

**Current and Emerging Youth Policies and
Initiatives with a Special Focus and links to
Agriculture**

Tanzania (Mainland) Case Study Draft Report

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Disclaimer

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The views expressed in this report do not necessarily represent the views of FANRPAN.

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Although most of information about agricultural sector in Tanzania were available also very scattered and hard to find particularly those highlighting issues of youth engagement in agriculture. In fact one of the biggest challenges in this study was scarcity of literature on Youth involvement in Agriculture, a subject that has little information to review, however with the help of various people I was able to find some key information relevant for the study.

On behalf of TAYEN and FANRPAN Offices in Pretoria, South Africa, I am thankful to all people who took time to answer my questions and shared information during my field work when conducting Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Bagamoyo. Every respondent is listed in Annexes in this report.

This study comes at the right time especially for Tanzania where the government is advocating and initiating Agriculture Revolution Campaign locally known as KILIMO KWANZA initiative (***Agriculture First***), an initiative to which most Tanzanians especially young people (in both rural and urban) is unknown subject. It is my hope the study will help policy makers and responsible officials in government Ministries to seriously look on the key role young people in Tanzania can play in agricultural sector development

ACRONYMS

ACT	Agriculture Council of Tanzania
ADB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
CAADP	The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ESR	Education for Self Reliance
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
EU	European Union
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LITI	Livestock Training Institute
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MATI	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute
MCM	Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing
MLYDvt	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
MIDvt	Ministry of Industrial Development
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MWLD	Ministry of Water and Livestock Development
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MoLHS	Ministry of Land and Housing Settlements
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TAYEN	Tanzania Youth Environmental Network
TAPP	Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program
TIB	Tanzania Investment Bank
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WB	World Bank
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Young people in developing countries are the most affected by the common persistent problems including extreme poverty, HIV/AIDS and unemployment, yet are often overlooked in addressing these problems. According to ILO's 2006 Global Employment Trend Brief, unemployment has risen over the last decade and it is estimated that the number of unemployed worldwide reaches nearly 192 million people. Furthermore the estimate indicates that about 35 percent of the worlds unemployed are the youth.

Youth in Tanzania are not exempted from these data; young people in Tanzania face similar problems as they are the most affected community group of poverty and unemployment. According to 2000/2001 Tanzania Integrated Labour Force Survey youth unemployment in the country is 17 percent in mainland and it is estimated to be 20 percent in Zanzibar (HBS 2004/2005).

Youth unemployment is high in urban areas than in rural areas mainly because most employment opportunities in urban require skilled labour of which most youths in urban lack. In rural areas youths are informally employed in subsistence agriculture and family based livelihood activities such as handicraft, fishing, shops etc. However the performance of subsistence agriculture is unfavorable due several factors including low productivity, overdependence on rain fed agriculture, low use of agricultural inputs and poor marketing systems.

Due to this rural youth are forced to move from rural sector to urban informal sector which is characterized by low incomes and poor working conditions. Despite these challenges in subsistence agriculture in Tanzania, young people are most energetic human resource to foster development of agricultural sector in Tanzania. However for many years the government has overlooked and forgotten the important contribution young people have in agriculture development in Tanzania.

This study thus looks on current status on the involvement of young people in Tanzania in agriculture sector and finds out youth perceptions on agriculture and its available opportunities in the county but also recommends on what can be done to attract and engage youth in agriculture sector in Tanzania. The objectives of this study were therefore

- To identify space and opportunities for developing national youth and agricultural policies and make appropriate policy recommendations.
- To assess and show crucial factors that should be taken into account on engaging young people in agriculture and agricultural processes.
- To give an overview of agricultural sector development in Tanzania.
- To find out young people's perception on agricultural sector and its existing opportunities.

Results

This report first provides an overview of the agriculture sector in Tanzania on the challenges and weaknesses of the sector as outlined by Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of 2001. Furthermore the study highlights key institutions that influence and drive agriculture sector development in Tanzania on national and international level by analyzing their strengths, weaknesses and mechanism to influence policy changes and the engagement of youth in agriculture. The study also analyzes national policies including Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 and other sectoral related policies to see how youth are incorporated in these policies. The major results of the study are challenges in attracting youth in agriculture and young people's perception on agriculture and its available opportunities which are all summarized below:

1. Rural-urban youth migration

In Tanzania agriculture is the primary economic activity in rural areas, the ongoing migration of rural workforce to urban areas is the number one challenge to attract young people in agriculture. With the reasons for rural-urban migration being poor performance and failure of agriculture sector to generate incomes and improve

lives of rural population. With this in hand, improving rural conditions must be a development priority which would require serious reforms in agriculture sector itself that employs more than 70 percent of rural population to slow down the move of agricultural labour force to urban areas.

