

Rome Declaration 2023

Statement

Safeguarding Seven Generations in times of Food, Social, and Ecological Crisis

We, the **Indigenous Youth**, hailing from the seven socio-cultural regions of the world: (i) Africa; (ii) Asia; (iii) North America; (iv) Central, South and Caribbean America; (v) the Arctic; (vi) the Pacific; and (vii) Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Russian Federation; gathered from 16 to 20 October 2023 at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) headquarters in Rome for the second session of the biennial United Nations Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF); and present the **2023 Rome Declaration – on Safeguarding Seven Generations**, to the world.

On this second session of the UNGIYF, we acknowledge the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) for their collaboration with the World Reindeer Herders Association and FAO to bring this to fruition.

We are the voices of the Indigenous Youth who participated in the UNGIYF both in person and virtually. We represent at least 95 Indigenous Nations around the world and bring with us our historical processes. We are also Indigenous Peoples who come from over 54 different countries from the seven socio-cultural regions of the world.

Indigenous Youth advocated for the creation of the UNGIYF. We collaborated with FAO to create what is the only high-level forum for the voices of Indigenous Youth to be heard directly at the United Nations, to engage directly with Member States, and be our platform to raise our concerns, make recommendations, and advocate on those matters that affect us.

Through this second session of the UNGIYF, we have raised our voices on the perspectives, concerns, challenges, and priorities to make proposals for safeguarding a sustainable, self-sufficient, and resilient Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems for at least the next seven generations.

We are the future of Mother Earth because her challenges are our challenges; our role, our leadership, and our traditional knowledge are key to addressing the current crisis that she, all forms of life, and humanity face.

Mother Earth is being damaged, her ability to feed people and sustain life is at risk by the continuity of a social, political, and economic system, which perpetuates industrial production, deforestation, water extraction, soil pollution, and exploitation of the world's biodiversity. This way of food production has damaged Mother Earth, which is particularly felt by Indigenous Peoples, because the direct impacts have been on our traditional lands and waters, our forests, our rivers, our ecosystem, the very thing that grounds our identity—the symbiosis between our peoples and our traditional territories.

Even though we, Indigenous Peoples, are the custodians and protectors of 80% of the world's biodiversity; those who drive scientific endeavour and the development of policy, continue to diminish and disregard Indigenous Peoples' important role in the process; we are exploited, and our traditional food and knowledge systems taken advantage of.

These are systems that can be a gift for the world to help revolutionise the way we tackle the challenge of ending world hunger, and healing Mother Earth.

We, the Indigenous Youth, are the product of our ancestors; our ancestors who endured colonisation, violence, exploitation, dispossession, displacement, marginalization, and discrimination.

We, the Indigenous Youth, are the present, and the future, the action that the world needs to take in order to face this crisis, to return to peace, harmony, involves reconciliation, recognition, and reparation of the intergenerational damage that has been faced by our Indigenous Peoples globally.

The way humanity is producing and consuming food is leading us to catastrophe. Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems are the engine of the transformations that we all need and truly aspire to.

We are here for the future of the next generations because the pain has not stopped us and we come to build as we have done for centuries to heal ourselves, heal Mother Earth and humanity. Our food and knowledge systems are sustainable, resilient, wise, harmonious, and equitable.

We have lived and experienced firsthand the pain of modern genocide, green colonialism, and the development of extractive capitalism, and we know that these damages are irreversible. We, Indigenous Youth, are the protectors and safeguards of the next seven generations. We are the seeds of change. But we need the right conditions to thrive.

Today we reaffirm that the rights of Indigenous Youth are linked to the collective rights of our peoples who have a deep relationship with our territories, ecosystems, ancestral knowledge, and spirituality, which have an intrinsic connection with our food and knowledge systems, and which are an essential part of our identities.

We recognize the intergenerational efforts to create spaces for dialogue with Member States and United Nations agencies; the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We also urge you to continue working closely for the next generations and the future of life and Mother Earth.

We belong to the generation at risk by the actions of current and past actors, but at the same time, we are the generation that can contribute to ensuring there are seven more generations to come. We, Indigenous Youth, are the nexus between the past and the future, we strive to become good ancestors and custodians, we can help the world construct a better future.

