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15 August 2002

NOTIFICATION

Collaborative partnership in the implementation of the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands of the Convention on Biological Diversity

At its fifth meeting, the Conference of the Parties established in decision V/23 a programme of work for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems, also referred to as the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands, which provides a framework for activities to be implemented by a number of collaborators. In paragraph 6 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary *inter alia* to identify expected outcomes, further activities to achieve these outcomes and those who should implement these activities. The Conference of the Parties specified that this process should be carried out in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and other relevant bodies to provide synergy and avoid duplication.

I would be grateful if you could assist in this endeavour by completing the attached questionnaire. Your assistance in this matter would be extremely valuable in helping to build collaborative working partnerships. You may also wish to send us any documentation supporting your answers to the questionnaire.

Please note that in order to allow the Secretariat to consider your input as part of the documents that we are preparing for SBSTTA 8, to be held in March 2003, I would appreciate receiving your reply no later than **15 September 2002**, by fax at number 514-288-6588 or by e-mail at: secretariat@biodiv.org.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Hamdallah Zedan
Executive Secretary

To: All CBD National Focal Points and potential collaborating partners



Questionnaire

Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands

Name of respondent: _____ Country: _____

1. Who in your government/organization should act as the focal contact in this matter?

Name: _____

Function (optional): _____

E-mail: _____

Contact address: _____

2. Which activities are most relevant to the work of your government/organization? Please list ongoing activities of your organization that address the individual operational activities of the draft programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands

PoW Activity	Your activities (Please specify whether in drylands, Mediterranean, arid, semiarid, grassland or savanna ecosystems)	Reference material (web-pages/ bibliography/contact persons)
Activity 1: Assessment of the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including landraces, and the effectiveness of conservation measures.		
Activity 2: Identification of specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat, such as, <i>inter alia</i> , endemic species and low lying wetlands, with reference to the criteria in Annex I to the CBD.		
Activity 3: Further development of indicators of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and its		

PoW Activity	Your activities (Please specify whether in drylands, Mediterranean, arid, semiarid, grassland or savanna ecosystems)	Reference material (web-pages/ bibliography/contact persons)
loss, for the various ecosystem types, for use in the assessment of status and trends of this biological diversity.		
Activity 4: Building knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially ecosystem structure and functioning (e.g. grazing, droughts, floods, fires, tourism, agricultural conversion or abandonment).		
Activity 5: Identification of the local and global benefits, including soil and water conservation, derived from the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, assessment of the socio-economic impact of its loss, and the undertaking of studies on the interrelationship between biodiversity and poverty, including analysis of: (i) the benefits from biodiversity for poverty alleviation; and (ii) the impact of biodiversity conservation on the poorest.		
Activity 6: Identification and dissemination of best management practices, including knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that can be broadly applied, consistent		

PoW Activity	Your activities (Please specify whether in drylands, Mediterranean, arid, semiarid, grassland or savanna ecosystems)	Reference material (web-pages/ bibliography/contact persons)
with the programme of work under the Convention on Article 8(j) and related provisions.		
Activity 7: Promotion of specific measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands through, <i>inter alia</i> , sub-activities a-m (see attachment for full text)		
Activity 8: Promotion of responsible resource management, at appropriate levels, applying the ecosystem approach, through an enabling policy environment, including, <i>inter alia</i> : sub-activities a-e (see attachment for full text)		
Activity 9: Support for sustainable livelihoods through, <i>inter alia</i> : sub-activities a-e (see attachment for full text)		

3. Is your government/organization of the opinion that the draft programme of work as adopted by the Conference of Parties has to be further elaborated?

- a. No
b. Yes (please specify)

4. Does your government/organization know of other important potential collaborators, that are currently not indicated in the attached appendix and should be approached by the Secretariat?

- a. No
- b. Yes (please specify)

5. Provide any comments on the attached appendix, in particular with regard to timeframes and indicators of progress.

**Appendix: Indicative List of Expected Outcomes and Timeframes; Potential Actors,
and Indicators of Progress in the Implementation of the Programme of Work**

*(Prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert group on dry and sub-humid lands during their first meeting (see report in
UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/3))*

