



East Africa Youth Inclusion Program

In partnership with



Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agribusiness

CSOs TRAINING GUIDELINE REPORT



Prepared by:



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Implemented by

East Africa Youth Inclusion Program

In partnership with



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East Africa Youth Inclusion Programme (EAYIP)

Component 3: Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agribusiness

GUIDELINES FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY WITH YOUTH GROUPS

Other reports already prepared by ESRF as part of implementing objective 3 of EAYIP are as follows:

1. **Discussion Paper on:** Latent Potential for Youth Inclusion In Agribusiness Value Chain Sector: The Case Of Southern Highland Regions In Tanzania
2. **ESRF Policy Brief/Policy Recommendations/Key Messages** (Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agriculture in Tanzania) in three levels as follows;
 - a. National level coordination forum,
 - b. District level coordination forum, &
 - c. Community level coordination forum (including a Kiswahili version for youth and leaders at the grassroots to easily comprehend the key messages)
3. **Fact Sheets** (2 pages) on Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agriculture in Tanzania.
4. **Mapping of CSOs** to be Involved in Policy Advocacy campaigns

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Last but not least, special thanks to ESRF's Management under the leadership of Dr. Tausi Mbagu Kida (ED), Prof. Fortunata Makene (Research and Publications) and Ernest Chiwenda (Finance) for composing the team and facilitating it to undertake the CSOs Mapping exercise and now this **Guideline for Building their Capacity to facilitate policy advocacy work.**

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF PHOTOS	v
LIST OF MAPS	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vi
1. OBJECTIVE OF THE GUIDELINE	1
MODULE 1-	4
UNDERSTANDING OF THE EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAM.....	4
2. ABOUT THE EAST AFRICAN YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAM	5
Module Objectives.....	5
UNDERSTANDING THE EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAM (EAYIP)	5
3. EAYIP CONTRIBUTION TO GOALS OF TANZANIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VISION 2025	14
Module Objectives.....	15
About the Three Pillars of Vision 2025	16
4. ABOUT TANZANIA’S POPULATION AND EXPECTED ROLE OF THE YOUTH IN ITS ECONOMY	20
Module Objectives.....	20
5. UNDERSTANDING WHAT THE YOUTH DO FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS	27
Module Objectives.....	28
Understanding the Sources of Livelihoods for the Youth	28
6. STRATEGIC NATIONAL POLICIES THAT SUPPORT YOUTH INCLUSION IN AGRICULTURE ...	33
Module Objectives of the Module.....	33
Strategic national policies that support Youth Inclusion in Agriculture	33
The national economic empowerment policy (NEEP) of 2004 and National Education and Training Policy (NETP) of 2014	34
National Land Policy (NLP) of 1997 (under revision in 2017)	34
National Employment policy (NEP) of 2017 (draft).....	34
National Agricultural Policy (NAP) of 2013	35
National Strategy for Involvement in Agriculture 2016-2021.....	35
Youth Related Statements in Different National Policies.....	36
Institutional Support for Youth Development	46

7. REQUIRED INTERVENTIONS TO FACILITATE YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN AGRIBUSINESS...49	
Module Objectives of the Module.....	49
Main policy reform areas the CSOs should pursue in the daily undertakings.....	49
Policy Implications of the Identified Constraints and Possible Interventions.....	50
SUMMARY of Recommendations for policy Interventions in Tanzania	50
Policy related reforms and interventions.....	59
Legal reforms.....	51
Institutional reforms and interventions.....	52
Traditional and Socio-Cultural Impediments.....	54
8. APPROACHES TO BE USED IN REACHING OUT TO DIFFERENT OFFICE BEARERS56	
Module Objectives of the Module.....	56
Institutional Entry Points for Policy Advocacy.....	56
Heifer’s Module for Policy Influence.....	57
Groups Approach Stakeholder Consultations.....	58
Youth Platforms at Ward and District levels	58
Sports and Cultural Bonanza.....	59
Theatre Arts.....	59
9. FORMATS FOR PACKAGING OF POLICY MESSAGES FOR OFFICE BEARERS.....61	
Module Objectives of the Module.....	61
Policy Briefs.....	61
Bill Boards, Pamphlets, Stickers and Wheel Covers.....	61
Audio Clips in Tapes, CDs and MP3	61
Radio and Television Adverts	61
Video Clips and CDs.....	61
Online Media Outlets: Facebook, Youtube, Twitter, etc.....	62
Conclusion	62
Principles for Preparing a Policy Note for Office Bearers.....	75
10. PRINCIPLES FOR PREPARING A POLICY NOTE FOR OFFICE BEARERS.....64	
Module Objectives of the Module.....	64
ANNEX TABLE 1-POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE STATED CONSTRAINTS67	
Annex 2 Further Readings	73

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1- Summary of the Guides Modules	3
Table 2- Heifer’s Cornerstones of PASSING GIFTS	16
Table 3 Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census Age group.....	21
Table 4 Proportion of Youth Age Cohorts in the EAYIP Target Regions	23
Table 5 Number of School Children in the EAYIP Target Regions (2012 data).....	24
Table 6 Programmes in Support of Agribusiness in General for Youth and People of All Ages and Gender.....	24
Table 7 Matrix of Main Crops Grown by Youths in Different Districts.....	28
Table 8 Top Five Constraints against Effective Engagement in Agribusiness as Mentioned by the Youth.....	29

LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 1 Youth selling agricultural products along the Tanzania-Zambia Highways in Mufindi district.....	29
Photo 2 Consultations with youth in Busekelo district.....	58
Photo 3 Groups photo with young people in Inyumbanitu village in Njombe Rural District. They belong to a Football Club which is actively involved in localized football league.....	59

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1 EAYIP Target regions in Tanzania	11
Map 2 Map of Iringa Region and Boundaries of its Local Government Authorities.....	12
Map 3- Njombe Region and Boundaries of its Local Government Authorities.....	12
Map 4- Combined Mbeya ¹ Region and Songwe ² Region and their Local Government Authorities.....	13

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Policy
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COBET	Competence Based Training (COBET)
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Council
DCD	Department of Community Development
DED	District Executive Director
EADD	East Africa Dairy Development
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GOT	Government of Tanzania
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
KAMAKA	Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Kata
KI	Key Informant
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LGCDG	Local Government Capital Development Grant
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MITI	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investments
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOLEYD	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
MOLHS	Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlements
MUCOBS	Mufindi Community Bank
NAP	National agricultural policy
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEP	National Economic Empowerment Policy

NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NEP	National Employment Policy
NETP	National Education and Training Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NLP	National Land Policy
NSA	Non-State Actors
NYDP	National Youth Development Policy
R&D	Research and Development
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDL	Skills Development Levy
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SME	Small and Medium Industries
TADB	Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank
TC	Town Council
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNIDO	United National Industrial Development Organisation
VETA	Vocational Education Training Authority
VICOBA	Village Community Banks
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WDF	Women Development Fund
YADF	Youth Agriculture Development Fund
YDF	Youth Development
YFA	Young Farmers' Associations

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINE

This booklet is meant to provide some knowledge and understanding among the East Africa Youth Inclusion Program (EAYIP) partnering Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working with communities on key policy and legal frameworks that have some significant bearing in creating conducive social and business environment for Tanzanian youth to succeed in their undertakings in agriculture and related businesses along various commodity value chains.

As part of implementing objectives enshrined in the East African Youth Inclusion (in Agribusiness) Program the ESRF conducted survey in 2017 to find out from the youth the type of challenges and constraints they faced in the course of their engagements in agribusiness. The study revealed the need to advocate for reforms in different policies, laws, regulations and institutional arrangements so that they can positively improve conditions for access to land as a productive asset.

Some policy briefs were consequently prepared meant to summarize the key interventions areas to perfect the environment under which the youth can gainfully be engaged in agribusiness. The interventions related to land access by the youth, marketing and supply of inputs, marketing of commodities, manufacturing and agro-processing, access to financial access, and inclusion of the

youth decision making processes and development agenda setting through various forums.

EAYIP appreciates that as a programme it cannot successfully tackle all the development triggers on its own without the support of other CSOs working closely with youth and youth groups in the targeted LGAs. It is for that reason that a few CSOs were identified in February 2018 to closely work with EAYIP in catalyzing policy and legal reforms using various approaches to reach at duty bearers at different levels. The existing EAYIP Hub Committees are supposed to be part of the team of institutions pushing the same agenda of creating conducting policy and legal environment for youth's engagement in agribusiness.

The guideline is divided into four modules, each with specific objectives and measurable indicators as shown in Table 1. These are:

- (a) definition of the EAYIP as a program muted by Heifer International
- (b) contribution of EAYIP to Tanzania's overall developmental objectives
- (c) strategic national policies that support Youth Inclusion in Agriculture
- (d) Main policy reform areas the CSOs should pursue in the daily undertakings
- (e) Approaches to be Used in Reaching Out to Different Office Bearers
- (f) Format of Training Sessions for Youth Groups and Leaders
- (g) Key Tenets in Preparing a Policy Note for Office Bearers


Expected Institutional Interactions During Policy Advocacy Work

This guide is prepared with the understanding that policy advocacy work will only be successful if all the stakeholders have a common understanding and appreciate the need to create better working environment for the youth. That understanding has to start at the household level, supported by local and national institutional frameworks as shown below and as repeated in Module 7.



Table 1- Summary of the Guides Modules

S/N	Module Title	Objectives
Module 1	What is the EAYIP?	Understanding of the genesis of the program, geographical coverage, its main objectives, institutions involved in its implementation, success indicators
Module 2	How Does EAYIP Support Overall National Developmental Objectives	Establish how EAYIP will contribute to the realization of the country's development objectives with respect to food security and nutrition, commerce and competitive trade, industrial economy, poverty reduction and employment creation
Module 3	Understanding Tanzania's Population Dividend	Understanding the structure of Tanzania's population with focus on proportion of the youth a special segment of the population, what they do and potentials to do more in nation building agenda
Module 4	What the youth do for their livelihoods	Understanding of what the youth do, the successes they score and the challenges they face
Module 5	Strategic national policies that support Youth Inclusion in Agriculture	Understanding how different sector and thematic policies and strategies are supportive of EAYIP's main objectives of raising youth's livelihoods through agribusiness
Module 6	Strategic Policy and Legal Interventions Required to Enhance Youth Inclusion in Agribusiness	Understanding of main policy reform areas the CSOs should pursue in the daily undertaking. It's based on analysis of the existing policies indicated in Module 3 to indicate their weaknesses and gaps and what should be done to make them more responsive the needs of youth to actively participate and lead profitable agribusiness ventures along the agricultural value chain
Module 7	Approaches to be Used in Reaching Out to Different Office Bearers	Suggest different approaches that could be used by CSOs in supporting policy dialogue for policy reforms in the LGAs and the country as a whole
Module 8	Packaging of Policy Messages	Suggested format that could be used by CSOs during the course of training the youth to understand their roles in negotiating for policy reforms
Module 9	Key Tenets in Preparing a Policy Note for Office Bearers	Establish some general understanding among CSOs on the principles to be followed while preparing policy notes or recommendation memos to office bearers



**MODULE 1-
UNDERSTANDING OF THE EAST
AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION
PROGRAM**

2. ABOUT THE EAST AFRICAN YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAM

MODULE 1 UNDERSTANDING OF THE EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAM

Genesis of EAYIP	Its THREE objectives	target countries and regions	Expected Outcomes
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Module Objectives

This module is intended to enlighten CSOs Heifer's history in uplifting rural livelihoods, its core beliefs as an institution (Heifer's Cornerstones) and why the EAYIP was conceived. It goes further to explain the main objectives of the program, which countries it is meant to operate. It also provides some insights of target regions and districts in Tanzania where it is implemented. Furthermore, CSOs will be able to appreciate the targets in terms of beneficiaries and impact the program is intending to create.

UNDERSTANDING THE EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAM (EAYIP)

The EAYIP, whose budget is \$19 million¹ over a period of 5 years, aims at improving the livelihoods of 25,000 economically disadvantaged young people in Tanzania and Uganda. EAYIP will build upon the success of EADD's hub approach, while addressing the aforementioned barriers to youth through four strategic objectives:

- (1) Equip youth with the necessary skills to establish businesses around the hub or seek employment in hub-related agribusinesses;
- (2) Facilitate access to finance for young entrepreneurs to start or expand businesses;
- (3) Enabling environment is enhanced to increase youth participation in agribusiness; and
- (4) Hub model replicated in new value chains supporting young men and women.

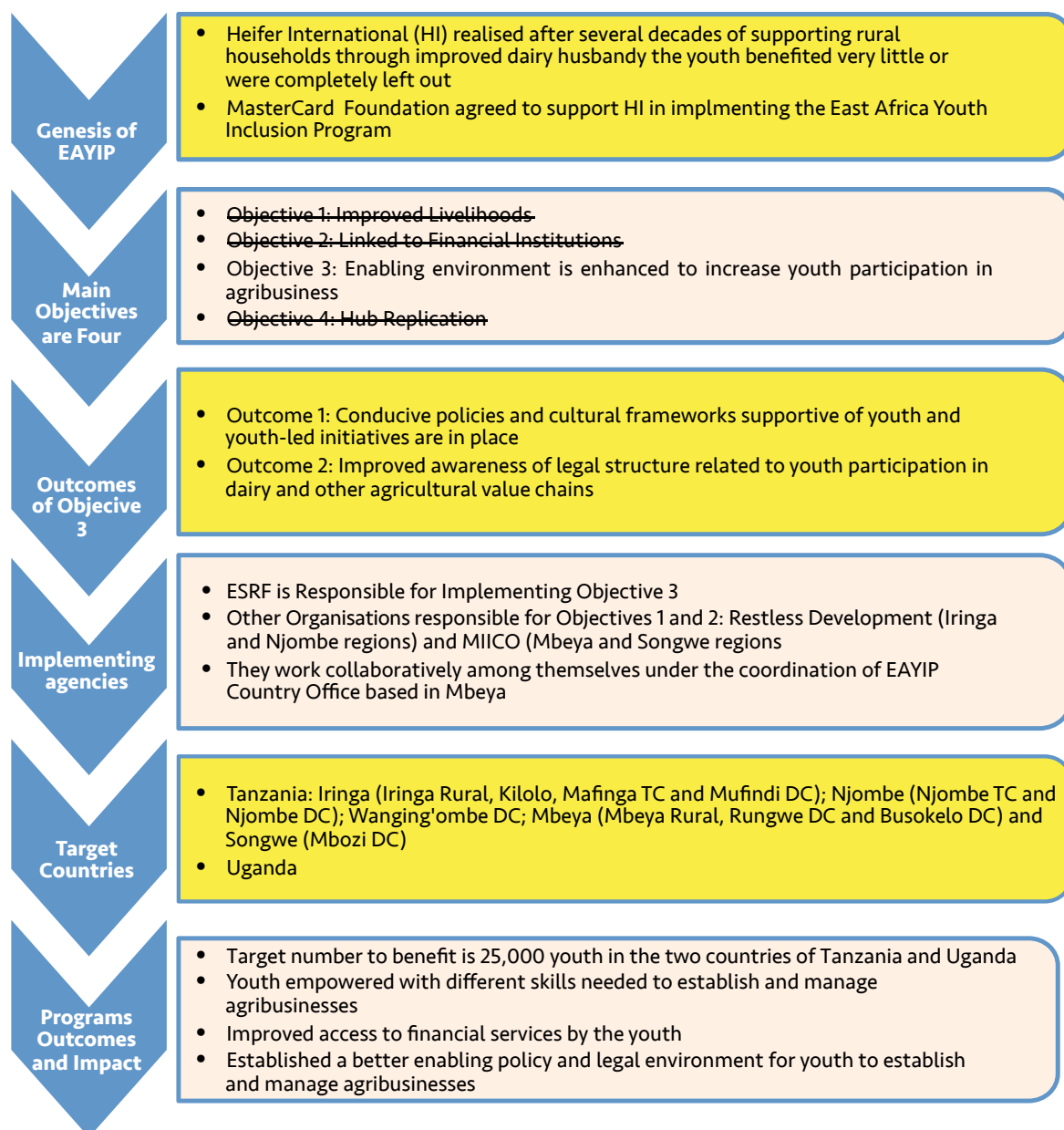
Genesis of EAYIP

Heifer is currently implementing Phase II of the East Africa Dairy Development (EADD) project in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda². The project has enabled local farming families to earn more than \$131 million since 2008. It applies market orientation and incorporates a demand-driven approach,

¹ This figure includes the Heifer-funded Revolving Loan Fund of \$1 million USD

² EADD Phase I started in 2008 in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. Phase II commenced in 2014 in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and is expected to last until 2018. It is funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

whereby farmer-owned Producer Organizations (POs) operate dairy “hubs”³ that function as “one-stop-shops” for agriculture inputs, extension services, milk bulking, chilling and direct sales to dairy processors and consumers. Since 2008, over one million people have received direct or ancillary benefits from participating in EADD’s improved dairy production and market access interventions⁴. However, studies to evaluate the sustainability of its impact revealed that young men and women were under-represented as they accounted for only 20 percent of the participants. According to the EADD, “this can be attributed to various challenges that youth in East Africa face including: lack of skills; inability to access land, capital and productive assets; lack of leadership skills; absence of representation in the decision-making process; and social and cultural barriers that prevent the youth from playing an active role in the economy”. It was therefore decided that it was high time a project dedicated to reach out to the youth and enable them to actively participate and benefit from agribusiness. Hence the birth of the East Africa Youth Inclusion Program, which is funded by MasterCard Foundation.



3 A diagram of the hub process can be found in Attachment C

4 East Africa Dairy Development (EADD) Project Mid-Term Evaluation Synthesis Report, November 2015

The Program’s Core Values-**THE 12 CORNERSTONES**

The essential values that Heifer International (HI), and hence the EAYIP, applies to its projects are called the “Cornerstones for Just and Sustainable Development”. Cornerstones stimulate group wisdom and personal insights, and keep people’s hearts, minds and actions balanced, focused and productive. Using the Cornerstones as a framework, project participants develop the attitudes, behaviors and skills necessary to improve their own lives and transform their communities.

Heifer International believes in the following core values, which have to be shared by program beneficiaries, whose acronym is “PASSING GIFTS”:



Table 2- Heifer’s Cornerstones of PASSING GIFTS

Heifer’s Cornerstones Taught and to be Adhered by Partners and Communities ¹	
 <p>PASSING ON THE GIFT</p> <p>Passing on the Gift is the hallmark of Heifer’s approach. It is anchored on the concept that each family and individual is obliged to share gifts, of whatever nature and value, with neighbors and friends. Helping each other builds strong societal bonds and is also psychologically rewarding to the donor.</p>	 <p>ACCOUNTABILITY</p> <p>Heifer’s country programs, project partners and project groups are responsible for the success of the project and are accountable to each other and must work together to achieve common goals. Local organizational partners are accountable for building the capacity of project groups through quality training and support and by abiding by the terms of their Letters of Agreement</p>

Heifer's Cornerstones Taught and to be Adhered by Partners and Communities¹



SHARING & CARING

Cooperation and friendship are key components of all our projects. Recipients of animals and trainings are expected to share what they learn with their neighbors. It's not uncommon for project recipients to share their animals' bounty, too. Families who receive draft animals often help till neighbors' fields, and people with chickens often share eggs, etc.



SUSTAINABILITY & SELF-RELIANCE

Heifer consistently strives for sustainable outcome so that the farmers will continue to thrive on their own long after our projects have ended. Project participants receive training in numerous areas that increase their resilience. They are able to plan for the long-term and secure food and income for times of difficulty and stress. Self-reliance is most easily achieved through activities that are varied and supported from several sources. During the planning process, participants first identify the things they can do without outside help. Secondly, they identify the things with which donors can help. Finally, they identify what other organizations, groups and government line agencies can provide. Heifer helps the groups learn to network with other organizations and access available resources.



