

REPORT II

DEFINITION OF PRIORITIES AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF TAJIKISTAN IN FRAMEWORK OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN ASPECT OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



- **Dushanbe – 2003**

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Goal of capacity assessment and definition of priorities

Goal of capacity assessment and definition of priorities in the context of global environment management is harmonization of national programs priorities, strategies and adoption of three conventions' acts, providing stable development of nature, ecological balance and socio-economic stability through rational nature management for reduction of poverty and social tension.

1. The problem of conservation of biological diversity

1.1. The basic strategic problems of conservation of biological diversity

The richest biological diversity with numerous endemic species, valuable relict populations, ecosystems and genetic resources is concentrated on territory of Tajikistan.

There were cultivated numerous varieties of cultural plants and breeds of domestic animals on the base of a genetic fund of wild local kins.

In conditions of transition of economy to the market relations there is a progressive involvement of components of the unique and fragile biodiversity of the country into the economic circulation that can lead to violation of its balance and loss of genetic resources.

The problems of conservation of the biodiversity should be priority among other plans of the country, as the living standards of the population, in fact, depend on the state of biological diversity.

1.2. Analysis of ecological and socio-economical situation in the country

Nowadays there grows the scale and the power of anthropogenic effect increasing danger and unpredictability of changes of the biodiversity structure as well as threat of disappearance of several rare endemic species that have national and global significance.

Consequences of the human negative impact on the state of the biological diversity can be witnessed in all regions of the country and in densely settled places they acquire a precarious character, though, in all, there is an impression of stable development and the situation yields to the control.

The solution of problems of biodiversity conservation is based on definition of strategic directions of realization of the Convention that ensure assessment of basic priorities in conservation of both flora and fauna and complexes they form that have national, regional and global significance.

The national strategy justifies stable development of the biological diversity of the country on all levels beginning with the genotype of vegetative and animal organisms up to communities and ecosystems and finishing with soils, natural and cultivated plants and animals. With regard for national priorities a mechanism of reduction of biodiversity vulnerability in conditions of a modern level of development of the country is stipulated. The strategy ensures conservation of all components of the biological diversity (species, populations, communities, ecosystems) and establishes basic directions of the policy in this field.

National strategy and action plan include assessment of the contemporary state of the biological diversity, tendencies of change, basic strategic trends of the biodiversity development measures on realization of the action plan as well identification of economic, political mechanisms on conservation and stable usage of the biological diversity.



It should be noted that in frames of realization of the Convention and the National action Plan on conservation of the biodiversity at present the country undertakes the following feasible activities:

- With the resolution of the Government of Tajikistan the National action Plan on conservation and stable use of the biodiversity is approved;
- The Kartakhen protocol on biosafety is ratified;
- With the resolution of the Government of Tajikistan a National Centre of biodiversity and biosafety is established;
- In 2004 with the resolution of the Government a partial increase of financing of measures on conservation of the biodiversity;
- With the resolution of the Government an ecological network of the country extends;
- On the initiative of the Ministry of Nature protection and the National Centre of biodiversity, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP implementation of four projects on conservation of the biodiversity at the expense the GEF grants.
- With the financial support of GEF and the Government of the country the sphere of public awareness is being expanded.

Despite huge efforts of the Government of the country and support of international organizations at present because of fuel and energy and economic problems there is a degradation of the biodiversity, which is a weak point of the existing capacity. The weak points are as follows:

- Non-compliance with the Government resolutions;
- Absence of monitoring of the state and effectiveness of programmes realization;
- Low living standards in the zones of unique biodiversity spreading;
- Weak institutional structure on the biodiversity conservation;
- Weak organizational work in the zone of particularly protected territories.



Factors defining priorities of biodiversity conservation

The key questions in conservation of the biological diversity are as follows:

- Disclosure of the biodiversity components;
- Collection and assessment of data for monitoring;
- Disclosure of the processes and types of actions threatening the biodiversity;
- Assessment of possible economic consequences of stable usage of the biodiversity;
- Definition of the bio resources value;
- Assessment of top priority measures concerning protection and stable usage of the biodiversity;
- Improvement of institutional, legislative, educational and national base in the system of state structure on the biodiversity conservation.
- Reorientation of nature management to mountainous territories and recreational activity that will considerably contribute to poverty reduction.
- Maintenance of stable development through rational usage of the biodiversity;
- Stable conservation of ecosystems in all geographical zones of the country.

