

# World Food Forum Youth Action Compendium

## Summary

2021 Edition

A BETTER FOOD FUTURE FOR ALL



POWERED BY  GLOBAL YOUTH

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## Note on Process

The work on this Youth Action Compendium and establishment of the Youth Mechanism has been led by the *Working Group on Action Compendium* in preparing the WFF Assembly for October 2021. The composition of the Working Group was determined by consensus between the Core Group.

**The Working Group is Co-Chaired** by Lisanne van Oosterhoud (Netherlands, World Food Forum Champion and Young Professional) and Jim Leandro Cano (Philippines, Youth Alliance for Zero Hunger)

**Composition of the Working Group:** Genna Tesdall (Director of the Young Professionals for Agricultural Development [YPARD]), Pramisha Thapaliya (Nepal, Real Food Systems and SDG 2 Focal Point of the Children and Youth Major Group [MGCY] for High-Level Political Forum [HLPF]), Dara Karakolis (Canada, Global Youth Coordinator for the Act4Food Act4Change campaign), Sophie Healy-Thow (Ireland, Youth Activist and Lead Group Member of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement [SUN]), Gabriel Tual (France, Youth Activist and co-writer of the Youth for Sustainable Food Systems manifesto).

## 0. Summary

### Introduction to the zero draft

Over the course of the last year, there has been an explosion of interest in the role of youth in food and agriculture systems. Youth have seized this opportunity, and many diverse youth groups have published political position statements on a variety of global food and agricultural governance topics. This compendium aims to analytically summarize youth calls to action in 2020 and 2021 around food and agricultural systems topics. This compendium is intended as a summary document of the political statements of diverse youth groups; it is not a political statement in itself, but seeks to synthesize youth demands into a summary which can guide future actionable solutions for and led by youth.

This zero draft of the WFF Compendium is a first attempt at the synthesis of many diverse youth voices. The Working Group creating this report recognizes that many youth policy statements were unable to be analyzed for this zero draft; these should be included in the next round of analysis, and we ask the community to bring youth food and agriculture political statements for analysis to the attention of the working group. We also encourage inputs on displaying trends and themes in youth statements without homogenizing naturally heterogeneous documents and the constituents they represent.

*This summarizes the priority areas that are part of the different statements/manifestos.  
The mapping of these top priorities can be visualised via the [Miro Board](#).*



## Better life

- Ban the use of harmful chemicals.
- Invest in resilient and nature-positive agrifood systems through the application of innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems prioritizing soil health, clean water, and biodiversity.
- Move towards public policies and investment that incentivize environmentally and socially friendly practices and restore natural ecosystems on a long term perspective.



## Better nutrition

- Shift towards more plant-based diets while recognizing socio-cultural and economic contexts.
- Support small-holder, family, indigenous peoples, and youth-farmers to grow healthy and nutritious food and allow them to realize their agencies in agri-food systems.
- Take action to maintain, revitalize and protect terrestrial and marine areas as well as traditional indigenous and local knowledge based on currently available information, data, and practices, while looking for new inclusive and sustainable technologies that are accessible to all.



## Better environment

- Demand food systems organized around food sovereignty considering food as a basic human need and right using a human rights approach.
- Leave no one behind in all policy discussions, providing space for youth, indigenous people, women, and smallholder farmers at local, regional, and national level.
- Collaborate with and support forward-looking initiatives and local/national youth groups in local realities and make them advocates for change and advocates towards nature conservations.
- Protect food production from political disruption, conflicts and climate change by developing emergency preparedness response and climate change adaptation plans with local communities.
- Provide social protection and increase the minimum wages especially for women and youth to encourage and incentivize these groups to engage in agro-food systems.
- Value and understand indigenous and local food knowledge and recognize indigenous and local youth as experts on resilience and sustainable food systems.



## Better production

- Stimulate and encourage the creation of inclusive local markets and local distribution systems.
- Take action and scale-up initiatives reducing food loss and waste through repurposing food not fit for retail, banning food classification and value down-scaling, and improving inclusive cold-chain infrastructures.
- Reduce and eliminate the production and consumption of ultra-processed foods and junk and fast food, while making nutritious, safe and sustainable food affordable and accessible to all.
- Ensure inclusive, healthy and sustainable feeding programs at schools, nursery, and college which are procured from local producers and provide food education.
- Redirect public support to move towards the true cost of food, internalizing environmental, social, welfare, and health costs.

