

Livelihoods, employment creation and policy in Rural Tanzania:

Behaviors, attitudes and implications to
participation and engagement through the
youth lens

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Now that the FGD is done, how about a picture of us all?



Where?

3 regions, 16 districts

- Iringa (6 districts)
- Mbeya (7 districts)
- Ruvuma (3 districts)

When?

- August 2011

N/B:

- Tanzania has 7 zones divided into 25 regions
- Iringa region alone is bigger than Netherlands

Study Objectives

- Determine behaviors & attitudes of youth on entrepreneurship & employment in rural Tanzania
- Assess levels of youth participation and engagement in policy development, implementation & review in rural Tanzania
- Suggest ways to leverage youth participation and engagement in entrepreneurship, employment creation and policy shaping in Tanzania

Methodology

Sampling:

- Geographic was multi-stage.
 - Sampling of regions and districts were purposive.
 - Wards and villages were sampled randomly using raffle design
 - In sum, 3 regions, 16 districts, 24 wards and 34 villages were sampled for the study.
- Respondent was stratified.
 - By age cohort of 15-29 years (Founding parameter)
 - In school (Primary standard 5 to Secondary Form four)
 - Out of school (completed, no schooling, dropped out)

Regions	Questionnaire		FGDs		KIs	
	Actual	Sampled	Actual	Sampled	Actual	Sampled
Iringa	264	350	72	96	11	30
Mbeya	339	370	107	112	0	35
Ruvuma	163	180	41	48	7	15
Total respondents per region	766	900	220	264	18	80

Study design:

- Quantitative and qualitative methods integrated
- Using a parallel mixed method

Methodology..

Study tools:

- Direct questionnaires administered by researchers
- Focus group discussions guide questions
- Key Informant interview guide on non-youth
- Tools developed in English, translated at training into Kiswahili and reviewed back to ensure meaning stands.

Training of research assistants

- recruited under specified quality criteria
- underwent a 3-day training.
- Including ethics, engaging youth and children in focus group discussions

Data entry and analysis

- Data entry was two-fold and was carried out immediately after the field exercise.
- analysis for quantitative data was done in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 17)
- while qualitative data was transcribed into word and analyzed thematically.
- Data validation workshop was held thereafter to validate data, discuss findings and generate conclusions.



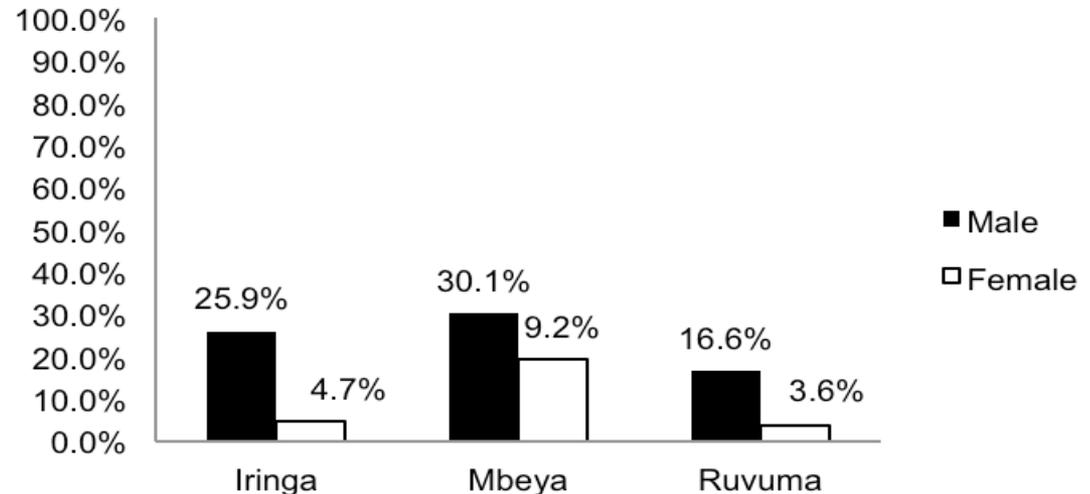
Asanteni sana wageni wetu. KARIBUNI TENA

KEY FINDINGS ON YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPLOYMENT

- 16.6% YP has ever been employed with women being outnumbered by men at 2:1 (22.2% to 11%). However women earn lower incomes than men but start earning earlier.