So, on this day, gathered here in Rome for the second session of the biennial United Nations Global Indigenous Youth Forum, we ask the world to listen to our messages, our recommendations, our demands, and to ask for your support to implement the actions that will allow us to have a future for all.

We seek your support so that we all may flourish in reconciliation and healing of the wounds and sufferings that our last seven generations have endured, to offer a more prosperous future to the next seven generations to come.

On commitments – We are the next generation

Our knowledge as Indigenous Peoples is essential for the transformation of food systems, but it is in danger. Our grandfathers and grandmothers, repositories of millennial knowledge, are slowly disappearing as well as our cultures and languages. We are prepared to overcome the challenges of knowledge and language transmission. Indigenous Youth have the unique ability to navigate different worlds at the same time. We can merge the ancestral and the own with what is said modern. But we need the right policies to support us in the process of safeguarding, reviving and strengthening the world's oldest, most sustainable, efficient and necessary knowledge. This is why:

- We demand that Member States, United Nations Agencies and decision makers assume the responsibility that corresponds to them and do not miss the opportunity to protect humanity and the planet.
- We remind you that we have seven years left before talking about the achievement of the SDG goals, we are far behind because there is still a long way to go to improve access and engagement to training, innovation, new technologies, adaptation and mitigation mechanisms, and agendas.
- We demand justice, reparation and restoration for historical and intergenerational damages, recognizing the value of our knowledge and wisdom, custom and languages, including our food systems and the territories where life flourishes.
- We demand the creation of specific funds for the preservation of our sustainable and resilient Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and support innovation and knowledge projects for Indigenous Youth and their holistic perspective, urging that these funds reach the direct hands of Indigenous Peoples.

On responsibility - Mother Earth is hurt and angry

We, Indigenous Youth, are the first to experience and most affected to the impacts of the damage inflicted on Mother Earth but we are also her advocates and protectors. The effects of climate change is how Mother Earth communicates her discontent and frustration about how her children mistreat her. The acceleration of these changes, coupled with biodiversity loss, puts even the most resilient in our food and knowledge systems at risk. Actions must be taken to sustainably preserve what the seven future generations have lent us. This is why:

- We urge Member States to recognize that adequate food is intrinsically linked to the regulation of Indigenous Peoples' territories, traditional knowledge, peace and security.
- We urge Member States to implement regulations and programs for biodiversity conservation with the leadership and meaningful participation and engagement of Indigenous Peoples, including initiatives to protect bees and other pollinators, endangered terrestrial and aquatic species that are the foundation of our food systems.

- We urge countries to take all necessary measures to curb greenhouse gas emissions in order to prevent the worst effects of climate change and recall that all parties gathered at COP 28 and CBD 16, must commit to courageous plans that ensure no further jeopardization of food systems, biodiversity and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.
- To the United Nations Entities to create a program for Indigenous Youth on food systems in relation to the challenges and exposure to violence, damage, and trauma due to the loss of biodiversity in their lands and territories.

On the Claims - Modern Genocide Must Cease

The use of toxic, agrochemicals, particularly pesticides, poisons our forests, rivers, waters, and communities. Our lifelines are being cut off. We are facing a modern genocide. These practices not only affect Indigenous Youth, but all of humanity and the future of Mother Earth. We continue to face the desire to be exterminated. Extractive industries, such as oil exploitation and mining, destroy our territories and pollute our waters, our air, our food and our soil. This is why:

- We denounce the lack of attention to the risks we live today and those that the next seven Indigenous and non-Indigenous generations will face due to the uncontrolled use of pesticides and other chemicals, poisons of modernity.
- We propose to FAO the creation of a high-level consultative body, which includes representatives of Indigenous Youth, to guide the monitoring and regulation of the use of pesticides, agrochemicals, toxics, and any other substance that contributes to the genocide of our Peoples and the life of our territories.
- We urge Member States and industries to implement free, prior, and informed consent especially when our right to a healthy life is at risk, as well as the capacity of our food and knowledge systems to generate food sustainably for current and future generations.