2. Government and donors focus more on improving agricultural value chain for cash crops like tea, cotton, cashew nuts, coffee, sugar cane etc

For many years the government focus on agriculture sector development in Tanzania has been on improving agriculture sector with focus on cash crops (tea, cotton, sugar cane, coffee etc) because they generate huge revenues due to exports and employ more people. However the study found out young people are attracted to short term food crops such as vegetables, root crops like cassava, irish potatoes and fruits that takes less time for harvest. This is due to the fact that with the economic pace of today's world young people prefer farming of crops that take less time to harvest for them to make "quick money" to meet their life desires.

With the exception of USAID-TAPP program implemented in Tanzania, TAPP targets smallholders by providing technical assistance, business development skills and services to smallholders involved in crops like flowers, spices(chilies, vanilla, ginger) and processed fruits(mangoes, pineapples) in adding value addition to these crops. The government and international donor community focus in Tanzania focus more on improving farm conditions for cash crops farmers to which the involvement of youth is very limited.

3. Young people see agriculture as work for poor people, a job or career for people with no education or no skills.

Young people both in urban and rural areas revealed that agriculture is the last career or job choice. For many agriculture remains an old fashioned sector, a sector that cannot generate income for their living. With the rapid development of Information Communication Technology (ICT) that has also exposed rural youth into fast moving world, even those who wish to engage in agriculture would want to practice modern agriculture that use more of technical skills and less energy to produce.

Young people interviewed in the study stated to be attracted by the development of telecommunication sector which has for a short period of time changed every aspect of young people's life even in rural areas. Many cited an example of introduction and use mobile financing service locally known as M-PESA and Tigo-Pesa introduced by mobile phone companies in Tanzania. The mobile financing service that is widely used by young people in rural and urban areas was cited as model youth would want such kinds of innovations applied in agriculture for them to practice agriculture as an exciting and potential career (job) to make living even in rural areas.

4. Banks negative attitude towards Agro-Financing

Experience and studies show that most banks in Tanzania consider agriculture sector too risky to qualify for financing. This is due to the fact that agriculture in Tanzania has failed to convince banks and other financial service providers on its ability to generate income. Banks and financial institutions that provide financing in terms of LOANS have higher interest rates most above 14 percent but also require detailed business plans, collaterals like Land Titles and focus on large scale farm projects with the scale of not less than 50 hectares of farm land. These conditions put many if not all smallholders in rural areas unqualified for financing. Currently though local banks including CRDB, NMB and TIB offer financing (loans) on agriculture but for many farmers their conditions put many smallholders and even young farmers unqualified for the loan facility.

5. Young people involved in agriculture lack better farming techniques and agribusiness skills

Those youths involved in agriculture such as horticultural farming, fruits and root crops farming lack better farming techniques. Most practice farming based on the experience they gained from family or friends, some acquired farming techniques and knowledge from friends when they joined particular youth group. These and other challenges put youths involved in this type of agriculture unable to produce better quality products on large scale and hence they cannot capture big markets outside Tanzania export.

In urban areas where land for farming is scarce and unavailable most young people involved in horticultural farming operate in valleys and in river banks to access water for irrigation and most of urban rivers are often contaminated with industrial waste and urban waste which again put the consumers into health risk. Again youth engaged in this type of agriculture lack basic facilities such cold, drying and storage facilities to keep their products after harvest hence experience huge losses every day.

For those youth that take agriculture as their main economic activity, most work as individuals and not in groups or farm cooperatives because of mistrust among themselves. These and other factors put young people engaged in agriculture unable to access agricultural related opportunities like grants and support for farm equipments and inputs from donors and NGOs which often require farmers to be in groups or in cooperatives for better management and monitoring of their projects.

Recommendations

To attract and engage young people in agriculture a multistakeholder process and analysis must be taken in which government, donor community, NGOs and private sector must address the following:

- Enforce and promote agricultural based school programs from primary school to higher learning institutions. In Tanzania the government should re-introduce agriculture education into primary and secondary school syllabus, agriculture must be an exam subject in government and private managed schools to expose young people on agricultural education and build interest in agriculture among youth.
- Youth should be mobilized into Farmer’s Cooperatives in both rural and urban areas from district level to village level and promote youth agricultural projects through technical and funding support
- Provide agribusiness management training on better farming techniques on short term crops like vegetables, root crops and animal husbandry such as pig farming and poultry to young people involved in agriculture.
- Provide business management and entrepreneurship training focusing on agricultural projects to young people in schools with emphasis on agribusiness as self-employment opportunity for young people.
- The government should develop suitable land reform policies that will recognize youth and allocate land for youth agricultural projects in urban and rural areas.
- The government through its agencies in collaboration with private sector should develop suitable credit and finance facility for agricultural projects managed and ran by young farmers particularly those in rural areas.
- Promote successful youth agricultural groups and present them in community as role models as way to attract more youths in agriculture sector.
- Improve access to markets for agricultural products and information on available opportunities in farming to enable youth engaged in agriculture access and capitalize on them.

