

A Viable Future: Attracting the Youth Back to Agriculture

青年の農業回帰を実現するため

Youth is often the time when a person starts to dream of the future, think of the path to take and boldly and aggressively set his/her life in motion. In many rural villages, to be a farmer is not part of this dreamt future. Farming is a lowly job and does not earn, so better migrate to cities or abroad where there may be more opportunities and adventure. What will then be the future of agriculture and food without young farmers? No farmer, no food. No food, no life.

*青年とは時として、人が将来に夢を持ち始める時のことをいい、将来への筋書きを考え、大胆にアグレッシブに行動を始める時をさします。多くの田舎町では、将来農家になることを夢見る若者は少なく、農家とは退屈な仕事であり、ちっとも稼げず、チャンスとアドベンチャーに満ち溢れた町、外国に出て行く方がよりよい選択である。では、若い農家無くして、農業の将来はどのようになってしまうのでしょうか。農業なくして、食、未来はあるのでしょうか。

In this issue paper, we will discuss why young people are not attracted to agriculture, what are the initiatives being taken to encourage the youth to be in agriculture, and what are the recommendations for the youth to stay in it. The discussions here is a consolidation of (a) the results of the national consultations and participatory researches conducted by AFA members in 9 countries involving around 660 rural youth on the issue "attracting the youth to agriculture" using the Farmers Advocacy Consultation Tool (FACT) developed by Agriterra; (b) the results of the regional consultation involving 30 men and 10 women representatives, from 17 national farmer organizations in 13 countries held last May 2014 and (c) desk research and literature review. AFA conducted these consultations during the celebration of the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF), since youth in agriculture is one of its IYFF priority issues

*本書では、なぜ若者が農業に惹かれないのか、何が農業を始める動機付けにつながるのか、どうすれば農業を継続することができるのか、について議論しており、次の調査結果等をまとめたものとなります。(a)各国の専門家と、AFA参加国である9カ国の調査協力に基づき作成された文書 "attracting the youth to agriculture -若者を農業に引き付ける-"の結果。この提案書は、660の田舎の若者を対象とし、アグリテラ(Agriterra)より提案されているFACT (Farmers Advocacy Consultation Tool) の手法に基づき行った調査になります。(b)2014年4月に行われた、13カ国、17の全国農民連より選出された、男性30人、女性10人を含む地方調査員による調査結果(c) International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) 国際家族農業年間会期中 AFA の運営によりとり行われた調査結果

* 青年とは？

The current generation of youth, defined by the United Nations as those aged 15 to 24, is the largest in history. As of 2012, the youth make up 1.8 billion or 18% of total world population. Ninety percent (90%) of these young people live in developing countries, comprising as much as 20% of their countries' total population.

*青年と呼ばれる世代(国連の定義により15-24歳の世代を指す)は、歴史的に見ても人口の多数を占める世代です。2012年では、18億人が青年であり、全世界人口の18%に

Commented [ME1]: ??? dream future? dreamt future? (Dreamt future na lang, meaning, a future that is being dreamed about. Wala akong ma-serach online.)

あたります。また、若者の90%が発展途上国に居住し、発展途上国においては、20%が青年世代にあたります。

UN ESCAP (2012) data show that 750 million, or over 60% of the world's youth, live in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2010, India registered the highest number of young people in the world at 234 million, or 19% of the country's total population. China registered the second highest at 225 million, or 17% of its total population. Bangladesh and the Philippines had young people constituting 20% of their total populations. Japan had 12 million young people or 10% of its total population.

*国連アジア太平洋経済社会委員会（ESCAP）2012年のデータによれば、75億人、世界の青年人口の60%以上がアジア太平洋地域に居住しています。2010年では、インドの青年人口が世界最大であり、2億3,400万人、インド総人口の19%を占めるとされています。次いで中国が多く2億2,500万人、中国総人口の17%を占めています。バングラディッシュ、フィリピンでは総人口の20%を青年人口が占めています。日本においては、1,200万人、10%が青年です。

Many countries have their own age definition of youth, depending on specific socio-cultural, institutional, economic and social factors. Youth is defined under the law as young men and women, 12-24 years old in Taiwan 14-28 in Kyrgyzstan; 15-25 in Thailand; 15/16-30 in the Philippines, Cambodia /Indonesia, Vietnam; 15-34 in Mongolia; 15-40 in Nepal and Myanmar; 18-35 in Bangladesh; 9-24 in South Korea and 0-30 in Japan.