## 4 focus actions

Youth have showcased their top commitments for food system transformation through a range of youth manifestos and statements<sup>1</sup>. The summary below describes the overall priority action of each focus action, highlighting both the request to Member States and commitment of youth and youth groups.

**The overarching ask** from youth is to consider food as a public good and basic human right organizing food systems around the principles of **Food Security**. They also operate on the assumption that youth have a sustained, democratic representation in policy and leadership with equal access to resources.

### Better production

*Youths ask* each Member State to support local small-holder, family, indigenous peoples, and youth-farmers' transition to sustainable practices by **nationally and locally promoting and stimulating inclusive local markets and local food chains**, ensuring a fair and transparent access to resources and including all externalities within the *true price of food*. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8]

*Youth and youth groups prioritize* strengthening and valuing **local** and **indigenous** knowledge and networks to stimulate transparency and partnership along the food chain.

### Better nutrition

*Youths ask* member states to **locally** implement inclusive, healthy and sustainable *feeding programs* at schools, nursery, and college which are *procured from local producers* and provide *food education*, while banning the promotion of ultra-processed junk and fast food. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

*Youth and youth groups prioritize* advocating **locally and nationally** for good quality, holistic education and training on food systems and its impact on our planet and health, starting at primary schools.

### Better environment

*Youths ask* each Member State to **regionally, nationally, and internationally** *move towards public policies and investment that incentivize environmentally and socially friendly practices* that restore natural ecosystems on a long-term perspective, and by redirecting unsustainable subsidies. [1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8]

*Youth and youth groups prioritize* to support, advocate, and strengthen **local and national** actions towards nature conservation and restoration with their forward-looking initiatives and knowledge.

### Better life

*Youths ask* each Member State to ensure young people, indigenous people, women, and smallholder farmers have a *meaningful seat at the decision making table at all levels*, while removing barriers such as finance and lack of information. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8]

*Youth and youth groups prioritize* engaging with broader youth networks and constituencies for collaboration around food systems transformation, cultural representation, and food security **at all levels**;  
**to unite ourselves around a Better Life For All!**

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<sup>1</sup> Act4Food Act4Change [1]; Indigenous People Declaration [2]; SparkBlue Youth Consultation [3]; CSM Youth Declaration [4]; Statement / submitted by World Youth Alliance [5]; Bites of Transformation manifesto [6]; EU-WRF Family farming dialogue [7]; HLPE report [8]

## 1.0 Background

**We are what we eat.** Food is a basic right that should be accessible and affordable to everyone. However, global food systems are increasingly shaped by economic and political forces with conflicting interests, power imbalances, and slow decision making. This results in low implementation of actionable solutions, leaving us with destruction of nature, unsustainable and unhealthy diets, loss of biodiversity, violation of human and environmental rights, and more as a consequence. Our world has enough resources to feed people and the planet, *if* those resources are managed properly. *Our current food systems are weak and vulnerable to even the smallest disruptions.* The COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on global food systems, is a recent example<sup>2</sup>. Furthermore, the situation is being worsened by the impacts of the climate crisis. However, there is hope in young people!

From grassroots to global level, in the form of real projects to advocacy, entrepreneurship to arts, and many more; **young people are already taking actions to transform the food systems.** However, there are a lot of challenges when engaging youths to push real change on ground and in decision making spaces: we are, on many occasions, not taken seriously by people in power; there is a lack of financial mechanisms, resources, capacity building, or space in policy to support young people and more. Now is the time to focus on how to solve these challenges and how to build momentum with not only the leaders of tomorrow, but the leaders of today - youth!

*‘The time is ready to build a new society through the perspective of food. We believe in the unifying power of food to shape cohesive and sustainable societies<sup>3</sup>. ‘*

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<sup>2</sup> :

<https://www.ifpri.org/publication/covid%E2%80%90impacts-global-food-systems-and-household-welfare-key-insights-special-issue>

[https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/covid-19-and-food-systems\\_69ed37bd-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/covid-19-and-food-systems_69ed37bd-en)

<sup>3</sup> *Bites of Transformation*

## 1.1 Why this first edition compendium

*'Youth are on the front lines to build the food systems of the future, while also bearing significant risks from climate change, social and economic inequities, and political marginalization.'*<sup>4</sup>

We are well-represented in the food system workforce ranging from research, advocacy, farming to industries, peasants and landless, women and children, and of course as consumers. Different youth organizations and youth worldwide have published their priorities in manifestos, statements and pledged on a range of essential priorities for our food systems. The intention of this paper is as follows<sup>5</sup>:

1. **Highlight and summarize** written youth statements, declarations and manifestos and provide youth commitment areas.
2. **Easy-to-use knowledge and actions repository** for the youth as an inspiration tool with case studies per commitment area.
3. **Easy-to-use repository for decision-makers and policy-makers** at various levels serving as a guiding tool.

