

I. Summary grid based on the CSD-16 Major groups Discussions papers

The present grid attempts to visually summarise the obstacles and barriers outlined by each major group sector in its discussion papers submitted for CSD-16. The grid is intended as a working tool for both major groups and governmental stakeholders, in preparation to and during the Review Session.

While the grid provides a quick overview of which are the major groups' main common challenges, it is highly advisable to read the major groups discussion papers in their integral form, which is available at:
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/docs_sdissues_major_groups.htm

Challenges to be Addressed	STC	Farmers	Workers & Trade Unions	Children & Youth	Women	Indigenous People	NGOs	B&I	Local Authorities
Climate change/variability	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Access to land/security of tenure	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Limited/lack of financing	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Lack of participation in decision making processes	x	x			x	x	x (rural)		
Poor agricultural extension services	x	x			x (low)		x	x	x
Increasing use of genetically modified organisms in agriculture and food production	x		x	x		x	x		
Poor/lack of agricultural infrastructure	x	x	x	x			x	x	
Inadequate/inappropriate technology	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
Insufficient attention to soil and water/natural resource management programs	x	x		x			x	x	x
Food security	x			x		x	x	x	
Agricultural changes, e.g.,	x		x			x	x	x	

agrofuel production									
Turning of dryland and degraded land areas into economic assets		x				x			
Limited attention to gender issues				x	x				
Lack of access to land leading to pressure on water and sanitation				x			x		x
Lack of attention to sanitation						x	x		x
Health problems related to increasing use of chemicals in agriculture			x			x			
Water shortages and increasing competition over fresh water	x						x	x	x
Over cultivation of land	x	x		x					
Expropriation of forests give way to industrial logging, mono-cropping plantations				x		x	x		x
Limited attention to income-generating activities						x (charcoal)			
Overgrazing of land and soil erosion	x				x				
Insufficient monitoring of drylands	x						x		x
Weak institutional framework	x	x					x	x	x
Lack of effective policy and local management approach	x						x		x
High cost of agricultural structures		x					x		
Unimproved water management practices	x						x	x	x
Impacts of dams and mines on water resources						x			
Lack of effective monitoring and evaluation systems					x		x		x
Lack of investment in agriculture	x	x					x	x	
Harmful impacts of unsustainable livestock production		x							
Pre and post harvest losses								x	

High demand for agricultural goods								x	
Unsustainable economic and trade policies								x	x
Cross-cutting issues									
Lack/low level of education	x	x	x	x	x			x	
Loss of agricultural workers due to HIV/AIDS			x	x	x			x	
Rural-urban migration/displacement					x	x	x	x	x
Ignorance of fundamental human rights					x		x		
Child labour			x						
	STC	Farmers	Workers & Trade Unions	Children & Youth	Women	Indigenous People	NGOs	B&I	Local Authorities

B & I = Business and Industry

STC = Scientific and Technological Communities

II. Summary points from sections on Agriculture, Rural development, Land, Drought, Desertification and Africa from the discussion papers submitted by the major groups for CSD-16

Question for the organising partners: YOU MAY DECIDE TO OMIT THIS, AND MAKE AVAILABLE ONLY THE GRID....??

A. Women

1. Lack of effective monitoring and evaluation of existing systems
2. Overgrazing and soil erosion
3. Lack of financing
4. Low level of education among women
5. Lack of access, ownership and control over land
6. Climate change
7. Rural-urban migration
8. Loss of agricultural workers and farmers due to HIV/AIDS
9. Gender inequality as a constraint to growth and poverty reduction
10. Limited research attention to gender and women's issues in agriculture
11. Ignorance of women's fundamental human rights
12. Low numbers of women in agricultural extension
13. Inadequate training on bookkeeping
14. Lack of women's participation in decision making
15. Low resource allocation to rural development

B. Farmers

1. Lack of risk management tools
2. Climate change
3. Limited access to land
4. Weak institutional frameworks
5. Lack of financing
6. High cost of agricultural structures
7. Lack of education
8. Poor infrastructures
9. Lack of investment in agriculture for rural development
10. Inadequate rural services

11. Intensive use and high concentration on land
12. Inappropriate technology
13. Turning dry and degraded land areas into economic assets
14. Low participation in decision making process

C. Youth and Children

1. Climate change
2. Over-cultivation
3. Lack of technological training
4. Devastation of forests, monoculture and soil deterioration
5. Inadequate soil conservation, land management practices and natural resource programs
6. Decrease rainfall and overexploitation of dry lands
7. Lack of education
8. Increased number of HIV/AIDS
9. Urbanization
10. Lack of education and infrastructure
11. Food security problems due to the production of ethanol, biofuel and products for exportation
12. Lack of financing
13. Lack of control of and access to land
14. Increased use of genetically modified seeds
15. Injustice and inequality, which exacerbates widespread poverty and hunger