*固有の文化、制度、経済社会状況に応じ、国ごとに青年の定義は異なります。各国とも法律の元で定義されていますが、台湾では12-24歳、キルギスタンでは14-28歳、タイでは15-25歳、フィリピン、カンボジア、インドネシア、ベトナムでは15/16-30歳、モンゴルでは15-40歳、ネパール、ミャンマーでは15-40歳、バングラディッシュでは18-35歳、韓国では9-24歳、日本では0-30歳と定義付けされています。

THE YOUTH IN RURAL AREAS

* 田舎と呼ばれる地域に住む、青年について

Up to 70 percent of the youth in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia live in rural areas, and over half of those in the labor force engage in agriculture.¹

*サハラ砂漠以南のアフリカ、アジア諸国に住む若者の70%以上が田舎と言われる領域に居住し、その半数が農業に従事しています。

For many decades, the rural youth have been under-tapped and neglected by their communities, governments, and international organizations, and thus are unable to make full use of their energy and potentials in the agriculture sector. The rural youth is often unemployed or work informally in unpaid or underpaid, low skilled, insecure and

¹ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_182750.pdf

hazardous jobs. The lack of opportunities and decent jobs in the rural areas compel the youth to migrate to cities. Sons and daughters of farmers are often reluctant to go into farming due to various reasons. Many of those who continue to stay in the farms were often forced or did not have better options. This has resulted to another problem: ageing of the farming population. If the youth is the future of the nation, and the rural youth is the future of agriculture and rural industry, how can we then attract the youth to stay or work in the rural areas? What kind of policies and programs are needed to make them see that a good future awaits them and then decide to stay, by choice, in agriculture and rural industry?

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WHY AGRICULTURE IS NOT ATTRACTIVE TO THE YOUTH

* なぜ、若者にとって農業は魅力的でないのか？

From the results of national and regional consultations among youth leaders of AFA member organizations as well as from literature review, we can state seven (7) interrelated reasons why many of the youth, even the sons and daughters of farming families, will not farm, if given a choice:

* AFA の若者代表メンバーで構成された調査結果、批評より、何故、農家の後継者である娘、息子を含む多くの若者が、農家になるという選択をしないのか？7つの理由が浮かび上がってきました。

i) Farmers' low identity and self-image. Farming is regarded as a lowly, back-breaking, unglamorous, dirty job needing little skills. There is usually less pride and dignity in farming. This low regard for farming is reinforced in society. Farmers tell their children: "Do not be like me, just a lowly farmer." "If you don't study well, you will just end up here, farming". "You are not a bright student, go back to the field and just plant sweet potato." Many schoolchildren dream to be doctors, engineers or lawyers, but seldom to be farmers. Agricultural producers and peasants are always ranked low in developing countries and are defined as uneducated or uncivilized (Shrestha, 2001:114-115).

1) 農民の地位の低さ。 農業とは、身分が低く、辛く、魅力が無く、汚く、特に技能を必要としない仕事である。農業には、誇りも尊敬も無いとされている。これらの、農業に対するあまりに低い評価は、社会により形成されたものです。農家は、自らの子供たちにこう語ります「おれのような、ただの身分の低い農民になるな。」「ちゃんと勉強しないと、ここで農業をする人生になるぞ。」「おまえは賢い子とは言えない、畑にもどってサツマイモでも植えておけ。」多くの学生は、医者や、技術者、法律家になる事を夢見るが、農家になる事を夢見ることなんてほとんどありません。発展途上国においては、農民、農業従事者は常に低い地位にみられ、無教養で無知な人として扱われます。(Shrestha, 2001:114-115).

ii) Farming is not a profitable job. Majority of farmers are poor. They do not gain enough income from agriculture and are far from meeting their family, even personal, needs. Decreasing incomes due to increasing cost of agricultural labor and inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, low prices of produce, lack of control over their markets and high risks in agriculture brought by unpredictable weather conditions and price fluctuations keep the youth away from agriculture. **Subsistence-oriented farming**

discourages young people, to engage in agriculture. Seeing family consumption as the only benefit of farming, the youth do not see any future prospects in farming.

