

Ramsar National Report to COP13

COP13 National Report

Background information

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).
2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.
3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21st 2018.
4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
7. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
 - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
 - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
10. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of

effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention”.

11. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.

12. The Convention’s National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:

- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
- ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - * the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
 - * the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
 - * the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
- iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
- iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
- v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention’s lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD’s next such in-depth review.

The structure of the COP13 National Report Format

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

Section 2 is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 92 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional ‘free-text’ section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties “to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan”, all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the national priority for that area of activity as well as the level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the National Targets for implementation by 2018 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP13 National Report Format

All Sections of the COP13 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st **2018**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Republic of Poland

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[12_02_2018_11_52_19.pdf](#)

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> The General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Krzysztof Lissowski

Mailing address

> ul. Wawelska 52/54
00-922 Warszawa

Telephone/Fax

> +48(22) 369-29-00

Email

> kancelaria@gdos.gov.pl

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

> National Ramsar Convention Secretariat

Mailing address

> sekretariat.ramsarska@gdos.gov.pl

Telephone/Fax

> tel.: +48 22 369-21-37, fax: +48 22 369-21-97

Email

> sekretariat.ramsarska@gdos.gov.pl

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title

> National Ramsar Convention Secretariat

Name of organisation

> The General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Mailing address

> ul. Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warszawa

Telephone/Fax

> tel.: +48 22 369-21-37, fax: +48 22 369-21-97

Email

> sekretariat.ramsarska@gdos.gov.pl

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme

on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

› National Ramsar Convention Secretariat

Name of organisation

› The General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Mailing address

› ul. Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warszawa

Telephone/Fax

› tel.: +48 22 369-21-37, fax: +48 22 369-21-97

Email

› sekretariat.ramsarska@gdos.gov.pl

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

› National Ramsar Convention Secretariat

Name of organisation

› The General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Mailing address

› ul. Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warszawa

Telephone/Fax

› tel.: +48 22 369-21-37, fax: +48 22 369-21-97

Email

› sekretariat.ramsarska@gdos.gov.pl

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting)

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Submission of three new Ramsar Sites (Stawy Przemkowskie, Torfowiska Doliny Izery and Ujście Wisły) and progress in the RIS update dla for the remaining thirteen Polish wetlands of international importance.
- 2)
 - › Progress in the preparation of long-term management plans for the sites: Natura 2000 Jezioro Oświn i okolice PLB280004 and Ostoja nad Oświnem PLH280044 (Ramsar Site - Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp) and completed protection plans for 4 sites with national park status (Narew NP, Polesie NP, Wigry NP and Karkonosze NP). For the Nature Reserve "Jezioro Łuknajno" (Ramsar Site - Łuknajno Lake) conservation tasks have been set out for 5 years (2017-2022).
- 3)
 - › Maintaining of unspoilt ecological status of Ramsar Sites
- 4)
 - › Active educational actions, increasing number of visitors to the Ramsar Sites, particularly the areas with national park status. Maintaining of the periodic events for the World Wetlands Day.
- 5)
 - › Numerous projects of active conservation, education and promotion in Ramsar sites and other wetlands, due to the financing of the environmental protection through national, EU and foreign funds.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Gaps in the coherence of the provisions contained in international conventions and EU directives.
- 2)
 - › Imperfections of the spacial planning system which would protect wetlands from intensified anthropogenic pressure.
- 3)
 - › Conflicts of interest between management of wetlands and their conservation.
- 4)
 - › Too low social awareness on the role of wetlands in the environment and in the human life (that causes difficulties in efficient nature protection, in particular on private land, and creates problems with the enforcement of conservation plans and plans of conservation tasks).
- 5)
 - › Marginalization of the issues concerning wetlands in the higher education system and scientific research in Poland. Considerable restriction of the classical environmental issues in the scientific research. Liquidation of Polish Academy of Sciences committees, scientific institutes which results a.o. in lowering of the position of natural science journals in the ranking and the pragmatics of science financing (reduced possibilities to obtain funds for research).

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Intensification of the interministerial cooperation in the protection of biodiversity, including wetlands, at different management levels.
- 2)
 - › Continuation of the works on the supplementation of the list of Ramsar sites, with the inclusion of the Red List of Ramsar Sites in Poland and types of ecosystems with insufficient representation in the Ramsar Convention (in Poland: peatlands, alluvial meadows).
- 3)

> Intensification of educational, promotional and informational activities, in particular on the role and value of wetlands (informational trainings and meetings, organisation of meetings with local societies, exhibitions at local government units, in particular near valuable wetlands). Use and promotion of the Ramsar brand, including inspection of the state and conservation of the existing information boards at the Ramsar Sites, and marking sites without the boards. As needed, construction of new boards and their installation in the areas.

4)

> Intensification of the cooperation between the Administrative Authority, the managing entities and interested Parties in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention and other conventions concerning environmental protection as well as enhancement of their implementation structure: development of an information flow system, communication, implementation control and coherence of activities, establishment of a National Wetlands Committee. Intensification of the cooperation with other Ramsar sites around the world, exchange of experiences (e.g. with Denmark, Czech Republic, Slovakia).

5)

> Maintaining of unspoilt ecological status of Ramsar Sites.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> no

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

> no

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> Creation of an administrative structure at the national level coordinating the activities within different conventions. Cooperation and possible undertaking of joint activities should be based on periodic interministerial meetings, allowing for the exchange of experience and undertaking initiatives. Such meetings should take place at least once every six months, with the participation of the entities dealing with widely understood nature protection and the environments of the national and local government administration. Furthermore, the cooperation and education of local groups (e.g. LIDER, local fishery groups etc.) needs to be extended.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

> The development of national strategies must take into account the role of wetland areas, thus it is indispensable that experts specialized in biology, ecology, hydrology and restoration of wetlands participate in the development of such documentation. The experts shall also participate in the committees controlling the development/update of such strategies.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

> no

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report

> Central Statistical Office

Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation

Ministry of Sport and Tourism

Ministry of Energy

Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ministry of Development

Ministry of National Education

National Water Management Authority

National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

General Directorate of the State Forests

Department of Aquatic Resources, Ministry of the Environment

Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Olsztyn

Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Wrocław
Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Gdansk
Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Szczecin
Directorate of the Biebrza National Park
Directorate of the Karkonosze National Park
Directorate of the Narew National Park
Directorate of the Polesie National Park
Directorate of the Słowiński National Park
Directorate of the Ujście Warty National Park
Directorate of the Wigry National Park
Directorate of the Tatra National Park
Directorate of the Lower Silesia Landscape Parks
Stawy Milickie S.A.
Office of the Marshal of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship
Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Department for Botany and Nature Protection, West Pomeranian University of Technology
Department for the protection of Nature and Rural Landscape, Institute of Technology and Life Sciences
Department of Nature Protection, Ministry of the Environment
Department of Aquatic Resources, Ministry of the Environment
Department of Education and Communication, Ministry of the Environment
Directorate for the Department of Ecological Funds, Ministry of the Environment
Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment
Department for Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, Ministry of the Environment
Department of Geology and Geological Concessions, Ministry of the Environment
Department of Air and Climate Protection, Ministry of the Environment

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

1.1 Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

> a) The Strategy and Action Plan for Wetland Conservation in Poland for the years 2006-2013 with Cost Calculation includes the issues and advantages of wetlands, yet it is not up-to-date.

c) The two indicated elements have been partially included in the Water Management Plans for River Basins, established by Council of Ministers regulations of 2016.

e) Projects of spatial management plans are currently developed by directors of maritime offices.

f) One of the objectives of the National Forestry Policy is the increase of water retention in the forests. The Nature Conservation and Environmental Impact Assessment programs for forest management plans include "near-natural preservation and restoration of mid-forest reservoirs and natural watercourses", "protection of natural retention units such as peatlands, water reservoirs, springs, swamps", "preservation of intact forest wasteland such as marshlands, swamps, bogs, peatlands, together with their flora and fauna to protect the entire biodiversity". In forest management plans, these objects remain without economic guidelines.

g) In the applicable "Strategy for the sustainable rural, agricultural and fisheries development" for the period 2012-2020 (SZRWRiR) there is an intervention direction 5.1.3. Rational use of water resources for the needs of agriculture and fisheries and increase of the water retention. Following the provisions of the strategy, the increase of water retention should be carried out in the first place through the use of natural ecological processes, such as water retention in peatlands, pools, increase of retention through maintenance of year-round vegetation cover etc. At the same time, the program further assumes e.g. construction or renovation of the water drainage devices used for retention or regulation of water levels, construction or renovation of gravitational irrigation systems, renovation of water drainage devices to adjust them to gravitational irrigations and construction or renovation of water supply and drainage devices within the systems of water drainage devices, which may have adverse impact on wetlands. Similar approach is expressed in the Strategy for Responsible Development towards the issue of water management on agricultural areas. The issues concerning protection of wetlands have been included in the Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020 (see answer to question 9.6).

h) Action C.II.1. Of the National Programme for the Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use and the

Action plan for the period 2015-2020: "Development and introduction of programmes for protection and restoration of degraded habitats, in particular wetlands, in the protected areas" assumes development and introduction of protection programs for threatened habitats, which should be primarily directed at the areas with vital function in the ecological structure of the region or in the local water circulation system.

i) The Polish Energy Policy to 2015 is a highly general document, which did not include specific ecosystem types.

n) The Strategic plan for the development of fish farming and breeding in Poland for the period 2014-2020 has been developed. It includes two industry documents, one on the carp fish industry (traditional aquaculture), whereas the second one provides guidelines for the development of sustainable intensive aquaculture (Strategy Karp 2020; Development of Sustainable Intensive Aquaculture 2020) and the programme document: Long-term National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture. The main objectives of extensive aquaculture are: maintaining the existing production area of ponds and its sustainable use, increasing the profitability of pond farms and strengthening and promoting the pro-environmental and pro-social role of carp industry.

b) This function is partially performed by the National Urban Wastewater Treatment Programme and its subsequent updates.

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.1 Additional Information

> The quantity and quality of water available and required by wetlands to maintain their ecological functions is estimated for some wetland protected areas at the stage of management plans development. In case of investments, the implementation of which may threaten the allocation of water resources in wetlands, minimization guidelines for this impact are developed.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.2 Additional Information

> Regional Water Management Authorities have stated the conditions for the use of waters in the orders of the directors of Regional Water Management Authorities, which determined the values of environmental flows (inviolable). These works will be continued.

At the same time, there are ongoing works to develop a methodology for estimating environmental flows in Poland (planned completion in fourth quarter of 2018), which is to take indirectly into account the water requirements of wetlands in the part related to overbank flows. The operational implementation of the method is planned for 2021.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- O=No Change
- X=Unknown

2.3 Additional Information

> In some Ramsar sites there have been projects which resulted in improved water conditions in the

ecosystems (see answer to question 12.2). Some of these projects are under implementation.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.4 Additional Information

> The principles specified in the guidelines concerning the allocation and management of water resources to maintain the ecological functions of wetlands are respected with regards to wetlands of international importance.

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action 3.4.ix.)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.5 Additional Information

> Every implementation project contains a part with the promotion of good practices; this concerns the projects mentioned in section 12.2, as well as other projects concerning wetlands.

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (households/municipalities)
- >
- F=Less than (households/municipalities)
- >
- G=More than (households/municipalities)
- > over 90% municipalities
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

2.6 Additional Information

> The number of municipalities with access to sewage system:

in 2015 - 2335 out of 2478

in 2016 - 2338 out of 2478

The above data concerns municipalities for which the determined sanitary network has the length of 0.1 km or more.

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (percentage)
- > 94%
- F=Less than (percentage)
- >
- G=More than (percentage)
- >
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

2.7 Additional Information

> Percentage of the country covered by the sewage network:

2015 - 94.23%

2016 - 94.35%

Note: Calculated on the basis of municipalities with access to sewage system in relation to the total number of municipalities.

The density of the network is as follows:

2015 - 47.9 km/100km²

2016 - 49.3 km/100km²

Population using the sewage network:

2015 - 69.7%

2016 - 70.2%

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (percentage)

>

F=Less than (percentage)

> 26,5%

G=More than (percentage)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.8 Additional Information

> Data estimates for the purposes of the OECD variable "national resident population whose wastewater is transported from independent storage tanks to wastewater treatment plants by means of trucks."

The response has been formulated based on the estimation performed on the basis of data concerning the population using sewage treatment plants. The data demonstrate that 73.5% of the population uses sewage treatment plants, while the remaining 26.5% of the population utilises septic tanks / latrines.

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.9 Additional Information

> All sewage treatment plants functioning in the specified agglomerations with p.e. of over 2000 must meet the national legal requirements including the requirements of the Council Directive 91/271/EEC.

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Good

B=Not Functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.10 Additional Information

> Lacking information at the national level on household water treatment plants, including hydrophyte treatment plants. Location of hydrophyte treatment plants is adapted to local conditions. They are commonly of demonstrative character as educational and promotional activities - e.g. the Head Office building of the Ramsar site Poleski National Park is equipped with a hydrophyte treatment plant. The Institute for Technology and Life Sciences develops sewage treatment plant projects which are later implemented by local governments, individuals, companies.

2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (plants)

> 3253

F=Less than (plants)

>

G=More than (plants)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.11 Additional Information

> Data concerning the number of municipal sewage treatment plants operating within the sewage network has been provided. It has been assumed that a "centralised waste treatment plant" is synonymous with a municipal sewage treatment plant.

2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Good

B=Not functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.12 Additional Information

> According to the fifth update of the National Urban Wastewater Treatment Programme, 1587 agglomerations have been located in Poland. In 2016, 1089 agglomerations possessed sewage treatment plants with the capacity sufficient to provide service to those agglomerations. 1444 agglomerations attained wastewater treatment efficiency guaranteeing the fulfilment of the national provisions in the field of quality of treated sewage.

2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Good

B=Not Functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.13 Additional Information

> Based on the response provided in section 2.7, certainly less than 30% of the population may use this type of technology.

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.14 Additional Information

> Pursuant to the Article 83(1) of the Act of 20 July 2017 Water Law (Journal of Laws 2017, item 1566), introducing sewage into waters or into the ground must obligatory be connected with the ensurance of water protection against pollution, in particular through the construction and operation of equipment serving this purpose, and where it is appropriate - with the reuse the treated wastewater. The discussed provision enables the reuse of treated wastewater, which in particular is to lead to a reduction of water consumption and thus a reduction of water demand in the economy and industry.

2.15 What Is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

R=Agriculture

- S=Landscape
- T=Industrial
- U=Drinking
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

2.15 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.
 > Purified sewage is used exclusively for the own purposes of sewage treatment plants under the name of technological water, meeting sanitary and hygienic requirements in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 18 November 2014 on conditions to be met when introducing sewage into waters or into the ground, and on substances which are particularly harmful to the aquatic environment (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1800). It is used to rinse filtration equipment, watering vegetation and for the fire protection purposes. Sewage sludge from some sewage treatment plants are used in agriculture, for land reclamation, for growing crops intended for the production of compost and thermal processing, in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment on municipal sewage sludge (Journal of Laws 2015, item 257).

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1}
 KRA 1.10.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

3.1 Additional Information

> Representatives of the private sector are typically invited to participate in planning of protection and in the implementation of conservation tasks and are encouraged to participate in the projects. However, recommendations of the Ramsar Convention usually are not directly applied in the activities of this sector.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Wetlands in general	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

3.2 Additional information

> Both in Ramsar sites as well as on other wetlands, private sector undertakes conservation actions. Mainly social organisations acting through targeted grants - subsidies from environmental protection funds, or through volunteering activities, implementing projects related to their restoration, active and passive protection as well as monitoring and research activities (see e.g. answer to questions 11.1, 12.1, 12.2). The engagement and motivation of other private land users into protection and wise use of wetlands takes place, among others, through supporting instruments within the framework of the Rural Development Program (see answer to question 9.6), thanks to which they receive compensation for less profitable use of wetlands that is favourable for the habitats.

Furthermore, the private sector is involved in the implementation of conservation tasks in the Ramsar protected sites and other wetland areas in national parks through leasing the land managed by the State Treasury. In most cases, tenants carry out mowing of meadows and marshes, also with the use of subsidies as

part of packages 4 and 5 of the Agri-environment-climate measure. Private users also implement conservation tasks and plans for conservation tasks in protected areas other than mowing, as contractors of a public contract financed by the administration of these areas.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

3.3 Additional information

> The farmers as well as fish breeders have the possibility to obtain subsidies for pro-environmental activities. Farmers may apply for agri-environment-climate payments within RDP 2014-2020, which totally or partially compensate for the farmers' lost income and for the additional costs they incurred. The implementation of the requirements under the Agri-environment-climate measure translates into proper management of wet meadows and litter meadows, saline pastures, peatlands and the habitats of wetland birds. The support in the field of aquatic and environmental actions has also been envisaged within the Functional Program "Fisheries and the Sea" for the period 2014-2020. The subsidies and system mechanisms supporting natural water retention are still lacking (see also response to the question 9.3).

