САВЕТ МІНІСТРАЎ РЭСПУБЛІКІ БЕЛАРУСЬ

СОВЕТ МИНИСТРОВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

П А С Т А Н О В А

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

3rd September, 2015 № 743

Minsk

Minsk

The Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Belarus
Resolution

On the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for 2016-2020 and on amendments to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus №1707 dated November, 19, 2010

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus has DECIDED:

1. To approve the attached National Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for 2016-2020.

2. To amend the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus №1707 dated November, 19, 2010 "On some issues in the area of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity" (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2010, № 287, 5/32887) in the following way:

to delete words "for the period 2011 - 2020" from the paragraph 1;

to present the new edition of the Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable use of Biological Diversity for 2011-2020, approved by this Resolution (attached).

3. This Decision shall enter into force on January 1, 2016

Prime Minister
of the Republic of Belarus A.Kobiakov

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APPROVED

Resolution of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Belarus
19.11.2010 № 1707
(as amended by the Resolution of the
Council of Ministers of the Republic of
Belarus 03.09.2015 № 743)

Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Reduction of diversity of species and ecological systems has a special place among the main modern ecological problems. At present natural ecological systems throughout the world are intensively transforming and species of living organisms are disappearing. The natural ecological systems are fully changed on the fifth part of the land. More than 17000 rare and threatened species of wild animals and plants are included into the IUCN Red List. About 21% of mammal species, 30% of amphibian, 12% of bird species, 28% of reptilians, 37% of freshwater fish species, 35% invertebrates and 70% of wild plants are endangered.

Further reduction of biological diversity could lead to destabilization of biota, loss of the integrity of the biosphere and its capacity to maintain the essential environmental qualities, vital for life. The conservation of the diversity of living systems on the Earth is the necessary condition for survival of humans and sustainable development of civilization, since functioning of natural ecosystems supply fresh air, drinking water and food.

To provide the decision of these global problems the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted on June, 5, 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. The objectives of the Convention are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

The Convention on Biological Diversity was ratified by the Republic of Belarus by the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus "On the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity" dated June 10,

1993 (Journal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus, 1993, № 27, article 347).

The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 789 dated June 26, 1997 "On the approval of the National Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the Republic of Belarus" was approved (Set of decrees, presidential decrees and resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Belarus, 1997, № 17-18, article 653) to implement the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Analysis of implementation of the above-mentioned documents has shown that the Republic of Belarus undertook significant efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. At the same time, taking into consideration the changes occurred (global warming, alien species invasion, etc.) and adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011-2020 (was adopted on the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan), the necessity for development of the present Strategy has arisen.

CHAPTER 2
THE MODERN STATE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The natural complexes and ecological systems of the Republic of Belarus cover 11,417.1 thousand hectares, or 55% of the Republic's territory (20,759.8 thousand hectares) and are represented by forests - 8,630,700 ha or 41.5%, shrubs - 664,400 ha or 3.2%, meadows - 794,000 ha or 3.8%, marshes - 859,000 ha or 4.1%, and water bodies - 469,000 ha or 2.2%.

The territory of the Republic of Belarus refers to 2 geo-botanical zones - EuroAsian coniferous forests (taiga) and European broad-leaved forests.

The most important ecological systems for biodiversity are broad-leaved, coniferous-broad-leaved and black alder forests, wet or seasonally flooded meadows, marshes, lakes and ecological systems of rivers' valleys and channels.

There are about 14,000 species in the Republic's flora composition, among them there are 4100 species of higher plants (1400 species are indigenous), 442 moss species, 669 lichen species and more than 9,000 species of lower plants (algae and mushrooms). About 50 indigenous species of wild plants vanished from the territory of the Republic of Belarus during the last century.

Mammals are represented by 76 species from 6 Orders: Insectivora - 11 species, Chiroptera (Bats) - 19, Carnivora - 13, Lagomorpha - 2, Rodentia - 25, Artiodactyla (Even-toed ungulates) - 6 species.

325 bird species are registered on the territory of Belarus, at least 230 of them breed here.

The modern state and trend of biodiversity changes in the Republic of Belarus are primarily defined by dynamics of changes in the area, state and use of the main natural ecosystems. The area occupied by forests continues to grow. The portion of forests in Belarus increased from 38% of the total Republic's area to 39.3% over the period from 2006 till 2014. Considering the high resistance of forest ecosystems and increase in the total area of forests, as well as adoption of ecologically oriented forestry, it could be predicted that stability of forest ecosystems and associated biodiversity will be preserved. However, the overall decline of populations of wild animal and plant species inhabiting mature broad-leaved forests is observed as a result of both natural processes (forest diseases, drying out) and felling of old-aged forests. Among these species are: birds (Stock dove *Columba oenas*, European roller *Coracias garrulus*, Green woodpecker *Picus viridis*), mosses (*Neckera pennata*, *Porella platyphylla*), lichens (*Calicium adspersum*, *Chaenotheca gracilenta* and other).