Suggestions for intervention

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL PARTNER
Build a positive attitude to youth on available opportunities in agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-introduce agriculture in primary and secondary schools as an exam subject. ▪ Promote school based agricultural projects in schools. 	MAFC, MoEVT, MYDvt, SUA, VETA, UNESCO
Better land reform policies available for youth to access land for agricultural projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allocate land for youth agricultural projects in rural and urban areas (at district and village level). ▪ Improve land formalization processes in rural and urban areas to enable youth own bankable land. 	MoLH, PMO-RALG, NGOs, public and private institutions dealing with land issues

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL PARTNER
Better Credit and Finance facility for youth agricultural projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an attractive loan or credit package for youth agricultural projects mainly in rural areas ▪ Facilitate formulation of Youth Farmers Cooperatives in rural areas. 	MAFC, TPSF, ACT, WB, ADB, Local and International banks, MFIs, SACCOS, International NGOs, local district and village governments
Better quality agricultural products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote short term crops like vegetables, fruits, spices, root crops ▪ Provide training on better farming techniques on short term crops like vegetables, fruits, spices etc. 	SUA, MATIs, LITI, VETA, NGOs, local district and village governments
Improved access to markets for agricultural products.	Link youths with agribusiness to small and large processing industries, retail and wholesale food markets.	MAFC, MIDvt, SIDO, private companies involved food products

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1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture occupies a very important place in the lives of Tanzanians as well as in national economy. It provides full time employment to over 70 per cent of the population and bulk of food for the entire nation. Agriculture contributes about 45 percent of GDP, brings approximately 66 percent of the foreign exchange and provides the bulk of raw materials for local industries.

Tanzania's economy is heavily dependent on a combination of subsistence and commercial agricultural activity. The main export basket consists of seven traditional export crops (coffee, cotton, tobacco, cashew nuts, tea, pyrethrum and sisal) and several non-traditional crops that have acquired recent prominence (fruit and vegetables, cut flowers, cardamom, oilseeds and fish products).

Available data indicates that the rural population is poorer than those in urban areas and since agriculture is the main economic activity among the rural population, it can be used to alleviate poverty and a vehicle for growth. However, for the sector to fulfill its role of feeding the nation and fighting poverty, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security estimates that it must grow by 10 percent annually. In 2004 the sector grew by 6 percent cent from 3.4 per four years earlier.

The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy of 2011 has outlined five major features of agricultural sector in Tanzania which includes Land area, Farm Size, Assets and productivity, Livestock, Available technologies, Labour force and literacy rates. These features provide a clue on areas for interventions and policy recommendation on developing and improving agriculture in Tanzania. The ASDS document will be further be explored in this study in the next chapters.

Land Area

Tanzania is endowed with an area of 94.5 million ha. of land, out of which 44 million ha are classified as suitable for agriculture. However part of this arable land may be only marginally suitable for agricultural production for a variety of reasons including soil leaching, drought proneness and tsetse infection. According to recent studies only 10.1 million ha., or 23 percent of the arable land is under cultivation. It is also estimated that out of 50 million ha is suitable for livestock production only 26 million ha., or 50 per cent it's currently being used mainly due to tsetse fly infection. It is evident enough that the country has large untapped land resource but its utilization would require the development of physical infrastructure and eradication of tsetse.

Farm Size

Tanzanian agriculture is dominated by small-scale subsistence farming. Approximately 85 per cent of the arable land is used by smallholders who operate between 0.2 and 2 ha. and traditional agro-pastoralists who keep an average of 50 head of cattle. It is estimated that the average per capita land holding is only 0.12. The major limitation on the size of land holdings and utilization is the heavy reliance on the hand hoe as the main cultivating tool which sets obvious limitations on the area of crops that can be grown using family labour and the achievement of food security and poverty reduction.

Assets and productivity

Assets and production capacity in terms of use of modern inputs and technology, the ownership and distribution of assets play a significant role in improving and development of agriculture. It observed that poor farmers have low access to and use of modern agricultural inputs including hiring labour for agriculture, buying fertilizer, buying pesticides, using ploughs and carts.

Livestock

Majority of rural farm households own at least some livestock and livestock output accounts for around 15 percent of agricultural GDP in recent years. This means there is substantial potential to increase contribution of livestock to agricultural output and rural incomes. However it should be noted livestock sector also faces several constraints to achieve its full potential.

Available technologies

The ASDS clearly states that many agricultural technological innovations such as improved seeds, storage facilities and animal breeds that need to be adopted and in use are unknown to smallholder farmers and there are effective delivery systems in place. Other than that these innovations and technologies for many farmers are unprofitable given the existing relative input and out prices and husbandry practices.

