

IMPLEMENTATION ANNEX FOR AFRICA

Article 1

Introductory elements.

The Implementation Annex shall in a systematic and coordinated manner, and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention set out the procedures for the identification, formulation and implementation of key actions at national, sub-regional and regional levels.

The actions and measures for the Implementation Annex for Africa shall take into account the specific characteristics and socio-economic features of the region, including *inter alia*:

- affected countries in the region are among the least developed countries in the world, mostly landlocked without adequate infrastructure. This condition has accelerated their marginalization in global decision-making especially in the international economic system;
- a heavy reliance on the natural resource base aggravated by demographic pressure, stagnate technological base leading to farming and livestock practices, as well as economic behaviours detrimental to the sustainability of the agricultural production and accelerating resource degradation with serious adverse effects on livelihoods and populations in the affected areas;
- absence of appropriate legal and insitutional frameworks to promote better access, control and management of resources by land-users, depending on these resources for their livelihoods;
- lack of appropriate policy frameworks at national, sub-regional and regional levels to address problems related to recurrent droughts;
- the prevailing socio-economic conditions exacerbated by recurrent droughts, unfavourable and deteriorating terms of trade, massive external imdebtedness, conflicts and civil strife, abject poverty and lack of alternatives have triggered internal displacements and long range migrations with severe consequences at all levels, including at the international level.

Parties therefore agree to put in place measures and actions, financial and institutional arrangements to deal with these conditions that have undermined previous efforts to combat desertification and mitigate effects of drought in Africa.

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Article 2

Commitments and obligations of affected African Country Parties.

In addition to general and specific obligations respectively set out in articles 4 and 5 of the Convention, affected African country parties shall :

- a) allocate appropriate percentage of financing from the national budget consistent with national conditions and capabilities and reflecting the new priorities Africa has accorded to the phenomenon of desertification and/or drought within the context of the Convention.
- b)
 - i) identify, use, and expand in priority their national existing capabilities and facilities;
 - ii) for this purpose, establish an inventory of sources for funding that shall be reviewed annually;
- c) encourage sub-regional, regional and international cooperation and partnership in all areas beyond national jurisdiction and on matters of mutual interest;
- d) improve degraded pastoral lands by promoting a proper grazing management, better range practices and range land water development;
- e)
 - i) formulate proper land use policies and integrated such policies in the overall national development plans;
 - ii) intensify soil and water conservation and establish integrated farming and other land use practices geared to the protection of land and water resources;
- f) improve existing systems of livelihood and exploit alternative systems, especially use of solar energy;
- g) develop adequate infrastructures in semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas;
- h)
 - i) ensure participation of the affected populations and local organizations in all areas activities linked to combat desertification and/or mitigate drought;
 - ii) establish producers and/or marketing cooperatives as well as rural services, savings and credits;
 - iii) provide access to credit and other financial resources to promote at all levels projects and programmes in combatting

desertification and /or mitigating drought.

Article 3

Commitments and obligations of non affected African Country Parties.

In addition to general obligations set out in article 4 of the Convention, non affected African Country Parties undertake to manage their ecosystems in the perspective of sustainable development.

Article 4

Commitments and obligations at the sub-regional and/or regional level.

African country Parties agree to take the following :

- i) develop regional cooperation amongst them in a spirit of solidarity and partnership based on mutual interest in the actions to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought; and further develop the preventive aspects of the struggle against desertification and/or drought;
- ii) strengthen and rationalize the existing institutions of management, monitoring, coordination, training, and reseach, in respect of environment with a view to making them more effective;
- iii) promote networking and the exchange of information on appropriate technologies, technical know-how and experiences between and among the countries of the regions;
- iv) review, update and harmonize policies and legislation to address problems of drought and desertification ;
- vi) develop emergency and contingency plans for the mitigation of prolonged drought and other natural scourges affecting their areas degraded by drought and/or desertification.

Article 5

Commitments and obligations of Country Parties in a position to provide assistance.

In fulfilling their obligations in accordance with articles 4, 6 and 7 of the Convention, Countries Parties and other Members of the International Community in a position to provide assistance, shall give priority to affected African countries and, in this context;

- a) adopt poverty eradication as a central element of the efforts to combat desertification and/or to mitigate drought;
- b) allocate a higher percentage of the overall assistance to those African countries;
- c) facilitate access to, and provide, financial resources and access to appropriate technology, to ensure that affected country parties of the African region needing assistance are in position to implement their long-term strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

Article 6

National Action Programmes.

A. STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES FOR THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES

The purpose of national action programmes is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and the policy and institutional reforms and other responses measures necessary for its prevention. The NAPs shall be regarded as iterative processes aimed at bringing synergy and coherence of existing activities, assisting in the identification of additional needs and providing a framework within which to monitor commitments in the context of the objectives of the Convention. They all specify the respective roles of government, local communities and land users, and the resources available or required. The national action programmes shall, inter alia:

- a) incorporate a long-term approach integrated with national policies for sustainable development;
- b) allow for modifications to be made in response to changing circumstances and be sufficiently flexible at the local level to cope with different socio-economic and bio-physical conditions;
- c) give priority to the implementation of preventive measures for lands that are not yet degraded, or which are only slightly degraded;
- d) create an institutional and legal framework, which encourages cooperative action as partnership between governments at all levels, local populations and community groups, including arrangements which provide for secure property rights and give local populations access to appropriate information and technology;

- e) provide for effective participation by grassroots organizations and local populations, both women and men, particularly resource users (including farmers and pastoralists and their representative organizations) in policy planning, decision making and implementation; and,
- f) give grassroots organizations, and non-governmental organizations, an effective role at national and local levels, in the preparation, implementation and review of the programmes.
- g) in developing national action programmes, affected parties shall elaborate specific indicators covering within the given timeframe to monitor and evaluate progress in implementation and the impacts of actions. Such indicators shall include socio-economic and ecological variables paying particular attention to the livelihoods of households and communities in affected areas.

B. AREAS OF FOCUS FOR THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES

The national action programmes shall be identified, developed and implemented based on past experiences in combatting desertification and mitigating the effects of drought on the socio-economic and ecological conditions existing in the respective countries. The programmes hereunder shall constitute the minimum priority areas at the national level.

1. Development, management and conservation of vegetation cover and wildlife resources

a) Objectives and basis for action

The parties agree that the objectives of this programme is to ensure sustainable management of natural resources in order to prevent and reduce land degradation and maintain productive potential of the resource base.

b) Implementation strategies

The parties shall:

- elaborate and implement participative programmes of natural resource management by local communities, based on restoration and rehabilitation of degraded soils, vegetation and pastures and their exploitation and management;
- promote the integrated management of natural resource through an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches;
- analyse and evaluate traditional resource management practices and develop and diffuse adapted technologies taking into account social

economic and social cultural conditions;

- encourage and develop actions for the preservation and restoration of bio-diversity.

2. Water resources development

a) Objective and basis for action

The Parties agree that the objective of this programme is to contribute to the alleviation of constraints and removal of obstacles to water resources development, and enhance the productivity of water use efficiency for agricultural, household and industrial use.

b) Implementation strategies

The parties shall :

- develop clear and comprehensive water development strategies, particularly in the drylands, paying attention to the multiplicity of needs and uses arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid lands;
- undertake inventory of surface and ground water resources and put in place instruments for monitoring and evaluation of climatic factors and water resources;
- introduce policies and measures that will promote efficient soil/water and/or conservation for improving the productivity of crop, and pasture through the utilisation of scarce rainwater resources;
- support research on indigenous knowledge on water conservation and utilization;
- support the access and acquisition of water development technologies at affordable costs;
- introduce measures for the assessment and development of ground and surface water resources, paying attention to health and water quality aspects;
- support small scale irrigation schemes.
- establish measures for monitoring and control of water pollution.

*specific
- see also
summary*

3. Energy self sufficiency and security

a) Objective and basis for action

The parties agree that the objective of this action programme is to contribute to the development of energy supply and security and improve the prospects for economic development, particularly in the rural sector and ensure sound and sustainable use of resources.

b) Implementation strategies

The parties shall:

- develop innovative policy instruments for the exploitation of energy services/sources in an environmentally sound manner by integrating it into the overall development process, and encouraging local initiatives in development of the sector;
- build and strengthen ^{local} endogenous capacity in all areas of development of energy supplies, services and in energy utilization in all sectors, and in particular in supplies and services based on local renewable and fossil energy resource endowments;
- design and implement decentralized energy supply projects based on local resources to furnish cost-effective energy supplies well-matched to major local energy needs;
- develop and support research to improve the efficiency and sustainability of use of existing sources of fuels, including biofuels, and to review cost and make solar energy affordable.
- set up support programmes and provide fiscal and other incentives to encourage the development of energy services needed for rural industries.