The area of mires has shrunk significantly over the last 40 years as a result of drainage, and now mires cover 859,000 ha. Thus, as a result of area reduction, as well as due to continuing degradation of preserved mires and floodplain meadows (overgrowth of open mires with shrubs and reeds) a lot of mire wild animal and plant species are listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus. The populations of globally threatened bird species', that serve as indicators of the state of open mires and floodplain meadows, continue to decline (Aquatic warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*, Greater spotted eagle *Aquila clanga*, Great snipe *Gallinago media*, Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*, Curlew *Numenius arquata*).

Considerable success was reached during last decades in conservation of the European Bison (VU) - the globally threatened species. 10 free-living micro populations were established in Belarus with the total number more than 1200 individuals.

Trends of flora and fauna changes in recent years are considerably determined by climate changes. This is confirmed by the data on extension towards northern direction of distribution ranges of steppe and forest-steppe wild plant and animal species.

CHAPTER 3
THE STATE MANAGEMENT IN THE AREA OF THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The following laws of the Republic of Belarus were enacted to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity:

- the law "On the Nature Conservation" dated November 26, 1992 (Journal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus, 1993, № 1, a. 1; the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2002, № 85, 2/875),

- the law "On Specially Protected Natural Areas" dated October 20, 1994 (Journal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus, 1994, № 35, article 570; the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2000, № 52, 2/171),

- the law "On the Flora" dated June 14, 2003 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2003, № 73, 2/954),

- the law "On Security of the Genetic Engineering Activity" dated January 9, 2006 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2006, № 9, 2/1193),

- the law "On the Fauna» dated July 10, 2007 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2007, № 172, 2/1354),

and other normative legal acts.

The Republic of Belarus is the participant of a row of international agreements on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including the following:

- the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in the Rio de Janeiro, on the 5 of June, 1992 (the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus "On the Ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity" dated June 10, 1993 (Journal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus, 1993, № 27, article 347);

- the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (the law of the Republic of Belarus "On Joining the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity by the Republic of Belarus" dated May 6, 2002 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2002, № 53-54, 2/846));

- the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus № 235 dated May 22, 2014 "On the Joining the International Agreement by the Republic of Belarus" (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 27.05.2014, 1/15028));

- the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 1994 "On the Joining the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by the

Republic of Belarus" (Journal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus, 1995, № 24-25, article 339));

- the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus № 292 dated May 25, 1999 "On Legal Succession of the Republic of Belarus in respect of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat" (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 1999, № 41, 1/377));

- the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus № 102 dated March 12, 2003 "On the Joining the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals" (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2003, № 32, 1/4443));

- The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in Europe (Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus № 70 dated February 7, 2013 "On the Joining the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in Europe" (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 09.02.2013, 1/14069)).

- In line with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus № 333 dated July 21, 2015 "On the Joining by the Republic of Belarus the International Agreement" (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 24.07.2015, 1/15946) starting from January, 1, 2016 the Republic of Belarus will join the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, adopted in the Hague on June, 16, 1995.

The following Strategies and Plans are developed and being implemented:

- the Strategy for the Realization of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 177 dated February 10, 2009 (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2009, № 44, 5/29297);

- the National Strategy for the Development of the Network of Specially Protected Natural Areas till January 1, 2030, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 649 dated July 2, 2014 "On the Development of the Network of Specially Protected Natural Areas" (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 11.07.2014, 5/39101);

- the National Action Plan on the Prevention of Land Degradation (including soils) for 2016-2020, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 361 dated April 29, 2015 "On Some Issues on Prevention of Land Degradation (including soils)" (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 06.05.2015, 5/40478).

- the Concept of the Hunting Development in the Republic of Belarus, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 1029 dated October 31, 2014 (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 06.11.2014, 5/39652)

- the Concept of the Development of Fishing Industry in the Republic of Belarus, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 459 dated June 2, 2015 (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 06.06.2015, 5/40616).

The conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use are among priority directions of the state policy in the ecology area, and are realized by means of different mechanisms, including the following:

- maintenance of the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, which includes rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants. At present it includes 202 species of wild animals and 303 plant species;

- ensuring of functioning and development of Specially Protected Areas network in the Republic of Belarus;

- identification of natural areas, needed peculiar protection (resort zones, water protection zones and riverside areas along rivers and water bodies, forests of the first group, second group forest's plots of high protection value, typical and rare natural landscapes and biotopes, raised bogs, mires which are the source of watercourses, habitats of wild animals and plants listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, natural areas, important for breeding, fattening, wintering and (or) migration of wild animals, other territories, where particular regime of protection and use is established). The total area of such natural areas is about 13% of the Country's area;

- the State regulation of use of flora's and fauna's objects (tools, methods, terms, yield of such objects use);

- the State environmental assessment and impact assessment of projects' implementation of economic and other harmful to biodiversity activities to the environment;

- implementation of compensatory measures (compensation payments) when implementing projects of economic and other activities, harmful to biodiversity;

- control under the introduction of new wild animal and plant species to natural habitats, implementation of measures on eradication of invasive alien species (the Centre on Invasive Animal Species is established under the Academy of Sciences of Belarus);

- maintenance of the Cadastre of the Flora and Fauna and other cadastres in the area of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

- monitoring of flora and fauna, complex monitoring of ecological systems on protected areas;

- other mechanisms in line with the law of the Republic of Belarus.

Realisation of the State policy in the area of the conservation of biological and landscape diversity is implemented by the Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection, by other republican state management authorities, local executive and administrative agencies and other organizations. The Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection coordinates the activities of the State agencies and other organizations in this area. The National Academy of Sciences of Belarus provides scientific support in the area of the conservation of biological and landscape diversity.

CHAPTER 4
THE MAIN PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Despite the success achieved in the area of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity the negative factors are still influencing the natural ecological systems and populations of wild animals and plants in the Republic of Belarus.

One of the main factors of natural origin is a climate change, entailing the escalation of competition between indigenous and alien species of plants and animals, formation of favorable conditions for development of diseases and pests. In the Republic of Belarus the influence of global climate changes leads to shrinkage of distribution ranges of boreal wild animal and plant species, appearance of a row of steppe and forest-steppe species, population decline of some wild animal and plant species inhabiting floodplain, riparian and wetland ecological systems.

The most important threats of anthropogenic origin are:

changes in the existing system of land use, increase of agricultural pressure, formation of monocultures on large areas;

cultivation of hoed crops on peat soils, mowing of natural meadows with violation of the rules, established for conservation of wild animals and plants;

overgrowth of open natural meadows, fen mires and raised bogs by trees and shrubs as a result of changes in the traditional land use, disruptions of the hydrological regime, climate change;

degradation of natural ecological systems, including wetlands, as a result of their contamination with diffuse run-off from agricultural fields and insufficiently purified waste water;

fragmentation, disruption and degradation of natural habitats as a result of mires' drainage, high degree of some regions' urbanization and intensive development of transport communication system and hydroenergetics;

degradation of natural ecological systems (rivers, lakes, mires, forests) as a result of disruption of the natural hydrological regime due to impact of adjacent drained areas, drainage melioration and hydrotechnical construction;

degradation of fish spawning grounds (overgrowth of shallow waters with shrubs, reeds, change of water quality) as a result of wetlands' eutrophication, changes in their hydrological regime, cessation of mowing and grazing on floodplain meadows;

area reduction of forest plantations with complex structure, including broad-leaved forest, and their replacement by monodominant forest crops;

increased expansion of invasive alien species of wild animals and plants, extrusion of native species and associated degradation and transformation of ecological systems;

prevailing of clear cutting in the structure of main felling;

forest and peat fires;

increase on technogenic pressure, industrial, civil and transport construction.

CHAPTER 5
GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE STRATEGY

Goals of implementation of the Strategy are:

to prevent the population decline of wild animal and plant species, reduction of their habitat's area and loss of their biological, including genetic, diversity, degradation of ecological systems, natural landscapes and biotopes;

to restore the population size of rare and endangered wild animal and plant species, their genetic diversity and to maintain them at the rate, ensuring the sustainable existence of these populations;

to use the biological diversity in such a manner and pace, which in the long term prospects will not lead to its depletion and will let to preserve its capacity to satisfy the economic, aesthetic and other needs of present and future generations;

to maintain the reproducing capacities of the biosphere, to ensure regional and global ecological balance under conditions of possible climate changes.

