

# 2014 NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

**The deadline for submission of the reports is 1 May 2014. The reporting period is 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014.**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) 2014.

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country

> Belarus

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

> Ministry of natural resources and environment protection of the Republic of Belarus

Please list any other agencies that have provided input

> The State Scientific and Production Amalgamation "Scientific and practical center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for biological resources" Non governmental organization APB-BirdLife Belarus

## **I(a). General Information**

Please enter the required information in the table below:

### **Party**

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> 1 September 2003

Period covered

> 2011-2014

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Belarus

### **Designated National Focal Point**

Full name of the institution

> Ministry of natural resources and environment protection of the Republic of Belarus

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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Full name of the institution

> Scientific-Practical Centre for Bio-resources of  
National Academy of Science

Name and title of contact officer

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### **Submission**

#### **Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report**

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**Date of submission**

> 16.05.2011

**Implementation**

Competent Authority:

> Ministry of natural resources and environment protection of the Republic of Belarus

Relevant implemented legislation:

> The Law on Environment protection

The Law on wildlife protection

The Law on the specially protected natural areas

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:

> Convention on biological diversity

Ramsar Convention on wetlands

Convention on combat desertification

Pan-European biological and landscape diversity strategy

Convention of the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes

Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES)

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):

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

Strategy of implementation of the Convention on wetlands

The national strategy for the development and management for the period until 1 January 2015

The state program for the development of special protected areas for the period from 2008 till 2014

The national strategy of sustainable socio-economic development of Belarus for the period until 2020

Red Book

The concept of sustainable forest management for the period until 2015

The scheme of the rational allocation of the national protected areas for the period until 1 January 2015

**CMS Agreements/MoU**

**Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution**

**Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

**Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

Non Range State

**EUROBATS (1994)**

**EUROBATS (1994)**

Non-party Range State

**ASCOBANS (1994)**

**ASCOBANS (1994)**

Non Range State

**AEWA (1999)**

**AEWA (1999)**

Non-party Range State

## **ACAP (2001)**

### **ACAP (2001)**

Non Range State

## **Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

### **Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

Non Range State

## **ACCOBAMS (2001)**

### **ACCOBAMS (2001)**

Non Range State

## **Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)**

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Non Range State

## **Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)**

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Non Range State

## **Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)**

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Non Range State

## **Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)**

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Non Range State

## **IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)**

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Non Range State

## **Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)**

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Non Range State

## **Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Signatory

## **Competent authority**

### Name

> The State Scientific and Production Amalgamation "Scientific and practical center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for biological resources"

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## West African Elephants MoU (2005)

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Non Range State

## Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Non Range State

## Dugong MoU (2007)

Dugong MoU (2007)

Non Range State

## Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Non Range State

## Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Non Range State

## High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

Non Range State

## Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)

Non Range State

## Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> Ministry of forestry, Ministry of agriculture and food, National Academy of Science, State wildlife protection inspectorate under the president of the Republic of Belarus

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

> Within the framework of the obligations imposed by the Bonn Convention which are primarily concerned with the survival of the species included in Appendix I and II, Ministry of natural resources and environment protection pursues a uniform state policy and is responsible for state management and coordination between state authorities which is mainly intended for the conservation of Appendix I and II species.

State Wildlife Protection Inspectorate under the President of the Republic of Belarus exerts state control over protection and use of wildlife, including the species and their habitats protected in accordance with the Bonn

Convention.

The Ministry of forestry provides protection of migratory species on the territories which are under its authority.

The National Academy of Sciences produce scientific work in order to provide the required information.

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

Yes

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

> Non governmental organization APB-BirdLife Belarus (APB) is responsible for:

- the monitoring of certain migratory bird species: maintaining GIS databases
- inventory of Important Bird Areas (IBA)

- producing recommendations for revisions and amendments to nature legislation

Hosting the position of an International Aquatic Warbler Conservation Officer (AWCO). The AWCO coordinates the implementation of the CMS Aquatic Warbler MoU, promotes the exchange of information between the range states and cooperating organisations, and supports partners with the development, fundraising and implementation of conservation projects aimed at this species.

- publicity campaign

- competitions and other social activities

- the implementation of international migratory bird study projects and involvement of the public and experts from the National Academy of Sciences in its activity

- publishing of the Subbuteo magazine in which there are articles on the condition of migratory bird species in Belarus

- the organisation of nature protection activities for the restoration and conservation of natural water conditions in certain reserves (IBA) and the habitats of the aquatic warbler and some other species protected in accordance with the Bonn Convention.

