

Co-Chairs' Summary bullet points from OWG-3

Food security and nutrition; sustainable agriculture; desertification, land degradation, and drought

- Open whether this set of issues will be covered by one, two or three goals.
- Recognition of the close interdependency between food, land and water, as well as with others not yet discussed, e.g. energy, health, biodiversity and climate change.
- Broad agreement on the need to consider interlinkages, but acknowledgement that more discussion is needed on how these should be reflected in goals and targets, e.g. via clustering of issues or through cross-referential targets.
- The importance of a rights-based approach to food, water and sanitation was highlighted.
- Poverty eradication and an end to hunger and malnutrition are eminently attainable in a generation or less.
- Access and affordability are important aspects of food security that deserve attention, while proper nutrition is also a major concern even of those who have adequate calories.
- Increased agricultural productivity and efficiency of resource use will be needed. Increased investment in agriculture, including research. Sustainable intensification should draw on a variety of techniques that are widely known but not all widely practiced
- Smallholders, including importantly women farmers, pastoralists and indigenous peoples, deserve particular focus when crafting agricultural policies; access to land and credit need attention.
- Eliminating, or substantially reducing, loss and waste could greatly augment the available food supply.
- The urgent need to address the root causes of heightened price volatility, including through improved market information and oversight of commodity markets, as well as action to eliminate agricultural subsidies, in developed countries.
- Fisheries and their sustainable management are important in relation to food security.
- Need to address the drivers of land degradation, including unsustainable agricultural and livestock management practices as well as mining and industrial pollution. Halting land degradation and increasing land restoration has co-benefits, including for sustainable water management.
- Re-affirmation of the commitment to a land-degradation neutral world.

Water and sanitation

- Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water and sanitation are central to the achievement of many development goals, including agriculture, health and education.
- Universal access would greatly reduce the burden of disease in many developing countries, especially in reducing child mortality. Need to attain universal coverage of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in an ambitious timeframe.
- Water resources also play a vital role in economic growth and poverty eradication.
- Addressing water effectively must encompass access, water quantity and quality, improved governance frameworks, infrastructure and technology, and water efficiency. Better preparedness for hydrological extremities will be essential to improve resilience to natural disasters.
- Need investment in, and access to, appropriate technologies for water treatment, recycling and re-use.
- Sustainable management of watersheds, wetlands and other water-related ecosystems is important to water quantity and quality and water regulation.