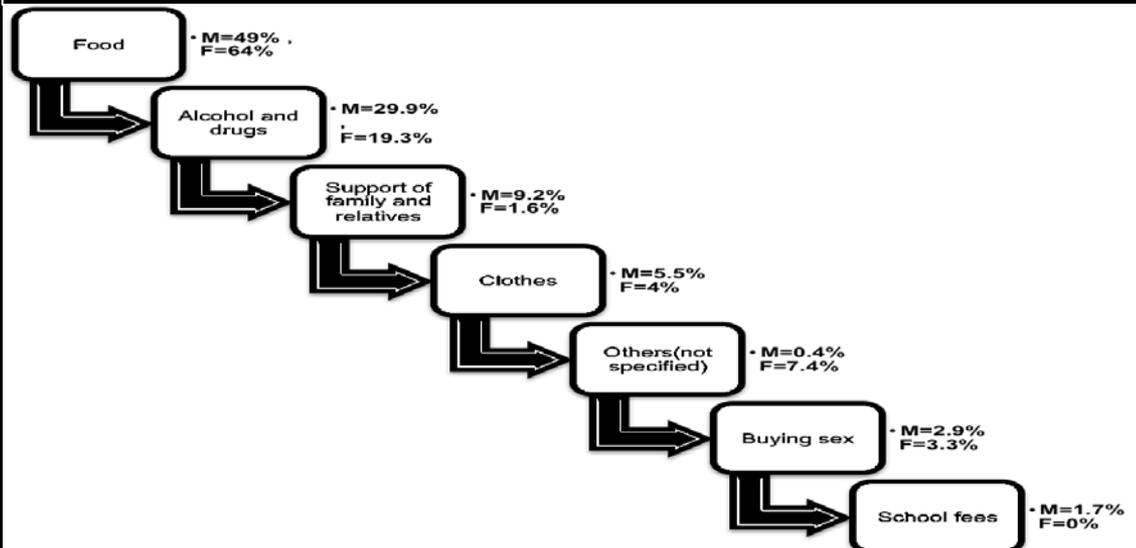
- Majority of incomes are spent on food. Expenditure on alcohol and drugs stands at 30% for men and 19% for women.

% of YP who earn income by gender, n=290



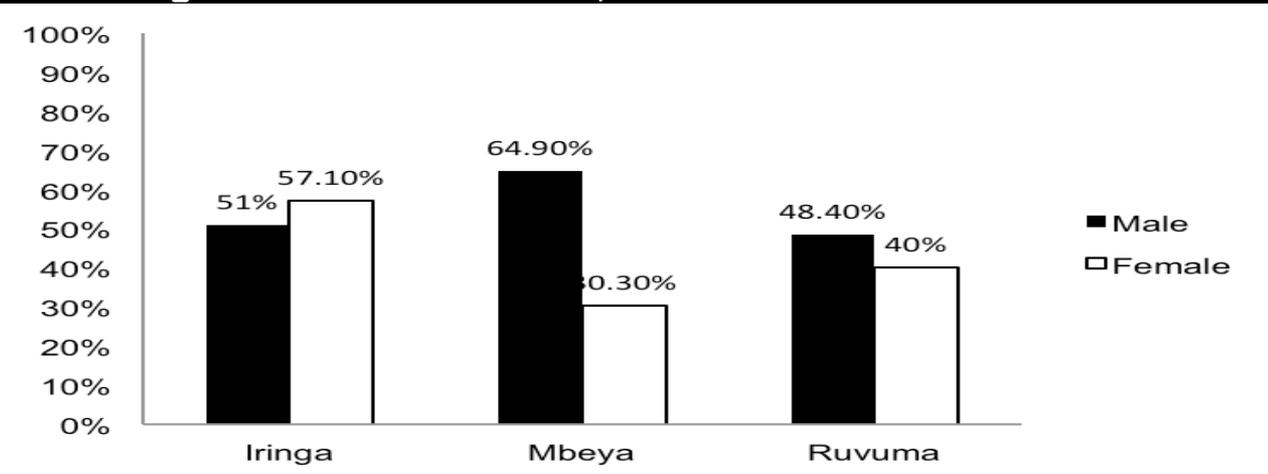
- Most men earning income fall b/n 26-29(24.3%) while for women it is 22-25(10.8%). B/n 22-29, men who earn income increase while women declines

