

**Resolution CM/ResDip(2008)1
on the revised regulations for the European Diploma for Protected Areas**

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008
at the 1018th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)¹*

Appendix 5: Model plan for annual reports

Annual report for the year

Annual reports should describe the changes that have taken place since the previous year in dynamic terms of management and function and not be limited to basic data. Any new text or map introducing a change in the situation of the area should be attached to the annual report.

State: Poland

Name of the area: Bieszczady National Park

Year and number of years since the award or renewal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas:

Year and number of years since the award or renewal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas:
2018 (3)

Central authority concerned:

Name: Ministerstwo Klimatu i Środowiska (Ministry of the Climate and Environment)
Address: Departament Ochrony Przyrody (Department of Nature Conservation) Wawelska Str.
52/54, PL 00-922 Warsaw

Tel: (+48) 22 36 92 479
Fax: (+48) 22 57 92 290
e-mail: Departament.Ochrony.Przyrody@klimat.gov.pl
www: <https://www.gov.pl/web/klimat>

Authority responsible for its management:

Name: Bieszczadzki Park Narodowy
Address: Ustrzyki Górne 19, PL 38-713 Lutowska

Tel: (+48) 13 461 0650
Fax: (+48) 13 461 0610
e-mail: dyrekcja@bdpn.pl, rpredki@bdpn.pl
www: www.bdpn.pl

¹ As amended by Resolution CM/ResDip(2014)2 on 2 July 2014 at the 1204th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.
Internet : <http://www.coe.int/cm>

1. Conditions: List here all conditions which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the conditions have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the conditions. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

N/A

2. Recommendations: List here all recommendations which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the recommendations have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the recommendations. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

1. draw up and implement three-year action plans, within the framework of the management plan (2011-2031), and set up a monitoring mechanism based on performance and conservation indicators; In 2019, the Park began implementing of nature protection tasks for the years 2019-2021 (ordinance of the Minister of the Environment from 20.12.2018)
https://dziennikurzedowy.mos.gov.pl/fileadmin/Dziennik_Urzedowy/user_upload/Zarzadzenie_Ministra_Srodowiska_w_sprawie_zadan_ochronnych_dla_Bieszczadzkiego_Parku_Narodowego_na_lata_2019-2021_.pdf
 Above plan is valid until the end of 2021. In October 2021, the Bieszczady National Park prepared and sent to the Ministry of Climate and Environment a draft of protective tasks for the years 2022-2025. At the same time, work is underway to approve the protection plan of the Bieszczady National Park for next 20 years. On the basis of this documents, strict protection of forest ecosystems and alpine pastures was carried out on 70% of the area. Active protection was carried out on the remaining area, including grazing and mowing of meadows (about 1,2 thousand hectares) and rebuilding of coniferous monoculture (about 100 ha). An area of the Park was opened for tourists - in 2021, the Park was visited by almost 693,000 visitors noticed on the trails (I-XI). The Park conducted extensive ecological education for various social groups, in which about 2,300 people participated. The number of people participating in educational activities was lower than in previous years, because the nature museum and education centre of BNP in Ustrzyki Dolne was closed for complex renovation.
2. pursue the efforts to include the beech forests of the Bieszczady National Park on the World Natural Heritage list; aim to harmonize the management of the contiguous beech forests and upland meadows with the similar forests and meadows across the border in the Poloniny National Park (Slovak Republic);
 In 2019, efforts to include the most valuable fragments of beech forests, on the list of World Natural Heritage were resumed. In 2019, the serial entry was prepared and sent to the coordinating institution (E.C.O. Institute of Ecology in Austria) regarding updated materials on the objects planned for adding to the World Heritage List in the Bieszczady National Park. In January 2020, 10 European countries, including Poland, submitted a nomination application for UNESCO. On September 17-18, 2020, the Bieszczady National Park hosted a mission of IUCN experts, which reviewed 4 beech forest complexes submitted in the nomination application. On July 28, 2021, the primeval beech forests of the Bieszczady National Park became part of the serial entry of the UNESCO World Heritage List "Ancient and primeval beech forests of the Carpathians and other regions of Europe".
3. manage and control visitor pressure; devise and implement with local stakeholders a sustainable tourism strategy and a prioritized action plan so that the infrastructure of facilities can be developed in line with conservation objectives of the area;
 In 2021, the Park continued the implementation of the project related to the improvement of marked trails and the protection of the natural environment along tourist routes. As part of this project following elements were built on the trails: 92 anti-erosion steps, tape barriers - 160 meters; drainage elements - 377 meters, wooden barriers - 1360 meters, wooden walking paths - 878 meters, stone pavements on wetlands - 183 m and 20 information boards. The 130 km of trails were kept clean by regular collection of waste left by tourists. Also 10 portable and two permanent toilets were provided for tourists on the routes.
 The Park also carries out the contract for the reconstruction of the mountain shelter on Polonina Wetlińska.
4. strengthen co-operation between the management of the Bieszczady National Park and municipalities, with a view to forging a common vision and designing common objectives for regional planning and development, taking the biological and landscape interests, and sensitive nature of the site, into account;
 Representatives of the Park participated in meetings of local communities at the level of the Council of Municipalities and Powiat Councils. In turn, representatives of local governments participated in the meetings of the BNP Scientific Board.
5. develop further awareness-raising and educational activities on the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services targeting children and youths;

Over 2,2 thousand participants took part in permanent educational programs, mainly children and young people. Nature museum of the BNP was closed for renovation.