2) 農業とは利益の上がらない仕事である。ほとんどの農民は貧乏である。家族経営においても、個人経営においても、見合った収入をえているとは言えない。労働力と種、肥料、農薬などの資材の高騰、安すぎる農産物、制御不能な市場、価格変動、気候変動による多大なリスク、それらに伴う収入の減少は、若者の農業離れを加速している。農業の純粋な利益と、家族の消費を考えたとき、若者は農業に将来性を見出すことはできない。

iii) Insecure land ownership and increasing land price. Since 1990, the global context of land reform has transformed small-scale farming to large-scale farming and market-led land reform (Borras, 2006: 99)

Special economic zones of all sorts of privatization for the process of urbanization treat land as a commodity to be freely bought and sold in the market place (Kumar, 2011).

Due to market-oriented land and agrarian reform, the price of land increases. Peasant culture and peasants are not independent from the framework of the ruling class.

Land banking promotes land markets and the removal of peasants from the land.

It has become a tool to control land and make it a commodity determining who can buy, sell and make profit (Hu, Yeh, Wu, 2009).

Those who cultivate the land are deprived of ownership; those who own land do not cultivate. Seizing land from farmers and handing this over to private owners, especially land plotters or industrialists, escalate the youth de-peasantization (Kumar, 2011).

Current reforms are focused on modernization of agriculture rather than on distribution of land and tenure security of tillers, including young farmers.

3) 農地問題（所有件及び地価高騰の問題）

1990年以來、国際的な農地改革を背景とし、農業の大規模化が行われ、経済主導の農地改革が行われてきました (Borras, 2006: 99)。都市化に伴い形成された経済特区は、土地を商品として扱い、市場での売買の自由化が進められてきました (Kumar, 2011)。農地改革、農業構造改編に伴い、地価は高騰しています。農業文化及び農民は、支配階級の枠組みから自立しているとは言えません。農地銀行は、農地の一般市場での取扱いを推し進め、農民の土地離れを加速してきました。それは、土地を支配する道具となり、売買出来る人、利益を得る人が限定されている商品となった。土地を耕しているもので、土地を所有している人は少なく、土地を所有しているものは、土地を耕さない。土地を農民から奪い、工業地など個人所有者に引き渡し、若者の農業離れを加速することとなった (Kumar, 2011)。近年の構造改革は、土地の分配や若者を含む農業従事者の保障よりも、農業の近代化に焦点をあててすすめられてきました。

iv) Lack of rural infrastructure. The base of agriculture remains in the rural areas. There is, however, a lack of good infrastructure and institutions to attract the youth to stay in the rural areas. In developing countries, most rural areas do not have good access to roads, electricity, health centers, clinics and hospitals, schools and universities, entertainment and amusement parks, internet connections, business establishments, markets to sell their agricultural produce as well as facilities for small and medium scale agro-industries or factories.

4) 田舎でのインフラの不足について 田舎での農業存続の基礎。発展途上国では、多くの田舎では道路がない、電気がない、病院などの健康に関わる機関の不足、大学、学校などの教育機関の不足、娯楽施設がない、インターネットが通じていない、ビジネスの機会がない、農産物を売るためのマーケットがない

v) Lack of supportive government policies and programs for family farmers.

Many governments in developing countries give priority to corporate farming rather than family farming. Thus, the agriculture policies and programs in developing countries are not completely supportive of family farmers, in spite of the fact that they comprise the majority of farmers in the country and in the Asian region as a whole. Thus, many farmers still lack land, credit/financing, and markets. Formal credit system and commercial banks supported commercial farming, destroyed peasant economy and family farming, and established a market economy (Harvey, 2003:156-166). The price of agricultural products is controlled by the market, not by the peasant or state. There is lack of transparency in price-setting, trade agreement, and policy formulation (Ahmad et al, 2010:37). The farmers are not represented, and therefore have little or no voice, in key decision-making processes on agriculture matters. Even so, there is lack of policies and programs addressing the needs of the rural youth or of young farmers; initiatives and incentives have remained scarce if not totally absent for them. Without these needed support, the young farmers feel that they cannot compete with big commercial farmers.