The above-mentioned goals are planned to be achieved by means of complex implementation of the following targets, which correspond with Aichi Biodiversity Targets (see annex), adopted on the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity, held on 18-29 of October, 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan:

Target 1 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 1) – to raise the awareness of the state agencies, population and other organizations, including

non-governmental ones, about the state and values of biodiversity and measures that should be taken to conserve and use it sustainably;

Target 2 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 2) – to develop and use the techniques of estimation of the cost value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and integrate them into projects of concepts, forecasts, programs, schemes of sectoral development, which realization is connected with biodiversity use and (or) could influence it;

Target 3 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 and 7) – to ensure the sustainable use of the fauna, including fish stocks and game resources;

Target 4 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5 and 7) – to ensure the stable functioning of forest ecological systems, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests and forest landscapes taking into consideration the increasing anthropogenic impact and effects of climate change. To ensure sustainable use of forest resources and strengthening the role of forests in maintaining the biosphere;

Target 5 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 7) – to ensure the sustainable agriculture, to optimize the structure of cultivated areas, including increase of areas under perennial grasses to 1 million hectares, to ensure the implementation of organic land use, sustainable use of peat soils;

Target 6 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 8) – to ensure the development of Management Plans for Rivers' basins (Dnieper, Western Dvina, Western Bug, Neman, Pripyat), implementation of measures for reduction by 30% of surface waters' contamination as a result of biogenic matter' release from point or dispersed sources;

Target 7 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 9) – to minimize the negative impact of invasive alien species of wild animals and plants on the state of native species' populations and ecological systems; to improve the mechanisms of prevention of new alien animal and plant species' invasion and lowering the damage caused to the environment;

Target 8 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11) – to ensure the protection and sustainable use of natural and near-natural ecological systems most important for landscape and biological diversity conservation (on the territory with the area of at least 22% of the Republic's territory) by means of optimization of the specially protected areas system (at least 8% of the Belarus' territory) and natural areas subject to peculiar protection (at least 13%);

Target 9 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 12) – to ensure protection of wild animal and plant species, listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, stabilization and increase of populations of globally endangered species, including European Bison, Greater Spotted eagle, Great Snipe, Black-tailed Godwit, Aquatic Warbler and other;

Target 10 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 13 and 16) – to ensure the maintenance of genetic diversity of natural flora and fauna, cultivated crops, farmed and domesticated animals. Creation and replenishment of the data bank of genetic resources of humans, fauna, flora, microorganisms of the Republic of Belarus, to create conditions for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;

Target 11 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15) – to ensure the restoration of 15% of degraded and inefficiently used ecological systems;

Target 12 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 19) – to improve the scientific knowledge about the modern state of biological diversity; to define trends and causes of the state dynamics of species and biotopes; to elaborate effective measures of sustainable use and monitoring of biological diversity and to create a platform for the exchange of information and knowledge;

Target 13 (corresponds with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 20) – to ensure the mobilization of financial resources for implementing the measures on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

CHAPTER 6
THE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

The Strategy will be implemented by means of realization of measures in accordance with the National Action Plans on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, at the expense of the funds allocated for the implementation of government programs in the area of environment protection and rational use of natural resources, at the expense of international technical assistance funds, as well as other legal financial sources.

APPROVED

Resolution of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Belarus
03.09.2015 № 743

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for 2016–2020

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
Target 1 of the Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 1707 dated November, 19, 2010 "On some issues in the area of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity" (the National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus, 2010, № 287, 5/32887) (hereinafter - the Strategy)			
1. Creation and up-to-date maintenance of the biodiversity sections (pages) on websites of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee	2016 – 2020	websites of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee include active biodiversity sections (pages)
2. Publishing and distribution of biodiversity information materials (booklets, posters, calendars)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and its regional authorities, Ministry of Education, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, State	2016 – 2020	at least 50 kinds of biodiversity information materials are published and distributed annually

