

FAO comments on the CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems – Zero Draft

17 March 2021

General comments

- **First, we would like to commend the CFS secretariat for the development of this zero draft, based on the initial outline shared.** It covers a lot of ground, despite the text remaining concise. We also believe that the wording of the recommendation has the right level of detail.
- **FAO agrees with the overall structuring of the policy recommendations along the macro-policy areas of the HLPE report.** Only the title of Section 3 on access to resources could be made more comprehensive to match all the recommendations, such as those related to markets or infrastructure.
- **FAO suggests addressing explicitly child labour,** as a fundamental issue of youth engagement and employment in agriculture.
- While we understand that a list of vulnerable groups of youth would be complex to include, since it might never be inclusive enough or relevant for all countries and contexts, **we consider that some specific recommendations need to be emphasized for specific youth groups,** like young women, younger youth below 18, indigenous youth and young migrants.
- **In particular, more specific attention should be paid across the recommendations to indigenous youth** who, as custodians of ancestral systems of knowledge, food and territorial management, have repeatedly called on governments, international organizations and other actors to respect their collective rights and guarantee their participation in the formulation and implementation of public policies that affect them. See [Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems \(2021\)](#) and [Rome Statement on the contribution of Indigenous Youth towards a world without hunger](#) (2017).
- **More specific attention should also be paid to young migrants, including internal migrants, refugees and internally displaced people,** valuing their contribution to agri-food systems and addressing their specific need and vulnerabilities. This include: addressing the adverse drivers of migration and boosting opportunities in rural areas to make migration a choice, while promoting safe and regular migration pathways, especially for migrants working in agrifood systems, including seasonal ones, and maximizing the benefits that young migrants can bring to rural communities, including through the transfer of knowledge, skills and financial resources.
- **It should be made more explicit, across the rationale and 5 priority areas, that youth must be consulted at all levels of the process in the development and implementation of the policy recommendations, including at the national and local level.** As the key stakeholder targeted in these guidelines, the recommendations should highlight the importance of ensuring active and meaningful engagement with youth, with direct consultations with the related global and local youth groups and organizations. The importance of creating a safe and enabling space where youth are listened to, heard, and respected as crucial stakeholders in the agrifood systems could be strengthened further. Youth should have a sustained, democratic representation in policy and leadership with equal access to resources.

- Further, the World Food Forum (WFF) team explicitly suggests that the CFS should partner with youth-led global initiatives like the WFF, a global, inclusive initiative launched the FAO Youth Committee with partners across the UN, Civil Society and beyond, as an avenue to support the consultation of youth, design of these solutions, promotion of these activities, and ultimate delivery.
- **FAO suggests mentioning more explicitly that the right balance should be identified in each context between policies and investments that promote widespread rural opportunities (ex. in all those contexts where opportunities are limited for all by a low level of structural and rural transformation) and those that focus specifically on opportunities for young people.** But whether fostering rural youth inclusion in the broader rural transformation process or youth-specific interventions are prioritized, the recommendations should highlight the importance of ensuring active and meaningful engagement of youth in policymaking, consultations and governance mechanisms.
- **Specific recommendations follow**, which consolidate the suggestions received from different FAO units¹. For easier reading, track changes on the current text of the zero draft of the policy recommendations have been suggested in the first column of the following tables, while in the second column explanations are provided or more complex suggestions, like new or strongly revised recommendations (new recommendations have been highlighted in *blue*).

¹ This document reflects consolidated inputs provided by the decent rural employment, social protection and gender teams in the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality division (ESP), the Partnerships and UN collaboration Division (PSU), the Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI), and the World Food Forum (WFF) team.

