

APPROVED

Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the
Republic of Belarus

dated November 11, 2010 No. 1707

STRATEGY

on conservation and sustainable
utilization of biological diversity for
2011-2020

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

At present, the decrease of biological diversity and ecological systems is among most serious ecological problems of the modern world with its own peculiarities. Currently, we are witnessing intensive transformation of natural ecological systems with many living organism species disappearing. The natural ecosystems have transformed completely in the fifth part of the terrestrial part of the world. The Red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature currently includes over 17,000 species of wild animals and plants, which have become rare or are under threat of extinction. 21 percent of mammals, 30 percent of amphibians, 12 percent of birds, 28 percent of reptiles, 37 percent of freshwater species of fish, 35 percent of the spineless and 70 percent of wild plants are under threat of extinction right now.

Further decrease of biological diversity may result in destabilized biota, loss of biosphere integrity and its ability to sustain most important characteristics of the environment that are vital for the life itself. Conservation of biological diversity on the Earth is an indispensable condition for the survival of the human being and the civilization sustainable development.

So as to solve these problems, on June 5, 1992 in the city of Rio de Janeiro, there was signed the Convention on Biological Diversity; its aims are as follows: conservation of biological diversity, sustainable utilization of its components and fair and just distribution of benefits obtained as a result of utilizing genetic resources, including that via granting the necessary access to genetic resources, appropriate submission of the corresponding technologies with all the rights for such resources and technologies taken into account, as well as via sufficient financing.

In accordance with the Ordinance of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Belarus dated June 10, 1993, "On Ratification of Convention on Biological Diversity" ("Vedamasti Vyarkhounaga Saveta Respubliki Belarus", 1993, No. 27, p. 347) the Convention on Biological Diversity was ratified by the Republic of Belarus.

To fulfill the provisions of the above Convention there was adopted a resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated June 26, 1997, No. 789 “On Approval of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Biological Diversity of the Republic of Belarus” (the Collection of decrees, Presidential edicts and ordinances of the Government of the Republic of Belarus, 1997, No. 17 – 18, p. 653).

The analysis of the fulfillment of the above mentioned documents proved that the Republic of Belarus had taken serious measures for the sake of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity. At the same time, with the changes, that had taken place since the adoption of these documents (global warming, foreign species invasion etc.), as well as the resolution of the X Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (city of Nagoya, Japan, 2010), taken into account, there was worked out the strategy on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity for 2011-2020 (hereinafter – the strategy).

CHAPTER 2

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Natural complexes and ecological systems occupy 11,891.6 thousand ha, or 57.3 percent of the territory of the country (20,759.8 thousand ha). These are forest areas and areas covered with hardy-shrub species (9064.8 thousand ha – 43.6 percent), natural meadow areas (1029.9 thousand ha – 5 percent), marshy areas (889.6 thousand ha – 4.3 percent), areas with water bodies (470.2 thousand ha – 2.3 percent) and territories with lands that are not utilized (437.1 thousand ha – 2.1 percent).

In Belarus one can observe a steady tendency of forest areas increase. The average forest age is 51.5 years.

The territory of the Republic of Belarus belongs to two geobotanical regions which are Eurasian coniferous forest (taiga) and European broad-leaved forest.

Among all the ecological systems the following ones are of special importance for biological diversity: broad-leaved, broad-leaved and spruce and sticky alder forests, humidified or seasonally inundated meadows, lowland and upland swamps, lakes, as well as ecosystems of river valleys and beds.

The territory of the country may be subdivided into 5 landscape provinces and 55 landscape zones. The most valuable landscape types are the following ones, which are rare in Europe:

- swamp (4.3 percent of the territory of the country);
- inundated territories (4.2 percent);
- forest (2.3 percent);
- kame, morainic and lake complexes (1.3 percent).

The flora is represented by 12,000 species (2,100 species of higher plants and over 9,000 species of lower plants (water grass, lichen) and mushrooms). During the recent century the Belarusian territory has lost about 70 indigenous species of wild plants.

The fauna is represented by 472 species of backboneed animals and over 30,000 species of invertebrate animals. The ichthyofauna is represented by 63 species, including 3 species of lampreys and 60 species of fish with 46 of them being indigenous ones. There are 13 species of amphibians including 2 species of efts and 11 species of the tailless (toads, frogs etc.). There are 7 species of reptiles: 1 specie of turtles, 3 species of lizards and 3 – of snakes. The mammals are represented by 6 orders: the insectivore – 10 species, bats – 15, the predaceous – 16, lagomorphs – 2, gnawing animals – 24, the artiodactyle – 6. There have been registered 316 species of birds with 227 of them nestling.