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
	Protected Area Management Enterprises		
3. Preparation and establishment of ecological trails within protected areas	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, State Protected Area Management Enterprises	2016 – 2020	ecological trails are prepared and established within 30 protected areas
4. Inclusion of protected areas' ecological trails and green paths into touristic routes	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, State Protected Area Management Enterprises	2016 – 2020	ecological trails on 20 protected areas and 14 green paths are included into touristic routes
5. Preparation of complex multi-day ecological tours within the territories of forestries and hunting agencies	Regional Executive Committees, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Belarussian State Technological University, Forestry and Hunting agencies	2016 – 2020	complex multi-day ecological tours are available on the territory of at least 10 forestries and hunting agencies
6. Development and marketing of a tourist product for protected areas	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, State Protected Area Management Enterprises, Belarussian State Technological University	2016 – 2020	the tourist product for 30 protected areas (scientific tourism, bird watching, botanical tourism and other) is in place and is being marketed
7. Conducting of conferences, seminars, round tables on issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, State Protected Area Management Enterprises	2016 – 2020	at least 5 conferences, 20 seminars and round tables are held on issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
8. Establishment and maintenance of ecological centers, other similar objects within protected areas	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, State Protected Area Management Enterprises	2016 – 2020	at least 1 ecological center, museum, other similar object is established and is being maintained within the protected area, managed by the State Management Enterprise
9. Extension of the network of "Green schools"	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, Ministry of Education, Academy of Postgraduate Education	2016 – 2020	the functioning of at least 60 "Green schools" is ensured
10. Development of volunteering and involvement of volunteers, stakeholders' representatives in decision making on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, State Protected Area Management Enterprises, Non-governmental Organizations	2016 – 2020	all the State Protected Area Management Enterprises cooperate with non-governmental organizations, involve volunteers and stakeholders' representatives in decision making on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
11. Preparation and conducting of press conferences, thematic briefings, exhibitions on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Education, Regional Execu-	2016 – 2020	the following events are organized and held: at least 10 press conferences, thematic briefings, exhibitions on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
	tive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, State Protected Area Management Enterprises		including those, dedicated to the International Day for Biological Diversity, World Soil Day, World Wetlands Day, International Bird Day and other environmental dates
12. Preparation and conducting of public environmental assessment of projects of normative legal acts, economic and other activities, as well as projects of concepts, forecasts, programs, schemes of sectoral development, which realization is connected with biodiversity use and (or) could influence it	Non-governmental Organizations and other stakeholders' representatives	2016 – 2020	the implementation of the following measures is ensured: public environmental assessment of projects of normative legal acts, economic and other activities, as well as projects of concepts, forecasts, programs, schemes of sectoral development, which realization is connected with biodiversity use and (or) could influence it
	Target 2 of the Strategy		
13. Identification of the legal framework for payments for ecosystem services	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2020	the legal framework for payments for ecosystem services, types of ecosystem services, their economic value, income recipients are defined

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
14. Improvement of technique for estimation of the cost value of ecosystem services	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2017 – 2020	the technique for estimation of the cost value of ecosystem services is improved
	Target 3 of the Strategy		
15. Elaboration of management plans for populations of particular animal game species (Elk, Deer, and others)	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2020	management plans for populations of Elk, Deer and other species of game animals are elaborated and under implementation
16. Creation and maintenance of grouse breeding farm (Tetraonidae family)	Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, State Protected Area Management Enterprise of the Landscape Reserve "Nalibokskiy"	2016 – 2020	the grouse breeding farm (Tetraonidae family) is created and is being maintained in the Republican Landscape Reserve "Nalibokskiy", the population size of Capercaillie increased by 5%
17. Creation of special fish hatcheries and reproduction complexes for valuable aboriginal fish species, formation of broodstocks of valuable aboriginal fish species	Regional Executive Committees, Ministry of Agricultural Production	2017 – 2020	420 million fry individuals of native fish species are introduced to fishing grounds, the restoration of these species' populations is ensured, and their production volume is increased by 40%, broodstocks of valuable native fish species are formed

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
18. Creation of the database of valuable fish species' spawning grounds, implementation of fish-rearing ameliorative works aimed at improvement of conditions for fish natural reproduction	Ministry of Agricultural Production, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees, tenants of fishing grounds	2016 – 2020	the database of valuable fish species' spawning grounds is created. Conditions for natural fish reproduction are improved. Fish-rearing ameliorative works are implemented, including restoration of spawning grounds in floodplains of rivers Pripyat, Dnieper, Neman
19. Development and adoption of biotechnical standards for stocking the fishing grounds and sustainable use of fish resources	Ministry of Agricultural Production, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	biotechnical standards for stocking the fishing grounds and sustainable use of fish resources are developed and adopted
20. Development and implementation of the State Program (sub-program) of Fishery and Aquaculture Development for 2016 – 2020	Ministry of Agricultural Production, Regional Executive Committees, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	the State Program (sub-program) of Fishery and Aquaculture Development for 2016 - 2020 is developed and implemented
21. Improvement of hunting management to meet the requirements of biodiversity conservation within the framework of the State Program of Hunting Development for 2016-2020, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic	Ministry of Forestry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Belarussian State Technological University	2016 – 2020	approaches for improvement of hunting management in line with requirements of biodiversity conservation are included into the State Program of Hunting Development for 2016-

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
of Belarus № 296 dated April, 13, 2015 (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 17.04.2015, 5/40399)			2020
22. Involvement of flora and fauna resources in economic in order to use them sustainably	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, other state authorities and other organizations	2016 – 2020	flora and fauna resources are involved in economic, and their sustainable use is ensured
	Target 4 of the Strategy		
23. Improvement of strategic approaches to Forestry development in line with the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources, approved on the 38th session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2013	Ministry of Forestry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Belarussian State Technological University, Regional Executive Committees	2019 – 2020	strategic approaches to Forestry development are improved
24. Phased transfer to forest fund of inefficient agricultural and degraded lands, suitable for afforestation and growing of forests and target tree plantations	Regional Executive Committees, Ministry of Forestry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	Inefficient agricultural and degraded lands are transferred to the forest fund, the afforestation of treeless areas included in the forest