4. Food Security and sustainable agriculture practice

a) objective and basis for action

The parties agree that the objective of this programme is to bring about sustainable agriculture practices and promote enhanced food security at household and national levels while conserving the natural resource base.

b) Implementation strategies

The Parties shall :

- develop and disseminate to farm households integrated farm management technologies, including strategies to maintain and enhance soil fertility, reduction of post-harvest losses and preservation and processing of food products ;
- promote and improve rural financial networks that utilize investment capital resources locally;
- provide the essential rural infrastructure for access to agricultural inputs services and national and local markets;
- develop and implement programmes for the rehabilitation of land degraded by water-logging and salinity;
- collect, analyze and disseminate land-resource planning information for agriculture including the initiation and maintenance of district and village agricultural land-resource planning, management and conservation groups to assist in problem identification, development of technical and management solutions, and project implementation;
- promote programmes for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant and animal genetic resources for food and sustainable agriculture.

5. Poverty eradication and alternative livelihood systems

a) Objectives and basis for action

The Parties agree that the objective of this programme is to provide ways and means to raise the incomes of the poor households, develop alternative livelihoods and improve access of the poor to basic services, in order to reduce their dependence on marginal and fragile natural resources bases and prevent further land degradation.

b) Implementation strategies

Affected African country parties shall:

- i) Develop at national level, consultative processes, to identify priorities/actions to alleviate poverty, paying particular attention to the communities in the arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas;

- ii) improve the access of the poor to productive assets and to institutions, and contribute to their empowerment, especially in the participation in the design and implementation of local level projects that affect their lives;
- iii) formulate integrated local enterprise development policies which will encourage small scale enterprises in rural and urban areas. Appropriate fiscal and budgetary incentives should be provided to stimulate this development, and adjustments to fiscal, exchange rates and other macro-economic areas should be made ;
- iv) create and/or enhance village associations focussed on economic activities such as market gardening, small-scale (cottage) industries and livestock raising and build rural technical training centres to enable development of alternative skills;
- v) provide and/or improve access to social services including clear water, health and family planning, and education;
- vi) ~~build rural technical training centres to enable development of alternative skills.~~

a) Objective and basis for action

The Parties agreed that the objective of this programme is to provide ways and means to raise the incomes of poor households, develop alternative livelihoods and improve access of the poor to basic services through selective targeting of households.

b) Implementation strategies

The Parties shall:

- Develop at national level, consultative processes, to identify priorities/actions to alleviate poverty, paying particular attention to the countries in the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas;
- Design and implement appropriate adjustments to fiscal, exchange rate and other macro-economic areas;
- Provide and/or improve access to social services, including clean water, health and family planning, education;
- Create and/or enhance village associations, focused on economic activities such as market gardening, livestock;

- Build rural technical training centres to enable development of alternative skills;
- Improve the access of the poor to productive assets;
- Improve the access of the poor to institutions and contribute to their empowerment;
- Formulate integrated local enterprise development policies which will encourage small scale enterprises in the affected areas. Appropriate fiscal and budgetary incentives should be provided to stimulate this development.

6. Drought preparedness and mitigation of its effects

a) Objectives and basis for action.

The parties agree that the objective of this Action programme is to develop adequate policies and measures for quick responses and long term economic development strategies and activities with a view to eliminating vulnerability to recurrent droughts and ensure that whenever they occur droughts pass with very limited economic losses and human suffering.

b) Implementation strategies.

The parties shall :

- Design and promote policy frameworks and management strategies for dealing with drought in a pro-active manner, addressing questions related to the management of emergency relief, food aid, pre-positioning of stocks and early warning and response capacities.
- Put in place mechanisms to mobilize domestic and external resources in the event of a drought;
- Design in collaboration with neighbouring countries, when necessary management of problems associated with refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as management of livestock movement;
- In collaboration with member states of its appropriate subregional organization, develop effective early warning systems and collaborative coping mechanisms in the areas of food movements, livestock movements, and environmental refugees.
- Design long term safety net plans to diffuse effects of drought through the development of livestock marketing and transport or

routing systems, alternative designated grazing areas, stockpiling of feeds, breeding programmes for better and hardy animal breeds, promotion of appropriate livelihoods other than rainfed agriculture in the vulnerable areas and promotion of appropriate traditional coping mechanisms including food banks, preservation and storage systems.