IMPROVED ANIMAL & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Livestock on small-scale farms fill many diverse roles for rural farmers worldwide. Our farmers learn how to keep their animals safe, healthy and productive. Training and extension services are given to project families so they can provide their animals improved housing, management, breeding, nutrition and veterinary health. In most cases we train members of the communities as Community Animal Health Workers, who provide veterinary services to project groups. Training in agro ecology integrates livestock production into sustainable farming systems, which protect and enhance the local environment while providing families with food and income. Animals become a vital part of family activities without causing a burden on farm resources and are integrated into the community.



NUTRITION & INCOME-

Livestock contribute to human nutrition and well-being by providing high-quality protein (milk, meat, eggs), fiber (wool), draft power for crops and transportation, and manure for fertilizer. Livestock have the potential for profitability so that income can be generated for education, health care, housing and emergencies. As living savings accounts, livestock also provide long-term economic security. Farmer groups are encouraged to establish savings and credit funds which can later on be used to leverage for access to finance micro- enterprises that can provide sustained income. The fund can also be mobilized to finance other activities that improve nutrition and increase income, such as kitchen and community gardens, herb cultivation, bee-keeping, handicrafts, etc.

Heifer's Cornerstones Taught and to be Adhered by Partners and Communities¹



GENDER & FAMILY FOCUS

Heifer supports the full and equitable development of both men and women to strengthen families and improve communities. Yet, women often shoulder most of the responsibility for caring for the extended family, the household and farming. Further, they have few rights or privileges. Heifer is working to change the world for women; to unlock their potential and put them in control of their futures. Gender sensitivity training is offered to both women and men, which encourages husbands and wives to share in decision-making, ownership of the animals, labor and the benefits of projects. The training uses a family focus, demonstrating how gender equity benefits all family members, resulting in improved family harmony



GENUINE NEED & JUSTICE-

Heifer works with those who truly need an opportunity to improve the quality of their lives, and who can benefit from a modest level of support. We know that poverty is often the result of discrimination and racism, and give priority to groups who have been traditionally neglected. Within a marginalized community are sub-groups of different ethnicities, religions and socio-economic levels. Project groups are open to all of the sub-groups that are present in the community. This builds community solidarity and ends discrimination. Project groups use the Genuine Need and Justice Cornerstone when deciding who will be the recipients of loans and pass-on animals.



IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT-

Heifer's projects have a positive impact on soil erosion, soil fertility, sanitation, forestation, biodiversity, pollution, wildlife and watershed conditions where possible. Animals are chosen based largely on how appropriate they are for the local environment. Will they overburden or pollute the water supply? Will it be difficult to find or grow abundant fodder? Reforestation is a facet of projects in areas stripped of trees, and manure and crop residues are used to reinvigorate poor soil.



FULL PARTICIPATION-

Empowerment has its roots in participation. By participating in a group, people gain confidence, as well as a mature understanding of the issues and the commitment necessary to choose to do something as a group to improve their situation and the conditions around them. "Participation" has different meanings to different people and organizations. For Heifer's projects, it means the farmers envision their futures, and plan and implement their projects. Members of the group "own" the project, and have control over all key decisions. It also means all project participants are involved in planning and decision-making, leadership positions are rotated, all members attend meetings and trainings and participate actively, all members contribute to and participate in group activities, such as community projects, members take turns giving presentations at meetings in order to build public speaking skills, and community projects involve 100 percent participation of all households

Heifer’s Cornerstones Taught and to be Adhered by Partners and Communities¹



TRAINING, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION-

Self-reliance is built on training and education. Heifer’s programs promote girls’ education, emphasize adult literacy and provide numerous technical and nontechnical trainings. Our training approach draws on the principles of adult learning and experiential education, meaning adults can help each other learn in an atmosphere of active involvement and participation. Trainings include formal and informal training which include farm visits, demonstrations, and visits with model farmers and exchange visits. **All Project Groups Receive The Following Core Trainings:** Cornerstones, Participatory Self-Review and Planning (PSRP), Group management, Gender sensitivity, Improved animal management, and Values-Based Literacy Program



SPIRITUALITY-

Spirituality is common to all people and groups, regardless of their religion or beliefs. It is related to the welfare of humankind and the relationship among all living things. While the “Spirituality” Cornerstone holds a different meaning for each individual, it is expressed through shared values and a sense of connectedness to the Earth. It often creates a strong bond among group members and gives them faith, hope and a sense of responsibility to work together for a better future. While we have our roots in the Church of the Brethren, the mission embraces people of all faiths, both as contributors and recipients.

Quotation of the Module:

The biggest strength of Cornerstones training is that it teaches us to look inward and actually examine ourselves – also dispelling our notion that poverty is something to be solved through external support and alms.

Words of:

**NISHA THANET,
NAWALPARASI,
INDIA**

What are the Selected CSOs Expected to Do?

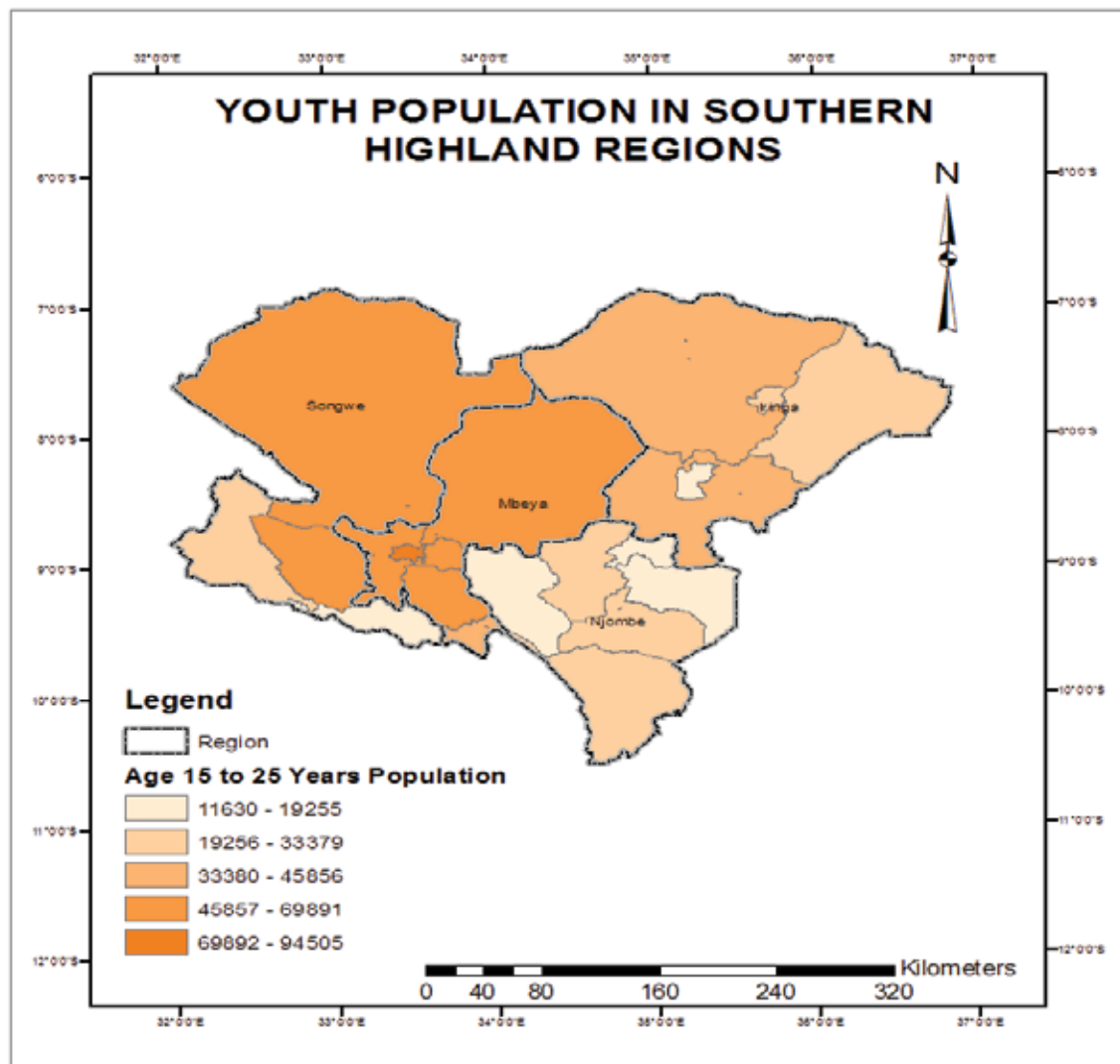
Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) selected to work with Heifer International and its programs such this for empowering the youth (EAYIP) are kindly requested to subscribe to HI’s Core Values whose acronym is “PASSING GIFTS”. We understand that most of the CSOs have some elements of some if not all of the PASSING GIFTS attributes so it should not be a setback in agreeing to work with EAYIP.

Having agreed to the principles enshrined in PASSING GIFTS, EAYIP expects all that CSOs shall include, as part of their interactions with youth groups, to promote the PASSING GIFTS values. We believe this is critically important in order to stimulate group wisdom and personal insights, and keep people’s hearts, minds and actions balanced, focused and productive. HI has evidence from the entire world that by using the Cornerstones as a framework, project participants tend to develop the attitudes, behaviors and skills necessary to improve their own lives and transform their communities.

Target Regions for the EAYIP

The program will be implemented in four regions of Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya and Songwe in the southern highlands of Tanzania as shown in Map 1.

Map 1 EAYIP Target regions in Tanzania

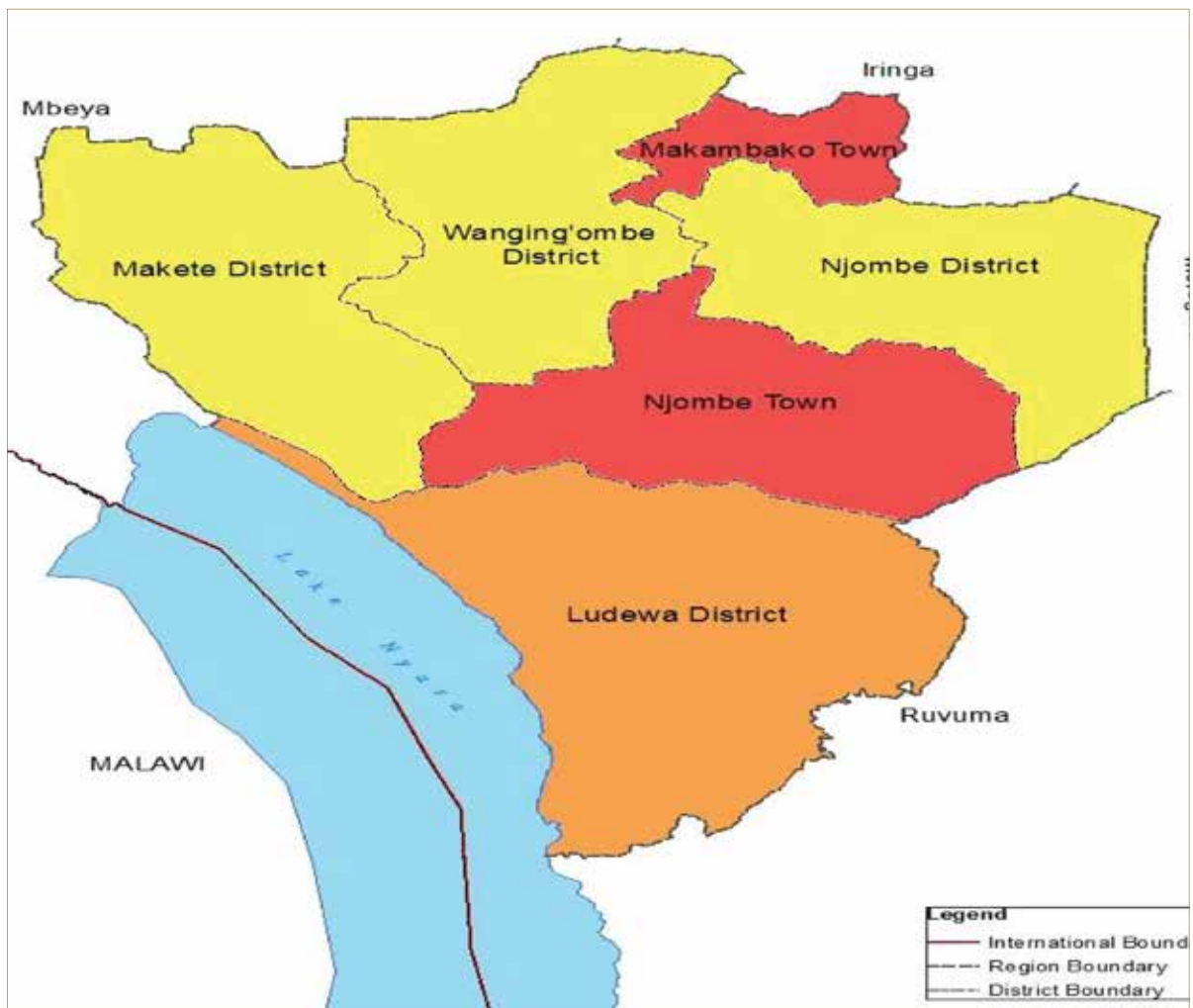


In Iringa, the program will operate in Iringa targeted by EAYIP, namely, Iringa (map 1),

Map 2 Map of Iringa Region and Boundaries of its Local Government Authorities



Map 3- Njombe Region and Boundaries of its Local Government Authorities



Map 4- Combined Mbeya¹ Region and Songwe² Region and their Local Government Authorities


Legend: 1-¹Mbarali, Mbeya Rural, Mbeya City, Rungwe and Kyela; ²Ileje, Mbozi, Tunduma Town, Momba and Chunya district councils. Parts of Chunya were taken from Chunya to create a new district of Songwe.

Major national transport networks traversing the region are the Tanzania Zambia Railways (TAZARA), Tanzania-Zambia Highway (TANZAM) and Tanzania Zambia Mafuta (TAZAMA) oil pipeline, which pass through north parts of Njombe district, Makambako town and Wanging'ombe district. The TANZAM branches at Makambako to Njombe, Songea and Mbinga, and Songea-Nachingwea-Lindi. Makambako also hosts the junction for national electricity grid to the southern regions of Ruvuma and Mtwara. Tunduma town in Songwe region hosts the main border post connecting Tanzania with immediate SADC bordering countries of Zambia, DR Congo, Malawi and Mozambique.

Among the major emerging economic opportunities for the population include the extraction and processing of iron ore from Mchuchuma/Liganga complex in Ludewa district and natural gas in Mtwara and Lindi. The later two regions were previously disconnected from the southern highlands such that traders had to pass via Dar es salaam, Morogoro, Iringa, and Makambako. However, as from 2017 it is now possible to travel directly to the coastal towns through Songea and Nachingwea after the completion of an express tarmac road.

Conclusion

EAYIP operates in the same districts the proposed partner CSO for undertaking policy advocacy work also operate. The selected CSOs also have the youth as their primary target group, with the main objective being to raise their livelihoods through profitable economic undertakings including agribusiness. It is assumed that the CSOs will find the evidence-based information provided by EAYIP, useful in advocating policy changes for the benefit of the youth.



**MODULE 2-
EAYIP CONTRIBUTION TO
TANZANIA DEVELOPMENT
VISION 2025**

3. EAYIP CONTRIBUTION TO GOALS OF TANZANIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VISION 2025

MODULE 2 How Does EAYIP Support Tanzania's National Developmental Objectives- TDV2025

Pillar 1- Improved Livelihoods	Pillar 2- Good Governance and Rule of Law	Pillar 3- Strong and Competitive Semi-Industrialised Economy
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