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
			fund has been implemented, the forested area has increased to 40.1% of the Belarus' area
25. Reforestation and afforestation aimed at increasing of the share of broad-leaved tree species in the total reforestation and afforestation area	Ministry of Forestry, President Affairs Department of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Emergency, Ministry of Education, National Academy of Sciences of |Belarus	2016 – 2020	in the overall amount of trees planted the share of monodominant forest plantations decreased to 40%, and share of broad-leaved tree species increased to 10%. Timely reconstruction of low-value plantations by means of forestry methods
26. Development of the Action Plan for forestry adaptation to climate change till 2030	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Forestry	2020	the Action Plan for forestry adaptation to climate change till 2030 is elaborated
27. Forest management and use in line with international criteria of sustainable forest management	Ministry of Forestry, President Affairs Department of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Defense	2016 – 2020	forest management and use are implemented in line with international criteria of sustainable forest management
28. Inventory of forest hydro amelioration systems, located on lands of forest fund, and identification of ways of their effective use	Regional Executive Committees, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2019 – 2020	the inventory of forest hydro amelioration systems is implemented on forest fund lands at area about 150,000 ha; the ways of their effective use are defined

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
29. Development of tree nurseries and adoption of new technologies of growing of planting stock of forest forming tree species with closed root system	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Belarussian State Technological University, Ministry of Forestry	2016 – 2020	T he management of tree nurseries is improved, 4 centers is built and put into operation for growing of planting stock of forest forming tree species with closed root system. Growing of up to 30 million seedlings with closed root system is ensured till 2020.
	Target 5 of the Strategy		
30. Formation of the legal frameworks for organic agriculture	Ministry of Agricultural Production, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	the regulatory and legal framework for organic agriculture is formed, mechanisms are created to stimulate production of organic products
31. Optimisation of structure of agricultural and cultivation lands to meet the requirements of biodiversity conservation	Regional Executive Committees, Ministry of Agricultural Production, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2020	the structure of agricultural and cultivation lands is optimized in line with requirements of biodiversity conservation, the cultivation area under perennial crops is increased to 1 million hectares
	Target 6 of the Strategy		
32. Development of management	Ministry of Natural Resources	2016 – 2020	the biodiversity-friendly

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
plans for rivers' basins to meet the requirements of biodiversity conservation	and Environmental Protection, Central Research Institute for Complex use of Water Resources, Regional Executive Committees		management plans are elaborated for basins of rivers Dnieper, Western Dvina, Western Buh, Neman, Pripyat
33. Development and implementation of measures for lowering the inflow of biogenic contaminants to water bodies	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Central Research Institute for Complex use of Water Resources, Water users	2016 – 2020	the inflow of biogenic contaminants to water bodies is decreased by 30%
	Target 7 of the Strategy		
34. Update of the list of invasive alien species of wild animals and plants, which distribution and population size are subject to regulation	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016	the updated list of invasive alien species of wild animals and plants, which distribution and population size are subject to regulation, is approved
35. Implementation of measures on regulation of distribution and population size of the *Heracleum sosnowskyi* and other invasive alien species of wild animals and plants	Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	measures are implemented on regulation of distribution and population size of the *Heracleum sosnowskyi* and other invasive alien species of wild animals and plants
36. Identification of the main pathways of introduction of invasive alien wild animal and plant species through rivers' basins and transport infrastruc-	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Agricultural Production, Regional Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	the main ways of introduction of invasive alien wild animal and plant species through basins of Neman,

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
ture elements; development and implementation of measures for prevention of the invasion			Pripyat and Dnieper Rivers and transport infrastructure elements are identified. Measures for prevention of the invasion are developed and implemented
	Target 8 of the Strategy		
37. Realization of the Scheme of Rational Allocation of Specially Protected Areas of Republican Importance till January, 1, 2025, approved by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 649 dated July, 2, 2014 "On the development of the network of specially protected areas" (National Legal Internet-portal of the Republic of Belarus, 11.07.2014, 5/39101). Implementation of the Regional Schemes of Specially Protected Areas of Local Importance for the period till January, 1, 2021	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Authorities of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Executive Committees, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	measures are realized, envisaged by the Scheme of Rational Allocation of Specially Protected Areas of Republican Importance till January, 1, 2025 and by the Regional Schemes of Specially Protected Areas of Local Importance for the period till January, 1, 2021. The total area of specially protected natural territories amounts at least 8.8% of the Belarus' territory
38. Development of the Scheme of National Ecological Network	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees, Minsk City Executive Committee	2016 – 2020	the Scheme of National Ecological Network is developed