On Actions – Stop Green Colonialism and Extractivism in the Name of Development

The so-called green or sustainable solutions to climate change are detrimental to us, they are false alternatives and a form of green colonialism because as they advance on our territories, it destroys and affects our lives and all the forms of life that inhabit there. Green colonialism including food colonialism has the potential to disrupt the ability of Indigenous Youth to preserve their intergenerational food and knowledge systems. Certain initiatives, projects, products, and policies perceived as "sustainable" could be detrimental to us.

We, the Indigenous Youth, are the heirs of hundreds of years of suffering caused by colonialism. This is why:

- We demand that any decision in the name of development or implementation of the so-called sustainable-green solutions that may affect Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Youth in any way and that drives the phenomenon of "green colonialism" including "food colonialism" must be stopped immediately.
- We demand that before implementing any green or sustainable solution that involves our territories, knowledge or ways of life, our right to free, prior, and informed consultation is implemented.

- We urge Member States and United Nations agencies to commit to repairing the damage caused by intergenerational trauma and renewed violence caused by green colonialism, which also permeates our food systems.
- We urge Member States to regulate any projects that affect, or have the potential to adversely affect, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- We urge the world to reformulate the narratives of "green colonialism" along with "food colonialism" and false solutions that exclude the needs and violate the rights of Indigenous Peoples, increasing inequality gaps, violence and generating conditions of marginalization.

On the demands – Our territories must be free of violence

Our territories are our home and without them, we risk losing our food and knowledge systems that are key for future generations, Indigenous and non-indigenous Peoples. The lack of opportunities, discrimination, the presence of organized crime, armed groups or war zones in our territories. Food insecurity increases, violence continues to cause displacement, poverty and, finally, the abandonment and loss of our food and knowledge systems. All this distances Indigenous Youth from our ancestral knowledge. This is why:

- We urge UN agencies to create a programme on food systems for Indigenous Youth. The programme should focus on the challenges and exposure to conflict, violence, damage and trauma caused by biodiversity loss in Indigenous Peoples' lands and territories.
- We recommend that Member States, United Nations agencies and research centres establish professional capacity-building programmes aimed at providing Indigenous Youth with decent employment conditions. This would allow them to remain key actors for change.
- We urge Member States to act on protecting Indigenous Women, Indigenous Children, Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Persons belonging to sexual minorities because they are most affected in areas of conflict and land grabbing. The Member States must create programs to support Indigenous women, children and youth to strengthen their capacities, and improve living and job conditions while ensuring their basic rights are first guaranteed.

About the Urgencies-Our food, our health and mental health

Ultra-processed foods are invading our territories and displacing our traditional diets, corrupting our food and knowledge systems and thereby affecting our physical, spiritual and mental health. We, Indigenous Youth, hold the key to our health in our hands. However, external forces continue to jeopardize our food and knowledge systems, damaging our identity relations, affecting our physical, mental and spiritual health.

Safeguarding the knowledge that has kept our ancestors healthy, recognizing the potency of our food systems is the way to provide healthy living for the next seven future generations, and continuing our balanced and medicinal diets, to reduce the negative effects we face.

We know that talking about the future must include respect for our food and our food systems, for the preservation of life. This is why:

- We demand the implementation of specific policies for the responsible labelling of ultra-processed foods. These should warn of potential negative health effects and allow food traceability.

- We demand the creation of mechanisms of social responsibility, accountability, transparency, and democratic behaviours for the industries that produce ultra-processed foods and thus repair or stop the damages that ultra-processed foods may cause.
- We demand the recognition, strengthening and visibility towards Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) and the movement to foster food sovereignty throughout the world through knowledge sharing and enhanced mutual support.
- We recommend that Indigenous Peoples' organizations, Member States, United Nations agencies and other key actors strengthen the visibility and defend Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, recipes, ingredients, cooking, and production methods while respecting our intellectual property rights and knowledge systems.
- We urge Member States, governments, academia, society, and key actors to recognize our contribution to healthy diets and respect the nutritional value, establishing legal mechanisms for their protection as heritage and collective memory of Indigenous Peoples.
- We demand that governments recognize that our systems are healthy and sustainable, strengthening the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge by investing in our science so that our communities are self-sufficient, but also contributing to food security challenges.
- We urge Member States to include Indigenous Peoples' Food, Culture and Knowledge Systems as a key part of their school curricula at all levels and strengthen our relationship of identity and thereby guarantee the rights of Indigenous children and food and strengthen the economies of Indigenous Peoples.

