

Green Recovery Plan for Ukrainian Part of the Baltic Sea Basin: from source to sea approach

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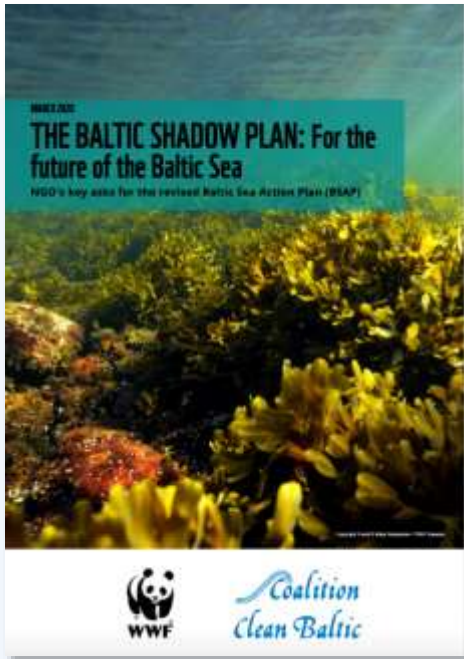
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What is so special about the Baltic Sea?

- Shallow, enclosed sea
- Brackish waters
- Low biodiversity/complexity
- Highly sensitive
- Catchment area is 4 times bigger than the sea
- 7 big rivers and hundred thousands of small
- 12 countries in the catchment



Credit: NASA Baltic Sea Region-Flickr



THE BALTIC WE WANT:

enough pristine and wild marine and coastal areas acting as safe havens for animals and plants, and being removed from harmful human activities



Coalition Clean Baltic

Baltic Sea Action Plan

- The Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP), adopted by the HELCOM Contracting Parties in 2007 and updated in 2021, is HELCOM's strategic programme of measures and actions for achieving good environmental status of the sea, ultimately leading to a Baltic Sea in a healthy state.

BSAP is divided into four segments with specific goals:

Biodiversity, with its goal of a “***Baltic Sea ecosystem is healthy and resilient***”

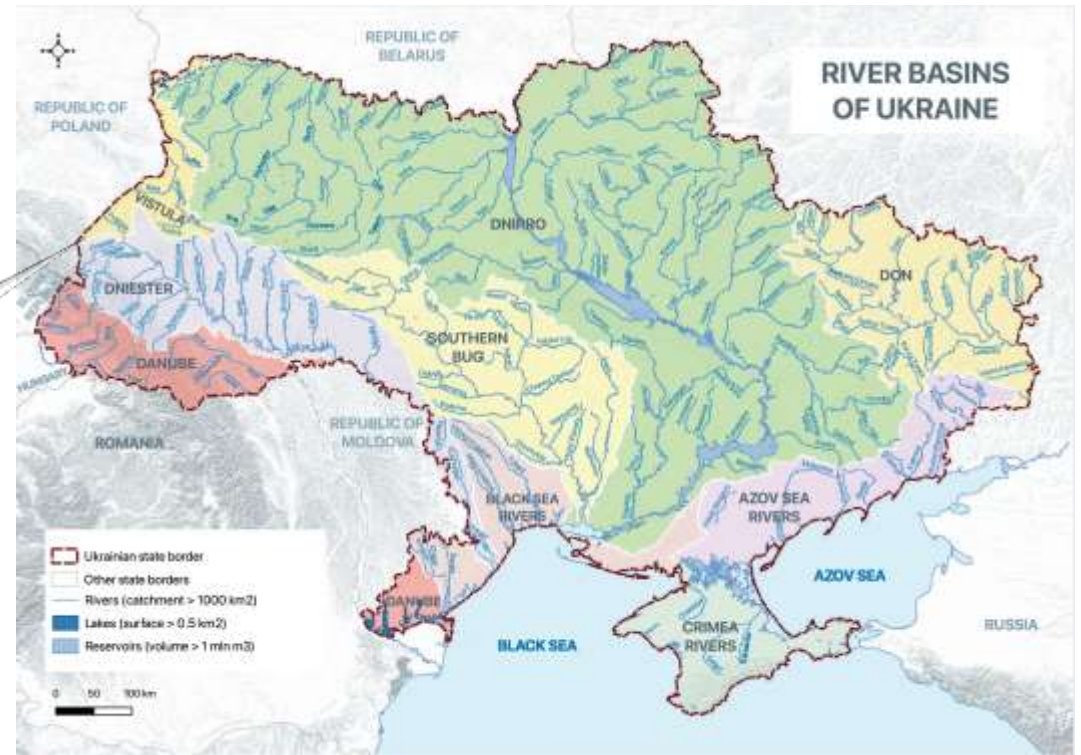
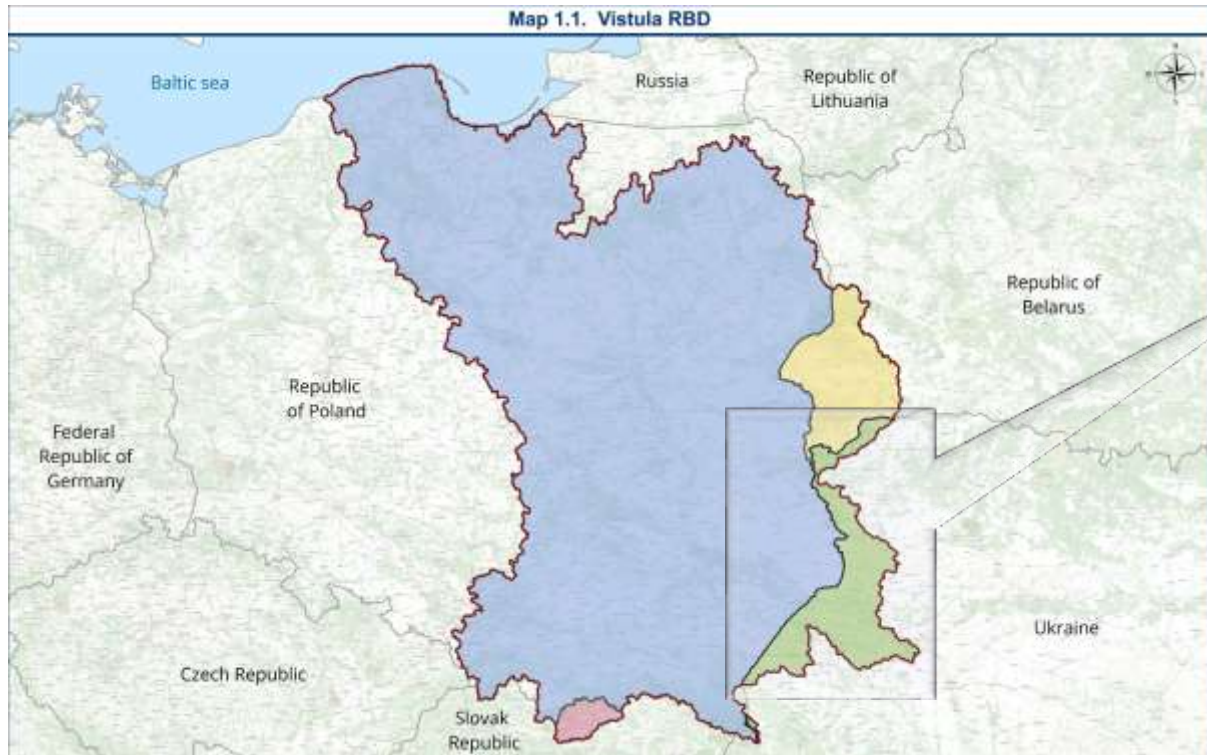
Eutrophication, with its goal of a “***Baltic Sea unaffected by eutrophication***”