RATIONALE

1. Young people are ~~one of the keys~~key to achieving sustainable development, in particular in developing countries, where the vast majority of them reside, often in rural areas. There is a large untapped reservoir of employment opportunities in the agri-food sector, as well as important systems of traditional knowledge to be carried forward especially by Indigenous youth. Yet, ~~limited~~ access to and control over land, natural resources, ~~infrastructure, finance,~~ technology, knowledge, as well as limited participation in decision making processes, the hazardous nature of agricultural tasks and poor remuneration for agricultural and food workers, often turn youth away from agriculture and from ~~remaining~~ rural areas as a whole. As a result, many youth feel that their best option is to migrate, either to urban areas or ~~overseas~~ abroad. While migration is an engine of economic growth and contribute to the reduction of inequalities both within and between countries, alternatives in rural areas should be boosted to make migration a choice and not a necessity. Large shares of migrants work in agri-food systems, and for them safe and regular migration pathways should be promoted taking into account gender and age aspects. Actions are needed to make the agri-food sector more attractive to young people, in terms of its capacity to generate decent employment opportunities and livelihoods, and to promote their capacity to generate incomes, especially in the post COVID-19 recovery.

To add some global data and more relevance to the burgeoning youth populations in developing regions, the following paragraph could be added as a starter: *The world's youth population (15–24 years old) has reached the unprecedented figure of 1.2 billion, with 88 percent of them living in developing countries. This exceptionally high number of youth, represents an enormous potential for economic development. However, youth face multiple employment challenges, and are often overrepresented among the most vulnerable categories of workers, especially in rural areas and informal sectors.*

An additional suggestion has been made in track changes, to avoid a negative perception of migration, in line with [FAO Migration Framework](#). In 2020, 73 per cent of all international migrants were between the ages of 20 and 64 years, compared to 57 per cent for the total population. Children and adolescents (under 20 years) represent less than 15 per cent of all international migrants. The majority of migrants move within their own country, from urban to rural areas, between villages or to cities, and across countries, mainly within the same region/continent. A large share of migrants come from rural areas and work in agri-food systems. It is important to address the adverse drivers of migration, boosting opportunities in rural areas and making migration a choice, while promoting safe and regular migration pathways, especially for migrants working in agrifood systems, including seasonal ones, and maximizing the benefits that young migrants can bring to rural communities, including through the transfer of knowledge, skills and financial resources.

May be useful adding a section with **guiding principles**. As far as child labour is concerned highlighting **intra-generational equity** in the design of youth-sensitive interventions may be

2. The investment in youth has the potential to yield boundless potential returns of investing in young people are boundless in terms of to national food security, poverty reduction, employment generation, sustainable agriculture and management of natural resources, preserving knowledge systems, including Indigenous Peoples' food systems, as well as peace and political stability. Further, multiple interlinkages exist with gender equality and women's empowerment, child labour elimination in agriculture, harnessing the rural-urban continuum linkages and fostering -innovative practices and technologies, including new uses of data and knowledge-sharing platforms.

3. The entry of young people into the agri-food sector is a key driver to fostering its competitiveness and vitality. To guarantee the generational renewal of the sector, As the average age of farmers worldwide approaches 60, it is essential to develop systems, policies, and programmes that engage more youth in agriculture, food systems and associated professions, while improving overall service provision and wellbeing in rural areas. agriculture and agricultural professions. Youth engagement and leadership are linked intrinsically to countless

useful. Others, which are also highlighted across the text, are inclusivity/non-discrimination; gender equity and equality.

Since some content of para 3 and 2 seemed to overlap, FAO suggested some revisions, placing some of the content of para 3 under para 2. The linkage with child labour has been explicitly mentioned in para 2. The FAO child labour team in ESP emphasizes that it **would be important mentioning here in the rationale how key is addressing child labour for the age segment across 14/15-17 years old.** The latest estimates on child labour, including on child labour in agriculture may be found here: [ILO-UNICEF 2021. Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward.](#) **The below paragraph is suggested for addition after para 2 of the rationale:**

Child labour in agriculture represents 70 percent of all child labour, affecting 112 millions boys and girls. Child labour is often associated with poor educational outcomes, limiting the capacity of boys and girls to acquire skills and to secure, later in life, decent employment. Addressing child labour in agriculture is a foundational block for youth engagement and employment in agriculture. Children of legal working age, in the 14/15-17 age group are also young people and their specific needs, especially in terms of safety and health at work, deserve special attention in the design of policies, strategies and programmes.

