

- adoption of a city-wide approach to the management of water resources
  - promotion at the national and local level of the elaboration of land use plans which give due consideration to water resources development
  - utilization of the skills and potential of non-governmental organizations and the private sector and local people, taking into account the public and strategic interests of water resources
- d. promotion of public participation
- initiation of public awareness campaigns to encourage the public towards rational water utilization
  - sensitization of the public for the protection of water quality within the urban environment
  - promotion of public participation for the collection, recycling and elimination of wastes
- e. support to local capacity building
- development of legislation and policies to promote investments in urban water and waste management reflecting the major contribution of cities to national economic development
  - provision of seed money and technical support to the local handling of materials supply and services
  - encouragement, to the extent possible, of autonomy and financial viability of city water, solid waste and sewerage utilities
  - creation and maintenance of a cadre of professionals and semi-professionals for water, wastewater and solid waste management.

### Means of Implementation

46. [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.]

## F. WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Basis for action

47. Sustainability of food production increasingly depends on sound and efficient water use and conservation practices consisting primarily of irrigation development and management including water management in rainfed areas, livestock water supply, inland fisheries and agro-forestry. Rural development requires the integrated satisfaction of basic human needs for drinking water and for food production. While significant expansion of the area under rainfed agriculture