CHAPTER 3

STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPHERE OF CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

For the sake of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity in the Republic of Belarus there were enacted the following laws of the Republic of Belarus: “On Protection of Environment” dated November 26, 1992 (Vedamasti Vyarkhounaga Saveta Respubliki Belarus, 1993, No. 1, p. 1; the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2002, No. 85, 2/875), “On Specially Protected Areas” dated October 20, 1994, (Vedamasti Vyarkhounaga Saveta Respubliki Belarus, 1994, No. 35, p. 570; the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2000, No. 52, 2/171), “On the vegetable world” dated June 14, 2003 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2003, No. 73, 2/954), “On the Safety of Genetic Engineering Activity” dated January 9, 2006 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2006, No. 9, 2/1193), “On the Animal World” dated July 10, 2007 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2007, No. 172, 2/1354), as well as some other regulatory legal acts.

The Republic of Belarus is a party to several international agreements concerning conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, including:

The Convention on Biological Diversity (the Ordinance of the Supreme Soviet "On Ratification of Convention on Biological Diversity" dated June 10, 1993 (“Vedamasti Vyarkhounaga Saveta Respubliki Belarus”, 1993, No. 27, p. 347);

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated May 6, 2002, “On Accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity” (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2002, No. 53 – 54, 2/846);

The Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Wildlife Habitat (the Edict of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated May 25, 1999, No. 292 “On Legal Succession of the Republic of Belarus in respect of the Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Wildlife Habitat” (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 1999, No. 41, 1/377);

The Convention on Migratory Species (the Edict of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated March 12, 2003, No. 102 “On Accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Convention on Migratory Species” (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2003, No. 32, 1/4443);

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Ordinance of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 1994 “On Accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora” (“Vedamasti Vyarkhounaga Saveta Respubliki Belarus”, 1995, No. 24 – 25, p. 339).

There were worked out and are being carried out the National strategy of development and administration of the system of nature conservation territories up to January 1, 2015, and the Strategy of fulfilling the Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Wildlife Habitat, approved by the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 29, 2007, No. 1920 “On Approval of the National strategy of development and administration of the system of nature conservation territories up to January 1, 2015” (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2008, No. 27, 5/26646) and “On Approval of the Strategy of fulfilling the Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Wildlife Habitat” No. 177 dated February 10, 2009 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2009, No. 44, 5/29297).

The state policy in the sphere of conservation of biological and landscape diversity is carried out by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection, as well as other republican authorities of state administration, local executive-administrative bodies and other organizations. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection performs the function of coordinating the actions of the state authorities and other organizations in this sphere.

Conservation of biological diversity in the Republic of Belarus as well as providing its sustainable utilization are among the top priority tasks of the state policy in the environmental sphere and fulfilled by means of various mechanisms, among which one should mention:

Keeping the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, which contains rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants. At present, among them one can find 188 species of wild animals and 274 species of plants and mushrooms. In order to provide their conservation, the areas of their habitat and growth are submitted to the owners of land lots and (or) water bodies for them to control and protect such areas. As of January 1, 2010, 2039 areas of habitat of 71 species of wild animals and 1040 areas of growing of 103 species of wild animals, included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, were placed under such control and protection;

Providing functioning and development of the system of specially protected natural areas in the territory of the Republic of Belarus. As of January 1, 2010, the system includes 1 nature reserve (the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve),

4 national parks (the Belovezhskaya pushcha national park, the Braslav lakes, the Lake Naroch National Park and the National Park "Pripyatsky"), 433 partial reserves (85 republican and 348 local ones) and 847 natural monuments (305 republican and 542 local ones). The total area of specially protected natural territories is 1595.6 thousand ha or 7.7 percent of the territory of the country. The specially protected natural territories of the Republic of Belarus have been internationally recognized. Thus, the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, the Belovezhskaya pushcha national park and the republican partial reserve "Pribuzhskoye Polesye" got the status of biosphere reservations, 57 territories got the international nature conservation status (key botanic territories, territories, that are important for birds, sites of wetlands of the international importance);