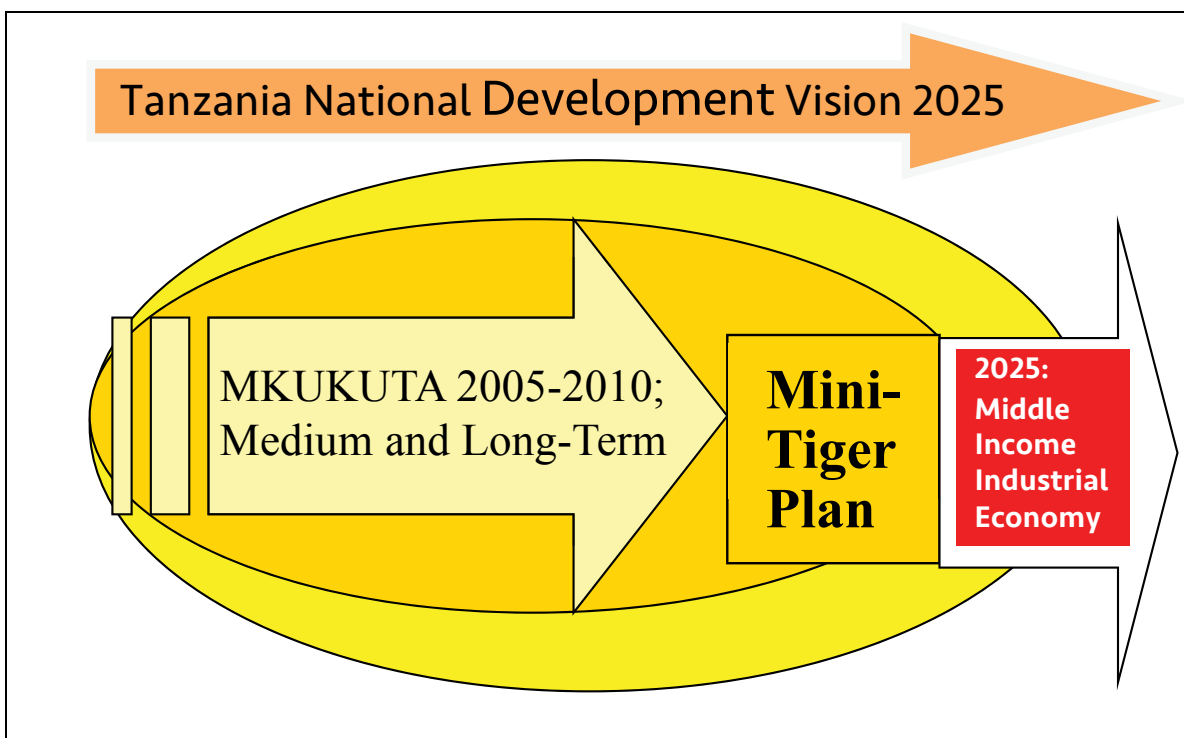


Figure 1-Tanzania Development Vision 2025

Module Objectives

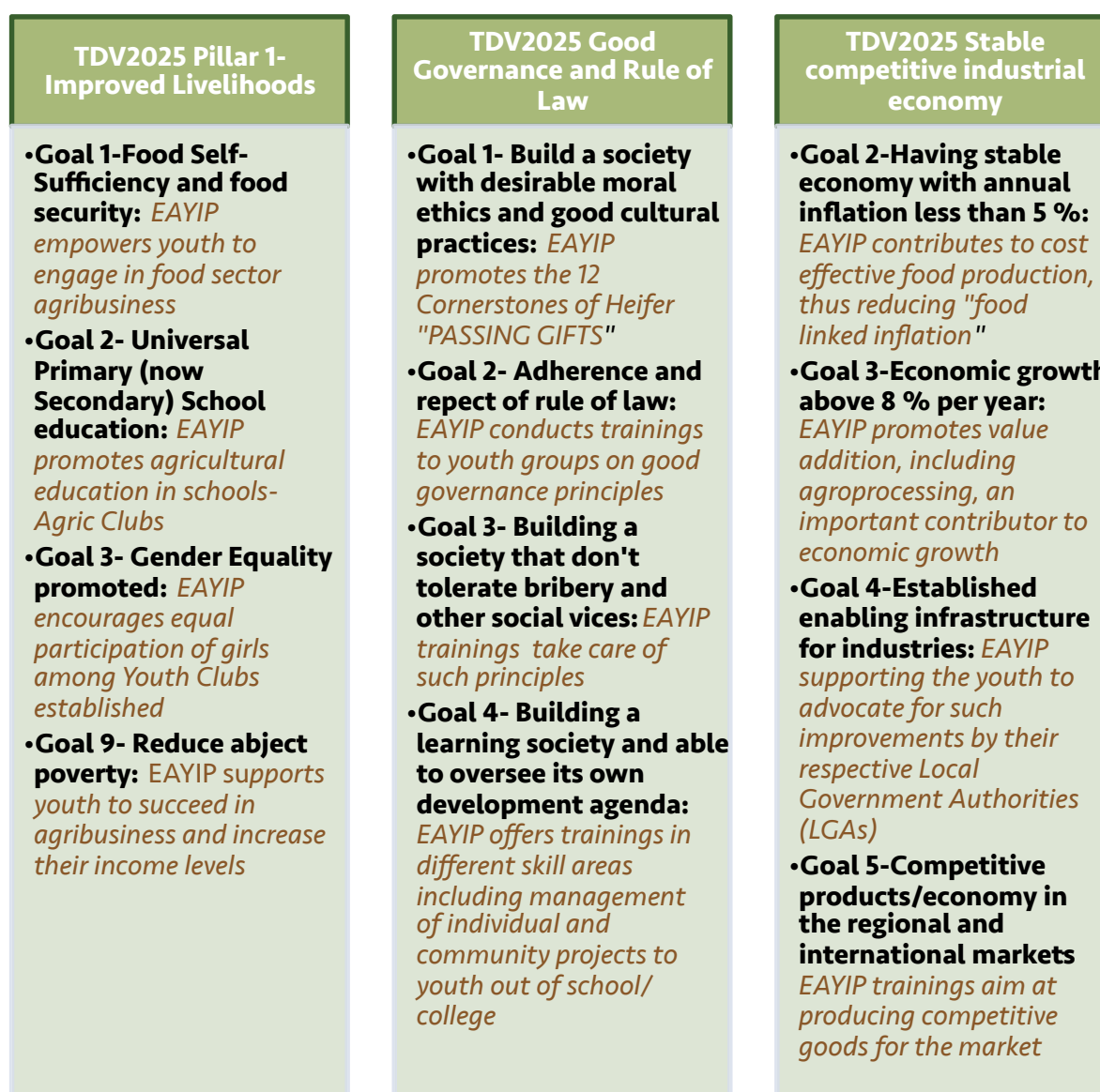
This module is intended to remind CSOs the extent to which the objectives of EAYIP are compliant to those stipulated in the national Development Vision 2025. In essence it is gratifying that EAYIP is positively contributing to the fulfillment of most of goals stipulated in the Vision 2025. The CSOs should be happy that by working with EAYIP they are part and parcel of building a middle income

semi-industrialized economy. They will be empowering the youth to be included in the agenda for economic emancipation of our people.

ABOUT THE THREE PILLARS OF VISION 2025

Pillar One of the Development Vision (TDV2025) is about improving the livelihoods of Tanzania through the provision of ten categories of improved social services, which will ultimately lead to prolonged life expectancy of Tanzanians from below 50 years in the 1980s to above 65 by year 2025. Pillar 2 is about building a country with systems for good governance and its citizens abide to the rule of law. Pillar 3 of the Vision aims to build a stable and competitive middle income industrialised economy by 2025.

Figure 2-How EAYIP will contribute to the realization of some of Vision 2025 goals

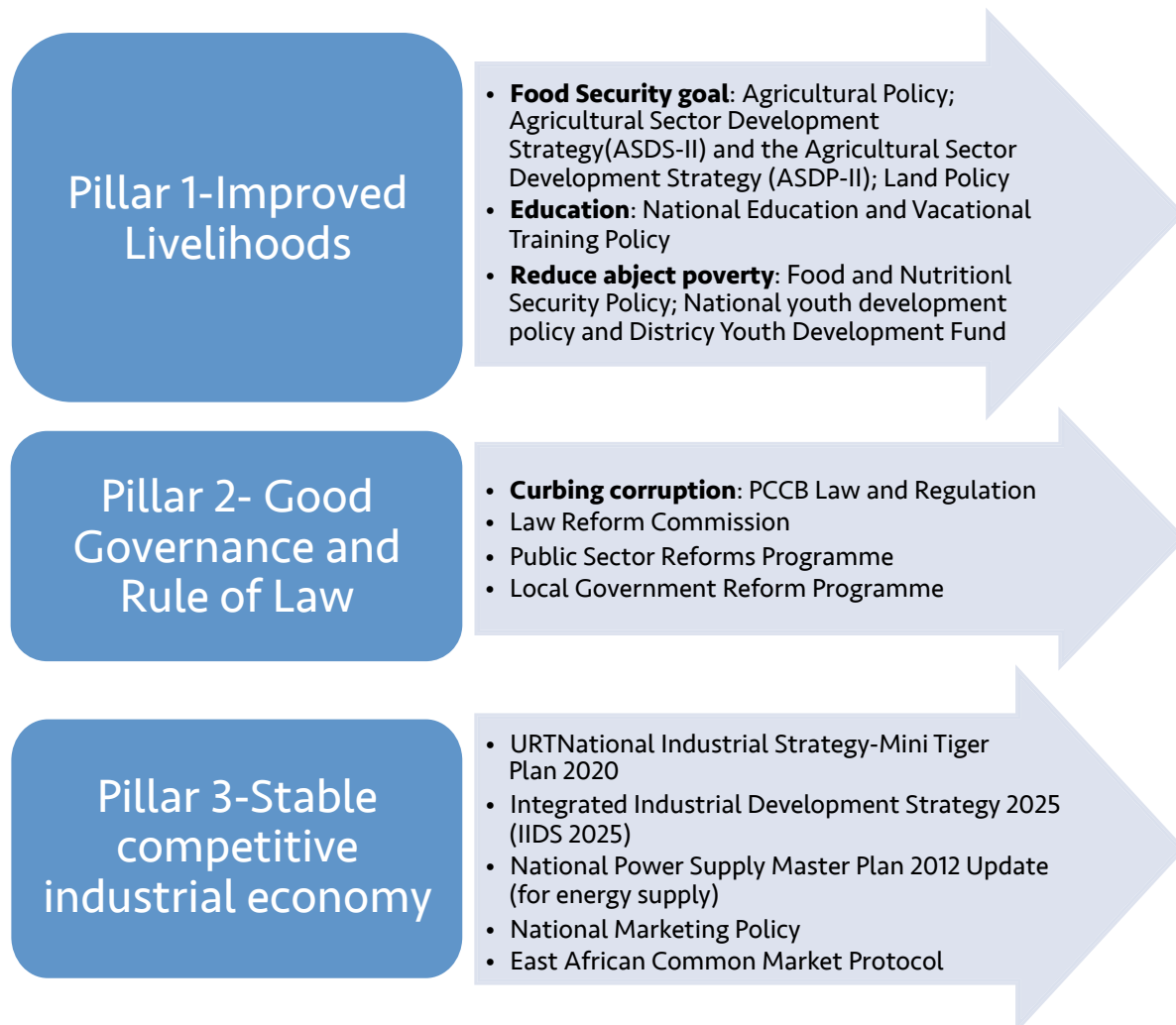


The design of EAYIP allows it to effectively contribute to the realization of many of the country's development vision objectives. The relationship is graphically indicated in Figure 1 to show how EAYIP will contribute to Vision's goals such as food security and nutrition, reducing abject poverty, promoting good governance and rule of law, continuous learning and acquiring new life skills.

Other aspects include engaging in commerce and competitive trade, building agro-processing industries and ultimately managing to reduce poverty through the business undertakings, which also will create jobs and employment among Tanzanians.

Approaches by the Country in Implementing the Stated Goals under Each of the Pillars

All the goals of the Vision have got some guiding policies, strategies and for most of them, some laws and accompanying regulations. Examples of policies for the stated goals above under which EAYIP has some stake is shown below:



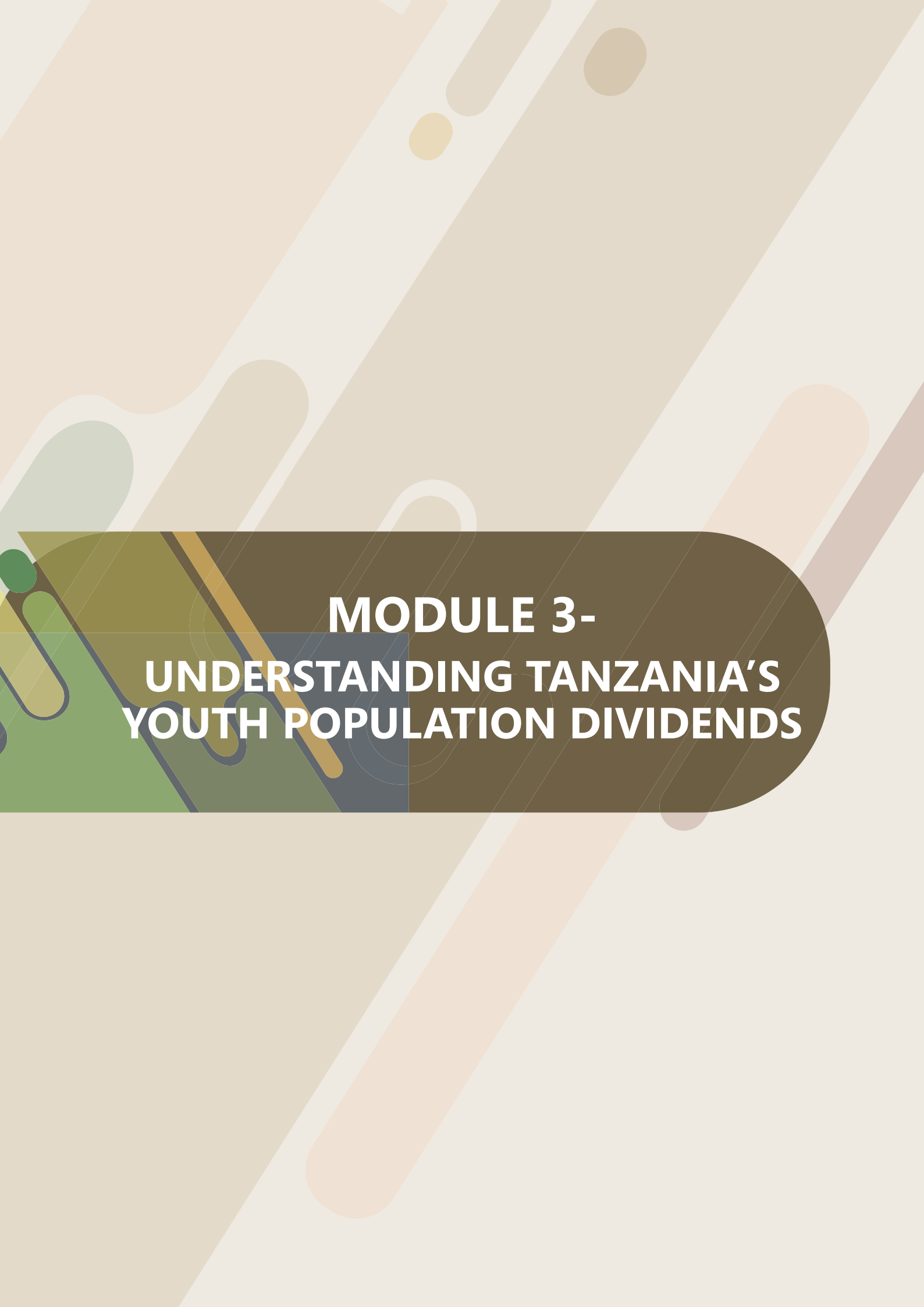
Conclusion:

This module is meant to remind the CSOs what the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV2025) entails so that they can adequately explain to the youth and community leaders. The CSOs should be able to dispel some misguided statements often heard from some political leaders that "*nchi hii haina dira*", meaning "this country has no vision". As shown, the EAYIP has some contributions in fulfilling some goals under each of the three pillars of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. The CSOs should also be able to relate what they stand for and the programs they have to the overall TDV2025.

Group Work and Discussions for this Module

At any point during this module allow the participants to answer these two questions.

1. Question 1: List the interventions that CSOs support. Then against each of the interventions let them suggest which goal of Vision 2025 that intervention is supporting
2. Question 2: List four Departments in the Local Government Authority. For each of the Department let them indicate which goal of Vision 2025 that intervention is supporting



MODULE 3-
UNDERSTANDING TANZANIA'S
YOUTH POPULATION DIVIDENDS

4. ABOUT TANZANIA'S POPULATION AND EXPECTED ROLE OF THE YOUTH IN ITS ECONOMY

MODULE 4 UNDERSTANDING WHAT THE YOUTH DO FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS



Module Objectives

This module is intended to make sure that CSOs have a clear understanding how the seemingly large proportion of the youth compared to the total population is essentially a bonus to the economy if properly empowered. The module will revisit the Youth Development Policy and some of the weaknesses of this policy. The understanding of challenges faced in implementing the policy will be useful to the CSOs in judging and deciding areas for policy advocacy to create more enabling policy and legal environment in favour of the youth.

Distribution of Youth Population according to National Youth Policy (15-35 years)

The National Bureau of Statistics made some projections in February 2018 based on its 2012 census, which suggest that the country has a population of about 54.1 million people; whose annual growth rate is about 2.7 percent. According to the 2012 survey, two thirds of this population is rural based and depend on agriculture for its livelihoods. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2015 was USD 44.9 billion, which translated to USD 842 per capita. The population's life expectancy is expected to increase from 62 years in 2013 to 74 years by 2035.

Tanzania's National Youth Policy recognize the youth as those from 15 to 34 years of age (accounting for a third of the population). The UN's Population Division appreciates that young people constitute "a positive force for development when provided with the knowledge and opportunities they need to thrive" (UN, 2015).

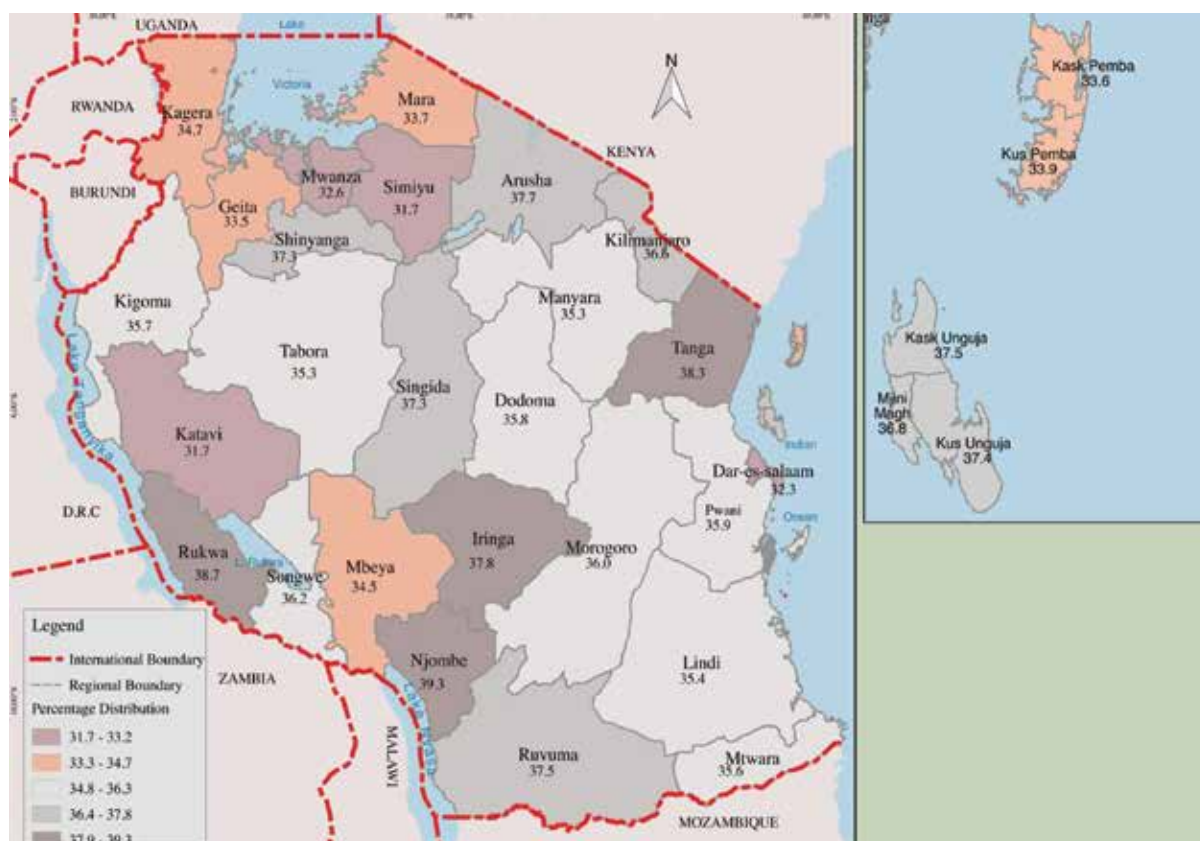


Figure 3- Percentage of total population by age group 15-35 years by year 2025

In terms of primary preoccupation by different youth cohort it is interesting to note the following facts as revealed by the 2012 NBS Survey report:

- ✓ between 76.2 and 79.6 percent of the rural-based people within the age group 15-34 years were actively engaged in their own agricultural activities;
- ✓ between 8.2 and 11.7 percent were engaged in non-agricultural own ventures within the four age cohorts of 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years and 30-34 years (see table 3).
- ✓ Youth engaged in own agricultural ventures in urban areas were between 22.6 and 28.5 percent.