Para 3. FAO suggests avoiding mention of a specific farmers' average age, since there is not general agreement. In any case, it would be much lower than 60 in any case (see IFAD blog [here](#)). See proposed suggestions for rephrasing, which is more aligned with UN Decade of Family Farming wording for instance.

<https://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/CA4672EN.pdf>
Equally important to making rural agriculture attractive is the need to upgrade and enhance (life in all aspects) of rural areas and communities, making them also attractive to

~~aspects of the achievement of food security and good nutrition for all. Among these aspects, interlinkages with gender equality and women's empowerment, the rural-urban continuum and innovative practices and technologies, including new uses of data and knowledge-sharing platforms, are particularly relevant.~~

4. The following recommendations are addressed to Governments (relevant ministries, national, regional and local authorities and institutions, as appropriate) in consultation with intergovernmental organizations, producer organizations, the private sector (including micro, small and medium as well as larger-sized-entities), Indigenous Peoples, and civil society and youth in particular. As the key stakeholders targeted in these recommendations, it is to be highlighted the importance of ensuring the active and meaningful engagement of youth in consultations and policymaking, through their global, national and local groups, representatives, fora and organizations. Multisectoriality should also be a guiding principle in the design and implementation of youth-centered initiatives.

youth, providing youth with incentives to live and work in the rural areas.

FAO suggests adding a paragraph after n.3, so n. 4, which reflects on different levels of agricultural and rural transformation, as per IFAD 2019 Rural Poverty Report.

4. The right balance should be identified in each context between policies and investments that promote widespread rural opportunity (ex. in all those contexts where opportunities are limited for all by a low level of structural and rural transformation) and those that focus specifically on opportunities for young people. Whether fostering rural youth inclusion in the broader rural transformation process or youth-specific interventions are prioritized, it is to be highlighted the importance of ensuring active and meaningful engagement of youth in policymaking, consultations and governance mechanisms.

FAO suggests mentioning more explicitly the importance of meaningful youth inclusion in consultations and the decision making process of policies. It should be emphasized that they ought to be given the opportunity to contribute to the discussions and decisions about their needs, challenges, contributions and the required solutions. See suggestions in track changes in para 4.

The aspect of a multisectorial approach could also come more clearly out. Presently it is mainly reflected in the education paragraph but may need to be included somewhere in the text, including perhaps as guiding principle. The need to engage diverse relevant institutions (education, agriculture, social affairs, labour).

Suggestion to add an additional recommendation proposed by FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, PSUI:

Specific attention should be paid to indigenous youth who, as custodians of ancestral systems of knowledge, food and territorial management, have repeatedly called on governments,

5. They are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that will encourage public policies to foster enabling environments capable of tapping into the energy and skills of youth to improve food systems. In working towards this aim, the diversity, intersectionality, interculturality, and context specificity of youth aspirations, needs and experience across the globe should be recognized.

international organizations and other actors to respect their collective rights and guarantee their participation in the formulation and implementation of public policies that affect them.

Suggested revision for the first sentence in para 5. *It is envisioned that these recommendations will encourage the examination of current policies and programmatic efforts and foster the adoption of new ones to ensure a more youth friendly enabling environment. In working towards this aim...*

PROVIDE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

a) Contribute to the realization of youth rights without any discrimination, by implementing existing global policy instruments that are relevant to youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems, by supporting relevant policy processes and programmes, as well as by creating accountability mechanisms; (*#Rights*)

b) Ensure that youth-oriented policies and programmes engage youth in their design and take heterogeneity of youth and intergenerational relationships and hierarchies into account, providing additional support to improve equity and distribution of resources across generation, age segments, gender, class, culture, ethnicity, Indigenous identity and citizenship and migratory status, with specific attention to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of youth, including youth above the minimum age for employment and below 18 years old; (*#Intergenerational and #intra-generational approach*)

c) Enhance youth's standards of living by ensuring access to adequate intercultural education, health, hygiene and nutrition; and reduce vulnerability of youth by ensuring their access to basic infrastructure and services and by implementing culturally-adapted social protection and safety net programmes that contribute to meet children's and adolescents' specific food and nutrition needs, regardless of the citizenship and migratory status; (*#Social protection*)

Point be seems to be more about #diversity and representation than intergenerational approach, maybe the hashtag should change.

