account of the level of education, the capacity to mobilize local communities, and the ecosystem requirements of arid and semi-arid regions]

e. scarce water resources management

- development of long-term strategies and practical implementation programmes for agricultural water use under scarcity conditions with competing demands for water
- recognition of water as an economic and strategic good in irrigation planning and management
- formulation of specialized programmes focused on drought preparedness with emphasis on food scarcity and environmental safeguards
- promotion and enhancement of wastewater reuse in agriculture
- [encouragement of basin-wide cooperation in the integrated development of all types of transboundary water resources, taking into consideration the sovereignty of states and the equitable use of water resources]

f. [supporting capacity building

- development of adequate data bases and adaptive research
- institutional strengthening based upon human resources development at all levels, in particular water users groups, with special attention to rural women and small-scale farmers
- transfer of existing water use technologies and support of their field application.]

[Note: Activities concerning livestock, inland fisheries and aquaculture to be added. References: PC/61 and PC/69.]

Means of Implementation

55. [The implementation by developing countries of specific programmes and actions envisaged under Agenda 21 will be subject to the provision of adequate new and additional financial resources and of technology on concessional, preferential and non-commercial terms.

Proposals for means of implementation will include the following headings:

- Financing and cost evaluation
- Scientific and technological means
- Human resources development
- Building capacity of developing countries for preventive and corrective action in the field of environmental protection and promotion of development.]

[G. IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER RESOURCES

Basis for action:

56. There are many uncertainties about climate change and particularly sea-level rise. Global climate changes could have disastrous effects on freshwater resources and their availability and, through sea-level rise, threaten coastal aquifers and small-island ecosystems. This is particularly crucial to small-island countries which rely for their freshwater supply almost exclusively upon underground water resources. Already, many small low-lying and island countries have to cope with the effects of variations in the hydrological regime on coastal and marine resources. The intrusion of salt water into coastal aquifers and flooding from tidal increases is a reality in many