In 2021 number of publications were issued:

- 29th volume of *Roczniki Bieszczadzkie* (Annals of Bieszczady);
- A fairy tale for children "The adventure of the lynx called "Brush"
- BNP Nature Calendar for 2022;

In addition, multimedia presentation included:

- BNP website (130 thousands users, 583 thousands views)
- Panel for children "Wild kingdom of the lynx called "Brush" on www.bdpn.pl Number of users: about 1500, 7812 views.

Education was developed through social media:

Fan page of the Bieszczadzki National Park <https://www.facebook.com/Bieszczadzki.P.N> 62.5 thousand of followers, 1 645 764 views,

Group: "A friend of mountains" <https://www.facebook.com/groups/192086461328661>

Group: "Colourful conversations with the inhabitants of BNP"

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1504916083014953>

Multimedia campaign on Facebook "Wild Team of National Parks" - 16,673 recipients

6. continue the monitoring of the flora, fauna and vegetation units, and evaluate the management activities that are necessary for the conservation of species and the restoration of native vegetation.

In the Annals of Bieszczady, several articles presenting the results of monitoring were published:

The impact of mowing on the diversity and species composition of meadows in the "land of valleys" of the Bieszczady National Park

New localities of *Dactylorhiza incarnata* subsp. *incarnata* (*Orchidaceae*) in the Beskid Niski Mts. and Western Bieszczady Mts. (polish part of the Carpathians)

New localities of rare and interesting lichens in the Western Bieszczady Mountains

Transformations of the mountain stream ichthyofauna generated by increased soil erosion

New and rare for the Bieszczady species of beetles recorded in 2020

Biodiversity of the moths (*Lepidoptera*) of Wołosate and Tarnawa peatbogs in the Bieszczady National Park

Water balance in the selected catchments in the Bieszczady Mts. (1989–2018)

Tourist traffic in the Bieszczady National Park (2018–2020)

Occurrence of *Potamogeton berchtoldii* in the Bieszczady Mts., Eastern Carpathians

New locality of the helleborine *Epipactis albensis* Nováková & Rydlo in the Subcarpathian Voivodeship

A case of mass nesting of mud dauber wasp *Sceliphron destillatorium* (Illiger, 1807) (*Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Sphecidae*) in the Polish Carpathians

New records on *Rosalia longicorn* *Rosalia alpina* in the Bieszczady National Park and Bieszczady Mts. in 2019

https://www.bdpn.pl/dokumenty/roczniki/rb29/BdPN_rocznik_29_2021.pdf

3. Site Management: List here any changes to the European Diploma holding site management, in relation to both terrestrial and aquatic environments (as appropriate), and in relation to staff and finances, since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

A significant difficulty in managing the BdPN in 2021 was the COVID-19 epidemic. In the summer season, a large number of tourists were observed on the routes (the effect of limited holidays abroad), but at the same time, a decrease in the number of people participating in educational events was recorded. The COVID19 pandemic has also forced restrictions on the provision of educational facilities and the organization of certain events. The number of people participating in permanent educational activities was lower than in previous years due to the closure of the museum and education centre in Ustrzyki Dolne for the period of renovation.

4. Boundaries: Give details of any changes to the boundaries of the European Diploma holding site since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. If there are any changes, please attach an appropriate map to this report. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

No changes of the BNP's external boundaries

5. Other information: List here any other information about the European Diploma holding site which you consider should be provided to the Council of Europe.

We use of the European Diploma logo on the official website www.bdpn.pl and on the new information boards which were installed in the park.

The following sections of the form should only be filled in if your area is in the year before a renewal of its European Diploma for Protected Areas, i.e. year 4 after the award of the European Diploma or year 9 after its renewal.

6. Natural heritage (general abiotic description: geomorphology, geology and hydrogeology, habitats, flora, fauna, landscape) – State of conservation

- 6.1. Environment: changes or deterioration in the environment, of natural or anthropic origin, accidental or permanent, actual or anticipated
- 6.2. Flora and vegetation: changes in the plant population and in the vegetational cover; presumed causes
- 6.3. Fauna: changes in the sedentary or migratory populations; congregating, egg-laying and breeding grounds

7. Cultural heritage and socio-economic context

- 7.1. Cultural heritage
 - 7.1.1. Changes concerning cultural heritage
- 7.2. Socio-economic context
 - 7.2.1. Changes concerning the socio-economic context

8. Education and scientific interest

- 8.1. Visitors – Information policy
 - 8.1.1. Arrangements for receiving and informing the public (building, booklets, maps, cards, etc.)
 - 8.1.2. Frequentation by visitors and behavior (number, distribution in time and space)
 - 8.1.3. Special visits (distinguished persons, groups, etc.)
- 8.2. Scientific research
 - 8.2.1. Current or completed research (observation, experimentation, etc.; identification or inventory of the species listed in the appendices to the Bern Convention, etc.)
 - 8.2.2. Scientific publications

9. Site description (vulnerability, protection status, ownership, documentation)

- 9.1. Changes in legislation or regulations
- 9.2. Changes in ownership title (conversion to public property, rentals, etc.)
- 9.3. Extension or transfer, new uses (for example, conversion into total reserve)

10. Site management (management plans, budget and personnel)

- 10.1. Improvements made
 - 10.1.1. Ecological action affecting the flora and biotopes; controls of fauna
 - 10.1.2. Protection against the elements (fire, water regime)
 - 10.1.3. Approaches and thoroughfares (paths, roads, car parks, signposting, fencing, etc.)
 - 10.1.4. Field equipment (hides and study facilities)
 - 10.1.5. Waste management
 - 10.1.6. Use of renewable energy systems
- 10.2. Management
 - 10.2.1. Administrative department: changes made
 - 10.2.2. Wardens' department: changes made
 - 10.2.3. Internal policing measures
 - 10.2.4. Infringement of regulations and damage; legal action

11. Influence of the award of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

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