We are not convinced about the use of the term *hierarchies*. Maybe it could be rephrased along the line of socio-cultural factors.

As regards para (b) specific mention should be made of youth above minimum age for employment and below 18 who tend to fall into the cracks of some national regulations. See suggestions in track changes

Further, FAO suggests adding an additional recommendation: *Adopt and enforce national regulations on hazardous tasks and light work, including tasks in agricultural subsectors to regulate and ensure safe and adequate participation of younger workers in decent work opportunities in agri-food systems (#Youth safety at work);*

Access to social protection should not be only associated to reducing vulnerability, as in fact by definition social protection aims at guarantee access to adequate education and other basic services and needs. Further, it would be better to refer to social assistance programmes (in-cash/in-kind cash transfers, school feeding programs, public works programs) rather than safety nets. See for reference FAO Framework on social protection. Finally, education wording has been adjusted as per SDG 4, targets 4.1 and 4.2.

FAO suggests to reformulate as below:

d) Support and encourage equal, non-discriminatory and active youth participation and leadership in relevant organizations, including through civil society, [Indigenous Peoples' organizations](#) and private sector organizations, [through territorial approaches](#), in governance mechanisms and decision-making fora at all levels, such as CFS, parliaments and other national and local policy-making spaces, and promote youth-led organizations and initiatives; (#Participation and governance)

e) Strengthen collection of labour market information and statistics to capture the diverse realities and heterogeneity of youth, their employment [status](#) and working conditions in agriculture and food systems, [their access to social protection, as well as migration and mobility patterns](#), and working time devoted to

c) *Enhance standards of living and reduce the vulnerability of youth by ensuring adequate access to free or affordable intercultural education, health, hygiene and nutrition, through access to basic infrastructure, and culturally-adapted services and social protection programmes including social assistance. (#Social protection)*

Recommendations are missing some references to one or two approaches for sustainable and inclusive economic development in which youth could play a critical role, including territorial development. A reference to territorial development has been made in para d).

To better reflect the need to create safe and regular pathways of migration and protect the rights of young migrants, **FAO migration team in ESP suggests adding an additional specific recommendations, after d)**

Create safe and regular pathways of migration both within and across countries and regions. Protect the rights of young migrants working in agri-food systems, including through the design of bilateral labour migration agreements as well as temporary and seasonal agricultural labour migration programmes. Value the positive contribution of youth migrants, return migrants and diaspora to the development of rural areas and agri-food systems in both communities of origin and destination. Adopt a conflict-sensitive approach in forced displacement contexts to contribute to peace and social cohesion between displaced and host communities. Counter discrimination and xenophobia (#Migration)

FAO suggests adding mention of social protection as well in para (e) as it is a key entry point to design and implement economic inclusion programmes for them

<p>different activities, <u>as well as their cultural connection and identity related to their food systems</u>; (#Data collection)</p> <p>f) Improve the documentation of different forms of youth engagement in agriculture and food systems, combining quantitative and qualitative methods, to better understand youth needs, <u>experiences, aspirations</u> and behaviours and inform policy development. (#Data collection)</p>	<p>Suggestion to add an additional recommendation proposed by FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, PSUI: <i>g) To develop Intellectual property legislative frameworks recognizing and protecting Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge systems, to guarantee effective intergenerational transfer of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, without the risk of misappropriation or misuse by third parties. #Indigenous Youth</i></p> <p>Finally, to better reflect the need for integrated policy approaches that take into consideration the multifaceted needs of youth in agri-food systems, and use scarce public resources efficiently by acknowledging that investment incentives are provided best as packages for young entrepreneurs, a new recommendation is suggested for this section, as proposed below: <i>h) Provide packages of incentives for responsible investment by young entrepreneurs in line with the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) that enhance access to factors of production, services, markets and information. (#investments; #incentives)</i></p>
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Section 2