Agricultural labour force

Tanzania agricultural labour force is dominated by hand hoe technology meaning that growth of the agricultural labour force will remain on the major factor determining the growth of agricultural output. The most active group falls between 15 and 59 years accounting for about 89 per cent of the agricultural labour supply which women contribute above 70 percent of this supply. While the total labour force is growing at around 3.1 per cent p.a, it is estimated that the agricultural labour force is growing at a maximum of 2.8 per cent pa. Due to rural urban migration and the growth of non-agricultural informal sector activities in the rural areas.

Literacy rates

The literacy rate for the rural areas is about 61 percent for those aged above 10 years. In recent years, illiteracy rates have increased due to deterioration in the quality of adult education and basic education in primary schools, together with a fall in primary enrolment rates. High levels of illiteracy especially for younger generation also pose major obstacle to agricultural transformation, for example there are empirical evidence in Tanzania and elsewhere in developing countries that suggest correlation between literacy among farmers and improvements in farm productivity. Furthermore literacy among women who constitute over 60 per cent of agricultural labour force has a considerable impact in poverty reduction. *Figure 1 below summarizes Tanzania's agricultural sector features.*

Figure 1: Main Features of the Agricultural Sector in Tanzania

Land Resource(million ha)	
Total land	95.5
Arable land	44.0
Range land	50.0
Land under livestock	24.0
Tsetse infected area	26.0
Cultivated land	10.1
Area suitable for irrigation	1.0
Area under irrigation	0.2
Land under medium and large scale farming	1.5
Per capita landholding(hectare per head)	0.1
Livestock Population(million):	
Cattle	15.6
Goats	10.7
Sheep	3.5
Poultry(chicken)	27.0

Source: URT/WB:Tanzania Agriculture Performance and Strategies for Sustainable Growth, February 2000, MWLD.Livestock Subsector Memorandum, 2000.

1.1. Study Objective

With most young people in Sub-Saharan Africa left out of agriculture sector and young people in rural areas migrating to urban areas and cities with the hope of better life. FANRPAN a regional policy and research analysis organization decided to conduct a desk-study research on current and emerging youth policies and initiatives with links to Agriculture. The study would bring out insights into opportunities available and policy recommendations on how best to engage youth in agricultural sector in Tanzania and in other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The objectives of this study were therefore

- To identify space and opportunities for developing national youth and agricultural policies and make appropriate policy recommendations.
- To assess and show crucial factors that should be taken into account on engaging young people in agriculture and agricultural processes.
- To give an overview of agricultural sector development in Tanzania
- To find out young people's perception on agricultural sector and its existing opportunities.

1.2. Methodology

The information in this report have been gathered from a rich base literature on Agricultural sector in Tanzania mostly found in government offices(ministries), research and academic institutions, public libraries in the country. Furthermore other information have been collected from references and recommendations from key stakeholders in agriculture including youths themselves who were interviewed through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

FGDs were conducted in few selected areas where specific questions were prepared relating to Agricultural sector in Tanzania to get young people's opinions on the study. Key Informants Interviews were also done to various people who come from government, youth development officers, agricultural sector experts and researchers and youth themselves. The questions asked to these informants were prepared based on study objective in the context of Tanzania.

1.3. Scope and Limitations

The limited time given for conducting the study forced the author to be selected in sources and places to visit for interview, data collection and field work assessment. As a result agricultural potential areas that are found upcountry were not visited. Moreover it was not possible to do an in depth study on Tanzania's agricultural on issues in cash crops and livestock potential as they can only be studied extensively when with ample time. The study report only provides an extensive overview of the key issues in agricultural sector in Tanzania and policy related issues where other issues about agriculture sector in Tanzania may need further study.

1.4. Structure

This study first provides an insight on Tanzania's agricultural sector and its contribution to the socio-economic development of the country. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the global youth demographic profile and youth demographic profile in Tanzania whereas in Chapter 3 we look on past and current initiatives to engage and attract youth in agriculture in Tanzania. Chapter 4 describes youth perceptions on agriculture while Chapter 5 reviews and analyzes existing national policies to see how youth have been incorporated. Chapter 6 describes and analyzes in detail the role of key institutions on their strengths, weakness and mechanism to influence policy changes towards engagement youth in agriculture in Tanzania. Chapter 7 concludes the report with suggestions for implementation and recommendations to attract youth in agriculture.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

This chapter presents an overview of global youth demographic profile and the significance of young people in the development of agriculture sector in Tanzania.