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned
 Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional Information

> Pursuant to Art. 188 of the Act of 20 July 2017 the Water Law (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1566) "maintenance of water structures is the obligation of their owners and rely on operation, maintenance and repairs to preserve their function". On the basis of this provision, owners and users of land on which drainage ditches are located, are obliged to regularly clear them: mow vegetation, and cut trees and shrubs from slopes and bottoms of ditches, clear them from sediments and remove obstructions. This obligation refers to all drainage structures, including ditches, regardless of the needs for their maintenance and influence on the environmental conditions, also on the protected areas. This is often linked to harmful impact on wetland areas and contributes to the acceleration of the outflow of waters from areas of considerable importance for water retention.

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

4.1 Additional information

> There is no national inventory dedicated for the occurrence of all invasive species found on wetland areas. An internet website - barszcz.edu.pl - devoted to the giant hogweeds (*Heracleum Sosnowskyi* and *H. mantegazzianum*) posing threat primarily to wetlands, is conducted and regularly updated. It contains the database for their occurrence in Poland. Furthermore, a book entitled "Inwazyjne gatunki roślin ekosystemów mokradłowych Polski" ("Invasive plant species of the Poland's wetland ecosystems" has been published (Naturalists' Club, 2012). A detailed inventory (mapping) of the invasive species is being done selectively, particularly on certain protected areas (including national parks with Ramsar site status: Wigry, Narew, Słowiński, Karkonosze and selected species in the Biebrza National Park). The indices of habitat and species Natura 2000 monitoring - including wetland habitats - conducted within the framework of the State Environment Monitoring Programme, include i.a. alien invasive plant species. The data can be used to estimate threats for wetlands, yet not at a national level, because of the lacking coherent database (see

response to question 4.2 and 4.3).

At the level of all habitats (not only wetlands), Poland possesses a list of alien plant, animal and fungi species which may threaten native species or natural habitats, if introduced to the environment (Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 09 September 2011, Journal of Laws 2011.210.1260). Moreover, two books have been published: „Gatunki obce w faunie Polski” (“Alien species of the Polish fauna” Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences, 2011) and „Rośliny obcego pochodzenia w Polsce ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem gatunków inwazyjnych” (“Alien plant species in Poland with special emphasis on invasive species”, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, 2012). Within the framework of the POIS.02.04.00-00-0100/16-00, a project entitled “Development of the rules for the control of invasive alien species with pilot actions and social education”, a task will be implemented consisting in determination of the invasiveness degree for 118 alien species occurring in Poland, including 49 species from the EU list. The analysis will be based on existing data, including data and inventory results listed above, and will determine the degree of invasiveness based on the results from the responses to the procedure Harmonia+ for every species (including impact of the species on nature).

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

4.2 Additional information

> The studies planned in the project POIS.02.04.00-00-0100/16-00 “Development of the rules for the control of invasive alien species with pilot actions and social education” will include analyses of the impact of invasive species on natural habitats, including wetland habitats.

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions.

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (species)

>

- F=Less than (species)

>

- G=More than (species)

>

- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

4.3 Additional information

If ‘Yes’, please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information

> Actions aimed at limiting the occurrence of invasive species are undertaken at local scale, mainly in protected areas (national parks, Natura 2000 sites, landscape parks and nature reserves). The control of giant hogweeds is at the highest intensity, for which funds are provided or secured also by local governments and other units. Within the framework of the POIS.02.04.00-00-0100/16-00 project entitled “Development of the rules for the control of invasive alien species with pilot actions and social education”, a task will be implemented consisting in determination of the invasiveness degree for alien species occurring in Poland, for which implementation plans as well as control methodologies will be developed and pilot actions will be carried out. The mentioned complex actions will be carried out for 10 priority species, posing the greatest threat to the native nature and economy. In relation to other species, including 49 species from the EU list, activities will be carried out as part of the surveillance system for invasive alien species, which, according to the provisions of Art. 14 of the European Commission Regulation No. 1143/2014 on preventive and remedial actions regarding the introduction and spread of invasive alien species "(...) collects and records data on the presence of invasive alien species in the environment through research, monitoring or other procedures (...) ". The system is to be developed until 13.01.2018.

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

4.4 Additional information

> The efficiency of activities in the field of control of invasive species will be tested for 10 priority species identified under the project POIS.02.04.00-00-0100/16-00 Development of the rules for the control of invasive alien species with pilot actions and social education. For these species, the effects of pilot actions will be tested (in the field of restriction of distribution, elimination). In addition, on the basis of the analysis of available legal, methodological and financial tools as well as the institutional background, action plans for invasive alien species will be developed in Poland by 2030. The main objective of these plans will be to reduce the negative impact of invasive alien species on biodiversity as well as economy and human health.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

5.1 Additional information

> The Strategy and Action Plan for Wetland Conservation in Poland for the years 2006-2013 with Cost Calculation determined the need to supplement the Polish list of Ramsar sites and indicated wetland types which should be included in the list. The guidelines in this matter need an update. For the end date of the reporting period three new sites submitted in 2015 were awaiting publication by the Convention Secretariat (they have been published on 10.01.2018). A procedure of submission of new Ramsar sites in the Carpathian region is being finalized.

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

5.2 Additional information

> Designation of new Ramsar Sites in Poland is based on the Strategic Framework (Res. XI.8 Annex 2).

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (sites)

> 5

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (sites)

> 5

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of

formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (sites)

> 8

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

> Special conservation plans for Ramsar sites are not developed in Poland. However, all of these areas have the national nature protection status (national parks, nature reserves) and are included in the European Natura 2000 network, for which, pursuant to the Act of 16 April 2004 on the protection of nature, conservation task plans or conservation plans are developed:

- for 3 Natura 2000 sites with the Ramsar site status, conservation task plans have been successfully implemented (Jeziro Drużno Nature reserve, Jezioro Świdwie Nature Reserve, Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp Nature Reserve), including one in the period 2015-2017 (Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp Nature Reserve)

- for 3 nature reserves with Ramsar site status, conservation task plans have been successfully implemented (Jezioro Drużno Nature Reserve, Jezioro Karaś Nature Reserve, Stawy Milickie Nature Reserve)

For 7 national parks and for the Łuknajno Lake area, the management is planned on the basis of conservation tasks implemented in a 2-3 year cycle. Among these, for 5 national parks (Biebrza, Polesie, Narew, Karkonosze NP) and for the Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp Nature Reserve, conservation plans have been developed (for the national parks in the period 2015-2017), but have not been implemented yet.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

5.6 Additional information

> Conservation plans or long-term conservation task plans (developed typically for 10 years) contain provisions concerning monitoring of the implementation of conservation activities. In the areas where these documents have been implemented, and after implementation of the remaining plans (see response to questions 5.3-5.4), an assessment of the efficiency of their implementation will be possible. Assessment of the ecological effect is also obligatory in granted nature conservation projects. Their implementation is always included in the conservation tasks for the protected area in which they are realised.

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (sites)

> 0

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> In case of seven sites (national parks: Ujście Warty, Słowiński, Wigry, Biebrza, Narew, Polesie and Karkonosze) cross-sectoral advisory units are in function - National Park Scientific Councils which include i.a. representatives of local governments. The Ramsar site "Stawy Milickie" Nature Reserve has an advisory team, established by the Regional Director for Environmental Protection in Wrocław, which includes representatives of science, practice, NGO, local governments, managing authorities and land owners. These entities do not have a managing and dispute resolving functions pursuant to KRA 2.4.iv.

5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (sites)

> 13

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.8 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> All Polish Ramsar Sites:

756. Biebrza National Park

1563. Druzno Lake

284. Karaś Lake

285. Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp

166. Jezioro Łuknajno

758. Stawy Milickie

1564. Narew National Park

1565. Polesie National Park

757. Słowiński National Park

1566. Subapline peatlands in the Karkonosze National Park

283. Świdwie Lake

282. Ujście Warty National Park

1567. Wigry National Park

All Polish Ramsar sites are a part of the national network of nature protection areas. By the establishment of each of these sites, a detailed description of natural values was prepared together with their ecological characteristics. Update of the ecological characteristics is an element of long-term conservation plans for protected areas with Ramsar site status.