Defining natural sites that are subject to special protection (water conservation zones, landside of water bodies, water-conservation forest, protective forests, special protective forest areas, areas of habitat and growing of rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants and other territories, which have got special nature conservation regime of protection and utilization). The total area of such natural sites is 3000.6 thousands ha or 14.4 percent of the territory of the country;

The state administration of utilization of objects of the animal and vegetable world as far as tools, methods, terms, the volume of withdrawal of such objects are concerned;

The state ecological expertise and estimation of the impact that business and other activity may have on the environment in case such activity may affect biological diversity;

The compensatory measures (compensation payments) when certain business or other activity affecting the biological diversity takes place;

Controlling the process of accommodating new species of wild animals and plants in the territory of the republic (based on authorizations issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection subject to the approval of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus), struggle against invasive foreign species (there was established the Centre for dealing with invasive foreign species of animals and plants under the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, the plan aiming at preventing and minimizing the harmful impact of invasive aggressive foreign species of wild animals and plants for 2006 – 2010 is being fulfilled);

The cadastre of the animal and vegetable world;

Monitoring the animal and vegetable world, complex monitoring of ecological systems at the specially protected natural sites;

Creating microorganism collections as well as zoological and botanic collections;

Other mechanisms in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

CHAPTER 4
MAIN PROBLEMS IN THE SPHERE OF CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE
UTILIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

In spite of the achievements in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity we still witness the impact of negative factors upon natural ecological systems and populations of wild animals and plants in the Republic of Belarus.

One of the main factors of natural origin is the climate change which results in tough competition between indigenous and foreign species of wild plants and animals, conditions favorable for illnesses and depredators. In conditions of the global climate change the republic experiences decreasing number of areas for boreal species of wild plants and animals, while there appear some new species typical for steppe and forest-steppe zones, and the number of populations of some species of wild plants and animals of inundated, riverside and wetland ecosystems is decreasing.

As far as human-caused factors are concerned, the most dangerous ones are the following:

Changing of the established types of extensive land-utilization;

Weediness of open natural meadows and lowland swamps with shrub vegetation;

Plowing of meadows, mechanized haymaking without observing the terms and rules set with the wild animals and plants conservation taken into account;

Polluting natural ecological systems;

Fragmentation, violation and degradation of natural wildlife habitual area as a result of high degree urbanization of separate regions and intensive development of the transport communication system;

Violating natural hydrological regime of natural ecosystems (rivers, swamps, lakes) due to irrigation and drainage measures;

Decrease of areas of forests, complex in their composition, including broad-leaved forests, and substituting them with monodominant forest plantation;

Forest and peat fires, as well as fires caused by burning down grassland vegetation;

Anthropogenic stress, caused by recreation activity and tourism.

Moreover, some species of wild plants with low degree of ecological flexibility are affected by radioactive contamination in the zone suffered as a result of the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station accident.

CHAPTER 5

AIMS AND MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE STRATEGY

The aims are as follows:

Preventing the decrease of the population and diversity of species of wild animals, plants and ecosystems; restoring rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants, their populations and genetic diversity, sustaining their number which is necessary for their sustainable existence;

Utilizing biological diversity in such a way and with such intensity so as not to lead in the longer term perspective to its depletion and so as to allow conserving its ability to satisfy economic, esthetic and other needs of the present and future generations.

The strategic aims are planned to be attained via complex measures with the following directions taken into account:

Improved legal basis and economic mechanisms of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity (including reviewing the current regulatory legal acts and working new ones out for the sake of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity);

Providing efficient biological diversity protection and the state regulating of its resources utilization including optimized system of specially protected natural sites, forming the national ecological network and providing of its functioning, announcing biosphere reservations, developing tourism at specially protected natural sites, with all the normative standards of permissible anthropogenic stress for these territories taken into account, and a network of “green routes” as an alternative type of biological diversity resources utilization, utilizing objects of the animal and vegetable world in such a way so as not to exhaust them in case of hunting, fishing and forestry activity, and other measures;

Developing the system of information and scientific support in the sphere conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, raising the awareness level of the public, local citizens, representatives of the state authorities and other organizations as well as involving the public, local citizens, representatives of the state authorities and other organizations into the process of solving the issues in this sphere;

More active international cooperation in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, including working out suggestions on entering into new international agreements in this sphere and requesting international technical assistance for the sake of carrying out the corresponding projects.