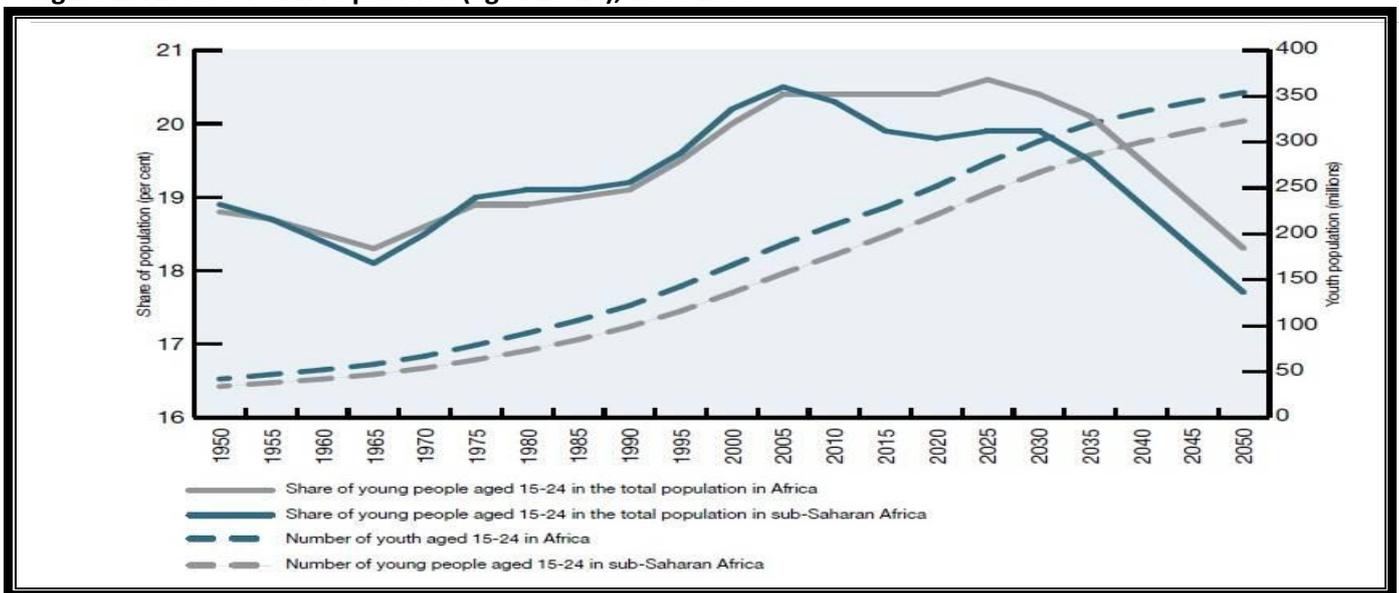
2.1. Global Youth Demographic Profile

Young people are defined differently depending on economic, social-cultural and political context. According to the United Nations, young people are defined as individuals aged between 15 and 24; however the African Union has a broader definition of youth that encompasses individuals aged between 15 and 35. In this study the African Union broader definition will be used to define youth.

Young people all over the world make the largest part of the population in their communities. In fact according to UNFPA in its 2011 State of World Population report people under age of 25 make up 43 percent of the world’s population and in some countries reaching as much as 60 percent. The report further explains young people aged 24 years old or younger make almost half of the world’s 7 billion population (with 1.2 billion between the ages of 10 and 19).

In Africa young people aged 15 to 24 accounts for 20.5 percent of Africa’s population. According to 2009 African Youth Report by Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) the absolute number of young people aged 15 to 24 continues to rise and by 2050 is projected to reach 350 million (which is equivalent of the population in Africa as well as 320 million which is 18.3 per cent of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa). Figure 2 below show demographic projections of Africa’s youth population in Africa from 1950 to 2050.

Figure 2: Africa’s Youth Population (aged 15-24), 1950-2050



Source: ECA African Youth Report 2009

Despite young people being the largest part of world’s population, youth the most affected community group by poverty and unemployment. Across the regions young people are disproportionately affected by unemployment, for example in 2009 against a total of global unemployment rate of 6.3 percent, the global youth unemployment rate reached at 12.7 percent representing 75.8 million unemployed youth making the largest annual increase over 20 years(ILO 2011, a pg 12).

2.2. Youth Demographic Profile in Tanzania

According to the last Tanzania national population and housing census in 2002, the population of Tanzania mainland was 33.58 million people, the total number of youth between age 15 and 35 was 11,770,532 equivalent to 35 per cent of the population. Among them 5,552,294 were boys (which is 47.17 percent) and

6,218,238 were girls which are 52.83 per cent. Moreover according to the 2000/1 Integrated Labour Survey (ILS), Tanzania Labour Force was estimated to 17.9 million people of whom 65 per cent were young people between the age group of 15 and 35. Survey results show unemployment in Tanzania mainland to be 17 percent while it was estimated to be 20 percent in Zanzibar (HBS 2004/2005).