5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Some Sites

5.9 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information

> All Ramsar sites are covered by other forms of nature protection (national parks, nature reserves, Natura 2000 sites), and the entity supervising the particular area is obliged to conduct a constant monitoring. The supervising entities are: for national parks - director of the national park and the Minister of the Environment, for nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites: Regional Directorates for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ), Maritime Offices (UM) and the General Directorate for Environmental Protection (GDOŚ). In the case of Natura 2000 areas, the law requires periodic report on their status to the GDOŚ. The above mechanisms do not fulfill the KRA 2.5.i criteria (METT Res. XII.15)

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Some Sites

D=Planned

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established
> According to the Act of 13 April 2007 on the Preventing Environmental Damage and the Remediation of Environmental Damage, which also regulates the principles of liability for preventing environmental damage and repairing damage to the environment, in case of a threat of harm or damage, there is an obligation to report this fact to the regional director of environmental protection and the voivodeship inspector for environmental protection, who start the so-called damage procedure. A damage for the environment is defined as a negative, measurable change of the status or functions of the elements of the environment, evaluated in relation to the original status, which has been caused directly or indirectly through the activity of the entity that utilizes the environment. Damage may concern land surface, waters, protected species or natural habitats. Moreover, the law requires a periodic reporting of the status of habitats and species from Appendices 1 and 2 of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive within Natura 2000 sites (all Polish Ramsar sites partially or in whole overlap with the established Natura 2000 sites) to the General Directorate for Environmental Protection (Administration Authority).

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Some Cases
 O=No Negative Change

7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made
>

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken
>

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=In Progress
 D=Planned

8.1 Additional information

> Numerous projects gathering information on the area and status of wetlands have been implemented in the country. The main sources of information on the distribution and preservation status of wetlands in Poland are:
- the GIS Wetlands system (GIS Mokradła): a database containing information on wetlands with surface area over 1 ha (peat documentations of the Institute for Land Reclamation and Grassland Farming from the period 1950-1984, supplemented and updated with studies performed in 1990s.). The precision of the data in this database is 1:100 000, thus they have a general character and they can be used to perform analyses at regional or national scale
- the register and map of land ecosystems depending on the waters, based on, i.a. data from the GIS Wetlands system, created for the needs of planning management of water resources; the material possesses higher precision than the GIS Wetlands data, yet it is limited to objects located within Natura 2000 sites
- detailed inventories of certain wetland types:
oligotrophic lakes,
alkaline and calcareous fens

Baltic raised bogs

- inventories of selected species of wetland birds: the Eurasian curlew, harrier, snipe, implemented in the whole country

Partial inventories concerning eg. selected groups of animal species (such as amphibians, reptiles, birds), certain hydrological characteristics (e.g. water level, physical and chemical properties); some of such inventories cover large areas of Poland (e.g. the Mazowieckie Voivodeship and the project directed at the identification of valuable natural habitats in the agricultural landscape), some have a local range (inventories conducted by Marshall's Offices, Regional Directorates for Environmental Protection, landscape parks, national parks etc.).

The information on wetland areas are gathered also during monitoring of agri-environmental scheme of the RDP 2007-2013 and RDP 2014-2020;

It has to be stressed that the conducted inventories are not of complex nature and they are not always methodologically coherent, as they are carried out by various institutions and address diverse needs.

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

8.2 Additional information

> The national inventory of wetlands has been partially updated during the update of such databases as: The Natura 2000 sites database, the National Registry for Nature Conservation Forms (geoserwis) and the Map of the Hydrographic Division of Poland (hydroportal). The GIS Wetlands database is a reference material, which is methodologically coherent and covers the entire area of the country, yet it requires both update as well as higher detail level. Identification of wetland areas or objects carried out within various projects (e.g. identification of valuable natural habitats in the agricultural landscape), undertakings (e.g. environmental impact assessment), programmes (e.g. the so-called nature packages (4 and 5) of Agri-environment-climate measure) has only indirect inventory nature, because these data are collected unsystematically, they are scattered, and not gathered intentionally. Their major and basic value is that they can contribute to the verification of the location of wetland objects. The actual inventories oriented both on the object identification, as well as determination of their status, threats etc., coherent in terms of the applied methods, data analysis on a national scale, planning and conducting field reconnaissance, are projects of the Naturalists' Club (Klub Przyrodników) regarding alkaline fens, raised bogs. Data gathered during the monitoring of environmental effects of the agri-environmental programme is of a similar nature - uniform methodology, proper accuracy, precise spatial location. The downside of such monitoring is the lack of wetland habitats' identification - the reference units are registry parcels, for which the farmers use agri-environmental subsidies. Wetlands have also been partially inventoried during the development of the Natura 2000 conservation task plans.

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

8.3 Additional information

> Continuation of the inventory during nature conservation projects aimed at expanding knowledge about wetland habitats takes place - plans for obtaining funds for the inventory of poor fens, large-scale projects using remote sensing data from Sentinel mission, developing tools enabling identification of natural habitats based on remote sensing data (e.g. project implemented in the Biostrateg program entitled: Innovative approach supporting the monitoring of non-forests Natura 2000 natural habitats using remote sensing methods). The GIS Wetlands database is not updated on a regular basis, thus it cannot be used to draw conclusions about changes and current status of individual objects. Inventory of selected natural habitats is carried out for the purposes of nature packages under the Agri-environment-climate measure of the RDP 2014-2020 on selected agricultural plots, also with wetland habitats. The impact of these measures on nature is being monitored. Verification of wetlands is regularly performed under the management plans for protected areas (conservation plans and review of knowledge about key habitats and species for Natura 2000 sites, according to the plans of conservation tasks). Periodically, along with the update of water management plans in river basins (every 5 years), a list of areas designated for the protection of wetland habitats or species established in the Nature Conservation Act is also updated (see response to question 12.1)

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

8.4 Additional information

> The outcomes of the majority of projects, under which the wetland inventories were carried out (see response to question 8.1) are available to the public in the form of internet databases, books (commonly available in electronic form on the websites of the contractor). Moreover, they are provided upon request under the Act of 06 September 2001 on the Access to Public Information (Journal of Laws of 2016 item 1764, as amended) and the Act of 3 October 2008 on sharing information about the environment and its protection, public participation in environmental protection and environmental impact assessment (Journal Laws of 2017, item 1405, as amended).

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved
b) Wetlands generally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) Numerous Ramsar sites were impacted by the drought of 2015, while 2017 brought high precipitation levels which supplemented (at least on in part of the areas) water shortage and restored water balance. There is no data proving possible long-term effect of these changes.

b) The response is basing on the available results of various inventories (i.a. mentioned in the response to the question 8.1). For most of these inventories, the results have not been developed for the reporting period yet. The assessment of change trends included latest reports.

- The State Environmental Monitoring Programme: out of 7 wetland habitats monitored in the reporting period (glasswort mudflats and sandflats, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation, rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubric p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix, alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii and degraded raised bogs (which may still be capable of natural regeneration), the status of four remains unchanged, and three have deteriorated (data from monitoring reports in 2016)

- monitoring the effects of the agri-environmental programme on nature: in case of habitats covered by monitoring (fens, tall sedge reedbeds and wet meadows) in the period 2011-2015 deterioration of conditions and unfavourable tendencies related to over drying are noticeable, and in some habitats - also with the expansion of undesirable alien or native species;

It is impossible to identify the differences between inland coastal wetlands due to the lack of isolated data on the coastal wetlands.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (km2)

>

F=Less than (km2)

>

G=More than (km2)

>

A=Yes

B=No

- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

8.6 Additional information

If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.

> Due to a scattered range and scale of projects including inventory of wetlands in Poland (see response to the question 8.1), defining reference value of their surface area on national scale requires gathering and processing of available data based on a uniform methodology. For now, such studies are not being carried out, thus despite the availability of data for certain habitats (see below), their assumptions as the reference points would be unreliable and difficult to apply as a comparative value. The most up-to-date and best processed data on the national scale refers to peatlands, however, information on this habitat type is also incomplete and has various relevance:

- the surface of alkaline fens is about 150 km², including the area with characteristic vegetation 70-80 km² (data based on the inventory of 2008-2011, provided in the National Programme of Alkaline Fens Conservation: Wołejko et al. 2012)

- the area of non-forested peatlands covering the area over 1 ha is 13 220 km² (latest update of data without field verification in the 1990s: Okruszko 1996, Dembek et al. 2000)

- the area of forest habitat types on peat is 3,500 km² (data from 2015 acc. to the Forest Database: Forest Management and Geodesy Bureau)

Among the above values, only the first one can be treated as a reference point for the habitat, to which one can refer in the future to identify the change of its surface at the national scale.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- D=Planned

9.1 Additional information

> Numerous sectoral planning documents have pointed out to the protection and wise use of wetlands. These include e.g. The Rural Development Programme for the period 2014-2020, the National Water and Environment Programme and River Basin Management Plans (related to the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive) that discusses i.a. wise use of wetlands. The wise use of wetlands is primarily used on protected areas (national parks, nature reserves, Natura 2000 sites), i.a. through implementation of conservation plans and conservation task plans.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- D=Planned

9.2 Additional information

> The obligations of the Ramsar Convention are reflected in some legal acts. According to the Nature Conservation Act, any investment in the field of water maintenance and with possible impact on water relations on protected areas and within natural watercourses requires notification to the appropriate regional director of environmental protection, who may impose the obligation to obtain a decision on the conditions for conducting operations. In cases when the planned investment may significantly affect Natura 2000 sites (including wetlands), the regional director of environmental protection may impose an obligation to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment on the Natura 2000 site. Nevertheless, in the Act of 20.07.2017 the Water Law, a possibility has been introduced to commence an investment prior to the completion of the EIA procedures. Moreover, the Act introduces changes in the Nature Conservation Act and other acts.

