

- 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: