



## KEY CONSTRAINTS FOR YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE

### Exclusion from food production decisions

Youth participation in advocacy and policy influence, particularly in developing nations, is **still low**.



### Lack of capital and access to land compared to adults

In some African countries, **71% of the youth lacks capital** to start agroecology initiatives, with those in rural areas being the most disadvantaged.\*

### Low perception and regard of agriculture

In **Europe**, the **farming population is aging**, with nearly **90% of farmers over 40**. The number of farms sharply **declined by 37%** between 2005 and 2020 (Eurostat, 2022). **Increased mechanization** and **youth detachment** from agriculture and rural areas are prevalent.



### Lack of experience, knowledge and training

In some African countries, **50% of young people lack the training and knowledge** needed to engage in agroecology\*.

\*Biovision Africa Trust study (2023)



## WHAT CAN BE DONE?



1. **Increase institutional capacity development and policy engagement** of youth-led groups and associations to make their voice heard.
2. **Develop financial models** targeting and accessible to youth, to ensure economic viability, decent revenues and achievement of career aspirations.
3. **Sensitize youth consumers-through communication tools and platforms-** in urban areas to demand healthy food and **support youth in rural areas** to produce agroecologically-grown food.
4. **Introduce agroecology in school curricula** and establish agroecology learning hubs.
5. **Use digital technology** in developing agroecology advisory services and train youth as service providers, without concentrating it only on youth with access to high education levels (HLPE 16)

**THE DYNAMISM, CREATIVITY AND INNOVATIVE SPIRIT OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE IMPORTANT ASSETS IN DISSEMINATING AND SCALING AGROECOLOGY!**