- detecting new migratory bird habitats and producing recommendations for their protection

## **I(b). Information about involved Authorities**

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1- Birds

> Ministry of natural resources and environment protection of the Republic of Belarus

The State Scientific and Production Amalgamation "Scientific and practical center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for biological resources"

NGO BirdLife Belarus (APB)

## II. Appendix I species

### 1. BIRDS

#### 1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

Electrocutation

Habitat destruction

Pollution

Other (please provide details):

> - unfavorable changes in hydrological regime of fen mires and floodplains which used by migratory birds both for breeding and migrating. Such changes can lead for example to (1) lack of water, leading to reduced breeding success and population decline of water birds, (2) summer flooding with destruction of nests and (3) vegetation succession and loss of habitat. - habitat changes due to abandonment of traditional land use of fen mires and floodplains: mowing and low intensive grazing. Succession takes place and the habitat overgrows by dominant sedge/grasses, high reeds, willow bushes or succession forests of birch or alder, thereby becoming unsuitable for a globally threatened fen mire biodiversity. - factor of disturbance during the seasonal migration of birds

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Restoration of hydrological regime of 3 key Aquatic Warbler breeding sites: mires Zvaniec, Sporava and Dzikoje.

Protection of nest sites of Greater Spotted Eagles breeding outside protected areas

The places of recreation, feeding and concentration of migratory species are protected by means of designating them SPNA.

Management plans are being implemented for Zvaniec, Sporava, Dzikoje, Jiélnia, Mid-Prypiać, Biarezinski Nature reserve, Asvieja. Spring hunting is banned on the following reserves: Chirkovsky, Radostovsky, Krivoye, Bubchansky, Dubatovsky, Yelovsky, Dokudovsky, Matievichsky, Omenyansky, Slonimsky, Parichsky Moh, Chernevsky, Ozyory, Sporovsky, Yelna, Osveya, Prostyr, Kotra, Olmanské bolota.

It is planned to designate 6 more wetland reserves for the conservation of Appendix I bird species.

Berezinsky nature reserve is designated as Ramsar site. The Ramsar sites Kotra (Belarus) and Čepkeliai (Lithuania) is established as the transboundary Ramsar site.

The most important breeding and migratory stop over sites are designated as Important Bird Areas (IBA) for the species as follows: the aquatic warbler, the greater spotted eagle, the great snipe, the corncrake, the lesser spotted eagle, the serpent eagle, the hen harrier, the peregrine falcon, the black stork, the bittern, the spotted crane, the lesser spotted crane, the little gull, black tern, the garganey.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> All known Aquatic Warbler habitats are protected either by means of designating them as SPNA or by issuing protection certificates. In accordance with the management plans for national reserves (zakazniks) Zvaniec and Sporaŭsky, holding the largest part of aquatic warbler national population, the most urgent conservation measures have already been implemented on those areas. The hydrological Belarus, CMS Report, 2011 11

regime of the mires was optimised and pilot vegetation management activities took place before the reporting period. Within current reporting period 49 ha of open fen mire were additionally restored through mechanised mowing and hand bush removal in Sporaŭski. In order to introduce sustainable vegetation management system, feasibility of the use of biomass from mires in Belarus was assessed and detailed business plan was developed. At the moment landscape scale vegetation management system is being introduced in Sporaŭski. All known nests of Greater Spotted Eagles outside protected areas have been granted site protection by district authorities. About twenty greater spotted eagle nesting sites have been prepared and given protection. Every year, all breeding Appendix I species are monitored, namely the aquatic warbler, the greater spotted eagle and the white-tailed eagle.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> The help in realization of actions for prevention of overgrowth of open fen mires – main breeding habitat of Aquatic Warbler. Introduction of large scale vegetation management systems in other wetlands apart from



Sporaŭski requires initial investments (purchasing of mowing and biomass processing equipment). Further harvesting and processing of fen mires vegetation are assessed to be self financing.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other (please specify)

> Aquatic Warbler: habitat deterioration due to overgrowth of open fen mires with bushes.  
Greater Spotted Eagle: hybridization with Lesser Spotted Eagle

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> The relevant legislation has been improved. Thus, the Wildlife Law includes a provision for developing management plans and national action plans for the protection of threatened bird species, including those listed in Appendix I of the Bonn Convention. The Law on SPNA has been prepared and passed, concerning management plan development and designation of transboundary natural reserves of global importance. The Law about national ecological network has been prepared and passed.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> As a result of certain habitat and species protection measures, numbers of the Aquatic Warbler, the Greater Spotted Eagle and the White-tailed Eagle have stabilised.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Financial and professional help in operating an information service and organising a publicity campaign. Organising of certain nature protection activities aimed at habitat conservation, monitoring and registration of individual bird species.