Step-down representation of chief monthly expenditure areas



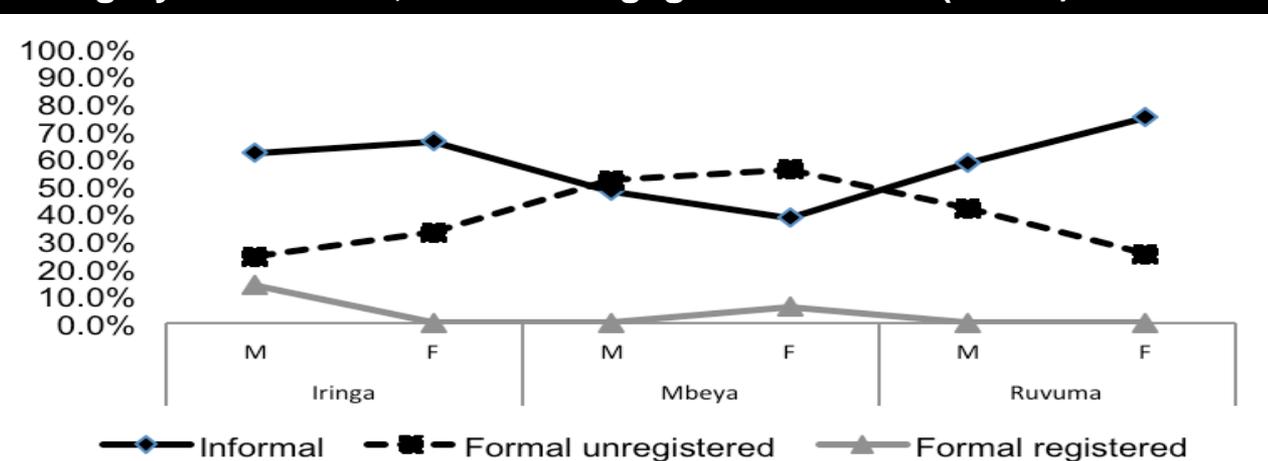
- Land ownership by gender is 54.6% M and 43.4% F. Only 17% women acknowledge earning income from land

% earning income from farmland, n=199



- Slightly over third (34.5%M & 30.3%F) are engaged in businesses predominantly (57.9%) informal and formal unregistered (38.5%)
- More women have informal businesses than men @ 59.7%F, 56.1%M whereas more men have formal unregistered and formal registered businesses @ 39.2%M, 37.9F and 4.5%M, 1.9%F respectively. .

Category of business, as those engaged consider it (n=133)

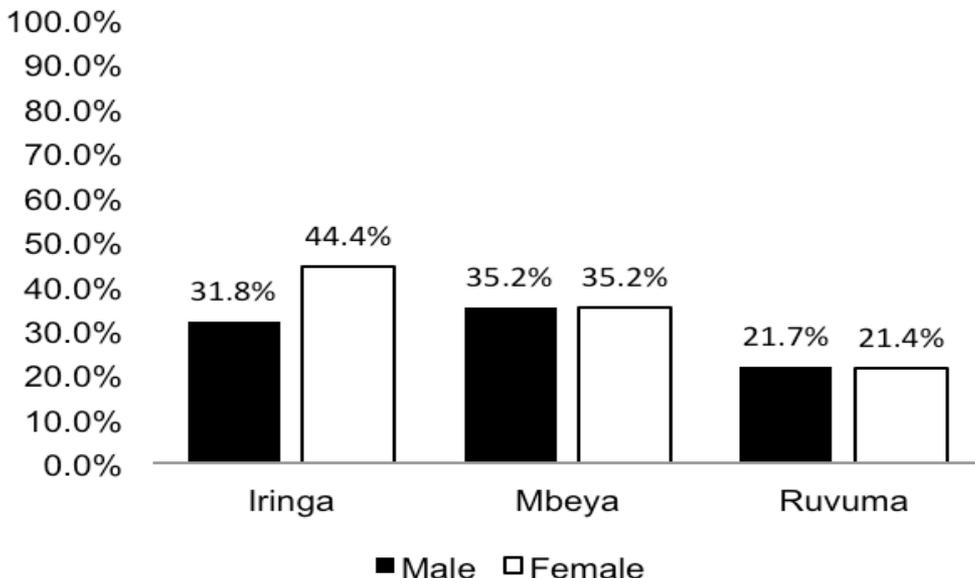


- Ownership of land by gender higher in men than women, and women earn lower farm income than men.