- Design training activities and programmes for disaster preparedness, prevention and response for government officials and local community leaders.

7. Capacity building

a). Objectives and basis for action

Parties agree that the objectives of this programme is to build or strengthen national capacities to facilitate preparation, implementation and monitoring of NAPs.

b). Implementation strategies

The parties shall:

- Create the legislative and institutional framework to permit better and more effective participation of local populations in the design and implementation of actions;
- identify human resources constraints and develop strategies to improve human capital base of dryland communities through investment in education;
- strengthen and or build local institutions to facilitate collective investments in land and to effectively regulate the common use of collectively owned resources such as forests, rangelands and fisheries. More particularly develop mechanisms to decentralise financial resource allocations to grant greater autonomy to local organizations and to engage in training actions of local community leaders as a means to improve the functioning and operations of local institutions. Measures shall also be taken to facilitate the more effective representation of local institutions at national level through the development of "apex" institutions;
- strengthen and streamline the roles, functions and procedures of national institutions involved in drought and desertification control activities to promote their efficiency and impacts.

- Develop capacities in natural resources management planning and its integration into development concerns at national, regional and local level.

8. Monitoring and assessment of ecological degradation.

a) Objectives and basis for action

The parties agree that the objectives of this programme is to provide reliable and timely information on the processus and dynamics of resource degradation in order to facilitate and inform better policy formulation and responses.

b) Strategies and implementation

The parties shall :

- Strengthen national centres for receiving and interpretation of satellite data to measure desertification processes such as deforestation, soil erosion, sedimentation, salinization, analyse and store and dessiminate the data for wider use in planning, anti-desertification measures ;
- strengthen existing meteorological services in order to improve climatic data collection, analysis and interpretation and weather forecasting for planning of anti-desertification and agricultural activities and data for modelling the impact of climate change on agriculture ;
- strengthen and/or establish hydrological stations to measure river flow, lake level fluctuations, underground water including aquifers, water quantity and quality in order to assist in planning the use of water for domestic and livestock purposes and irrigation and to provide early warning system for floods, water shortage, drought and pollution ;
- establish and/or strengthen centres for measuring and studying the socio-economic impact of desertification processes in order to plan and formulate better drought preparedness and relief measures, anti-desertification activities and to establish a network for the coordination and exchange of such information.

9. Promotion of the role of the major groups

a) Objectives and basis for action

The parties agree that the objective of this programme is to promote the basic principles inscribed in the African Charter for popular participation and development.

b) Implementation strategies

Enhance the role of the major groups in the development process

C. MEASURES AND ARRANGEMENTS TO FACILITATE THE PREPARATION IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES

Affected country parties shall establish measures and arrangements to facilitate preparation and implementation of NAPs.

(i) For the preparatory activities the following procedures and steps shall be taken:

Phase 1: On basis of initial consultations of parties concerned at the national level, undertake a review and identification of actions shall be launched, beginning with locally driven consultations processes involving local communities and organizations, NGOs and local government authorities in the affected areas/regions and in line with the provisions of article 10 of the convention.

Phase 2: Within the framework of the national consultation process, design and implementation of project/programme activities based on iterative, flexible approaches in order to ensure active participation of affected populations.

Phase 3: The organization of a consultation forum of government and donor parties to the convention with the aim of achieving a common understanding and agreement on:

- the basic elements/orientation/scope of the NAP process, including legal, financial, policy and institutional matters at national level. As part of this, agree on measures to ensure coordination and coherence with relevant on-going initiatives;
- choices to be made in terms of priorities in actions to be undertaken.

(ii) To ensure effective implementation of the NAPs the affected country parties undertake the following measures:

a) Development and or strengthening of appropriate institutional and coordination mechanisms at national level that will include:

- set up distinct and separate institutional frameworks for the functions of coordination and policy guidance, operational programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the NAP process. The arrangements shall be done at national, regional and local level.
- among donors, agree on modalities to enhance complementary support to the NAP investment programmes and adoption of standard procedures for the design, disbursement, procurement, monitoring and evaluation of donor funded activities.

The coordination mechanisms shall be developed and adopted during the NAP process.

b) Identify funding arrangements and mechanisms through:

- inventory of existing available resources and analysis of gaps and un-met needs;
- development of a comprehensive funding strategy as part of the NAP process and building on commitments for funding resources from domestic and external parties.