## 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Anser erythropus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk. Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Basic research is conducted within the framework of corresponding scientific research of ornithological fauna.

Education/awareness rising

> hunters education for prevent accidental shooting

Species protection

> red-listed

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting is prohibited

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> The bird can only be seen on passage. Its range is not limited to certain territories.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Based on the rarity of this species in Belarus no special measurements are planned.

### **Species name: Branta ruficollis**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Basic research is conducted within the framework of corresponding scientific research of ornithological fauna.

Monitoring

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting is prohibited

Other

> In Belarus Red-breasted Goose extremely rare occurring species. Last record of this species on the territory of Belarus was in 2012.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Based on the rarity of this species in Belarus no special measurements are planned.

### **Species name: Aythya nyroca**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk. Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> 3 Important Bird Areas were designated

Education/awareness rising

> hunters education for prevent accidental shooting

Species protection

> red-listed

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting is prohibited

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Preparation of a National Plan for this species.

### **Species name: Polysticta stelleri**

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the

reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Other

> In Belarus Steller's Eider extremely rare occurring species. First record of this species on the territory of Belarus was in 2008.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Based on the rarity of this species in Belarus no special measurements are planned.

### **Species name: *Haliaeetus albicilla***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> special research in Northern Belarus and Polesye State Radioecological Reserve

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Important Bird Areas was designated

Monitoring

> National Wildlife Monitoring System for Watching Red-Listed Animals and Animals protected by International Conventions. Also monitoring carried out in protected areas (Pripyatski National Park, Belavezhski National Park and Narochanski National Park).

Education/awareness rising

> Publicity campaign for the protection of this species

Species protection

> red-listed

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting is prohibited

Species restoration

> installation of artificial nesting platform in suitable places.

Habitat protection

> The breeding and resting sites are protected by zones of strict protection

Habitat restoration

> degraded wetlands recovery

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Within the framework of the GEF-UNDP Project 43201 "Renaturalisation and Sustainable Management of Peatlands in Belarus to Prevent Land Degradation, Mitigate Climate Change, and Ensure Conservation of Globally Valuable Biodiversity", it is planned to recover the natural water conditions of the wetlands which may become important for the species.

### **Species name: *Aquila clanga***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk. Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> special research in Northern Belarus and Polesye State Radioecological Reserve

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Important Bird Areas were designated

Monitoring

> National Wildlife Monitoring System for Watching Red-Listed Animals and Animals protected by International Conventions. Also monitoring carried out in protected areas (Pripyatski National Park, Belavezhski National Park and Narochanski National Park).

Education/awareness rising

> Publicity campaign for the protection of this species

Species protection

> red-listed

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting is prohibited

Species restoration

> installation of artificial nesting platform in suitable places.

Habitat protection

> The breeding and resting sites are protected by zones of strict protection

Habitat restoration

> degraded wetlands recovery

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Within the framework of the GEF-UNDP Project 43201 "Renaturalisation and Sustainable Management of Peatlands in Belarus to Prevent Land Degradation, Mitigate Climate Change, and Ensure Conservation of Globally

Valuable Biodiversity", it is planned to recover the natural water conditions of the wetlands which may become important for the species.

Developing a National Action Plan for Greater Spotted Eagle.

### **Species name: Falco vespertinus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Species protection

> red-listed

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting is prohibited

### **Species name: Vanellus gregarius**

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the

reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Other

> In Belarus Sociable Plover extremely rare occurring species. First record of this species on the territory of Belarus was in 2002.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Based on the rarity of this species in Belarus no special measurements are planned.

