MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT

ORDER

03.04.2026 № 100L

ON APPROVAL
OF THE OBJECTIVES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
AND THE ACTION PLAN FOR 2026-2030

Based on the recommendation of the March 2 meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Territorial Development and Environment and subparagraph 20 of paragraph 18 of the appendix to the Prime Minister's decision No. 745-L of June 11, 2018:

I HEREBY ORDER

1. The approval of
   1) the objectives of the Republic of Armenia for the conservation of biological diversity, in accordance with Appendix N1,
   2) the Biodiversity Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia for 2026-2030, in accordance with Appendix N2.

H. MATEVOSYAN

X

Yerevan

Appendix N 1

Order -N of March , 2026

of the Minister of Environment

GOALS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

1. INTRODUCTION

1. Biological diversity is one of the necessary prerequisites for the maintenance of life; it ensures the sustainability and viability of the planet's ecosystems. The conservation of biodiversity is extremely important for the existence of all organisms on planet Earth and the implementation of vital processes by them. For humanity, biodiversity is not only a source of natural resources, but also the basis of ecosystem services that are a prerequisite for their formation. In recent decades, as a result of large-scale anthropogenic and resource-intensive activities, there has been a rapid and irreversible loss of biodiversity and natural ecosystems. Human activity is one of the greatest threats to the extinction of many species at the global level. If appropriate conservation measures are not taken, according to the Global Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), about 1 million species may be on the verge of extinction. The 2024 calculation of the Living Planet Index published by the World Wide Fund for Nature (hereinafter referred to as WWF), which is based on monitoring of 5,570 species and 41,994 populations, showed that between 1970 and 2020, an average decline of 73% in wildlife populations was recorded. The territory of the Republic of Armenia is distinguished by its exceptional biological diversity. Such a diversity of flora and fauna is due to vertical zonation and topographic features. The diversity of climatic conditions and their combinations form unique habitats and contribute to endemism. The territory of the Republic of Armenia is located at the junction of two floristic regions (subkingdoms): Euro-Siberian and Old Mediterranean, as well as two biodiversity hotspots: the

Caucasian and Irano-Anatolian (Takhtajyan, 1986; Faivush, 2023). Our country plays an important role in the process of speciation, being a crossroads of transit routes for migratory animals and migratory birds, as well as part of the range for the spread of many globally endangered species. The Republic of Armenia has ratified a number of international environmental agreements, conventions and protocols related to biodiversity, the implementation of which contributes to the conservation of the environment and biodiversity. The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) is key to the protection of biodiversity. In order to ensure the implementation of the goals of the Convention at the national level, the Parties develop and implement national biodiversity strategies, plans and programmes. The Parties are also obliged to integrate issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into various national policy documents, as far as possible, and to take measures such as the creation and management of specially protected natural areas, the restoration of degraded ecosystems, the prevention of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, etc. The Convention encourages the exchange of knowledge and the transfer of technologies to support the biodiversity conservation efforts of developing countries. The Parties to the Convention meet every two years at the Conference of the Parties (hereinafter referred to as the COP), during which they assess the work that has been conducted, set new priorities and develop strategies for the implementation of the Convention. During the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (hereinafter referred to as the Global Framework) was adopted, which was endorsed by the Convention in decision 15/4. It builds on the previously implemented Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. The Global Framework aims to take urgent and effective steps to halt biodiversity loss. This document sets out goals and targets for 2030, assesses opportunities and constraints to achieving the targets, proposes actions to achieve the targets, and develops mechanisms for monitoring their implementation, building on the results of activities undertaken in the Republic of Armenia over the past decades for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The document is aligned with the Global Framework and includes a vision for the conservation and use of biodiversity, goals, targets and monitoring indicators, as well as an action plan for implementing the targets.

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

2. The well-being of the planet's population largely depends on the availability of flora and fauna resources (hereinafter referred to as biological resources), which are strategic for every state.

3. With its important properties that ensure the sustainability of ecosystems, the rich biodiversity of the Republic of Armenia is simultaneously an important prerequisite for the economic development of the country. Endemic species of beneficial weeds and wildlife contribute to the development of various sectors of agriculture, such as crop production, animal husbandry, beekeeping, fish farming, as well as some important branches of light and food industry.

4. The role of biodiversity in maintaining the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of ecosystem services (hereinafter referred to as ES) is invaluable, especially for gene pool conservation, selection, obtaining medicines, and producing new materials through biotechnology.

5. The main groups of fauna, flora and macrofungi of the Republic of Armenia used as food in the Republic of Armenia are as follows:

1) Edible herbs: about 400 species,

2) Wild fruits trees: about 140 species,

3) Honey plants: about 350 species,

4) Medicinal plants: about 700 species,

5) Industrial crops: about 350 species,

6) Fodder: about 1000 species,

7) Edible fungi: about 40 species.

6. The fauna of Armenia is rich in species that serve as food for humans.

1) fish (red herring, whitefish, *Varicorhinus*, European bullhead, Kura barbel, mursa, typical carps, eastern chub, Kura nase, wels catfish, Caucasian bream, etc.), with the industrial reserves of whitefish being an important link in the republic's food security,

2) birds (chuckar, duck species, feral pigeons, etc.).

3) a number of mammal species.

7. Wood obtained from forests is used in everyday life as firewood and building material. Oak, beech, and hornbeam wood are highly valued. Moreover, structural timber accounts for 8-11 percent of the total volume of annual wood harvested. In general, valuable woody species account for about 4 percent of the composition of higher vascular plants (more than 150 species).

8. Crop wild relatives (cereals, fruit trees, industrial crops, etc.) discovered in the Republic of Armenia are a source of important genetic material. The rich gene pool of crop wild relatives in Armenia is used to obtain new varieties with medicinal, drought-resistant, cold-resistant and other adaptive characteristics.

9. About 140 species of crop wild relatives of fruit trees grow in the Republic of Armenia. If we take into account all the crop wild relatives of higher vascular plants (food, medicinal, fodder, honey, industrial, ornamental, etc.) in the territory of our country, more than 2,000 species can be included in this category.

10. The best indicator of the uniqueness of biodiversity is endemism, which is especially highly present in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

11.The number of plant and animal species found in the Republic of Armenia by taxonomic group is presented in Table 1.

12. Biodiversity conservation in situ is mainly carried out in specially protected natural areas (hereinafter referred to as SPAs). There are currently 3 state reserves, 4 national parks, 27 state sanctuaries and 233 natural monuments in the Republic of Armenia. In total, the network of SPAs covers about 13.1% of the territory of the country.

13. Ex situ conservation is carried out by various structures that operate under different ministries and solve different problems.

1) The following structures, operating under the A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences: Yerevan Botanical Garden, Vanadzor Botanical Garden, Sevan Botanical Garden, as well as the botanical herbariums of the same organisation, the wild species seed bank;

2) Yerevan Zoo CNCO under Yerevan Municipality;

3) Foundation for Restoration of Sevan Trout Stocks and Development of Aquaculture, which carries out the breeding of the endemic Sevan trout,

4) Caucasian Red Deer Breeding Center of Dilijan National Park SNCO;

5) Botanical herbariums of the Yerevan State University Foundation;

6) Seed collections of wild wheat relatives and a number of other crop varieties of the National Agrarian University of Armenia;

7) The zoological collections operating under the Scientific Center for Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, as well as the Armenian-Russian Joint Scientific Experimental Center operating between the Institute of Zoology of the same organization and the Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

14. Other effective mechanisms for biodiversity conservation are as follows:

1) Key Biodiversity Areas (hereinafter referred to as KBAs), which are supported by the World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch. A total of 28 KBAs have been assessed.

2) Important Plant Areas (hereinafter referred to as IPAs), which are promoted by the Plantlife. There are 32 IPAs assessed for Armenia.

3) Important Bird Areas (hereinafter referred to as IBAs), promoted by BirdLife International. The IBA assessment programme in Armenia was launched in 2002. A study is currently underway to expand the IBAs in Armenia.

4) Prime Butterfly Areas (hereinafter referred to as PBAs), which are promoted by Butterfly Conservation Europe. The PBA assessment programme has been operating in Armenia since 2015. A total of 34 candidate IBAs have been selected, 12 of which have been assessed and approved by that organisation.

5) Emerald candidate areas: The Emerald Candidate Areas Assessment Programme was launched in 2011. A total of 23 candidate Emerald areas have been assessed, and review and optimisation efforts are underway to increase the sufficiency index and make them manageable.

6) Ramsar sites: there are three Ramsar sites: Sevan National Park, Lake Arpi National Park, and Khor Virap State Sanctuary, with a fourth currently under evaluation.