Table 3 Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status, Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2012 Census Age group

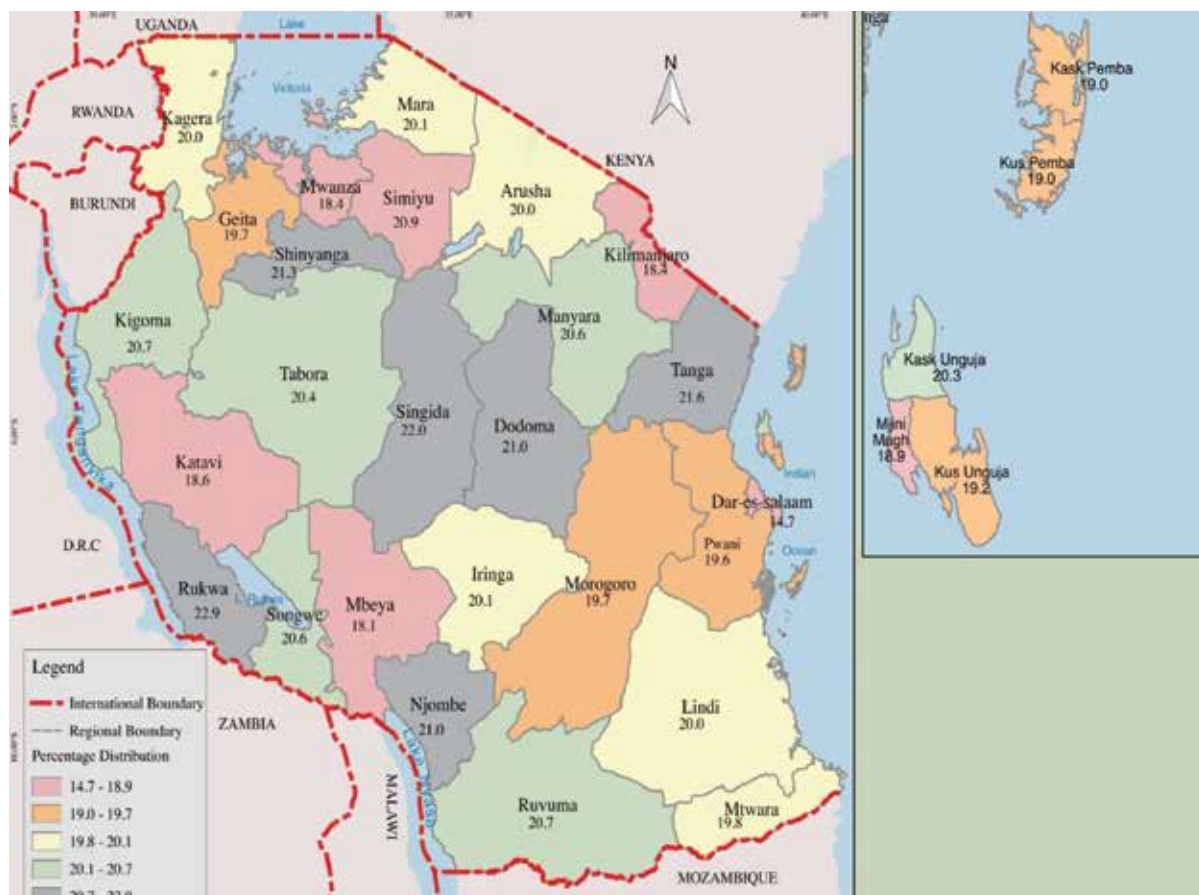
	Total	Percentage of Population Engagement						
		Employer	Em- ployee	Own Non -Agriculture	Own Agri- culture	Family Worker	Appren- tices	Other
Total	13,069,669	0.3	4.5	9.4	76.9	8.6	0.2	0.2
15 - 19	1,467,032	0.2	3.3	8.2	76.2	11.2	0.5	0.4
20 - 24	1,724,654	0.2	4.6	10.2	79.4	5.2	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	1,664,562	0.3	5.9	11.4	78.7	3.4	0.1	0.1
30 - 34	1,507,584	0.3	5.4	11.7	79.6	2.9	0.1	0.1

Source: NBS (2014), Table 10.14

Distribution of Population Targeted by EAYIP (15-24 years)

The United Nations has defined youth as young men and women between the age of 15 and 24 years. However, the following facts are worth noting as relevant in the case of Tanzania:

- ✓ the legal definition of youth in Tanzania varies according to specific purpose
- ✓ the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 had recognized customary and traditional historical realities and allowed girls of 14 years to get married with parental consent.
- ✓ This legal provision was recently successfully petitioned as unconstitutional by human and gender rights activists.
- ✓ However, there are still some challenges related to boys as well who drop out from school and are compelled to start own homes before the age of 18 years. The laws of the land cannot allow them to vote or borrow from banks until when they reach 18 years of age.



Although in the ideal situation the age group of 15-34 years is also supposed to be trained to acquire skills; the 2012 NBS survey shows that less than one percent of the youth were involved in any type of apprenticeship in rural areas. This proportion was much lower compared to between 0.9 and 1.8 percent for their urban counterparts⁵. Similarly, between 3.3 and 5.9 percent were formally employed in rural areas, compared to 30.8 to 33.4 percent of the youth in urban areas. Only about 0.3 percent of the rural youth acted as employers for others, which is lower than those in urban areas where between 0.7 and 0.9 percent of the youth in different age cohorts provided employment to other people.

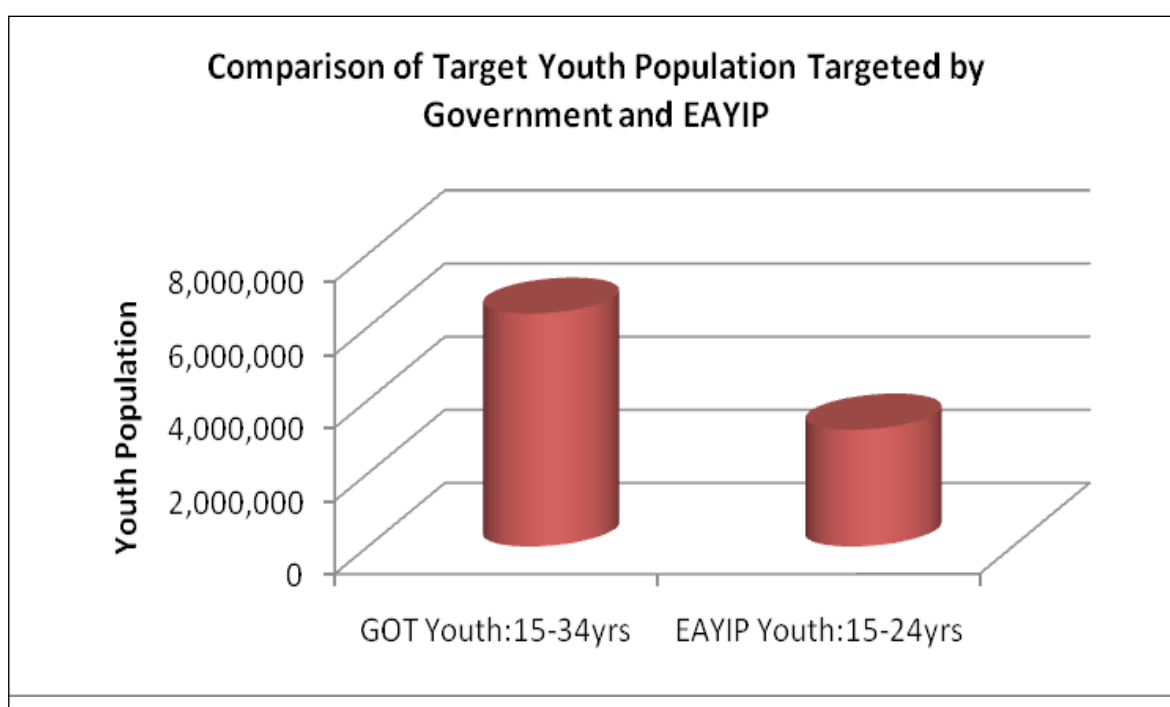
5 NBS (2014): table 10.15.

Tanzania is not different from the global average, whereby according to the United Nations (UN)⁶, there were 1.2 billion people aged 15-24 years, accounting for one person in every 6 people. In Africa as a whole, people aged 15-24 years accounted for 19 percent in 2015, which is comparable to Tanzania's proportion of 19.7 percent. It is estimated that the number of youth in Africa will have increased by 42 percent by 2030, and will have doubled by year 2055.

According to the 2007 Youth Policy in Tanzania: *the youth is defined as young men and women from the age group of 15 to 35 years. The EAYIP aims at age cohort from 15 to 24 years*

Nationally, the population of youth aged 15 to 24 years as targeted by the EAYIP is about one half (50.15 percent) of that defined by the government of Tanzania, whose age cohort is 15 to 34 years (figure 5).

Figure 5 Comparison of Number of Nationally Employed Youth (15-24 years) targeted by EAYIP and Government of Tanzania (15-34 years)



Source: Table 3 in this report (based on NBS, 2014, table 10.14)

It is therefore estimated that the EAYIP target group population in the four regions will be 943,090 whereby two thirds of them are in Mbeya and Songwe regions. The youth targeted by government of Tanzania according to its national policy on youth development are those aged 15-35 years, whose population in the four regions is estimated to have reached 1,707,614. The population targeted by EAYIP is therefore 55.2 percent of that targeted by the government (table 4).

6 UN Population Division (2015).

Table 4 Proportion of Youth Age Cohorts in the EAYIP Target Regions

As Defined by:	Age cohort	Population	National (growth 2.77% pa)	Iringa (growth 1.2%pa)	Njombe (growth 0.7%pa)	Mbeya & Songwe ¹ (growth 2.7% pa)	Total Target Regions
Total	All	Census 2012	43,625,354	941,238	702,097	2,707,410	4,350,745
		Estimates in 2017	50,011,600	999,084	727,017	3,093,188	4,819,288
		Female,%	51.3%	52.0%	53.1%	52.1%	52.4%
EAYIP	15-24 yrs	Census 2012	8,297,772	181,369	132,260	537,090	850,719
		Estimates in 2017	9,512,470	192,515	136,954	613,620	943,090
		% of total	19.0%	19.3%	18.8%	19.8%	19.6%
		Female,%	52.9%	50.7%	52.6%	53.4%	52.7%
Government of Tanzania	15-35 yrs	Census 2012	15,115,987	331,750	242,571	966,569	1,540,890
		Estimates in 2017	17,328,792	352,138	251,181	1,104,295	1,707,614
		% of total	34.6%	35.2%	34.5%	35.7%	35.4%
		Female,%	53.1%	52.0%	53.9%	53.5%	53.2%

Note: ¹NBS data before Mbeya region was split into two regions of Mbeya and Songwe.

Source: NBS et. al.(2016a; 2016b; 2016c)

Among the age group of 15-24 years that EAYIP will be targeting, the population in the four regions in 2012 was 850,719, of which secondary school children aged between 13 and 17 years were 386,926 (table 5). This means a significant proportion of EAYIP target group is still in school. Secondary school children will therefore be among the primary target audience in capacity and awareness building programs of EAYIP. This group will be reached through school agricultural clubs to start with, but also by influencing the inclusion of agricultural education in school syllabus.

Table 5 Number of School Children in the EAYIP Target Regions (2012 data)

As Defined by:	Age cohort		National	Iringa	Njombe	Mbeya and Songwe ¹	Target Regions
Secondary School	yrs: 14-17	All in 2012	8,341,701	84,936	63,217	238,773	386,926
		females	4,175,108	41,350	31,446	122,074	194,870
		% females	50.1%	48.7%	49.7%	51.1%	50.4%
Primary School	yrs: 7-13	All in 2012	8,341,701	185,893	141,157	514,966	842,016
		females	4,175,108	93,649	71,120	259,965	424,734
		% females	50.1%	50.4%	50.4%	50.5%	50.4%
		Rural	6,332,377	144,873	112,151	361,001	618,025
		% Rural	75.9%	77.9%	79.5%	70.1%	73.4%

Source: NBS et. al.(2016a; 2016b; 2016c).

Institutional Support to the Youth

A list of government supported programs, and those operated by non-state actors, and their core focus areas is indicated in table 11. There was only one government programme operating in all the districts that focused on youth economic development, covering all sectors including agribusiness. Very few of the programmes by non-state actors (NSA) were designed to focus on the youth.

Table 6 Programmes in Support of Agribusiness in General for Youth and People of All Ages and Gender

Programs	Ira-DC	Kil-DC	Muf-DC	Njo-DC	Njo-TC	Wang-DC	Mbozi-DC	Buso-DC	Rung-DC
Government Funded									
a) Youth Development Fund	The only Fund designed specifically for the Youth								
b) Subsidized Agricultural Inputs									
c) National Food Reserve Agency									
d) ASDPII									
e) MIVARF ²									
f) NAFKA ³									
g) TASAF-II									
h) TAHA(Tanzania Horticultural Association)									
Programmes by Non-State Actors									
a) Technoserve									
b) Heifer EADD									
c) LALI									
d) One-acre Fund									
e) BRITEIN									
f) TAHEA									
g) Unyiha Associates									
h) ADP Mbozi									
i) NADO									
j) KILIMO TRUST									
k) EPPO-II ⁴									
l) ACF									
m) SNV OYEE ⁵	Focused on Youth Entrepreneurship in all sectors including agribusiness								
n) RUDI ⁶									
o) SECO									
p) SEVIA ⁷									
q) Feed the Future (?)									
r) Agriteller ⁸									
s) EAYIP	A New Entrant Targeting Youth 15-24 years old ⁹								
Financial Institutions									
t) SACCOS									
u) AMCOS									
v) MUCOBS									
w) SELF									
x) Njombe Community Bank									
y) NMB Bank									
z) CRDB Bank									

CSOs that have been picked to collaborate with EAYIP in policy advocacy work are as follows:

- Mbeya Rural DC: SETA and YES-Tanzania
- Njombe Rural and Njombe TC: SEECO (Sustainable Economic and Environmental Conservation Organisation)
- Wanging'ombe DC: NADO (Njombe Agricultural Development Organisation)
- Mbozi DC: Mbozi ADP (Agricultural Development Programs) and MIRANACO (Rural Livelihoods and Natural Resources Conservation Organisation)
- Rungwe and Busekelo DC: Africa Bridge
- Iringa Rural and Kilolo DC: RUDI (Rural Urban Development Initiative) and MMADEA (Mazombe Mahenge Development Association)
- Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC: MYOWIRUDE (Mufindi Youth and Women Initiatives for Rural Development) and Pamoja Tunaweza Saadan AMCOS

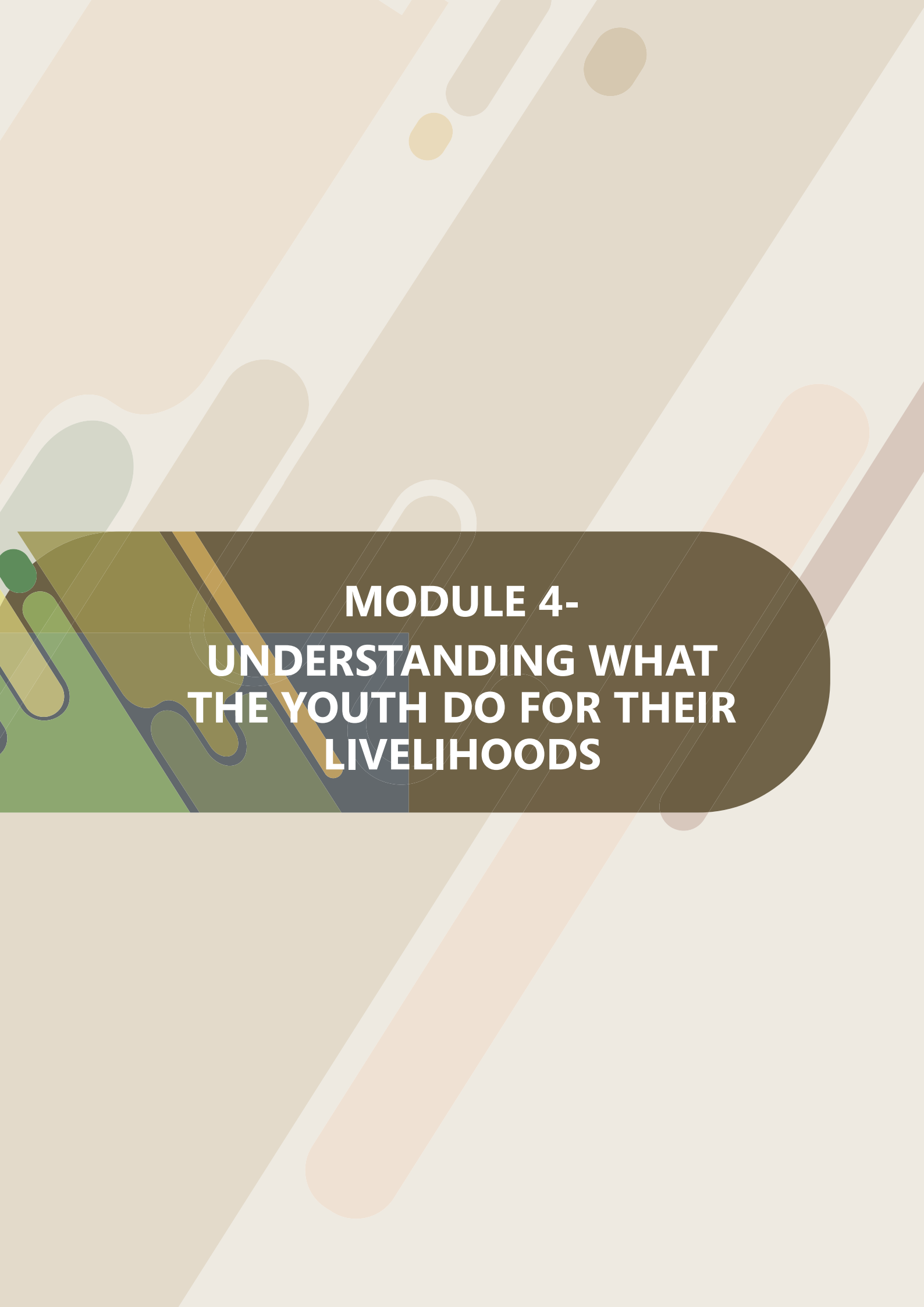
Conclusion

EAYIP is targeting the formative youth group aged 15 to 25 years, so that it can be adequately prepared to engage in agribusiness for the next phase of their youthful life period (26-35 years). It is estimated this EAYIP age cohort in the four regions amount to 943,090 people with Mbeya and Songwe regions hosting two thirds of them. The youth targeted by government of Tanzania according to its national policy on youth development are those aged 15-35 years, whose population in the four regions is estimated to have reached 1,707,614. The population targeted by EAYIP is therefore 55.2 percent of that targeted by the government.

Group Work and Discussions for this Module

At any point during this module allow the participants to answer these two questions.

1. Question 1: How does your CSO contribute to ensure there are some "Youth Dividends"
2. Question 2: What are the challenges in preparing the youth to be beneficial to the economy?
3. Why are the youth migrating from rural to urban areas? What should be done to ensure the youth remain in rural areas? What is being done at the moment by the government to motivate the youth to remain in rural areas?



**MODULE 4-
UNDERSTANDING WHAT
THE YOUTH DO FOR THEIR
LIVELIHOODS**

5. UNDERSTANDING WHAT THE YOUTH DO FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS

Module Objectives

THIS MODULE IS INTENDED TO ENLIGHTEN CSOs, USING SOME EVIDENCE FROM THE FIELD, ABOUT WHAT THE YOUTH GENERALLY DO FOR THEIR LIVING AND THEIR ASPIRATIONS TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVELIHOODS. THIS UNDERSTANDING WILL BE USEFUL TO THE CSOs IN JUDGING AND DECIDING AREAS OF FOCUS TO CREATE ENABLING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE YOUTH.

Understanding the Sources of Livelihoods for the Youth

During interactive discussions with different youth groups in all the eleven districts it was revealed that most of them depended on primary and secondary functions in the agricultural sector. They derived their incomes from producing crops such as maize, potatoes, sunflower, fruits, vegetables; and from livestock production such as poultry, piggery, goats, apiary and fisheries (see table 6). Some were in secondary activities such as making yoghurt from cow milk, making confectionaries, buying and reselling of cereals, fruits and poultry and eggs. The main commodities differed between districts as shown in table 6. Horticulture farming and poultry keeping was common across all the districts. Busokelo and Rungwe districts in Mbeya were the exception whereby crops for income by the youth are banana plantains and Irish potatoes. The interviewed youth suggested preference for quick maturing crops such as vegetables and peas. Dairy cattle were not omnipresent across the districts with very limited youths engaging in it. They cited lack of knowledge on cattle rearing as well as the dearth of resources to buy the cattle and afford associated inputs (i.e. medications, feeds, etc). The International Youth Project document prepared in 2014 observed that although the youth are interested in engaging in agribusiness they were not fully aware of the income generating opportunities across its value chains.