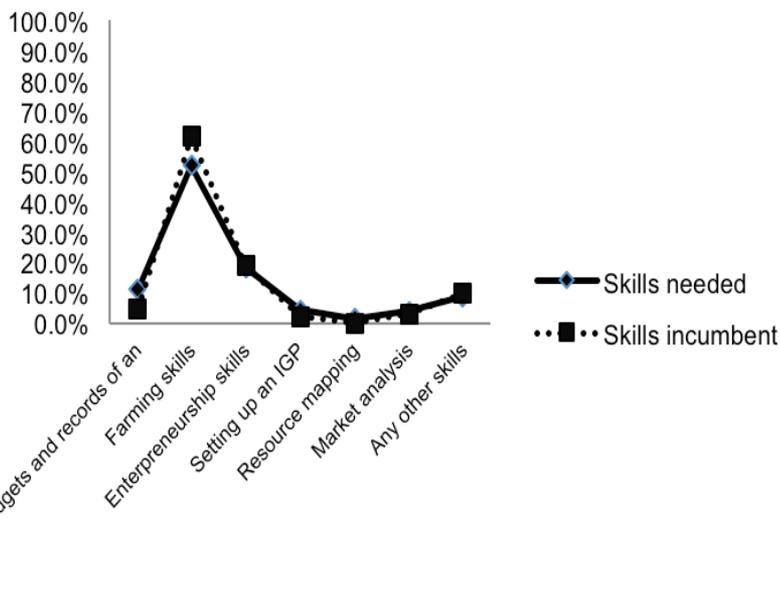
- Businesses are mostly informal and more women have such businesses than men.

- Only 32% established IGAs in the last year, 67% are seeking employment, when regular wage employment is dismal at 3.3%.
- Access to entrepreneurship skills leads to establishment of IGAs. However value chain assessment skills that contribute to sustainable incomes are low/lacking.

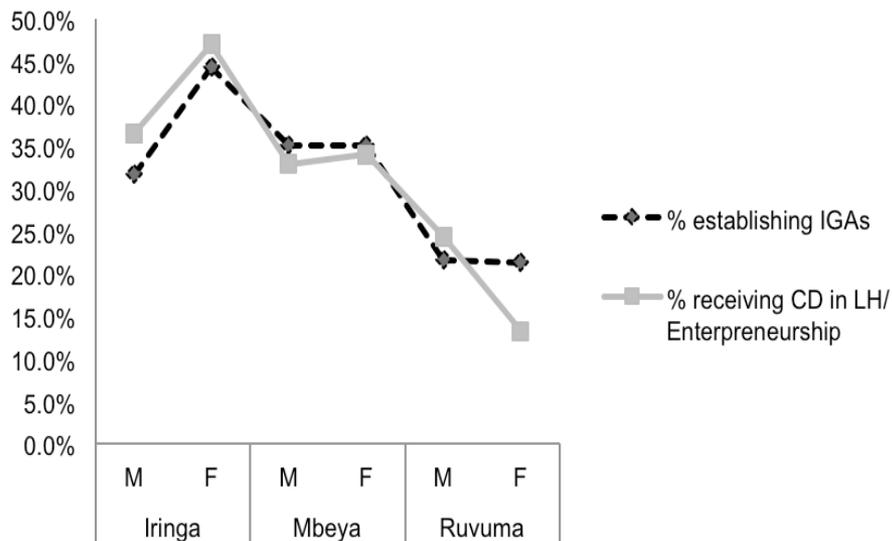
% establishing IGAs in the last year, n=280