Youth unemployment is high in urban areas than in rural areas mainly because most employment opportunities in urban require skilled labour of which most young people in urban lack. In rural areas youth are informally employed in subsistence agriculture and family based livelihood activities such as handicraft, fishing, shops etc. However the performance of subsistence agriculture is unfavorable due several factors including low productivity, overdependence on rain fed agriculture, low use of agricultural inputs and poor marketing systems.

Due to poor performance young people in rural areas are forced to move from rural sector to urban informal sector which is characterized by low incomes and poor working conditions. Despite these challenges in subsistence agriculture in Tanzania, agriculture remains the biggest employer of rural population, this clearly shows that if agriculture sector in Tanzania is improved and developed to its full potential will absorb and change the lives of many young people in both rural and urban areas.

Young people stand a better chance to foster development of agriculture sector in Tanzania as they are the most energetic human resource for sectoral development. Poor policies coupled with poor performance of the sector itself have led many youth in Tanzania not attracted to the sector despite its available opportunities. In chapter 4 we discuss in detail how young people in Tanzania perceive agriculture and its available opportunities.

3. YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE: Past and Current Initiatives in Tanzania

This Chapter looks on past and current initiatives done by government, development partners, NGOs and private sector in Tanzania to engage young people in agriculture. Although not so much has been done, the study looked on this aspect to see achievements and failures of past and current efforts to involve and attract young people in agriculture.

3.1. Past Efforts to engage youth in agriculture in Tanzania

The engagement of youth in agriculture in Tanzania can be traced back from early 1970s when agriculture was taught in schools mainly to impart agricultural knowledge to pupils and inculcate in them a positive attitude towards farming but also prepare them for a life in rural areas. During this period agriculture was taught as a subject in school to enable youth secure and gain knowledge in agriculture as gainful employment. School agricultural programmes were stimulated by the introduction of Education for Self Reliance (ESR) in support of 1967 Arusha Declaration towards self reliance (Temu et al...)

The introduction of agricultural education in primary and secondary schools went hand in hand with the establishment of school agricultural farms in which young people (students) were directly involved in farming activities like planting, weeding, livestock rearing, poultry and harvesting. Revenues from school agricultural projects were used to enable students to affect partially cost of boarding and other services in school. Specifically the provision of agricultural education at the primary school level had the following objectives:

- To enable students acquire agricultural knowledge and skills for use in agriculture production activities within schools and villages.
- To enable students who have completed primary education to serve as exemplary farmers in the villages.
- To enable students understand the theoretical aspects of good farming techniques with regard to soils, crops, livestock economics, farm tools, equipment and natural resources.

The introduction of agricultural education in secondary schools was based on the policy of vocalization and diversification which was designed to further implementation of national policy of Education for Self Reliance. Under this policy each secondary school was to specialize in at least one of the five vocations agriculture being one of them (Mattee, 1978). The others were 1) domestic science and home economics, 2) secretarial and commercial, 3) crafts and 4) technical.

The objectives of this policy were

- to implement the policy of Education for Self Reliance
- to give students some vocational training, in addition to academic learning
- to enable students to be productive while in school as well as immediately after school
- to provide sufficient background for further training for those joining industrial or crafts enterprises or technical institutions

Figure 3: Syllabus for agricultural education in primary schools

Standard III	Standard IV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural principles ▪ Use and maintenance of Agricultural tools and equipment ▪ Soil science ▪ Crop production ▪ Livestock production ▪ Natural resources: bee-keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural tools and equipment - ▪ Soil science ▪ Crop production ▪ Livestock production ▪ Natural resources: forestry
<p>Standard V</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural tools and equipment ▪ Soil science ▪ Crop production ▪ Livestock production 	<p>Standard VI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural tools and equipment ▪ Soil science ▪ Crop production ▪ Livestock production

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economics and socialist production
<p>Standard VII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural tools and equipment ▪ Soil science ▪ Crop production ▪ Livestock production ▪ Economics and socialist production ▪ Natural resources: bee keeping 	

Source: Ministry of Education (MOE), 1982

Achievements and failures

The introduction of agricultural education to schools syllabus helped to expose young people to some form of agricultural education. In Tanzania, less than 20% of primary school graduates continue to the next level. For example, in 1996, only 16.9% of primary schools leavers joined form 1, 21.2% of form 4 leavers joined form 5, and 24.2% of form 6 leavers joined local universities. The majority of school-leavers, mostly from primary school, remain in rural areas where farming is the most likely career option.

Thus the introduction agricultural education in primary schools was meant to prepare and absorb standard seven graduates in rural areas who would not continue to secondary school education engage in agriculture as their main economic activity. However, findings from various studies and from general observation indicate clearly that agricultural knowledge and skills imparted to primary school students have not made them better farmers. Again many opt to move to urban areas soon after their primary education with hope for better life.