About Respect- Stop biopiracy and intellectual property

We are a product of biodiversity and knowledge. But these two elements are being stolen from us. The disrespectful and unauthorized appropriation and looting of genetic material, knowledge and any other form of biopiracy related to Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems must cease immediately. Any form of usurpation and theft is unacceptable. Indigenous Peoples' knowledge is crucial to overcoming multiple crises, but it is paramount to respect it, along with its protectors for generations to come. This is why:

- We demand that Member States, United Nations Agencies and decision-makers guarantee our intellectual property rights, the protection of our genetic resources and the patenting of our Indigenous food and knowledge systems.
- We urge WIPO to enhance the participation and capacity building of Indigenous Youth for defensive protection of our intergenerational knowledge, genetic resources, and heritage.
- We urge academia and research to also respect and enforce our intellectual property rights and that any research or findings involving Indigenous Peoples, their territories, knowledge, and food systems, be within a framework of the right to self-determination and prior, free, and informed consultation.
- We urge academia to recognize the value and contribution of the wisdom and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and adequately support Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and food systems, for the construction of mechanisms for reparation and restoration of damages in

the instances in which Indigenous Peoples have been affected and their intellectual property rights have been violated.

- We urge that all research materials should indicate proper authorship highlighting the level of participation and honorship of Indigenous Peoples.

We thank FAO, the follow-up of the recommendations and collaboration for the implementation of the biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum, the Global Declaration of Indigenous Youth on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems, the launch of the campaign "My food vision is...", and specific actions for Indigenous Youth, in almost a decade of collaboration with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus.

We value the efforts and participatory accompaniment of the World Reindeer Herders Association, Nomad Indigenous FoodLab, who claim and highlight the innovation of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.

We recognize the commitment of the Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition and the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems to promote the protection and strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and food systems for the benefit of all humanity.

It is the 45% of Indigenous Youth from the seven socio-cultural regions of the 476 million Indigenous Peoples in the world who must bear the weight of responsibility for the catastrophe that is approaching for future generations, in the face of the emergency of leaving no one behind in goals that can hardly be achieved in seven years in the vision of the 2030 agenda.

This situation is unacceptable, and we urge the world to be part of the solutions for reconciliation and reparation of the damages that are reflected in natural disasters, which continue to impede basic needs such as food.

Therefore, we encourage the entities of the United Nations, IFAD, FAO and WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, UNEP, to also come and join us, and in the future host the secretariat of the UNGIYF forum, within the framework of leaving no one behind and fulfilling the promised commitments, in an articulated and collaborative manner.

In reaffirming the echo of the voices of the seven regions, in the words of one of many stories, we quote one of the sisters who could not attend the forum because she lives in conflict, "we cannot achieve peace when there is hunger and food insecurity".

We cannot be the seeds of change and transformation of food systems if they do NOT listen to the Messages of Mother Earth and that of the voices of Indigenous Youth.

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Policy Recommendations

Safeguarding Seven Generations in times of Food, Social, and Ecological Crisis

We, the **Indigenous Youth**, hailing from the seven socio-cultural regions of the world: (i) Africa; (ii) Asia; (iii) North America; (iv) Central, South and Caribbean America; (v) the Arctic; (vi) the Pacific; and (vii) Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Russian Federation; gathered from 16 to 20 October 2023 at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) headquarters in Rome for the second session of the biennial United Nations Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF); and present the **2023 Rome Declaration - Policy Recommendations** to the United Nations Organs, Agencies, Funds, and Organisations, to Civil Organisations and to Indigenous Peoples.

