**Agriculture and livestock management**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 10: To ensure sustainable environmentally safe agriculture, taking into account natural, climatic and other risks, aimed at strengthening the country's food security, ensuring nutrition and healthy lifestyle of the population, organic farming, rational use of peat soils. | NDC 24.5.: Optimization of crops, agricultural crops and agrotechnical practices, as well as breed composition, nutrition and housing conditions of farm animals, taking into account changing climatic conditions; strengthening and development of plant protection services, especially at the borders of the current areas of distribution of major climate-dependent pests and pathogens of agricultural crops | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience, with an emphasis on sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agriculture sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in food security and climate resilience. |

**Water management**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 25.1.3.1.: Renovarion and optimization of the land reclamation system taking into account long-term climate change trends and water use priorities within the framework of the integrated water resources management strategy of Belarus | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and landscape diversity, while the NDC target addresses land reclamation and water resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective land reclamation can support biological diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in environmental management. |

**Forest management, and protection**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: Integration of the function of biodiversity conservation into the schemes of complex territorial organization of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health in Belarus, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of natural ecosystems and the NDC target aiming to increase forest cover, which contributes to biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as increased forest cover can enhance the ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in conservation and land management. |
| NBSAP Target 1: Integration of the function of biodiversity conservation into the schemes of complex territorial organization of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of natural ecosystems and the NDC target promoting natural regeneration in forests, which are part of broader natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating forest regeneration efforts into wider biodiversity conservation strategies, optimizing resource use, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. |
| NBSAP Target 1: Integration of the function of biodiversity conservation into the schemes of complex territorial organization of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of natural ecosystems and the NDC target promoting afforestation to increase forest cover. Both targets address related ecosystems, as afforestation can contribute to the ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance biodiversity conservation efforts in Belarus. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the NDC target focusing on increasing forest cover. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecological systems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecological restoration and afforestation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration of ecological systems and the NDC target promoting natural regeneration in forests. Since forestry ecosystems can be considered a subset of broader ecological systems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecological restoration and forest management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and improving ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the NDC target focusing on afforestation. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecological systems and land management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecological restoration and forest management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 7: Transfer of areas with woody and shrub vegetation on agricultural land for sustainable forest management | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target focusing on ecological systems and the NDC target promoting sustainable forest management on agricultural land. The actions of restoring disturbed ecosystems and transferring areas with woody vegetation can complement each other, leading to improved biodiversity and resource efficiency in both ecological and agricultural contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest conservation and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to increase forest cover. Both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem in Belarus, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and afforestation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 2: Increase share of coniferous (up to 60 and 62%) and hardwood (up to 5.0 and 5.5%) plantations in the forest fund, decrease of softwood stands (up to 34 and 30.5%) by 2030 and 2050, respectively. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target focusing on specific forest composition changes. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating biodiversity conservation efforts with strategic forest management practices, optimizing resource use, and enhancing overall forest health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target aims to increase natural regeneration. Both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest biodiversity and sustainable resource use, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and increased forest cover through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 7: Transfer of areas with woody and shrub vegetation on agricultural land for sustainable forest management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests and agricultural land) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve biodiversity outcomes through complementary practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecological diversity and the NDC target specifically targeting forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased forest cover can contribute to the overall health of biological and landscape diversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing broader environmental adaptation and the NDC target specifically promoting natural regeneration in forests. Since forestry ecosystems are integral to overall biological diversity, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience against climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecological diversity and the NDC target specifically targeting forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased forest cover can contribute to the overall health of biological and landscape diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |

**Soil fertility management and restoration**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NBSAP Target 10: To ensure sustainable environmentally safe agriculture, taking into account natural, climatic and other risks, aimed at strengthening the country's food security, ensuring nutrition and healthy lifestyle of the population, organic farming, rational use of peat soils. | NDC 24.2.: Land use change taking into account sensitivity and vulnerability of agricultural soils to increased drought and drought events, compaction, water and wind erosion (including increasing landscape diversity, especially in areas prone to wind erosion), revision of the system of cadastral land valuation taking into account climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing food security and nutrition, while the NDC target addresses soil resilience against climate change. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both food security and soil health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 24.2.: Land use change taking into account sensitivity and vulnerability of agricultural soils to increased drought and drought events, compaction, water and wind erosion (including increasing landscape diversity, especially in areas prone to wind erosion), revision of the system of cadastral land valuation taking into account climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader biological and landscape diversity while the NDC target specifically targets agricultural soils. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy agricultural soils contribute to overall landscape diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and soil health. |