3.2. Current Initiatives to Engage Youth in Agriculture in Tanzania

It is very unfortunate that the availability of information on initiatives and efforts to attract youth in agriculture is very limited mainly because most of agricultural development programs initiated by government, development partners and NGOs target farmers in general and not young farmers. This paragraph will highlight government initiatives and existing strategies in agriculture development to see how youth have been incorporated and present few case studies of initiatives to engage youth in agriculture.

3.2.1. Agricultural Training Institutes and Capacity Building

Despite the removal of agriculture as an exam subject in schools curriculum primary and secondary curricula in Tanzania. The government through Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) had already established agricultural training institutes which include Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute (MATI), Livestock Training Institute (LITI) and Moshi Cooperative College. These agricultural training institutes are responsible for updating knowledge and skills of farmers (including young farmers), extension staff and agricultural professionals.

LITIs and MATIs have been established in many parts of the country and offer demand driven short and long term courses at certificate to diploma level in agricultural based programmes to equip farmers and other stakeholders with better farming skills and agribusiness management. In late 1980s to 1990's LITIs and MATIs produced skilled agricultural extension staff that were located in almost every district to provide technical support to smallholders (rural farmers) increase their agricultural productivity.

As of now LITIs and MATIs operate under budget deficit with no modern training facilities and less trained staff to train its students and farmers. The other challenge to these agricultural training institutes is the low enrolment of young people into LITIs and MATIs as many opt to pursue other academic programs in academic institutions that offer prospect courses with future possibilities in the job market.

3.2.2. Local and International Agriculture Development Initiatives

Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)

Tanzania Agricultural Sector Development Strategy of 2001 aims on creating an enabling and conducive environment for improving profitability of the sector as basis for improved farm incomes and rural poverty in medium and long term. The strategy recognizes central role youth have in the sector as the most active labour force in agriculture. In addressing the issue of migration of youth from rural to urban as a result of poor performance of agriculture in rural areas the strategy focus on empowering youth and sustain agricultural human resource through:

- Collaboration between local governments and NGOs in developing ways to reduce youth migration and increase their deployment in agriculture in the rural areas.
- MAFCS, formed Ministry of Water and Livestock Development (MWLD) and Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing (MCM) will prepare a guide to incorporate agriculture and livestock production subjects in primary and secondary school curricula with the intention of imparting knowledge and skills and promoting interest in agricultural production among youth.
- PMO-RALG and local governments will facilitate private sector to develop agro-industries in the rural; areas, which will provide supplementary or alterative employment to the youth.

Under ASDS the government of Tanzania developed Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) in 2003 in which local governments are implementing District Agricultural Development Projects (DADPs) at district level in all districts in the country. DADPs provide grants and technical support to small agricultural projects in villages through capacity building and grants support to smallholders in districts.

Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First) Initiative

Officially launched and declared by the government of Tanzania in 2009 Kilimo Kwanza Initiative (Agriculture First) is the current national agricultural development agenda in Tanzania. The Kilimo Kwanza Initiative aims on modernizing agriculture in order to uplift agricultural growth from the current 4 percent to 10 per cent. Like other agricultural development initiatives, Kilimo Kwanza recognizes the unique power agriculture sector has in eradicating poverty in the country.

According to the Agriculture Council of Tanzania (ACT), Kilimo Kwanza will bring more players, robust involvement of private sector and national coordination of planning resources allocation. This will accelerate the achievement of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) of 2006 that resulted from Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) to enable farmers have better access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure.

To achieve its goals Kilimo Kwanza has ten pillars which stand as implementation framework where by each pillar is tasked with activities and responsible government institutions (ministries, agencies, regulatory authorities etc) that are assigned to facilitate implementation. Kilimo Kwanza pillars are summarized below:

- **Pillar 1:** National Vision on Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 2:** Financing Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 3:** Institutional Reorganization for Management of Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 4:** Paradigm Shift to Strategic Framework of Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 5:** Land for Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 6:** Incentives for Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 7:** Industrialization for Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 8:** Science, Technology & Human Resources for Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 9:** Infrastructure Development for Kilimo Kwanza
- **Pillar 10:** Mobilization of Tanzanians for Kilimo Kwanza

Youth and Kilimo Kwanza

The initiative recognizes youth contribution to its achievement; this is clearly described in its **8th Pillar: Science, Technology & Human Resources for Kilimo Kwanza**. According to this pillar that the primary activity is to

institute mechanism for effective utilization of science, technology and human resources for Kilimo Kwanza to which among other things it incorporates youth issues in agriculture in the following ways:

- Introduce agricultural loans and provide land to entrepreneurial agricultural graduates.
- Provide full scholarships or loans for agricultural undergraduates.
- Develop incentive programs to attract, train and retain youth in agriculture.
- Mainstream gender in Kilimo Kwanza and develop programs to strengthen the position of women in Agriculture

Although the initiative has received enormous political support in an outside Tanzania with private sector, donor community supporting the initiative. There have also been a lot of criticisms from many Tanzanians including young people who regard Kilimo Kwanza as a political slogan or political campaign for people in government gain popularity due to the fact that not so much has changed since it was launched and less has been done to farmers in the country. For many youth Kilimo Kwanza is unknown subject and no effort has been done to feature and direct involve them.