5) 家族農家への政府からの助成の不足について 多くの発展途上国において、政府は個人経営の農家より企業形態の農家を優遇している傾向がみられます。そのため、発展途上国における政府の農業制作は家族経営農家にとって助けになるものとは言えません、家族農業は特にアジアにおいては主要部分を占めているという事実を忘れてはいけません。そのため、多くの農民が未だに、農地をもたず、市場と禁輸政策が欠落しているのです。公式の借入制度と、地域の銀行が、地域の農業を支えるのです。農民経済と家族農業の破綻が(Harvey, 2003:156-166)。農産物の価格は、市場によりコントロールされています、農民によってではありません。価格決定はとても不透明で、取引協定はなされておらず、政策的に欠けています(Ahmad et al, 2010:37) 農業に関わる政策を決定するとき、そこに農民は不在であり、農民の声はほとんど届きません。そのため、若い農民、田舎の農民が必要とする制作が生まれません。必要なサポートなしでは、若者が大規模経営農家と競い合うことは不可能であると感じるのは当然です。

vi) Lack of curriculum on land, agrarian reform and agriculture. Agriculture is the major source of employment in many developing countries. School and university curricula in these countries, however, do not include land and agriculture, resulting in the neglect of land and agrarian reform, thus discouraging young farmers to pursue an agricultural career.

6) 農地及び農業カリキュラムの欠乏 農業は多くの発展途上国で、主要な雇用を生み出す産業です。しかしながら、それらの国において、学校、大学は土地および農業を取り扱っていません。農地及び。農地改革を軽視した結果、多くの若者が農業キャリア半ばで断念するのです。

vii) Lack of organizations of young farmers. At local, national and international levels, there are very few organized groups of young farmers for solidarity, exchange of information and ideas, for supporting each other's endeavors and for representing their interests in decision-making bodies.

7) 青年農民連合の必要性

地域、政府、国際社会どのレベルで見ても若手農民連合といえる組織は非常に少なく、情報

共有の場、相互に助け合い連帯する場、情報を発信する場がありません。

CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUNG FARMERS

若手農民の課題

The youth who are engaged in farming face many challenges as young farmers, among which are:

若手農業従事者が若手として直面する課題について

i) Lack of access to and control over productive resources (land, capital) and markets. First, there is no land and agrarian reform focusing on young farmers in many Asian countries. As a result, most young farmers do not have access to lands for commercialization of their traditional farming (Wobst, 2010). They are landless, and often perform seasonal agriculture labor. Second, many young farmers have to wait until they inherit the land from their parents. While they still work under their parents' wings, they have little decision over farming matters. Third, there are almost no banks and financial institutions that serve the agricultural sector and if there are, their understanding of the needs of young entrepreneur farmers is weak. Fourth, many young farmers have not yet established their markets.

1) 生産資源（土地、資本）および市場についての課題

初めに、多くのアジア諸国では、若手農家を対象とした農業支援や土地の支援がありません。その結果、多くの若手農民は、伝統的農業で生計を立てるための土地の入手する事ができません(Wobst, 2010)。土地を持たないため、多くの場合季節労働に従事する事になります。また、若手農民は、彼らの両親から土地を相続するのを待つ必要があります、その間、両親の元で働き、彼らに多くの決定権はありません。3つ目に、農業部門に投資する銀行や金融機関がほとんどありません。また、あつたとしても農業起業化の必要性に対する理解はほとんどありません。4つ目に、若手農家は市場を持っていない事があげられます。

ii) Inadequate skills and knowledge on production, processing, and business.

The current generation of young farmers has limited agricultural knowledge and skills as well as leadership and managerial skills (IIED, 2012:31). Skills development and technology transfer are considered the key to 'model youth farming'. However, these have not been incorporated in government programs and school curricula. The youth prefer new technologies but many institutions do not understand their aspirations. Consequently, due to a lack of encouragement, support and promotion of adequate knowledge and skills especially in technology and modernization of farming, young farmers do not see any future in agriculture (Wobst, 2010).

2) 製造、生産、経営技術の欠落について

最近の若手世代の農家は、農業技術や知識、指導力や経営技術が乏しい傾向が見受けられます(IIED, 2012:31)。技術の発展や技術移転には若手のモデル農家が鍵となります。しかし、政府のプログラムや学校のカリキュラムに取り入れられていません。若い人は新規技術を好みますが、多くの組織は彼らの特性を理解していません。刺激が無い、支援が無い、動機が無い、その結果若者は農業に未来を見いだせないのです(Wobst, 2010)。

iii) Globalization, uncertainties, and variability in prices. In some Asian countries, due to low tariff or open system for agriculture products, young farmers cannot compete with their products and are compelled to leave their farms. Instability in agricultural price is another factor. Due to low or no tariff in agriculture products, foreign products seem cheaper, making local products look expensive. People prefer cheaper goods to expensive ones. Due to various free trade agreements (FTAs) some smallholders suffer loss, compelling them to leave the agricultural occupation.