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
<p>Activity 1. Assessment of the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including landraces, and the effectiveness of conservation measures.</p>	<p>(i) Review and assessment of information on status and trends of biodiversity in dry and sub-humid lands with specific emphasis on areas of particular value for biodiversity and/or under potential threat (Activity 2); and including review and assessment of processes affecting biodiversity (Activity 4)</p> <p>(ii) Assessment of biodiversity important for its conservation (Annex I to CBD and identified areas of specific value for biodiversity) based on national reports and other reports for COP8 in 2006</p> <p>(iii) Global assessment in 2012 when the programme of work (PoW) is reviewed in depth and every 10 years thereon if a mechanism such as FAO-FRA can be established.</p>	<p><u>For drylands:</u> Secretariat and parties to CBD, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention, CITES, and CMS, UNEP, UNEP-WCMC, Global Observing systems of UNEP, FAO, WB, ICARDA, ICRISAT, IUCN, WRI.</p> <p><u>For Mediterranean ecosystems:</u> [to be listed by experts]</p> <p><u>For grasslands and savannah ecosystems:</u> [to be listed by experts]</p> <p><u>For dry forests and forests in the Mediterranean ecosystems:</u> FAO and other CPF members, UNEP-WCMC, IUFRO</p>	<p>(i) Amount of relevant information disseminated through the CHM</p> <p>(ii) Joint work undertaken by organizations and convention Secretariats to implement this activity: workshops, MoUs,</p> <p>(iii) Inclusion of assessment needs in capacity building programmes</p>
<p>Activity 2. Identification of specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat, such as, inter alia, endemic species and low lying wetlands, with reference to the</p>	<p>See Activity 1.</p> <p>In addition, establishment of an international network of dry and sub-humid areas of particular value for biodiversity.</p>	<p>(See Activity 1).</p> <p>In addition, existing UNCCD thematic programme networks (TPN) and other networks such the “DesertNet” in Europe.</p>	<p>(See Activity 1).</p> <p>In addition, strengthening and expansion of networks of dry and sub-humid areas of particular value for biodiversity</p>

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
criteria in Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity.			
Activity 3. Further development of indicators of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and its loss, for the various ecosystem types, for use in the assessment of status and trends of this biological diversity.	<p>(i) National-level indicators of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity being developed in the context of the CBD. Reports of these indicators could be ready for SBSTTA 9 in 2003 and COP 7 in 2004</p> <p>(ii) Agreed core set of indicators of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity taking into account indicators of agrobiodiversity, forest biodiversity and inland waters biodiversity as part of the core set of indicators being developed in the CBD, to be ready for SBSTTA 9 in 2003 and COP 7 in 2004</p>	Secretariat and parties to CBD and UNCCD, FAO, UNEP - WCMC, GEF, World Bank, ICARDA and ICRISAT and other relevant CGIAR centers; IUCN, WRI, UNEP,	<p>(i) National input to the process of indicator development</p> <p>(ii) Adoption of indicators at the national level</p> <p>(iii) Progress in SBSTTA 9 and COP 7</p>
Activity 4. Building knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially ecosystem structure and functioning (e.g., grazing, droughts, floods, fires, tourism, agricultural conversion or abandonment).	<p>(i) Reports and publications on the structure and functioning of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems / ongoing with a synthesis prepared for COP 8 (2006).</p> <p>(ii) Potential impact of climate change on dry forests, on drylands, Mediterranean ecosystems and grasslands/savannah ecosystems / Being prepared by the ad hoc technical expert group on biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p>(iii) Assessment of processes affecting biodiversity positively and negatively (see Activity 1)</p>	See Activity 1	Relevant publications and reports
Activity 5. Identification of the local and global benefits, including soil and water conservation, derived from the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, assessment of the socio-economic impact of its	(i) Compilation of information on local and global benefits, possibly as part of the outputs under Activity 1. A first review of information on global benefits will be made available by the AHTEG for SBSTTA 8 (Dec. 2002)	See Activity 1	(i) Case-studies describing benefits derived from dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, impact of its loss at the local, national and international level

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
loss, and the undertaking of studies on the interrelationship between biodiversity and poverty, including analysis of: (i) the benefits from biodiversity for poverty alleviation; and (ii) the impact of biodiversity conservation on the poorest.	(ii) Assessment of the socio-economic impact of biodiversity loss and linkage to poverty. A first assessment will be made available by the AHTEG for SBSTTA 8 (Dec. 2002) (iii) Case-studies on interlinkages between biodiversity loss and poverty		(ii) Increased interest in workshops
Activity 6. Identification and dissemination of best management practices, including knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that can be broadly applied, consistent with the programme of work under the Convention on Article 8(j) and related provisions. Ways and means	(i) Case studies illustrating good and inappropriate management practices including consideration of traditional knowledge and Guidelines for assessment of good practices. (ii) Casestudies disseminated through the Clearing-house Mechanism as part of the web page on dry and sub-humid lands	See Activity 1	Case studies on the CHM
Activity 7. Promotion of specific measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, through, inter alia:			
(a) The use and the establishment of additional protected areas and the development of further specific measures for the conservation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including the strengthening of measures in existing protected areas; investments in the development and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, including	(i) Additional protected areas established taking into account the ecosystem approach and guidelines on establishment of “adequate and effective protected areas networks” (comprehensiveness, representativeness) being developed through WCPA and later through CBD COP 7.	Secretariat and parties to CBD and UNCCD, IUCN-WCPA, UNEP, WWF, WRI, GEF, FAO, CGIAR centers, UNESCO-MAB, WHC and various NGOs	