7) Important stopovers for migratory waterfowl. A total of 14 important stopover sites for migratory waterfowl have been assessed and submitted for approval.

8) Biosphere reserves designated under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (hereinafter referred to as UNESCO) within the framework of an intergovernmental programme. A number of initiatives have been launched in Armenia to

establish biosphere reserves, but none has received a UNESCO legal status. Capacity building efforts are underway to establish the Dilijan Biosphere Reserve.

9) Ecological corridors supported by the World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian branch. A regional project called the Promotion of Eco-corridors was launched in 2015. Over the course of five years, it has been implemented in 30 rural settlements in Ararat, Syunik, and Vayots Dzor regions. 10 of these settlements will undergo long-term conservation work by 2028. The project is planned to continue in the northern regions of the Republic of Armenia.

Table 1

Number of plant and animal species found in the Republic of Armenia by taxonomic groups

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Number of species	Number of endemic species
Protista	Myxomycetes (slime molds)		44	
Chromista	Oomycetes (water moulds)		143	
Fungi	Eumycetes		4390	
		Zygomycetes	140	
		Ascomycetes	2758	
		Basidiomycetes	1492	
Lichens			619	3
TOTAL			**9586**	**3**
Animalia	***Invertebrata***			
	Platyhelminthes (flatworms)		300	
	Nematoda (roundworms)		500	

	Annelida (segmented worms)		200	
	Mollusca		155	6
	Gastropoda		15 999	473
	Total		**17 154**	**479**
	Vertebrata			
	Osteichthyes		39	9
	Amphibia		7	1
	Reptilia		53	6
	Aves		357	1
	Mammalia		83	6
	Total		**539**	**23**
TOTAL			**17689**	**502**
Plantae	**Non-vascural plants (lower plants)**			
	Algae		388	
	Vascular plants (higher plants)			
	Mosses		433	
	Vascular plants		3800	139
TOTAL			**4621**	**139**

3. FLORA OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

15. The flora of the Republic of Armenia is represented by about 3,800 species of vascular plants from 161 families and 942 genera. The flora of the Republic of Armenia includes 146 endemic species (3.8% of the total flora).

16. The Red Book of Plants of the Republic of Armenia (2010) records 452 species of vascular plants (11.89% of the flora), and 40 species of fungi (about 1% of the fungal biota).

17. The categories of recorded species have been defined according to the criteria of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (hereinafter referred to as IUCN):

1) Critically Endangered (CR) - 141 species,
2) Endangered (EN) - 248 species,
3) Vulnerable (VU) - 63 species,
4) Near Threatened (NT) - 21 species,
5) Data Deficient (DD) - 96 species,
6) Least Concern (LC) - 106 species.

18. The categories of macroscopic fungi registered in the Red Book of Plants of the Republic of Armenia are as follows:

1) Extinct (EX) - 1 species,
2) Critically Endangered (CR) - 6 species,
3) Endangered (EN) - 15 species,
4) Vulnerable (VU) - 12 species,
5) Near Threatened (NT) - 2 species,
6) Data Deficient (DD) - 4 species.

19. Five of the fungi mentioned are included in the European Red List of Fungi. In addition, the map of endangered fungi species in Europe presents 10 species of fungi found in Armenia.

4. FAUNA OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

20. The diversity of the fauna of the Republic of Armenia is notable for its richness in species composition.

21. More than 17,700 animal species are known in Armenia (see Table 1). Studies conducted in the last decade have shown that the process of clarifying the species composition of vertebrates is almost complete, which cannot be said about invertebrates, since about 30% of them have been studied.

22. The fauna is notable for its high endemism: 495 species (about 3% of the fauna), the majority of which belong to invertebrates. The Red Book of Animals (2010) recorded 155 invertebrate and 153 vertebrate species, which are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Species listed in the Red Book of Animals of the Republic of Armenia (2010) and their status according to IUCN criteria

Taxonomic group	**Extinct (EX)**	**Regionally Extinct (RE)**	**Critically Endangered (CR)**	**Endangered (EN)**	**Vulnerable (VU)**	**Data Deficient (DD)**	**Total**
Invertebrata							
Phylum: *Mollusca*							
Class *Gastropoda*			11	3			**14**
Class *Bivalvia*			2				**2**
Phylum: *Arthropoda*							
Class *Insecta*	1		35	62	40	1	**139**
Total	**1**		**48**	**65**	**40**	**1**	**155**
Vertebrata							

Class *Osteichthyes*	2 subspecies		2 subspecies	1	3	2	**10**
Class *Amphibia*			1		1		**2**
Class *Reptilia*			7	2	10		**19**
Class *Aves*				18	65	13	**96**
Class *Mammalia*		3	3	10	12	1	**29**
Total	**1**	**3**	**11**	**31**	**91**	**16**	**153**
Grand Total	**2**	**3**	**59**	**96**	**131**	**17**	**308**

5. MAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

23. All the main ecosystems of the Caucasus region, except for the humid subtropical zones, are represented in Armenia: semi-deserts, steppes, sparse forests, forests, meadow-steppes, subalpine and alpine vegetation and other inter-zonal ecosystems, which are habitats for representatives of the flora and fauna. The diversity of ecosystems also makes it possible to distinguish different and highly specific ecosystem services, which are represented in each ecosystem in different composition and proportion.

24. Currently, ecosystem services are not assessed in Armenia, but such assessment is highly encouraged, especially for specially protected areas, forestry, and other valuable ecosystems.

25. Almost the entire ecosystem diversity of Armenia is of great value. Some of them are particularly important for human economic activity, in particular, pastures, grasslands and forests

used for agricultural purposes. Forest ecosystems provide a wide range of ecosystem services, and some ecosystems also have significant aesthetic value.

26. More than 50 ecosystems are considered rare, both in Armenia and globally, including:

1) salt marshes in the Ararat Valley (D6.24)

2) arid and semi-desert ecosystems with ***Salsola dendroides*** as the main plant and the presence of ***Cistanche armena*** (E1.3361),

3) meadow steppes dominated by ***Acanthus dioscoridis*** (E2.1611),

4) steppes with a predominance of wild wheat species (E1.2E22),

5) shiblyaks with the species *Iris iberica* (F3.24761),

6) shiblyaks with ***Paeonia tenuifolia*** , rare and endemic plants and animals are found (F3.24762), etc.

27. There are more than 60 ecosystems in Armenia that are included in the Resolution No. 4 of the Bern Convention. They include both widespread and rare ecosystems, such as:

1) floating ferns of *Salvinia natans* (C1.225),

2) plane trees in the Tsav River basin (G1.371),

3) riparian forests, dominated by *Populus euphratica* and others (G1.372).

28. In the context of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity conservation, all these rare ecosystems should be preserved as an integral part of the natural heritage of Armenia.

29. The following classification categories are applicable to the identification of ecosystem services: provider, regulating and service providing, and cultural, which are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Classification of ecosystem services according to the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services

Provisioning ES	**Regulation & Maintenance ES**	**Cultural ES**
Agriculture, including fruit	Erosion prevention and	Opportunities for

cultivation, cropping, and animal husbandry	maintenance of soil fertility	recreation and tourism, including ecotourism
Water use for various purposes	Pollination	Cultural heritage, aesthetic values
Providing renewable and alternative energy sources	Maintenance of water quality	Science and environmental education
Harvesting wild plants and fungi, collecting firewood	Climate change regulation and organic carbon storage	Human well-being and health
Fishing	Microclimate formation	Spiritual and religious values

6. MAIN THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

30. A significant proportion of threats to biodiversity is caused by the loss, degradation and modification of habitats. Threats can be classified as anthropogenic and natural, including direct and indirect impacts, which are often part of complex, complementary threats.

31. In order to reduce or halt biodiversity loss, a primary condition is to urgently develop and implement measures that will address the full range of direct and indirect threats to biodiversity loss.

32. The most common direct threats to habitat loss and degradation are mainly anthropogenic and are presented below:

1) Mining and other heavy industries, construction of large infrastructure units: the consequences of mining are the following: land cover disturbance, expansion of tailings dumps, accumulation of waste, which fragment plant and animal populations and communities, disrupt animal migration routes and threaten the survival of some rare species. They cause light and noise pollution, as well as air pollution with dust and other emissions.

2) Hydropower: the comprehensive needs of aquatic fauna and the interconnectedness of ecosystems are generally not taken into account during the design and operation of small

hydroelectric power plants (hereinafter referred to as SHPPs). Being mostly built on the beds of small rivers, the water intake head structures of SHPPs, from where the river water enters the pressure pipeline and flows to the turbines of SHPPs; the river bed is usually blocked by a concrete or metal dam. As a result, the water in small rivers stagnates, and the specified volume of ecological water flow and the structure of fish ladders often do not ensure the free movement of fish species and other organisms living in the river from one part of the river to another. In addition, the absence of fish protection nets in the water intake head structures of SHPPs or the large gaps in the existing garbage collection nets do not prevent fish living in the upper reaches of the river, especially small fish, from entering the pressure pipeline of SHPPs and, subsequently, the turbines, where they are subjected to mechanical and other influences, which causes a reduction in their numbers.