3) 価格のグローバル化、不安定性の問題について

いくつかの国では、農産物に対する低い関税や、オープンシステムのために、若手農家は競争力をつける事ができず、農業を続ける事ができません。農産物価格の不安定性は別の要因です。低い関税のために、輸入農産物は安価になり、地産農産物は高く見えるようになります。人々は、安いものを好みます。様々な、自由貿易協定(FTAs)により、小農家は被害をこうむり、農業を持続できなくなります。

INITIATIVES TO ATTRACT THE YOUTH INTO FARMING

青年が農業をはじめするには

1. Capacity building and leadership development. In the last five years, in response to the global food crisis, AFA members and partners, CSOs, governments and UN agencies commenced capacity building and leadership development of farmers and farmers' organizations with special focus on the rural youth. In some countries, farmers' fora were formed through which capacity building and leadership development programs were conducted. Farmers' exchange programs to build the knowledge of farmers have also been conducted.

1 能力向上とリーダーの育成 ここ5年間で、国際食糧危機を受けて、AFA参加団体及び協力団体、CSOs、政府、国連機関は、特に田舎の若者に注目し、農家および農業機関の能力向上とリーダーの育成に取り組んでいます。いくつかの国では、能力向上やリーダー育成プログラムの指導を通じて農民フォーラムを立ち上げました。技術向上を目的とした農民交換留学プログラムも立ちあがっています。

Box 1: Young organic farmers in Japan

In Japan, six new young organic farmers had an average gross profit of 8,860, thousand yen in 2013, an increase by 207%. They attributed their success to the sufficient support – skills, land, house, and markets - given to them by their farmer- trainers. The new young farmers acquired their agricultural skills through: training by fellow senior farmers, farmers in the nearby region, government extension providers; participation in training courses; reading books; and internet. They became independent within a short period, after which they trained other newcomers. Also, they strengthened cooperation and became increasingly organized with the support of three major organic agricultural groups. They got their customers in three main ways: referrals (by senior farmers, shippers groups, and friends), self-seeking, and internet.

事例1：日本の若手有機農家

日本では、2013年、新規若手就農者6人が平均総収益886万円、207%の増収を達成しました。技術面、土地問題、家、売り先の面において指導者から十分な支援を受けたことによるものです。新規若手就農者は、先輩農家、近所の農家、政府公認の指導者の指導や、本を読んだり、インターネットにより農業技術向上をはかります。彼らは、後輩の指導をしたのちに、短期間で独立します。また、3つの主要な有機農業団体の支援とともに、協同組合を強化していきます。彼らは主に3つの方法（先輩や友達や出荷組合の紹介、自分で探す、インターネット）でお客さんを確保します

Box 2: New Farmer Program, Tainan City, Taiwan

Currently enrolled in the program are 268 young farmers (14% women), all under 45 years of age, currently farmers or aspiring to be farmers. The government extension unit provides technical and financial support to these young farmers. Technical support is provided through experts, apprenticeship, agriculture courses, and counseling system. The agriculture experts and masters who teach agriculture to young farmers are deployed through the district farmers' associations. Financial support comes in the form of government loans with low interest to young farmers to buy facilities, supplies or equipment. Several new farmers were successful, became young millionaire farmers, and won competitions such as in organic rice and organic cherry tomato production.

事例 2: 台湾、台南市の新規就農プログラム

このプログラムでは、45歳以下、就農して間も無い人や就農希望者を対象とし、268人の参加がありました（うち女性は14%）。政府関連団体による、技術面、資金面でのサポートがありました。技術サポートは、専門家によるもの、子弟制度によるもの、農業コースによるもの、営農指導によるものがありました。営農指導者、エキスパートは各地方の組織に配属され、若手農業者が設備導入の際の、行政による低金利の貸付制度が導入されました。いくつかの、新規就農成功事例ができ、若手富豪農家となり、有機米や有機ミニトマトなどのコンペで優勝するようになりました。

2. Debate on family farming. The influx of multinational companies, land grabbing, and corporate farming led to an increased debate on family farming and peasant economy. The UN celebrated the International Year of Family Farming in 2014 and most FOs, CSOs and government agencies supported this. FOs and CSOs working on agriculture and food started debating and influencing policy on family farming, sustainable, agro-ecological approaches and increasing market power of family farmers. The focus on family farming has contributed to a special attention to youth in agriculture.

