

- (vii) Adoption of innovative city planning strategies for adequate sharing of resources (cross-subsidies);
 - (viii) Adoption of land-use planning techniques for a more efficient use of limited land resources;
 - (ix) Adoption of new programmes to slow down the growth of megacities through the creation of intermediate cities and the industrialization of rural areas;
 - (x) Adoption of programmes which actively promote shelter upgrading and delivery of increased housing stock through community participation;
 - (xi) Stimulation of the locally available intellectual, financial and private-sector potential for human settlements planning and management;
 - (xii) Shelter provision for the "no-income" groups of population and the critically poor;
 - (xiii) Research, development and use of indigenous building materials;
 - (xiv) Encouragement to Governments to mobilize funding from all possible sources through new and innovative mechanisms;
- (d) That certain programme area targets should be more clearly defined, for example:
- (i) By setting a target for providing drinking water for all by the year 2000;
 - (ii) By setting a target to provide land for all (minimum plot);
 - (iii) By setting a target to eliminate the world housing deficit by the year 2020;
 - (iv) By harmonizing human settlements policies with population and urbanization policies;
- (e) That such targets, as may be set to supply adequate shelter and related infrastructure, be credible in order both to mobilize public interest and support and to monitor, measure and promote progress in meeting them.
-