CHAPTER 6

THE EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE STRATEGY

As a result of the strategy fulfillment it is planned to achieve the following:

To provide complete and system legal regulation of public relations concerning conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity;

To develop instruments to effect economic estimation of the resources of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity and ecological and economic mechanism of stimulating conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity based on the ecological rent and target budget financing;

To form national ecological network and create conditions for its integration into the pan-European ecology net;

To optimize the system of specially protected natural sites in the territory of not less than 8.3 percent of the territory of the country, having taken into account the increase in the structure of specially protected natural sites based on the types of dominating ecosystems of the share of swamp and meadow ecosystems, as well as managing the specially protected natural sites of international importance on the basis of the plan of managing these territories (not less than 20 management plans);

To minimize negative impact of invasive foreign species of wild animals and plants upon the state of populations of indigenous species and ecosystems, to improve mechanisms that prevent invasion of new foreign species of wild animals and plants, as well as to decrease their negative impact upon the environment;

To provide conservation of populations of rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants (greater spotted eagle, serpent eagle, fish-hawk, golden plover, black-tailed godwit, double snipe, aquatic warbler etc.) via protecting their main biotopes (open lowland swamp – 30,000 ha, inundated meadowy lands – 40,000 ha, upland and transition swamp – 160,000 ha);

To identify and place under control and protection minimum 1500 habitats of wild animals and minimum 1000 places of growing of wild plants which are among the species included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus;

To provide within the framework of the system of nature protection territories the protection of more than 85 percent of species of wild plants and not less than 95 percent of wild animals, included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus;

To prevent further decrease of the number of species of wild animals that are under the threat of global extinction, including aquatic warbler, greater spotted eagle, corncrake, double snipe, bear, otter;

To work out at least 10 national action plans aiming at conserving species of wild animals and plants, included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, and provide their fulfillment;

To create new populations containing at least 5 species of wild animals and plants included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus in-situ;

To restore viable populations of at least 5 species of wild animals and plants, included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, or that used to live in the territory of the Republic of Belarus, but disappeared;

To develop reproduction technologies ex-situ for at least 10 species of wild animals and plants, that are under threat of extinction and included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus;

To include conservation of biological diversity into plans for land-utilization in the regions (at least 20);

To decrease the share of monodominant forest plantation when effecting reforestation with simultaneous increase of woodiness of sparsely wooded regions, to decrease the area of valuable forests growing for a long time, as well as to implement the concept of conserving forests with high level of biological diversity, to carry out forest utilization with the international forest administration certification and forest utilization requirements taken into account;

To restore at least 15 percent of degraded or transformed ecosystems;

To provide ecological tourism development in the specially protected natural sites which offer many opportunities for tourism development;

To work out and approve normative standards for the acceptable level of anthropogenic stress in case of specially protected natural sites, utilized for tourism (at least 15 specially protected natural sites);

To provide functioning of the “green routes” network;

To carry out efficient monitoring so as to provide safety of the genetic engineering activity;

To improve methods of monitoring the animal and vegetable world, complex monitoring of ecosystems in specially protected natural territories, на особо охраняемых природных территориях, cadastral registering of the animal and vegetable world;

To establish a network of “green schools” and provide their functioning;

To establish at least 15 ecological centers, museums so as to make the elements of folk culture and traditions more popular in order to conserve wild nature;

To obtain new up-to-date fundamental and application-oriented scientific knowledge in the sphere of ecology, biology, geography, economics of environmental management;

To raise the level of education and awareness among the state authorities, other organizations, as well as ordinary people in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity;

To guarantee that the Republic of Belarus will fulfill all of its obligations under international agreements in the sphere of biological diversity conservation;

To request international technical assistance so as to solve main problems in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity.

The efficiency of the strategy implementation is determined by the indices, reflecting changes in qualitative and quantitative composition of biological diversity

based on the results of monitoring (number, habitat area) species of the animal and vegetable world of the Republic of Belarus, on the scientific data about the composition of types of ecosystems and its changes.

CHAPTER 7

MECHANISM OF THE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

So as to implement the strategy, the state authorities and other organizations are planned to act in accordance with the action plan attached hereto.

