



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Mainstreaming **YOUTH** in FAO's Work Programme



Mainstreaming YOUTH in FAO's Work Programme

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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GLOSSARY

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| COAG | FAO's Committee on Agriculture |
| ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council of the United Nations |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| IANYD | United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| LGBTQ+ | lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or sometimes questioning), and others |
| MGCY | United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth |
| NEET | not in employment, education or training |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| PPA | programme priority area |
| PPP | purchasing power parity |
| PRB | Population Reference Bureau |
| RYAP | FAO Rural Youth Action Plan |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SSA | sub-Saharan Africa |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCRC | United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UN WOMEN | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFF | World Food Forum |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| UN WTO | United Nations World Tourism Organization |
| YDI | Youth Development Index |
| YUNGA | Youth and United Nations Global Alliance |
| YPARD | Young Professionals for Agricultural Development |



WHY

youth as a cross-cutting theme in FAO's Strategic Framework



A central principle of the 2030 Agenda is the assurance that “no one will be left behind” and the universal nature of the 2030 Agenda entails that youth should be considered across all goals and targets.

In its Strategic Framework 2022–2031, FAO has identified “youth” as an important group whose needs must be addressed across all of FAO’s programmatic work areas (along with the other two cross-cutting themes of gender and inclusion) so to promote a more systematic mainstreaming and operationalization of these issues across all of FAO’s work.

Further, with the ultimate aim of fully embracing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), FAO moves away from bespoke targets and indicators and adopts a common universal language consistent with the global agenda and UN partners. In doing so, 20 programme priority areas (PPAs) are guiding FAO on filling critical gaps and putting in place the conditions needed to drive the changes that will ultimately contribute to the achievement of the selected SDGs targets. Within each of the PPAs, youth has been included as a cross-cutting theme.

FAO recognizes that youth are already at the frontline to build more sustainable agrifood systems and are best placed to rejuvenate the sector, acquire the knowledge and skills needed to innovate, uptake new technologies, and spearhead the digital transformation.

Yet, evidence from the literature shows that they face additional challenges compared to adults when trying to productively and effectively engage, namely:

- Limited access to and ownership of various assets, including land, inputs, natural resources, finance, as well as technology, knowledge, information, education and vocational training, investment incentives, and entrepreneurship opportunities.
- As an age cohort, youth are less likely to be involved in and effectively influence governance and decision-making processes, as a result of economic, political, and procedural barriers that prevent their participation, including their limited organizational capacities.
- As beneficiaries of services, youth are also likely to face marginalization due to their status in potentially excluded demographic groups, including: young women, Indigenous youth, young people living with disabilities, LGBTQ+ youth, young refugees or migrants, youth from ethnic minorities, etc.
- Additional exposure to migration out of necessity (ex. due to lack of available opportunities) and not as an informed choice.
- Young people, especially rural youth, are among the most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (FAO, 2020).

Given the increase in the youth population in developing countries, failing to appropriately include them and involve them may lead to:

Insecurity / instability

- While youth's negative coping mechanisms have a variety of triggers, disillusionment and dissatisfaction certainly play a big role into leading to a process of some sort of unrest or participation in conflict. Causes are various, lack of opportunities, including to express themselves, economic difficulties, political and social inequalities, etc. Failing to adequately include youth in all global, regional and national debates have been assessed as a potential trigger in unrest.

