

b. to plan the rational utilization, protection, conservation and management of water resources based on community needs and priorities and within the framework of national economic development policy

c. to design, implement and evaluate projects and programmes which are both economically efficient and socially appropriate within clearly defined strategies, based on a full public participatory approach, including the participation of women and indigenous peoples in water management policy-making and decision-making at the community level as well as at the national, regional and global levels

d. to identify and strengthen or develop, as required, in particular in developing countries, the appropriate institutional, legal and financial mechanisms to ensure that water policy and its implementation is a catalyst for sustainable social progress and economic growth.

21. The strengthening of national capacities to manage the resource and the role of government and local organizations in creating the enabling environment for efficient and equitable utilization of the resource are crucial. In the case of transboundary water resources there is an even greater need to formulate and harmonize water resources strategies and action programmes.

22. [Although difficult to measure success in this area, quantitative targets could realistically be set as follows:

By the year 2000:

a. all countries, in accordance with their capacities and resources available, will have designed and initiated costed and targeted national action programmes, and 75% of all countries will have appropriate institutional structures and legal instruments in place.

By the year 2025:

b. subsectoral targets of all freshwater programme areas will be reached.

It is understood that the fulfilment of the targets quantified in (a) and (b) above will depend upon new and additional financial resources that will be made available to developing countries in accordance with the relevant provisions of GA resolution 44/228.]

### Activities

23. [Countries, especially developing countries, according to their possibilities and with the assistance of relevant UN bodies and international donors, could implement the following activities to improve integrated water resources management in their countries:]

a. formulation of costed and targeted national action plans and investment programmes

b. integration of measures for the protection and conservation of potential sources of freshwater supply, including the inventorization of water resources, with land-use planning, forest resource utilization and other relevant development activities

c. development of interactive databases, forecasting methods and economic planning models

d. optimisation of water resources allocation under physical and socio-economic