Skills incumbent vs skills needed



Capacity development and establishment of IGAs



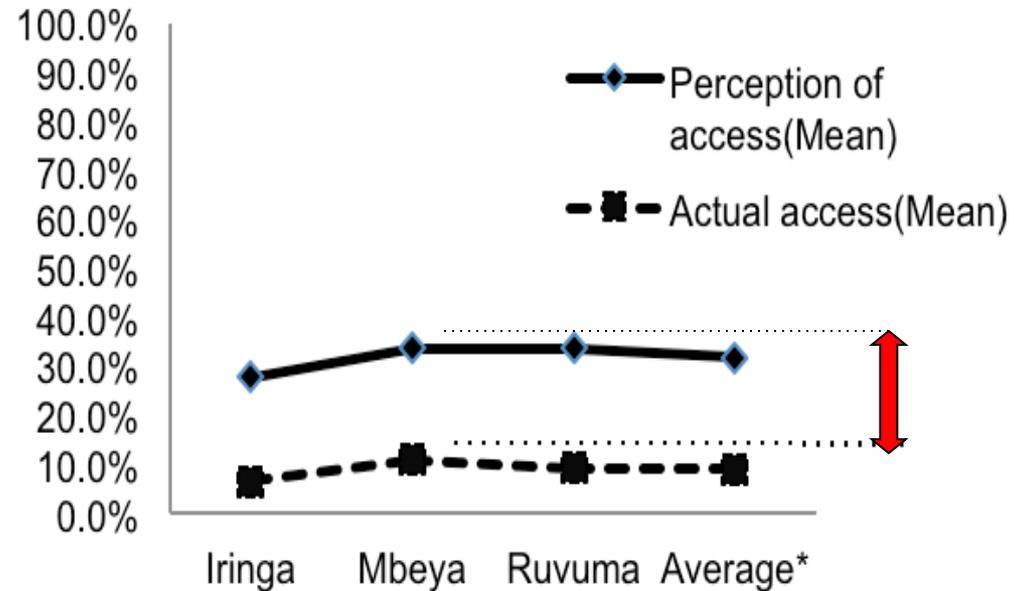
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- MIND THE GAP”- YP desire to access loans is higher than actual access.

QUOTES FROM FGD

“Loans are there but you find that interest rate is high and as a young people you find that there is nothing you own that you can give as collateral” -FGD participant, Nyanyembe placement, Iringa

Young people even propose. “It will be easier if the local government authority (in the community) would give an opportunity to the village members to borrow money /loans from the village account” Mago, Makete district in Iringa.



“There are institutions providing young people with loans. We had this institute (name withheld), what happened was, people who failed to pay , all their property was impounded/grabbed. We don't want to hear of loans” Mawambala placement. “The condition of getting a loan from the financial institutions does not favor young people”. Inyala placement, Mbeya