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water

infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

9.3 Additional information

> Wetlands are noticed as elements of natural water retention, thus it has been acknowledged that they have to be protected, e.g. at the level of general River Basin Management Plans. The present planning cycle includes requirements for the protection of wetlands, yet not as a natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management. Infrastructural investments constitute the main tool for the management of water resources, included in the measures designated for implementation in the flood risk management plans and river basin management plans. In more detailed planning documents, sometimes specific wetland objects are identified as increasing retention in a basin (e.g. Multi-criterion analysis of the feasibility of small retention facilities in the Central Vistula basin with regard to ground retention" carried out as part of the "Flood Safety Program in the Vistula Central Water Region").

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

9.4 Additional information

> Res. X.19 has not been implemented directly, but there are some partially implemented actions that reflect its approach. In accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, river basin management plans, flood risk management plans and drought protection plans are subject to public consultation (in the case of the first two documents, lasting for a minimum of 6 months). River basin management plans include educational and promotional activities (included in their action plan) with the allocation to the entire country, individual river basins or drainage basins of water bodies. Despite the fact that they do not directly concern wetlands, they refer to sustainable management of waters, with the inclusion of requirements for wetlands. The work to enhance the awareness about wetlands protection needs must be continued.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

> One of the directions of activities included in the Strategic Plan of Adaptation for sectors and areas sensitive to climate change by 2020 with a perspective to 2030 (prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and adopted by the Council of Ministers in October 2013) is the appropriate direction of activities related to the protection of biodiversity and forest management in the context of climate change. The Strategic plan contains such statements as: "From the viewpoint of habitat protection the most important activities are those related to the maintenance of wetlands and their restoration wherever possible", actions "continuation of the soil erosion protection programme, continuation and expansion of small water retention and soil retention programme, particularly in forests and grasslands" as well as conclusions and recommendations suggesting the extension of research in areas of particular sensitivity to climate change, i.e. wetlands, river valleys and on the coast, sustainable management of wetlands and river floodplains to maintain proper water flow and its quality.

The role of wetlands has been noticed in the drought protection plans in water regions.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

9.6 Additional information

> One of the objectives of the Rural Development Programme (RDP) for the period 2014-2020 is to support protection of valuable natural habitats (including wetlands) in Natura 2000 sites and outside of their boundaries, as well as an improvement of water management and promotion of rational use of fertilization and pesticides. The Agri-environment-climate measure of RDP for the period 2014-2020 also envisages support for farmers for the management on agricultural land that favours maintaining valuable natural habitats. Furthermore, detailed objectives of the RDP include promoting protection of ecosystems absorbing carbon dioxide in agriculture and forestry, including peatlands. Such activities have also been envisaged in Regional Operational Programmes and in the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OPIE) in which it is possible to obtain funds for the conservation of habitats and restoration of natural river courses. Examples of projects:

1) project for the protection of water dependent ecosystems implemented within the framework of OPI E by the General Directorate for Environmental Protection at a national scale

2) Restoration of floodplain meadows in the Special Protection Area Middle Vistula River Valley - 60 ha of floodplain meadows have been restored on degraded ruderal areas

3) Restoration of favourable conservation status of wet meadows and pastures in the selected Natura 2000 sites in northern Poland, implemented by the Ptaki Polskie association

4) Innovative approach supporting the monitoring of non-forest natural Natura 2000 habitats with the use of remote sensing methods, implemented by the MGGP Aero in a consortium with scientific units.

In an indirect way, maintaining and strengthening the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems have been implemented in the forest areas in 2007-2015 through programmes

"Counteracting the effects of runoff in rainwater in mountain areas. Increase of the retention and keeping of streams and the related infrastructure in good condition" and "Increasing retention possibilities and preventing floods and droughts in forest ecosystems in lowland areas". The activities carried out in the project contribute to the retention of excess rainwater in forest areas, flattening the flood wave in the lower parts of the catchment and slowing down runoff water, recreating the natural water conditions of peat bogs and wetlands, and maintaining the groundwater level and underground supply of the springs.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

9.7 Additional information

> In the period 2015-2017:

a) A series of publications have been published in the project "Protection of species diversity of valuable natural habitats on agricultural lands on Natura 2000 areas in the Lublin Voivodeship" (KIK/25), implemented in the river valleys of Lublin Voivodeship, i. a.:

- "Recommendations for changes in the Polish Agri-environmental programme"

- "Methodology of creating monitoring system the biodiversity effects of the agri-environmental programme".

RDP is being assessed in accordance with EU provisions. In addition, regular studies are being carried out for the Agri-environment-climate measure. There is a.o. Monitoring of environmental effects, which includes i. a. wetland habitats. Reports from the monitoring, including among others recommendations for the policies and programmes, are transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

b) There are two international projects being implemented: "Reduction of CO2 emissions by restoring degraded peatlands in Northern European Lowlands" (project partner in Poland: Naturalists' Club), and "Repeat" (REstoration and prognosis of PEAT formation in fens - linking diversity in plant functional traits to soil biological and biogeochemical processes), which is in Poland implemented by the Faculty of Biology of the Warsaw University. The Faculty of Biology of Warsaw University has also implemented the "Miracle" project that investigated the role of intact peatlands in the accumulation of carbon and drained peatlands in their emission.

c) The study "Mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services in Poland" (prepared by UNEP/GRID for the Ministry of the Environment) has been completed. Along with other ecosystems, the role of wetlands has also been included in this study.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention,

Resolution XII.10 ?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

9.8 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted

>

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=In Preparation
 C1=Partially
 D=Planned
 X=Unknown
 Y=Not Relevant

10.1 Additional information

> Cultural values and traditional knowledge about effective area management are included in planning instruments (protection plans, conservation task plans) and implementing conservation measures (e.g. support for beneficiaries using management practices and methods favouring the maintenance of valuable habitats under the Agri-environment-climate measure RDP 2014-2020). Protection of habitats and species that are subject to protection of Natura 2000 sites is based on traditional methods of land management (e.g. later date of mowing wet meadows, using light equipment or hand mowing, proper water conditions of habitats - maintaining high water levels, leaving unmown fragments, etc.). These practices are a result of scientific investigation of the impact of various measures on valuable species and habitats (see response to question 10.4) rather than direct consultation of these methods with residents of the areas (Action 6.1.2.). In particular, such practices are promoted on protected areas being Ramsar sites, where the State Treasury Land is often leased to private users:

- The Biebrza National Park (mowing, including hand mowing, storing hay in stacks instead of mechanical baling),
- Słowiński National Park - extensive grazing and mowing of meadows by local tenants. Moreover, in the area of the Słowiński NP, traditional cultural fishery has been preserved (inland and coastal). Traditionally made fishing devices. The Słowiński NP has restored buildings: the Czerwona Szopa (Red Shed) and Dom Latarnika (Lighthouse Keeper House) related to traditional fishery.
- the Warta River Mouth National Park (grazing and production of biomass for animals - summer pastures, mowing the area of 5,000 ha),
- the Narew National Park,
- Poleski National Park (the majority of the old roadside crosses and cemeteries have been restored; in the reporting period, beehive logs have been made and roadside avenues have been planted with fruit trees).

10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=In Preparation
 D=Planned

10.2 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> Examples of publications and projects including cultural aspects, primarily traditional agricultural use of wetlands:

- publications within the KIK/25 project (Code of Good Agricultural Practices favourable for biodiversity, movies promoting nature-friendly agriculture, studies on the impact of agricultural practices on birds, orthoptera, valuable plant species of arable land);

- the guide "A possibility to utilize late-mown hay originating from conservation of selected habitats in Natura 2000 sites, to reduce heating costs of public facilities. Case study from the Lower Silesian Voivodeship",

- final reports and layman reports of LIFE projects based on traditional management methods on wetlands (manual and / or mosaic mowing, grazing, etc.).

A lot of such publications were published outside of the reporting period (in the earlier years).

