

(b) the identification of factors contributing to desertification and/or drought and the resources and capacities available and required, and the setting up of appropriate policies and institutional and other responses and measures necessary to combat those phenomena and/or mitigate their effects; and

(c) the increase in participation of local populations and communities, including women, farmers and pastoralists, and delegation to them of more responsibility for management.

3. National action programmes shall also, as appropriate, include the following:

(a) measures to improve the economic environment with a view to eradicating poverty:

- (i) increasing incomes and employment opportunities, especially for the poorest members of the community, by: developing markets for farm and livestock products; creating financial instruments suited to local needs; encouraging diversification in agriculture and the setting-up of agricultural enterprises; and developing economic activities of a para-agricultural or non-agricultural type;
- (ii) improving the long-term prospects of rural economies by the creation of: incentives for productive investment and access to the means of production; and price and tax policies and commercial practices that promote growth;
- (iii) defining and applying population and migration policies to reduce population pressure on land; and
- (iv) promoting the use of drought resistant crops and the application of integrated dry-land farming systems for food security purposes;

(b) measures to conserve natural resources:

- (i) ensuring integrated and sustainable management of natural resources, including: agricultural land and pastoral land; vegetation cover and wildlife; forests; water resources; and biological diversity;
- (ii) training with regard to, and strengthening, public awareness and environmental education campaigns and disseminating knowledge of techniques relating to the sustainable management of natural resources; and
- (iii) ensuring the development and efficient use of diverse energy sources, the promotion of alternative sources of energy, particularly solar energy, wind energy and bio-gas, and specific arrangements for the transfer, acquisition and adaptation of relevant technology to alleviate the pressure on fragile natural resources;

(c) measures to improve institutional organization:

- (i) defining the roles and responsibilities of central government and local authorities within the framework of a land use planning policy;
- (ii) encouraging a policy of active decentralization, devolving responsibility for management and decision-making to local authorities, and encouraging initiatives and the assumption of responsibility by local communities and the establishment of local structures; and