ACTION PLAN

for the sake of the strategy on conservation and sustainable utilization
of biological diversity for 2011 – 2020 implementation

Event name	Organization in charge	Terms (years)
Improvement of the legal basis and economic mechanisms of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity		
1. Complex analysis of international agreements, entered into by the Republic of Belarus, regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Belarus, including technical regulatory legal acts, and those of foreign states, regulating matters concerning conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, safe genetic engineering, as well as introduction of the necessary amendments and additions into the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Belarus	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2012
2. Working out a draft National strategy of the development of the specially protected natural sites system	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2014
3. Developing a draft scheme of rational placement of specially protected natural sites of the republican importance	-”-	2013 – 2014
4. Developing and approving methods of cost estimate of ecosystems services and cost estimate of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources	2012 – 2013
5. Developing suggestions on forming an ecological and economic mechanism of stimulating conservation of biological diversity and ecosystems sustainable functioning based on ecological rent and target budget financing	Ministry of natural resources	2012 – 2013
6. Establishing an interagency council for implementing the Convention on biological diversity, approving the provision on it and providing its functioning	-”-	2011

Providing efficient protection of biological diversity and state regulation of its resources utilization

7. Implementing the Scheme of rational placement of specially protected natural sites of the republican importance up to January 1, 2015	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2014
8. Forming the national ecological network	-”-	2011 – 2015
9. Working out the scheme of wild animals migration routes	-”-	2011 – 2012
10. Keeping the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus	-”-	2011 – 2015
11. Defining and placing under protection of users land lots and (or) water bodies – areas of wild animals habitat and areas of wild plants growing, these species being included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus	Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
12. Working out and implementing action plans on conservation wild animals and plants, that are among species included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
13. Developing and implementing a complex of measures aiming at conserving areas of habitat of wild animals and of growing of wild plants, that presuppose preventing inundated meadows, which are an area of habitat of wild animals included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, from weediness	Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, Ministry of natural resources, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015

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| 14. Creating new populations of wild animals and plants included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus “in-situ” | Ministry of natural resources, Ministry of Forestry, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2011 – 2015 |
| 15. Creating populations of particular indigenous species of wild animals and plants, that used to live in the territory of the Republic of Belarus but disappeared | Ministry of natural resources, Ministry of Forestry, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2014 – 2015 |
| 16. Working out plans of controlling invasive foreign species of wild animals and plants and their implementation | Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2011 – 2015 |
| 17. Working and carrying out measures aiming at preventing the invasion of foreign species of wild animals and plants and minimizing their negative impact | Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2011 – 2015 |
| 18. Working and carrying out plans of controlling specially protected natural sites of international importance | Ministry of natural resources, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2011 – 2015 |
| 19. Including matters of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, its cost value into draft concepts, forecasts, state programs, connected with utilizing natural resources and affecting the environment, as well as schemes and projects of land-utilization, schemes of complex territorial organization of regions, forest organization projects, amelioration and land improvement projects etc. | State authorities and other organizations that process the above documents | 2011 – 2015 |

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| 20. Working and carrying out complex of measures for sustainable utilization of swamp ecosystems and peat bogs, including restoring and utilizing of swamps, peat hogs that are not under industrial use any more, renaturalizing of wetlands (swamps) etc. | Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of natural resources | 2011 – 2015 |
| 21. Working out and implementing measures to restore ecosystems, transformed as a result amelioration | Ministry of Agriculture and Food, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of natural resources, Regional executive committees | 2011 – 2015 |
| 22. Working and carrying out a complex of measures aiming at restoring ecosystems in demilitarized zones and providing their conservation | National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of natural resources, Regional executive committees, Ministry of Forestry | 2011 – 2015 |
| 23. Working out and implementation of design concepts aiming at fencing motor and rail ways so as to prevent animals from getting there, as well as building over and underground passages for such animals | Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2011 – 2015 |
| 24. Working out measures aiming at preventing birds from being injured by electric current and their implementation | Ministry of Energy, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2013 – 2015 |
| 25. Working out recommendations and technologies aiming at conserving biological and landscape diversity in case of agricultural production with the most efficient technological methods applied | Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus | 2012 – 2015 |

