





**BLUE Policies**

**GREEN Policies**

## Strategic policies include [GREEN PATHWAY]

- Invest in R&D and institutional capacity building to generate new knowledge
- Develop robust and effective extension systems to facilitate access to productivity enhancing technologies
- Improve coverage and quality of physical infrastructure (energy, road, communication, etc.)
- Develop youth-centered programs to make farming profitable for young people
- Facilitate access to productivity enhancing inputs (e.g., fertilizer), market, and resources (e.g., land, finance, labor-saving technologies)
- Promote mentoring by successful farmers (youth mentors)

## Strategic policies include [BLUE PATHWAY]

- Invest in education and skill development to upgrade skills of the labor force
  - Prepare youth to “spot” and take advantage of new job opportunities
  - Regular update of educational curriculum and approaches
  - Invest in actionable research to address the data gaps on labor market issues and impact evaluation, what works well and how?
- Strengthen youth voice on decisions concerning them

# What should government do?

- Central plank of a comprehensive youth employment strategy: interventions to raise **agricultural productivity growth**
  - Create new opportunities along agricultural value chains
  - Multiplier effects: performance of farming will influence the pace of growth in non-farm jobs
- Agricultural sector policies must **anticipate** and **respond** to:
  - Resources needed for youth to succeed in farming (e.g., access to land, finance, etc.)
  - Distinguish between “**trying to keep youth in agriculture**” vs. “**giving youth viable choices**”
- SUMMARY: “**Do we want crops to grow our youths**” vs “**Do we want our youths to grow crops**”

We cannot always build the future for our youth,  
but we can build our youth for the future

--Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1882-1945--