This compendium is an ongoing process and first edition from youth, starting with a summary of youth statements from worldwide manifestos and statements. This compendium is intended as a summary document of the political statements of diverse youth groups; it is not a political statement in itself, but seeks to synthesize youth demands into a summary which can guide future action. The Compendium also recognizes that many actions are context-specific.

This zero draft of the WFF Compendium is a first attempt at the synthesis of many diverse youth voices. The Working Group creating this report recognizes that many youth policy statements were unable to be analyzed for this zero draft; these should be included in the next round of analysis, and we ask the community to bring youth food and agriculture political statements for analysis to the attention of the working group. We also encourage inputs on displaying trends and themes in youth statements without homogenizing naturally heterogeneous documents and the constituents they represent. Finally, we encourage the youth community in the follow-up of this draft to provide their actionable solution on the different commitments to **create a growing repository of actions**.

## 1.2 Target audience

This action compendium from youth is meant for **policy makers, governmental organizations, businesses, organizations, and individuals** as a guiding tool for actions to transform towards a sustainable, social and inclusive food system. It highlights top priorities from youth worldwide, from a wide range of backgrounds.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/cb5464en/cb5464en.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Though this document is a summary of already written statements, to make the process towards the set of commitment areas truly inclusive, step 2 and 3 will only be initiated after a first consultation and feedback process on these commitments.

## 2.0 Methods of Work

### 2.1 Design

The basis of this Youth Action Compendium policy youth position paper comes from the 4 Betters of the FAO strategic framework<sup>6</sup> (Better Production, Better Nutrition, Better Environment, Better Life). This framework is based upon the different SDGs and therefore covers a wide scope of goals. The selected coding framework for this Action Compendium allows direct alignment with national, regional and global policy/regulatory actions and priorities. The 4 Betters of the FAO strategic framework seek to support the 2030 Agenda; thus, **the *Betters Framework* was selected because of its capacity to reflect the connection between people, planet, and profit dimensions encouraging a systems-oriented approach.**

The authors of this compendium acknowledge that more coding and analysis strategies are available, however the FAO Strategic framework will globally be the main communication tool and is widely known among member states. Furthermore, we are employing a participatory process for the continuous development of the compendium which will begin and be further defined during the Youth Action Assembly World Food Forum.

### 2.2 Data Sources: Youth Manifestos and Statements

To come to an inclusive set of actions and priorities, we summarized different youth statements and manifestos from around the globe. The youth action priorities that came out of this mapping are the foundation for the examples within this compendium. ***The mapping of the top priorities can be visualised via the [Miro Board](#).***

Written youth statements on youth demands for the food and agriculture system were chosen for analysis. To be chosen for analysis, the youth statements needed to have arisen from a global consultation with youth between 2020 and 2021<sup>7</sup>. The authors of these youth statements could be groups of individuals, social movements, networks and/or formalized organizations. The documents selected were produced by organizations currently liaising with the United Nations in various capacities. Since the number of documents which could be analyzed was limited by time constraints, youth statements representing more individuals were prioritized.

During the World Food Forum Assembly, youth will have the opportunity and are encouraged to provide their input and feedback through the format of focus groups (written and live participation). For us it is key that these youth priorities are as inclusive as possible. Youth can at any moment provide their feedback and **input on the Compendium via [this link](#)**. Future iterations of the Compendium will include analysis of additional youth statements, aiming to reflect the heterogeneity of the youth constituency while summarizing trends in youth statements.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/ne577en/ne577en.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> This time scope was selected to limit the amount of data and to highlight the most recent priorities.



## 2.3 Definitions:

**Better Production:** Ensure *sustainable consumption and production patterns*, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture *supply chains* at local, regional and global level, ensuring *resilient and sustainable agri-food systems* in a changing climate and environment.

**Better Nutrition:** End *hunger*, achieve *food security* and *improve nutrition* in all its forms, including promoting *nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets*.