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
alternative livelihoods; and conservation measures;			
(b) The rehabilitation or restoration of the biological diversity of degraded dry and sub-humid lands, with the associated benefits arising thereof, such as soil and water conservation;	<p>(i) Increased number and area of restored and rehabilitated lands or being restored or rehabilitated to be checked annually. Operational targets proposed by SBSTTA 7 can be applied.</p> <p>(ii) Enhanced experience with restoration and rehabilitation of degraded dry and sub-humid lands (technology development and transfer; guidelines; cost/benefit analysis; number and quality of research projects, and restoration/rehabilitation programmes undertaken.</p> <p>(iii) Assessment of benefits, including in terms of biodiversity and livelihood, and costs.</p> <p>(iv) Assessment of results</p> <p>(v) Integration of guidelines and good practices in NBSAPs, including systems for monitoring effectiveness of measures.</p> <p>(vi) Databases on/containing information on degraded dry and sub-humid lands</p>	<p>(i) Governments and agents responsible for degradation of ecosystems.</p> <p>In addition,</p> <p>(ii) With regards to forests in the Mediterranean ecosystems, see actors proposed in the programme of work on forest biodiversity</p> <p>(iii) In drylands, grasslands and savannahs: Secretariat and parties to CBD and UNCCD, UNEP, FAO, WB, UNDP, GEF, CGIAR (in particular ICARDA, ICRISAT, ICRAF, IITA, CIAT), regional research institutes, regional development banks</p>	<p>(i) Number and total areas of lands rehabilitated / restored or being rehabilitated / restored</p> <p>(ii) Development of new technologies and/or guidelines; number of relevant research projects; adoption of technologies and guidelines / good practices</p> <p>(iii) Financial resources for restoration and rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>(iv) Number of databases including information on degraded dry and sub-humid lands</p>
(c) The management of invasive alien species;	(i) See COP 6 decisions on invasive alien species and targets relevant to invasive alien species including <i>inter alia</i> adoption of guiding principles/guidelines and integration in national policies/legislation; development and strengthening of mechanisms/institutions for the prevention of introduction and control of invasive alien species and mitigation of their impact, including monitoring systems.	<p>(i) Governments and agents responsible for introduction</p> <p>(ii) GISP, Secretariat and parties to CBD and UNCCD, UNFCCC, Ramsar Convention, CITES, and IPPC, OIE, WTO, UNEP, various research institutes including CGIAR</p>	<p>(i) Increased knowledge of invasive alien species (their nature, inventory, mode of action, impacts and management)</p> <p>(ii) Guiding principles/guidelines in place and adopted</p>

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
	(ii) Increased information and information exchange on invasive alien species (characteristics, pathways, incidence, management).	centers such as ICARDA, ICRISAT, ICRAF, CIFOR, IITA and CIAT; IUCN, WWF.	(iii) Establishment or strengthening of mechanisms and institutions for the management of invasive alien species (iv) Number and importance of activities to prevent introduction and/or control of invasive alien species and their impacts.
(d) The sustainable management of dry and sub-humid land production systems;	(i) Operational guidelines on sustainable use of dry and sub-humid lands and their biodiversity / SBSTTA 9 (2003) and COP 7 (2004); and other guidelines/guidance for good farming practices, integrated production system and good practices in drought preparedness integrating the work of FAO, WB and relevant CGIAR centers and traditional knowledge (ii) Conservation of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity goods and services and support for sustainable livelihoods. (iii) Development of incentives, “fair and equitable” markets (see activity 9)	Local and indigenous communities; Secretariat and parties to CBD and UNCCD, FAO, WB, CGIAR centers, CILSS, GEF, IFAD	(i) Adoption of operational guidelines and their integration into national policies, strategies and action plans (ii) Number of relevant research projects and workshops on the subject (iii) Increased land area under sustainable management
(e) The appropriate management and sustainable use of water resources;	(i) Guidelines on management and sustainable use of water resources (ii) Case studies on best practices	Secretariat and Parties to CBD, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention, UNESCO, UNEP, FAO and WMO; local and indigenous communities	(i) Guidelines adopted and in place (ii) Case studies published or disseminated through the CHM

