

were put on the project web-site. Information gon). All of them except the White stork are species - the White stork (Ciconia ciconia) tional information on the selected species, they are not extremely rare and it is easy to in the Ukrainian Red Data book. Nevertheless the Stag beetle (Lucanus cervus) the Old Ukrainian territory and focuses on 4 selected in Ukraine. These documents, as well as addiby the public, have been widely disseminated together with questionnaires to be completed Martagon or Turk's cap lily (Lilium marta-World swallowtail (Papilo machaon) and the been prepared for each of these species and, identify them in nature. Colour leaflets have The pilot study covers the whole

about 721 new localities for three rare species (Stag beetle - 419, Swallowtail - 279 and Martagon lily - 23) has been received. In total information was received from 72 organizations including schools and NGOs. The information was obtained from 18 (70%) high level administrative units of Ukraine. Similar results were obtained for the White stork; in total 1,634 nests were counted in 21 oblasts of Ukraine by means of expeditions and questionnaires. During the pilot study 7 expeditions were conducted with a total route length of about 7,500 kilometres.

All the project results are on the web-site (www.biomon.org). On completion of the project the web-site will be used for further collection of data on Ukrainian biodiversity monitoring programmes and continued public involvement.

For further information contact: ECNC-European Centre for Nature Conservation PO Box 90154, Tilburg, The Netherlands

Tel: +31 (0) 13 5944944; www.ecnc.org

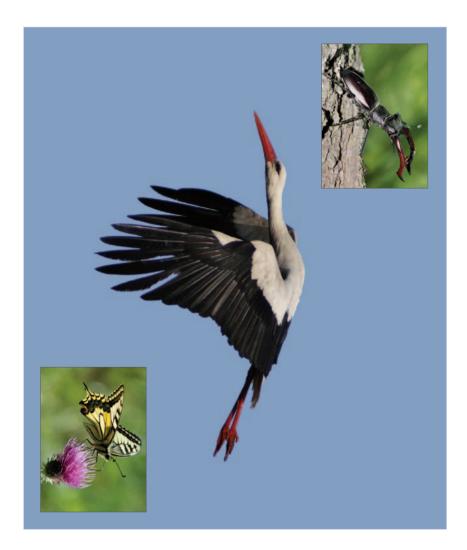
NECU-National Ecological Centre of Ukraine
PO Box 89, Kiev 01025, Ukraine
Tel: +38 (0) 44 2386260; http://necu.org.ua







SUPPORTING PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN BUILDING CAPACITY FOR UKRAINIAN BIODIVERSITY MONITORING



Biological diversity is the basis for human existence, an inherent component of the human environment. However, human impact has seriously disturbed the natural environment and threatened plant and animal wildlife and even whole ecosystems. Loss of biodiversity is now one of the key global environmental issues.

Ukraine occupies 6% of Europe and has at least 35% of the biodiversity of the continent or about 70 thousand species of plants and animals. In these terms the country plays a pivotal role in preserving the entire European biodiversity. As elsewhere, much of the biodiversity in the country suffers from human impact. However, in Ukraine there is no state system for biodiversity monitoring, which is an important element in plant and animal species conservation. To some extent, there is monitoring of some taxonomic groups of species in protected areas or monitoring conducted by some scientific centres or individual scientists at local or regional level. In general, public participation in monitoring of biodiversity in Ukraine is presently very low.

The aim of the current project, implemented by ECNC-European Centre for Nature conservation and NECU-National Ecological Centre of Ukraine, is the enhancement of Ukrainian capacity in developing biodiversity monitoring by increasing public involvement.

The project's aim was achieved by the following activities:

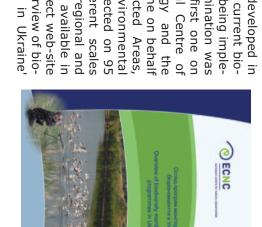
- general and in biodiversity monitoring in particular in Ukraine;
- making of an inventory of current monitoring activities in the country;
- conducting of a national seminar on biodiversity monitoring;
- identification of the needs of various user groups with regard to biodiversity monitoring;
- drafting of a national biodiversity monitoring programme;
- conducting a pilot monitoring study at local or regional level

Through these activities the results listed below were achieved:



Databases of organizations and on key experts related to biodiversity monitoring have been created. These were based on the collection and analysis of information about research institutes, universities, protected areas, state agencies and NGOs. Both interactive databases are located on the bilingual (Ukrainian/English) web-site that was specially developed for the project www.biomon.org.

was also published. supported by two letters - the first one on behalf of the National Ecological Centre of diversity monitoring programmes being impleorder to collect information about current biodiversity monitoring programmes in Ukraine Ukrainian and English on the project web-site monitoring programmes of different scales Protection. In total data was collected on 95 of the State Service for Protected Areas, Institute of Botany; the second one on behalf Ukraine, the Institute of Zoology and the mented in Ukraine. in the form of a database. An 'Overview of bioincluding international, national, regional and Ukrainian Ministry local. This information was made available in Special questionnaires were developed in Their dissemination was of Environmenta



The national seminar 'Biodiversity monitoring in Ukraine: current status and perspectives', took place on 3-4 July 2007 in Kiev. More than 90 scientists and researchers attended the seminar and listened to a targeted series of presentations about progress in the field of biodiversity monitoring and the goals of the current project; for some people the seminar was the first time that they had been able to debate, share views and establish contact with colleagues doing similar work. The participants made significant progress through a number of active discussion sessions where they identified issues and barriers to change, began to form objectives for the future and agreed on the need for a coordinated strategy for monitoring biodiversity across their country.



The publication of a bilingual Strategy for Developing the Monitoring of Biodiversity in Ukraine has been a highlight of the project. It is based in particular on: the input from the project workshops and the national seminar; the information collected about biodiversity monitoring programmes; the identification of key actors and organisations in biodiversity monitoring; the list of key monitoring priorities; and the identification of the team members that will work on national monitoring. The strategy was prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine.