WFO POLICY ON YOUNG FARMERS

Adopted by WFO General Assembly
June 9, 2022
POLICY STRUCTURE

The policy has been structured as follows:

❖ Preamble
❖ Guiding Principles
❖ Main Pillars
❖ Recommendations
Youth are disadvantaged as often face uncertainties and barriers in engaging in agriculture. Pressure on arable land is high, they often lack access to investments, land, resources, funds among others.

Young farmers need to be supported and empowered to be able to engage in agriculture and recognise it as a profitable (and thus sustainable) profession and see themselves as entrepreneurs.
Providing young farmers with **adequate opportunities** and **fair economic returns**, respecting the diversity of the farming sector (farm sizes, geographical location, cultural identity etc.).

Promoting an **enabling environment** that facilitates young farmers’ access to land, education, capital, so to unlock professional and learning opportunities for youth in the sector.

Promoting **access to** and use of **technology and innovation** as a way to increase agricultural sustainability.

Fostering **cooperation with governments** to create enabling policies that support young farmers as future agricultural leaders.
Enhancing young farmers’ inclusion in decision-making processes, so to unlock their potential to provide solutions toward a more sustainable farming sector.

Facilitating youth access to education, training, technology, funds, among others, is key to increasing the digitalization and competitiveness of agriculture, as well as contributing to addressing food security and climate challenges, and fostering development of rural areas.

Ensuring smooth and sustainable generational renewal, structuring the transition, providing training to young farmers entering the sector and fostering continuity.
Governments should create an **enabling environment for youth** by adopting **farmers driven policies**, designing **tailor-made educational programs for youth**, as well as facilitating youth access to resources, infrastructures, education, capital, inputs.

Youth face several barriers, above all access to land. Governments and all relevant stakeholders should **strengthen youth organizations and participation** in land policymaking processes, facilitating youth **access to finance, fostering generation renewal** in agriculture and providing incentives for those retiring to let their farms to the younger generation.

Governments should create an **enabling environment** to support young farmers, create their own institutions and **support partnerships** with and among youth-focused and youth-led organisations, to increase youth **institutional capacity and advocacy power**.

Governments should adopt and implement policies to facilitate **youth access to markets**, as well as to training and capacity building to be able to fully express their potential as entrepreneurs in the value chain.