Hazardous substances and litter, with its goal of a “***Baltic Sea unaffected by hazardous substances and litter***”,

How to make the Baltic Sea unaffected?



Ukraine's Green Recovery Plan for the Vistula river basin



GRP at the Western Bug and San River Basin



The plan is divided into four segments: eutrophication, biodiversity, hazardous substances and litter, and Hot Spots

Eutrophication: GRP contributes to implementation of the HELCOM BSAP in reducing transboundary pollution and improving the environmental status of the Baltic Sea. The actions within the eutrophication segment will contribute to limiting pollution with biogenic elements from Ukraine (**1,693 TN/year and 47 TN/year**).

GRP at the Western Bug and San River Basin



Facts:

There are 1,137 settlements with a population of about 1.44 million people in the basin. According to unofficial data, the Lviv has about one million residents, including 150,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Problems:

According to the state accounting of water use, about 97-99% of biogenic elements are released into the surface waters,

Solutions:

1. Wastewater treatment plants require modernisation or construction of new plants. Proposal of improvement is in the Government of Ukraine approved the first River Basin Management Plans on 1 November 2024,

This activity will contribute to actions E2, E4, E23, E24 of HELCOM BSAP and will help Ukraine to achieve the Nutrient Input Ceiling targets.

GRP at the Western Bug and San River Basin



2. Implementation of sustainable sanitation programmes in communities with no or partial sewage system.

It could be realized by connect small settlements to the wastewater treatment facilities of large cities, connect several small settlements to one sewage system with treatment facilities, construct individual treatment facilities for each small settlement, use natural wastewaters treatment systems as articial wetlands, plant-sand-soil filter and hydrofite wastewaters plant

This activity will contribute to actions E2, E4, E25 of HELCOM BSAP.

GRP at the Western Bug and San River Basin



3. Prevention of pollution and depletion of groundwater in the basin by restoring groundwater monitoring:

Monitoring is needed for (approximately 45 indicators). To purchase the following for educational purposes: groundwater modelling systems, nitrate meters, ion meters and dosimeters for Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

4. Implementation of the Nitrates Directive and good agricultural practices to reduce nutrient runoff in agriculture – identification of nitrate vulnerable zones, analyze impact of intensive livestock and crop production, introduce best agriculture practice connected with well nutrient management, preparation farmers to introduce Nitrate Directive.

This activity will contribute to actions E2, E4, E5-E19 of HELCOM BSAP

GRP at the Western Bug and San River Basin



5. Establishing buffer zones along the Western Bug river
- by develop recommendations for creation of buffer zones in the river valleys of the Western Bug and San River sub-basins to preserve natural ecosystems, restoration existing buffer zones.

This activity will contribute to actions E1, E2, E4 -E6, E19 of HELCOM BSAP



6. Promotion of organic production and consumption by including it in the public procurement system

This activity will contribute to actions E1, E2, E9 of HELCOM BSAP This activity will contribute to actions E1, E2, E9 of HELCOM BSAP