26. Working out measures on increasing percentage of forest land in sparsely wooded regions and improving the forest structure in respect of species and age, and their implementation	Ministry of Forestry	2011 – 2015
27. Establishing genetic reservations, geographic cultures of elite tree, forming clone archives and collections of forms of species in botanic gardens and arboretums so as to conserve the genetical fund of populations of wild plants	National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Forestry	2011 – 2015
28. Working out measures for development and reconstruction of forest and decorative nurseries with all the modern requirements to the assortment and viability of woody plants and brushwood taken into account	Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of housing and communal services	2012 – 2013
29. Working out and implementing new methods of controlling populations of wild animals, aiming at conserving biological diversity, into the sphere of game husbandry and fishing industry	Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
30. Establishing centres for animals breeding so as to place these animals into hunting areas	Ministry of Forestry, hunting areas users	2011 – 2015
31. Reconstruction and modernization of fish nurseries and breeding complexes to produce material of indigenous species of fish at fish breeding organizations in the republic	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, tenants and users of fishing areas	2011 – 2015
32. Restoring fish box lines, reconstructing pool complexes, modernizing fish breeding complexes to breed salmon, sturgeon, sheatfish species (including executing design and estimate documentation)	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	2011 – 2012
33. Artificial breeding of fish resources, forming genetical fund collections and breeder flocks of valuable indigenous fish species	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015

34. Working and carrying out measures (piscicultural amelioration works), aiming at creating favourable conditions for natural fish resources reproduction, as well as conserving and restoring fish habitat environment	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, tenants and users of fishing areas	2011 – 2015
35. Optimizing industrial fishery and regimes of fishing area exploitation with the estimate of the resource base condition, the permissible degree of its utilization, methods and ways of restoring fish resources taken into account	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, tenants and users of fishing areas	2011 – 2015
36. Working out measures aiming at improving approaches to organizing sport fishery	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	2011 – 2012
37. Working out, approving main directions of tourism development at specially protected natural sites, and their implementation	Ministry of sport, Ministry of natural resources	2013 – 2014
38. Working out and implementing “green routes”	Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, Ministry of natural resources, Ministry of sport	2011 – 2015
39. Developing and arrangement ecological routes in specially protected natural sites	state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites, Ministry of sport	2011 – 2015
40. Working out normative standards of permissible stress for specially protected natural sites	state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
41. Working out mechanism providing access to genetic resources and joint distribution of benefits in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015

Developing the system of information and scientific support of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, raising the educational level of the public, local citizens, representatives of the state authorities and other organizations in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, as well as providing participation of the public, local citizens in solving these issues

42. Working out express methods of indicating changes in the condition and stability of species and ecosystems in case of man-made changes in habitat	National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of natural resources, Ministry of Education	2011 – 2015
43. Exploring regions of the Republic of Belarus so as to make up the inventory of the resources of the vegetable and animal world	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
44. Forming a list of typical and rare biotopes in the territory of the Republic of Belarus	-”-	2011 – 2014
45. Working out and updating geoinformation systems of specially protected natural territories	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites	2011 – 2015
46. Keeping cadastral register of the vegetable and animal world, working out and implementing ideas on improving its keeping	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
47. Keeping state forest cadastral register, working out and implementing ideas on improving its keeping with the biological diversity conservation issues taken into account	Ministry of Forestry	2011 – 2015
48. Keeping state land cadaster, working out and implementing ideas on improving its keeping with the biological diversity conservation issues taken into account	The State committee for administration of property	2011 – 2015
49. Working out and approving the classifier of environment-oriented limitations of land-utilization with the biological and landscape diversity conservation requirements taken into account	The State committee for administration of property, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2013

50. Keeping register of specially protected natural sites	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
51. Monitoring the vegetable and animal world, ecosystems in specially protected natural areas	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites	2011 – 2015
52. Supporting the activity of the Belarusian center of birdbanding (birdbanding station “Turov”)	National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
53. Organizing and holding press-conferences, other information campaigns dedicated to the issues of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
54. Arranging public speaking on TV and radio, publishing and distributing visual agitation aids including presentation films for people of various age, with the social status taken into account, dedicated to conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee	2011 – 2015
55. Publishing and distributing leaflets dedicated to the regimes of protecting and utilizing areas of habitat and growing of wild animals and plants included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, as well as specially protected natural sites and natural sites subject to special protection	Ministry of natural resources, Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites	2011 – 2015
56. Preparing and publishing reference books, year books, atlases of specially protected natural sites, the vegetable and animal world	-”-	2011 – 2015
57. Preparing and publishing the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2013 – 2014