3) **Agriculture and food industry:** the main environmental problems in the agricultural and food industry sectors are the unsustainable use of land and ecosystems, i.e. degradation, and possible disruption of habitats resulting from non-organic and non-biological methods of combating diseases and pests. Water abstraction for agricultural purposes often damages river beds, which leads to the destruction of elements of coastal and aquatic ecosystems, especially fish species and their food base. Rainwater flooded with fertilizers, which flows into rivers or lakes, often causes pollution. One of the serious causes of disruption of natural ecosystems and reduction of biodiversity is also unregulated grazing of farm animals, as a result of which natural seed regeneration in such areas is disrupted.

4) Deforestation: negative changes in the ecological state in areas subject to deforestation are long-term. Deforestation results in intensive undesirable changes in forest composition, which results in a decrease in forest productivity and stand density. High-value tree species are replaced by relatively low-value species: in particular, oak and beech are replaced by hornbeam and other low-value species. At the same time, the biodiversity of the lower forest zone (including those registered in the Red Book) is endangered. In addition, tall stands of seed origin are gradually replaced by low-value species of stump origin, which leads to a decrease in forest productivity and, in the long term, to a reduction in the ability to accumulate carbon. As a result of the deterioration of the qualitative characteristics of forest ecosystems, their soil protection and water regulation functions decrease.

5) Recreation and tourism, residential waste and pollution: vegetation loss and soil compaction, which often occur simultaneously, are the two most typical consequences of tourism, which can accelerate the erosion process. Mass visits have a negative impact on ecosystems, causing trampling of vegetation and pollution with residential waste. The collection of ornamental flowers, especially in recreational areas, is a threat in terms of reducing the reserves of plant species characteristic of the area and changing the species composition of the flora. Unregulated visits or permanent residence in some ecosystems can lead to changes in the microclimate, as well as light and noise pollution. Pollution of Lake Sevan is also a key problem: wastewater from neighbouring communities carries large amounts of dissolved pollutants and solid residential waste into the lake through rivers flowing into it.

6) Overexploitation of biological resources: the main consequences of this phenomenon are the increase in anthropogenic load on natural landscapes, the disruption and disintegration of forest, semi-desert, meadow, and steppe ecosystems, the violation of the state of terrestrial and aquatic communities and populations, the change in their species composition, the reduction of soil biodiversity, the disruption of pasture vegetation, the decrease in the yield of forage plants, and the reduction of economically valuable, rare, and endangered species. In particular, overgrazing can cause serious damage to biodiversity, soil, water resources, and entire ecosystems. Illegal hunting, fishing, and violation of the rules are also among the threats. Illegal fishing with prohibited hunting gear and means is dangerous. Illegal fishing is dangerous, especially when using prohibited fishing gear and methods. As a result, economically valuable native fish species are rarely found in many rivers and water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, ponds, canals). Instead, invasive fish species (e.g., Amur carp (*Cyprinus rubrofuscus*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)) begin to dominate aquatic environments, which leads to a disruption of the balance of natural ecosystems and a change in biodiversity to the detriment of native, local species. In recent decades, populations of individual plant species have also been severely reduced as a result of unregulated harvest.

7) Impact of invasive species: some invasive and expansive plant and animal species have significantly expanded their distribution ranges in recent years (probably because of the unconscious introduction of alien species by humans, changing climate conditions, and the expansion of disturbed habitats). The density of the populations of these species has increased;

their penetration and establishment in natural ecosystems has begun, as a result of which they have suppressed or even displaced native, local species. In 2024, Order No. 110-N of the Minister of Environment On Approval of the List of Invasive Alien Animal Species was published. In the same year, a list of 40 invasive animal species for Armenia was published (Arakelyan et al., Invasive alien species of animals in Armenia. 2024). Most of these species belong to invertebrates.

8) **Military operations:** military operations, military exercises and the direct consequences of war also have a significant impact on biodiversity. They cause physical damage to large mammals through fires, pollution of ecosystems, as well as mining. In some cases, especially in border areas, the fragmentation of large mammal habitats is because of the construction of infrastructure. In addition, noise and light pollution also pose a threat to individual ecosystems.

9) **Forest fires:** the volume and intensity of forest fires have increased, causing significant damage to forest ecosystems, disrupting the habitats of many species. As a result of fires, not only standing trees but also their natural regrowth often lose their viability. They are predominantly caused by direct human activity (burning stubble on arable land or other grasslands) or by sheer negligence.

10) **The impact of diseases and pests on ecosystems:** as a consequence of the disruption of the stability of natural ecosystems, mass epidemics can be observed. They significantly suppress the growth of a number of forest species (oak, pine), often leading to a loss of viability. As a result, not only is biodiversity decreasing, but also a significant amount of biological resources are lost and significant damage is caused to ecosystems.

11) **Climate change:** in natural ecosystems, climate change, in particular, an increase in air temperature, a decrease in precipitation and other indirect effects, creates a ripple effect, a series of problems and unpredictable interrelated consequences. According to the analyses carried out within the framework of the Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Armenia to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2020), compared to the average for 1961–1990, during 1929–2016 the average annual air temperature increased by 1.23°C, and precipitation decreased by 9%. As a result of climate change, according to forecasts, over the next 100 years, the existing boundaries of mountainous landscapes in Armenia will shift upwards by about 250-300 meters. As a result, a change in the boundaries of the distribution of

ecosystems is expected: an increase in the areas of some, and a decrease in others. A reduction in the areas of especially wetlands, sometimes even to the point of elimination, is expected.

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK RELATING TO BIODIVERSITY

33. Sectoral international conventions and agreements ratified by the Republic of Armenia play a significant role in the conservation of biodiversity, as well as serve as a basis for the development of sectoral strategies and national policies. In addition, they contribute to the formation of prerequisites for the implementation of the strategy.

34. The Republic of Armenia ratified the Convention back in 1993. Within the framework of the Convention, the country also ratified the Cartagena Protocol on BioSafety in 2004.

35. The main goals of the Convention are as follows:

1) the conservation of biological diversity;

2) the sustainable use of biological diversity;

3) the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources, taking into account rights to such resources and technologies, as well as the allocation of appropriate financial resources.

36. The toolkit of the Convention includes two main components:

1) National biodiversity conservation strategy, plans or action plans, through which the state defines its priorities and actions to implement them (the Republic of Armenia developed strategic documents in 1999 and 2015, each for a period of five years);

2) national reports, which serve as a system of accountability and monitoring.

37. Biodiversity conservation mechanisms at the national level include the following main components:

1) the adoption of laws or regulatory legal acts aimed at the preservation and conservation of biodiversity, including respective steps and measures;

2) development and adoption of national programmes and policies on biodiversity conservation;

3) implementation of monitoring in the field of biodiversity, adoption of normative acts - decisions on the methodology and implementation procedure for this purpose;

4) conducting studies at the national level focused on the number, ecosystems, and health of animal and plant species, for which data collection processes should also be ensured.

38. Other conventions of particular importance related to the biodiversity conservation are the following:

1) *Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, (Ramsar 1971,* hereinafter referred to as Ramsar Convention);

2) *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington 1973,* hereinafter referred to as CITES Convention);

3) *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn 1979,* hereinafter referred to as Bonn Convention);

4) *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern 1979,* hereinafter referred to as the Bern Convention).

39. There are also several other international documents that have been ratified by the Republic of Armenia and directly relate to biodiversity conservation issues. Among them, the most significant are as follows:

1) *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro 1992), Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto 1997), Paris Agreement (Paris 2015);*

2) *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris 1994);*

3) *European Landscape Convention (Florence 2000);*

4) *UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus 1998,* hereinafter referred to as the Aarhus Convention).

40. The Republic of Armenia is also a party to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

41. The main legal acts related to biodiversity conservation in the legislative system of the Republic of Armenia are the following:

1) Forest Code,

2) Land Code,

3) Water Code,

4) Subsoil Code,

5) Law on Flora,

6) Law on Fauna,

7) Law on Specially Protected Areas of Nature,

8) Law on Lake Sevan,

9) Law on Approval of Annual and Comprehensive Programmes of Measures for the Restoration, Preservation, Reproduction and Use of the Lake Sevan Ecosystem,

10) Law on Environmental Supervision,

11)Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise,

12) Law on Tariffs for Compensation for Damage Caused to Fauna and Flora as a Result of Environmental Violations,

13) Law on Hunting and Management of Hunting Economy.