### **Species name: *Acrocephalus paludicola***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Kozulin, A. & M. Flade 1999: Breeding habitat, abundance and conservation status of the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* in Belarus. *Vogelwelt* 120: 97 - 111.  
Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. *Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century*. Minsk. Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.  
*Treasures of Belarusian Nature: Areas of International Significance for Conservation of Biological Diversity.* / Kazulin A. et al.- 2nd Edition. - Minsk, Belarus, 2005.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

> Annual aquatic warbler monitoring data have been collected for Belarus since 1996, only one year after the re-discovery of the species in the country. Currently, 14 breeding sites are known in Belarus, with together 3,100-5,557 singing males (latest available data for each site, most of them collected in 2010). With 27-37% of the world population (proportions for 2010), Belarus is therefore, together with the Ukraine, the most important breeding country for the species. The single most important site in the country and the world is the Zvaniec mire, contributing 20-30% of the world population and c. 76% of the national population. Together with two other important sites, Sporava and Dzikoje it makes up 95% of the national population, while the other 11 sites contribute the remaining 5%.

It is not possible to establish a clear long-term increase or decline, because of improvements of the monitoring methods used, which led to ever more accurate population estimates at the expense of comparability with earlier data. However, the observed decrease of the area of suitable open habitat at the two key sites (and several other ones as well) together with observed abandonment of small peripheral sites, may indicate a possible decrease of the overall national population, which cannot at the moment be tested using the available national monitoring data, although this should be possible in the future using an improved monitoring scheme.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Satellite images analysis as well as habitat monitoring confirm decrease of the area of suitable habitat. A number of small peripheral localities were also abandoned by the species within last 5 years. Currently the total area occupied by aquatic warblers (AOO) is estimated at 9,000 ha, while the total area of available apparently suitable habitat is assumed to be 14,500 ha. Potentially suitable habitat at occupied sites, i.e. incl. areas that could quite easily be restored to good habitat condition, is estimated at around 35,000 ha.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Thorough research of aquatic warbler and its breeding habitats was started in Belarus in 1995. Currently

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> All known aquatic warbler habitats are protected either by means of designating them as SPNA or by issuing protection certificates.

Monitoring

> Annual aquatic warbler monitoring is being implemented by NGO APB-BirdLife Belarus since 1996. In addition aquatic warbler monitoring is a subject of National Wildlife Monitoring System for Watching Red-Listed Animals and Animals protected by International Conventions.

Education/awareness rising

> Thanks to very extensive awareness raising campaign, the species is one of the best-known and respected birds in the country. The need for conservation of the species is very well understood by all relevant stakeholders. One of the recent publications is the 2nd issue of the Aquatic Warbler Flyway Newsletter, that was published in May 2010 on the occasion of Second meeting of aquatic warbler MoU Range States.

Species protection

> In the new 2004 edition of the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, the Aquatic Warbler has the status

of a rare, locally distributed species. It is listed as Endangered (EN) species in the Category II. This means an increase in protection status comparatively to the previous 1994 edition of the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, where it was listed in Category IV as a data deficient and insufficiently known species. This level of protection is sufficient to ensure adequate protection of the species and its breeding sites.

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting is prohibited

Habitat protection

> All known aquatic warbler habitats are protected either by means of designating them as SPNA or by issuing protection certificates

Habitat restoration

> At 3 key aquatic warbler breeding sites the hydrological regime was optimised and at one of them pilot habitat restoration activities took place before the reporting period. Within current reporting period 49 ha of open fen mire were additionally restored through mechanised mowing and hand bush removal in Sporaŭski. At the moment landscape scale sustainable vegetation management system is being introduced in Sporaŭski.

Other

> Belarus is a signatory of Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler since 2003. APB-BirdLife Belarus took part in the development of this agreement and since 2004 hosts the position of an International Aquatic Warbler Conservation Officer (AWCO). The AWCO (Uladzimir Malashevich, malashevich@ptushki.org) coordinates the implementation of the MoU, promotes the exchange of information between the range states and cooperating organisations, and supports partners with the development, fundraising and implementation of conservation projects aimed at this species.

A GIS database of all European aquatic warbler breeding sites was finalised in 2011

The website for the Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team ([www.aquaticwarbler.net](http://www.aquaticwarbler.net)) is maintained and regularly updated

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Implementation of active habitat management at key breeding sites of the species

Develop project application targeting establishment of vegetation management system in the world most important aquatic warbler breeding site - Zvaniec mire.