According to the requirements of the Convention on the biological diversity the basic

criteria for disclosure of priorities of the biodiversity conservation are assessment of the biodiversity value and assessment of possible economic consequences of stable use of the biodiversity.

The basic criteria for definition of priorities are:

- Availability of rare, endemic , relict and economically valuable components of the biodiversity;
- Resources of the genetic fund of wild kins of cultivated plants and domestic animals;
- High resource-economic value of the biodiversity.

Assessment of model measures was held according to the following criteria:

- Significance for the biodiversity;
- Value for pilot project;
- Probability of success;
- Stability of results;
- Urgency;
- Probability of cooperation expansion;
- Financial effect;
- Significance of the territory for the biodiversity conservation;
- Growth of the socio-economic significance for the region.

The process of research including building of an informational database and collection of initial information about the biodiversity and its state lies on the base of planning of the the biodiversity protection that must ensure performance of actions on fulfilment of the Convention requirements on a national level.

Thus the main problems are:

- Creation of an economic mechanism contributing to conservation a rational use of the biological and landscape diversity;
- Attraction of internal and external investments for assistance in conservation and rational use of the biodiversity;
- Maintenance of stable development and rational use of the biodiversity of the country on the level of ecosystems, types, infraspecific forms, useful hereditary forms.
- Definition of the country needs in the biodiversity usage basing on the state priorities with regard for peculiarities of conditions of the country;
- Definition of mechanisms and methods of rational use of the biodiversity and version of its conservation from the side of authorities, organizations and departments.
- Definition of the public's place and strengthening of its role in conservation of the biodiversity.
- Contribution to realization of the state strategy on poverty reduction.

3. The basic criteria of definition of priorities' directions

For definition of priorities directions of the biodiversity conservation there was disclosed a series of criteria that justified the significance of measures in global, regional and national scale. The criteria should promote the establishment of priorities in regard to stability of conservation and rational use of the biodiversity.

Proceeding from the basic priority directions of the National strategy on conservation and rational use of the biodiversity the Action Plan stipulates fulfilment of top priority problems connected with strengthening of protection of vulnerable diversity of plants, animals and micro – organisms. They are also connected with perfection of control systems of particularly protected natural territories that are leading in conservation of the biodiversity in conditions of *in-situ* as well as with recreation of violated ecosystems and biological resources. A considerable attention is paid to problems of conservation and rational use of the biodiversity *ex-situ* including agro-biodiversity.

The basic criteria for definition of each measure's top significance included into the Action Plan on conservation of the biodiversity and on rational usage of its components are the following:

- Availability of rare, endemic, relict and economically valuable components of the biodiversity;
- Necessity in inventory of lacking parts of the biodiversity;
- High degree of sensibility of the biodiversity components to outer impacts;
- High resource – economic significance of the biodiversity, provision of protection regimes
- Genofund resources of wild kins of cultivated plants and domestic animals;
- Necessity in acceptance and perfection of legal and legislative acts on conservation of the biodiversity and rational usage of components and other criteria.
- Disclosure of the biodiversity components;
- Collection and assessment of data for monitoring;
- Disclosure of the processes and types of activity threatening the biodiversity;
- Assessment of possible economic consequences of stable usage of the biodiversity;
- Definition of the bioresources value;
- Assessment of top priority measures concerning protection and stable usage of the biodiversity.

The process of research including building of an informational database and collection of initial information about the biodiversity and its state lies on the base of planning of biodiversity protection that must ensure performance of actions on fulfilment of the Convention requirements on the national level.

3.1. The basic priorities of biodiversity conservation

With regard for natural-historical conditions of development of the biodiversity and contemporary state of its components in frames of the National strategy it is necessary to take effective measures on the following directions (priorities marked with figures that mean; ¹ -high priority, ² - medium-priority, ³ - low priority):