Missed young generations

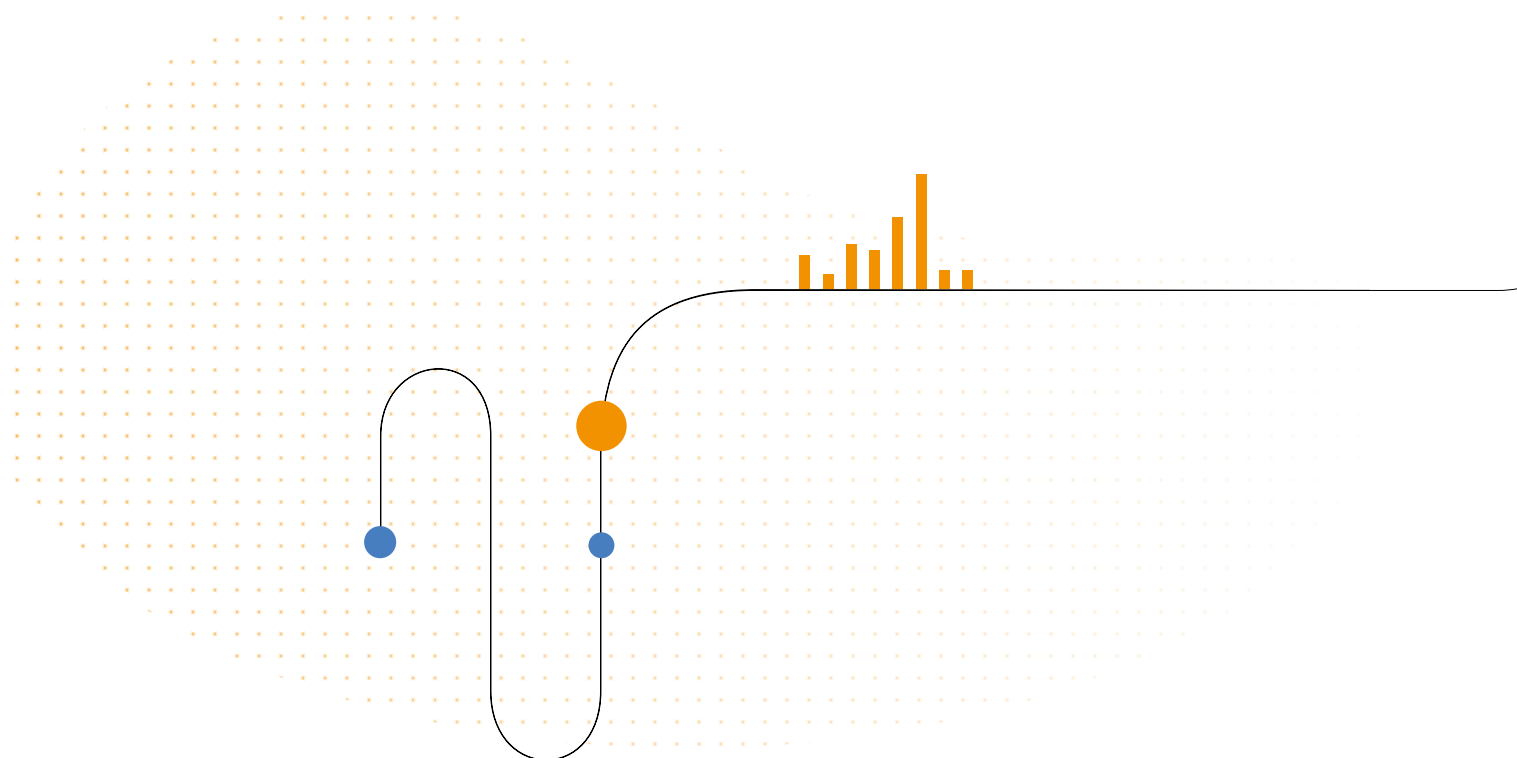
- If youth are not adequately included in countries' political, social and economic activities, their essential contribution to national growth is compromised, including their innovative state of mind and proactive attitude towards life.

Missed intergenerational transfer

- Nowadays the spatial separation of the nuclear family has resulted in fewer opportunities for intergenerational learning and support, and this makes the young and old increasingly vulnerable. Intergenerational transfer between one age group and another in a community is key to transfer knowledge and techniques otherwise lost.

Increased rates of forced youth migration

- Young people migrate for a plethora of reasons and given that they are the most mobile social group, the estimated number of young migrants (aged 15 to 24) rose from 22.1 million in 1990 to 31.7 million in 2020 (Migration Data Portal, 2021). When young people migrate in conditions of freedom, dignity, equity and security, they can boost economic and social development both in the regions of origin and destination. Yet, many decide to migrate in order to escape poverty, lack of economic opportunities, violence or conflict. Boosting opportunities in their countries and in particular in rural areas can strongly contribute to their inclusion in rural transformation.