Finalise landscape scale vegetation management system in Sporava mire in late 2011 within ongoing BMU-KfW-MSF-APB "Climate and biodiversity" project.

Within the framework of the GEF-UNDP Project 43201 "Renaturalisation and Sustainable Management of Peatlands in Belarus to Prevent Land Degradation, Mitigate Climate Change, and Ensure Conservation of Globally Valuable Biodiversity", it is planned to recover the natural water conditions of the wetlands which may become important for the species.

Develop a National Action Plan for Aquatic Warbler.

Issue protection certificates for all known Belarusian AW breeding sites including those located inside protected areas. Protection certificates make land users obliged to consider biodiversity requirements in their work.

## 6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

No

### III. Appendix II Species

#### 1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

#### Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Date of last report:  
> 2010

Period covered  
> 2006-2010

#### 2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

##### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?  
 No
2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?  
 No
4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?  
 No

##### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?  
 No
2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?  
 No
4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?  
 No

##### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?  
 No
2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?  
 No
4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?  
 No

## Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

## Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

## Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

## 3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

No



## IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

Medium

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> The Appendix I bird species which have been registered on the territory of Belarus for the last 10 years, have been red-listed (The Red Data Book of Belarus, 3rd Edition). 49 bird species and 6 bat species included in Appendix II of the Bonn Convention have been red-listed.

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> According to the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Its Components.

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> The most important recreation, feeding and concentration places of migratory birds are protected by means of designating them SPNA. According to the Law on Wildlife of Belarus, is developed management plans and national action plans for the protection of threatened bird species, including Appendix I species. According to the Plan for Rational Allocation of SPNA of National Importance for the period until 1 January 2015, it is planned to establish and extend the national reserves being of key importance for the preservation of migratory bird species. These territories have been marked and it has been prohibited to change their water conditions, with farming and forestry on them having been limited. Ramsar sites take priority over other protected sites in the country. For all reserves which are Ramsar sites state environment protection institutions, financed by the National Environment Protection Fund, have been created.

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> Biodiversity monitoring is being conducted by the State Scientific and Production Amalgamation "Scientific and practical center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for biological resources".. Fundamental and applied research is being undertaken to investigate into several bird species (the bittern and the little bittern, the greater spotted eagle and the lesser spotted eagle, the golden eagle, the lapwing, the black-tailed godwit, the redshank, the terek, the ring dotterel and the aquatic warbler) which are included into Appendix I and Appendix II. The monitoring of biodiversity state is done by the State Scientific and Production Amalgamation "Scientific and practical center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for biological resources".. Within the framework of the National Monitoring System, 17 migratory species are watched from 19 research stations. Every year, research concerning ringing as well as terms and dynamics of bird migration in the Pripjat floodplain is carried out at the Turov research station by the National Ringing Centre. A database has been created of migratory species ringed on the territory of Belarus during the period between 1996 and 2011.

Transboundary co-operation

> It was established 2 transboundary Ramsar sites: Kotra - Chepkeai (Belarus- Lithuania) and Prostyr-Pripyat-Stokchod (Belarus - Ukraine)

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> The Strategy on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity for 2011-2020 Strategy of implementation of the Convention on wetlands The national strategy for the development and management for the period until 1 January 2015 The state program for the development of special protected areas for the period from 200 till 2014

### 3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Changes of hunting seasons, designation of sites prohibited for hunting

Economic development

No

Land-use planning

Yes

Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> According to the new scheme for SPNAs (2006-2015) the percentage of protected areas is planned to come to 9,3% of all territory by 2015.

Development of ecological networks

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> National Ecological Network is being established including national parks, conservation areas, reserves, key ornithological territories and migratory corridors.

Planning of power lines

No

Planning of fences

No

Planning of dams

No

Other

No

## V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Selection, designation and management of protected areas based on the integrated multilateral approach that takes into consideration the availability of rare, endangered and migratory species of wild animals on their territories as well as their habitats conserved in the natural condition.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> Biosphere Reserve - Biarezinski zapovednik

Zakaznik - Mid Prypiać, Zvaniec, Sporaüşki, Jełnia, Asvejski, Elnya

### 1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Aquatic

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> more than 400,000 ha, 7 sites

Marine

No

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> 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)/ The total area of 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) is 3000.6 thousands ha or 14.4 percent of the territory of the country.

## VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> 5 Cockoo were tagged in 2013

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> Cockoo project developed in 2014

## VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

## VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Intense work is being done in cooperation with the mass media at the national and regional levels. Conferences and forums of different kinds are organised.

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection of the Republic of Belarus.

BirdLife Belarus

## IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Development of protected areas for migratory species. Inventory of habitats and nesting sites, building nests and hydrotechnical facilities, popularisation and education.

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

No

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

No

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

No

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

No

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> GEF-UNDP project 48429 Providing conditions for sustainable functioning of the Belarus Polesye protected area system – enhancing effectiveness of management and upgrading of land use. Aquatic warbler nesting place management is performed, the protection of the greater spotted eagle, the white-tailed eagle and the ferruginous pochard has been improved. Greater Spotted Eagle – project on site protection of nests of GSE outside of protected areas (funded by BirdLife International / Lush foundation) Aquatic Warbler – position of BirdLife/CMS International Aquatic Warbler Conservation Officer at APB-BirdLife Belarus.

## **X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations**

**Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:**

### **Resolutions**

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (6.2 / 7.2 / 8.14 / 9.18 / 10.14)

> In order to protect migratory species Lesser White-fronted Goose, Corncrake, Ruff, Great Snipe and Black-tailed Godwit are excluded from the List of Game Fauna Species.

Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes (7.9)

> following international organization: BirdLife International, DEFRA, RSPBI, Wetlands International, GEF, UNEP, UNDP, etc.



## **Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species**

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. New Parties which have acceded since COP10 in 2011 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in time in 2011 are requested to complete the entire form.  
Parties that did submit a timely report in 2011 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP9 and COP10).

### **Chiroptera**

#### **Rhinolophidae spp (European populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Vespertilionidae spp (European populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

#### **Miniopterus schreibersii (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Miniopterus majori**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Miniopterus natalensis (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Otomops martiensseni (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Otomops madagascariensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Tadarida teniotis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Tadarida insignis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Tadarida latouchei**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Eidolon helvum (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser gueldenstaedtii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Cetacea**

### **Physter macrocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Platanista gangetica gangetica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pontoporia blainvillei**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Inia geoffrensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Delphinapterus leucas**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Monodon monoceros**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena phocoena (Black Sea population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena phocoena (NW African population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena spinipinnis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena dioptrica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Neophocaena phocaenoides**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Neophocaena asiaorientalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoenoides dalli**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sousa chinensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sousa teuszii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sotalia fluviatilis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sotalia guianensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenorhynchus albirostris (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenorhynchus acutus (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenorhynchus obscurus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenorhynchus australis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Grampus griseus (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Grampus griseus (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Tursiops aduncus (Arafurur/Timor Sea)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Tursiops truncatus (Black Sea population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Stenella attenuata (eastern tropical Pacific population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Stenella attenuata (south-east Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Stenella longirostris (eastern tropical Pacific populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Stenella longirostris (south-east Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Stenella coeruleoalba (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Stenella coeruleoalba (eastern tropical Pacific population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Stenella clymene (West African population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Delphinus delphis (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Delphinus delphis (Black Sea population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

**Delphinus delphis (eastern tropical Pacific population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenodelphis hosei (south-east Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Orcaella brevirostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Orcaella heinsohni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Cephaloryhynchus eutropia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Cephalorhynchus heavisidii**

Please choose the one that applies.

No information available

### **Orcinus orca**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Globicephala melas (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Berardius bairdii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Hyperoodon ampullatus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera bonaerensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera edeni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera omurai**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera borealis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera physalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Caperea marginata**

Please choose the one that applies.

No information available

### **Carnivora**

#### **Arctocephalus australis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Otaria flavescens**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Phoca vitulina (Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Halichoerus grypus (Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Monachus monachus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Lycaon pictus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Proboscidea**

#### **Loxodonta africana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Loxodonta cyclotis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sirenia**

#### **Dugong dugon**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Trichechus manatus (Panama and Honduras)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Trichechus senegalensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Trichechus inunguis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Perissodactyla**

#### **Equus hemionus (includes E. onager)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Equus kiang**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Artiodactyla**

#### **Vicugna vicugna**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Cervus elaphus yarkandensis (Populations of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Oryx dammah**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Gazella subgutturosa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Procapra gutturosa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Saiga tatarica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Saiga borealis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ammotragus lervia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ovis ammon**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Gazella gazella (Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sphenisciformes**