2. 家族農業についての議論

多国籍企業や土地の略奪、企業形態農業の流れは、農民の経済や家族農業についての議論を加速してきました。国連は、2014年には国際家族農業年間（IYFF）を祝賀し、多くのFOs, CSOs, 政府関連組織はそれらを指示してきました。FOs, CSOsは農業や食糧問題に働きかけ、家族農業、持続可能農業、環境配慮型農業の政策に影響を及ぼし、家族農業の経済への影響力を強めてきました。家族農業に焦点を当てることは、若者が農業に注目することに貢献してきました。

3. Development of sustainable, agro-ecological, organic farming. People started to prefer organic food towards a healthy lifestyle. As a result, the number of organic farms has increased. The positive aspect of this scenario is that mostly the youth are involved in the promotion of organic farm, and their interest is increasing. For them, organic farming provides some meaning in their work, more opportunities to do innovation and learn from old and new ways of farming. Some governments have provided support to promote sustainable, agro-ecological and organic farming, thus attracting more youth in agriculture. In South Asia, returning migrants from the Gulf started farming and some of them are promoting organic farming as well.

3. 持続可能な農業、環境配慮型農業、有機農業の発展

人々は、健康志向にともない有機農産物を好むようになってきています。その結果、有機農業者数は増加しています。こういう動きの肯定的な見解では、若者は有機農業の動きに関わり、興味を強めてくれるでしょう。有機農業は、彼らの仕事に意味をもたらし、新しい農業、古い農業から学び、イノベーションをおこすチャンスをもたらしてくれるでしょう。いくつかの政府は、持続可能農業、環境

配慮型農業、有機農業を推進し、多くの若者を農業に注目させる事になります。南アジアでは、移民を湾から離し、農業を始め、彼らの中には有機農業を展開するものもあります。

Box 3: Ana Sibayan

Ana, 24 years old, is a daughter of a farming couple, from Mindoro Oriental, Philippines. She has finished a commercial cooking course, but she loved farming and wanted to have her own farm and manage her own farm business. She attended a training on Integrated, Diversified Organic Farming Systems (IDOFS), given by PAKISAMA, a national farmer organization in the Philippines. After her training on IDOFS in 2014, Ana convinced her family to convert their 2,500 square-meter farm into an IDOFS farm. She started to build a vermi-compost, a fishpond, a vegetable garden, and raise free range chickens. She made optimum use of every square-meter of their family farm. She is now promoting IDOFS farm planning to other young farmers in their neighborhood and beyond. She was awarded as one of the model farmers during the Philippine celebration of the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF).

事例3 アナ・シバヤ

アナ（24歳、フィリピン ミンドロ地方出身）は農家の娘で、料理コースを卒業しましたが、農業を愛しており、自分の農地を持ち、自分の農業事業をしたいと思いました。彼女は、**PAKISAMA**（フィリピンの全国農業連合）主催の統合多様な有機農業システム（**IDOFS**）の訓練校に出席しました。**IDOFS** 訓練卒業後、**2014**年に、彼女は彼女の家族を説得し、彼らの**2,500**㎡の農地を**IDOFS**ファームに転換させました。虫のコンポストを始め、養魚池、野菜ガーデン、鶏の平飼を始めました。彼女は、今近所の農家にも**IDOFS**の手法を広めようとしています。国際家族農業年間に於いて、モデル農家として表彰されています。

4. Building FOs. CSOs and even UN agencies have been facilitating the process of forming FOs, mobilizing them for policy change and farming. Farmer organizations have started to form their youth wing. Debates and discussions have focused on farmers' rights and initiatives.

4.

Box 4: Youth organizations in Mongolia

In Mongolia, several NGOs work on youth issues such as the Mongolian Youth Federation (MYF), the largest NGO in Mongolia. It aims to be a voice for youth advancement and rights protection. The Mongolian Young Herders Committee was established in 2013 to protect the interests of young herders. It organized a national consultation in February 2014 attended by youth herders across Mongolia's 21 provinces. The Committee has been working on a national level survey questionnaire about young herders. The Young Cooperators Club was established in 2010 and successfully organized the *First Meeting of Cooperative Young Leadership in Agriculture* in 2013.

