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I. Speaking for YOUNGO, the youth constituency, we have identified the following challenges and barriers to improving nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems:

1. **First of all,** nitrogen leakage from fertilisers affects not only climate change, but also water and biodiversity. By creating dead-zones (low oxygen areas) in the sea, its impacts on climate change are double, whilst also damaging ecosystems like coral reefs. This a tale of two interlinked crises: a climate and an ecological one.

2. **The subsidizing** of synthetic fertiliser use, instead of organic, has been at the expense of small-holder farmers and alternative systems, Despite solid evidence to the contrary, **a strong misguided belief that "there is no other alternative" prevails.** Conflict of interest makes it difficult to transition to improved management techniques, fostering reluctance **to change.**

3. In addition**, the specialization** of territories has led to monocultures and the dissociation between crop and livestock. **Poor regulation and facilities** for manure management contribute not only to climate change and the pollution of ecosystems, but also to human wellbeing problems such as poor health.

4. **More importantly, there is unequal access to resources**, scientific knowledge and data, and low-intensity technologies. This particularly affects the most disadvantaged in society, such as rural women, who paradoxically often represent a significant portion of those working in agriculture in their communities. Current trends of urbanisation and decline in agricultural livelihoods are also worrying, particularly when comes to a lack of youth participation and leadership in agricultural management.

II. To address these challenges and barriers:

1. We need strong engagements by Parties **against conflict of interest and for a just transition away from the subsidised use of synthetic fertilisers.** A first step would be

acknowledging the IPCC report on lands, together with promoting research on alternatives and reallocating subsidies & incentives to those proved efficient.

2. Moreover, we must address **social issues** like gender inequality. Just access and ownership of land, low-impact resources and data are primordial. We also need ambitious programmes for eager youth, incentivising training, providing resources, and promoting capacity-building. Acknowledging the broader social and ecological contributions of farmers to society is key to getting more youth involved, who can help to bridge the existing knowledge and innovation gaps in solutions for improved nutrient use and manure management.

3. In order to address the psychological and socio-cultural barriers, **there is a need for collective bottom-up change through knowledge-sharing and capacity building between farmers, especially small-holder farmers.** At the level of policy and research, we encourage multi-sectoral, interdisciplinary and participatory approaches that simultaneously address the social, climate and ecological crises through systemic changes. We also stress the importance of considering local realities and context, incorporating traditional and indigenous knowledge and practices as part of this process.

4. Lastly, **we would like to emphasize that applying agroecological principles, as mentioned already, has many positive co-benefits**, like improving water quality, promoting biodiversity, reducing farmers' dependence on costly inputs and their vulnerability in the face of climate-change. **We should also promote crop diversification and rotation,** the use of locally produced manure, better enforced regulation for waste management and improved waste management facilities.