- ¹ Establishment of infrastructural coordination departments on the biodiversity control in frames of the uniform state policy;
- ²Improvement of scientific-research base on the biodiversity conservation and on biosafety;
- ¹ Improvement of the control system of existing particularly protected territories of various levels and creation of new ones that form an ecological framework for further organization of stable usage of the biodiversity;
- ² Organization of biological monitoring system and building of an electronic base and database on the biodiversity;
- ¹ Reconstruction of the degraded ecosystems in accord with their initial structure and function;
- ³Stable usage of biological resources (pasture, woods, row plants, wild animals, etc.) and lowering of the negative anthropogenic impact on urbanized ecosystems and the biodiversity;
- Usage of traditional methods in conservation and rational usage of the biodiversity;
- ¹ Elaboration of normative bases of conservation rational usage of the biodiversity and economic measures of stimulation of this activity;
- ² Improvement of legislative base on realization of the State policy in the sphere of the biodiversity;
- ³ Strengthening of the regional interaction and international cooperation on problems of the biodiversity;
- ²Scientific information maintenance and formation of the system of training and improvement of the personnel skills;
- ³ Improvement of NGOs activity, attraction of the public to the decision making process on the biodiversity, and ecological education of local population;
- ³ A complex socio-economic assessment of national biological resources;
- ²Recreation and conservation maintenance of the plants and animals genetic fund;
- ² Conservation of the biological diversity *in-situ and ex-situ*;
- ¹ Maintenance of the biological safety of the country;
- ²Stable usage of biological resources for liquidation of poverty and rising of the population's well-being;
- ²Conclusions are based on the qualified researches, experience and information; social and economic problems are taken into account;
- ²Access and transfer of corresponding technologies should assist to environment protection and its stable usage;
- ³Necessity in the society's active participation and maintenance of measures on the biodiversity conservation from the side of various population groups; intensifying of activity on informing the public;
- ¹Coordination of activity within and between the projects and responsible performers of the Strategy;
- ³The process of the Strategy realization should be transparent with an easy and clear access to information including a financial one;
- ²The activity should be *effective* including the *cost*;
- ²The activity should be integrated and constant with continuation of various phases;

- ³ In the activity process there should be applied *suitable technologies* and *methodologies*;
- ¹ Area and state of natural ecosystems should be conserved and recreated;
- ¹ The priority should be given to endemic species;
- ² As long as it possible the activity should base on local traditions and knowledges.

The indicated basic priority directions of the National strategy are the fundamentals for scheduling activity on conservation and rational usage of the biodiversity of Tajikistan.

Matrix of priorities establishment

Problem	Scale of the problem	Level of its urgency	Possibility of an adequate solution of the problem	Arrangement of problems according to the level of their significance
Short-terms priority directions				
Holding of trainings of the local population	Regional	High	High	1
Improvement of professional skills of specialists-partners of organizations	National	Medium	Medium	3
Active participation of countries –donors and international organizations in realization of NPD	National	High	High	1
Strengthening of the technical base of the National Centre of the biodiversity and biosafety	National	Medium	Medium	3
Intermediate -terms priority directions				
Renewal of material and technical base of organizations involved in realization of NPD	National	Medium	Medium	2
Inventory and classification of the biodiversity	National	High	High	1
Mapdrawing of the biodiversity of ecosystems and communities	National	High	High	1

Training of competent experts both inside and outside of the country	National	Medium	Medium	2
Organization of the ecological network	National	Medium	Medium	2
Organization of the monitoring of the biodiversity	National	Medium	Medium	2
Long -terms priority directions				
Reconstruction of biostationaries and botanic gardens	National	High	High	1
Holding of wood-restoration works	National	High	High	1

4. Factors preventing from growth of capacity in the field of biodiversity conservation

In the new socio-economical conditions of financing failure and absence of material base for researches the possibility of holding of scientific researches both on experience and quantitative- thematic researches was extremely weakened.



5. The specific reasons preventing from growth of capacity in the field of biodiversity conservation

Analysis and assessment of state of the biodiversity of Tajikistan have shown, that, despite the alternately and several-year-research of biodiversity by many famous foreign explorers, the National Academy, the State and scientific organizations, new aspects requiring the new approach to obtaining of the information about the biodiversity of unique mountainous country

have been disclosed. It is necessary for use of international mechanisms of organization of works on conservation and rational use of the biological resources.

