

EUROPARC Webinar

12 July 2023
11:00 CEST

How the war has affected Ukrainian Protected Areas

Learn more from a Protected Area expert in Ukraine

Organised by:



Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor CINEA can be held responsible for them.

Photo by: Astasiia Drapaliuk, Sviati Hory National Nature Park, Donetsk region, Ukraine.

europarc.org/europarc-webinars

PAs in Ukraine

14% > **80,000 km²**

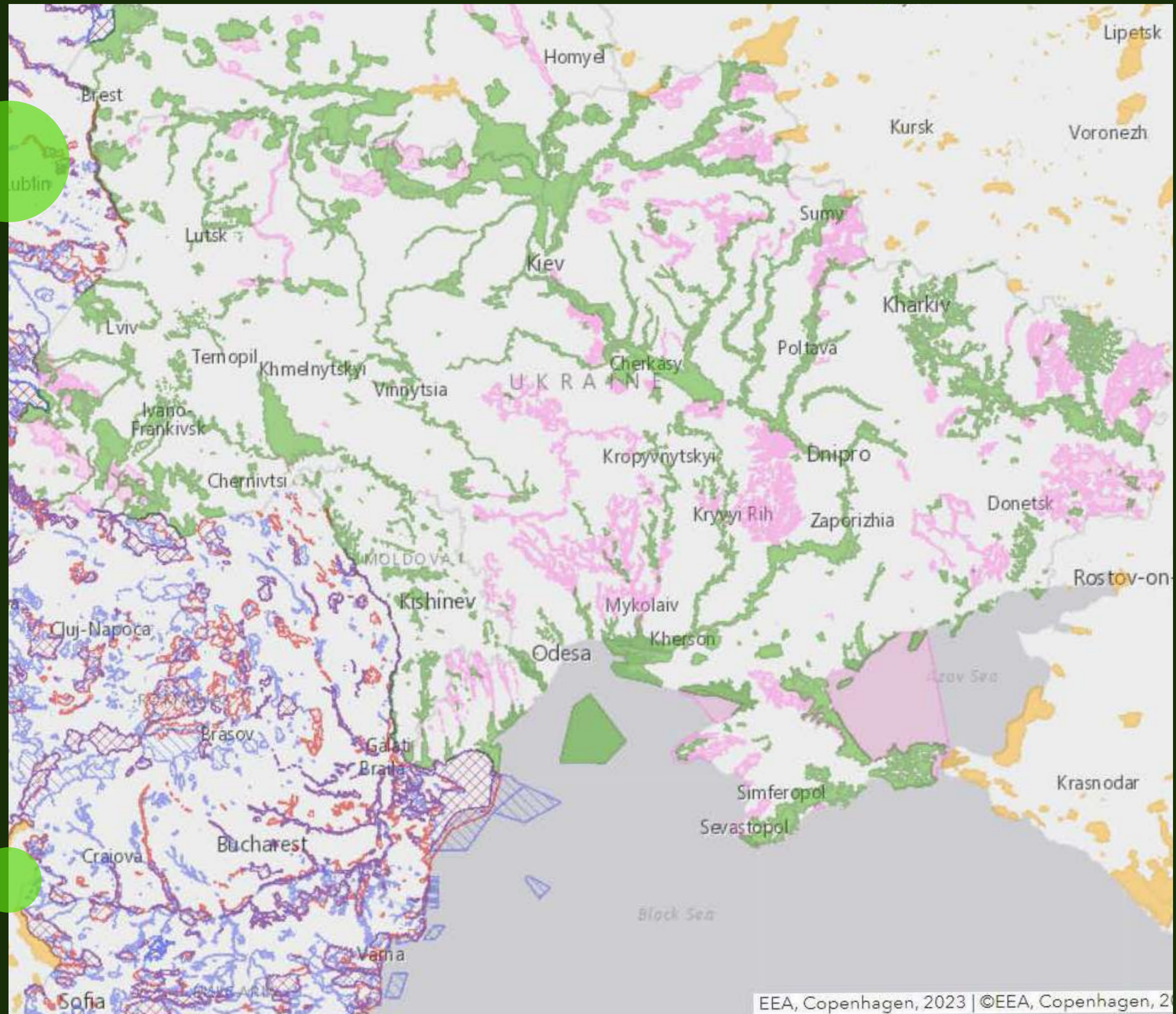
Wetlands of International Importance:
7,355km² - 52 sites

UNESCO World Heritage Site:
290km² - 15 component parts

UNESCO Biosphere Reserves:
8 BR, including
4 transboundary

Emerald Network Sites:
80,982km² - 377 sites
+20,000km² - 131 proposed site

Protected areas of national and local
importance:
41,730km² - 8,844 sites





© Михайло Печкович CC BY-SA 4.0, Вікісховище



© Ryzhkov Sergey
CC BY-SA 4.0, Вікісховище

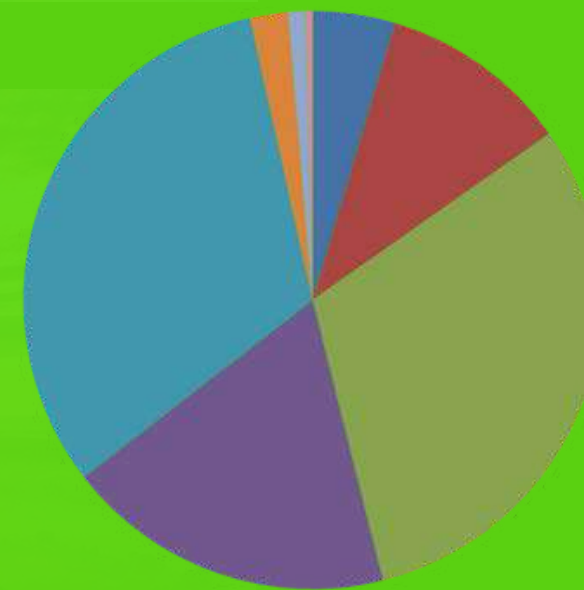


© EnergyButterfly
CC BY-SA 4.0, Вікісховище



© Dmytro Balkhovitin
CC BY-SA 4.0, Вікісховище

PROTECTED AREAS NATIONAL SYSTEM



- Nature Reserve, 4,6%
- Biosphere Reserve, 10,6 %
- National Nature Park, 30,9 %
- Regional Landscape Park, 18,4 %
- Reservation, 32 %
- Reserve Stow, 2, 1 %
- Natural Monument, 1%
- Others, 0,4 %



RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT

16 MONTHS - MORE THAN EUR 52 BILLION

186,000 km², or almost 31% of Ukraine's territory, are at risk of damage and pollution. Of this, more than 20,000 km² or more than 75% are damaged



RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

DAMAGE TO PROTECTED AREAS

under a threat of destruction:

- 16 Ramsar sites covering 6,000 km² or 81.6 % of all Ramsar sites in Ukraine
- 160 Emerald Network sites with an area of 29,000 km². or 35.8 % of all Emerald Network in Ukraine
- 900 protected areas of national or local importance with an area of 12,400 km² , or 29.7 %



KINBURN PENINSULA, MYKOLAIV, AND KHERSON REGIONS

4,780 hectares have been burned
the habitats (nesting sites) of approximately 100 bird
species were destroyed



Monitoring of fires caused by the Russia's war against Ukraine. Scientific and Research Department, Ivory Coast of Sviatoslav National Nature Park. Digital resource at: <https://arcg.is/LWCPG>

Black Sea Biosphere Reserve
Ivory Coast of Sviatoslav National Nature Park
Kinburn Spit Regional Landscape Park
Ramsar Site, Emerald Site



more than 7 km² remain flooded two weeks after
the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant dam blast



Ukrainian Protected Areas

SVIATI HORY NATIONAL NATURE PARK, DONETSK REGION

Emerald site
Natural habitat G3.4G *Pinus sylvestris* forest
on chalk in the steppe zone, which is
protected under the Bern Convention

Russian invaders destroyed 80% of the park
up to 60-70% of pine forest (about 50 km²)
has been destroyed



KAMIANSKA SICH NATIONAL NATURE PARK, KHERSON REGION



the water level dropped
approximately by more than 13 m

635 hectares of valuable areas, where rare plant species were
growing, had burned