Brief

YOUTH OUTLOOK



Today, there are 1.2 billion young people aged 15 to 24 years, accounting for 16 percent of the global population with nearly 1 billion of them living in developing countries. Their numbers are growing far more rapidly in lower income countries than in higher income countries, particularly in rural areas. In fact, rural youth account for around half of all youth in developing countries (IFAD, 2019).

By 2030 – the target date for the SDGs that make up the 2030 Agenda – the number of youth is projected to reach nearly 1.3 billion and by around 2050, 1.4 billion, with the largest increases expected in sub-Saharan Africa (+89 percent), Oceania (+38 percent) and Northern Africa and Western Asia (+28 percent). At the same time, by 2050, some regions will experience a reduction in their youth populations as a result of persistently low levels of fertility, and, in some places, high rates of migration. The regions that are projected to experience the largest decrease in the number of young people are Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (-15 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (-13 percent), and Europe and Northern America (-5 percent) (UN DESA, 2019).

Different demographic changes are rapidly altering the rural context in developing countries. A key change to note, is primarily seen in the least transformed countries, where a rapid increase in rural population density is reported. Even as countries have urbanized, rural populations have more than doubled in developing countries since 1950 and nearly quadrupled in the least developed nations (IFAD, 2019).

The Commonwealth's Global Youth Development Index (YDI), which measures the status of young people in 170 countries around the world with respect to 15 indicators that include health, nutrition, education, and political, economic and social participation, has been improving, though progress has been very slow. Between 2010 and 2018, the global average youth development score improved by only 3.1 percent, despite the fact that 156 of the 181 countries included in the index (86 percent) improved their scores (Global Youth Development Index, 2021).

In respect of employment, the labour force participation rate of young people (aged 15–24) has continued to decline. Between 1999 and 2019, despite the global youth population increase, the total number of young people engaged in the labour force (those who are either employed or unemployed) decreased from 568 million to 497 million. While this trend reflects growing enrolment in secondary and tertiary education, resulting in a better-skilled workforce in many countries, it also highlights the substantial numbers of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), a large majority of whom are young women. While the global youth unemployment rate is 13.6 percent on average, there is considerable regional variation, from under 9 percent in Northern America and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to 30 percent in Northern Africa. Unemployment is more prevalent among young women in most subregions. Significantly, young people are three times as likely as adults (25 years and older) to be unemployed (ILO, 2020).

Finally, in emerging and developing countries, almost 17 percent of young workers (15–24 years old) are categorized as (extreme) working poor,



living on income below the extreme poverty threshold of USD 1.90 a day in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms (ILO, 2019). In SSA alone, 58 million working young people – nearly 67 percent of the employed youth population – live in conditions of poverty (ILO, 2019). Partly because youth, and in particular rural youth, often start their working lives in the informal economy, working in casual occupations, out of necessity and with very low remuneration.

In relation to participation, while young people remain critical to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, their inclusion in national and local policy and governance processes remains universally poor with a further deterioration in the global score of the YDI. Youth have very limited representation in parliaments (only 2.6 percent of the world's members of parliament are under 30) and are often excluded from rural organizations, cooperatives and decision-making spaces related to agrifood systems (IPU, 2021).

Globally, youth are mobilizing, organizing themselves and demanding attention to issues that specifically affect them. Often marginalized from local and national development gains,



youth are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks, social instability, and conflicts. They are frequently left behind compared to other age groups. Youth experiences in times of global economic, social, human rights and environmental challenges require dedicated research to meet their needs and rights through targeted approaches and investments.

From a development perspective, today's youth generation is on the front line, they will have to cope with the effects of environmental and climate change, which are likely to accelerate and intensify during their lifetimes and those of their children. Further, food policy and food systems analysts have called for a thorough transformation of food systems, to support improved food and nutritional security, equity, socioeconomic justice, ecological sustainability within "planetary boundaries", and other sustainable development objectives.

As youth are increasingly demanding more just, equitable and progressive opportunities and solutions in their societies, the need to address the multifaceted challenges that they face (such as access to education, health, employment,

gender equality) have become more pressing than ever and unpacking their diversities as a non-homogenous group becomes key.

Youth can be a positive force for development when provided with the knowledge and opportunities they need to thrive. In particular, young people should acquire the education and skills needed to contribute in a productive economy.