First of all, the missing parts of assessment and development of the plans and programs are following:

- ✚ Absence of the analytical review of the information about the qualitative and quantitative state of biodiversity;
- ✚ Absence of the methodological bases of different schools of natural history;
- ✚ Absence of the uniform taxonomic initiative on the basic components of biodiversity and ecological systems;
- ✚ Imperfection of political, institutional and legislative bases concerning conservation of biodiversity;
- ✚ Poor ecological policy at assessment of biodiversity;
- ✚ Absence of uniform procedure of monitoring and center on regulating and systematization of biodiversity;
- ✚ Absence of the centralized database about biodiversity;
- ✚ Absence consecutive, phased systematization and organization of works on forecasting and stable use of biodiversity;
- ✚ Lack of researches of biodiversity at different systemic ecological levels;
- ✚ Absence of a management and procedure on introducing of inventory and certification of components of biodiversity and endemic, rare species and valuable population
- ✚ Separation of the floral, botanical - geographical, cartographical, scientific and scientific - practical researches and works.

In complicated mountainous conditions, at the richest composition and structure of biodiversity, with variety of biological species, conditions of their localities, the forming of numerous ecological, ground, and genetic diversity is complicated by problems of conservation and management of biological resources. Since the above-mentioned conditions there is necessity for realization of measures on conservation of biodiversity at the different bio-systemic levels corresponding to the international requirements.

Assessments of factors deterring growth of capacity on the system level

The following factors concern to deterrents: the lack of the general interdepartmental coordination of actions on the biodiversity conservation on the different levels of the State structure; separation of knowledge about composition, structure and state of biodiversity; absence of common system of monitoring of the biological objects in country.

And also:

- Lack of biodiversity priorities in the legislative base of departments.
- Lack of нормативно-правовых актов on the conservation of biodiversity.
- Ineffective use of capacity in organization of monitoring and assessment of biological resources.

The present organizations don't conduct any coordinated researches and development of safety providing and rational use of the biological diversity. Proceeding from this, the system of relationship between the different governmental and private organizations should be bringing into accord with the requirements of the international acts.

7. Assessments of factors deterring development of capacity on the institutional level

Despite of fact that the majority of scientific researches in the field of biodiversity have been conducted on the base of scientific and technological programs during hundred years, however now these programs are suspended, the relations between various scientific, educational and industrial structures have been completely broken off. These factors deter the growth of capacity on the institutional level.

The most of scientific – research institutes found themselves in the difficult financial situation, the volume of work were decreased by the complete subject closing. The research possibilities of all the biodiversity components are extremely limited, scientific – research institutes are collapsed promptly, the national collections are destroyed, there is no the program of complex research of the biodiversity.

The monitoring of biodiversity is extremely limited and consists of single thematic researches that are carried out periodically and are not included in the general system of researches.

In fact the capacity of biodiversity conservation depends on the components and structure of the monitoring, scientific and informational organs. However these institutional components realize their activities plans independently. Though in the Law on nature protection and the sublegal acts the authorities of all structures regarding the biodiversity conservation are indicated, however they are unsatisfactorily realized. The situation is promoted by the following reasons:

Absence of the precise differentiated function according to the departmental official positions;

Insufficiency of coordination in the plans of activities between control, nature management and scientific organizations.

Absence of information base in State statistics for obtaining the information about realization of qualitative and quantitative assessments of biodiversity.

- Non-coordinated activities between the authorized structures and government bodies on places.
- Separation and various interpretation of the legal and normative acts.
- Protection of departmental interests at organization of activities on conservation of biodiversity.

8. Assessments of factors deterring growth of capacity on the individual level

The staff training in different spheres of biodiversity is extremely unsatisfactory. During the last 10 years in fact there were no specialists left in the structure of particularly protected territories for holding scientific-research works including compilation of «Chronics of Nature».

In academic institutes the planned training of personnel on conservation of the biodiversity is not fulfilled.

These factors are preventing from growth of capacity in the field of the biodiversity conservation. Besides,

- The system of permanently functioning courses on conservation of the biodiversity and ecological courses was violated.

- There is the lack of specialists in the sphere of systematising, cartography, general ecology in academic organizations.
- The rights and status of specialists in the field of biodiversity is extremely reduced.
- Collection, systemization and analysis of information about the biodiversity became completely inaccessible.
- Extremely unsatisfactorily contemporary comprehension of significance and value of the biodiversity.

9. Factors deterring growth of capacity in the field of biodiversity conservation and their possible solutions

Matrix of factors deterring the growth of capacity in the thematic sphere of biodiversity.