**Better Environment:** *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change* (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems.

**Better Life:** *Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities* (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women).

The betters are subdivided in different pillars, which are mentioned in the [code book](#).

## 2.4 Resources:

### Diversity of sources

The goal of this policy paper is to be as inclusive as possible in terms of:

- Political/cultural/religious/socio-economic/gender backgrounds
- Geographic diversity
- Sector

However, country level distinctions were not in the scope of this document to reduce the number of parameters to be considered. Selected documents for this coding come from a variety of sources. In this initial phase, we mainly selected documents with worldwide coverage from a variety of backgrounds, such as: Actions from the HLPE report, the Indigenous People Manifesto, the Actions4Change campaign and the Corresponding Youth Declaration, The, the Demands from CSM youth, the manifesto by the World Youth Alliance, Manifesto Bites of Transfoodmation, Spark Blue Youth Consultation, Family Farming Independent Dialogue.

With all of these documents together, we already summarize actions from a diverse group coming from more than 150 countries, totalling more than 250.000 youth voices. Our goal is to keep this number growing! The appendix provides an overview of the used documents.

## 2.5 Analysis

### **Selection of coding and coding methodologies**

For this coding strategy we used the method of deductive coding, in which you select a set of coding labels prior to the analysis<sup>8</sup>, complemented by inductive coding for codes that are found during the analysis and are not part of the initial code framework. In our case we started with the 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAs) from the strategic framework as coding labels (see code book).

### **Bias reduction**

To reduce bias within the coding strategy and selection of priority actions, each document analysis will be checked by a reviewer. A code definition list with examples was provided to each analyst to align on-front knowledge (see code book). In addition, documents were divided among analysts such that the analyst did not write the document or had not been involved in the writing process. This reduces the bias from background knowledge.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://delvetool.com/guide>

## 3.0 Youth Priority Areas

### 3.1 Better Production

As defined by the FAO strategic framework, “better production” “ensure[s] *sustainable consumption and production patterns*, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture *supply chains* at local, regional and global level, ensuring *resilient and sustainable agri-food systems* in a changing climate and environment.”

From the analysis, youth as individuals, movements and organizations commit to and demand the following actions from others.

**Action 1:** Shift towards more plant-based diets while recognizing socio-cultural and economic contexts.

**Action 2:** Support small-holder, family, indigenous peoples, and youth-farmers to grow healthy and nutritious food and to allow them to realize their agencies in agri-food systems.

**Action 3:** Take action to maintain, revitalize and protect terrestrial and marine areas as well as traditional indigenous and local knowledge based on currently available information, data, and practices, while looking for new inclusive and sustainable technologies that are accessible to all.

**Action 4:** Ensure fair and decent access to resources like land, water, and seeds for small-holder, family, indigenous peoples, and youth-farmers.

### 3.2 Better Nutrition

End *hunger*, achieve *food security* and *improved nutrition* in all its forms, including promoting *nutritious food* and *increasing access to sustainable agri-food systems and healthy diets*.

**Action 1:** Reduce and eliminate the consumption of ultra-processed foods and junk and fast food, while making nutritious, safe and sustainable food affordable and accessible to all.

**Action 2 :** Ensure inclusive, healthy and sustainable feeding programs at schools, nursery, and college which are procured from local producers and provide food education.

**Action 3 :** Redirect subsidies to move towards the true cost of food, internalizing environmental, social, welfare, and health costs.

**Action 4 :** Stimulate and encourage the creation of inclusive local markets and local distribution systems.

**Action 5 :** Take action and scale-up initiatives reducing food loss and waste through repurposing food not fit for retail, banning food classification and value down-scaling, and improving inclusive cold-chain infrastructures.

### 3.3 Better Environment

*Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems.*

**Action 1** : Invest in resilient and nature-positive agrifood systems through the application of innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems prioritizing soil health, clean water, and biodiversity.

**Action 2** : Move towards public policies and investment that incentivize environmentally and socially friendly practices and restore natural ecosystems on a long term perspective.

**Action 3** : Change the regulation of harmful chemicals according to their scientific effects on land, air, water, and living organisms.

### 3.4 Better Life

*Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, income inequalities, men/women).*

**Action 1:** Leave no one behind in all policy discussions, providing space for youth, indigenous people, women, and smallholder farmers at local, regional, and national level.