<p>2. SECURE DIGNIFIED AND REWARDING LIVELIHOODS</p> <p>a) Ensure that <u>social protection</u>, employment and labour market policies <u>as well as responsible investments and private sector development strategies and labour demand interventions</u> target young people <u>or guarantee their inclusion, with emphasis on youth in situations of vulnerability</u>, providing opportunities for dignified engagement and decent jobs for youth in agriculture and food systems that contribute to preserving or restoring the environment <u>and protect their rights and cultural identities</u>; (#Labour market policies)</p> <p>b) Implement comprehensive labour market policies to increase youth employability in agriculture and food systems through interventions such as job assistance, employment</p>	
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services, culturally-appropriate training, and skills development and apprenticeships, job matching and entrepreneurship coaching and incubators, economic inclusion programs, public works and payment for ecosystem services ; (#Labour market policies)

c) Implement market-based policies and mechanisms ~~labour demand-side measures~~ for youth to promote more inclusive and sustainable food systems and investments, consistent with the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI); (#Labour market policies)

d) Establish programmes to facilitate the ~~transition from school-to-work transition~~ , ensuring equitable access to these programmes across gender, ethnicity and citizenship status; (#Labour market policies)

e) In line with international labour standards and fundamental principles and rights at work, adopt national Develop labour laws and regulations, policies and associate adequate budget, to guarantee living wages and ensure decent ~~enhance~~ working conditions for youth in agriculture and food systems, with particular attention to children ~~of-above~~ legal working age and migrants, in agriculture and food systems ensuring- occupational safety and health, reducing exposure to hazards , providing personal protective equipment, adequate working -hours, equality of treatment and non discrimination, and adequate access to social security while promoting safe agricultural practices;~~through reducing hazardous exposures, supporting occupational safety and health, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, providing personal protective equipment, safe hours and unemployment insurance;~~ (#Employment legislation and governance)

f) Develop social protection programmes that act as enablers to making the necessary investments to kick start or further develop an income strategy of youth in agri-food systems, and as enhancers in protecting their incomes against

In para c), The reference to responsible investment in general and the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) in particular is critical and, as currently referred to (in paragraph 2c), very much welcomed. This being said, FAO suggests replacing “labour demand-side measures for youth to...” with “market-based policies and mechanisms that empower youth to engage in”. See suggestion in track changes.

As regards paragraph e) some suggestions have been made in track changes. Instead of unemployment benefits, at the end of para e) , the ESP social protection team suggests referring to minimum standards of social security (ILO convention 102), which is more comprehensive. **In addition, it is suggested moving this paragraph to the enabling environment section.**

The social protection team of ESP suggests adding another sentence at the beginning of the (f) bullet on social protection, as suggested in track changes.

shocks and building their capacities and capabilities that can further strengthen their income strategies.

~~Develop~~ Social protection programmes should also~~that~~ compensate youth's unpaid contribution to food systems, ~~and that legitimize~~ care work, especially that performed by young women, while easing the related burden through the provision of public childcare, parental leave and other community services; (#Social protection)

g) Support labour inspection systems in sectors and occupations where young people are prevalent and develop community-level monitoring of compliance to labour legislation and labour rights; (#Employment legislation and governance)

h) Promote, in line with existing CFS policy recommendations, agroecological and other innovative practices for sustainable agriculture and food systems to generate decent jobs for youth, by supporting the capacity of youth as well as by providing investment incentives support and market opportunities for sustainable products; (#Incentives and social finance)

After g, it is suggested adding a recommendation on formalization.

h) Introduce incentives, support and monitoring mechanisms to foster the progressive transition to formality of informal enterprises in the agri-food sector, including youth-led ones, for business owners and employees to get social and labour coverage, as well as more opportunities for creating business linkages, concluding contracts, as well as access finance and other support. (#formalization)