Таблица 2

Top priority problems	Factors deterring the growth of capacity on the individual level	Factors deterring the growth of capacity on the institutional level	Factors deterring the growth of capacity on the systemic level
Poor nature protection awareness of local population	Weak activity of the population	Lack of the scientific - methodical literature and manuals for staff training	Unsatisfactory work of Mass Media and lack of rubrics on conservation of a biodiversity
Spontaneous over-use of the biodiversity for everyday necessities of life	Weakly developed economy and low living standards of the population	Poor control of biological resources and monitoring of their use	Insufficient financing of supervising structures and low subsistence minimum of population
Weak fulfilment of functional obligations from the party of the interested departments	Weak awareness of population on the local level	Absence of the thematic legislative acts and special support	Bad financial situation
Absence of monitoring of state of a biodiversity and mechanism of rational use	Absence of interest and non-profitability of biodiversity conservation on the local level	Lack of the equipment and communication means	low living standards of the local population
Unsatisfactory work and extremely poor equipping of PPNT	Lack of specialists	Lack of personnel, lack of State programs	Non-compliance with the requirements on equipping of PPNT, insufficient financing

Absence of the uniform information centre on the biodiversity and courses of improvement of professional skills	Non-qualitative training of personnel, low level of personal technical means	Low status of the Centre of biosafety, Non-compliance with the requirements of the legislative system	Non-coordination of the programs on nature protection and especially on the biodiversity
Absence of the long-term programs and investments to regeneration forest-plantations	Insufficient support of initiatives	Weak scientific staff capacity	Lack of financing on the local level

10. Definition of possibilities for elimination of deterrents of capacity growth in the field of biodiversity conservation

Recognition of the necessity of the biodiversity conservation as one of the main priorities of stable development of country unites the interested parties for elaboration of inter-admissible documents promoting the stable biodiversity conservation and including in the plans and activity programs the coordinated steps for elimination of deterrents of development of capacity in the sphere of biodiversity conservation.

Thus it is necessary to make the series of the top important solutions ensuring rational use and fair distribution of benefits from operation of the biodiversity.

Within the frames of the National Strategy and the Action Plan the series of scientific - methodical, institutional and particular practical measures on stable development of the biodiversity are accepted.

The mechanisms of financing of the Action Plan on conservation of the biodiversity were also included in the Action Plan.

In the preliminary period of realization of the Action Plan it is necessary to define the updating priorities and hold educational and propaganda works with population on all the levels and hereinafter:

- Definition of strategic directions of the biodiversity conservation and its rational use.
- Definition of country's needs in usage of the biodiversity.
- Disclosure of mechanisms and principles of rational use of the biodiversity and methods of its conservation.
- Collection, systematization of information and analysis of the contemporary state of the biodiversity.
- Definition of place and role of the biodiversity in global geosystem.
- Definition of public's role in strengthening of the careful attitude to the biodiversity.
- Disclosure of new priorities of financing of the nature protection works concerning the biodiversity.

- Improvement of legislation on the nature protection concerning the adjustment of the biodiversity use.
- Providing of performance of present legislation and its improvement.
- Elimination of unclear items contradicting to the other documents, legislative acts and active implementation of nature protection legislation in the other spheres of activity.
- Organization of coordinating structure of the biodiversity in frames of NCBB and improvement of rights, authorities and status of this structure for realization of Convention on the biodiversity.
- Improvement of well-being of people in zone of PPNT and unique objects of the biodiversity.
- Involvement of internal and external resources.
- Active implementation of the National strategy and Action plan.

The above-mentioned and other measures allow overcoming the deterrents of stable development of capacity in the field of biological diversity.

Potential barriers	Possible solutions
Competence of the country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the National policy and legislative base it is possible to solve of 70% of problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensifying of priorities of the biodiversity conservation on the State level. • Including of priorities of the biodiversity conservation in other directions of State activity. • Compliance of regional arrangements and agreements on the biodiversity conservation.
Financial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget financing of biodiversity subject. • Absence of special directed budget financing (allocations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of budget financing (allocations). • Elaborating of the special taxes for use of a biodiversity and recreational places. • Attraction of the international investments. Creation of special fund of biodiversity.
Legislative and program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant sublegal acts concerning the biodiversity conservation. • Lack of the special State program and also the local programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the legislative acts concerning biodiversity. • Development of a series of the normative - administrative documents concerning conservation and use of biodiversity. Development of the special programs at the national and local levels.
Institutional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of uniform coordination plenipotentiary structure on complex management of biodiversity and bioresources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the status of authorities and rights of NCB. • Intensifying of scientific works on biodiversity.
Market: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poacher selling of biodiversity and its products in the home and foreign markets • Uncontrolled use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensifying of the control on biodiversity use. • Stringent licensing of biodiversity use. • Assessment of state and volume of biodiversity by districts
Technological: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of technologies of use, processing, rules of collecting, protection and capturing of objects of biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the normative-methodological and administrative documents on biodiversity use • Establishment of the quota on biodiversity