D. Workers and Trade Unions

1. Climate change
2. The expansion of biofuel crops linked to deforestation
3. Lack of education
4. Lack of access to land and healthcare
5. Lack of financing
6. Increase number of HIV/AIDS leading to loss of household income
7. Child labour
8. The use of genetically modified organisms (GMO's) in food and agricultural production
9. The use of chemicals in agriculture increases environmental and human health problems
10. Inadequate environmentally sound technologies
11. Human insecurity, particularly job insecurity

12. Ethical recruitment of healthcare workers
13. Inadequate economic, political and social systems and services
14. Liberalized trading patterns buttressed by international agreements make it difficult for countries to protect themselves against inappropriate or dangerous innovations

E. Non-governmental Organizations

1. Water shortages and increasing competition for freshwater
2. Climate change and increasing vulnerability of poor populations
3. Nutrient imbalances, leading to an increase in dead zones and potentially exacerbated by initiatives such as ocean fertilization
4. War and conflict over land and natural resources
5. Insufficient agro ecological approaches to pest control and fertility management
6. Lack of control and access to land and water resources
7. Lack of financing
8. Lack of attention to sanitation
9. Poor extension services
10. Inadequate rural infrastructure
11. Rural urban migration and its impacts on rural areas
12. Rural voice unheard at policy and decision making levels
13. Food insecurity due to drought
14. Increasing use of GMO's in agricultural and food production.
15. Urbanization puts pressure on water and sanitation services
16. Lack of effective policy and local management approach
17. High cost of agricultural structures.
18. Unimproved water management practices
19. Biofuel production, which imposes trade-offs
20. Weak institutional framework
21. Lack of effective monitoring and evaluation systems
22. Insufficient attention to water resource management
23. Inappropriate technology
24. Expropriation of forest land to give way to large scale industrial logging, industrial tree plantation and mono-cropping plantations

F. Indigenous people

1. Climate change

2. Impacts of dams and mines on water resources
3. The use of agricultural chemicals which contaminates the natural water and irrigation sources
4. In Africa, inadequate potable water, sanitation and waste disposal in rural areas leave populations vulnerable to water-borne and other environmental diseases
5. Expropriation of forest land to give way to large scale industrial logging, industrial tree plantation and mono-cropping plantations
6. Recent developments affecting land rights
7. Inappropriate drainage system and flood protection measures
8. Loss of traditional riverine livelihood due to exploitation of river sources
9. Expansion of biofuel plantations
10. Increased use of genetically modified organisms in agriculture and food production (impact of biotechnology on food security)
11. Lack of attention to income sources and income generating activities (such as charcoal)
12. Inequality of access to water

G. Business and Industry

1. The lack of appropriate tenure in many developing countries serves as a disincentive to maintain and improve agricultural land
2. High (sustained) demand for agricultural goods against the backdrop of strained productive and natural resources
3. The need for site-specific (and therefore knowledge-intensive) solutions
4. A need for greater efficiency throughout the agri-food value chain (including the need to reduce pre- and post-harvest losses which average about 50% of yields)
5. The dramatically changing agricultural context (demographic, natural resource base and market picture)
6. Lack of financing
7. Agriculture is a key driver of the wider economy; smallholders must be assisted in transitioning to being entrepreneurs
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9. Increasing productivity on existing cropland is better than expanding into uncultivated areas
10. The importance of integrated farming within an ecosystem management approach

H. Scientific and Technological Communities

1. Multifunctional agricultural systems: increasing production AND providing ecosystem services
2. Adaptation to climate change
3. Knowledge and technology transfer to small farmers in developing countries/lack of extension services
4. Benefits and risks of biofuels
5. Opportunities of biotechnology
6. Changing and enhancing agricultural S & T investments

7. Integrated land and water management to combat desertification
8. Locally suitable technologies in drylands
9. Insufficient monitoring of drylands
10. North-South and South-South S & T cooperation
11. Education for all among rural populations

I. Local Authorities

1. Lack of infrastructure and rural services
2. In developed country cities, urban food production may be less sustainable in practice than its alternatives due to household-level energy consumption patterns, although there is much scope for changing practices towards sustainability
3. Increasing use of land for commercial purposes
4. Ineffective land use policies
5. Lack of access to land
6. Lack of effective urban investment, planning and management to deal with urban migration
7. Lack of the necessary infrastructure, mostly in a developing country context, to handle increases in urban migration as a result of desertification
8. Lack of effective water demand management and water conservation plans
9. Lack of appropriate land tenure