Promoting youth inclusion makes good sense for progress

Young people not only shape the present of any country, but they will also profoundly determine its future. Further, young people are at a stage in life characterized by a high capacity to learn and acquire skills and, in general, positive attitudes towards participation in society. Investing in young people has also intergenerational benefits that can create powerful agents for change. Lastly, yet key, the exclusion of youth from central societal sectors generates tremendous social and economic costs to the society and may even lead to social and political unrest.

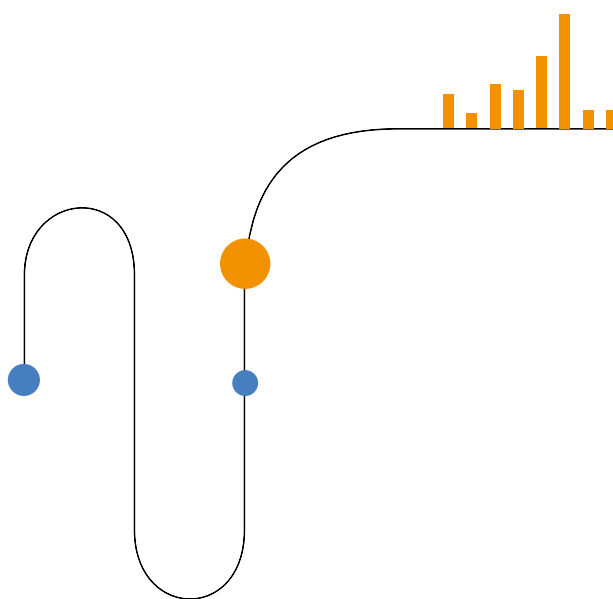
WHO

is a youth?

While there is no universal definition, youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence. That's why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other age groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because "youth" is often referred to as a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education, and finding their first job.

Despite the remarkable resourcefulness and resilience of many young people, decades of disinvestment and disparities in access to quality education, decent income and other key resources, may have affected young people's transition into adulthood. Furthermore, location and available opportunities also add a variable in transitioning into adulthood. The challenges that youth face in some regions may look similar, but may also be so different that one solution for all could be counterproductive.

Therefore, different sociodemographic factors, adolescent experiences, contexts (e.g. rural/urban, developed/developing country, conflict-affected areas) and also status (e.g. poverty and socioeconomic status, Indigenous youth, young refugees, young migrants, youth living with disabilities, young minorities) are all determining factors in the pathway into adulthood which may be delayed if not adequately assessed and specific interventions applied.



Overall, in respect of youth definition, FAO aligns with the United Nations (UN) and for statistical consistency across countries and regions, defines "youth" as persons between 15 and 24, without prejudice to other definitions by Member Nations or regional institutions. To note, that attention should be placed on the needs of younger youth within the youth age frame but still minors (between 15 and 17). These younger youth, although they might have reached the legal working age (depending on countries' legislations, which is 14 or 15 years old in most countries), are also still within the children age frame definition. i.e. below 18 years old. The overlap on these age frames' definitions for this specific age group was intentional in order to extend legal protection up to the age of 17 (inclusive) as per the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which is a legally binding international agreement.



Examples of youth age frames in UN & Regional Institutions:

AFRICAN UNION (AU)

15-35

**ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST
ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)**

15-35

**CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY
(CARICOM)**

15-20

**EUROPEAN UNION
(EU)**

15-29

**UNITED NATIONS
(UN)**

15-24

Examples of youth age frames in Member Nations:

BRAZIL

15-29

EGYPT

18-30

GHANA

15-35

HUNGARY

15-29

THAILAND

18-25

Youth inclusion as a **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)** in FAO



In 2017, the FAO Conference, the sovereign Governing Bodies of the Organization, endorsed the call to develop a Rural Youth Action Plan (RYAP) that addresses the importance of making rural areas more attractive for young women and men. Going forward, in 2019–2020, FAO's Committee on Agriculture (COAG) served as facilitator to develop such plan and as a fulcrum of discussion.

To strengthen areas of collaboration and synergy in the RYAP, in 2019–2020, FAO undertook consultations with Member Nations as well as with the Rome-based agencies¹ and several other United Nations (UN) entities² as members of the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD). Consultations were also held with: FAO divisional and regional children and youth focal points, the Young UN network, the WFP Youth Network, and other global and regional youth networks, such as the Youth Alliance for Zero Hunger, the Major Group of Children and Youth (MGCY) and the Young Professionals for Agricultural Development (YPARD).

The RYAP presents a five-year action plan (2021–2025), aligned to five thematic areas (or pillars) with the goal of contributing to the realization of the SDGs by equally empowering rural young women and men and it guides the

implementation, monitoring and reporting of youth-specific and youth-sensitive activities at FAO.

In order to measure FAO's performance over time in respect of youth inclusion in its activities, the RYAP has been embedded in the Organization's Medium Term Plan 2022–2025 and articulates the key performance indicator (KPI) for the cross-cutting theme on youth as Percentage of FAO Units and Decentralized Offices reporting contributing to the Rural Youth Action Plan.

In respect of contribution to the SDGs, the plan contributes predominately to SDG 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), as well as SDG 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 14 and 15 (Life below Water and Life on Land) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).

¹ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP).

² The International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), UN Population Funds (UNFPA), UN International Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UN Women and the World Tourism Organization (UNTWO).



PILLAR 1

Support youth participation in rural development, within the context of integrated landscape and territorial approaches.



PILLAR 2

Foster youth employment in an inclusive green economy within the three pillars of sustainability: social, environmental and economic.



PILLAR 3

Strengthen rural youth capacities for the use of innovative approaches and technologies in food and agriculture.



PILLAR 4

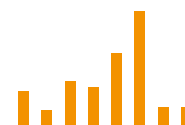
Promote rural services for youth and agripreneurs.



PILLAR 5

Build FAO institutional capacity to address rural youth areas of work.





HOW

to include youth in FAO's activities

While investing in youth is crucial for a dynamic growth in societies, FAO's portfolio of youth-specific projects and activities is increasing. Including young people in all FAO's activities, even if the interventions are not youth-specific, is a requirement of the Strategic Framework.

Here below are some practical recommendations to note for youth-sensitive inclusion with key questions to assess when designing and planning activities and projects.

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Use age-inclusive language. Also important to note, youth is not a homogenous group and portraying them as such fails to recognize their complexity.

- Avoid the agglomeration of “women and youth”. Both youth and women have specific and distinct needs, challenges and opportunities that should be analysed and addressed distinctively.
- As part of women's focused activities, highlight the differentiated needs of young women within the group. A 16-year-old young woman is in a different stage in life compared to a 40-year-old one, and they face different challenges and have different needs and opportunities that should be highlighted, assessed and evaluated.
- As part of youth-focused activities, in turn, make sure to consider the different needs and priorities of young women and men.

Take into account and assess the heterogeneity of youth's needs and opportunities.

- Does the activity address the specific challenges that young women, youth living with disabilities, young migrants, young refugees, Indigenous youth, ethnic or religious youth minorities and other vulnerable youth groups face?
- What is the youth poverty rate in the country or region of the planned activity?
- What are the main opportunities for young people in the country or region of the planned activity? Have they been included?

Ensure gender, age and status disaggregated data collection and analysis.

- Are surveys, interviews, evaluations or benchmarking foreseen in the activity/project? If so, planning and designing disaggregation of data will gain a better understanding of youth outcomes within.
- Using secondary data? Look out for specific documents which have youth-specific data like national youth policies, regional youth strategies, world youth report(s), youth development index report(s), etc.



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Ensure the adoption of age-sensitive strategies to allow young people's access to food security, land, inputs, natural resources, finance, technology, knowledge, decent employment, organizations, information and education, vocational education and training and entrepreneurship opportunities.

In the country or region of the planned activity or project:

- What is the percentage of youth population?
- Are youth facing specific nutrition or food security related issues?
- What is their employment status (e.g. unemployment rates; underemployment, working poverty, formal/informal, self-employment/waged workers)?
- Is there child labour?
To note: child labour is defined as work that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects a child's education or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Not all work carried out by children is considered child labour (FAO, 2022).
- What kind of skills do they possess or lack?

- What kind of assets and services can they access or not (e.g. land, financial, credit, extension services, social protection)?
- Are youth adequately included and represented in relevant networks, producers' organizations, cooperatives, etc.?

Policies/strategies related:

- Is there a youth policy or strategy?
- Do agricultural, agribusiness, gender, employment, education and vocational education and rural development at large, policies and strategies include youth and rural youth specifically?
- Are youth adequately considered in national investment plans?

Ensure and indicate youth's representatives' inclusion in all decision-making processes and elaboration of policies, strategies, programmes, investments, etc.

- Are youth being invited to decision-making processes?
- Is their diversity (e.g. urban/rural, race, ethnicity, gender) adequately reflected in terms of representation?

WHERE

to look for specific data or information on youth



Given the increasing emphasis on youth, there is growing demand for data and information to support designing, planning, monitoring, and assessing initiatives that are youth-specific or that include youth.

Disaggregated data and information is key to be able to assess the situation and develop appropriate, evidence-based responses (either projects or activities) as well as strategies and policies.

Yet, many data systems are still not equipped in terms of age disaggregation, and when young people are not counted they may remain “invisible”. If they remain “invisible” they may be left behind. It is therefore very important to search and include such data and information whenever possible and available.

Here below are selected data portals that can support the search for data on youth populations.

SELECTED DATA PORTALS

Eurostat → The portal gathers statistics from a range of other domains from which data with an age breakdown is available. It provides data on various topics like education and training, employment, health, social inclusion, participation and digital connectivity.

ILOSTAT → The portal provides youth labour statistics.

Migration data portal → The portal provides data on child and young migrants.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data portal → The OECD data portal provides data on youth in the labour market, youth unemployment rates, investments in youth in selected countries, etc.

Population Reference Bureau (PRB) → The PRB data portal offers the latest population, health, and environment indicators for more than 200 countries and territories.



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Adolescents and Youth Dashboard

→ The dashboard contains data covering a range of issues that affect the rights, welfare and reproductive health of young people, with a special focus on vulnerable girls.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) adolescents data portal

→ The portal features a selection of data on health and nutrition, education and learning, protection, and transition to work.

World Bank (WB) open data portal

→ The portal features a selection of data on youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), literacy and unemployment.

Youth wellbeing index

→ The index measures (in selected countries) the degree to which a young person's environment supports their holistic success in education, health, economic opportunity, and citizenship.

SELECTED SECONDARY DATA PORTALS

Further information on youth can also be obtained through secondary data, like national youth policies or strategies, or frequently updated global reports, selected examples below:

- Commonwealth Global Youth Development Report** → The report is a periodically updated publication that analyses the YDI indicators in Commonwealth countries.
- FAO Policy Database on Employment and Decent Work in Rural Areas** → The database is an online inventory of current national, regional and global policies, programmes and studies (including on youth whenever available) that are relevant to the promotion of more and better jobs in the rural areas of developing countries.
- IFAD Rural Development Report – Creating opportunities for rural youth** → The report provides analysis to inform policies, programmes and investments to promote a rural transformation that is inclusive of youth.
- ILO Global Employment Trends for Youth** → The report sets out the youth labour market situation around the world. It shows where progress has or has not been made, updates world and regional youth labour market indicators, and gives detailed analyses of medium-term trends in youth population, labour force, employment and unemployment.
- Overseas Cooperative Development Council (OCDC) Global Youth Development Report** → The report provides insights on youth and is built around six domains: education; employment and opportunity; political and civic participation; equality and inclusion; peace and security; health and wellbeing.
- UN World Youth Reports series** → The reports are periodical flagship publications of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD) and address youth development issues around the world.
- UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report** → The report, periodically updated, provides insights on global education goals and targets in various countries.
- Youth Policy Labs Countries' factsheets Youth policies database** → Youth Policy Labs is a global think-tank specifically focusing on youth and a platform collecting youth-specific best practices, resources and policies from various countries.

FAO'S ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

in youth-related global processes,
networks and initiatives



FAO places special attention on strengthening its collaboration with key partners, including youth organizations. Such partnerships are critical elements in the implementation of FAO's Strategic Framework while supporting the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, agrifood systems for better production, better

nutrition, a better environment, and a better life, leaving no one behind. The Organization is presently engaged in a number of partnerships and member of international initiatives and networks to further rural youth discourses and enhance their global visibility.