58. Holding seminars on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
59. Projects on promoting the information about the tourism potential of the specially protected natural sites in the World Wide Web	Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites	2011 – 2015
60. Establishing and providing functioning of ecological centres, nature museums, demonstration open-air cages at specially protected natural sites	Regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
61. Raising the level of environmental education among the youth via establishing and developing “green schools”	Ministry of natural resources, Ministry of education	2011 – 2015
62. Developing volunteer movement, supporting public initiatives regarding solving issues concerning conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, establishing groups and clubs under the state environmental authorities, controlling specially protected natural sites, with the local citizens’ interests take into account	Ministry of natural resources, state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
63. Developing a mechanism of involving the public into the decision-making process in respect of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, managing specially protected natural sites	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2012
64. Considering issues connected with conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity at the meetings of the interagency council for the implementation of the Convention on biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources	as may be necessary
65. Arranging and holding consultations with the public when preparing draft regulatory legal acts in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	-”-	-”-

66. Holding public discussion of business and other projects, that imply utilizing the vegetable or animal world objects and (or) affecting biological diversity, in accordance with the legislation together with the local executive and regulatory authorities, with design organizations involved, as well as considering reports estimating the impact on the environment	Customers in case of fulfilling business and other projects	-”-
67. Undertaking public examination of business and other projects, that imply utilizing and (or) affecting biological diversity, as well as that of concepts, forecasts, programs and schemes of industrial development	Representatives of the public, interested in the issue	-”-
68. Preparing suggestions on including the issues concerning genetic engineering into educational programs and study guides for environment-oriented secondary and higher educational establishments	Ministry of education, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2012 – 2015
69. Organizing international summer camps for the youth on the basis of specially protected natural sites	state nature protection authorities controlling specially protected natural sites	2011 – 2015
70. Organizing training courses for fishers and hunters	Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food	2012 – 2013
71. Holding at infant schools and establishments of out-of-school (additional) education some events, dedicated to the International day of biological diversity, aiming at developing humane attitude to wild nature among children.	Ministry of education, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
72. Organizing photo exhibitions and exhibitions of works of art, dedicated to the International day of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
73. Using elements of folk culture and traditions, exhibits, produced by means of environmentally sound technologies (holography, sculpture etc.), and interactive methods when decorating museums	Ministry of Culture, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
74. Providing conservation and usage of traditional knowledge of the local inhabitants regarding matters of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	Regional executive committees, Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015

75. Organizing contests in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources, Ministry of education	2011 – 2015
76. Organizing in Belarus events, dedicated to the International day of birds, European night of the cheiroptera etc.	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
Stimulating international cooperation in the sphere if conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity		
77. Working out ideas regarding stimulating collaboration with cross-border states in respect of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
78. Taking the necessary measures and making up the inventory for specially protected natural sites of the Republic of Belarus, sharing borders with cross-border states	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
79. Working out suggestions on declaring specially protected natural sites of the Republic of Belarus and cross-border states specially protected trans-border natural sites	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2015
80. Working out suggestions on signing interagency agreements about cooperation in the sphere of conservation of specially protected trans-border natural sites	-”-	2011 – 2015
81. Working out agreed plans of controlling specially protected trans-border natural sites	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
82. Working out proposals on whether it is reasonable for the Republic of Belarus to enter into:		
The Berne Convention on the Conservation of the European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (September 28, 1979)	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2012
The European Landscape Convention (July 19, 2000)	-”-	2014 – 2015
Agreements in the framework of the Convention on conservation of species of wild migrating animals (June 23, 1979)	National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of natural resources	2012 – 2015

Protocols in the framework of the Convention on biological diversity and the Cartagena Protocol thereto	Ministry of natural resources	2012 – 2014
83. Working out proposals on including specially protected natural sites of the Republic of Belarus into the Emerald Network established within the framework of the Berne Convention on the Conservation of the European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (September 28, 1979) for the countries which have not entered into this Convention	Ministry of natural resources	2011 – 2013
84. Developing mechanisms for protecting natural territories of the Republic of Belarus, which have got the international status (territories, vital for birds, key botanic territories, wetlands, having international importance and etc.)	Ministry of natural resources, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
85. Implementing the Program of the European strategy on conservation of the vegetable life in Belarus	-”-	2011 – 2014
86. Working out proposals on attracting international technical assistance to fulfill the projects aiming at conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources, Ministry of forestry, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus	2011 – 2015
87. Preparing the fifth national report on implementing the Convention on biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources	до 31 марта 2014 г.
88. Arranging for participation of the representatives of the Republic of Belarus in the events, organized in the framework of the Convention on biological diversity	-”-	2011 – 2015
89. Working out an action plan for 2016 – 2020 in order to implement the strategy on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity for 2011-2020, as well as representing it to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus for approval	-”-	2015