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
39. Development of management plans for Specially Protected Areas of International Importance	Regional Executive Committees, State Protected Area Management Enterprises, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	management plans are developed for 15 Specially Protected Areas of International Importance (Biological Reserves of Republican Importance "Luninskiy" and "Dnepro-Sozhskiy"; Wetland Reserves of Republican Importance "Staryi Zhaden" and "Morochno"; Hydrological Reserves of Republican Importance "Dolgoe", "Korytenskiy Moh", "Ostrova Duleby", "Richi"; Landscapes Reserves of Republican Importance "Vydritsa", "Kozianskiy", "Lipichanskaya Puscha", "Ozery", "Sinsha", "Smychok", and "Sorochanskie ozera")
40. Identification of rare biotopes and their transfer to land users and (or) water users for protection	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees, State Protected Area Management Enterprises, Regional Authorities of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2020	rare biotopes with the total area at least 100 thousand hectares are identified and transferred to land users or water users for protection

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
	Target 9 of the Strategy		
41. Identification of habitats of wild animal and plant species, listed in the Red Data Book of Belarus and their transfer to land users and water users for protection	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees, State Protected Area Management Enterprises, Regional Authorities of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2020	at least 1500 habitats of wild animals and 1000 habitats of wild plants, listed in the Red Data Book of Belarus, are identified and transferred to land users and (or) water users for protection
42. Development and implementation of measures for stabilization and increase of populations of globally endangered bird species	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	measures are developed and are being implemented for stabilization and increase of globally endangered bird species' populations: Greater Spotted Eagle (to 100 – 120 pairs), Aquatic Warbler (from 3100 – 5600 to 4000 – 8000 males), Great Snipe (from 4600 – 6000 to 5000 – 6500 pairs), Black-tailed Godwit (from 6000 – 8500 to 6500 – 9000 pairs)
43. Implementation of Action Plans on conservation of wild animal and plant species listed in the National Red Data Book of Belarus	Regional Executive Committees, State Protected Area Management Enterprises, National Academy of Sciences of	2016 – 2020	at least 20 Action Plans on conservation of wild animal and plant species listed in the National Red Data Book

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
	Belarus		of Belarus are implemented
44. Study of the population state of some insufficiently studied species of wild animals	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	the population state of 28 insufficiently studied species of wild animals is studied, reasons of population decline of these species are identified, and measures are proposed to increase their population size
45. Development of the method for recovery of natural forage base of European Bison by means of restoration and increasing of productivity of natural meadows among forests	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, State Management Enterprise of the protected area Landscape Reserve of Republican Importance "Nalibokskiy"	2018 – 2020	the method is developed for recovery of natural forage base of European Bison by means of restoration and increasing of productivity of natural meadows at overall area about 500 ha among forests in the Landscape Reserve of Republican Importance "Nalibokskiy"
46. Creation and maintenance of the system of genetic certification of micro-populations of European Bison	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	the methods are developed and works are conducted on genetic certification of micro-populations of European Bison
47. Development of long-term genetic	National Academy of Sci-	2017	the long-term program is

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
program for selection of breeding pairs of European Bison to increase the genetic diversity of this species' micro-populations	ences of Belarus		developed for selection of breeding pairs of European Bison to increase the genetic diversity of this species' micro-populations
48. Recovery of declining populations of wild animal and plant species listed in the Red Data Book of Belarus	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	recovery is implemented of at least 2 populations of wild animal and plant species from the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, which population size tends to decline
49. Development and testing of the technology of ex-situ reproduction (out of natural habitat) of wild animal and plant species from the Red Data Book of Belarus	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	the technology of ex-situ reproduction is developed and tested for at least 5 wild animal and plant species from the Red Data Book of Belarus
50. Preparation of proposals for restriction of keeping of non-indigenous wild animal species in cages	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2017	the proposals are prepared for restriction of keeping of non-indigenous wild animal species in cages
	Target 10 of the Strategy		
51. Establishment and replenishment of the data bank of genetic resources of humans, animals, plants and micro-organisms of the Republic of Belarus	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	the data bank of genetic resources of humans, animals, plants and microorganisms of the Republic of Belarus