10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=In Preparation

D=Planned

10.3 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> Participation of local communities is ensured in the planning process of protected areas management, including Ramsar sites (see response to question 11.3).

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=In Preparation

D=Planned

10.4 Additional information

> Numerous publications promoting nature-friendly management (also on wetlands) based on traditional use have been published in Poland. They are issued both under projects and as separate publications (examples provided in the response to the question 10.2). Traditional practices are promoted in the Rural Development Programme: they are included in the requirements of environmental packages protecting i.a. wetland habitats (peatlands, wet meadows) and wetland bird habitats.

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=In Preparation

C1=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> In the reporting period the following was implemented:

- "Mapping and evaluation of ecosystems and their services in Poland" (prepared by UNEP / GRID commissioned by the Ministry of the Environment) - a study taking into account, among others, wetland ecosystems (according to the ecosystem typology developed by EUNIS)

- the project "Ecosystem services in valuable natural areas from the perspective of various stakeholder groups", implemented in 5 selected Natura 2000 sites in Poland, including the wetland site Bagno Całowanie. In the preceding reporting period, in 2014, on the commission by the General Directorate for Environmental Protection, an expertise entitled "Valuation of ecosystem services for the Ramsar area: Wigry National Park" has been prepared. The component concerning ecosystem services related to carbon storage and their loss associated with greenhouse gas emissions is also an element of the Naturalists' Club's publication on the

accumulation and emission of coal by peatlands, published in 2014 under the project " Conservation and restoration of alkaline fens (code 7230) in the young-glacial landscape of the northern Poland".

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information

> The implemented programs and projects for the protection of wetlands have an indirect impact on the reduction of poverty (new work places) as well as water and food safety (improvement of the ecological conditions in general).

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The protection plans and conservation task plans for protected areas, including those with Ramsar site status, are developed in a social manner. This means that each individual intending to live and manage in the certain area has the possibility to take part in the preparation and implementation of the document. In practice, this means that apart from the environmental aspects, traditional farming methods and other needs of residents of these areas are taken to account. National parks lease land on large areas, the proper agricultural use of which (primarily mowing) is necessary to maintain natural habitats and species, including wetland species. The extensive use of valuable natural habitats outside of protected areas is supported within natural packages of the Agri-environment-climate measure RDP 2014-2020 (see answers to questions 9.6, 3.2). This solution makes it possible to combine financial and economical benefits with nature conservation. Most Ramsar sites, in particular those with national park status, have developed tourist infrastructure, which on the one hand channels tourism to the places where nature remains intact, and on the other hand responds to the social needs of tourism on protected areas as well as well-preserved nature, bringing income to the local population at the same time.

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> Following the applicable legislation, the cultural values, including cultural values of wetlands, are included during development of national park protection plans, along with those being Ramsar sites: Warta River Mouth NP, Słowiński NP, Wigry NP, Biebrza NP, Narew NP, Polesie NP (there are no cultural values of the Ramsar site Subalpine peatbogs in Karkonosze NP). As an example, the protection plan of the Polesie National Park includes traditional farming forms (i.e. grazing), the study and application of the model for the regional development and home gardens were prepared and a design of traditional Polesie farm holding was prepared.

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

12.1 Additional information

> There are several studies which identify areas for wetland restoration:

- In The National Programme for Conservation of Alkaline Fens, for each alkaline fen in Poland there are i.a. indications for restoration (the publication does not contain prioritisation of the objects in terms of restoration needs, yet it contains the most valuable locations for this habitat in Poland).
- Conservation of several wetland types (peatlands, alluvial forests, oxbow lakes, bog forests and lakes), by means of i.a restoration/improvement of the proper hydrological conditions and restoration of habitats is also included in the activities conducted in Natura 2000 sites within the PAF (Prioritised Action Frameworks). Their aim is to focus the activity and funds for to reach priority objectives. Admittedly, PAF do not indicate the specific areas of activities, yet they specify the surface area on which they should be implemented as well as the sources of funding.
- At the request of the National Water Management Authority in 2009, studies entitled "Terrestrial ecosystems remaining in dynamic relations with groundwater and surface water for river basin areas in Poland (excluding the Warta water region)" and "Characteristics of the Warta water region - terrestrial ecosystems remaining in dynamic relations with groundwater and surface waters" were prepared. They formed a basis for elaboration of the list and appropriate spatial layer of areas assigned for conservation of habitats or species protected in the Nature Conservation Act, for which maintenance or improvement of water status is an important factor in their protection. This list was included in the Water Management Plans for River Basins approved in 2011. The list was extended during the update of water management plans in 2016.
- regional management boards of land drainage and water structures in Poznań and Kraków have performed an inventory of water ecosystems degraded by the exploitation of water resources in order to plan and implement projects related to their restoration pursuant to the Art. 240(2) section 15 of the Water Law Act; such inventories are planned for implementation in 2018 by the Regional Water Management Authority in Gdańsk and Szczecin.
- During the preparation of conservation plans and plans of conservation tasks for protected areas, objects or areas that need restoration are occasionally identified.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented?

{1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

- > Numerous restoration projects directed at the conservation of wetlands have been or are being implemented in Poland. The assessment of their effectiveness has not been carried out for all projects implemented in the period 2015-2017, while some are under implementation. These are, among others:
 - Preservation of wetland habitats in the upper Biebrza Valley - project under implementation, no effectiveness assessment
 - Restoration of hydrological system in the Middle basin of Biebrza Valley. Phase II - the groundwaters monitoring of 2016 has demonstrated an improvement of water conditions in the neighbouring areas;
 - Restitution and preservation of non-forest ecosystems in Słowiński National Park and Conservation of selected habitats and species in Ostoja Słowińska PLH220023 and Pobrzeże Słowińskie PLB220003 - the most important effects include increase of water conditions in raised bogs and reducing fragmentation of non-forest habitats important for wetland birds
 - Reduction of CO2 emissions by restoring degraded peatlands in Northern European Lowland - the project is under implementation, no effectiveness assessment
 - Active protection of endangered species and habitats in the Natura 2000 site "Ostoja Wigierska" - project under implementation, no effectiveness assessment
 - Protection of habitats and species of non-forest water-dependent areas - project under implementation, no effectiveness assessment
 - In the years 2014-2015, environmental monitoring was conducted under the project entitled "Increasing retention possibilities and preventing floods and droughts in forest ecosystems in lowland areas" implemented in the period 2007-2013 in the Maskulińskie Forest District, which confirmed the positive impact of the project

on restoring proper water relations in degraded areas and preservation of biodiversity in wetland habitats. In forest areas under the administration of the State Forest Holding "Lasy Państwowe", numerous activities related to water management are being implemented as part of water retention programme. The measures include mainly construction of reclamation facilities that prevent from surface run off of waters and maintain favourable habitat conditions in wetlands. Within these actions, among others, a large-scale project "Increasing retention possibilities and preventing floods and droughts in forest ecosystems in lowland areas", implemented in the whole country, has been completed in 2016. The effectiveness of these measures is normally measured by means of the stored water volume. Under this and other undertakings, in the reporting period the minimum of 5000 storage facilities were built, capable of storing approx. 40 million m³ of water. It should be emphasized, that the hydrotechnical structures implemented within these projects also include facilities not always directly related to the protection of wetlands (e.g. water storage lakes for fire purposes) or accelerating water runoff (e.g. drainage ditches, ditch sumps). However, on a large scale, most of the constructed facilities have positive effect on water retention, i.e. dams, water locks, dykes, soil dams and other facilities that swell water in watercourses. There are also some restoration activities carried out, such as restoring the natural meandering of watercourses, removing trees and shrubs from valuable non-forest wetland habitats, excluding forest fragments around streams and flooded by beavers from forest management. These activities are continued and some of the ecological effects have long-term nature. The protection of peatlands and other wetland habitats is also implemented in the framework of plans of conservation tasks and protection plans for protected areas, as well as selected variants of nature packages (on wet and litter meadows, mires and salt marshes) of the Agri-environment-climate measure of the RDP 2014-2020.

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

13.1. Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> There are efforts to provide sustainability in terms of the influence on wetlands in some of the mentioned sectors, in particular in forestry, agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries, as well as urban development. It is especially striven for the sustainability of these sectors in protected areas, i.a. through the development of tourist infrastructure that can channel tourism (most often by the initiative of bodies administrating on a certain area), extensive grazing and mowing. In coastal areas (e.g. adjacent to the coastal Ramsar site Słowiński National Park) also traditional cultural fishery is promoted.