**Action 2:** Value, understand, and acknowledge indigenous and local food knowledge and recognize and acknowledge indigenous and local communities as experts on resilience and sustainable food systems.

**Action 3:** Protect food production from political disruption, conflicts and climate change by developing emergency preparedness response and climate change adaptation plans with local communities.

**Action 4:** Demand food systems organized around food security considering food as a basic human need and right using a human rights approach.

**Action 5:** Collaborate with and support forward-looking initiatives and local/national youth groups in local realities and make them advocates for change and advocates towards nature conservations.

**Action 6:** Provide social protection and increase the minimum wages especially for women and youth to encourage and incentivize these groups to engage in agro-food systems.

## 4.0 Monitoring of the actions

To ensure the actions within this framework are transformed into actionable solutions on the different levels of implementation, this document:

1. Will be shared and communicated with political leaders from different member states on local, regional, national, continental and international level.
2. Will be shared with all youth groups involved in the youth action assembly and placed on the website of the WFF for everyone to access. National and local youth groups or WFF chapters can monitor actions in their respective country or region.
3. Will be used to determine Key Performance Indicators which can be used for quantitative monitoring.
4. Will not be used to demand specific actions from other youth groups, but will be communicated as a guiding principle and inspiration tool supporting the mission and vision of the WFF.
5. Will be the main guiding principle within the youth consultations and the action assemblies from the WFF Youth Action group.
6. Will be supplemented with additional examples, knowledge, and actions.

## 5.0 Roadmap - from here till beyond

Future editions of the youth action compendium could be released annually, and could include the following scopes:

- Regional youth statements
- Youth statements in oral form
- Case studies of implementing youth priorities.

### 5.1 Visualisation:

On the website of the World Food Forum the different youth priority areas will be highlighted. To grow a dashboard of actions, youth and youth groups are asked to supplement the priority areas with their actionable solutions to create a dashboard of actions. The following drop-downs will be used to guide solutions and actions:

1. Why is this a problem and thus highlighted as a priority area?
  - This provides a general background of the specific statement highlighting its relevance.
2. What have other youth and youth groups been doing already to overcome this problem?
  - Within this section, youth can enter their actionable solutions within a specific format and area. This can serve as an inspiration tool.
3. What do youth ask from decision- and policy makers to overcome barriers and/or scale-up these actions?
  - This section addresses barriers that limit progress and scaling-up Actionable Solutions within this priority area.

## Appendix

### Code book:

The following program was used for coding:

<https://app.taguette.org/project/14520/highlights/Achieving%20sustainable%20urban%20food%20systems>

### Better production:

**Green innovation:** Integrated green entrepreneurial and business opportunities, inclusive of small scale and vulnerable producers, created across sustainable crop, livestock and forestry production systems and supported through innovation, technologies and enabling policies. *Green innovation comprises all types of innovations that contribute to the creation of key products, services, or processes to reduce the harm, impact, and deterioration of the environment at the same time that optimizes the use of natural resources. Synonyms: environmental innovation, eco-innovation, eco-efficiency.*

*Examples: Sharing instead of owning, new sustainable business models, Corporate Social Responsibility*

**Blue transformation:** More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable blue food systems promoted through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private-sector engagement.

*Examples: Stop unsustainable fishing, More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable blue food systems, raise awareness that juvenile fish should not be caught, ban single-use plastics in food and drink packaging, using bycatch as food source, sensitize farmers not to pollute water sources with pesticides, [sustainability of both capture fisheries and the aquaculture sectors](#).*

**One Health:** Strengthened and better performing national and international integrated One Health systems for human, animal, plant and environmental health achieved through improved pest and disease prevention, early warning and management of national and global health risks, including AMR. *The health of animals, people, plants and the environment is interconnected. One Health is an integrated approach that recognizes this fundamental relationship and ensures that specialists in multiple sectors work together to tackle health threats to animals, humans, plants and the environment.*

*Examples: antimicrobial resistance, early warning systems of health crisis, Improve Animal welfare, Integrate early warning systems for One Health Systems, Improve pest and disease prevention.*

**Small-scale producers, youth and family farmers equitable access to resources:** Enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies ensured through improved policies, strategies and programmes



*Examples: Support local growers and food producers with subsidies and tax incentives, Stimulate local markets and local food chains, Reduce private sector power within the food chain, Ensure seed rights, Enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers, youth and family farmers to resources, Ensure affordable and equitable access to resources of poor and vulnerable rural communities.*