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(f) Where necessary, the conservation <i>in situ</i> as well as <i>ex situ</i> , as a complement to the latter, of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, taking due account of better understanding of climate variability in developing effective <i>in situ</i> biological conservation strategies;	<p>(i) Same as 7(a) activity (i)</p> <p>(ii) Guidelines for design of protected areas that take into account the potential effects of climate change (in collaboration with the current WCPA project on climate change and protected areas)</p> <p>(iii) Linkages established with zoos and seedbanks for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of drylands biodiversity.</p> <p>(iv) Linkages established with the GTI in this regard</p>	IUCN-WCPA, WRI, UNESCO-MAB, WWF, CGIAR centers including IPGRI, Secretariat and parties to CBD and UNFCCC, UNCCD.	<p>(i) Same as 7(a) (i)</p> <p>(ii) CBD support for the WCPA project, and the results of the project adopted and distributed by the CBD</p> <p>(iii) Formal linkages with zoos and seedbanks in place</p> <p>(iv) Drylands section of GTI work programme implemented</p>
(g) The economic valuation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as well as the development and the use of economic instruments and the promotion of the introduction of adaptive technologies that enhance productivity of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems;	<p>(i) Economic valuation of drylands goods and services undertaken for areas of specific value for biodiversity</p> <p>(ii) Guidance for Parties produced on the use of economic instruments and promotion of adaptive technologies.</p>	Secretariats and parties to CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, Ramsar Convention, CITES, and CMS; FAO, UNEP, World Bank; OECD, IUCN	<p>(i) Results of economic valuation widely utilized in decision-making</p> <p>(ii) Guidance distributed at relevant meetings and via the CHM</p>
(h) The sustainable use or husbandry of plant and animal biomass, through adaptive management, bearing in mind the potential population fluctuation in dry and sub-humid lands, and the support by Parties of national policies, legislation and land-use practices,	<p>(i) Collection and distribution of case studies on best practices</p> <p>(ii) Incorporation by Parties of such sustainable practices in their national policies, legislation and action plans.</p>	Secretariats and parties, IUCN, other relevant organizations on sustainable use	<p>(i) Case studies disseminated via CHM</p> <p>(ii) Sustainable practices in place at the national level</p>

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
which promote effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;			
(i) The establishment and promotion of training, education and public awareness;	(i) Training programmes in place nationally and regionally (ii) Increased public awareness of the importance of conservation and sustainable use of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Secretariat and parties to CBD, UNCCD, and biodiversity related conventions; UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, UNITAR, educational institutions	(i) Training materials produced, courses held (ii) Increased attention to the matter paid in the media
(j) The facilitation and improvement of the availability, the accessibility and exchange of information on sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;	(i) Development of Internet-based, non-web and non-electronic information exchange mechanisms, including traditional published materials and CD-ROMs	Secretariat and parties to CBD and UNCCD and biodiversity related conventions, UNDP, educational institutions, WCMC, GBIF	(i) Products developed and made widely available, in particular through the CBD CHM. (ii) Access to relevant CBD web pages
(k) The establishment and promotion of research and development programmes with a focus on, <i>inter alia</i> , building local capacity for effective conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;	(i) Research priorities established or revised to take into account the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity (ii) Pilot projects developed and implemented on the local level	Parties, CGIAR centers in particular ICARDA, ICRISAT, IITA, IPGRI, and other international research institutes	(i) Consultation with experts leading to development of widely distributed document on research priorities. (ii) Pilot projects in place and producing results
(l) Cooperation with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species with regard to, <i>inter alia</i> , integrated catchment management incorporating wetlands ecosystems as an integral parts of	(i) Incorporation of appropriate activities into joint work programmes with these conventions (ii) Case studies, good practices and guidelines for integrated catchments management, creation of migratory species corridors, and for conservation of rare and endangered species.	Secretariat and parties to CBD, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention and Ramsar's international organization partners (WI, IUCN, Birdlife, and WWF International), CMS instruments, CITES	(i) Joint work programmes being developed on these topics and implemented