Table 7 Matrix of Main Crops Grown by Youths in Different Districts

Main Crops Grown by Youth	Ira-DC	Kil-DC	Muf-DC	Njo-DC	Njo-TC	Wang-DC	Mbozi-DC	Bu-so-DC	Rung-DC
Farming:									
a) maize									
b) sunflower									
c) potatoes (irish)						Highland			
d) banana/plantain									
e) horticulture									
f) poultry keeping									
g) dairy cattle									
h) piggery									
Trading:									
a) cereals									
b) potatoes									
c) vegetables and fruits									
d) milk									
e) eggs and chicken									

Main Crops Grown by Youth	Ira-DC	Kil-DC	Muf-DC	Njo-DC	Njo-TC	Wang-DC	Mbozi DC	Buso-DC	Rung-DC
Agro-Processing									
a) Yoghurt (local)									
b) juice making									
c) roast maize									
d) banana roasting									

Key: IRA=Iringa; Kil=Kilolo; Muf=Mufindi; Wang=Wanging'ombe; Njo=Njombe; Buso=Busokelo; Rung=Rungwe



Photo 1 Youth selling agricultural products along the Tanzania-Zambia Highways in Mufindi district

Agribusiness constraints faced by the youth are in the table 7, detailing constraints by district.

Table 8 Top Five Constraints against Effective Engagement in Agribusiness as Mentioned by the Youth

Major Constraints Faced by the Youth	Ira-DC	Kil-DC	Muf-DC	Njo-DC	Njo-TC	Wang-DC	Mbozi DC	Buso-DC	Rung-DC
Among Top Five									
a) Lack of Working Capital	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
b) Uncompetitive commodity prices	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
c) Lack of land for agribusiness		V						V	V
d) Prohibitive input prices						V			
e) Adulterate inputs		V	V					V	V
f) Unaffordable agribusiness equipment		V	V					V	V

Major Constraints Faced by the Youth	Ira-DC	Kil-DC	Muf-DC	Njo-DC	Njo-TC	Wang-DC	Mbozi DC	Buso-DC	Rung-DC
g) Low knowledge base on husbandry	V		V	V		V		V	
h) Prohibitive procedures for accessing bank loans	V	V	V						V
i) Multiple government taxes				V					
j) Lack of platform for youth to exchange ideas and air their views	V								
f) Crop and livestock diseases				V		V			
Other constraints mentioned among top ten:									
a) Climate change affecting productivity									
b) Market places-structures and market information									
c) Prohibitive cultural practices									
d) Access to bulls for ox-mechanization									
e) Low financial literacy									
f) Restrictions on use of land along rivers for irrigation									
g) Drunkenness and loitering									
h) Superstitious beliefs									

Key: IRA=Iringa; Kil=Kilolo; Muf=Mufindi; Wang=Wanging'ombe; Njo=Njombe; Buso=Busokelo; Rung=Rungwe

What is the Policy Implications of the Preferred Economic Activities by the Youth?

It is the wish of EAYIP that policy and legal obstacles pertaining for each of the commodity value chains are removed so as to enable the youth to profitably engage in agribusiness. This implies getting a clear understanding of the challenges in production, input supply, processing and packaging, storage/warehousing, transportation and marketing to reach the final consumer. The following are some of the challenges mentioned by the youth:

- In production generally, the youth face challenges related to accessing quality land on assured terms of ownership or renting in. This resulted to uncertainties in decisions to invest for long term use.
- Processing of some crops such as milk or fruits involved lengthy regulatory processes if it involved packaging and selling outside their localities.

- c) Marketing of commodities such as grains outside their districts involved some tariffs; while exporting outside the country required permits whose issuance was uncertain as export bans were imposed without adequate notice.
- d) The cost of acquiring basic knowledge and skills for advanced husbandry, value addition and marketing of commodities was prohibitive for most of them as it involved staying away from their supporting families in district headquarters where VETA or SIDO centres were located.
- e) Lack of knowledge of where to obtain machineries and accessories for value addition of commodities. This was mentioned by NADO who cited cases of youth in Njombe town who have ventured into potato chips and crisps but were using very crude methods for peeling and slicing of potatoes.
- f) Obtaining working capital from financial institutions was also problematic due to requirements for own collaterals or referees with collaterals.
- g) Lack of research and extension services to support youth venturing into unconventional commodities or enterprises.

Discussion Point:

1-Let the CSOs point out additional constraints they believe the youth face thus preventing them from excelling in agribusiness.

2-What should be the relevant policy interventions for each of the stated constraints?



**MODULE 5-
STRATEGIC NATIONAL POLICIES
THAT SUPPORT YOUTH
INCLUSION IN AGRIBUSINESS**

6. STRATEGIC NATIONAL POLICIES THAT SUPPORT YOUTH INCLUSION IN AGRICULTURE

MODULE 6

Required Interventions in Policies to Enhance Youth Inclusion in Agriculture and Agribusiness



Module Objectives

This module is intended to make CSOs understand how different sector and thematic policies and strategies are supportive of EAYIP's main objectives of raising youth's livelihoods through agribusiness. The CSOs operatives will be able to get a bird's eyeview what each policy stands for; how does it support the youth; and what are the shortcomings in promoting agribusiness and attracting youth's engagement in particular. The policy shortcomings, together with those related to the Youth Development Policy, will provide a menu of issues to be included in policy advocacy campaigns by the Youth supported by CSOs.

Strategic national policies that support Youth Inclusion in Agriculture

The overall objective of the National Youth Development Policy of 2007⁷ is to empower, facilitate and guide youth and other stakeholders in the implementation of youth development issues. Its specific objectives are to (i) facilitate the youth to acquire skills and competence for employment; (ii) facilitate youths to accept responsibilities so as to be able to practice good values, ethics and good conduct; (iii) create conducive environment for youth participation in decision making; and (iv) enhance establishment and utilization of youth friendly social services.

The policy recognizes the interface between the informal sector and agricultural sector employment, and therefore targets to systematically improve the two sub-sectors while ultimately aiming to create more employment for the youth through the following:

- a) Identification of priority sector for productive and decent work at all levels;
- b) Sectoral interventions in agricultural and industrial policies to ensure that growth are employment intensive;

⁷ Which replaced the 1996 youth development policy (MOLEYD, 2007)

- c) Improved agriculture production, development of agro-industries, support to small and medium - scale enterprises, and expand labor intensive manufacturing;
- d) Conducting research to find out integration of traditional farming system and modern methods;
- e) New investments or programs to be employment creation oriented;
- f) Provision of legal framework for mortgage lending;
- g) Skills training and job creation program to be linked directly to labor market demand and mechanisms.
- h) Provision of employability skills through community services;
- i) Establishing employment promotion fund to improve access to financing;
- j) Encouraging the formation of youth development groups, Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies;
- k) Develop financial policy tools and support government agencies located across the country; and
- l) Intensive technical and vocational education by learning from other countries.

The 2007 policy on youth development has suggested interventions to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and animal husbandry through mechanisms to develop and promote labor intensive infrastructure as stipulated in the other sector policies such as the Rural Development Strategy and the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy; and to collaborate with other stakeholders to provide conducive environment for youth to participate effectively in agriculture. Likewise in environment and natural resources, the policy is to devise mechanisms to involve the youth in the development protection and conservation of the natural resources and environment as stipulated in the respective policies and strategies⁸.

Other national policies, with statements on youth development are summarized below.

The national economic empowerment policy (NEEP) of 2004 and National Education and Training Policy (NETP) of 2014

An interesting observation of the two policies is their silence on issues of the youth. The NEEP 2004 doesn't have any reference to the youth, women or disabled people. Throughout the document it simply refers to Tanzanian "citizens" without reference to their gender. It is preoccupied with creating enabling environment for investments, legal and regulatory frameworks and public service delivery, matters of taxes, licenses, investment capital, raising skills of citizens and improving infrastructure. The NETP 2014 have the word "youth" mentioned only twice throughout the document and don't have any reference to offering agricultural education to the youth.

National Land Policy (NLP) of 1997 (under revision in 2017)

The NLP has specific mention of the rights of women to access land for agriculture (section 4.25) but there is no mention of the youth as a special group in the society. One would have expected reference to the role or rights of the youth in some crucial policy statements such as those referring to distribution and access to land, customary land rights by smallholder peasants and pastoralists, participatory land use planning, minimizing conflicts between crops and livestock usage and promoting urban agriculture. Strangely there is no direct reference to the youth in all such statements

⁸ MOLEYD (2007): chapter 3.18-Agriculture; and chapter 3.19-Environment

although, for example, it is common knowledge that the youth miss educational advancement since they are used for cattle herding among the pastoralists and nomadic communities.

National Employment policy (NEP) of 2017 (draft)

The NEP have a specific policy statement targeting the youth under section 3.8 and sub-section 3.8.3 where the government seeks to promote employment for the youth by (a) enhanced youth employability and effective participation in the labor market (b) socio-economic infrastructure for enhancing youth employment shall be strengthened (c) engagement of youth in employment creation initiatives. There is also a policy statement for eradication of worst forms of child labor (Section 3.11.1). However, it is noted that although there are programs implemented by institutions such as VETA (vocational skills development), SIDO (small-scale industrial parks) and COSTECH (ICT and Innovations incubator programs), funding is still low to meet the demand of the youth. It is also note that in recent years rural electricity infrastructure has created opportunities for youth self-employment in sectors such as tailoring, carpentry, garages, and metal works.

National Agricultural Policy (NAP) of 2013

The NAP 2013 in section 4.13 deals with “Youth Involvement in Agriculture” by:

- i. Enhancing accessibility to productive resources including labor saving technologies (mechanization equipment), surveyed land, irrigation infrastructure shall be facilitated;
- ii. Creating conducive environment for youth to settle in rural areas through improvement of social services, rural infrastructure and promotion of rural development;
- iii. Committing the Ministry responsible for Education and Vocation Training to incorporate agriculture in the education
- iv. Ensuring that VETA curricula is promoted in order to create awareness to youth’s participation in agricultural development and provide agribusiness skills;
- v. Ensuring that government, private sector, civil societies, youths organizations and business community shall promote the culture of entrepreneurship among youths;
- vi. Promoting equitable access to land and other productive resources shall be promoted.

The overriding gap in implementing these policies is the persistent inadequate allocation of budgets to support interventions that promote youth involvement in agriculture. In areas that should not require much money to initiate, such as incorporating agricultural education in school curriculum, have not been done as yet. The country has yet to establish a special fund for supporting graduates, such as animal health technicians and veterinarians, from agricultural colleges so that they can be self-employed.

There are also policy statements in Para 5.4 on Employment and Decent Work in Agriculture, with specific mention on:

- i. Promoting on-farm and non-farm rural activities as engines of growth, innovation and attractive in terms of jobs for both women and men, in line with decent work concepts;
- ii. Promoting Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) and Young Farmers’ Associations (YFAs);
- iii. Strengthening the capacity to address child labor in agriculture;

- iv. Creating awareness on the benefits of productive youth employment and child labor prevention in agriculture; and
- v. Promoting business models that provide opportunities for small-scale producers towards aggregation of produce and developing backward and forward linkages, targeting in particular rural women and youth.

Again, implementation of the well-intended policy statements has been weak mostly due to poor funding of such youth programs. For example, section 4.13.3 of the NAP2013 has policy statements on the need to promote and strengthen farmer organizations, although there is no specific mention of youth-based organizations as such.

National Strategy for Involvement in Agriculture 2016-2021

The National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (2016-2021) provides guidance on equipping the youth with necessary skills, competence and attitudes for the job market and self-employment. It further instructs government and other stakeholders to create conducive environment for their participation in economic decision making; etc. Among the targets and deliverables aimed by 2021 are to:

- acquire land for more than 1,000 youth groups so that they can set up their own businesses
- ensure there are arrangements for credit guarantees to 25 percent of youth groups and that more than 5,000 VICOBAs and AMCOS are supported
- establish youth managed agricultural input centres in more than 10 LGAs and that more than 1,500 youth groups acquire modern equipment for farm operations
- train and support 25 percent of the youth groups in using water saving irrigation technologies
- empower more than 20 youth groups to access international markets for their products; empower 20 youth groups with marketing information system (MIS) and train 20 youth groups on skills on value addition. It will also involve removal export barriers and establishment of youth operated warehouses in five regions
- empower youth in 25 regions on climate change mitigation measure such as on-farm water harvesting techniques, and adaptive husbandry practices
- promote technical and entrepreneurship skills. Include: 100 youth groups trained on agribusiness opportunities; 1000 youth groups linked to reliable extension services; 80 youth organizations formed
- promote decent work on farms and factories
- mainstream knowledge on environment protection, family planning, gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS knowledge to all the youth groups. Also organize sports gala for the youth engaged in agribusiness.

Youth Related Statements in Different National Policies

National Education and Training Policy of 2014 by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education

One of the interesting observations in the national education and training policy of 2014 is the absence of specific mention on providing agricultural related education in schools. The two aspects are indirectly implied in section 3.4.1 where it says on the need to “uplift the quality of employment

system in education and technical vocational trainings to specifically satisfy the need to provide and supervise human manpower resources for the development of education and training". It further attempts to specify that "priorities to be served include agriculture to meet the objectives of Tanzania Development Vision 2025". There is no mention of imparting education on crop farming, livestock husbandry, commercial farming and agri-business. The word "youth" is mentioned only twice in the whole document and don't relate to agriculture. The policy document however appreciates that there is need to train teachers for agricultural colleges when it cites a shortfall of the same by 66.9 percent in section 3.4.

National Youth Development Policy of 2007

Notes for each policy statement are indicated to show Possible Questions to ask officials of the CSOs during trainings.

Para	Policy Statements Relevant to Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development	Interventions in Place	Gaps	Notes ¹
3.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish mechanism to develop and promote labour intensive infrastructure 	Mixed used of highly mechanized and labour based operations in constructing roads and irrigation schemes	No existing sectoral guides and/regulations instructing contractors	Note ¹
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide conducive environment for youth to participate effectively in agriculture. 	Some donor programmes support Agricultural Youth Camps where they are trained on commercial farming	No specific legislations that provide favourable terms such as dedicated credit facilities /bank loans for the youth	Note ²
3.19	involve the youth in the development protection and conservation of the natural resources and environment	Environmental and tree planting youth clubs in schools. In some LGAs youth allowed to set up flower pots and tree seedlings alongside road reserves on temporary occupation	No legislation to recognize and allow youth to have special allocated areas for tree planting and environmental protection. Some youth groups engaged in garbage collection as income earning activities but face competition from established garbage collection firms	Note ³
3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> put in place a regulatory framework to coordinate youth development activities from ward to national level. Establishment of youth cadre and employ Youth Development Officers to coordinate youth issues at district and regional level. 	No legal framework in place	No legal framework in place	Note ⁴
		Community development officers act as Youth Development officers	Don't receive adequate budget for youth activities	

Para	Policy Statements Relevant to Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development	Interventions in Place	Gaps	Notes ¹
3.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanism to solicit funds which will enhance sustainable funds to support youth in their income generating activities. Mechanism to promote establishment of youth friendly credit support services and empower youth on credit management. 	Youth Development Fund (YDF) in each district but usually 0not all the budgeted amount is disbursed to the districts	Not linked to other savings promotion initiatives such as SACCOS or Village Banks Selection of beneficiaries of the YDF not transparent enough	Note ⁵
3.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enforcement of conventions, legislation and regulations that promote equity for young men and women 	Indirectly: Some donor programs still campaigning to have legislations in favour of the youth and handicapped. Succeeded to legislate to prohibit marriage before 18 years for girls	Limited legislations on direct economic empowerment measures in support of the youth	Note ⁶
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory framework to ensure social and economic empowerment of young people including the handicapped. 	Special schools for handicapped children established and teachers trained. Government provide meals at schools		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance awareness and sensitization of the society regarding negative cultural attitudes and practices against young boys and girls. 	Donor funded programs support to discourage negative cultural practices such as early marriages and female circumcision		
3.13	Central Government in collaboration with LGAs, CBOs and FBOs to put a regulatory framework to ensure smooth and efficient participatory approach operation of youth activities.	The four types of institutions work separately to support youth activities	No joint platform for supporting legislation in favour of youth economic activities	Note ⁷

Para	Policy Statements Relevant to Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development	Interventions in Place	Gaps	Notes ¹
3.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to promote the informal sector as stipulated in the National Employment Policy, SME Policy, etc. Government to collaborate with private sector to create conducive environment for youth to settle in rural areas through improvement of social services, infrastructure and promote rural development 	Indirectly done through national programs that have rolled out rural energy, rural health centres and dispensaries; rural roads; promotion of SACCOS	No specific rural interventions meant for the youth alone	Note ⁸
3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take stern measures to ensure that employers comply with laws and regulations regarding Occupation Health and Safety. Enforce laws and regulations regarding health and safety. Stakeholders such as NGOs and CBOs shall educate youth on protective measures 	Such laws in place	Ignorance of such laws by workers or sometimes may be aware but desperately want employment	Note ⁹
3.4	Promotion of equitable access to land and other resource allocations. Emphasis on rural youth and gender equity as stipulated in different policies		No legislation as yet	Note ¹⁰
3.3	Provide guidelines with a view of facilitating proper youth upbringing and development of youth talents.	Some districts have been establishing youth camps	Not aware of any guideline for guidance on proper youth upbringing	Note ¹¹
3.2	Mechanism to access opportunities in education; training and social security for youth with disability and those living in difficult circumstances.	Guidelines in place in the ministry of education and training. Special schools established and specialized teachers training	No legislation to sustain that system	Note ¹²

Note: ¹Possible Questions to ask the Youth in the Districts to be visited from 31st July to 11th August

Draft National Employment Policy of 2017: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability

Notes for each policy statement are indicated to show Possible Questions to ask officials of the CSOs during trainings.

Para	Policy Statements Relevant to Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development	Interventions in Place	Gaps	Notes
3.8	Part of 3.8-Promote Youth Employment.			
3.8.3	Section 3.8.3: Productive employment for youth promoted through (a) enhanced youth employability and effective participation in the labour market (b) socio-economic infrastructure for enhancing youth employment shall be strengthened (c) engagement of youth in employment creation initiatives	Government supported institutions such as VETA (vocational skills development), SIDO (small-scale industrial parks) and COSTECH (ICT and Innovations incubator programs). Rural electricity infrastructure has created opportunities for youth self-employment in sectors such as tailoring, carpentry, garages, and metal works	Funding inadequacy to scale up such youth programme. Uncoordinated youth trainings by donor funded projects	Note ¹³
3.11	Eradicating Child Labour			
3.11.1	Ensure that worst forms of child labour do not exist in agriculture	Government and ILO has worked closely with plantation owners to discourage child labour in tea, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, and sisal farms	Contradiction in minimum age of 13 years that children complete primary school as part of compulsory Universal Primary Education (UPE) and allowable age of 18 years for employment	Note ¹⁴
3.11.1	Child labour eradicated			
3.11.3	All laws to prevent child labour to be implemented and enforced	District labour office established and undertake awareness campaigns with employers	Shortage of staff to undertake site visits	
	Awareness raised on child labour related rights			
	Social protection and programs to cover vulnerable households and orphans in rural areas shall be expanded	Mostly funded by non-state actors. TASAF targets all ages and is not specific to the youth	Shortage of funding	Note ¹⁵
5.1	Institutional responsibility			

Para	Policy Statements Relevant to Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development	Interventions in Place	Gaps	Notes
5.1.3.3	Ministry of agriculture to (a) modernize and commercialize agriculture (b) provide technical services for transformation of the sector (c) ensure that the cooperative system is competitive (d) establish an institutional framework to ensure enhanced productivity and commercialization	That is the focus of Agricultural Sector Development Program phase 2 (ASDP2)	ASDP-II don't have special provisions to provide funding for the youth	

National Agricultural Policy 2013

Notes for each policy statement are indicated to show Possible Questions to ask officials of the CSOs during trainings.