ASKANIA-NOVA BIOSPHERE RESERVE, KHERSON REGION

UNESCO Biosphere Reserve

Ramsar Site

Emerald Site

Unique steppe habitats: X36 Steppe depressions (pody)
1,500 large ungulates, the zoo, and many birds live in this
reserve in semi- wild conditions

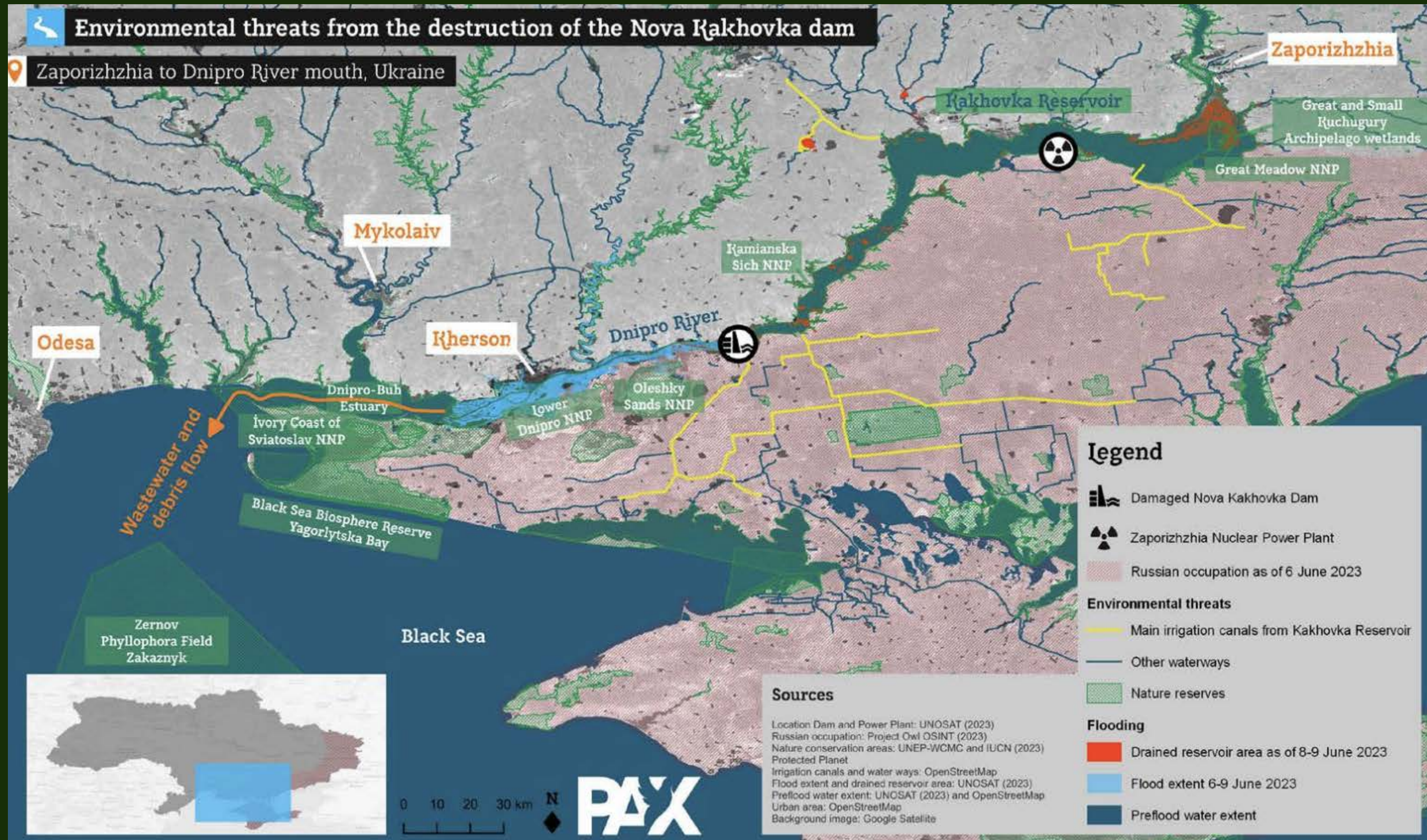
**lives of animals depend entirely on the reserve's
employees. If Askania-Nova staff evacuates, the
animals will die**



Спустошені землі. Що лишають по собі російські окупанти в наших заповідниках і національних парках

Через дії загарбників практично вся земля на лінії фронту, узбережжі наших морів і річок замінована та начинена смертоносними нерозірваними снарядами. Знадобиться не один рік, щоб усе це відновити. Але ще довгий час, після закінчення військових дій та деокупації, страждатимуть...