42. At the same time, the Government of the Republic of Armenia and ministries have adopted numerous decisions and other legal acts arising from the requirements of the above-listed codes and laws, which are aimed at the conservation of endangered species of fauna and flora, sustainable use of natural resources, restoration of ecosystems and supervision of these processes, monitoring systems, management of protected areas, etc.

8. THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND THE GOALS AND TARGETS OF BIODIVERSITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

43. The Global Framework sets out clear requirements that the strategic documents of each State Party to the Convention must comply with.

44. The Global Framework sets out 4 goals:

1) Goal A: Protect and Restore (Ecosystems and Species). It focuses on increasing the integrity, connectivity, and resilience of ecosystems, reducing the rate of extinction for species by tenfold by 2050, and maintaining genetic diversity.

2) Goal B: Prosper with Nature (Sustainable Use). It aims to ensure biodiversity is sustainably managed to provide benefits for current and future generations, including ecosystem services.

3) Goal C: Share Benefits Fairly (Genetic Resources). It focuses on ensuring fair and equitable sharing benefits from the use of genetic resources.

4) Goal D: Invest and Collaborate (Implementation). It ensures adequate financial resources and technological cooperation to narrow the approximately $700 billion annual biodiversity finance gap.

45. The Global Framework sets out 23 global targets:

1) TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss;

2) TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems;

3) TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas;

4) TARGET 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts;

5) TARGET 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species;

6) TARGET 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact;

7) TARGET 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity;

8) TARGET 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience;

9) TARGET 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People, thereby Providing Social, Economic and Environmental Benefits for People;

10) TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry;

11) TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People;

12) TARGET 12: Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity;

13) TARGET 13: Increase the Sharing of Benefits From Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge;

14) TARGET 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level;

15) TARGET 15: Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts;

16) TARGET 16: Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption;

17) TARGET 17: Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology;

18) TARGET 18: Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least $500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity;

19) TARGET 19: Mobilize $200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity from all Sources, Including $30 Billion through International Finance;

20) TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity;

21) TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action;

22) TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all;

23) TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action.

46. The implementation of the Global Framework is guided by a comprehensive set of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings, which provide a methodological and guiding basis for the development of national goals and targets.

47. Building on the goals and targets set by the Global Framework, this document sets out 5 goals and 30 targets aimed at ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by 2030.

48. The Biodiversity Goals and Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter referred to as the Action Plan) defines the main directions of the state policy for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity of the Republic of Armenia for 2026–2030.

49. The actions are classified according to the goals and define the scope of measures to be implemented by state bodies.

50. The vision for biodiversity conservation of the Republic of Armenia is to conserve, restore and sustainably use Armenia's biodiversity by 2030, ensuring the continuity of ecosystem services and the well-being of society.

51. The goals of biodiversity conservation in Armenia are as follows:

1) conserve the genetic and species diversity of Armenia's flora and fauna, improve the ecological status of endangered species,

2) restore and maintain the integrity, interconnectedness and stability of ecosystems,

3) ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity, the valuation, conservation and restoration of the services provided by ecosystems,

4) ensure equitable distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from genetic resources and digital sequences, including access to local communities and other beneficiaries;

5) ensure the necessary financial, logistical and human resources for biodiversity conservation and implementation of the measures envisaged in the Action Plan.

52. The targets are as follows (hereinafter referred to as the ARM T):

1) ARM T01: Integrate Critical Habitats in Spatial Planning (contributes to Global Goals A and B, Global Target 1);

2) ARM T02: Restore Degraded Ecosystems (contributes to Global Goal A and B, Global Target 2);

3) ARM T03: Expand the Protected Areas Network and Develop Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECM) in Armenia (contributes to Global Goal A, Global target 3);

4) ARM T04: Strengthen Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas (contributes to Global Goal A, Global target 3);

5) ARM T05: Protect Globally Threatened Species and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflict (contributes to Global Goal A, Global Target 4);

6) ARM T06: Build Regulatory Framework for Sustainable Harvest, Use and Trade of Wild Species (contributes to Global Goals A and B, Global target 5);

7) ARM T07: Establish a Regulatory Framework for the Prevention, Management, and Control of Invasive Alien Species (contributes to Global Goal A, Global target 6);

8) ARM T08: Reduce Pollution in the Lake Sevan Ecosystem, Restore its Ecosystem Balance (contributes to Global Goal A, Global Target 7);

9) ARM T09: Reduce Water Resources Pollution in Armenia (contributes to Global Goal A, Global Target 7);

10) ARM T10: Increase Climate Resilience of Forest Landscapes (contributes to Global Goal A, Global Target 8);

11) ARM T11: Introduce Sustainable Hunting Practices (contributes to Global Goals A and B, Global Target 9);

12) ARM T12: Promote Sustainable Forestry and Agriculture (contributes to Global Goal B, Global Target 10);

13) ARM T13: Mainstream Nature-Based Solutions (contributes to Global Goal B, Global Target 11);

14) ARM T14: Foster Urban Green Development (contributes to Global Goals A and B, Global Target 12);

15) ARM T15: Ensure Access and Use of Genetic Resources (contributes to Global Goal C, Global Target 13);

16) ARM T16: Mainstream Biodiversity from Local to National Levels (contributes to Global Goals A, B, C and D, Global Target 14);

17) ARM T17: Introduce Environmental, Social and Governance regulations (contributes to Global Goals B and D, Global Target 15);

18) ARM T18: Introduce "Green" Public Procurement (contributes to Global Goals B and D, Global Target 15);

19) ARM T19: Improve Recycling Rate and Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices (contributes to Global Goals A and B, Global Target 16);

20) ARM T20: Reduce Food Waste and Overconsumption (contributes to Global Goals A and B, Global Target 16);

21) ARM T21: Regulate and Strengthen Biosafety Measures and Handle Biotechnology and the Distribution of its Benefits (contributes to Global Goals A, B, C and D, Global Target 17);

22) ARM T22: Reduce Harmful Incentives (contributes to Global Goals A, B and D, Global Target 18);

23) ARM T23: Mobilize Domestic Resources (contributes to Global Goal D, Global Target 19);

24) ARM T24: Mobilize International Financial Resources (contributes to Global Goal D, Global Target 19);

25) ARM T25: Research, Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation on Biodiversity (contributes to Global Goals A, B, C and D, Global Target 20);

26) ARM T26: Strengthen Biodiversity Inventory and Monitoring (contributes to Global Goals A, B, C and D, Global Target 20);

27) ARM T27: Access, Use and Share Biodiversity Data (contributes to Global Goals A, B, C and D, Global Target 21);

28) ARM T28: Encourage Public Participation in Biodiversity Research and Promote Conservation Awareness (contributes to Global Goals A, B, C and D, Global Target 21);

29) ARM T29: Engage Local Communities in Conservation Management (contributes to Global Goals A, B, C and D, Global Target 22);

30) ARM T30: Ensure gender-balanced decision-making in the field of biodiversity conservation (contributes to Global Goal D, Global Target 31).

9. PRINCIPLES OF THE TARGET MONITORING FRAMEWORK

53. The compliance of the targets with the global targets and goals is determined on the basis of core and additional indicators established by decisions 15/5 of the 15th and COP/16/L.26/Rev.1 of the 16th Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

54. The country is required to select at least one indicator from the proposed set of core and dual indicators to ensure accountability. In addition, the aforementioned documents also present components and additional indicators that, as appropriate, can be used for accountability if sufficient data are available at the national level. National indicators are also developed for the national monitoring framework, based on available data and need.

55. The 2026-2030 Biodiversity Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia sets out indicators for each target that are appropriate for accountability.