**Digital agriculture:** Accessible digital ICT technologies to enhance market opportunities, productivity and resilience integrated into agri-food systems policies and programmes, with particular focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access of poor and vulnerable rural communities

*Examples: Accessible digital infrastructure, blockchain, internet access, Stimulate data and knowledge sharing.*

### **Better nutrition**

**Healthy diets for all:** The right to adequate food established and transition towards healthy diets for national populations prioritized in integrated institutional, policy and legal environments that ensure and incentivize engagement of consumers and the private sector. *This includes education on healthy diets and the role in healthy life, this also includes food advertisement and clear labelling.*

*Examples: Reduction of processed food, introduction of sugar tax, Everyone should be able to afford and have access to healthy and nutritious food, Restrict junk food advertising, Promote healthy food advertising, Reduce supermarket power and unhealthy nudging, Prioritize the right to adequate food and healthy diets in integrated institutional, policy and legal environments, Improve the nutritional value of food, education on healthy diets.*

**Nutrition for the most vulnerable:** Identifying and ending food insecurity and malnutrition for the most vulnerable individuals in all contexts made the specific focus of targeted policies, strategies and programmes developed and implemented by countries.

*Examples: Food banks, healthy and sustainable meal at school, college or nursery, Ban child advertisements,*

**Safe food for everyone:** Integrated, multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agri-food systems adopted and implemented by governments, and capacities and awareness of value chain operators and consumers enhanced.

*Examples: Stimulate integrated, multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agri-food systems, improve transparency along the value chain for operators and consumers, legislation on food quality.*

**Reducing food loss and waste:** Clear, specific and contextualized roadmaps to prompt and enable all actors in the food supply chain, the food environment and at consumer level to reduce food loss and waste put in place and implemented by governments and intergovernmental organizations

*Examples: Cold-chain mechanism/infrastructure, Retailers and food businesses must reduce food waste, composting, Ban food classification and value down-scaling, Support or scale-up existing initiatives handling food waste,*

**Transparent markets and trade:** Improved market transparency and equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade achieved through policy coordination and human and institutional capacities for evidence-based decision-making

*Examples: Environmental food labelling, true price, carbon pricing, Improve equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade.*

## **Better Environment**

**Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems:** Transformation and resilience of agri-food systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals enabled through the establishment and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices, policies and programmes.

*Examples: Food basket diversity*

**Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture:** A bioeconomy that balances economic value and social welfare with environmental sustainability promoted through formulation and implementation of integrated evidence-based policies and practices in micro and macro environments, using technological, organizational and social innovations.

*Examples: Environmental food labelling, true price, carbon pricing,*

**Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture:** Biodiversity for food and agriculture maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and their services promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices.

*Examples: Ban of chemicals in agriculture*

## **Better Life**

**Gender equality and rural women empowerment:** Women's equal rights, access to, and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making ensured, and discriminatory laws and practices eliminated, through gender-responsive policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks

**Inclusive rural transformation:** Inclusive rural transformation and revitalization of rural areas ensuring equal participation of, and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups accelerated through implementation of targeted policies, strategies and programmes. This also includes Food security: *the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems.*

**Achieving sustainable urban food systems:** More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban and periurban agri-food systems transformation that addresses urban poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, enables healthy diets and catalyses inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, promoted through the adoption of supportive policies and programmes, and the initiation and scaling-up of actions and investments by national and local stakeholders. This also includes Food security: *the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through*

*ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems.*

Agriculture and food emergencies: Countries facing, or at risk of acute food insecurity provided with urgent livelihood and nutrition assistance and, adopting a humanitarian-development nexus and its contribution to peace, their populations equipped with appropriate capacities to better withstand and manage future shocks and risks.

Resilient agri-food systems: Resilience of agri-food systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stresses strengthened through improved multi-risk understanding and effective governance mechanisms for implementation of vulnerability reduction measures.

Hand-in-hand initiative: Agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development accelerated through targeting the poorest and the hungry, differentiating territories and strategies, and bringing together all relevant dimensions of agri-food systems through analysis and partnerships.

Scaling up investment: Transformation towards sustainable agri-food systems with large scale impacts on reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty and hunger accelerated through increased public and private investment, and improved capacities to leverage future investments.