Funding arrangements may take different forms ranging from:

- a "national trust fund" on desertification pooling both donors and government resources, with agreed procedures for collective review of priorities and resource allocation.

a) National Action Programmes while comprising the following Key areas shall be integrated and area based, and shall address the basic needs of local communities including income generation and creation of employment. They shall also be long-term in perspective, and flexible to allow for changing needs and circumstances in order to guarantee long-term sustainability. They shall have clearly established time-frames and benchmarks for monetary evaluation and assessment.

- i) Legislation and land tenure systems reform, institution building, and particularly the strengthening of community based organisations and the adoption of economic policies conducive to sustainable land use;
- ii) Management of recurrent drought including poverty eradication and alternative livelihood system, drought preparedness and mitigation, energy supply and security, development, management and conservation of vegetation cover and wildlife resources, food security and sustainable agriculture, water resources development;
- iii) Establishment of capacity for the monitoring and assessment of ecological degradation in the drylands and the socio-economic impacts on communities;
- iv) Supporting measures covering education, training and public promotion of popular participation, research and development, technology transfer and acquisition, strengthening of extension service;

2. National action programmes shall (should) include provisions requiring

- a) regular review and reassessment against stated objectives, and
- b) the preparation of regular progress reports.

6. **Development, management and conservation of vegetation cover and wildlife resources**

a) **Objective and basis for action**

The Parties agreed that the objective of this programme is to create the framework that will allow effective management of the vegetation cover to prevent or minimise land degradation, provide adequate resources to meet future energy needs particularly that based on biofuels and to contribute to the creation of alternative sources of income for rural households.

b) **Implementation strategies**

The Parties and all other Members of the International Community shall:

- i) take the necessary precautions to ensure protection and management of vegetation cover;

- ii) support programmes for re-vegetation and rehabilitation of affected areas;
- iii) support programmes for conservation of fauna and flora and develop varieties which are drought resistant and have high nutritive value;
- iv) introduce appropriate systems of management of degraded pastures;
- v) develop effective programmes on joint management of vegetation cover and wildlife resources between government, private institutions and local communities depending on these resources.

C. PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES

a) Affected African Country Parties shall ensure the integration of their National Action Programmes in the national development plans for sustainable development. Such Action Programme should be harmonized with relevant environment and conservation plans, and should be accorded substantial allocation of national and international aid resources within long-term horizons.

b) For this purpose,

- i) the elaboration of the National Action Programmes shall involve national institutions, local communities concerned and other groups interested in the issues. The plan will map national objectives and aspirations including provision of sustainable life support systems in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.
- ii) Such programmes shall be subject to nation-wide consultation and consensus building shall receive substantial share of national resources and international assistance received by the programme country;
- iii) the National Action Programmes shall be translated into investment programme with operational steps including: technical and financial requirements, time-table for implementation plan and benchmarks for monitoring and assessment. The role of Non Governmental Organisations, Women, and the Youth shall specifically recognized in the conception, formulation and implementation of the national programmes. The National Action Programmes and the investment programme shall be submitted to a national consultation process involving bilateral and multilateral donors, private groups to work out modalities for resource allocation;

c) The parties to the Convention commit themselves to fully fund the investment programme of the national action plan and set up joint processes for review of priorities and implementation.

d) Countries in need of assistance commit themselves to allocate resources proportionate to the problem, and progressively increase their contribution in the overall investment programme as the economic impact of the activities are felt.

e) The parties to the Convention commit themselves to complete preparation of the NAP and its investment programme within 18 months of ratification and/or accession, and mobilise at least 75% of the needed resources within 24 months.

D. SUPPORTIVE MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES

In order to provide for additional measures to ensure successful implementation of activities at national level, Parties to the Convention shall:

- i) undertake capacity building measures at national level that will lead to better trained human resources and more sustainable institutions at national, sub-national and local levels involved in the implementation process of the Convention. Such capacity building activities shall also target the national sections with impact on desertification and drought including agricultural research systems as well as the extension services;
- ii) establish mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information, creation of awareness for the public at large in order to derive greater support for the implementation process.

Article 7

Sub-regional Action Programmes

a) State members Parties to inter-governmental sub-regional Institutions concerned with drought and/or desertification issues reaffirm their commitments to collaborate within sub-regional programmes of action. Sub-regional collaborative plans of action should address those issues that are better addressed within sub-regional framework.

b) Objective and basis for action

- i) Sub-regional action programmes shall aim at creating the framework to manage shared resources and to effectively handle transboundary problems associated with drought and/or desertification and provide support for the harmonious implementation of National Action Programmes.