Appendix N 2

Order -N of March , 2026

of the Minister of Environment

2026-2030 BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

Activity	Implementer	Co-implementers	Implementation time-line	Performance monitoring indicators
ARM T01: Integrate Critical Habitats in Spatial Planning *By 2030, prevent loss of areas of high biodiversity importance in Armenia that are not covered by PAs, integrate them under biodiversity-inclusive spatial and land use planning and/or effective management processes.*				
1.1 Conduct an analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder the identification, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity-rich areas in spatial planning documents at the micro-regional level, and prepare legislative amendments to ensure appropriate amendments	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Urban Development Committee, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Staff of the Regional Administration, Local self-government bodies	2026-2028	Analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder the designation, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity-rich areas in spatial planning documents at the micro-regional level (Yes/No) Legislative amendments and supplements aimed at the identification, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity-rich areas in spatial planning documents at the micro-regional level (Yes/No)

1.2 Ensure the identification, conservation and sustainable use of land resources in at least 2 biodiversity-rich areas through integrated spatial planning documents at the micro-regional level	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Urban Development Committee, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, local self-government bodies, Cadastre Committee, National Academy of Sciences	2026-2030	At least 2 biodiversity-rich areas with identified, protected and sustainable land use through integrated spatial planning documents at the micro-regional level
ARM T02: Restore Degraded Ecosystems *By 2030, ensure that at least 20000 hectares of degraded critical ecosystems are under effective restoration, with a focus on enhancing biodiversity, ecological connectivity, and ecosystem services.*				
2.1 Develop and approve a methodology for assessing ecosystem degradation, as well as develop and introduce relevant guidelines for its implementation	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center for Zoology and SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University,	2026-2028	Methodology and guidelines for assessing ecosystem degradation approved by order of the Minister of Environment (Yes/No)

		American University of Armenia		
2.2 Implement restoration work on at least 15,000 hectares of degraded forest ecosystems	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Armenia Tree Project Charitable Foundation, My Forest Armenia NGO, Shen NGO, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets	2026-2030	15,000 hectares of restored forest ecosystems
2.3 Conduct restoration on at least 1,000 hectares of degraded wetland ecosystems	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	2026-2030	Area of restored wetland ecosystems (at least 1000 ha)
2.4 Implement restoration work on at least 4,000 hectares of degraded meadow ecosystems	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	2026-2030	Area of restored meadow ecosystems (at least 4000 ha)
2.5 Introduce a legal and institutional system for monitoring newly established plantations	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Armenia Tree Project Charitable Foundation, My Forest Armenia NGO, Shen NGO,	2026-2030	Legal and institutional system for monitoring newly established plantations (Yes/No)

		Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets		
2.6 Prepare and promote a guideline for measures aimed at promoting biodiversity during plantation establishment	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Armenia Tree Project Charitable Foundation, My Forest Armenia NGO, Shen NGO, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, American University of Armenia, Yerevan State University, Armenian National Agrarian University, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences	2026-2028	Guideline for measures aimed at promoting biodiversity during the establishment of plantations (Yes/No)
ARM T03: Expand the Protected Areas Network and Develop Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECM) in Armenia *By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of the country's terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems are effectively conserved through ecologically representative, well-connected, and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).*				
3.1 Expand the network of specially protected natural areas to at least 20% of the territory	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Local self-government	2026-2030	Area of specially protected natural areas (464,465 ha)

		bodies, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Caucasus Nature Fund		
3.2 Create at least 1 biosphere reserve (area) and nominate it for approval by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) "The Man and the Biosphere" programme	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Soluton LLC	2026-2030	A biosphere reserve (area) approved and officially established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) "The Man and the Biosphere" programme (Yes/No)
ARM T04: Strengthen Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas *By 2030, improve the conservation and management effectiveness of protected areas by at least 10% based on the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores.*				
4.1 Implement periodic monitoring of the management effectiveness of specially protected natural areas (reserves, national parks) through the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Caucasus Nature Fund, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project	2026-2029	Number of management effectiveness tracking of specially protected natural areas, score obtained through the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. (Yes/No)
4.2 Revise the Law on Specially Protected Areas of Nature, ensuring regulations on the management of specially protected areas of nature (in particular reserves);	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Caucasus Nature Fund, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets,	2026-2029	1 package of completely revised laws, Government-approved management plans for 12 specially protected natural areas

Ensure the availability of management plans for all reserves, national parks and some sanctuaries		"Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project		
4.3 Inventorise all monuments without passports and develop passports for at least 30 natural monuments	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center for Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia	2026-2030	30 Natural monuments inventory 30 Natural monument passports developed
4.4 Implement training in the eco-patrol service and specially protected natural areas personnel	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Yerevan State University, Caucasus Nature Fund, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local	2026-2027	Number of eco-patrol service and specially protected areas personnel who participated in the training

		Development in Armenia" project		
4.5 Improve and create infrastructure for the eco-patrol service and specially protected natural areas	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Caucasus Nature Fund, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project	2026-2030	Number of improved and newly created eco-patrol services and specially protected natural areas infrastructure units
4.6 Review and clarify the boundaries of the specially protected areas of nature under the jurisdiction of the Lake Arpi and Dilijan national parks, the Khosrov Forest and Erebuni state reserves, and the Zangezur biosphere complex SNCO	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Caucasus Nature Fund, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project	2026-2030	5 specially protected natural areas with revised and adjusted boundaries
4.7 Initiate necessary preparatory measures to include specially protected areas in the IUCN Green List and conduct an analysis to identify existing gaps and problems	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Caucasus Nature Fund, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of	2026-2028	Number of preparatory measures required for inclusion of specially protected areas in the IUCN Green List, Analysis to identify gaps and problems (Yes/No)

		the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, Armenian National Agrarian University, American University of Armenia		
4.8 Evaluate and nominate at least 1 specially protected area for inclusion in the IUCN Green List	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Caucasus Nature Fund, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia	2026-2030	1 specially protected natural area included in the Green List

ARM T05: Protect Globally Threatened Species and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflict *By 2030, develop and implement in-situ and ex-situ management actions improving conservation status of globally threatened species in the Red Book of Armenia, monitor and effectively manage human-wildlife conflict.*				
5.1 Prepare and approve species conservation plans for the Caucasian/Persian leopard, Armenian mouflon, and bezoar goat	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Caucasus Nature Fund, Yerevan State University, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets	2026-2028	Conservation plans for the 3 species approved by the Ministry of Environment
5.2 Release at least 40 individuals of Caucasian red deer into the wild for repopulation purposes	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Caucasus Nature Fund	2026-2030	40 individuals of Caucasian red deer released into the wild
5.3 Initiate a programme to restore the Armenian mouflon population	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Caucasus Nature Fund, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets	2026-2027	Programme for the restoration of the Armenian mouflon population approved by the Ministry of Environment (Yes/No)
5.4 Release at least 3,000,000 Sevan trout and *Varicorhinus* into Lake Sevan	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Foundation for Restoration of Sevan Trout Stocks and	2026-2030	3,000,000 Sevan trout and *Varicorhinus* released into Lake Sevan

		Development of Aquaculture		
5.5 Ensure ex-situ conservation of globally endangered wild pear species growing in Armenia in the living collections and seed bank of the Yerevan Botanical Garden	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences	2026-2030	Wild pear trees conserved in the living collections and seed bank of the Yerevan Botanical Garden (Yes/No)
5.6 Revise and republish the Red Books of plants and animals	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project	2026-2029	Republished Red Books of plants and animals (Yes/No)
5.7 Create a comprehensive system for recording, inventorisation, and mapping human-wildlife conflict incidents	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Internal Affairs, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch,	2026-2028	A system for recording, inventorisation, and mapping human-wildlife conflict incidents (Yes/No)

		Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences		
5.8 Introduce mechanisms to manage and/or mitigate human-wildlife conflict	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Staff of the Regional Administrations, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets	2026-2029	Mechanisms in place to manage human-wildlife conflict (Yes/No)
ARM T06: Build Regulatory Framework for Sustainable Harvest, Use and Trade of Wild Species *By 2030, ensure the development of the regulatory framework for the sustainable use, harvesting, and trade of wild plants, fungi and animals.*				
6.1 Amend the Law on Flora to regulate the harvest, use, trade, and exchange of wild plants and fungi	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences	2026	Provisions in the Law on Flora that take into account the regulation of the harvest, use, trade and exchange of wild plants and fungi (Yes/No)
6.2 Develop and amend by-laws on the use of processed plant resources	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the	2026-2027	By-laws and their amendments on the use of plant resources (Yes/No)

		National Academy of Sciences		
6.3 Develop a draft law on amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses regarding the imposition of penalties, fines, and confiscation in cases of illegal possession and trade of species included in the Appendices of the CITES Convention	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body	2026-2027	Compliance of the legislation of the Republic of Armenia with the requirements of the CITES Convention and its classification as Category 1 (Yes/No)
6.4 Develop the Government Resolution on Amendments and Addenda to the Government Resolution No. 1281-N of October 22, 2009	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body	2026-2027	Compliance of the legislation of the Republic of Armenia with the requirements of the CITES Convention and its classification as Category 1 (Yes/No)
6.5 Develop a draft order of the Minister of Environment on the regulation of the functions of scientific and regulatory bodies	Ministry of Environment		2026-2027	Compliance of the legislation of the Republic of Armenia with the requirements of the CITES Convention and its classification as Category 1 (Yes/No)
6.6 Improve the management system of zoos, build capacities	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Yerevan Zoo CNCO	2027-2030	Revised regulations and procedures (Yes/No)
ARM T07: Establish a Regulatory Framework for the Prevention, Management, and Control of Invasive Alien Species *By 2030, establish a regulatory framework for the identification, prevention, control, and management of invasive or potentially invasive alien species, as well as the pathways of their introduction.*				