Forestry: The Forest District Offices of the State Forest Holding "Lasy Państwowe" that manages 83% of forests in Poland, operates on the basis of Forest Management Plans (FMP) that are subject to a strategic environmental assessment, in which a forecast of the environmental impact of planned activities is performed, including conservation and protection of wetlands. The FMP provisions are consulted with the appropriate regional directorates for environmental protection and include the requirements of the protection of Natura 2000 sites, including wetlands. Forests that protect surface- and groundwater resources on wetland habitats, forests protecting springs, banks of rivers and shores of lakes that function as ecological corridors as well as those which are crucial for the survival of rare plant and animal species are classified as water-protecting forests. Forests with special natural values, including wetland areas, have been assigned as HCVF forests according to the "Principles, criteria and indexes of good forest management in Poland". Forest District Offices conduct constant environmental monitoring, to which all hydrogenic habitats are subjected.

Agriculture: see response to question 1.1 g)

Urban development In the reporting period, actions with possible indirect contribution to more sustainable development of cities have been implemented, with potential relationship to wetlands. Legislative proceedings have been undertaken to comprehensively regulate the investment and construction process, also including spatial planning. This regulation (currently in the planning phase) proposes solutions that are conducive to limiting the spread of buildings into open areas, strengthening the requirements to guarantee natural retention and biologically active surface in new investments, creation of coherent network of ecological corridors. These provisions may have a positive impact on urban development on wetland areas, water conditions and the continuity of ecological corridors, including wetlands. The above regulation has a systemic character that provides general framework for spatial planning, which is the role of the local governments according to the Polish legislation. Thus, the practical implementation of the above regulations into results in the form of wise use of wetlands will depend on the planning activeness of local governments

and their vision of spatial development of their territories.

Aquaculture and fisheries: Considering the fact that traditional fish farms function in the natural environment in conditions of high production risk associated with the expansion of fish-eating animals, diversified quality of water collected for pond filling, limited resources of dispositional water and the lack of reliable and up-to-date data on the amount of water available in catchments, in order to achieve the objectives adopted in the Multiannual National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture, the system of compensations is continued together with the limitation of external loss-causing factors and a system of insurances and compensations. The scope of support provided under The Operational Programme "Fisheries and Sea" for the period 2014-2020 includes, among others, increasing the potential of aquaculture farms, aquaculture providing environmental services and production investments in aquaculture: increasing energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, effective resource management, reducing water and chemicals consumption, recirculation systems minimizing water consumption.

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

13.2 Additional information

> The national law requires strategic environmental impact assessment for all plans and programs with possible impact on the environment, in particular in Natura 2000 sites.

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Some Cases

13.3 Additional information

> The national law imposes the obligation to conduct environmental impact assessment in case of any project with a possible considerable impact on the environment, including wetlands. For the planned projects with a potentially significant environmental impact, the obligation to conduct an impact assessment depends on whether the authority competent to issue a decision on environmental conditions finds such an obligation. Potential impact on wetlands qualifies the project for the assessment. There have been substantial doubts about the qualification and assessment methods for the maintenance works on water courses. Legal changes have been introduced regulating the above issues (Art. 118 of the Nature Conservation Act).

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
> Poland, along with the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine, participates in the Regional Initiative of the Ramsar Convention, i.e. the Carpathian Wetland Initiative. In the period 2015-2017, Poland was not engaged in its development and implementation, yet the Poland makes efforts aiming at intensification of the activities related to the implementation of the Convention in the Carpathian area. Local regional initiatives are implemented in Poland. Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Krakow participates in the preparation of the project "Restoration of ecosystem functions of Carpathian peatlands" in cooperation with the CWI.

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

>

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) Sub national level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> The tasks subjected to CEPA relative to wetlands are implemented, but there is no systemic approach.

c) see response to question 9.4

d) Consultations and participation of the interested Parties is included in the preparation of the protection plans and conservation task plans for Natura 2000 sites. The Regional Directorates for Environmental Protection are responsible for the preparation of conservation task plans, including their public consultations. Special participation of the National Focal Point has not been envisaged for this process.

16.2a How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 9

F=Less than (centres)

>

G=More than (centres)

>

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

16.2b How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been

established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (centres)

>

F=Less than (centres)

>

G=More than (centres)

> 4

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> a) Centers functioning at Ramsar sites: The Biodiversity Centre of the Barycz River Valley at the Ramsar site Stawy Milickie, Education Centre and Museum "Świdwie", educational centers in national parks with the Ramsar site status: Biebrza, Warta River Mouth, Narew, Polesie, Wigry, Słowiński, Karkonosze NP. Two of three new Ramsar sites submitted in April 2015 are also equipped with ecological education centres (Educational garden "Izery Trzech Żywiółów" in the Świeradów Forest District Office and the Ecological Education Centre in the Przemków Landscape Park).

b) There are numerous educational centres throughout the country, where wetland ecosystems play a significant role, e.g. the Centre for Ecological Education and Revitalization of Lakes in Szczecinek, Centre for the Management of Aluvial Forests in the Jarocin Forest District Office (where i.a. a model of a natural river is displayed), The "Natura" Centre in Ostrołęka (which i.a. displays a 5D movie "W krainie wielkiego sumy" (In the land of great catfish), presenting river ecosystem on the example of the Narew river), the Silvarium educational complex in the Krynki Forest District Office (crossed by a creek included in the educational offer, as well as fen and bog described in detail on educational boards in terms of the role of these types of structures in the environment). The subject of protection and sustainable use of wetlands is discussed in the educational offer of many forestry divisions, along educational paths, where the above contents are placed on thematic boards on stops near water reservoirs, swamps and peatlands.

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a) The law requires participation of all stakeholder groups in the process of preparation protection plans and conservation task plans for the protected areas with Ramsar site status: national parks, nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites.

b) The new proposed Ramsar sites are reviewed by local governments. Their negative opinion may result in an area being not submitted.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

>

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned
 X=Unknown
 Y=Not Relevant

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> Meetings equivalent the meetings of National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee are organised at an irregular basis every few years. In the period 2015-2017, one session devoted to the future actions concerning the implementation of the Convention was organised during the workshop aiming at gathering data for the National Report in September 2017.

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) other MEA national focal points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> a, b, c) The website of the National Secretariate for the Ramsar Convention contains translation of the Ramsar handbook "Managing wetlands".

a) In September 2017, workshops aiming at gathering data for the needs of the report were organised. They also played the role of training on the scope and ways of the Convention implementation.

b, c) Official communication

c) The National Focal Point participates in the intra- and interministerial consultations of legal acts and strategies, including those concerning protection and management of wetlands.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No

16.7 Additional information

> The World Wetlands Day is celebrated in Poland every year. There are numerous events, lectures, trips, workshops and conferences about wetlands, with an emphasis on subjects selected by the Ramsar Convention Secretariat for a given year. The events are organised by non-governmental organisations (i.a. the Wetland Conservation Centre in cooperation with the Faculty of Biology of the Warsaw University), as well as budget units managing the Ramsar sites (national parks: "Warta River Mouth", Biebrza, Polesie).

Examples of the events organised in the period 2015-2017:

- In the Polesie National Park in february 2015 and 2016: workshops for residents and youth "Polesie National

- Park as the RAMSAR site - the World Wetlands Day" (the event is organised regularly since 2010)
- on the Faculty of Biology of the Warsaw University: open academic conferences devoted to the current issues concerning wetlands protection and conservation in Poland, with relation to the World Wetlands Day subject in the given year. The event has been organised by the Wetland Conservation Centre in cooperation with the Warsaw University since 2002.
 - in the Słowiński National Park: "Holidays with nature" competitions are held on the World Wetlands Day.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> Actions raising social awareness of the importance of wetlands are carried out by governmental agencies (including national parks, General and Regional Directorates for Environmental Protection, State Forest Holding "Lasy Państwowe", Landscape Parks) as well as non-governmental organisations (e.g. the Wetland Conservation Centre, Naturalists' Club, Stołeczne Towarzystwo Ochrony Ptaków - Warsaw Society for the Protection of Birds).

1) Component related to the communication and promotion is included in the implementation projects related to environmental protection. It is implemented in various ways: leaflets and other information materials, meetings with residents, classes for children, art and photography contests, exhibitions, lectures, nature trips, etc. As an example, in the project " Conservation of selected habitats and species in Ostoja Słowińska PLH220023 and Pobrzeże Słowińskie - PLB220003 Stage I" LIFE13 NAT/PL/000018, Słowiński NP organised a photographic and art contest "Migratory wetland birds of Pobrzeże Słowińskie", workshops for adults about wetlands and issued educational packages regarding the protection of habitats, birds and fish in wetlands.

