

- prevention of aquifer pollution through the establishment of protection zones in groundwater recharge and abstraction areas
 - design and management of landfills based upon sound hydrogeological information and impact assessment, using best available technology
 - mandatory water quality monitoring, on a permanent basis, of surface and groundwaters potentially affected by landfills.
- e. protection of aquatic ecosystems**
- rehabilitation of polluted and degraded water bodies to restore aquatic habitats and ecosystems
 - rehabilitation programmes for agricultural lands and for other users, taking into account equivalent action for the preservation and use of groundwater resources, important for agricultural productivity and for the biodiversity of the tropics
 - conservation, in a balanced ecological and socio-economic framework, and protection of wetlands due to their ecological and habitat importance for many species as well as their socio-economic values
 - control of noxious aquatic species which may destroy some other water species.
- f. protection of freshwater living resources**
- control and monitoring of water quality to allow for the sustainable development of inland fisheries
 - protection of ecosystems from pollution for the development of freshwater aquaculture projects.
- g. monitoring and continuous surveillance of waters receiving wastes and water resources**
- establishment of networks for the monitoring and continuous surveillance of waters receiving wastes and of point and diffuse sources of pollution
 - surveillance of all pollution sources to improve the compliance with standards and regulations and to regulate the issue of discharge permits
 - monitoring of the utilization of chemicals in agriculture
 - rational land use to prevent land degradation, erosion and siltation of lakes and other water bodies.
- h. development of national and international legal instruments for water quality protection**
The protection of the quality of water resources requires legal instruments, particularly for:
- monitoring and control of pollution in national and transboundary waters
 - control of long-range atmospheric transport of pollutants
 - control of accidental and/or deliberate spills in national and/or transboundary water bodies
 - environmental impact assessment.
- i. capacity building for water quality management**
- establishment and strengthening of institutional frameworks at national and local levels
 - development of technical infrastructure for water quality monitoring, assessment and control to include capacity for standard setting, permits and effective enforcement at the national and local level
 - training of professionals to enhance staff capabilities at technical and managerial levels
 - dissemination of information to water users at all levels on, inter alia, ecosystems,