7.1 Prepare a list of invasive and potentially invasive alien plants and fungi	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences	2026-2027	Approved list of invasive and potentially invasive plants and fungi (Yes/No)
7.2 Develop guidelines for border crossing points	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of State Revenue Committee	2026-2028	Guidelines developed for border crossing points (Yes/No)
7.3 Conduct training on invasive and potentially invasive alien species for State Revenue Committee employees	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of State Revenue Committee, Ministry of Economy	2026-2028	Training provided to State Revenue Committee employees on invasive and potentially invasive alien species (Yes/No)
7.4 Implement DNA barcoding of invasive and potentially invasive alien plants, fungi, and animals	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Armenian National Agrarian University	2026-2028	DNA sequences of invasive and potentially invasive alien plants, fungi, and animals added to DNA sequence databases (Yes/No)

7.5 Amend the laws on Flora, on Fauna, and on Administrative Offenses to regulate the use of invasive species	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University	2026-2028	Provisions adopted in laws to regulate the use of invasive and potentially invasive alien species (Yes/No)
ARM T08: Reduce Pollution in the Lake Sevan Ecosystem *By 2030, reduce the pollution of Lake Sevan with phosphorus and nitrogen by at least 30%.*				
8.1. Introduce environmentally friendly, climate-resilient, and resource-conservin crop growing practices	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy	2026-2030	Environmentally friendly, climate-resilient crop growing practices (Yes/No)
8.2 Reduce the discharge of domestic wastewater into Lake Sevan from riparian settlements and enterprises	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Local self-government bodies	2026-2030	Reduced amount of wastewater discharged into Lake Sevan (30%)
8.3 Clean up riparian zones subject to flooding up to 1905 meters above sea level	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and	2026-2030	Area of cleaned riparian zones (ha)

		Infrastructure		
8.4 Implemented phased inventory of unauthorised buildings and structures in the territory of Sevan National Park and initiate legal proceedings for their demolition	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Prosecutor's Office, Local self-government bodies	2026-2030	Inventory results (Yes/No) Process initiated based on inventory results (Yes/No)
ARM T09: Reduce Water Resources Pollution in Armenia *By 2030, reduce the risks and negative impacts of pollution on water ecosystems of Armenia and their functions caused by pesticides, hazardous chemicals, and plastic.*				
9.1 Conduct risk assessment of pollution of Armenia's aquatic ecosystems with pesticides, chemicals and plastic waste, analyse the current situation, and prepare a plan for cleanup and preventive actions	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	2026-2027	Risk assessment and analysis of the current state of pollution of aquatic ecosystems in Armenia with pesticides, chemicals and plastic waste (Yes/No) Cleanup and preventive action plan (Yes/No)
9.2 Clean up at least 10 rivers and their riparian zones from plastic and other solid waste	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Local self-government bodies	2026-2030	10 rivers cleaned of plastic and other solid waste
ARM T10: Increase Climate Resilience of Forest Landscapes *By 2030, restore Armenia's forest landscapes and increase their climate resilience to mitigate the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and to*				

enhance carbon sequestration.				
10.1 Increase forest areas by 12,500 hectares	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Armenia Tree Project Charitable Foundation, My Forest Armenia NGO, Shen NGO, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets	2026-2030	12,500 hectares of afforestation and reforestation work implemented
10.2 Promote climate-resilient forest management of forest landscapes	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Armenia Tree Project	2026-2030	Developed/revised regulations that take into account climate-resilient forest management of forest landscapes (Yes/No)

		Charitable Foundation, My Forest Armenia NGO, Shen NGO		
10.3 Reduce communities' demand for firewood by at least 30 percent	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Development Programme	2026-2030	Community firewood demand reduction by 30 percent
ARM T11: Introduce Sustainable Hunting Practices *By 2030, introduce ethical, controlled, and sustainable hunting practices and regulations.*				
11.1 Conduct an analysis of international sustainable hunting practices and make appropriate amendments to the Law on Hunting and Hunting Economy Management to introduce sustainable hunting practices	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body	2026-2027	Provisions aimed at introducing sustainable hunting practices in the Law on Hunting and Management of Hunting Economy (Yes/No)
11.2 Review the list and boundaries of hunting grounds	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Cadastre Committee, Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection	2026-2027	Number of hunting grounds with revised and adjusted boundaries

		Body, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch		
11.3 Introduce mechanisms for establishing game farms	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Cadastre Committee, Armenian National Agrarian University, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch	2026-2029	Adopted legislative amendment (Yes/No)
11.4 Ensure long-term scientific studies of game animals in hunting grounds	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport,	2026-2029	Number of published scientific papers

		Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch		
11.5 Introduce a data collection and monitoring system for game animals	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch	2026-2029	Introduced system (Yes/No)
11.6 Review the list of animal species intended for hunting, based on scientific data	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets,	2026-2030	Revised list of game animals (Yes/No)

		World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch		
11.7 Develop and implement a mandatory training program for hunters to obtain a hunting license	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch	2026-2030	Mandatory hunter training programme (Yes/No)
ARM T12: Promote Sustainable Forestry and Agriculture *By 2030, introduce guidelines, regulations and practices for biodiversity-friendly forest management and agriculture.*				
12.1 Introduce and implement a system of global indicators and standards for sustainable forest management	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2026-2029	Established system of global indicators and standards for sustainable forest management (Yes/No)
12.2 Ensure sustainable management of pastures and grasslands for at least 150,000 hectares	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch,	2026-2030	150,000 hectares of sustainably managed pastures and grasslands

		Strategic Development Agency NGO		
12.3 Promote the use of non-chemical methods of combating diseases and pests in the forestry enterprises of Hayantar SNCO	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences	2026-2028	Area of forests treated with non-chemical methods of disease and pest control (27,000 ha)
12.4 Analyse and refine actions aimed at biodiversity conservation in strategic documents for the agricultural sector	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Armenian National Agrarian University	2026-2028	Actions aimed at biodiversity conservation in strategic documents for the agricultural sector (Yes/No)
12.5 Ensure organic cultivation of at least 0.04% of arable land and management of at least 0.01% of agricultural land to promote biodiversity-enhancing organic agriculture, including the development of agroforestry	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Armenian National Agrarian University, Shen NGO	2026-2030	Area of arable land under organic cultivation (0.4%) Area of agricultural land managed with biodiversity-enhancing practices (0.1%) Increase in the volume of organic products

12.6 Develop a digital platform and mobile application, as well as test and develop an agricultural advisory service in Armenia that promotes biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices through a pilot project in at least one consolidated community	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of High-Tech Industry, Information Systems Agency of Armenia (ISAA), Armenian National Agrarian University, Shen NGO	2026-2030	Agricultural advisory services on biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (Yes/No) Developed roadmap (Yes/No) Digital platform (Yes/No) Report on the implemented pilot project (Yes/No)
ARM T13: Mainstream Nature-Based Solutions *By 2030 mainstream nature-based solutions within national and local urban development policies, planning and regulatory frameworks.*				
13.1 Implement the development of a new model for biodiversity conservation at the national and local levels through an analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder the implementation of nature-based solutions	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Urban Development Committee, United Nations Development Programme	2026-2027	Analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder the implementation of nature-based solutions at national and local levels (Yes/No)
13.2 Prepare legislative proposals to promote nature-based solutions at the national legislative level to introduce a	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure,	2026-2029	Legislative initiatives on nature-based solutions (Yes/No)

new model for biodiversity conservation		Urban Development Committee, Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body, Yerevan Municipality, United Nations Development Programme		
13.3 Prepare guidance on the introduction of nature-based solutions during development planning	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Yerevan Municipality, Urban Development Committee, United Nations Development Programme	2026-2028	Guidance on the introduction of nature-based solutions during development planning (Yes/No)
13.4 Introduce a new model for biodiversity conservation through the implementation of at least 1 pilot project of nature-based solutions	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Urban Development Committee, Yerevan Municipality, Asian Development Bank	2026-2029	At least 1 pilot project of nature-based solutions (Yes/No)
ARM T14: Foster Urban Green Development *By 2030, increase urban green spaces and incorporate biodiversity and ecological connectivity into the urban planning.*				
14.1 Expand the green space of Yerevan by at least 2 square meters per resident	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Yerevan Municipality	2026-2030	Green areas in Yerevan (ha)