The UNGIYF is the result of nearly a decade of collaboration between the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) and FAO. The fruits of this collaboration can be summarized as follows:

- In April 2017, a preparatory meeting was hosted at the FAO headquarters, bringing together 14 Indigenous Youth representing the GIYC and the seven socio-cultural regions of the world to prepare the first Rome Declaration (2017).
- In May 2017, the GIYC presented the Rome Declaration to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs made a recommendation to FAO to support the collaboration between Indigenous Youth and FAO.
- In October 2017, Indigenous Youth representing the GIYC met at the FAO headquarters to develop the initial terms of reference for the creation of the biennial United Nations Global Indigenous Youth Forum.
- In 2021, the inaugural session of the biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum was held in an online format due to the restrictions of the global COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in the “Rome Declaration (2021) on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems”.
- In October 2022, on the sidelines of the World Food Forum, a delegation of GIYC leaders met at FAO headquarters in Rome and launched the campaign “My Food Vision is...” with the aim of recognizing, respecting, and protecting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.

After a long journey, today we, Indigenous Youth, gather at the Second Session of the biennial United Nations Global Indigenous Youth Forum to discuss the future of our food and knowledge systems. We are here to ensure that our voices and knowledge are heard and listened to.

In addition to our 2023 Rome Declaration on Safeguarding Seven Generations, we make the following policy recommendations:

Global and Public Policy

1. We **recommend** the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Health Organization (WHO), UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Program (WFP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to join us on this journey by assisting in hosting the Secretariat for the UNGIYF. We acknowledge the importance of coordinated collaboration and cooperation of the various United Nations organs, agencies, funds, and organisations, when engaging with Indigenous Youth. We recognise the model that has been developed between the GIYC and the FAO has been one of genuine collaboration and best practice. We encourage others to do the same, and support similarly.
2. We **recommend** FAO update the Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in consultation with Indigenous Peoples, ensuring there is appropriate representation of Indigenous women and Indigenous Youth within the framework of free, prior, and informed consent.
3. We **recommend** FAO, IFAD, WHO, UNESCO, WFP, UNEP, the Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition (IPFSC), and Member States recognise and strengthen the role of Indigenous Peoples' Food and Knowledge Systems towards achieving food security and sustainability of Indigenous Peoples and the world. We further urge you to join the campaign of the Indigenous Youth "My vision for food is...".
4. We **recommend** that Member States, the WHO, and FAO implement monitoring and accountability policies in respect of food industries, specifically in relation to responsible labelling of processed foods. Our concerns are about the potential negative effects on the health of food, and if necessary, propose a mechanism for repairing damage.
5. We **recommend** the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (SRRF) and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRIP) to investigate the effect of displacement of traditional diets of Indigenous Peoples, the effects of ultra-processed foods on the health of Indigenous Peoples, youth, and children; and to make recommendations to Member States and appropriate UN organs, agencies, organisations, and funds.
6. We **recommend** the School Fund Coalition (SFC) and the IPFSC work collaboratively to create School Feeding Programs ensuring an intercultural perspective. We further recommend that the SFC include representation of Indigenous Peoples in any steering committee or governing body to ensure respectful and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples.
7. We **recommend** the Codex Alimentarius Committee (CAC) to collaborate with the IFSC and the Indigenous Peoples Global Food Systems Centre (IPGFSC) to incorporate and develop research that focuses on Indigenous Peoples' food systems and knowledge and explore their potential to contribute to food security.
8. We **recommend** the FAO and WHO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management to create a high-level consultative body with representatives of Indigenous Peoples (ensuring representation of women and youth along with sexual minorities) to guide the control of excessive and harmful use of pesticides, agrochemicals, and toxicants, that contribute to the genocide of Indigenous Peoples and the biodiversity of the planet.