#### **Spheniscus demersus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Gaviiformes**

#### **Gavia stellata (W. Palaeartic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

#### **Gavia arctica arctica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

#### **Gavia immer immer (NW Europe)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Gavia adamsii (W. Palaeartic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Podicipediformes**

#### **Podiceps grisegena grisegena**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

#### **Podiceps auritus (W. Palaeartic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Procellariiformes**

#### **Diomedea exulans**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State



### **Diomedea dabbenena**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea antipodensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea epomophora**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea sanfordi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea irrorata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebastria nigripes**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebastria immutabilis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche melanophris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche impavida**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche bulleri**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche cauta**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche steadi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche salvini**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche eremita**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche chlororhynchos**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche carteri**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea chrysostoma**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebetria fusca**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebetria palpebrata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Macronectes giganteus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Macronectes halli**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria cinerea**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria aequinoctialis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria conspicillata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria parkinsoni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria westlandica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pelecaniformes**

#### **Phalacrocorax nigrogularis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phalacrocorax pygmeus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pelecanus onocrotalus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pelecanus crispus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ciconiiformes**

#### **Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.  
National Species Action Plan. 2013.

#### **Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

#### **Ixobrychus sturmii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ardeola rufiventris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ardeola idae**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Egretta vinaceigula**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Casmerodius albus albus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

#### **Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Mycteria ibis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ciconia nigra**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Ciconia episcopus microscelis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ciconia ciconia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Plegadis falcinellus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Geronticus eremita**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Platalea leucorodia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Phoenicopteriformes**

#### **Phoenicopteridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Anseriformes**

### **Anatidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

Atlas of Duck Populations in Eastern Europe. 2011.

## **Falconiformes**

### **Pandion haliaetus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Accipitridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Falconidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

## **Galliformes**

### **Coturnix coturnix coturnix**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

## **Gruiformes**

### **Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Porzana parva parva**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Porzana pusilla intermedia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Aenigmatolimnas marginalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Crex crex**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Sarothrura boehmi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sarothrura ayresi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Grus spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Chlamydotis undulata (Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Otis tarda**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

› Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Charadriiformes**

#### **Recurvirostridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century.

Minsk.

### **Dromas ardeola**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Burhinus oedicnemus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Glareola pratincola**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Glareola nordmanni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Glareola nuchalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Charadriidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Scolopacidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

National Species Action Plan. (Great Snipe and Black-tailed Godwit). 2013.

### **Larus hemprichii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus leucophthalmus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus melanocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Larus genei**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus audouinii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus armenicus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Sterna maxima albidorsalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna hirundo hirundo (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference



> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna albifrons**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Sterna saundersi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna balaenarum**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna repressa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Chlidonias niger niger**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Rynchops flavirostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Columbiformes**

#### **Streptopelia turtur turtur**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nikiforov M., Kozulin A., Grichik V., Tishechkin A. 1997. Birds of Belarus at the Edge of the 21st Century. Minsk.

### **Psittaciformes**

## **Amazona tucumana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Coraciiformes**

### **Merops apiaster**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.

### **Coracias garrulus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Red Data Book of Belarus: Rare and Threatened Species. 2004. Minsk.  
National Species Action Plan. 2013.

## **Passeriformes**

### **Muscicapidae (s.l.) spp.**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Hirundo atrocaerulea**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Alectrurus risora**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Alectrurus tricolor**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sporophila ruficollis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sporophila zelichi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sporophila cinnamomea**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sporophila hypochroma**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sporophila palustris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Agelaius flavus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Dolichonyx oryzivorus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Testudinata**

#### **Cheloniidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Dermochelyidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Podocnemis expansa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Crocodylia**

#### **Crocodylus porosus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Orectolobiformes**

#### **Rhincodon typus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lamniformes**

#### **Cetorhinus maximus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Squaliformes**

#### **Squalus acanthias (Northern hemisphere populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Rajiformes**

### **Manta birostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenseriformes**

#### **Huso huso**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Huso dauricus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser baerii baicalensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser fulvescens**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser medirostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser mikadoi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser naccarii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser nudiventris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser persicus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser schrenckii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Acipenser sinensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser stellatus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser sturio**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Psephurus gladius**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lepidoptera**

#### **Danaus plexippus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State