#### **Extra**

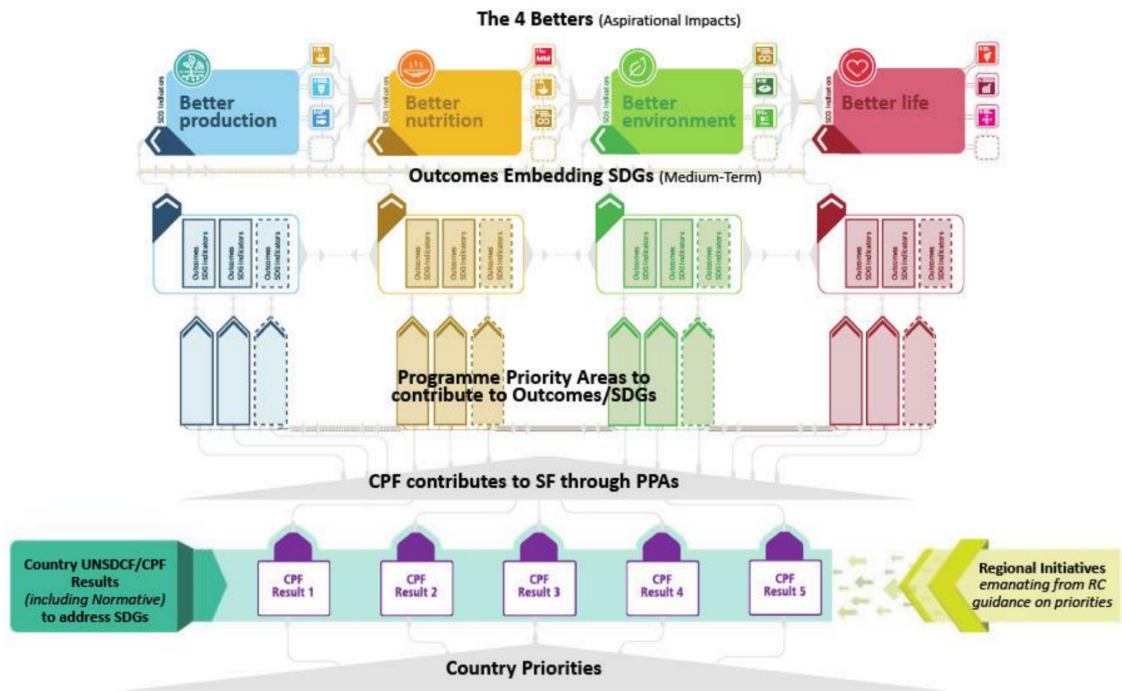
Indigenous equality: Understand, acknowledge and use the knowledge and best practices from indigenous people, cultures, and local food systems.

## Documents used

Name	Source	Coverage	Link	Who
<b>Act4Food Act4Change Campaign Actions4Change and the Corresponding Youth Declaration</b>	<b>Global youth/Act4Food Act4Change youth leaders</b>	<b>Worldwide 60,000 + youth votes from over 100 countries</b>	<b><a href="https://actions4change.org">actions4change.org</a></b>	<b>Dara</b>
<b>Indigenous People manifesto</b>	<b>Indigenous People</b>	<b>Worldwide (seven socio-cultural regions) - 150 participants each day, and thousands of viewers</b>	<b><a href="https://www.sparkblue.org/system/files/2021-07/EN%20Indigenous%20Youth%20Global%20Declaration%20on%20Sustainable%20and%20Resilient%20Food%20Systems.pdf">https://www.sparkblue.org/system/files/2021-07/EN%20Indigenous%20Youth%20Global%20Declaration%20on%20Sustainable%20and%20Resilient%20Food%20Systems.pdf</a></b>	<b>Lisanne</b>
<b>Youth demands for a radical transformation of our food systems</b>	<b>FAO CSM</b>	<b>Worldwide</b>	<b><a href="https://www.csm4cfs.org/csm-youth-policy-declaration-covid-19/">https://www.csm4cfs.org/csm-youth-policy-declaration-covid-19/</a></b>	<b>Gabriel</b>
<b>Statement / submitted by World Youth Alliance</b>	<b>World Youth Alliance</b>	<b>Worldwide - over 200,000 young people as members in more than 200 countries and territories</b>	<b><a href="https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3899835?ln=en">https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3899835?ln=en</a></b>	<b>Gabriel</b>
<b>HLPE report (use actions chapter)</b>	<b>FAO CFS</b>	<b>Worldwide- Extensive meta-analysis</b>	<b><a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb5464en/cb5464en.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/cb5464en/cb5464en.pdf</a></b>	<b>Jim</b>
<b>Manifesto Bites of Transfoodmation</b>	<b>Bites of Transfoodmation</b>	<b>Worldwide- 100 members</b>	<b><a href="https://transfoodmation.com/the-event-of-bites-of-transfoodmation-roma/manifesto/">https://transfoodmation.com/the-event-of-bites-of-transfoodmation-roma/manifesto/</a></b>	<b>Lisanne</b>
<b>Spark Blue Youth Consultation</b>	<b>FAO and WFF</b>	<b>WorldWide - 4000 visits from more than 80 countries</b>	<b>Word Document</b>	<b>Lisanne</b>

