

72. National population policy goals and programmes consistent with national environment and development plans for sustainability, and in keeping with individuals' freedom, dignity and personally held values, should be set and implemented.

73. Appropriate socio-economic policies for the young and the elderly, both in terms of family and state support systems, should be developed.

74. Policies and programmes should be developed for handling the various types of migrations that result from, or induce environmental disruptions, with special attention to women and vulnerable groups.

75. Demographic concerns, including concerns for environmental migrants and displaced people, should be incorporated in the programmes for sustainable development of relevant international and regional institutions.

76. National reviews should be conducted and the integration of population policies in national development and environment strategies should be monitored nationally.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

77. [The implementation of these activities by Governments will require at least \$90 million annually from international sources.]

(b) Raise awareness of demographic and sustainable development interactions

78. Understanding should be increased in all sections of society of the interactions between demographic trends and factors, and sustainable development. Stress should be put on local and national action. Demographic and sustainable development education should be coordinated and integrated both in the formal and non-formal education sectors. Particular attention should be given to population literacy programmes, notably for women. Special emphasis should be placed on the linkage between these programmes, primary environmental care and the provision of primary health care and services.

(c) Strengthen institutions

79. The capacity of national, regional and local structures to deal with issues relating to demographic trends and factors, and sustainable development should be enhanced. This would involve strengthening the relevant bodies responsible for population issues to enable them to elaborate policies consistent with the national prospects for sustainable development. Cooperation among government, national research institutions, non-governmental organizations and local communities in assessing problems and evaluating policies should also be enhanced.