9. We **recommend** the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Human Rights and the Environment, the Special Rapporteur on the Toxic Substances, and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to investigate, report and make recommendations on the effect of toxic pesticides that are used in agriculture and food systems.
10. In the framework of the Water Decade, we **recommend** UNESCO, FAO, UNFCCC, UNEP, and other organisations to recognise the rights of Indigenous Peoples in water, and recognise its value in its different forms not only as a resource, but the inherent connection it has to identify, culture, and food systems. We further recommend the development mechanisms that strengthen and guarantee the right to water and territories of Indigenous Peoples.
11. We **recommend** the Convention on Biological Diversity to guarantee the participation of Indigenous Youth in its formal processes.
12. We **recommend** there be effective representation of Indigenous Peoples in all the various UN Organs, Agencies, Funds and Organisations, that are particularly concerned with food systems (such as WIPO, FAO, UNESCO, UNACD, WHO, WFP, IFAD,UNAOC), where there are no representatives (e.g. Focal Points), that these are addressed urgently. There should be appropriate representation of Indigenous Youth and for this we recommend the establishment of a Global Indigenous Youth Caucus secretariat with a specific governing structure, membership, and engagement processes.
13. We **recommend** UNESCO to create guidelines for Member States to formulate and implement intercultural educational curricula at all levels, to respect and include the knowledge and languages of Indigenous Peoples, and to promote and strengthen the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
14. We **recommend** UNESCO to work with Member States and the Inter-Agency and Support Group of Indigenous Peoples promote the institutionalization at the international and country level of research programs led by Indigenous Peoples and with Indigenous Peoples, from legal framework, on issues that affect their rights and their health and that of their territories, For example, climate change observatories, studies on the physical and mental health status of Indigenous Youth, the nutritional value of their food, among others.
15. We **recommend** UNESCO to incorporate Indigenous Youth perspectives on Indigenous worldviews as part of its global action plan for the International Decade of Indigenous Languages and to join the campaign "My food vision is...", and the promotion of information in our languages.
16. We **recommend** IFAD, FAO, WFP and the other UN bodies within the Inter-Agency and Support Group of Indigenous Peoples to create a financing fund for different policies and projects that support Indigenous Youth and Children in matters of food, physical and mental health and sustainability. This fund should be designed and coordinated with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus.
17. We **recommend** the protection of the data of Indigenous People, its usage and the purpose to ensure that the interests of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems are not misused, and manipulated.

18. We **recommend** WIPO to create capacity building programs so that Indigenous Youth and children have the necessary tools and know the mechanisms for a preventive protection of intergenerational knowledge and wisdom, of our genetic resources, heritage and economic development.
19. We **recommend** WIPO, UNESCO and FAO to create guidelines for the certification and labelling of products derived from the Food and Knowledge Systems of Indigenous Peoples and that allow respect for the intellectual property of Indigenous Peoples, give them the control and access to markets and be compensated for any use of their products from a legal framework.
20. We **recommend** FAO, WTO and other international regulatory bodies to guarantee 'Right to Price' or 'Right to Fair Market' on products produced by Indigenous People so that they can control, regulate, and decide on their own produce for fair profits in a globalised market.
21. We **recommend** the WHO to create guidelines that incorporate the process of access with regards to traditional medicine of Indigenous Peoples and recommend knowledge-based and culturally relevant public health policies of Indigenous Peoples.
22. We **recommend** WHO, UNICEF and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to carry out a study on the status and determinants of the physical, spiritual and mental health of Indigenous Youth and children in the context of climate change, migration and conflict worldwide in order to make specific recommendations to Member States in order to address these problems.
23. We **recommend** UN Women, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls to conduct studies on the rule of law of Indigenous women, girls and sexual minorities within a framework of food security, climate crisis, conflict and forced displacement to make recommendations to Member States on actions to address gender equality and equity challenges.

Member States

24. We **recommend** Member States to recognize Indigenous Peoples, and adopt ILO Convention 169 and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as other mechanisms of rights achieved, in the vision of achieving the right to food.
25. We **recommend** that Member States implement educational curricula on the right to food to promote healthy and culturally relevant food that promotes and strengthens the right to food of Indigenous children in connection with their cultural identity, strengthening and basing on the food and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples.
26. We **recommend** Member States to implement responsible regulatory policies on ultra-processed foods that affect public health and contribute to the increase in non-communicable diseases (cancer, diabetes, among others).
27. We **recommend** Member States to recognize and include within their national development plans and food policies the role of Indigenous Peoples, their food and knowledge systems for food security and invest in funds that strengthen their food sovereignty and self-sufficiency and their contribution to national food security.