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
dry and sub-humid lands, and the creation of migratory-species corridors across dry and sub-humid lands during seasonal periods, as well as with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) with regard to rare and endangered species in dry and sub-humid lands;			
(m) Cooperation with all relevant conventions, in particular with the Convention to Combat Desertification with respect to, <i>inter alia</i> , the sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, the application of the ecosystem approach, the assessment of the status and trends of this biological diversity as well as to its threats.	(i) Memoranda of Cooperation (MoC) and joint work programmes in place with relevant conventions (ii) Joint programme of work with UNCCD finalized and being implemented, and joint programme of work under development with UNFCCC.	Secretariat of CBD and relevant conventions	(i) Memoranda of Cooperation in place and joint work programmes being implemented
Activity 8. Promotion of responsible resource management, at appropriate levels, applying the ecosystem approach, through an enabling policy environment, including, <i>inter alia</i> :			
(a) Strengthening of appropriate local institutional structures for resource management, supporting indigenous and local techniques of resource use that enable conservation and sustainable use in	(i) Capacity building projects in place and financial support made available as their national biodiversity strategies actions plans or national action programmes (ii) National institutions strengthened as their national biodiversity strategies actions plans (NABSAP) or	Governments, NGOs, UNDP, World Bank, GEF, CGIAR centers and Task Force on Integrated Natural Resource Management under CIFOR	(i) Increased number of relevant projects funded (ii) National institutions implementing sustainable management practices

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
the long term, and/or combining appropriate existing institutions and techniques with innovative approaches to enable synergies;	national action programmes (NAP) (ii) Case studies, success stories		(iii) Success stories disseminated
(b) Decentralization of management to the lowest level, as appropriate, keeping in mind the need for common resource management and with due consideration to, <i>inter alia</i> , involving indigenous and local communities in planning and managing projects;	(i) Increased community-based management of resources (ii) Case studies and success stories	Parties, NGOs, local and indigenous communities and secretariat of the CBD for information dissemination through the CHM	(i) As specified in NABSAP (ii) Case studies and success stories dissemination through the CHM
(c) Creating or strengthening appropriate institutions for land tenure and conflict resolution;	(i) Strengthened national organization structures (ii) Case studies and success stories	Parties, NGOs	(i) As specified in NABSAP (ii) Case studies and success stories dissemination through the CHM
(d) Encouraging bilateral and subregional cooperation to address transboundary issues (such as facilitating access to transboundary rangelands), as appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation and international agreements;	(i) Practical guidance on transboundary collaboration made available (ii) Increased number of bilateral and subregional collaborative arrangements in place	Parties and the CBD secretariat	(i) Guidance produced and distributed (ii) Increased number of collaborative arrangements in place
(e) Harmonizing sectoral policies and instruments to promote the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including by, <i>inter alia</i> , taking advantage of the existing national action programmes	(i) Mechanisms for collaboration between respective national focal points developed (ii) Common national databases developed (iii) Case studies, guidelines for cross sectoral integration, integration of NABSAP and NAP and other	Secretariat of CBD, UNCCD and other biodiversity related conventions, UNEP, IUCN, WRI, for guidelines	(i) Formal collaborative mechanisms in place and functioning (ii) National biodiversity databases developed and utilized

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
under the Convention to Combat Desertification frameworks at the country level, as well as, as appropriate, other existing and relevant sectoral plans and policies.	action plans and policies (for Ramsar, CMS and CITIES)		(iii) work on guidelines initiated and implemented
Activity 9. Support for sustainable livelihoods through, <i>inter alia</i> :			
(a) Diversifying sources of income to reduce the negative pressures on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;	(i) Financial support provided for relevant projects (ii) Case studies (iii) Enhanced livelihoods	Parties, UNDP, World Bank, GEF	(i) Alternative livelihoods providing income for local communities
(b) Promoting sustainable harvesting including of wildlife, as well as ranching, including game-ranching;	(i) Guidelines on best practices made available (ii) National policies and programmes in place	Secretariat of CBD, Parties, FAO	(i) Guidelines produced and distributed (ii) National policies and programmes in place
(c) Exploring innovative sustainable uses of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands for local income generation, and promoting their wider application;	(i) Relevant case studies made available	Secretariat of CBD, IUCN and other NGO's	(i) Case studies distributed via the CHM
(d) Developing markets for products derived from the sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands, adding value to harvested produce;	(i) Products derived from sustainable use increasingly marketed	Private Sector, Parties	

Activity	Expected Outcomes and Timeframe	Potential Actors	Indicators of Progress
(e) Establishing mechanisms and frameworks for promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of the genetic resources of dry and sub-humid lands, including bioprospecting.	(i) Guidelines produced (ii) National-level policies in place	Parties and Governments, Secretariat of CBD, relevant international organizations such as WIPO and FAO, and regional and sub-regional organizations	