<p>Information, propagation and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, propagation and education: • Insufficient informational and propaganda national base. • Absolute absence of the literature about national biodiversity, curricular and methodical plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of the special programs on building of informational -propaganda works. • Elaboration of the booklets, films, visual aids and books.
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11. The basic means of biodiversity conservation

The basic means promoting the biodiversity conservation should be multi-plan, thematically various, multi-stage, step-by-step and permanent.

Since the significant part of the biodiversity is in the remote areas from settlements and in regions difficult of access therefore the assessment of the biodiversity state and getting of initial information requires the systemic field reconnoitring and expeditionary – semistationary researches. For selected types of works in particular the definition taxonomic structure of biodiversity needs the analytical works.

For development of nature protection views and skills it is necessary to produce films, booklets, photo - posters, herbarium, training aids for wide circle of users, restoring of scientific base botanic, zoological stationaries, botanic gardens and holding of regular scientific researches in them.

Conclusions and recommendations

The National strategy and Action Plan on conservation and rational use of the biodiversity in the Republic of Tajikistan is the main document that contains the conservation of the biodiversity components having the global, regional and local significations.

By the terms the Action Plan is divided in short-term period – by 5 years, mid-term period – by 10 years, and long-term period – more than 10 years.

The improvement of the biodiversity state on geo - systemic level needs more than 10 years, on ecological systemic level – by 10 years, components concerning to protection of species and genetic funds – by 5 years.

The problem of conservation of the biodiversity of ecological system and biosphere in the whole, and providing of their stable development is considered as one of global problem of environment protection and also the stable development of country's economy. Worsening of composition and state of the biodiversity caused irreparable damage to biosystems on level of genetic types, biological species, and population and in all vital functions of mankind. In result in systematic disappearance of species of plants and animals on the regional and global scale, air pollution, global rise of temperature, spreading of infectious diseases and reduction of nature capacity to resist outer impact.

Casual and local measures despite their frequency do not succeed in the struggle against the biodiversity degradation. Rational and radical control of the natural resources, qualitative and quantitative conservation of environment is impossible without availability of the scientific - methodological approach to the research natural and anthropogenic influence on the biodiversity.

Conservation and rational use of the biodiversity is impossible without creation of precise system of planning and implementation of new plans. Proceeding from this, all questions of nature management should proceed from priorities of the biodiversity conservation, as protection of fertility, soil and main complexes of ecological balance.


The practical activities, which are necessary to undertake in frames of every strategic component for achievement of goals and objectives set, are include in the Action Plan. These activities are divided in a number of consecutive and interconnected activities. Some of the indicated activities will be conducted according to current plans and projects. Some corrections are expected in performance order and volume of different types of activities for fulfilment of plans and achievement of strategic purposes. All types of activity are destined for maintenance of efficient fulfilment with indication of planned budget, performance terms and expected results.

Plan of top priority activities for conservation of natural resources, rational use and regeneration of biodiversity has been elaborated in accord with requirements of Convention on biodiversity and National strategy of Tajikistan. It should be considered in coordination with National strategy and Action Plan for struggle against desertification, climatic change and State Ecological Program and other strategic plans of our country.

List of abbreviations

AS	Academy of sciences
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GEF	Global Environment Facility
UN CB	UN Convention Biodiversity
MCOП	International Union for Nature Protection
НПДООС	National Action Plan for environmental protection
НПО	Non-governmental organization
NFD	National Framework Document
NSAPCD	National strategy and Action plan for conservation of biodiversity
НЦБ	National Centre on Biodiversity Conservation and Biosafety
ООН	United Nations Organization
PPNT	Particular protected natural territories
ППООН	UN Development Program

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