SELECTED INITIATIVES

Decent Jobs for Youth (Global Initiative)

Further info:
[Decent Jobs for Youth](#)

→ Decent Jobs for Youth is the global initiative to scale up action and impact on youth employment in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is a catalyst for globally harmonized action on youth employment, while promoting evidence-based strategies and interventions, a space for highlighting progress and sharing knowledge, and a hub for cooperation and collaboration. FAO is a member of the Initiative, led by ILO, and jointly leads with ILO the thematic area of “Youth in the rural economy”.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum

Further info:
[ECOSOC Youth Forum](#)

→ The ECOSOC Youth Forum is an annual initiative of the President of the Council. It has evolved into a key platform where young people can contribute to policy discussions at the UN through their collective ideas, solutions and innovations. As the main platform for youth to share their ideas at the global level, the forum allows representatives of youth-led and youth-focused organizations and networks, youth advocates and other youth stakeholders to dialogue with Member Nations, and to explore ways and means of promoting youth development and engagement. Participants take part in brainstorming sessions, interactive speaker panels and discussions with Member Nations on the annual ECOSOC/High-Level Political Forum themes. FAO, annually supports various sessions and side events at the ECOSOC Youth Forum.

Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) and Youth2030: The UN Youth Strategy

Further info:
[Inter-Agency Network on
Youth Development](#)

→ In recent years, UN Member Nations have increasingly asked the UN system to intensify the collaboration between the different UN entities and to develop a shared strategy to address the challenges of young people around the world. The IANYD, created in 2010, jointly works towards an enabling and inclusive environment that gives every youth the opportunity to actively participate in the political, social and economic life of his or her society. FAO is a founding member of the IANYD along with other UN entities.

World Food Forum (WFF)

Further info:
[World Food Forum \(WFF\)](#)

→ Launched in 2021 by the FAO Youth Committee, the WFF is an independent, youth-led global network of partners facilitated and hosted by FAO. It serves as an inclusive knowledge and action platform created for and led by youth to spark a movement to transform global agrifood systems. The WFF gathers youth groups and cross-sector stakeholders to drive awareness, engagement, advocacy and mobilize resources in support of agrifood systems transformation. It features a range of interactive events, activities and competitions in the areas of policy, innovation, education and culture related to food and agriculture. Bringing together youth from all backgrounds, the WFF hosts youth assemblies and consultations to build capacity in policy advocacy and align on a common agenda. An annual WFF Flagship event is organized every October in conjunction with the FAO Science and Innovation Forum and the FAO Hand-in-Hand Investment Forum, creating an intergenerational space for dialogue and action.

Youth2030: UN Strategy on Youth

Further info:
[Youth2030](#)

→ Youth2030 is the first-ever UN system-wide strategy on youth and it guides joint UN action for and with young people globally. The strategy acts as an umbrella framework to guide the entire UN as it steps up its work with and for young people across its three pillars – peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development – in all contexts. It seeks to significantly strengthen the UN's capacity to engage young people and benefit from their views, insights and ideas. It seeks to ensure the UN's work on youth issues is pursued in a coordinated, coherent and holistic manner. FAO is an implementing partner and contributor towards the operationalization of the strategy.

Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA)

Further info:
[Youth and United Nations Global Alliance \(YUNGA\)](#)

→ Formed in 2009, YUNGA is a partnership between UN entities, civil society organizations and other entities that work with children and young people. It acts as a gateway for children and youth from around the world to participate in the activities and initiatives of the UN. YUNGA seeks to empower children and young people to have a greater role in society, raise awareness and become active agents of change. FAO is a contributing partner of YUNGA.

YouthForesight

Further info:
[YouthForesight](#)

→ YouthForesight is a one-stop shop providing curated tools, publications, databases and resources to support evidence-based action for supporting young people's education and skilling, employment, entrepreneurship, and engagement. The initiative is jointly hosted by the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth and Generation Unlimited (GenU). FAO is a contributor via the Decent Jobs for Youth (Global Initiative).



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Cross-cutting theme on youth

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