- ii) They shall focus on the following :
 - policy formulation and harmonisation in general, and in particular, those related to management of shared resources;
 - promotion of sub-regional co-operation and partnership in fields such as drought preparedness and mitigation, poverty eradication and alternative livelihood systems, energy supply and security, food security and sustainable agriculture, water resources development, management and conservation of vegetation cover and wildlife resources, pastoral lands and transboundary movements of people.
- iii) an overall strengthening of the coordinating and technical services functions of sub-regional Intergovernmental organisations and review of the mandate and the structure of these institutions shall be undertaken to allow for them to respond to the new challenges of this Convention.
- iv) the scientific and technical organisations in the sub-regions shall be strengthened with a view of improving capability of sub-regional drought monitoring and food early warning systems, agricultural research, energy and water resources development.

c) Preparation and implementation of Sub-regional Action Programmes.

- i) inter-governmental organisations shall undertake the formulation in their respective regions, of programmes of action and mobilisation of resources for implementation;
- ii) countries in the sub-regions should allocate resources to ensure the normal functioning of the established Intergovernmental organisations and establish measures to mobilise sub-regional resources to fund the programmes identified in the regional implementation context;
- iii) African sub-regional programmes shall be eligible to receive financial support from the international financial mechanisms established under the Convention.

Article 8

Regional Action Programmes

- a) The Conference of Parties shall ensure provision of support that will enable the Organisation of African Unity and other African Inter-governmental Institutions operating at a regional level, to undertake obligations in implementing continent-wide actions.

b) Continent-wide actions will include both policy and technical issues such as :

- i) implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples rights;
- ii) African Charter for Population Participation in Development
- iii) policy reforms to ensure that due priority is given to arid, semi-arid, dry sub-humid areas and their communities, particularly women and other population targets;
- iv) promoting of continent-wide fora to promote consensus building on key policy areas related to environment and natural resources management;
- v) coordination of actions of existing sub-regional Institutions;
- vi) capacity building activities as appropriate;
- vii) strengthening and/or establishing of regional centres in fields such as biotechnology, monitoring mechanism and energy;
- viii) broaden the mandate and mobilisation of resources to make operational the OAU drought fund;
- ix) strengthening the capacity of OAU Secretariat to undertake continent-wide coordination and monitoring of the implementation of this Implementation Annex;

c) The relevant United Nations Institutions and Specialised Agencies shall be strengthened in order to allow them to provide better assistance to African countries for the implementation of the Convention.

Article 9

Measures to establish capacity for monitoring and assessment of ecological degradation

In order to provide reliable information on the process and dynamic of land degradation, the Parties shall:

- i) strengthen national, sub-regional and regional centres for receiving and interpretation of satellite data to measure desertification processes such as deforestation, soil erosion, sedimentation, salinization, analyse and store and disseminate the data for wider use

- in planning, anti-desertification measures and to be part of the early warning system;
- ii) strengthen existing meteorological services in order to improve climatic data collection, analysis and interpretation and weather forecasting for planning of anti-desertification and agricultural activities and to be part of the early warning system and to provide data for modelling global climate change;
 - iii) strengthen and/or establish hydrological stations to measure river flow, lake level fluctuations, underground water including aquifers, water quantity and quality in order to assist in planning the use of water for domestic and livestock purposes and irrigation and to provide early warning system for floods, water shortage, drought and pollution;
 - iv) establish and/or strengthen river and lake basin networks at the sub-regional and regional levels to coordinate and regulate the use of rivers, lakes and aquifers;
 - v) facilitate international collaboration for measuring atmospheric gases including carbon dioxide, smoke and dust and other gases contributing to air pollution and global warming and to prepare models for predicting the effect of the latter on desertification and to determine the contribution of anti-desertification activities of African countries in mitigating global climate change;
 - vi) establish and/or strengthen centres for measuring and studying the socio-economic impact of desertification processes in order to plan and formulate better drought preparedness and relief measures, anti-desertification activities and to establish a network for the coordination and exchange of such information;
 - vii) establish and/or strengthen arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas research centres for carrying out agricultural and socio-economic studies on the impact of drought on humans in order to develop crop varieties, livestock species and breeds for use in such areas;
 - viii) train staff for up to date collection/acquisition, storage, analysis interpretation and dissemination of satellite, meteorological, hydrological and other environmental data, preparation of models and the use in weather forecasting and the early warning;
 - ix) train staff in environmental impact assessment and accounting, air and water quality measurements, analysis and interpretation;

- x) promote public awareness campaigns on processes of desertification and how they can be prevented and/or mitigated.

