implemented)
UA-10	The Pripjat valley between Pidgirya (Schedrogir) and Turya mouth: 51.48 N; 24.49 E	B	40-60	2009	175	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	D
UA-11	The Pripjat valley to east from Turiya mouth: 51.48 N; 24.53 E	B	30	1999	30-40	100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-12	The Pripjat valley to east from canal Wizhewskiy: 51.51 N; 24.55 E	B	105-160	1996	350	0%		No	D
UA-13	The Pripjat valley to the south of Nevir (including mire “Zalissyia”): 51.49 N; 24.57 E	B	300-350	2008	> 600	100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-14	Area between Vetly, Birky and Tsyr (valley of the Pripjat and Tsyr rivers): 51.51 N; 25.12 E	B	1400-1600	2009	~ 1900	80%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-15	The Pripjat valley (left bank) between Vetly – Lubotin: 51.53 N; 25.16 E	B	400-500	2006	> 500	100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-16	The Pripjat valley (left bank) to west from Grechishcha and Shlapan: 51.52 N; 25.26 E	B	100-120	2008	~ 200	100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-17	Area to north from Lyubyaz lake: 51.52 N; 25.29 E	B	110-120	2008	~ 100	100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-18	Area near lake Rogozne: 51.55 N; 25.09 E	B	30-40	1997	30-50	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	D
UA-19	Areas near Wolyanske lake and canal “Khabarische”: 51.53 N; 24.55 E	B	70-90	2005	~ 400	100%	zakaznik of local importance (80%), national natural park	No	D

Code of site	Name of the site, geographical coordinates	Status (B – breeding, W – wintering P – passage)	Aquatic Warbler population supported (vocalizing males (breeding) or individuals (migration or wintering))	Year of survey	Total area of the site	Area of the site under protection	Type of protection	Does protection level fully reject possible detrimental developments? [Yes/No]	Site Management Plan (D – developed, A - approved, I – implemented)
							(20%)		
UA-20	Turya valley (mire “Vizhery”): 51.42 N; 24.49 E	B	210-230	2008	330	10%	zakaznik of local importance	No	D
UA-21	The Stokhid valley near Sudche: 51.45 N; 25.35 E	B	150	2008	150	100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-22	Stokhid valley near Berezna Volya: 51.48 N; 25.38 E	B	20-30	2008	> 150	100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-23	The Styr valley between Naviz – Kolky: 51.03 N; 25.29 E	B	130-150	2009	~ 300	35%	zakaznik of local importance	No	D
UA-24	Area between lakes White and Pishchane: 51.32 N; 24.12 E	B	120-150	2005	285	0%		No	D
UA-25	Chornoguzka valley: 51.34 N; 23.57 E	B	120-150	2009	430	100%	zakaznik of local importance	No	D
UA-26	Mire "Unicity" (Shatskiy National Park): 51.34 N; 23.57 E	B	40	2005		100%	national natural park	Yes	D
UA-27	Area near lake Nobel: 51.45.400 N; 27.02.700 E	B	10-12	2008	10	0%		No	D
UA-28	Mire near Perebrody: 51.45.400 N; 27.02.700 E	B	8	2004	5-6	100%	natural reserve	Yes	D
UA-29	The Stokhid valley near St. Chervishche: 51.35.220 N; 25.22.020 E	B	15-20	2009	20	100%	zakaznik of national importance	Yes	D
UA-30	Mire near Ctare Selo: 51.36 N; 27.05 E	B	10-15	2009	50	0%		No	D

**Annex II**

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