Para	Statement	Current interventions	Gap	Notes
4.1.4	4.1.4.3- Training and research	Agricultural and Livestock Training Institutes revived	Inadequate budget allocated to these institutions to effectively offer trainings and link farmers with researchers	Note ¹⁶
	(i) strengthen human capacity development in agricultural related activities;			Note ¹⁷
	ii) strengthen research-training-extension-farmer linkages;	Use Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and donor funded programs for farmers' empowerment		Note ¹⁸
	iii) Farmers empowered through training on new techniques as to enable them to reach levels of adequate productivity and self-sustainability;			
	iv) Graduates in agricultural related fields shall be motivated to become professional farmers;	Youth joining training colleges and universities	Not provided with starting capital	
v) Academic and Research Institutions shall create linkages with farmers in the adoption of new technologies		Inadequate funding for research and linkage with farmers.		

Para	Statement	Current interventions	Gap	Notes
4.10	Strengthened rural financial outreach i) shall strengthen Financial Institutions and financial intermediaries (rural banks, SACCOS) to make them responsive to agricultural development financial needs;	Policy for rural financing in place; Community Banks established in Mufindi and Njombe; SACCOS and Village Banks promoted countrywide; internationally linked Micro-Finance institutions such as Pride and Finca, in place	No special bank products for youth	Note ¹⁹
	ii) shall facilitate accessibility of finance to farmers and other actors in the agricultural sector focusing on the financial needs of women and youths to foster social equity;			Note ²⁰
4.13	Youth Involvement in Agriculture i) Accessibility to productive resources including labour saving technologies (mechanization equipments), surveyed land, irrigation infrastructure shall be facilitated;	General investments in those areas but not specifically meant for the youth although introduction of power-tillers have motivated many young people to engage in farming. Rural electricity has opened opportunities for new economic activities such as furniture welding.	Nothing specifically developed for the youth	Note ²¹
	ii) shall create conducive environment for youth to settle in rural areas through improvement of social services, rural infrastructure and promotion of rural development;			Note ²²
	iii) Ministry responsible for Education and Vocation Training to incorporate agriculture in the education	Not yet restored as part of curricula in schools	Agriculture education is not incorporated in the school curricula	Note ²³
	iv) VETA curricula shall be promoted in order to create awareness to youth's participation in agricultural development and provide agribusiness skills;	Agribusiness short course offered in collaboration with SIDA and other NGOs	Agriculture education is not incorporated in the VETA curricula	Note ²⁴
	v) Government, private sector, civil societies, youths organizations and business community shall promote the culture of entrepreneurship among youths;			

Para	Statement	Current interventions	Gap	Notes
	v) Equitable access to land and other productive resources shall be promoted.	Few districts have surveyed and prepared land use plans for a few villages	-country not yet to prepare land use plans for most of the districts -No special land set aside for the youth	Note ²⁵
4.14	4.14.3- Farmer Organizations i) Formation of viable and sustainable farmer organizations to strengthen their bargaining power and competitiveness shall be facilitated; ii) shall ensure farmers organization are equipped with organizational, leadership, entrepreneurship knowledge and skills; iii) Group cooperation and rural entrepreneurial skills development particularly to women and youths shall be supported; iv) Strengthened mechanisms for ensuring good organizational leadership; and v) Farmer organizations shall be regulated and supervised.	Farmer organizations facilitated their formation countrywide and trained in entrepreneurship skills and agribusiness youth groups also formed Special trainings for women and youth regularly undertaken by donor funded programmes	Weak governance in most of the farmer groups Irregular trainings offered by MDAs due to poor funding	Note ²⁶ As above
		Coops supervision undertaken by the Cooperative Department; but irregular supervision of groups registered as societies	Many groups are unregistered and so lack the privilege of regular supervision by MDAs	Note ²⁷
5.4	<i>Policy statement on Employment and Decent Work in Agriculture</i>			
	ii) On-farm and non-farm rural activities shall be promoted as engines of growth, innovation and attractive in terms of jobs for both women and men, in line with decent work concepts;	Government and ILO have developed guidelines for decent jobs at workplace	No special programmes targeting the youth	Note ²⁸
	iii) Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) and Young Farmers' Associations (YFAs) shall be promoted;		Inadequate or no government budget allocated for that purpose	Note ²⁹

Para	Statement	Current interventions	Gap	Notes
	iv) Capacity to address child labour in agriculture shall be strengthened;	Use participatory approaches with large scale farmers on avoiding child recruitment NGO sponsor media adverts to discourage child labour	Children finish primary school before working age based on UPE at Std7 age 13.	
	v) Awareness on the benefits of productive youth employment and child labour prevention in agriculture shall be created;			
	vi) Business models that provide opportunities for small-scale producers towards aggregation of produce and developing backward and forward linkages shall be promoted, targeting in particular rural women and youth;	Isolated piloted donor funded programmes in place. Government promoting SAGCOT as a model for agribusiness linkages	Not specific for engaging the youth	

National Land Policy 1997, 2nd edition

Notes for each policy statement are indicated to show Possible Questions to ask officials of the CSOs during trainings.

Para	Statement	Current interventions	Gap	Notes
2.1	Promote adequate distribution of, and access to land by all citizens now and future citizens	Country don't have fully surveyed land with use plans	Policy don't mention right of youth to access land	Note ³⁰
2.2	Recognition of existing rights by small-holder farmers, e.g. peasants, herdsman	There have been general statements of intentions to demarcate land for crops and livestock, village laws have provisions for that, but unfortunately there continues to be violation of those bylaws and conflicts continue	Policy don't mention about youth. Makes it difficult for youth to start own ranching projects	Note ³¹
4.25	Assured access to land by women	Laws allowing women to inherit land in place despite cultural resistance due to entrenched perception	No special mention of the right of youth to access land. Cultural values denying the girl child the right to land continue to persist.	Note ³²

Para	Statement	Current interventions	Gap	Notes
6.10	Village land use planning to use participatory approaches	Village land act provides as a mandatory condition for the Village Assembly to endorse land use plans and changes of the same	No mention of the role of the youth (or women) in the participatory approaches in the process of making land use plans	Note ³³
7.2.0	Need to have land demarcated for crop farming	Some parts of the country have successfully managed to survey and demarcate land for different land uses and that plan respected by pastoralists and livestock keepers	A larger part of the country is yet to be surveyed and land use plans legislated	
	<p>Policy statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -encourage multiple land use techniques in areas of conflicting land uses -community involved in resource management, land use planning and conflict resolution -land use plans set aside land for agricultural use and protected against encroachment by pastoralists 	Some parts of the country have successfully managed to survey and demarcate land for different land uses and that plan respected by pastoralists and livestock keepers	Role and rights of the youth not mentioned	
7.3.0	Rangelands and livestock keeping. Problem: extensive agricultural land use has tended to alienate pastoralists of their grazing rights	There have been efforts to demarcate range land for use by pastoralists and livestock keeping by settled communities	<p>No mention of youth and their role in livestock keeping.</p> <p>Problem: youth of pastoralist communities denied formal education due to nomadic behaviour</p>	Note ³⁴
7.3.1	<p>Policy statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -guarantee security of land tenure for pastoralists including gazetting to protect grazing land from encroachment by farmers -under-utilized former pasture land or ranches will be reclaimed and restored to formers uses 	Some parts of the country have successfully managed to survey and demarcate land for different land uses and that plan respected by pastoralists and livestock keepers	No statements on setting aside for modern livestock keeping	Note ³⁵

Para	Statement	Current interventions	Gap	Notes
7.3.2	Problem: Unregulated free movement of livestock cause land degradation and conflicts with settled communities	Laws and district by-laws enacted but enforcement of the laws remains a challenge in most parts of the country	No mention on how to assist the youth involved in the nomadic culture of pastoralist, which deny them educational opportunities. This is an important consideration given that nomadic pastoralists are now resident in some districts of Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya and Songwe regions after they migrated from Arusha, Shinyanga and Manyara regions during the recent past 20 years.	Note ³⁶
	Policy statements: -shifting agriculture and nomadic movements will be prohibited -incentives for proper ownership of pastoral land by supporting services such as water holes and cattle dips -cattle movement allowed only through coordinated movement and stock routes			
	Pastoralists and peasants will be educated on good land management and utilization	Donor funded programmes have included educational aspects in their interventions	No all of them have targeted the youth in such educational programmes	Note ³⁷

Institutional Support for Youth Development

There are several institutions supposed to be in the frontline in youth development. These include the Prime Minister's Office: Ministry of Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled (MOLEYD); President's Office, Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities; Civil Society Organizations, which includes youth associations, business associations, Chambers of Commerce/Trade/Agriculture, and Financial Institutions; Media: Kilimo programmes on ITV, TBC1 and Channel 10; Research institutions and Vocational training institutes.

Skills development for the youth

The Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) has established colleges and training centres in most of the districts in the country. It offers competence based learning in all skill areas, including agricultural machinery operations, maintenance and agro-processing. Its programmes are subsidized using the Skills Development Levy (SDL)⁹. VETA works closely with government departments, private sector and civil society organizations in addressing skills gaps in the country.

The government has also prepared a five-year skills development plan (2016-2020) that will target 4.2 million youth who will get skills for self-employment and capacity to create employment for others¹⁰. The initiative by the Prime Minister's Office-MOLEYD, which is supported by UN agencies including

9 <http://allafrica.com/stories/201702070346.html>

10 EATV (2016): <http://www.eatv.tv/news/current-affairs/mfuko-wa-maendeleo-ya-vijana-watengewa-bilion-1>

ILO, FAO, UNIDO and the UN-Women, will address the following priority areas: sustainable enterprise development; decent work for youth; enhancing agriculture productivity; skills development; and, building labour market information systems¹¹. Among the ventures already supported in 2016 were beekeeping projects, production of quality sunflower seeds variety for oil production, industrial and fabrication services, and the value addition centre for young entrepreneurs.

Financial support to youth-initiated projects

In order to facilitate youth initiated economic activities, the government of Tanzania has established, through the MOLEYD, the Youth Development Fund (YDF) and Women Development Fund (WDF, which favors young women), which at the district level are managed under the Department of Community Development (DCD). However, the funding levels of these funds and the subsequent disbursement to the youth are considered inadequate to satisfy the actual demand and needs of the youth. For example, during the 2016/17 financial year, only TZS 1 billion was approved for disbursement to youth groups¹². According to Assistant Minister Hon. Anthony Mavunde, the government also planned to set aside about 16,000 hectares countrywide for youth owned agricultural projects.

Although the country's commercial banks provide loans for agriculture, mostly in post-harvest value chains, they don't have any policy to favour the youth. Moreover, banks provide less than 10 percent of the lending portfolio to the sector. In terms of long-term development lending, for a long time the country relied on Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), which had an undercapitalized window for agricultural sector lending. It's only in 2014 when the government decided to establish the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB), which also suffers from the same problem of under-capitalization relative to the sector's demand. TADB has plans to establish a Youth Agriculture Development Fund (YADF). According to its official website¹³, YADF is a special program to empower youth through establishing commercial agricultural based enterprises across the agricultural value chains and create market linkage for their products. TADB will also coordinate other strategic partners to support the youth to engage in the agricultural sector.

CONCLUSION

The Youth Development Policy is the overarching policy. Luckily, other sector policies have recently taken a cue from the YDP and included special strategies to support the youth in employment (National Empowerment Strategy) and agribusiness (National Strategy for Youth Engagement in Agriculture). However, despite these developments, there is a still a problem of inadequate financial resources to support youth programmes.


DISCUSSION ISSUES:

- 1-Which of the presented policies are best crafted to support youth in agribusiness
- 2- Which policies are deemed critical but lack what it will take to support the youth in agribusiness?
- 3-What approaches should be used to convince the government to modify those with some shortcomings

11 ILO (2016): http://www.ilo.org/addisababa/media-centre/pr/WCMS_537198/lang--en/index.htm

12 EATV (2016), *op.cit.*

13 <http://www.tadb.co.tz/resources/youth-agriculture-development-programme-yadp/?lang=en>



MODULE 6-
REQUIRED POLICY AND
LEGAL INTERVENTIONS TO
ENHANCE YOUTH INCLUSION IN
AGRIBUSINESS

7. REQUIRED INTERVENTIONS TO FACILITATE YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN AGRIBUSINESS

MODULE 7

Approaches to be Used in Reaching Out to Different Office Bears



Module Objectives

This module is intended to make CSOs understand different approaches that can be used in addressing the identified policy weaknesses and gaps. The objective of the policy changes advocacy campaigns should be to make them more responsive to the needs of youth to actively participate and lead profitable agribusiness ventures along the agricultural value chain.

Main policy reform areas the CSOs should pursue in the daily undertakings

The youth suggested a number of interventions they would like the government and development partners to support them so that they can do better than in agribusiness:

- Make it easier for them to get adequate credit at reasonable interest rates so that they can expand their agribusinesses, be it farming, processing or trading; and for some of them to diversify agribusinesses or migrate from one to another type of business.
- Set aside some land and buildings which landless youth can use for agribusiness: production (land) and trade or processing (buildings). This is because most of them could not be sure of accessing family land at young ages.
- Empower them with adequate knowledge to effectively and profitably undertake farming, processing, or marketing of agricultural commodities.
- Educating youth on the potential of agribusiness aiming at changing youth attitude or perception towards agribusiness.
- Intervene to ensure timely delivery of agricultural inputs to their villages, since they are usually brought past the planting time.
- Intervene to moderate input prices which are considered to too high relative to the producer prices they normally fetch for their harvests when taken to the market.

- (g) Intervene to prevent the sale of fake seeds and adulterated fertilizers and pesticides.
- (h) Intervene to reduce the price of agricultural implements so that more youth can afford to buy and modernize their farming methods.
- (i) Intervene to stabilize commodity price fluctuations and make them more competitive to save them from making losses due to low producer prices offered. This discourages some of them from continuing with farming.
- (j) Government should consider reducing the number of taxes meted on agri-business operators.
- (k) The government should introduce a mechanism to get views from the youth at village and ward levels because the current system does not allow adequate space for their voices to be heard.
- (l) The youth should be empowered with entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy.
- (m) Parents should be enlightened on the importance of empowering the youth by allocating them with own pieces of land and assisting them to engage in modern farming methods and agribusiness in general.
- (n) It would be prudent to have a central market information sector spear headed by the public or private sector or both, since is a gap in terms of youth have readily available in terms of market information (commodity specification and prices for instance, seasonal price fluctuations).

Policy Implications of the Identified Constraints and Possible Interventions

During discussions with the youth, it was apparent that they had very little clue as to which policies affected their livelihoods or linked to the bottlenecks they were facing. We have therefore taken the liberty to relate the stated problems to the different policy documents pertaining to Tanzania.

A total of six policy matters (land, employment, skills development, banking and micro-finance, marketing, and food security) have been identified as shown in table 10. The list includes four issues related to institutional arrangements, namely youth platforms, delivery and allocation of subsidized inputs, warehouse receipt system and attitudinal change campaign.

There are also issues related to legal arrangements, namely, reforms of village land act, and beefing up the youth development fund by diversifying sources of money to include financial institutions (see annex 2 table 2).

SUMMARY of Recommendations for policy Interventions in Tanzania

Generally most of the rural-based non-state stakeholders consulted in the visited districts, the youth included, seemed to have very little clue as to which policies affected their livelihoods or linked to the bottlenecks they were facing. We have therefore taken the liberty to relate the stated problems to the different policy documents pertaining to Tanzania. A total of six policy matters (land, employment, skills development, banking and micro-finance, marketing, and food security) have been identified, together with four institutional arrangements (youth platforms, delivery and allocation of subsidized inputs, warehouse receipt system and attitudinal change campaign) and legal arrangements (reforms of village land act, and beefing up the youth development fund by diversifying sources of money to include financial institutions).

However, LGA officials, especially those at the district offices, were moderately aware of the national policies and how they helped or constrained efforts to promote youth engagement in agribusiness. The constraints are categorized into four main groups as presented below.

Policy related reforms and interventions

The Land Policy recognizes the right of crop farmers and pastoralists to land based on land use plans. It is however silent on the land for disadvantaged groups such as the youth below 25 years who are mostly disregarded by the families in land allocation processes under the pretext that they are still young. Land tenure reforms could be in the form of special consideration for the landless targeting the youth such that LGAs should be required to set aside land for agricultural parks for hire to the youth. In that way, landless youth can hire and engage in agribusiness. The Village Land Act could particularly be reformed to make it compulsory for each village and/or ward to set aside land for establishment of agriculture and agribusiness parks. Such land could then be conditionally allocated and used by the youth (individually or in groups) for production (livestock or crop) and trade or processing (in erected buildings).

Education and Training Policy: The interviewed youth complained of lack or low entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy. Government agencies such as SIDO, VETA, and TANTRADE, as well as NSAs such as Techno serve and ADP Mbozi have initiatives that focus on building capacity on financial literacy and entrepreneurship. However, such programs are open to all ages since they are not meant to target the age cohort identified by EAYIP. There should therefore be some modifications in the exiting Employment and Skills Development policies to specify that it is mandatory to establish vocational training centres in each of the district, with branches in wards. The approach should be able to reduce the costs incurred by remotely located youth to travel and stay in expensive hostels in search of such skills in regional centres.

The National Economic Empowerment Policy should also be revisited to provide some provisions for economic empowerment of the youth so as to fill the void in the current version of the policy document. The NEEP could venture to specify what is expected of the banking sector in supporting youth's engagement in agribusiness. For example, there could be a requirement in the country's Banking and Micro-Finance laws that oblige banks to set aside a proportion of net income to the Youth Development Fund. That will also necessitate the revision of Banking and Micro-Finance policies, laws and regulations.

The National Agricultural Policy and National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (2016-2021) have specific policy statements targeting the youth. Some of these bear congruency with the program goals of EAYIP, especially in forming youth groups, creating youth platforms, empowering them with technical knowledge for commercial agriculture and entrepreneurs, and creating enabling environment for development of value chains and businesses. It will be important for EAYIP to align some of its measurable goals in youth empowerment with those stipulated in the national strategy for youth involvement in agriculture 2016-2021.

Agricultural Sector Development Programme-II: The youth complained of late delivery and inequitable subsidized inputs delivery system as part of the agricultural sector development strategy and program. The subsidized fertilizer goes mostly to heads of families, most of who are above 24 years of age. However, there are some unfolding positive *policy interventions*: The Deputy Minister for MALF stated during the launch of EAYIP on 9th August 2017 in Mbozi that from the 2017/18 farming season the government will use bulk procurement system from overseas fertilizer manufacturer. This is likely to reduce retail prices for Urea and DAP by a third compared to previous seasons. The government will be issuing indicative seasonal prices for each district. However, despite these developments, there are still two pending interventions.

The first specific intervention should require *Village and Ward Youth Fora* to include as one of their agenda the task of monitoring and giving feedback to the government on traders who are engaged in hiking of fertilizer prices by traders in violation of indicative price announced by government. They should also report on adulterated and/or poor quality of seeds and fertilizers sold by agro-dealers to the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and Tanzania Fertilizer Authority (TFA). The second intervention is the creation of *Ward Youth Brigades* assigned to assist Government Agencies to monitor and apprehend culprits engaged in the sale of fake seeds and adulterated fertilizers and pesticides. A hotline to be used by “fake inputs watchers” should have direct link to government authorities.

Legal reforms

On the difficulties of accessing land by youth, LGAs at district and village levels should review the Village Land Act to introduce by-laws that require setting aside land area for youth projects and eligibility rules for the usage of that particular land. The *specific intervention proposed here is for villages to allocate land for youth agricultural parks*.