2) There are several long-lasting initiatives directed at environmental education related to the protection of wetlands in Poland, including those linked to Ramsar sites:

- Wszelchnica Biebrzańska in the Biebrza National Park - regular informational meetings and thematic lectures addressed to the lovers of the Biebrza marshes and people engaged in their conservation and promotion),
- Biebrzańskie Sianokosy in the Biebrza National Park,
- Rzeczpospolita Ptasia (The Birds' Republic) in the Warta River Mouth National Park

3) Other events and campaigns related to education and promotion of wetlands and their wise use are organised irregularly. Examples from the period 2015-2017:

- social action "Woda się opłaca" ("Water is profitable") - a project aiming at raising ecological awareness among selected social groups and creating proper habits thanks to demonstration of the financial benefits stemming from the rational use of resources;
- 2017 was announced to be the Year of the Vistula River. There were campaigns throughout the country: concerts, canoeing events, educational campaigns etc.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- Z=Not Applicable

17.1b If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment

>

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No

17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

>

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 Z=Not Applicable

17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

>

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 X=Unknown
 Y=Not Relevant
 Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information

>

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 Z=Not Applicable

17.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

>

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information

If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities

> Poland regularly pays membership fees to the Convention and implements projects meeting objectives of the Convention's Strategic Plan (see response to question 12.2, 9.7). In the period 2015-2017, the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management financed projects fitting directly into the objectives of the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan under:

1. priority programme "Protection and restoration of biological and landscape diversity",
2. Operational Programme PL02 "Protection of Biodiversity and Ecosystems" from the funds of the Financial Mechanisms of the European Economic Area,
3. LIFE + Programme

at the amount of close to PLN 90 million.

For the small water retention projects implemented by the State Forest Holding "Lasy Państwowe", implemented in the reporting period (see response to question 12.2), the costs incurred amounted to at least PLN 190 million (of which amount the EU funding was over PLN 125 million).

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.1 Additional information

> Not applicable - no National Ramsar/Wetland Committee (see response to question 16.4). In case of organizing meetings equivalent to the meetings of the Committee, the Focal Points of other MEA are allowed to participate in them (they have done so in the past).

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.2 Additional information

>

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

> The support is done through cooperation: participation in working groups, problem analysis and undertaking proper activities. The Polish partner of the Birdlife International - Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP), the Polish partner and founding member of Wetlands International European Association - the Wetland Conservation Centre, members of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (i.a. Institute of Nature Conservation in Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Environmental Protection) as well as WWF Poland actively participate and undertake actions related to wetlands.

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

>

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.5 Additional information

> Information on the Ramsar sites: their location and link to the RIS on the website of the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, are available in the Geoservice of the General Directorate for Environmental Protection. The National Focal Point has issued a leaflet containing synthetic information on the Polish Ramsar sites. The websites of the majority of entities managing the sites (mainly national parks), contain information on the Ramsar status assigned to the given area, as well as up-to-date, detailed information. Six Ramsar sites without national park status have been supplied with information boards explaining the site status and its natural values. Numerous scientific and academic publications about national parks with Ramsar site status (Biebrza, Narew, Polesie, Wigry, Słowiński, Warta River Mouth', peatbogs in the Karkonosze NP) are available, some of them also on-line on internet websites of the managing entities. Environmental monographs on the Druzno Lake and Świdwie Lake nature reserves have been published. There is a website dedicated The Świdwie Lake Nature Reserve (<https://www.swidwie.pl>), also leaflets and press articles concerning the reserve were published. Such information was also included on the leaflets promoting the Świdwie Reserve.

18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.6 Additional Information

> The Convention Secretariat disposes of data on the Polish Ramsar sites included in the RIS. The sheets are under update.

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned
- Z=Not Applicable

18.7 Additional information

> The main transboundary systems:
- rivers and river basins: Oder, Nysa Łużycka, Bug,
- peatlands of the Iżera Mountains
- subalpine peatbogs of the Karkonosze Mountains,
- the Szczecin Lagoon,
- the Vistula Lagoon,
- The Orawsko-Nowotarskie Peatlands,
- the Polesie peatlands.

18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- Y=Not Relevant

18.8 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place
> There is a cooperation agreement on the joint management and protection of drainage areas and border waters (such as the Oder, Nysa Łużycka, the Szczecin Lagoon) between Poland and Germany. Working groups dealing with individual issues related to these areas operate under this agreement. In case of Ramsar sites that are national parks located on the border (e.g. Karkonosze or Polesie NP that are parts of transboundary biosphere reserves), Poland cooperates with the neighbouring protected areas administration, so that the areas are managed as a whole. There is a transboundary cooperation with Lithuania and Russia in the Romincka Forest, while in the Polesie NP - with Belarus and Ukraine. Moreover, the National Water Management Authority cooperates with neighbouring countries in the field of water management on water courses and transboundary reservoirs.

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned
 Z=Not Applicable

18.9 Additional information

> Poland is a party in the Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, known as the Bonn Convention, and it has also joined the The Aquatic Warbler Memorandum of Understanding (*Acrocephalus paludicola*), established under the auspices of the Convention. The Słowiński National Park is part of the international network of Baltic Sea Protected Areas HELCOM.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

19.1 Additional information

>

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> The current core curriculum of general education for lower secondary and upper secondary schools, the completion of which is possible through passing the matriculation examination followed by obtaining the secondary-school leaving certificate, in force until August 2017 (MEN Regulation of 27 August 2012 on the core curriculum (...), Journal of Laws, item 977, as amended, Appendix no. 4) provides the content in this field within the subject of:

– geography (Student: indicates the environmental and economic importance of lakes and man-made water reservoirs; explains the causes of water scarcity in selected regions and indicates the economic consequences; justifies the need for restitution and preservation measures for natural elements of the environment in Poland (including activities undertaken in cooperation with other countries); indicates, on the example of the Sahel zone, the relationship between the forms of human management and water resources; justifies the need for rational management in an environment characterized by serious deficiencies of fresh water; describes, as an example, the consequences of irrational water management in selected regions of the world and indicates actions supporting rational water management; points out protection and restitution actions taken around the world for the geographical environment; becomes acquainted with the problems of protection of endangered species);

– biology (Student presents the environmental factors necessary for the proper functioning of organisms in the terrestrial and aquatic environment; becomes acquainted with the issues of endangered species protection and the ecosystem protection issues).

Ecology and environmental protection, including the issues of maintaining the aquatic ecosystem balance, is also included in the new core curriculum for the general education for primary schools, which has been gradually implemented beginning from the 2017/2018 school year, as well as in the project of a new core curriculum for secondary-level schools, which will be in force from the 2019/2020 school year.

19.3a How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (opportunities)

>

F=Less than (opportunities)

>

G=More than (opportunities)

> 2

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

19.3b How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12?
{4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (Opportunities)

>

F=Less than (Opportunities)

>

G=More than (Opportunities)

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> Examples of trainings:

a) In the Wigry National Park Ramsar site, there was a workshop for nature protection administration about controlling invasive plant species as well as 10 workshops for teachers, farmers and tourist guides about using nature resources in accordance with the principles of respect for nature and applicable regulations.

Furthermore, the Wigry NP organised a conference "Active protection of endangered species and habitats in the Natura 2000 site "Ostoja Wigierska" - experiences and perspectives", which discussed the topic of wetlands protection

b) Training for the employees of the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Szczecin (managing the Ramsar site Świdwie Lake) entitled "Influence of investments for environmental purposes specified in the Water Framework Directive in the administrative proceedings carried out in the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (29.09.2017)

Handbooks of the Ramsar Convention on the wise use have not been applied by preparation of the above trainings.

The training effect is also borne by conferences, including those organized within the implementation projects (see answer to question 12.2), events organised for the World Wetlands Day and other meetings regarding wetlands (see answer to i.a question 16.7 and 16.8), the number of which is not recorded.

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

Z=Not Applicable

19.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring

>

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national / local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

>

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

>

Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

>

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

>

Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Goal 4

Target 15: Regional Initiatives

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Section 5: Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any of all of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites, given that the situation and status of individual Ramsar Sites can differ greatly within the territory of a Contracting Party.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Poland

Biebrzański National Park (756)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder

involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Druzno Lake Nature Reserve (1563)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No

D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Karás Lake Nature Reserve (284)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Lake of Seven Islands Nature Reserve (285)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Luknajno Lake Nature Reserve (166)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes

- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Milicz Fishponds Nature Reserve (758)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Narew River National Park (1564)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes

- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Poleski National Park (1565)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Slowinski National Park (757)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Subalpine peatbogs in Karkonosze Mountains (1566)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of

the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Swidwie Lake Nature Reserve (283)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Warta River Mouth National Park (282)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes

- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Wigry National Park (1567)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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