Section 3

3. INCREASE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and MARKETS?

a) Support rural and Indigenous youth equitable access, conservation and protection of land, seeds and biodiversity, fisheries and forests by adopting appropriate legal measures, policies and programmes at the national level, and in particular female youth to access land, consistent with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks, such as the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and

Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines); (#Natural resources)

b) Develop legal measures, policies and regulations to facilitate inter-generational transfer of natural and productive resources and enterprises, including specific measures targeting young women, by supporting successions, start-ups and increased access to retirement system and pension schemes; (#Natural and productive resources)

c) Support the establishment of cooperatives and other organizations to facilitate youth's access to productive assets, markets, services and increase their capacity to manage agricultural land, water resources and business; (#Productive resourcesGroup cooperation)

d) Promote youth financial literacy and, in collaboration with financial service providers, the development and availability of affordable and inclusive financial services and products, including for the transfer and investments of remittances, tailored to the needs of youth engaged in agriculture and food systems as per different age-segment needs and taking into account the specific challenges that some groups of youth may face (ex. young women or youth living in remote rural areas, migrants) according to each country context; (#Finance)

e) Support youth entrepreneurship in agriculture and food systems, in both individual and collective enterprises, by providing flexible financing programmes, including through savings mobilization, crowdfunding, alternative forms of collateral ~~to access and/or collateral-free loans, low interest loans, lower the cost of loans in rural areas~~, contract farming and other value chain finance arrangements, warehouse receipts, digital and mobile financial services, insurance, remittances investment products, improved supply of financial services adapted to the business characteristics (ex. start-up or ongoing business), provision of seed capital grants, partnerships with financial institutions and risk

Suggestion to add an additional recommendation proposed by FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, PSUI: *Promote- Indigenous Youth tailor-made affordable credit facilities to allow them financial stability to carry forward Indigenous Peoples Food Systems and to support the development of Indigenous Youth's enterprises.*

sharing instruments, [mobilization of financial and human resources of diaspora](#); (#Finance)

f) Improve public infrastructure to increase access to markets for youth producers, entrepreneurs and traders and empower youth to contribute to better link urban and rural territories, [Indigenous Peoples](#) and communities for sustainable food systems; (#Infrastructure)

g) Support development of incubators, [accelerators](#) and relevant programmes to enable youth entry and engagement in sustainable food supply chains and support youth engagement in price premium and certification systems which could guarantee better returns while contributing to more sustainable agriculture and food systems; (#Markets)

h) Support the development of public procurement programmes in the agri-food sector, such as farm-to-school and [intercultural](#) public nutrition programmes that engage sustainable and youth-led enterprises, through quotas, sensitization and technical support. (#Markets)

. ENHANCE KNOWLEDGE, EDUCATIONS AND SKILLS

a) Ensure universal access to free, intercultural and quality education, improving infrastructure and introducing child grants and school meals programmes to facilitate access to school, ensuring school continuity during emergencies through access to long-distance learning and ensuring a safe and inclusive return to school without discrimination of any kind, valuing diverse systems of knowledge and languages, and adopting multi-sectoral approach to implement and enforce policies on girls' school attendance; (#Education)

b) Support educational curriculum development in primary and secondary schools by including subjects related to sustainable agriculture-, food systems, and Indigenous Peoples' food systems and food systems to equip young people that wish to pursue agricultural and rural livelihoods with related technical and life skills; (#Education)

c) Promote the development and uptake of training and vocational programmes for new careers and professions and creation of jobs in sustainable agriculture and food systems-, such as nutritionists, food educators, cooks in schools, farm managers, extension and advisory service providers, as well as for enhancing the capacities of young workers in the informal economy; (#Training)

d) Engage youth in intercultural approaches for research related to sustainable agriculture and food systems, natural resources conservation, management, climate change mitigation and environmental management, Indigenous biocentric restoration, Indigenous Peoples' food systems, biodiversity preservation, and strengthen opportunities for youth to participate in community-based research

The ESP child labour team suggests adding a new recommendation here or under section 2; *Ensure national legal frameworks are coherent and end of compulsory schooling age is aligned with minimum age for employment to contribute to a smooth school-to work transition (#Education)* ;

Additional recommendation proposed by the WFF FAO team.