Procedures for allocation of subsidized inputs: The ASDP’s programme for distribution of subsidized agricultural inputs was faulted by the youth that all of it goes to heads of families, most of who are above 24 years of age. There are *two specific interventions* proposed: 1-The youth should have a predetermined quota of the subsidized inputs, which should be specified by law. 2-Monitoring and giving feedback on possible hiking of fertilizer prices by traders should be one of the periodic agenda by the Youth Forums to be established at different levels

Agricultural Crops Marketing Regulations: *Adherence to designated market places* and use of *warehouse receipt systems*: were introduced by government to assist farmers to obtain fair prices for their commodities and monitor application of legally recognized weights and measures. Again, there are two specific interventions proposed: 1-*Youth Brigades* should also assist government to enforce marketing rules, especially in curbing the use of illegal weights and measures such as “lumbesa” (topped up bags of produce). 2-*Village and ward authorities* should introduce by laws to moderate price fluctuations. LGAs officials should assist the youth, through their youth groups and cooperatives to organize themselves to take advantage of the warehouse receipt system established by government.

Banking and Microfinance regulations: could be reformed to make it a legal requirement to contribute to Youth Development Fund. This should help to boost the Fund given that neither the central government nor the LGAs have to meet the legal requirements to allocate 5 percent of internally collected revenue for the YDF. The suggested intervention aims to revisit the law specifying the allocation of 5 percent for youth projects so that (a) there should stiff penalties for defaulting LGAs and borrowers who deliberately fail to repay their loans, and (b) LGA funds should be channeled through financial institutions which shall also be required, by law, to also contribute a given percent of their net profit to the YDF.

On taxation policy: the youth complained of multiple taxes, which reduces their profit margins and were also regarded as “nuisance” in the sense that one was subjected to many taxes payable to different institutions. This problem seems to have been partially solved. The Finance bill of 2017/18 introduced some reforms to scale down multiple and nuisance taxes on agribusiness. However, one of the *follow-ups interventions regarding the Finance Bill 2017/18* is for the ward and district youth fora to include the task of monitoring the prevalence of unwarranted or unfair taxes among

their agenda. The situation should be periodically discussed and recommendations presented to Government.

Institutional reforms and interventions

Institutional Coordination in the Implementation of Youth Development Policy: The National Youth Development Policy specified the need to have grassroots level Youth Development Fora. It also expected the introduction of agricultural education at primary and secondary school levels as well as the need to change youth's mindset so that they have a more positive perception of agribusiness. None of these policy instructions have been fully implemented. It is therefore proposed that three types of interventions be undertaken: 1- LGAs, through the Community Development Office/Youth section, mobilize the youth to establish their own *youth platforms at village*, ward and district level, which should ultimately culminate into regional forum and national forum; 2-*Agricultural Education Curriculum* to be introduced for primary and secondary schools (see also under Legal reforms and Policy reforms); and 3-*Youth organized in groups* should simplify the task of uplifting their knowledge base on many areas of life skills including crop and animal husbandry practices, financial literacy and principles of business management.

Agricultural marketing institutions: The government established two institutional systems in order to mitigate the problem of low and fluctuating commodity prices and therefore safeguard producers: (a) NFRA- which was created to help mop up excess staple food crops and store in warehouses for release when stocks in circulation fall and trigger unaffordable consumer prices; and, (b) warehouse receipt system for farmers to store their commodities to avoid disposing them at low prices prevalent immediately after harvesting. The producers are supported by their respective SACCOS and VICOBAS linked to commercial banks. Three types of interventions are proposed: 1-youth groups and cooperatives should organize themselves to take advantage of the two system established by government. This approach should one of the areas the Youth Forum at village/ward/district levels should agitate for adoption among its members; 2- The youth groups could organize themselves at Ward level to order the farm implements from wholesalers in order to avoid the reported problem of highly priced agricultural implements; 3-Improved coordination to offer education to the youth on merits of warehouse receipt system for crops with sharp seasonal price fluctuations; and 4- Linking with agricultural marketing information system (AGMIS) using their mobile phones to enable them access first-hand information regarding market prices for commodities.

Decentralization and devolution policy: There is inadequate technical staff at ward and village levels to provide extension services to the youth on crop and livestock husbandry and other value chain opportunities. One possible intervention is by LGAs adopting a system of training para-professionals similar to the animal health sector where there are para-veterinary personnel trained on basics of livestock treatment. This could help, for example, to solve the shortage of Community Development Officers (CBOs) and Youth Development Officers at the ward and village levels. A possible intervention to solve the lack of technical know-how on improved husbandry practices could also be for each LGAs to have a special vocational training centre for skills development and/or farmer field schools, which specialize in imparting technical knowledge on agribusiness. The approach should be able to reduce the costs incurred by remotely located youth to travel and stay in expensive hostels in search of such skills in regional centres.

Education and training policy: There is a need to introduce agricultural education in schools with the primary objectives of empowering the youth with some basic knowledge to effectively and

profitably undertake farming, processing, and/or marketing of agricultural commodities. This could be done in two ways: 1- Overhauling primary and secondary school curriculum to include agricultural education and other life skills necessary for a youth to cope in the modern world of market led economy; and, 2-coordinate to have similar contents and different levels of informal trainings offered by NGOs in the country for different skill areas. This way, for example, trainings offered on subjects like financial literacy, management and marketing principles by NGOs such as Technoserve, ADP Mbozi or Restless Development, will not differ from those offered by Government MDAs such as CDO, TANTRADE, VETA and SIDO.


NGO Policy: There is need to improve coordination of donor programs to avoid duplication of efforts and conflicting of approaches meant to support the youth in the districts. A *specific intervention* could be for LGAs to enact by-laws that require mandatory reporting of all NGOs interventions in the district.

Policy on Quality Control of Inputs: This will require more concerted collaborative efforts in addition to government deploying adequate staff for the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and Tanzania Fertilizer Authority (TFA) who are understaffed and have failed to effectively cover all towns, let alone trading centres where the agro-dealers are located. The suggested interventions include: 1-Train members of the Youth Fora, who could be configured as Youth Brigades, as para-inspectors to assist TOSCI and TFA in identifying traders engaged in selling fake and adulterated inputs; and, 2-Youth Forums to include as part of their agenda to discuss feedbacks on possible adulteration of inputs by traders.

Private Sector's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Currently there is no policy to govern the conduct of companies and target areas for the CSR allocated resources. LGAs should come with some guidelines on priority areas to benefit from CSR resources. It is expected that youth programs will be among the mandatory priority areas to be supported by the corporate world.

Traditional and Socio-Cultural Impediments

Undesirable cultural practices are mentioned as impediments in major policy documents such as that on youth development. Indeed, the need for changes in culture and attitudes is underscored by Tanzania Development Vision 2025 as a necessary move for Tanzania to succeed in graduating into a middle income economy. Among the recommended interventions, which EAYIP could also adopt include: (a) designing, preparing and disseminating special programs on print media, online platforms, radio and TV programs targeting both the youth and parents. The later need to be enlightened on the importance of empowering the youth by allocating them with own pieces of land and assisting them to engage in modern farming methods and agribusiness in general. They should also aim to change youth's deep rooted stereotype that agriculture for the uneducated and the poor since "it is not adequately rewarding"; and, (b) LGAs to collaborate with youth platforms to design study tours, youth exchange programs and interactions with role models who have succeeded in agribusiness useful to trigger positive attitude to agribusiness.



**MODULE 7-
APPROACHES FOR REACHING
OUT TO OFFICE BEARERS DURING
POLICY ADVOCACY**

8. APPROACHES TO BE USED IN REACHING OUT TO DIFFERENT OFFICE BEARERS

Module Objectives

THIS MODULE IS INTENDED TO MAKE CSOs UNDERSTAND DIFFERENT APPROACHES THAT COULD BE USED BY CSOs IN SUPPORTING POLICY DIALOGUE FOR POLICY REFORMS IN THE LGAs AND THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE. ALMOST ALL OF THE PROPOSED APPROACHES ARE KNOWN AND OFTEN USED BY THE COLLABORATING CSOs. IT IS THEREFORE A MATTER OF REAFFIRMING THE USEFULNESS OF THESE APPROACHES IN SUCCESSFULLY UNDERTAKING POLICY ADVOCACY WORK.

Institutional Entry Points for Policy Advocacy

As stated in the introduction of this guide, it is important that we understand the different entry points for policy influence in the country (see Figure 5).

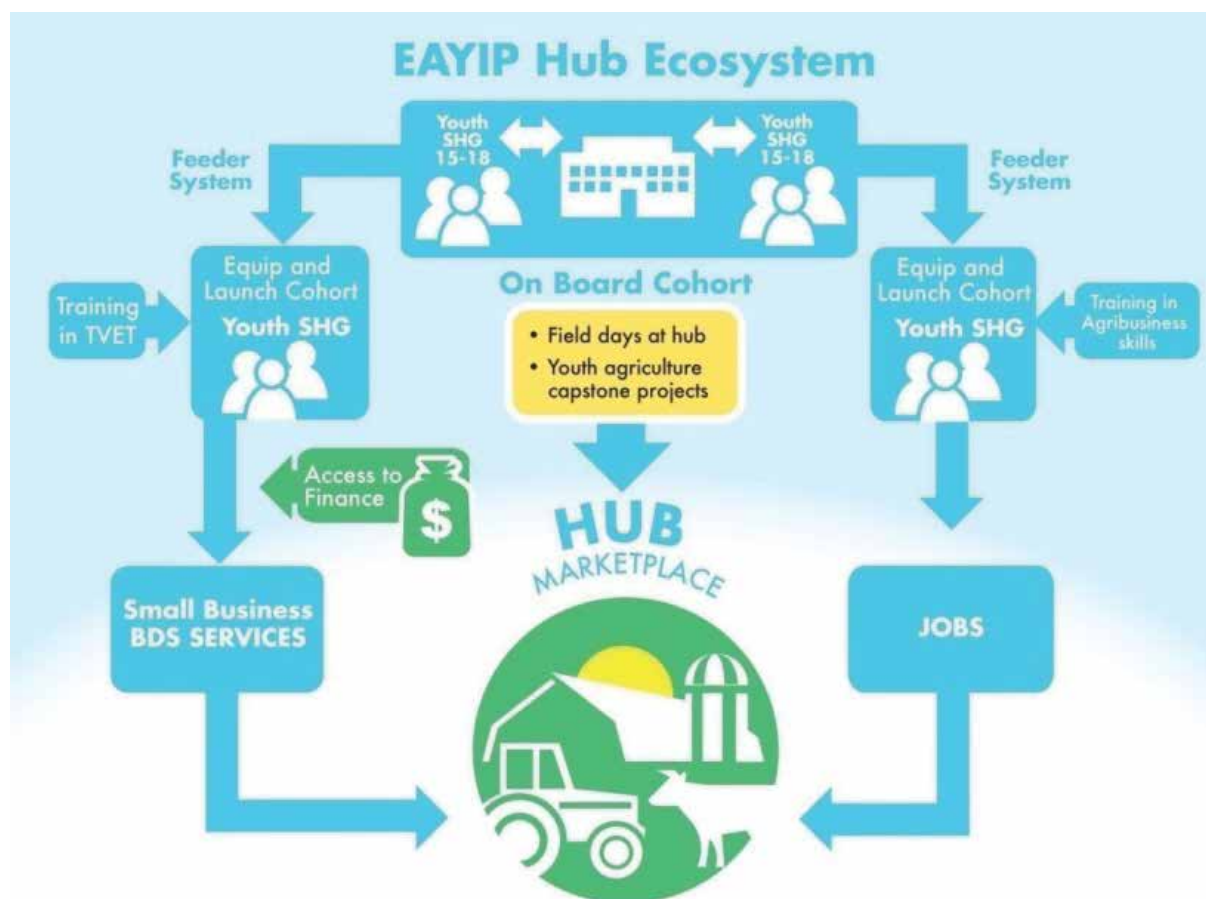
1. Household level: The youth are essentially identified from the families or households in which they live. It is with certainty that family upbringing, just like the school environment, have some strong influence on the perceptions and behaviour of the youth. If the family raises the child with a positive attitude towards farming or agribusiness in general, it becomes easier for that person to decide to embark in that field later on in life. CSOs should therefore take seriously the role of parents in nurturing a future generation of agribusiness gurus. Parenting attitude, although lacking as part of national policies, is critically important in realizing that dream.
2. School level: School curriculum and agricultural clubs have some strong bearing in influencing the choice of the child after completing school. Educational policy can help to shape the perception and attitude of the youth by painting a positive image of agribusiness. On the contrary, allowing teachers to assign students agricultural chores as a punishment for wrong doings creates a negative image towards agriculture.
3. Youth Group level: CSOs can also use youth groups as platforms for policy advocacy work based on the evidence they provide emanating from daily experiences. The youth can be organized to present their cases of areas they believe require some changes to village assembly meetings and political meetings convened by leaders (e.g. Members of Parliament) at the village, ward or district levels.
4. Village level: The Village Governing Council and Village Assembly (*Mkutano Mkuu wa Kijiji*) offer ideal platform for presenting cases that require some policy and legal reforms to favour the youth and their engagement in agribusiness.
5. Ward level: The Ward Development Committee (WDC) (*Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Kata-KAMAKA*) also offers ideal platform for presenting cases that require some policy and legal reforms to favour the youth and their engagement in agribusiness.
6. Youth Platforms, Cooperative or Association level: Youth owned Community-based associations and cooperatives can provide platforms for the youth to agree on common pressing policy matters. The platforms can be at village, ward, district or regional level. Invited office bearers (policy makers) invited to such meetings gets a chance to interact with the youth and hear their concerns.
7. District level: at this level, there are several office bearers that can be targeted: elected and nominated Councils when they meet as Sector Committees and in the District Full Council-

DFC (*Baraza la Madiwani la Wilaya*). The Members of Parliament (MPs) also attend the DFC. The District Management Team under the District Executive Director (DED) and the District Security Committee (DSC) under the District Commissioner (DC) are also ideal platforms for CSOs to assist the youth present their cases for policy reforms.

8. Regional level: Some of the organs such as the DSC have corresponding levels at the regional level as Regional Security Committee. There shall also be Regional level Youth Development Forums, which can articulate issues presented by different district level Youth Forums.
9. National level: National level organs that can be used by CSOs include the National Assembly or Parliament, where legislation of laws is done. Occasionally, CSOs can also influence political parties to include in their election manifestos pressing matters that the youth would wish to see some changes.
10. International level: Issues raised at the national level can also be articulated at the international level. Regionally, organs such as the East African Legislative Assembly can be reached out.

FIGURE 6-LEVELS OF POLICY INFLUENCE BY CSOs

Heifer’s Module for Policy Influence



Heifer's East Africa Dairy Development (EADD) program, from which the East Africa Youth Inclusion Program (EAYIP) is modeled, uses what is dubbed as "Hub Ecosystem" to catalyze economic growth through identified commercial activities within and around agricultural value chains. Hubs are agribusiness centers supporting a network of businesses delivering goods and services to farmers and creating outlets to markets. The system is governed by Committees or Boards, which can be used by CSOs to obtain some feedback on the most pressing policy and legal matters requiring some interventions. Since the Hubs work closely with public extension officers, they have an automatic system of providing feedback to the LGAs in terms of additional technical and financial support. However, policy advocacy matters may require the support of CSOs so that they are presented in a more professional manner without political bias.

Groups Approach Stakeholder Consultations

CSOs have the option of using focused group discussions with a group of leaders to convince them and reach consensus on the need to initiate policy and legal reforms. One of the advantages of group dialogue is allowing each participant to contribute in reaching some agreement on the way forward. This means CSO officials could call meetings with a group of village leaders or ward councilors to brainstorm on the matters that are within their ability to find solutions and those that require higher level interventions. In a district with many Members of Parliament, it could also be useful to convene a meeting of this group on their own. For each case, agreements can also be reached on who should take the agenda to the next level of decision making and by what time.



Photo 2 Consultations with youth in Busekelo district

Youth Platforms at Ward and District levels

We appreciate that there is already a law requiring the formation of District-level Youth Platforms (*Jukwa la Vijana*) and Women Platform (*Jukwa la Wanawake*). These can be used as entry points for reminding leaders on pressing matters among the youth. However, EAYIP has plans to have agribusiness-dedicated youth platforms created at the village, ward and district levels to complement those established by law and whose agenda may be outside agribusiness matters. CSOs will find such platforms useful in advocating for policy changes.

Sports and Cultural Bonanza


Other powerful vehicles for delivering community-transforming messages are through sports and cultural festivals. It's during such bonanza that cultural groups will have songs carrying special messages. There is also an opportunity to post some adverts with special messages within or around the venue. Most of the CSOs contacted showed some experience in using this approach.



Photo 3 Groups photo with young people in Inyumbanitu village in Njombe Rural District. They belong to a Football Club which is actively involved in localized football league.

Theatre Arts

Reaching leaders and the general public through public meetings and theatre arts is one of the most effective methods for packaging and delivering messages meant to change their opinion and perceptions on some pertinent issues. This could be through drama (with short or long acted episodes), comedies, acrobatics and choir presentations.

The background features a complex arrangement of overlapping geometric shapes. There are large, light-colored diagonal bands in shades of beige and cream. Interspersed among these are smaller, rounded shapes in muted green, blue, and yellow. A prominent dark brown, rounded rectangular shape is positioned horizontally across the middle of the page, serving as a backdrop for the text.

**MODULE 8-
PACKAGING OF POLICY
MESSAGES TO OFFICE BEARERS**

9. FORMATS FOR PACKAGING OF POLICY MESSAGES FOR OFFICE BEARERS

MODULE 8

Formats for Packaging Policy Messages to Office Bearers



Module Objectives of the Module

This module is intended to make CSOs establish some awareness and understanding among CSOs on the different ways messages could be packaged and stored for retrieval and dissemination at a future period of convenience. These include printed material in the form of policy briefs, printed and electronic or printed materials displayed on billboards, walls, wheel covers, stationery covers or pamphlets. Other forms include video clips and some oral recordings in CDs and MP3 gadgets.

Policy Briefs

It is important that policy makers are busy office bearers faced with a multitude of tasks to solve and documents to read. This implies that they rarely get time to read lengthy documents in the form of reports or books. For that reason, CSOs will have to resort to short and concise messages in the form of policy briefs whose lengthy shouldn't exceed four pages. Policy briefs are usually extracted from the executive summary of a report or book. It is from such briefs that one can be able to get key messages to be used for bill boards and other form of media carrying shorter messages.

Bill Boards, Pamphlets, Stickers and Wheel Covers

Bill boards, pamphlets, stickers and wheel covers are another form of delivering messages to the intended audience. Communications experts should always be consulted to ensure that the message, short as it may, deliver all what is needed to understand about the problem or solution to a social problem.

Audio Clips in Tapes, CDs and MP3

Messages saved in tapes, compact discs and media players (MP3) can be conveniently listened to by office bearers as they travel in the vehicles. Some innovation is usually needed to entice the executives to tune in such messages. It may involve co-packaging with music from popular artists whereby the intended messages are sandwiched in between songs and comic messages.

Radio and Television Adverts

According to a 2012 Household Budget survey by the National Bureau of Statistics about 55 percent of households own transistor radios and at least one person owns a mobile phone in 57 percent of the households. It is estimated put the number of TV sets in Tanzania at 6.4 million, out of around 10.3 million households. According to an unofficial survey conducted in 2010 about 46 percent of Tanzanians watched TV at least once in a day¹⁴. This makes radios and SMS on mobile phones appropriate media for sharing information.

Video Clips and CDs

Video clips and CDs can also be used to disseminate advocacy messages, although if possible they should be blended with popular music and plays. This will require some collaboration with artists.

