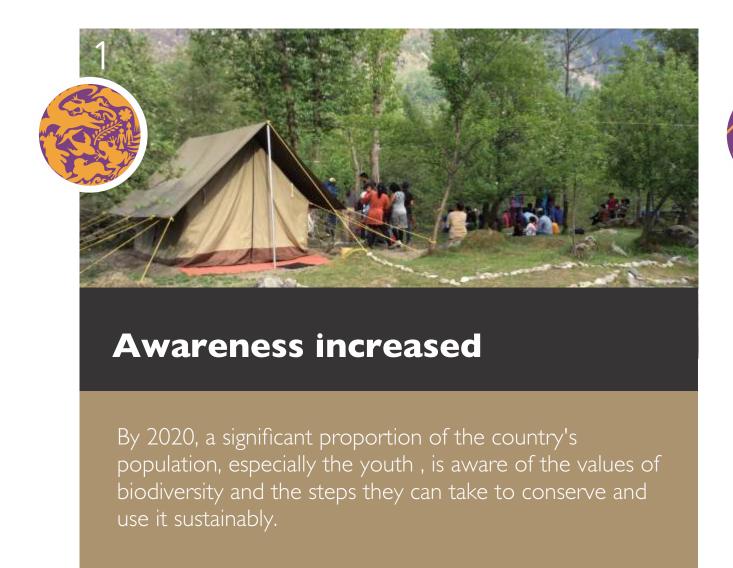
The National Biodiversity Targets





and poverty alleviation strategies.



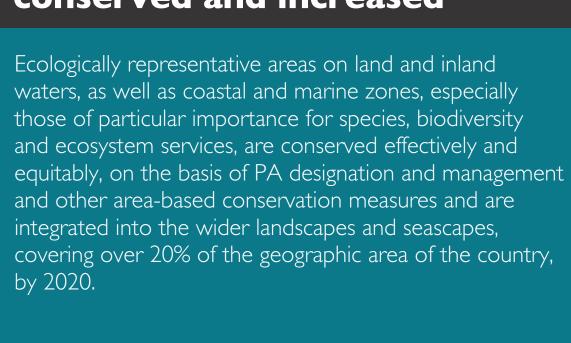
and loss of all natural habitats are finalized and actions put in place by 2020 for environmental amelioration and human well-being.

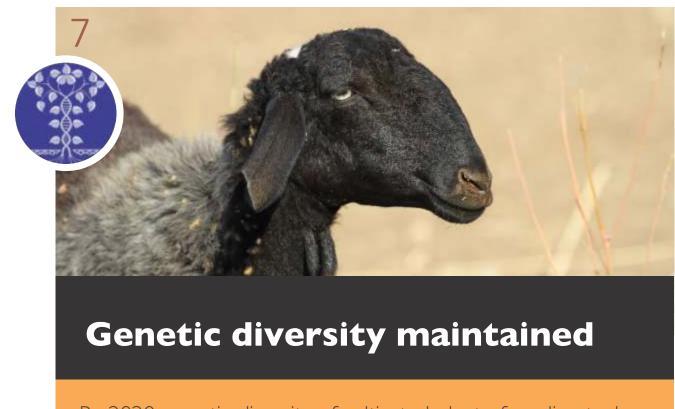












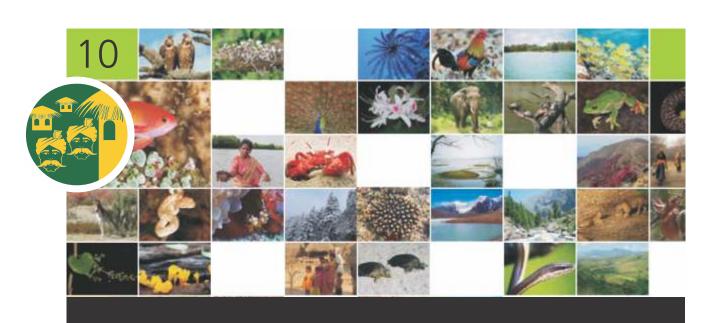
By 2020, genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm livestock and their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.



By 2020, ecosystem services, especially those relating to water, human health, livelihoods and well-being, are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified, taking into account the needs of women and local communities, particularly the poor and vulnerable sections.



By 2015, Access to Genetics Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as per the Nagoya Protocol are operational, consistent with national legislation.



NBAP updated and operational

By 2020, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance.



protected and strengthened

By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with a view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with national legislations and international obligations.



Resources for implementation mobilised and increased

By 2020, opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 and the national targets are identified and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization is adopted.