Ensure consideration of climate change in the context of skill and capacity development investments to ensure youth are trained to apply climate mitigation and adaptation approaches to develop resilience in the field of their profession (#Training)

Two additional recommendations suggested by FAO PSUI Indigenous Peoples unit:

<p>partnerships <u>that value diverse knowledge systems and respectful, interculturally designed research methodologies</u>; (#Research)</p> <p>e) Promote inter-generational and intra-generational exchange of information, knowledge, <u>language</u> and practices through mentorship, <u>engagement with elders</u> and peer-to-peer engagement, <u>exchanges with migrants and diaspora to transfer skills and knowledge</u>. (#Information and knowledge exchange)</p>	<p><i>f) To value and promote the preservation of indigenous youth knowledge resulting from ancestral knowledge systems based on observation and adaptation of the ecosystems they inhabit and which are transmitted from generation to generation, through indigenous languages. #IndigenousYouth</i></p> <p><i>g) To establish intercultural education programmes; recognising Indigenous Youth need to learn about Indigenous traditional food systems, cultural heritage and key knowledge to sustain their ancestral food systems and to build interculturality into mainstream education, which will enable entire societies to better understand and respect Indigenous Peoples. IndigenousYouth</i></p>
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Section 5

<p>5. FOSTER SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE INNOVATION</p> <p>a) Support the key role <u>Empower youth to promote -of youth in promoting</u> social innovation, through social and community enterprises, <u>participation in decision making process</u>, multi-stakeholder innovation platforms, community finance, institutional innovations to link farmers to markets, taking into account inter-generational and <u>Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge indigenous knowledge</u> related to sustainable food systems; (#Social innovation)</p> <p>b) Support the provision of rural and urban extension services and digital services tailored to youth needs and priorities while ensuring inclusive access to these services, <u>including for migrants and returnees</u>; (#Extension and digital services)</p> <p>c) Develop digital skills of young workers and of those transitioning from school to work, enhance their capacities <u>to safely and effectively operate in digital environments in sustainable and innovative approaches</u> and engage them in co-</p>	<p>Suggest rephrasing paragraph (b): Support the provision of digitally enabled agricultural extension, financial, business and market support services tailored to youth needs and priorities, ensuring inclusive access and engaging youth not only as clients but also as providers (#Youth-centred digital services).</p> <p>Paragraph (c): #Digital literacy would be more appropriate for the hashtag as it goes beyond technical know-how and encompasses youth ability to safely and effectively access and operate in digital environments, critically evaluate information, communicate and create digital content.</p>
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designing [sustainable and innovative](#) digital solutions [and in digital knowledge transfer to elders](#); (#Digital [skillsliteracy](#))

d) Invest in digital infrastructure and promote digitalization to ensure connectivity in peri-urban, rural and remote areas as a mean of strengthening and diversifying food systems as well as creating job opportunities for youth. (#Digital [ecosysteminfrastructure](#))

Cf. Definitions by UNICEF 2019 "Digital literacy refers to the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that allow children to flourish and thrive in an increasingly global digital world, being both safe and empowered, in ways that are appropriate to their age and local cultures and contexts". UNESCO 2018 "Digital literacy is the ability to access, manage, understand, integrate, communicate, evaluate and create information safely and appropriately through digital technologies for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. It includes competences that are variously referred to as computer literacy, ICT literacy, information literacy and media literacy".

Suggested rephrasing of paragraph (d): Invest in digital infrastructure to ensure connectivity in peri-urban, rural and remote areas, and strive to reduce access barriers to digital technologies and services, taking into account in particular the existing gender digital divide, as a means of strengthening and diversifying food systems, safeguarding and strengthening land and natural resources management, as well as creating job opportunities for youth (#Digital ecosystem)

Suggestion to add a recommendation related to Indigenous Youth
e) Invest in capacity building processes for and by Indigenous Youth to combine innovation and new technologies with their ancestral practices to preserve their Indigenous Peoples' food systems. (#Indigenous Youth)