<b>Action plan of UN decade of family farming</b>	<b>FAO</b>		<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf</a>	<b>Gabriel</b>
Extra: European youth-led manifesto for better food systems	Youth For Food Systems	Europe		
Extra: Food Sovereignty together	YoungFoe	Europe		
Extra: Youth Declaration of Plant Health	drafting committee of the Youth Declaration on Plant Health	Worldwide	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/declaration/youth-declaration/">https://www.ippc.int/en/declaration/youth-declaration/</a>	
Extra: Youth Recovery Plan	World Economic Forum	Worldwide	<a href="http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Davos_Lab_Youth_Recovery_Plan_2021.pdf">http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Davos_Lab_Youth_Recovery_Plan_2021.pdf</a>	
Extra: Youth for Our Planet demands	Our Planet	Worldwide	<a href="https://youthforourplanet.com/">https://youthforourplanet.com/</a>	
Extra: Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY) Sectoral Position Paper to the High-level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF) 2021: Policy Recommendations from the ECOSOC Youth Forum 2021	MGCY	Worldwide	<a href="https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b2586e41aef1d89f00c60a9/t/60d380fee334e23f44686443/1624473855302/Policy+Recommendations+Excerpt+-+MGCY+Sectoral+Position+Paper+to+HLPF+2021.pdf">https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b2586e41aef1d89f00c60a9/t/60d380fee334e23f44686443/1624473855302/Policy+Recommendations+Excerpt+-+MGCY+Sectoral+Position+Paper+to+HLPF+2021.pdf</a>	
Youth For Nature Manifesto			<a href="https://fornature.undp.org/content/fornature/en/home/our-manifesto.html">https://fornature.undp.org/content/fornature/en/home/our-manifesto.html</a>	

*Annex 3: FAO's results framework depiction of country level planning*



## Who - Where - How

The goal of this compendium is to provide for each priority area an indication on the Who, Where and How.

Involved sector (Who)	Level of implementation (Where)	Instrument (How)
Producers Industry Retail and food markets Consumers Policy and decision makers Financial sectors (e.g. banks) Knowledge institutions (e.g. primary school, high school, University) ...	Community; workplace/ schools/ university/ supermarket Regional National Continental International ...	Education, information, communication Law and guidelines taxes and subsidies Regulation infrastructure, technology and built environment Assessment and surveillance ;;;

## REFERENCES

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2. <https://actions4change.org/vote-for-actions> - we have 17 actions still open for voting  
<https://actions4food.org/en/> → Act4Food Act4Change Pledge
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4. <http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/youth/en/>
5. <https://www.ippc.int/en/declaration/youth-declaration/#a>
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19. <https://youngfoee.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/englishweb.pdf> WRITTEN BY YOUNG PEOPLE FROM ACROSS EUROPE
20. [https://www.worldobesity.org/downloads/healthy\\_voices\\_downloads/CO-CREATE\\_Youth\\_Declaration\\_-\\_Adpoted\\_version.pdf](https://www.worldobesity.org/downloads/healthy_voices_downloads/CO-CREATE_Youth_Declaration_-_Adpoted_version.pdf) The CO-CREATE Youth Declaration: Time to Act and Ensure Good Health for All
21. <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OCcNk42tcmMUvKcb1qCLsY8-11i2HLOv> high-quality public services and housing, a standards-compliant infrastructure and connectivity, diverse opportunities for economic activities, and the promotion of sustainable farming and food system. Full Declaration
22. <https://www.peoplesfoodpolicy.org/policy-overview> Policy overview