The consequences of the russian terrorist attack on the Kakhovka HPP for wildlife



Kamianska Sich NPP
Great Meadow NPP
Panai RLP

Black Sea BR
Ivory Coast of Sviatoslav NPP
Lower Dnipro NPP
Oleshky Sands NPP
Kinburn Spit RLP

9 Emerald Sites
4 Ramsar sites
1 UNESCO BR

The consequences of the russian terrorist attack on the Kakhovka HPP for wildlife



Photo: ICTV Facts

Autor: Anton Biatov

5,000 km² (including the flooded and dried-up zones)

38 types natural habitats protected under Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention

82 species of animals and plants protected under Resolution 6 of the Bern Convention

251 other species of wild animals and plants, with various conservation statuses according to national or international Red Lists

The consequences of the russian terrorist attack on the Kakhovka HPP for wildlife

43 fish species, of which 20 species have commercial importance - annual catches amounted to up to 2.6 thousand tons
wintering grounds
benthic fauna (benthos)

most of known locations of the rare ant species *Liometopum microcephalum*, and all the places where *Tapinoma kinburni* were found

70% of the world population of Nordmann's birch mouse (*Sicista loriger*) has been flooded
50% of the population of the sandy blind mole-rat (*Spalax arenarius*), and Falz-Fein's thick-tailed jerboa (*Stylodipus telum falzfeini*)

reptiles and amphibian populations

bird nesting colonies

endemics of the Lower Dnipro Sands: *Centaurea breviceps*, *Jurinea laxa*, *Thymus borysthenticus*, as well as the Bug-Dnipro endemic species *Alyssum savranicum*, *Crataegus alutacea*, *Agropyron dasyanthum*, and *Goniolimon graminifolium*



crested newt, *Triturus cristatus*



The consequences of the russian terrorist attack on the Kakhovka HPP for wildlife



Phragmites australis,
Echinochloa crus-galli,
Bidens frondosa,
Acer negundo,
Gleditsia triacanthos,
Fraxinus pennsylvanica



expedition, July 2023

PAs during the war

environmental and educational and scientific work, protection of the territory

survey the demined areas and assess the consequences of the hostilities

organize humanitarian headquarters on the basis of the PAs administrations

managers, rangers, scientists serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Since February 24, 2022 protected area staff has organized a shelter for over 60,000 internally displaced persons



NATURE RESTORATION AFTER THE WAR

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

assess the damage caused to nature

implement the EU nature conservation legislation

Establish a high-quality system of protected area, taking into account the consequences of the consequences of war

Governance and management both at the national and local level in accordance with the best European and World practices

NATIONAL LEVEL

ORGANIZATION LEVEL

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Biodiversity restoration will be one of the most important challenges after the liberation of the Ukraine's territory. The process will take decades or perhaps even centuries and will require the assistance of many scientists and conservationists from all over Europe and the World.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP PAS DURING THE WAR?

WHAT CAN WE DO TO RESTORE THE NATURE OF UKRAINE?

MORE INFO ? CONTACT US

NGO "Ukrainian Nature Conservation Group"

For official mailing:
uncg.ua@gmail.com

Our Facebook page:
[fb.com/UkrainianNatureConservationGroup](https://www.facebook.com/UkrainianNatureConservationGroup)

Twitter:
https://twitter.com/_UNCG_

Instagram:
https://www.instagram.com/_uncg_/

<https://uncg.org.ua/save-wildlife-in-war/>

Anastasiia Drapaliuk:
wildernessua@gmail.com





**Save protected
areas of Ukraine**