**Nature-based carbon sequestration**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the NDC target focusing on increasing forest cover. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecological systems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecological restoration and afforestation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration of ecological systems and the NDC target promoting natural regeneration in forests. Since forestry ecosystems can be considered a subset of broader ecological systems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecological restoration and forest management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target focusing on restoring ecological systems and the NDC target emphasizing afforestation on low-productive land. The ecosystems involved are related, as afforestation can contribute to the restoration of ecological systems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 7: Transfer of areas with woody and shrub vegetation on agricultural land for sustainable forest management | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target focusing on ecological systems and the NDC target on agricultural land and forest ecosystems. The actions of restoring disturbed systems and promoting sustainable forest management can complement each other, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management across both ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest conservation and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to increase forest cover. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets pertain to forestry, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for biodiversity and climate change mitigation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target aims to increase natural regeneration. Both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest biodiversity and sustainable resource use, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and increased forest cover through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 7: Transfer of areas with woody and shrub vegetation on agricultural land for sustainable forest management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests and agricultural land with woody vegetation) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and sustainability practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecological diversity and the NDC target specifically targeting forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased forest cover can contribute to the overall health of biological and landscape diversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing broader environmental adaptation and the NDC target specifically promoting natural regeneration in forests. Since forestry ecosystems are integral to overall biological diversity, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience against climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecological impacts while the NDC target specifically aims at increasing forest cover. The ecosystems involved are related, as forest management can contribute to the overall health of biological and landscape diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NAPDGE 44: Elaboration of the Strategy of long-term development of the Republic of Belarus with low greenhouse gas emissions up to 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NAPDGE target aiming for low greenhouse gas emissions. Their actions can complement each other, as reducing emissions can enhance ecosystem resilience, and both targets address overlapping ecosystems related to environmental management, creating potential for resource efficiency and measurable benefits. |
| NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | NAPDGE 44: Elaboration of the Strategy of long-term development of the Republic of Belarus with low greenhouse gas emissions up to 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental sustainability in Belarus, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest cover and the NAPDGE target aiming for low greenhouse gas emissions. The actions of afforestation and reforestation can directly contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, creating a synergistic relationship that can optimize resources and lead to measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. |
| NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | NAPDGE 44: Elaboration of the Strategy of long-term development of the Republic of Belarus with low greenhouse gas emissions up to 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on environmental sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing afforestation to enhance biodiversity and the NAPDGE target aiming for low greenhouse gas emissions. The ecosystems involved are related, as increased forest cover can contribute to carbon sequestration, thereby supporting the broader climate management goals of the NAPDGE target, creating potential synergies in implementation. |

**Climate change adaptation and mitigation**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 24.2.: Land use change taking into account sensitivity and vulnerability of agricultural soils to increased drought and drought events, compaction, water and wind erosion (including increasing landscape diversity, especially in areas prone to wind erosion), revision of the system of cadastral land valuation taking into account climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader biological and landscape diversity while the NDC target specifically targets agricultural soils. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy agricultural soils contribute to overall landscape diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and soil health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 24.5.: Optimization of crops, agricultural crops and agrotechnical practices, as well as breed composition, nutrition and housing conditions of farm animals, taking into account changing climatic conditions; strengthening and development of plant protection services, especially at the borders of the current areas of distribution of major climate-dependent pests and pathogens of agricultural crops | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target centers on agricultural productivity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing climate impacts on both biodiversity and agriculture. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 25.1.3.1.: Renovarion and optimization of the land reclamation system taking into account long-term climate change trends and water use priorities within the framework of the integrated water resources management strategy of Belarus | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biological and landscape diversity and the NDC target concentrating on land reclamation systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective land reclamation can support broader biological diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in environmental management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NAPDGE 44: Elaboration of the Strategy of long-term development of the Republic of Belarus with low greenhouse gas emissions up to 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NAPDGE target aiming for low greenhouse gas emissions. Their actions can complement each other, as reducing emissions can enhance ecosystem resilience, and both targets address overlapping ecosystems related to environmental management, creating potential for resource efficiency and measurable benefits. |
| NDC 25.1.3.1.: Renovarion and optimization of the land reclamation system taking into account long-term climate change trends and water use priorities within the framework of the integrated water resources management strategy of Belarus | NAPDGE 44: Elaboration of the Strategy of long-term development of the Republic of Belarus with low greenhouse gas emissions up to 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience in Belarus, with the NDC target emphasizing land reclamation and water management, while the NAPDGE target aims for low greenhouse gas emissions. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective water resource management can contribute to reducing emissions, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |

**Desertification, drought, and land degradation**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC 25.1.3.6.: Restoration of lands disturbed as a result of large-scale drainage reclamation (reduction of areas with destroyed fertile layer, application of forest reclamation to reduce wind erosion, control over the condition of drained peatlands in fire-prone periods, etc.). | Both targets focus on the restoration of disturbed ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological systems and the NDC target specifically addressing lands disturbed by drainage reclamation. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved biodiversity and ecosystem functions from the NBSAP target can enhance soil fertility and peatland health outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 24.2.: Land use change taking into account sensitivity and vulnerability of agricultural soils to increased drought and drought events, compaction, water and wind erosion (including increasing landscape diversity, especially in areas prone to wind erosion), revision of the system of cadastral land valuation taking into account climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader biological and landscape diversity while the NDC target specifically targets agricultural soils. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy agricultural soils contribute to overall landscape diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both biodiversity and soil health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 25.1.3.1.: Renovarion and optimization of the land reclamation system taking into account long-term climate change trends and water use priorities within the framework of the integrated water resources management strategy of Belarus | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader biological and landscape diversity while the NDC target specifically targets land reclamation systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective land reclamation can contribute to the overall health of water resources and biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in climate adaptation efforts. |

**Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: Integration of the function of biodiversity conservation into the schemes of complex territorial organization of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems | NDC 25.1.3.6.: Restoration of lands disturbed as a result of large-scale drainage reclamation (reduction of areas with destroyed fertile layer, application of forest reclamation to reduce wind erosion, control over the condition of drained peatlands in fire-prone periods, etc.). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target addressing land restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly disturbed lands and peatlands, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved soil fertility and biodiversity conservation, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 1: Integration of the function of biodiversity conservation into the schemes of complex territorial organization of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health in Belarus, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target aiming to increase forest cover, which directly contributes to biodiversity. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 1: Integration of the function of biodiversity conservation into the schemes of complex territorial organization of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of natural ecosystems and the NDC target promoting natural regeneration in forests, which are integral to biodiversity. Additionally, both targets share similar target audiences, including policymakers and conservation organizations, suggesting that collaborative efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 1: Integration of the function of biodiversity conservation into the schemes of complex territorial organization of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of natural ecosystems and the NDC target promoting afforestation to increase forest cover. Both targets address related ecosystems, as afforestation can contribute to the ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance biodiversity conservation efforts in Belarus. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC 25.1.3.6.: Restoration of lands disturbed as a result of large-scale drainage reclamation (reduction of areas with destroyed fertile layer, application of forest reclamation to reduce wind erosion, control over the condition of drained peatlands in fire-prone periods, etc.). | Both targets focus on the restoration of disturbed ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological systems and the NDC target specifically addressing lands disturbed by drainage reclamation. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity and ecosystem health while optimizing resources and enhancing the effectiveness of restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the NDC target focusing on increasing forest cover. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecological systems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecological restoration and afforestation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration of ecological systems and the NDC target promoting natural regeneration in forests. Since forestry ecosystems can be considered a subset of broader ecological systems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecological restoration and forest management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration of ecological systems and the NDC target promoting afforestation on underutilized agricultural land. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved land use efficiency and increased forest cover, which would support broader biodiversity objectives. |
| NBSAP Target 2: Ensure restoration of at least 30% of disturbed and underutilized ecological systems to improve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services | NDC Forestry 7: Transfer of areas with woody and shrub vegetation on agricultural land for sustainable forest management | Both targets aim to improve biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on restoring ecological systems and the NDC target promoting sustainable forest management on agricultural land. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural land can include areas with woody and shrub vegetation that contribute to broader ecological systems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable biodiversity improvements. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC 25.1.3.6.: Restoration of lands disturbed as a result of large-scale drainage reclamation (reduction of areas with destroyed fertile layer, application of forest reclamation to reduce wind erosion, control over the condition of drained peatlands in fire-prone periods, etc.). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing forest conservation and the NDC target addressing land restoration, including forested areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests can contribute to the restoration of disturbed lands and peatlands, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable environmental benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest conservation and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to increase forest cover. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets pertain to forestry, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for biodiversity and climate change mitigation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target aims to increase natural regeneration. Both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest biodiversity and sustainable resource use, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and increased forest cover through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: Ensure sustainable use of flora objects, protection and rational (sustainable) use of forest resources, conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water protection, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account the increasing anthropogenic impact and climate change | NDC Forestry 7: Transfer of areas with woody and shrub vegetation on agricultural land for sustainable forest management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests and agricultural land) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve biodiversity outcomes through integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 1: Increasing the forest cover of Belarus to 41.0% by 2030 and to 42.0% by 2050; | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecological diversity and the NDC target specifically targeting forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased forest cover can contribute to the overall health of biological and landscape diversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 5: Increase the share of natural regeneration in total forest regeneration to 47% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing broader environmental adaptation and the NDC target specifically promoting natural regeneration in forests. Since forestry ecosystems are integral to overall biological diversity, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC Forestry 6: Afforestation on areas of unused, low-productive or low-productive agricultural land transferred for forest management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecological diversity and the NDC target specifically targeting forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased forest cover can contribute to the overall resilience of biological and landscape diversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |

**Sustainable development and the SDGs**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 11: Implementation of a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity, development of a targeted integrated strategy for environmental adaptation to projected climate change, including atmospheric air, water resources and ecosystems, land resources and soils, biological and landscape diversity | NDC 25.1.3.1.: Renovarion and optimization of the land reclamation system taking into account long-term climate change trends and water use priorities within the framework of the integrated water resources management strategy of Belarus | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biological and landscape diversity and the NDC target concentrating on land reclamation systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective land reclamation can support broader biological diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in environmental management. |