Article 10

Technical assistance

In implementing the provisions of this Annex and the specific provisions related to it in the convention, the Parties undertake the following measures to rationalise and strengthen technical assistance :

- i) ensure that the cost of support measures and backstopping, especially overhead costs, do not adversely reduce the overall amount provided for technical assistance. In any case, such costs shall not exceed 20% of the total cost of the project;
- ii) ensure that priority is given at all times to the utilisation of national experts in project design formulation and implementation;
- iii) ensure the effective management and coordination as well as the efficient utilisation of technical assistance.

Article 11

Financial resources

a) Affected African Country Parties undertake to adopt measures to remove constraints that impede the mobilisation of resources at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels as follows :

- i) at the national level

The country parties agree to institute at the national level appropriate macro-economic framework/policies to facilitate effective mobilisation of resources which shall include measures to promote high economic growth and ensure equitable distribution of national resources. Parties also agree to ensure more efficient use of existing resources and create the necessary enabling political environment to promote greater popular participation. In addition the parties agree to ensure effective management and utilisation of resources and to allocate substantive resources in the regular and development budgets to combat desertification and mitigate effects of drought.

ii) at sub-regional level

Contracting parties agree to rationalise and strengthen sub-regional organisations with a view to ensuring efficient use of the resources, and ensure effective coordination in the design and implementation of programmes particularly with respect to shared natural resources. The parties also agree to ensure more efficient use of existing resources; effective management and efficient utilisation of financial assistance; and establish/strengthen mechanisms for conflict prevention management and resolution;

iii) at regional level

The country parties at the regional level agree to strengthen the coordinating role of the Organisation of African Unity and other relevant regional intergovernmental organisations to mobilize resources to combat desertification and mitigate drought and encourage, support and promote regional integration.

Contracting parties also agree to establish at regional level strategies to provide adequate regional focus on drought and/or desertification related programmes and activities.

iv) at international level

The Country Parties and other members of the international community in a position to provide assistance undertake to assist the affected African country parties through:

- creation of an enabling international economic environment;
- establishment as a priority of mechanism to address the excruciating debt burden of the Affected African countries;
- establishment of a mechanism to resolve the declining commodity prices and deteriorating terms of trade;

B) Inventory of resources

Recognising the centrality of adequate financing for the implementation of the national, sub-regional, and regional Action Programmes under this annex, the parties undertake to provide financial resources, consistent with their capabilities, national plans priorities and programmes. In this regard the Parties agree to establish an inventory of sources of funding at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels. The inventory which shall be regularly reviewed shall be appended to this annex.

Article 12

Financial mechanisms

A. In order to implement the programmes and activities set out in this Annex, the Parties agree to an established financial scheme covering all the programmes and which shall be appended to this annex:

Article 13

Implementation indicators.

- a) As regard implementation,
 - i) all short-term measures and Programmes shall end by the year 1998 and all mid-term by 2004;
 - ii) The long-term measures and programmes start from 2005 and are divided into phases which the first end in 2008.
- b) Evaluation criteria are the following :
 - i) quantifiable indicators such as :
 - rational part of the budget and resources;
 - demographic index notebook;
 - Inventory of national existing capacities and capabilities.
 - ii) Non quantifiable indicators.

Article 14

Follow-up arrangements.

- Follow-up will be ensured:
- a) **at national level**, by a national Advisory Multidisciplinary Technical Committee of experts where it does not exist which number should be determined by each State, and that will be the national counterpart of the African Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee.

b) At sub-regional and/or regional level,

- i) in policy making, by the African Ministerial Conference of Environment (AMCEN),
- ii) technically, by an African Scientific and technical Advisory Committee hereby established and composed of :
 - ten multidisciplinary experts chosen on individual merit on the basis of two per sub-region, and appointed by the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity.
 - one representative from each sub-regional institution operating in the field of drought and/or desertification
 - one representative per chosen African network non-governmental Organisations, which number should not exceed five.

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Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA)

African Union Specialized Technical Office on Research and Development

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