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
			is established and is being replenished
52. Creation and maintenance of the electronic database of certificates and descriptions of gene pool samples of economically useful animals and plants	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	the electronic database of certificates and descriptions of gene pool samples of economically useful animals and plants is established and is being maintained
	Target 11 of the Strategy		
53. Development and implementation of the Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Peatlands and the Scheme of Peatlands Classification according to their use for the period till 2030	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Energy	2016 – 2020	the following strategies and schemes are developed and are being implemented: the Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Peatlands and the Scheme of Peatlands Classification according to their use for the period till 2030
54. Development and testing of cost-effective methods of traditional use of floodplain meadows	Gomel Regional Executive Committee, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	cost-effective methods of traditional use of floodplain meadows to prevent their degradation are developed and tested at the area of about 1000 ha in the floodplain of the Pripyat River (grazing, sustainable mowing, sowing, rejuvenation of

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
			grass stands, fire management, etc.)
55. Development and adoption of the system of ecologically and economically effective use of mires' vegetation biomass	Drogichin and Berioza District Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	the system of ecologically and economically effective use of mires' vegetation biomass is developed and applied in the Republican Landscape Reserve "Zvanets" and Republican Biological Reserve "Sporovskiy" at the area of about 4000 ha
56. Development and testing of the technology of accelerated recovery of open sedge fen mires at degraded peatlands	Regional Executive Committees, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	the technology of accelerated recovery of open sedge fen mires at degraded peatlands is developed and tested at the area of at least 500 ha
	Target 12 of the Strategy		
57. Maintenance of the State Cadastres of Flora and Fauna	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	maintenance of the State Cadastres of Flora and Fauna is ensured
58. Improvement of the forest inventory system and the State Forest Cadastre	Ministry of Forestry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016	improvement of the forest inventory system and the State Forest Cadastre is en-

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
			sured
59. Maintenance of the State Land Cadastre	State Property Committee, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	maintenance of the State Land Cadastre is ensured
60. Maintenance of the State Water Cadastre	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Central Research Institute for Complex use of Water Resources	2016 – 2020	maintenance of the State Water Cadastre is ensured
61. Maintenance of the State Cadastre of greenhouse gas emissions	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Republican Research Unitary Enterprise "Belarussian Investigation Centre "Ecology "	2016 – 2020	maintenance of the State Cadastre of greenhouse gas emissions is ensured
62. Monitoring of flora and fauna, complex monitoring of ecological systems within protected areas	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, State Protected Area Management Enterprises	2016 – 2020	the system of flora and fauna monitoring operates effectively, as well as the complex monitoring of ecological systems within protected areas
63. Maintenance of operation of the Belarussian Bird Ringing Centre (Bird Ringing Station "Turov")	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2016 – 2020	the annual ringing of migrating birds is ensured
64. Establishment of the national	National Academy of Sci-	2016 – 2020	the national clearing-house

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
clearing-house mechanism (web site) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	ences of Belarus		mechanism (web site) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is established and operates
	Target 13 of the Strategy		
65. Elaboration of proposals on raising the international technical assistance for implementation of projects on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	at least 5 million US dollars of international technical assistance are raised for implementation of projects on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
66. Inclusion of natural areas of the Republic of Belarus into the Emerald network, adopted by the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2020	63 natural areas with the total area at least 9% of the territory of the Republic of Belarus are included in the Emerald network, adopted by the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
67. Elaboration of proposals on feasibility of joining by the Republic of Belarus the row of international agreements: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Convention on Biological Diversity and other interna-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2016 – 2020	the proposals are elaborated on feasibility of joining by the Republic of Belarus the row of international agreements: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
tional agreements on conservation of biological and landscape diversity			Convention on Biological Diversity and other international agreements on conservation of biological and landscape diversity
68. Creation of transboundary protected areas and biosphere reserves	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees	2016 – 2020	the following transboundary protected areas are established: "Vileity" – "Adutishkis" (Belarus - Lithuania), "Richi" – "Silene" (Belarus - Latvia). The following transboundary biosphere reserves are created: "Pripyat Polesie" (Belarus - Ukraine), "Krasnyi Bor" – "Osveiskiy" – "Sebezhskiy" (Belarus - Russia)
69. Participation of representatives of the Republic of Belarus in events, organized in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international agreements of the Republic of Belarus	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, other Republican authorities of the State management, other organizations, including non-governmental ones	2016 – 2020	participation of representatives of the Republic of Belarus is ensured in events, organized in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international agreements of the Republic of Belarus
70. Development of the project of the National Action Plan on the Conserva-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection,	2020	the project of the National Action Plan on the Conser-

Measure name	Executive organizations	Time-frame, years	Planned results
tion and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for 2021 – 2026	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus		vation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for 2021 – 2026 is prepared