事例4: モンゴルの若手連合

モンゴルでは、いくつかの**NGO**団体が青年問題に取り組んでおり、国内最大手**NGO**のモンゴル青年連合（**MYF**）などがあり、青年の後押しと、適正な保障のために声を上げています。**2013**年に

は、モンゴル若手牧夫連合が作られ、若手牧場従事者を守る動きをしています。2014年2月には、全国21の州の若手牧夫を世話人として、全国会議が行われました。この組織は、若手牧夫の質問票を全国的に調査しました。2010年には、青年協力者クラブが設立され、2013年には初会議を執り行うことに成功しています。

Box 5: Youth committee in Cambodia

In Cambodia, the Farmer and Nature Net (FNN) has established a youth committee which is represented in its board. The young farmers are also being developed into young leaders and farmer entrepreneurs through exposure to demonstration farms and good farming practices such as building a fish pond, growing organic rice,

multipurpose farming, raising livestock, and using manure to produce biogas.

事例 5: カンボジアの青年連合

カンボジアでは、農家と自然のネット（FNN）が、青年委員会を結成しました。青年農業者は、農業実演の公開や、良い農業の練習を通して、農業のリーダー的存在や農業起業化に育っていくでしょう。良い農業とは、養魚池を作ったり、有機米を作ったり、多目的農業であったり、家畜を飼ったり、肥やしを使ってバイオガスを製造したりなどがあげられます。

5. Promotion of women farmers. As more and more rural men migrate to cities and abroad, agriculture has become feminized and debates on women farmers' rights and access to land have begun. Women farmers have been actively involved in advocating for their rights. In some countries, including Nepal, women farmers' forums have been formed.

5. 女性農家の育成

多くの男性が都市部、海外に移り住み、農業はより女性的になってきました。女性農業者の土地所有と権利について考慮されるようになりました。女性農家は、彼らの権利について積極的に発言するようになりました。ネパールを含むいくつかの国では、女性フォーラムが結成されました。

6. Evidence-based advocacy on comprehensive policy for family farmers.

Farmers organizations in countries such as in Indonesia, the Philippines, Nepal, and India have been organizing a series of debates and discussions on comprehensive land and agrarian reform policies, including on land ownership, access to agricultural inputs, devolution of land administration, and formulation and implementation of land use and farmers' rights policy. FOs and CSOs have been actively involved in these activities. Farmers have been mobilizing themselves in advocating for policy change on land and agrarian reform on behalf of young farmers. Some FOs, CSOs and UN agencies in countries such as Nepal, Mongolia, Cambodia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Vietnam, have been conducting research and case documentations for policy advocacy for young farmers. They use the research findings and cases to influence their respective governments and policy makers. Gradually, INGOs and bilateral organizations have been moving towards supporting young farmers and investing in agriculture.

6. 根拠に基づいた、家族農業に理解のある政策の提唱

インドネシア、フィリピン、ネパール、インドなどの国の農民連合は、

Box 6: Young farmers in Korea

According to the The Korean Advanced Farmers' Federation (KAFF) and the Women Advanced Farmers Federation (WAFF), although there are many problems in the agricultural sector, there is hope. As a response to the growing problem of corporate take-over of farmlands, the government has regulated ownership of land such that only those who have been farming for five years are allowed to own lands in rural areas. To address the needs of farmers affected by FTAs, the government has developed a policy to ensure that industries which gain from FTAs support agriculture through a fund that allows these industries to invest their profit in agriculture. More recently, Korean rice farmers have been able to negotiate that all losses that they would incur due to FTAs would be compensated by government. It is deemed the duty of government to ensure the survival of Korean farmers. KAFF has proposed a policy that will: (1) ensure succession in family farms by providing endowment, technological support and education to promote better eco-system of farmers; (2) exempt young farmers from military service; (3) provide financial support to young farmers by lowering interest rates from the current 3% to 1% and adopting a credential recognition system; (4) enable members of Youth Farmers Association to actively participate in KAFF activities; and (5) maximize social responsibility of young farmers and develop their capacity as local farming leaders.

WHAT CAN OUR GOVERNMENTS DO TO ATTRACT THE YOUTH TO AGRICULTURE AND MAKE THEM STAY?

Based on our interviews and observations with the rural youth, our reflection is that the youth can be attracted to agriculture if: (1) agriculture will earn enough for them to raise a family, (2) they are provided basic resources such as land, capital, training, farm equipment and market and (3) they can see meaning and significance in their agriculture work.

