

# Appendix I: Draft Goal, Objectives & Strategies for Afghanistan's National Protected Area System Plan (NPASP)

## Goal

Afghanistan's goal is to establish a national legacy of exceptional areas, preserving in perpetuity representatives of the nation's biodiversity, and natural and cultural features managed sustainably in cooperation with, and to the benefit of, local peoples.

Goal or Vision-- a general statement of the desired future state;

Example: "Poverty will be reduced"

Objective-- targets that need to be achieved, and by when, to meet the goal/vision;

Example: "Number of people earning less than \$1 per day will be halved by 2012"

Strategy-- the practical steps that need to be taken to achieve the objective.

Example: "\$10B in micro-loans will be given to farmers."

## Objectives

1. By 2030, provide effective protection to at least 10% Afghanistan's land area and to the habitat of selected species;
2. By 2030, provide effective protection to a minimum of 7% of each of Afghanistan's major biomes;
3. By 2030, provide effective protection to a minimum of 5% of each of Afghanistan's ecoregions;
4. For each established protected area, local people will be effectively engaged in setting management direction;
5. Within 10 years of legal establishment of each protected area, the standard of living of people in and near protected areas will be improved.

## Strategies

1. In defined Priority Zones, identify potential protected areas through scientific surveys and consultation with local communities;
2. Defined protected areas will provide effective habitat protection to species listed as Protected by AWSEC, to biodiversity hotspots, and will be representative of ecoregions;
3. By 2015, Afghanistan will effectively protect 2% of each of the following ecoregions:
  - Badghyz and Karabil semi-desert
  - Afghan Mountains semi desert
  - Paropamisus xeric woodlands
  - Gissaro-Alai open woodlands
  - Hindu Kush alpine meadow
  - Karakoram-West Tibetan Plateau alpine steppe
  - Ghorat-Hazarajat alpine meadow
  - Pamir alpine desert and tundra
4. By 2011, put into place an effective benefit sharing process to ensure that a proportion of the revenue derived from protected areas flows back to local communities.