

GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN GOALS

01 OPTIMAL NATIONAL INCOME AND INVESTMENT

- Penerate export markets.
- Attract foreign investments.
- Effective industrial policy, based on Belize's strengths.
- Efficient markets including labor and financial markets.
- Adequate infrastructure.
- Adequate skills and capacity to support economic growth, development and resilience
- Align to Labor needs.
- Encourage entrepreneurship and business innovation.

02 SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE

- Adequate access to health care.
- Adequate access to education and lifelong learning for all.
- Optimal social security/insurance.
- Better social assistance.
- Effective livelihood programs.
- Decent wages and work conditions
- Strong national identity and future vision.
- Social inclusion and equitable growth.

01



03

PROTECTION
Functional ecosystems and viable populations of Belize's biodiversity are maintained and strengthened.

REDUCING PRESSURES

Direct and indirect pressures on Belize's marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are reduced to sustain and enhance national biodiversity and ecosystem services.

MAINSTREAMING

Improved environmental stewardship is demonstrated across all society in Belize, as is an understanding and appreciation of marine, freshwater and terrestrial biodiversity, their benefits and values.

BENEFITS

Strengthened provision of ecosystem services, ecosystem-based management and the equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity.

IMPLEMENTATION

The NBSAP is implemented effectively through capacity building, informed strategic decision making and integrated public participation.

04 GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY

- Improved technical and political governance systems.
- Amelioration of social issues that fuel crime.
- Effective policing.
- Better administration of justice.
- Maintaining the integrity of national borders.

NATURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS

- Wise stewardship of natural resources.
- Ecosystem management.
- Protected areas management.
- Management of other natural areas.
- Water resource management.
- Disaster risk management and climate resilience.
- Management of historical and cultural areas.
- Marine resources, agriculture and food security.
- Rural and urban planning.
- Waste management and pollution control.

04