14.2 Create at least 1 specially protected natural area within the borders of Yerevan and develop its management plan	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Yerevan Municipality, Asian Development Bank	2026-2027	A specially protected natural area created in the city of Yerevan (Yes/No)
14.3 Assess the area of green and blue spaces in Armenian cities and develop action plans to increase them; apply the procedure exclusively in five densely populated settlements, except for the city of Yerevan	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, United Nations Development Programme	2026-2030	Estimated area of green and blue spaces in Armenian cities; procedure in place aimed at increasing green and blue spaces (Yes/No)
ARM T15: Ensure Access and Use of Genetic Resources, development of international cooperation, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization By 2030, ensure a legal and regulatory framework to manage, and facilitate the access and use of genetic resources and digital sequence information.				
15.1 Conduct an analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder equitable access to and use of genetic resources and digital sequences	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Yerevan State University Foundation, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences	2026-2027	Analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder equitable access to and use of genetic resources and digital sequences (Yes/No)
15.2 Prepare a legislative initiative to regulate the	Ministry of	With the agreement of	2026-2029	Legislative initiatives regulating the conservation, use and access to genetic

conservation, use and access to genetic resources	Environment	Ministry of Economy Yerevan State University Foundation, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences		resources (Yes/No)
15.3 Ensure the accession of the Republic of Armenia to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other interested bodies	2026	Signing and ratification of the Nagoya Protocol (Yes/No)
ARM T16: Mainstream Biodiversity from Local to National Levels *By 2030, mainstream biodiversity by introducing mechanisms that ensure biodiversity-inclusive decision-making policies, regulations, strategies, assessments from local to national levels.*				
16.1 Ensure the activities and accountability of the inter-agency committee ensuring the implementation of the obligations undertaken by the Republic of Armenia under the Convention on Biological Diversity	Ministry of Environment		2026	Report from the inter-agency committee ensuring the implementation of the obligations undertaken by the Republic of Armenia under the Convention on Biological Diversity (Yes/No)

16.2 Approve and implement the action plan for the promotion and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its individual provisions	Ministry of Environment		2026-2030	Reports on the implementation of the action plan aimed at popularising and implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and its individual provisions (Yes/No)
16.3 Join and develop participation and cooperation within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Accelerator (NBSAP Accelerator Partnership) international cooperation platform	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of United Nations Development Programme	2026	Confirmation of membership in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Accelerator (NBSAP Accelerator Partnership) international cooperation platform (Yes/No)
16.4 Create an online educational module for employees of the state system, local self-government bodies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other structures to ensure the minimum necessary knowledge and awareness about biodiversity, its importance and conservation	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body	2026-2028	Online educational modules on biodiversity (Yes/No)
ARM T17: Introduce Environmental, Social and Governance regulations *By 2030, encourage legal and regulatory reforms for the introduction of the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) concept for medium and large-sized companies.*				

17.1 Develop and implement an environmental risk reporting framework for medium and large private companies based on IFRS S1 and S2 standards	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank	2026-2029	Established framework for environmental risk accountability in medium and large-sized private companies (Yes/No)
17.2 Develop and implement a capacity building programme for environmental risk assessment among medium and large-sized private companies	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank	2026-2028	Capacity building programme for environmental risk assessment among medium and large-sized private companies (Yes/No) Adopted report on the implementation of a capacity building programme for environmental risk assessment among medium and large-sized private companies (Yes/No)
17.3 Create a single digital platform to facilitate and coordinate Environmental, Social, and Governance accountability	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of High-Tech Industry	2026-2027	Single digital platform to streamline and coordinate Environmental, Social and Governance accountability (Yes/No)
17.4 Develop and implement awareness campaigns to raise awareness among target stakeholders about the Environmental, Social and Governance concept	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy	2026	30 organisations participating in awareness campaigns to raise awareness among target stakeholders on the Environmental, Social and Governance concept

ARM T18: Introduce "Green" Public Procurement *By 2030, introduce methodological basis for "Green" Public Procurement procedures considering the reduction of negative impacts on biodiversity.*				
18.1 Introduce "green" criteria in the public procurement process to replace the supply of plastic and polyethylene products	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment	2026-2027	"Green" standards and legal regulations in the public procurement process to exclude the supply of plastic and polyethylene products (Yes/No)
18.2 Provide training for employees of institutions responsible for procurement management on "green" procurement	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance	2026	Number of employees trained in respective bodies on "green" procurement
ARM T19: Improve Recycling Rate and Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices *By 2030, improve the recyclable rate and promote sustainable consumption choices.*				
19.1 Strengthen the legal basis for the Extended Producer Responsibility system	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, American University of Armenia, United Nations Development Programme	2026-2027	Legal basis for Extended Producer Responsibility system (Yes/No)
19.2 Implement the Extended Producer Responsibility system	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, American University of Armenia, United Nations Development Programme	2027-2030	Extended Producer Responsibility system (Yes/No)
19.3 Adopt the Law on Trade and Services, the Code of	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy,	2026-2027	Amendments to the Law on Trade and Services, the Code on Administrative

Administrative Offenses, and the Law on Market Control to prohibit the production and sale of single-use plastic products and polyethylene bags and sacks		Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure		Offenses and the Law on Market Control to prohibit the production and sale of single-use plastic products and polyethylene bags and sacks (Yes/No)
19.4 Develop a draft legal act regulating the use of unwanted pesticides	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	2026-2028	Adopted legal act (Yes/No)
19.5 Develop a draft legal act regulating the disposal and recycling of pesticide containers	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	2026-2028	Amended law, developed by-laws (Yes/No)
19.6 Improvement of the Law on Waste	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body	2026-2027	Amended law (Yes/No)
ARM T20: Reduce Food Waste and Overconsumption *By 2030, reduce food waste and overconsumption through targeted educational initiatives and awareness campaigns.*				

20.1 Implement educational activities to raise awareness about food overconsumption and food waste reduction among at least 10,000 schoolchildren and 3,000 university students.	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body	2026-2030	Number of participants in awareness campaigns to raise awareness about food overconsumption and food waste reduction (10,000 schoolchildren and 3,000 university students)
20.2 Implement a pilot awareness campaign in at least 30 public catering establishments to raise awareness among visitors about overconsumption	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	2026-2027	Implementation of a pilot awareness campaign on overconsumption in 30 public catering establishments
ARM T21: Regulate and Strengthen Biosafety Measures and Handle Biotechnology and the Distribution of its Benefits *By 2030, develop a regulatory framework and strengthen capacity to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.*				
21.1 Conduct an analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder the implementation of the provisions set out in Articles 8(g) and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Ministry of Environment		2026-2027	Analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder the implementation of the provisions set out in Articles 8(g) and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Yes/No)
21.2 Prepare and approve an action plan for the implementation of biosafety	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health	2026-2028	Action plan for the implementation of biosafety measures and the management of biotechnology, considering the Cartagena

measures and the management of biotechnology, considering the Cartagena Protocol				Protocol (Yes/No)
ARM T22: Reduce Harmful Incentives *By 2030, reduce economic projects and incentives with harmful impacts on biodiversity at the national level.*				
22.1 Implement a classification of subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity and a mapping of all subsidy programmes	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance	2026	Classification of subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity and mapping of all subsidy programmes (Yes/No)
22.2 Develop and implement a process for passporting potentially harmful subsidies for biodiversity and implement the passport at the subsidy approval phase	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance	2026-2028	Passporting process for subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity (Yes/No) Number of passport implementation cases during the subsidy approval phase
ARM T23: Mobilize Domestic Resources *By 2030, mobilize domestic resources through the implementation of Armenia's national biodiversity finance plan.*				
23.1 Conduct an inventory of expenditures on biodiversity conservation and management	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance, United Nations Development Programme	2026	Inventory of expenditures on biodiversity conservation and management (Yes/No)
23.2 Develop and approve a biodiversity financing plan for Armenia, including full budgeting for the 2026-2030	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance, United Nations Development Programme	2026	Approved biodiversity financing plan for Armenia (Yes/No)

Biodiversity Action Plan				
23.3 Introduce a system of national biodiversity accounts	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance, Statistical Committee, United Nations Development Programme	2026-2030	System of national biodiversity accounts (Yes/No)
23.4 Introduce an experimental mechanism for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in areas adjacent to specially protected areas	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance, State Revenue Committee	2026-2030	Piloting mechanism for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in areas adjacent to specially protected natural areas (Yes/No)
23.5 Encourage opportunities to increase entrepreneurial income in the context of financial management of state non-commercial organizations (SNCOs) of specially protected natural areas (SPNAs)	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance	2026-2027	Increase in one's own entrepreneurial income of state non-commercial organizations of specially protected natural areas (percentage)
23.6 Create an interagency committee to regulate biodiversity financing issues and coordinate the implementation of the national plan	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance	2026	Interagency committee regulating biodiversity financing issues and coordinating the implementation of the national plan (Yes/No)
23.7 Conduct a study on the feasibility of introducing a biodiversity credit system.	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance	2026-2030	Feasibility study on the introduction of a biodiversity credit system (Yes/No)