28. We urgently **recommend** that Member States join the Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition to respect and strengthen Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and other key actors.
29. We **recommend** Member States to establish policies or amend existing legislation to regulate and reduce toxic and agricultural chemicals that pollute soil, air, water and the environment and have a negative effect on biodiversity, human and planetary health.
30. We **recommend** Member States and national research institutions to create monitoring observatories in collaboration and with the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples, to investigate the effects associated with the promotion and use of monocultures, toxins and pesticides in agriculture, ultra-processed crops, climate change, among others, on the physical and mental health of Indigenous Peoples and on the health of their territories.
31. We **recommend** Member States, academic and research institutions to create or strengthen research institutions and initiatives in common agreement with Indigenous Peoples, respecting prior, free and informed consultation, to document their food and knowledge systems, which allow them to be rescued, conserved and strengthened in follow-up to scale them at the local, national and global levels for their "game-changer nature".
32. We **recommend** Member States to institutionalize and recognize within Educational Policies the spaces for co-creation of alternative knowledge that are essential for the transmission, revitalization and conservation of the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and especially seeking the elderly and women as holders of that traditional knowledge and wisdom.
33. We **recommend** Governments to create investment and innovation funds with proper monitoring process and mechanisms in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples to develop technologies and initiatives that meet their needs, enable them to improve their food systems to achieve food self-sufficiency and create resilient food systems and communities.
34. We **recommend** Governments to establish policies of fair trade and investment funds that support processes of certification, labelling and traceability of products derived from the food systems of Indigenous Peoples that respect their intellectual property but also allow economic incentives and connect them with markets to improve their quality of life from a legal framework.
35. We **recommend** that national governments create initiatives for the preservation of genetic resources in situ and ex situ of Indigenous Peoples from a framework of law respecting free, prior and informed consultation to safeguard the wealth and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.
36. We **recommend** governments to establish food value chains that strengthen and prioritize Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, strengthening them through technologies and connecting them with local markets to promote local, sustainable and responsible consumption.
37. We **recommend** governments to recognize the land and water tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples so that they can continue to practice and maintain the practices that make them self-sufficient, sustainable and custodians of the biodiversity of the planet.

38. We **recommend** governments to implement policies that protect the rights of Indigenous children, youth, women and sexual minorities in a context of climate change, violence, conflict and migration so that their rights to food and an environment free of violence are guaranteed.

39. We **recommend** governments ensure that any project implemented in Indigenous Peoples' territories is always in compliance with the free, prior and informed consultation of Indigenous Peoples and that labels or narratives of sustainable or green alternatives do not violate or override the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

40. We **recommend** that governments create policies and funds for the physical, spiritual and mental health care of children, youth and Indigenous Peoples from a framework of cultural relevance and ideally strengthen the training of Indigenous professionals who can meet these demands.

Indigenous Peoples and their Organisations

41. We **recommend** Indigenous organizations locally to join the Indigenous Food Systems Coalition to work collectively to rescue and strengthen our Indigenous food and knowledge systems.

42. We **recommend** Indigenous and non-indigenous organizations, in recognition of the valuable contribution of Indigenous food systems, to carry out awareness and dissemination campaigns that highlight the importance of the right to food and sensitize society to violations of this right, particularly in Indigenous Peoples' communities.

43. We **recommend** Indigenous Youth and organizations to continue making visible their good practices of mitigation, innovation and resilience to the effects on their Indigenous food systems.

44. We urge to promote educational curricula in collaboration with Indigenous elders, women and scholars to support the transmission of traditional knowledge and wisdom from older to younger generations, recognizing the importance of reciprocity and fostering cultural heritage.

45. We encourage Indigenous Peoples' organizations and leaders to remain strong in the challenge in reformulating the narratives of "green and food colonialism" and false solutions that are exclusive to the needs of Indigenous Peoples, which have increased inequality gaps and generated conditions of marginalization.

46. We urge Indigenous Youth, organizations and allies to continue encouraging the creation of community gardens for the exchange of knowledge, wisdom and the promotion of native plants that improve soil quality and biodiversity

47. We urge Indigenous Youth to continue to encourage and organize the creation of festivals and spaces dedicated to sharing and promoting the value of Indigenous food systems, highlighting their cultural and environmental importance.

48. We urge authorities, organizations, and the community at large to support the creation and distribution of cooking manuals that promote the use of Indigenous ingredients and traditional food preparation techniques.

49. We urge local governments to develop plans together with Indigenous Peoples including Indigenous Youth for the protection of ecosystems found in the seven socio-cultural regions (communities, pastoral, those that interact with different forms of water status and others).