If taken, the following recommendations or action points will allow young farmers to help propel their respective countries to become self-reliant on food, and contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth. These recommendations have also been inspired by the successful initiatives mentioned above.

1. Provide young farmers with ownership or use or lease rights of farming lands for at least 25 years. Without long-term land security, youth will not be interested in farming in their respective villages.
2. Provide special and integrated agricultural programs and support services to young farmers, including education, training and extension, leadership training, credit, technologies, agricultural inputs, appropriate equipment and machineries, subsidies, insurance, and markets. School curricula should encourage agriculture as a profession. Young farmers can be trained as young rural entrepreneurs, focusing on sustainable, agro-ecology based production and processing and setting up of agriculture multi-purpose cooperatives; as these provide added meaning and cultivate idealism in their lives. Provide public recognition to outstanding young farmers, e.g those who were able to successfully help in building agriculture cooperatives. Young women farmers should also be given special focus as often in the rural areas they are more marginalized by existing social structures and practices, yet have the potential.

3. Provide avenues wherein young farmers can organize themselves, learn from each other and participate in decision-making and policy formulation processes. Young people need to feel a sense of ownership of policies and programs concerning them. Conduct exchange and knowledge visits among young farmers intra and inter-country. Set up information centers for the youth.

4. Improve infrastructure and peace and order situation in rural areas, as well as provide social security and protection for young farmers.

5. Farmers in the Asia Pacific region are family farmers, who are the poorest and hungriest in the world. Supporting the family farmers now through a comprehensive and integrated policy and program on agrarian reform, rural development, sustainable, agro-ecological approaches, and markets and trade will increase incomes and resilience of farmers, thereby changing young peoples' views about farming.

WHAT CAN AFA DO TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE AMONG THE YOUNG?

1. Policy advocacy. Most Asian farmers are concerned about policy issues. AFA can facilitate for common regional issues, such as on neo-liberal policy, WTO in agriculture, climate change, free trade, land grabbing, rights of young and women farmers, social security, and others. AFA regional farmers' associations can lobby with UN agencies and bilateral organizations on farmer-friendly policies, programs, and support.

2. Alliance building among FOs. Land and agricultural issues are political issues; they can only be solved through political means. Therefore, it is important to engage concerned governments through community mobilizations at the national and international levels. In this regard, AFA can facilitate the process of alliance building among FOs and CSOs towards such mobilizations.

3. Young farmer exchange programs. AFA members and other FOs have developed sustainable agricultural models. AFA can facilitate the process of young farmers' exchange programs; knowledge building of farmers on agriculture farming, new technology, new policy formulation; and attracting the youth in agriculture.

4. Partnership among FOs. Sustaining family farming and youth in agriculture is not possible without financial and technical support. Thus, AFA can facilitate the process of partnership among more sustainable FOs with CSOs working in the field of agriculture and donors supporting and promoting agriculture in different regions and countries.

5. Research and publication. Research and publication on agricultural, family or youth farming is an important area. A number of issues require study and dialogue with respective governments or donor agencies. AFA can directly conduct research and dialogue at the regional level and provide support on these at the country level.

CONCLUSION

Around sixty percent of the world's youth, or 750 million, live in the Asia Pacific region. Up to 70% of them, or around 525 million, are living in the rural areas of the continent, with more than half of them directly engaged in agriculture. However, many rural youth prefer to migrate to cities or work abroad. Many of those who stayed did not have better options. They see that farming does not earn, that it is a lowly and high risk job, and is poorly supported by government and other institutions.

However, the youth can be attracted to agriculture if: (1) agriculture will earn enough for them to raise a family, (2) they are provided basic resources such as land ,capital,

training, farm equipment and market, and (3) they can see meaning and significance in their work.

To harness the potentials and energy of the youth for agriculture, a comprehensive and integrated policy and program on agrarian reform, rural development, sustainable, agro-ecological production and farmer-managed agro-based enterprises as well as on markets and trade should be put in place, with special incentives and provisions for young farmers, especially women.

The youth is the future of the nation, and the rural youth is the future of agriculture and rural industry. The time to act is now, if we would like to have farmers, and food, in the future.

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CREDITS

WITER: Jagat Basnet

PEER REVIEW BY: Mary Racelis

EDITORS: Maria Josefa Petilla, Ma. Estrella Penunia, Marciano Virola, Jr.

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