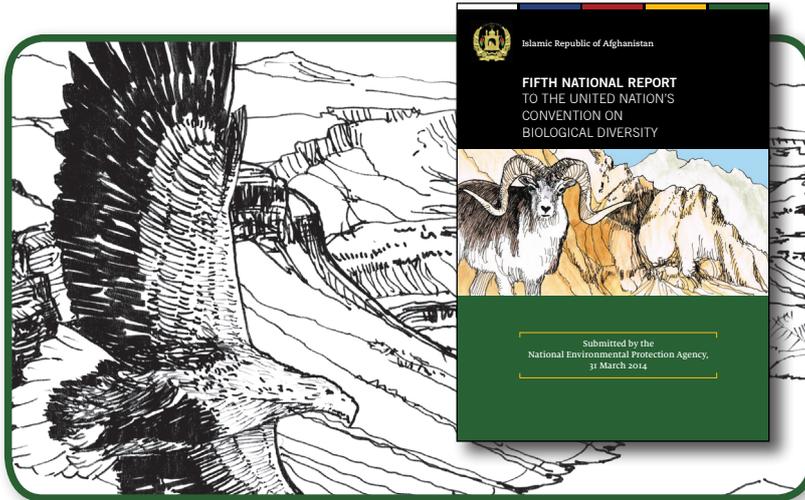


## BIODIVERSITY PLANNING, STRATEGIES AND REPORTING IN AFGHANISTAN



With support from UNEP, Afghanistan published its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2014, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In the same year, Afghanistan also submitted its Fifth National Report to the CBD, which showed the positive impacts of government policies to address the loss of biodiversity, as well as areas where greater efforts need to be focused. Throughout 2015, and with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP and the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will be collaborating on updating Afghanistan's NBSAP.

### Afghanistan's NBSAP:

**Goal:** to conserve all aspects of Afghanistan's biodiversity, and to ensure that future utilization of Afghanistan's biodiversity resources is sustainable.

**Goal:** to create and implement a viable, cost-effective, and sustainable framework for the conservation and management of all elements of Afghanistan's biodiversity, based on the mobilization and effective use of available national human and financial resources, and on international partnerships.

**Action Plan:** to identify necessary short, medium, and long-term actions, institutional responsibilities, and budgetary requirements for implementation of the identified actions.

### NBSAP Executing Agencies:

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)

### Biodiversity Working Group Members:

- National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)
- Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
- Kabul University

### AFGHANISTAN'S BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

- At least 10 percent of each ecological region effectively conserved and areas of particular importance to biodiversity are protected.
- Populations of species of selected taxonomic groups restored, maintained, or have reduced decline.
- Genetic diversity of crops, livestock's, and harvested species of trees, fish, wildlife, and other valuable species is conserved.
- Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed so as to not impact species population numbers.
- Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.
- Pathways for alien species controlled, and management plans for major alien species are established.
- Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change is maintained or enhanced.
- Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services is maintained.
- Traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices are protected.
- Access to genetic resources and benefits arising from them shared in fair and equitable ways.
- New and additional financial resources and technology transferred to Afghanistan.

