

5 FAO, World Bank, WMO, UNEP, UNDP, CGIAR and other international organizations should encourage research leading to ecologically sound agricultural management systems.

## URBANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT

1 Environmental impact statements and land-use management plans should consider future climatic conditions including the local effects of rising sea-level on coastal communities.

2 Urban authorities should undertake risk assessments and develop emergency planning procedures that take into account the effects of climate change, for example, the increased incidence of natural hazards.

3 National governments and the international aid community should develop policies and actions to deal with the likely increased movements of environmental refugees resulting from climate change.

4 Environmental education must be stressed, particularly with respect to the sustainable development of urban areas and human settlements, and should be strongly promoted by local and national authorities and by international bodies such as WMO, UNCHS, UNEP, UNIDO and UNDP.

5 Comprehensive world-wide assessments should be made by national and international organizations of the vulnerability of specific geographic regions and urban areas to the increased risk of higher incidence and spread of infectious diseases due to global climate change, including both vector-borne and communicable diseases. In these areas, assessments should be made of health care infrastructures and of their ability to cope with the projected increased risks of the spread of infectious diseases; and steps should be identified to be taken by local and national authorities and international organizations to improve such capabilities.

6 Assessments should be made of the vulnerability of nuclear facilities, municipal and hazardous waste dumps, and of other waste disposal facilities to the increased hazard of sudden flooding or gradual inundation, and of their potential for the consequent spread of infectious pathogens or toxic chemicals to the surrounding land and sea areas, and appropriate steps should be taken to minimize such risks.

## WATER RESOURCES

1 The efficiency of water use and the resilience of existing and planned water resource systems and management processes must be increased to meet the existing climate variability.

2 Existing acid rain conventions must be extended to the global scale and modified to include toxic organic pollutants.

3 Integrated monitoring and research programs are urgently required to improve the methods of assessing the sensitivity of water resource systems, to identify critical regions and river basins where changes in hydrological processes and water demand will cause serious problems, and to understand and model the hydrological, ecological and socio-economic impacts of climate change.