ARM T24: Mobilize International Financial Resources *By 2030, provide the mobilization of international financial resources through available fundraising schemes for developing countries.*				
24.1 Conduct a study on the possibilities of implementing existing international biodiversity financing instruments at the national level	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Finance, United Nations Development Programme	2026-2030	Study on the possibilities of implementing existing international biodiversity financing instruments at the national level (Yes/No)
24.2 Organise fundraising capacity building events for employees of the Environmental Project Implementation Unit of the Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment		2026	Number of events and number of participants aimed at strengthening fundraising capacities organised for employees of the Environmental Project Implementation Unit state agency of the Ministry of Environment
24.3 Develop and submit at least 10 project proposals with a biodiversity conservation component.	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, other relevant United Nations bodies, international environmental funds, other international partners	2026-2030	10 project proposals submitted
ARM T25: Research, Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation on Biodiversity *By 2030, foster national and international biodiversity research programs, technology transfer, technical cooperation, and capacity building among various institutions.*				
25.1 Promote the participation of Armenian scientific and educational organisations in Horizon Europe, Biodiversa+	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Higher Education and Science Committee of the Ministry of Education,	2026-2030	Number of Horizon Europe, Biodiversa+ European Biodiversity Partnership and other international grant programmes

European Biodiversity Partnership and other international grant programmess for the purpose of biodiversity research		Science, Culture and Sport, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia Armenian National Agrarian University and Armenian State Pedagogical University, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia		

25.2 Ensure the effective operation of the Scientific-Technical Council under the Minister of Environment by reviewing clear criteria for selecting council members, the council's regulations, the public accountability mechanism, and a clear format for participation in the professional and strategic decision-making of the authorised body	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia	2026	Clear criteria for selecting members of the Scientific-Technical Council under the Minister of Environment, a regulation of its activities, a public accountability mechanism, and an approved format for participation in strategic decision-making (Yes/No)
25.3 Implement at least 10 research projects in specially protected natural areas, involving scientific, educational	Ministry of Environment	Higher Education and Science Committee of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport,	2026-2030	10 research projects implemented in specially protected natural areas and published scientific papers

and public specialized organisations		Caucasus Nature Fund, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia		
25.4 Create and develop higher educational, general educational programmes, and professional capacity development courses on biodiversity	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body	2026-2030	Higher educational, general educational programmes, field internships, professional capacity development courses and modules on biodiversity (Yes/No)
25.5 Implement activities to build capacity among scientists on the methodology for IUCN	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the	2026-2027	Number of capacity building events on the IUCN Red List assessment methodology, number of participating scientists and

Red List assessments		National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia		organisations
ARM T26: Strengthen Biodiversity Inventory and Monitoring *By 2030, strengthen the biodiversity inventory and monitoring framework, advance technology and innovation for enhanced data collection.*				
26.1 Develop and implement an integrated biodiversity monitoring programme, including specially protected natural areas and forest areas	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Caucasus Nature Fund, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project	2026-2029	Annual reports of the biodiversity monitoring programme in specially protected areas and forest enterprises (Yes/No)
26.2 Initiate comprehensive monitoring of whitefish populations, including spawning grounds, with the aim of a more accurate determination of	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences,	2026-2030	Reports on the results of global monitoring of whitefish populations (Yes/No)

commercial catch shares		Yerevan State University		
26.3 Start registering game animals and edible plants and fungi	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences. Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia	2026-2030	Ongoing reports on registration of game animals and edible plants and fungi (Yes/No)

26.4 Introduce SMART or equivalent software for data collection and analysis in specially protected natural areas	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Caucasus Nature Fund, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project	2026-2030	SMART or equivalent software system for data collection and analysis (Yes/No)
26.5 Summarise and confirm lists of animals, plants, including fungi	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia	2026-2030	Lists of available animal, plant, and fungal species (Yes/No)
26.6 Enter biodiversity geographic layers and special regulatory objects in the geoportal	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Cadastre Committee	2026-2030	Geographic layers introduced to the geoportal (Yes/No)
ARM T27: Access, Use and Share Biodiversity Data *By 2030, establish mechanisms facilitating access, use and periodic sharing of biodiversity data, information and knowledge among various stakeholders and decision-making bodies.*				

27.1 Create a unified database for storing digital biodiversity data and ensure its effective management system	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body, Caucasus Nature Fund, A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia, "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project	2026-2028	Unified database for storing digital biodiversity data and its effective management system (Yes/No)
27.2 Organise an annual workshop for the public presentation of achievements and results on biodiversity	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body, Caucasus Nature Fund,	2026-2030	Annual workshop for the public presentation of achievements and results on biodiversity research and conservation (Yes/No)

research and conservation		A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia" project		
27.3 Create the official online platform of the Red Book	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia"	2026-2029	Official online platform of the Red Book (Yes/No)

		project		
27.4 Enter the geographical layers of biodiversity and special regulatory objects in the national geoportal	Ministry of Environment	Cadastre Committee	2026-2030	Geographic layers introduced into the geoportal (Yes/No)
ARM T28: Encourage Public Participation in Biodiversity Research and Promote Conservation Awareness *By 2030, introduce pilot citizen science programs in schools for biodiversity research and monitoring to enhance conservation awareness and education.*				
28.1 Implement citizen science projects on biodiversity	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology SNCO of the National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Branch of German Nature	2026-2030	Citizen science projects on biodiversity (Yes/No)

		Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia		
28.2 Raise awareness about biodiversity conservation among at least 5,000 schoolchildren and 3,000 university students	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch, Branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport Yerevan State University, American University of Armenia, Armenian National Agrarian University, Armenian State Pedagogical University	2026-2030	Participation of 5,000 schoolchildren and 3,000 university students participated in events aimed at raising awareness about biodiversity conservation
28.3 Implement eco-educational activities for at least 1,500 children and 3,000 young people from communities adjacent to specially protected	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Environmental Protection and Mining Inspection Body, Foundation for the	2026-2030	Number of participants in eco-educational events in communities adjacent to specially protected natural areas (1,500 children and 3,000 young people)

natural areas		Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, branch of German Nature Protection Union in the Republic of Armenia, World Wide Fund for Nature Armenian Branch		
ARM T29: Engage Local Communities in Conservation Management *By 2030, ensure the participation of local communities, youth, women and civil society representatives in the management of specially protected natural areas (PA), recognize and respect the rights of local communities when establishing SPNAs.*				
29.1 Prepare and approve the procedure for the creation and formation of advisory bodies under the directors of specially protected natural areas	Ministry of Environment		2026-2027	Approved procedure for the creation and formation of advisory bodies under the directors of specially protected natural areas (Yes/No)
29.2 Create an advisory body under the directors of all specially protected natural areas, with the participation of representatives of civil society, communities and the staff of the regional administrations, youth and women's initiatives, and organise educational and forest fire prevention activities aimed at capacity building	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Internal Affairs	2026-2027	Number of advisory bodies attached to the directors of specially protected natural areas and number of implemented educational events and participants
29.3 Conduct an analysis of the circumstances that hinder the	Ministry of Environment		2026-2028	Analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder the participation of

participation of local communities in the creation of specially protected natural areas				local communities in the creation of specially protected natural areas (Yes/No)
29.4 Introduce legal regulations to ensure the participation of local communities in the creation and management of specially protected natural areas	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	2026-2030	Legal regulations to ensure the participation of local communities in the creation and management of specially protected natural areas (Yes/No)
ARM T30: Ensure Gender Equality *By 2030, ensure gender-balanced decision-making and promote the leadership and representation of women in the field of biodiversity conservation.*				
30.1 Conduct an analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder women's participation in the biodiversity sector	Ministry of Environment		2026-2027	Analysis of legal gaps and institutional capacities that hinder women's participation in the biodiversity sector (Yes/No)
30.2 Introduce incentives for women's participation in specially protected natural areas and ecotourism services and introduce legal regulations that encourage women's participation	Ministry of Environment		2026-2027	Incentives for women's participation in specially protected areas and eco-patrol services and the existence of legal regulations encouraging women's participation (Yes/No)
30.3 Promote the preservation and dissemination of traditional knowledge on biodiversity, the main bearers of which are women	Ministry of Environment	With the agreement of Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	2026-2030	Number of events aimed at preserving and disseminating traditional knowledge on biodiversity and number of women participating in them