

## Global Youth Dialogue Key Outcomes

---

- 1)** Develop ecosystem policy to help young farmers make their investments profitable.
- 2)** Promote land policies that enable land tenure for youth.
- 3)** Promote land owning policies to allow all genders to inherit.
- 4)** Facilitate favorable policies that facilitate youth participation in continental trade and global exports.
- 5)** Provide subsidies on farming inputs for youth farmer organizations.
- 6)** Ensure there is youth representation in all major decision-making processes.
- 7)** Support use of community land for lease to young farmers who don't have access to ancestral or inherited land.
- 8)** Support agricultural education programs from primary school to post-university training, including agronomy, finance, entrepreneurship, leadership and communication.
- 9)** Promoting inclusiveness and open dialogue on agriculture across different civil society groups and private and public sectors to inform policies on youth and agriculture.
- 10)** Accelerate infrastructural development in the rural areas, including improving internet connectivity and broadband access.
- 11)** Promoting public-private sector partnerships focusing on initiatives to engage youth in agriculture.
- 12)** Facilitate access to credit for youth with specific flexible loan options offered by financial institutions to young individuals or companies led by young people.
- 13)** Enabling young people's engagement in the decision-making process on agricultural policies by creating quota systems that allow for guaranteed participation of young people in making decisions.
- 14)** Build capacity of young people, primarily focusing on women and vulnerable groups.
- 15)** Increase funding for collaboration between different mentorship and education programs to enhance international networks that youth can engage with across different agricultural industries, cultures, and continents.
- 16)** Ensure that government or institutional investment in agriculture is linked with developing youth engagement and employment, that these processes are not exclusive of each-other and that investment is considered from a social, political, economic and environmental perspective.
- 17)** Promote partnerships between the private sector, civil society, governments, and international institutions that can create mechanisms to remove barriers of entry into agriculture for youth.

- 18)** Centre the voices of young farmers in policy discussions, recognising that young people are the most effected by decisions made today.
- 19)** Develop and legislate appropriate labour laws taking into consideration living conditions, income and occupational health and safety.
- 20)** Increase agricultural education in schools recognising the complexity of food systems
- 21)** Develop standardized digital capabilities for open-sourced databases that can used and analysed quickly.
- 22)** Ensuring quality standards of internships and jobs for young people including on remuneration – putting an end to youth minimum wages and other discriminatory labour law provisions specific to young people.
- 23)** Banning of unpaid internships outside formal education vial a legal instrument
- 24)** Ensuring access for young people to social protection equal to other age groups
- 25)** Championing the recognition of non-formal and informal learning and youth organisations that provide it.
- 26)** Development of an EU “Youth Test” so that all legislation and policy is subject to a youth focussed impact assessment
- 27)** Funding for and implementation of the reinforced European Youth Guarantee including cooperation with youth organisations.
- 28)** Consideration and discussion of voting in European Parliament elections from the age of 16.