Online Media Outlets: Facebook, Youtube, Twitter, etc

Although mobile penetration in Tanzania is among the highest in Africa, the application of such gadgets for knowledge sharing is still low since only 15 percent use internet, compared to average of 42 percent for Africa. Facebook is the most subscribed online service with 2.8 million users in Tanzania. Information posted on facebook is also likely to be viewed about 11 times per month by those owning internet accounts.

Type of Media	Tanzania	Uganda	Africa (average)
Internet (percent)	15 %	23 %	42 %
Facebook (registered users)	2.8 million	1.8 million	71.7 million
Twitter	168,000	128,000	6.8 million
Instagram	610,000	83,000	7.3 million
LinkedIn	411,000	427,000	11.2 million
YouTube (views per month per internet user)	11	2	2.9 billion

Source: Law, Hannah (2018): "Social Media in Africa". Prepared by Global Social Media Specialists (Hannah.law@ogilvy.com).

Conclusion

It is important to ensure that the messages meant to reach decision makers or to influence community perceptions are saved in formats that can be delivered to the audience at a time and place of convenience. This could be in the form of booklets accompanying policy briefs, posters, videos and CDs and radio/TV adverts.

One of the DONTs in delivery of such messages is having political, religious, or ethnic biases because that will mean some audience feeling unwanted or slighted.

14 www.analysismason.com/About.../Case-study-of-digital-TV-switchover-in-Tanzania/ Jul 29, 2013. A survey in 2010 suggested that 41% of Tanzania's population of 46 million watch TV on a weekly basis, although this is sharply divided between urban and rural populations.

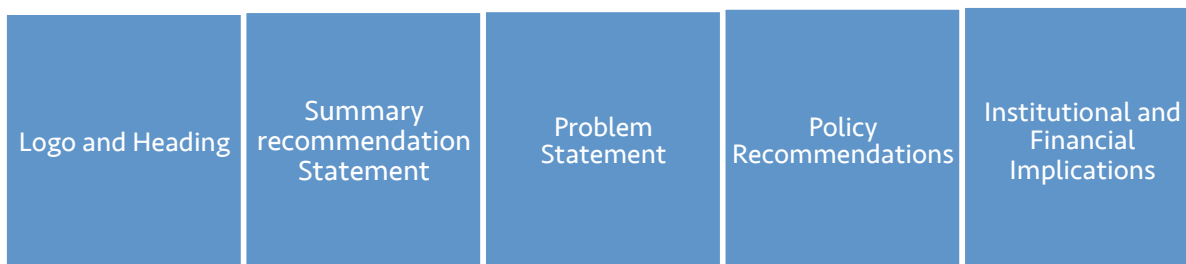


**PRINCIPLES FOR PREPARING
A POLICY NOTE FOR OFFICE
BEARERS**

10. PRINCIPLES FOR PREPARING A POLICY NOTE FOR OFFICE BEARERS

MODULE 9

POLICY BRIEF FORMATS



Module Objectives

This module is intended to make CSOs establish some awareness and understanding among CSOs on the principles to be followed while preparing policy notes or recommendation memos to office bearers.

Structure of a Typical Policy Brief

A typical policy brief is supposed to present facts in a very concise manner without losing the intended meaning of the key messages. Ideally, support from language and/or communication experts should be sought to validate and ensure that the main messages contained in the larger report are not lost in the process of shortening the report.

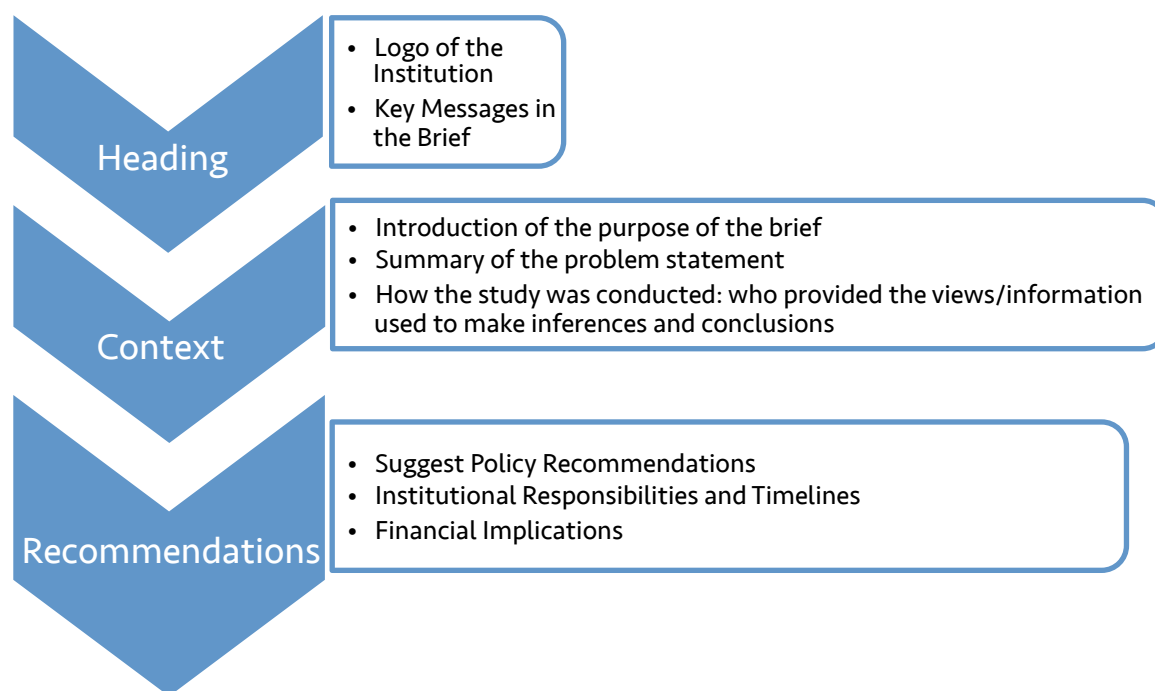
The first part of the Brief should be the Image of the Institution presenting the Brief, followed by the Title of the Message; Problem Statement; Methodology Used; Policy Recommendations and Institutional/Financial Implications.

Main Messages:

The first part of the brief, which should be less than five sentences should be a statement of what the Brief is proposing to be done as a solution to a known problem. This is then followed by a statement of the problem, and how the study or process of consultations was undertaken (who was consulted, where, and when). It is after that one presents a list of policy recommendations and how they are expected to improve the situation if implemented. It should also be followed by some suggestions of institutional responsibilities and if possible, timelines for implementing the recommendations. If information on financial implications is available that should also be included. It is also advisable at the end of the brief to indicate key monitorable indicators to be used in measuring changes made due to the interventions.

Length of the Brief: Depending on the richness of the main report, meaning issues covered in the report, a policy brief can range from one to four pages maximum.

Figure 7-Main Parts of a Typical Policy Brief.





ANNEXES

ANNEX TABLE 1-POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE STATED CONSTRAINTS

SN	Problem Area	Status of Existing Policy or Strategies on the Problem	Policy Interventions Needed
1.	LIMITED ACCESS to CREDIT BY THE YOUTH	The Youth policy requires the central government to set aside funds for lending to the youth and the LGAs to allocate 5 percent of own revenue for lending to the youth. However, (i) none of the visited LGAs have ever received funds from the Central Government for the purpose; and (ii) none of the LGAs have ever managed to disburse the equivalent of 5 percent of own revenue for on-lending to the youth ¹⁰ .	There is need to revisit the law specifying the allocation of 5 percent for youth projects so that: (a) defaulting LGAs should be penalized (b) defaulting borrowers should be penalized (c) should be channeled through financial institutions which shall also be required, by law, to contribute a given percent of their net profit to the YDF
2.	LANDLESS YOUTH CANNOT EFFECTIVELY ENGAGE IN AGRIBUSINESS	The Land Policy recognizes the right of crop farmers and pastoralists to land based on land use plans. It is however silent on the land for disadvantaged groups such as the youth below 25 years who are mostly disregarded by the families in land allocation processes under the pretext that they are still young. There are several parts of Tanzania, there is land insecurity amongst small land holder farmers, especially women	The Village Land Act should be reformed to make it compulsory for each village and/or ward to set aside land for establishment of agriculture and agribusiness parks. Such land could then be <u>conditionally</u> allocated and used by the youth (individually or in groups) for production (livestock or crop) and trade or processing (in erected buildings). Policies should also provide for provision of civic education aimed at increasing awareness on land information management in order to make people especially in rural areas aware of their rights on land, what they are supposed to have, for example land titling documents and the importance of such documentation.

SN	Problem Area	Status of Existing Policy or Strategies on the Problem	Policy Interventions Needed
3.	TECHNICAL IGNORANCE ON crop and livestock husbandry and other value chain opportunities	The National Youth Development Policy has specified the need to have youth skills development centres; the agricultural policy mentions on the need to have farmer field schools. However, implementation of these statements has been weak. District leaders requested the need to have such schools in their districts and invited NGOs specializing in imparting technical knowledge on agribusiness to establish branches	A national programme should be created with the primary objective of empowering the youth with adequate knowledge to effectively and profitably undertake farming, processing, or marketing of agricultural commodities
4.	NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS AGRIBUSINESS	The current education policy does not provide for early learning of agriculture and agribusiness education in schools and/or other life skills (e.g. economic empowerment education) in primary schools and does not necessitate there by small portion of land allocation for agriculture activities.	Education and Training Policy should be modified and a strategy for early childhood learning of agribusiness imparted in schools. This will require designing an agricultural education curriculum for primary and secondary schools. Furthermore, there primary and secondary schools should have a practical/vocational element whereby schools based agriculture projects are promoted.
5.	INEFFICIENT and UNEQUITABLE INPUTS DELIVERY SYSTEM	ASDP-Iinitiated a national programme for distribution of subsidized agricultural inputs, including fertilizers and seeds enough for one hectare per beneficiary. However, the system was faulted by the youth on two fronts: the subsidized fertilizer is not delivered on time for crop planting; and that all of it goes to heads of families, most of whom are above 24 years of age. A study by Michigan University on National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme (NAIVS) found that up to 37% of households receiving a fertilizer voucher did not use it, implying that these households lacked the capacity and knowledge on how to use the fertilizer.	One: Devised a better system that will allow the subsidized fertilizer and seeds to reach villages before or on time for planting. Two: The youth should have a predetermined quota of the subsidized inputs, which should be specified by law Training farmers in good agricultural practices

SN	Problem Area	Status of Existing Policy or Strategies on the Problem	Policy Interventions Needed
6.	<p>UNAFFORDABLE INPUT PRICES</p>	<p>Until 2016/17 planting season, fertilizers were ordered separately by individual companies, who consequently set their own wholesale and retail prices.</p>	<p>This problem appear to have been solved: The Deputy Minister for MALF stated during the launch of EAYIP on 9th August 2017 in Mbozi that from the 2017/18 farming season the government has initiated a bulk procurement system from overseas fertilizer manufacturer, which is likely to reduce retail prices by one third compared to the current pricing system.</p> <p>Suggest that: Monitoring and giving feedback on possible hiking of fertilizer prices by traders should be one of the periodic agenda by the Youth Forums to be established at different levels</p>
7.	<p>ADULTERATED and/ or POOR QUALITY OF SEEDS and FERTILIZERS SOLD BY AGRO-DEALERS</p> <p>(see ESRF, 2017: in draft: Impact of Policy Reforms: Seeds, Fertilizers, etc)</p>	<p>The government has established two agencies to take care of quality of seeds and fertilizers: Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and Tanzania Fertilizer Authority (TFA).</p> <p>However, the two agencies seem to be understaffed and have failed to effectively cover all towns, let alone trading centers where the agro-dealers are located.</p>	<p><u>Ward Youth Brigades</u> could be established to assist the Government Agencies to monitor and apprehend culprits engaged in the sale of fake seeds and adulterated fertilizers and pesticides. A hotline to be used by "fake inputs watchers" should have direct link to government authorities</p> <p><u>Suggest that:</u> Monitoring and giving feedback on possible adulteration of inputs by traders should be one of the periodic agenda by the Youth Forums to be established at different levels</p>
8.	<p>TOO HIGH PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS</p>	<p>According to the country's Finance Act 2017 agricultural implements do not attract any import duties and VAT. They are normally imported from different countries since very few farm implements are made in Tanzania. This means the final selling price is determined by market forces without any interference from government</p>	<p>The youth groups could organize themselves at Ward level to order the farm implements from wholesalers</p>

SN	Problem Area	Status of Existing Policy or Strategies on the Problem	Policy Interventions Needed
9.	LOW and FLUCTUATING COMMODITY PRICES	The government, while recognizing the importance of free market economy in determining commodity prices, it has established two systems to safeguard producers: (a) NFRA- which was created to help mop out excess staple food crops and store in warehouses for release when stocks in circulation fall and trigger unaffordable consumer prices (b) warehouse receipt system for farmers to store their commodities to avoid disposing them at low prices prevalent immediately after harvesting. The producers are supported by their respective SACCOS and VICOBAS linked to commercial banks	<p>The youth, through their youth groups and cooperatives should organize themselves to take advantage of the two system established by government</p> <p>This approach should one of the areas the Youth Forum at village/ward/district levels should agitate for adoption among its members</p>
10.	MULTIPLE AND NUISANCE TAXES ON AGRIBUSINESS	Until 2016/17 the prevalence of multiple taxes, some of people refer to them as "nuisance taxes" have been a bother to commodity producers and traders	<p>Government presented a motion, which was endorsed by Parliament during its 2017/18 budget session to eliminate some taxes considered a bother to agri-business operators</p> <p>However, the issue of unwarranted or unfair taxes should be among the agenda to be periodically discussed during the respective Youth Forum</p>
11.	LACK OF FORUM FOR THE YOUTH TO PROVIDE THEIR VIEWS ON PERFECTING AGRIBUSINESS	The National Youth Development Policy has specified on the need to have grassroots level Youth Development Fora. However, none of the four districts had a District Youth Forum. However, according to key informants interviewed in Ifunda ward, there were initiatives in Iringa region to establish Women Platforms at Ward and District levels.	LGAs, through the Community Development Office/Youth section, mobilize the youth to establish their own platforms at village, ward and district level, which should ultimately culminate into regional forum and national forum.

SN	Problem Area	Status of Existing Policy or Strategies on the Problem	Policy Interventions Needed
12.	LACK or LOW ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS AND FINANCIAL LITERACY	Government agencies such as SIDO, VETA, and TANTRADE, as well as NSAs such as Technoserve and ADP Mbozi have initiatives that focus on building capacity on financial literacy and entrepreneurship. However, such programmes are open to all ages since they are not meant to target the age cohort identified by EAYIP	<p>There should be a campaign to push for the establishment of vocational training centres providing such type of education in each of the district, with branches in wards.</p> <p>The approach should be able to reduce the costs incurred by remotely located youth to travel and stay in expensive hostels in search of such skills in regional centres.</p>
13.	CULTURAL INHIBITIONS TO SUPPORT THE YOUTH IN AGRIBUSINESS	Undesirable cultural practices are mentioned as impediments in major policy documents such as that on youth development. Indeed, the need for changes in culture and attitudes is underscored by Tanzania Development Vision 2025 ¹¹ as a necessary move for Tanzania to succeed in graduating into a middle income economy.	<p>Radio and TV programs should be designed and disseminated through the support of programmes such as EAYIP.</p> <p>This way it will help to enlighten parents on the importance of empowering the youth by allocating them with own pieces of land and assisting them to engage in modern farming methods and agribusiness in general.</p>

RECOMMENDED FURTHER READINGS

ANNEX 2 FURTHER READINGS

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ENDNOTES

(Footnotes)

- 1 Source: <https://www.heifer.org/ending-hunger/our-approach/values-based-development/index.html> (as posted on 14th March 2018)
- 2 Market information and rural finance promotion
- 3 Maize and soya production and extension services. Connecting to markets
- 4 Enhanced Potato Productivity and Opportunities
- 5 OYEE-Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment
- 6 Connecting farmers with markets and providing technology for post harvest storage of cereals (vacuum bags)
- 7 Production and marketing of vegetables and fruits
- 8 *financial literacy training to SACCOS and Village Banks (VICOBA)—Coop officer complained that they went directly to the grassroots institution without involving the Coop or Community Dev Office*
- 9 Officials in Tukuyu cautioned that for the programme to succeed it must effectively work closely with the District Council's officials, especially CommDO and CoopDO

(Endnotes)

- 1 Do the youth get special offers for employment during construction of infrastructure in the district?
- 2 can they mention conducive environment specifically created for attracting youth in farming?
- 3 any by-laws to support the youth in environmental protection activities?
- 4 is there a youth development officer in the district or at ward level? What type of activities has the youth development office supported in their geographical areas?
- 5 evidence of any the youth in the meeting or they know who have received money from the district's Youth Development Fund
- 6 Asks the councilors if they have enacted any by-law that support economic empowerment of the youth?
- 7 evidence of a joint platform between LGA and Non-State Actors to establish legal frameworks in support of youth activities?
- 8 evidence of youth mobilized to engage on government supported projects? For example engagements in works for rural roads or rural energy supply or dams constructions?
- 9 any evidence of violation of safety measures at work place?
- 10 check with Councilors if there are by-laws that protect ownership of land by the youth

- 11 Is there a Youth Department and budget to support Youth Camps and Talent development? Are there facilities/centres for youth talents development?
- 12 Do government and donor funded projects have special provisions to cater for youth with disability? Give examples
- 13 Have you ever attended any technical trainings offered by (a) VETA (b) SIDO (c) Other govt agencies (d) other non-state organizations?
- 14 Do you still have youth below the age of 18 years employed in agriculture? Who employs? In what type of jobs?
- 15 Besides TASAFII, do you have any social programme targeting the youth and vulnerable children in your village?
- 16 Questions: any of the youth belonging to a FFS? Anyone attended short-term training in livestock?
- 17 Question: anyone who has ever received support for startup capital or equipment as a youth?
- 18 Any researchers who have ever come to work your area or are currently doing research in your area?
- 19 Questions on credit access: Ever gotten a loan from SACCOS? Loan from a Bank? Loan from other sources? What did you use the loan for?
- 20 Do you know any credit facilities for agricultural activities? Have you ever gotten such a loan? Do you know someone who has ever borrowed?
- 21 Which new or recent technologies have made the youth more attracted to agriculture? Can you clarify how? Anyone among you who was attracted to start agric because of the new innovations?
- 22 What recent improvements in infrastructural services and social services have motivated you to remain in the rural areas? What are the main reasons?
- 23 While at school did you study agriculture? Or was agriculture taught at school when you were studying?
- 24 Have you ever received any training from SIDO or VETA?
- 25 Have there been any plans to offer land to the youths in your village? When was that and for what purpose?
- 26 Do you belong to any organization? Have you received trainings on entrepreneurship?
- 27 Is your group registered? If not, what are the reasons for not registering?
- 28 Any programme in the village targeting the youth? What is all about? How have you benefitted from such programmes?
- 29 Do you belong to any special Junior Farmer (youth) field school?
- 30 Are there special plans in the village to allocate land to the youth?

- 31 Are there incidences of conflict of land uses in the district?
- 32 Is it easy for unmarried young women to be given their own land they can freely use for agricultural purposes?
- 33 Is there a forum for youth to give their views on land use plans in their respective villages?
- 34 Are there any programmes to trace and provide education to children of pastoralists in the district?
- 35 Are there groups or individuals engaged in keeping improved cattle breeds? Any land set aside for modern livestock keeping?
- 36 Any programmes for offering education to children of nomadic communities? What type of programme are they?
- 37 Have you ever attended any course on environmental management?



East Africa Youth Inclusion Program

In partnership with



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