KEY FINDINGS ON POLICY MAKING, PARTICIPATION & ENGAGEMENT

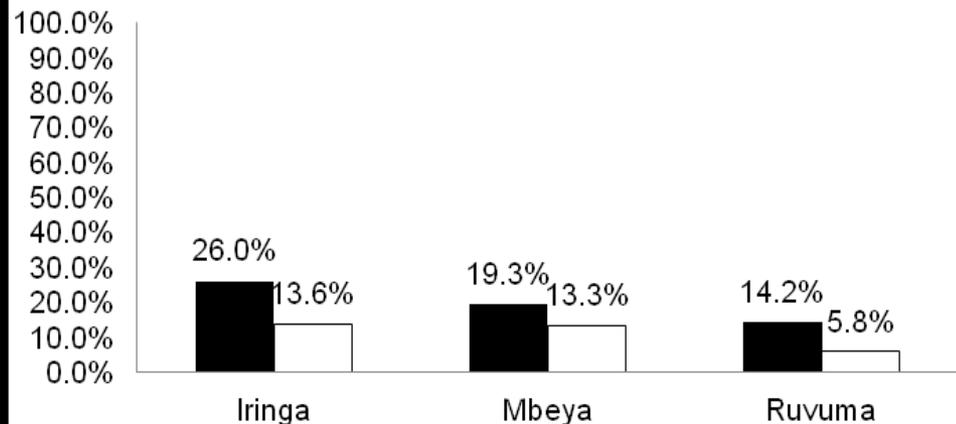
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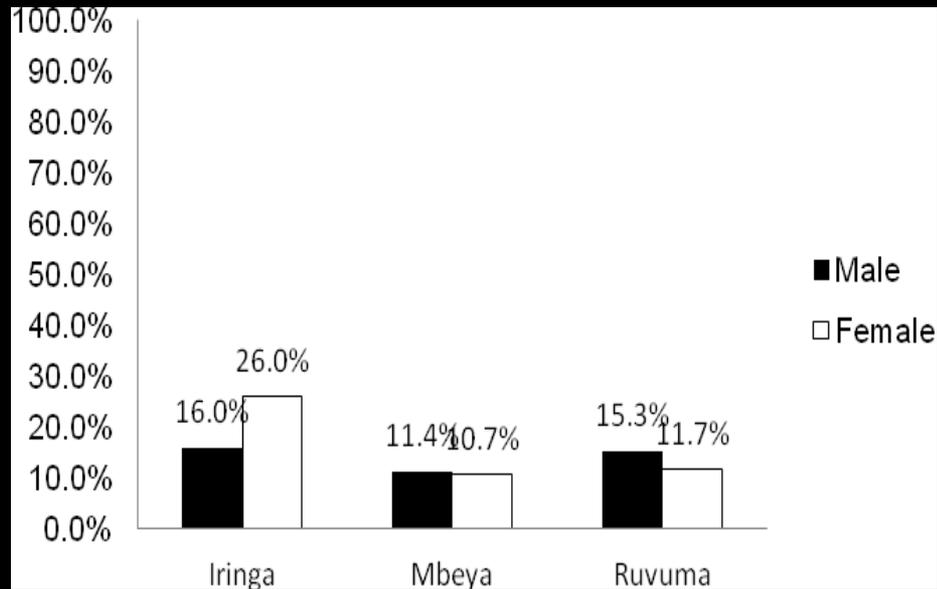
- YP articulation of concerns (15.3%) and participation (15.2%, even lower for women) is low. 3.2% exercise their rights despite 82.4% knowledge.
- Awareness of selected policies like MKUKUTA is lowest & NYDP is high, however interest to understand MKUKUTA is highest.



Articulation of concerns with LGAs, n=719



Participation in local, regional or national for a and consultations, n=719



On MKUKUTA/PRSP

“Seeds are sent to the villages and some people receive them; however at the end you realize that most young people have been left out. Some leaders also receive the fertilizers but they have no land. They therefore end up selling them again at a higher price, which we cannot afford”. **FGD participants, Mbeya**

CONCLUSION:

- Young women are not only disadvantaged in employment, they start earning early very low incomes. They spend more on food, clothes, buying sex and other needs compared to men.
- Although land ownership approaches parity, women earn less from land. They are engaged in informal businesses, while men tend to engage more on formal unregistered or registered businesses with higher opportunities for expansion.
- More women established IGAs than men, however youth still seek employment even when wage employment incomes are paltry.
- Capacity development in livelihoods and entrepreneurship encourages establishment of IGAs, however YP do not know what higher level skills they need to improve their businesses. They still perceive access to loans positively, even though they do not actually access loans as they believe they should due to challenges of high interest rates, collaterals, inadequate government support and negative perceptions of loan providers.
- YP do not actively hold mandate holders to account, rarely participate in development despite high rights knowledge. Their participation in policy shaping is minimal and gets to dismal at national level.
- YP are less knowledgeable of MKUKUTA, when this is the national development map for 2011-15 and have little interest on NYDP which surfaces the youth development strategy and commitments in Tanzania.
- Infact YP awareness of the constitution review process in Tanzania is very low and their participation in the process almost non-existent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Open spaces for meaningful youth engagement in the development process in Tanzania
- Mainstream equity in employment(both) and development opportunities for both gender
- Provide livelihood and entrepreneurship skills that take cognizance of the whole value chain process for sustainable business (higher level skills) with the knowledge that it encourages establishment of IGAs.
- Develop policies that encourage formalization of businesses to provide realistic opportunities for business development considering the disadvantaged position of women.
- Explore alternatives to collateral for youth to access loans, manage interest rates and expand accessible government grant schemes for young people (making business capital youth friendly)
- Engage young people to participate more in policy development, implementation and reviews at all levels, to incorporate their perspectives in development
- Actively involve young people in the constitutional review process so that their voices shape their meaningful participation in development.
- Communicate MKUKUTA and its contribution to poverty reduction to the youth so that they are accountable to national development.

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