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme is an initiative of the African Union within the context of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The CAADP support African countries to achieve economic growth and food security through the transformation of the agricultural sector. CAADP was endorsed by Heads of states (Tanzania including) and government in what is commonly known as Maputo Declaration of July 2003.

One of the major resolutions taken by the Heads of State and government was to affect policy changes that will improve agricultural and rural development in Africa. CAADP goal is to attain an average annual sectoral growth rate of 6 percent for the continent. CAADP aims to stimulate an agricultural led development that eliminates hunger and reduces poverty and food insecurity. To achieve this goal CAADP focuses on four main pillars:

- **Pillar 1:** Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water management.
- **Pillar 2:** Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for improved market access.
- **Pillar 3:** Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crisis.
- **Pillar 4:** Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

The government of Tanzania is implementing CAADP through Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) for Tanzania mainland and Agriculture Strategic Plan (ASP) for Zanzibar. According to Tanzania CAADP Signed Compact the goals of CAADP are very much in harmony with Tanzania's goals of creating a modernized and commercialized agricultural sector that will contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction in the country.

It is also very unfortunate that youth as specific group are not mentioned in CAADP implementation of regional and national frameworks as CAADP framework and pillars mainly focus on large scale agricultural development programs that recognize farmers in general in their respective countries among CAADP members, there is no specific pillar of guideline under CAADP that recognize the role of young farmers in the achievement of CAADP goals.

However CAADP **Pilla2 2: Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for improved market access** offers an opportunity for young people in Africa to intervene and play a central role on improving market access through ICT agricultural innovations to offer agricultural market information to smallholders to enable them to easily access information about urban and export markets opportunities. Lack of access of markets information is a critical problem for many smallholders in Africa hence this is a strategic area for young people using ICT innovations in agriculture to improve and strengthening market access information on available market opportunities in and outside their regions.

SUA SUGCO Initiative

Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) through its Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness recently launched an initiative to enable its graduates engage in agriculture as business career soon after their graduation. The Department launched University Graduates Cooperative (SUGCO) which was founded in 2011 with the aim of enabling SUA graduates engage in Agribusiness as their fulltime job soon after graduation.

SUGCO supports its members through capacity building programs that includes trainings on agriculture entrepreneurship and equip its members with skills to write feasible business plans on agribusiness projects for them to access loans and credits available in local banks and microfinance institutions in Tanzania. Through this capacity building programs SUGCO enable its graduates run small viable and profitable agricultural projects as their full time job.

“For many years our graduates have been absorbed by other sectors like Banks and NGOs, we thought of a way to make them better and profitable farmers through SUGCO”, Dr. Anna Temu, SUGCO Chairperson (SUA, Morogoro).

Currently SUGCO has 40 members most being SUA graduates and continuing students. The association has formal agreement with CRDB Bank, a local bank in Tanzania where both parties (CRDB and SUGCO) have agreed to implement a project where CRDB bank will be offering capital loans with value between US Dollars 10,000 to 130,000 (equivalent to 15 million and 200 million Tanzania shillings) with an interest rate of 14 percent for SUGCO members to start an agribusiness project.

Initiatives like SUGCO if supported and scaled up in many parts in Tanzania particularly in rural areas will have a huge impact on the way young people in the country perceive agriculture and attract many into farming as their full time job for living.

4. YOUTH PERCEPTION ON AGRICULTURE

Young people's perception on agriculture was looked in the study by directly interacting with youth through focus group discussions and interviews in rural and urban areas to get their opinions on how they look on the sector.

This paragraph presents how youth in Tanzania see agriculture on various issues including their level of understanding and awareness on local and international agricultural development initiatives (programs), available opportunities in agriculture, cross sectoral issues like climate change, ICT , type of farming and more important what should be done to get the youth engaged in agriculture.

4.1. Awareness on existing local and international agricultural initiatives

Awareness on emerging and existing local and international opportunities in agriculture sector among young people is an important factor to get young people attracted to the sector. However for many in both rural and urban areas the level of awareness on agricultural sector development programs such as ASDS, Kilimo Kwanza and CAADP is very low mainly because they lack access of information in these information and source of information. Most of information about these programs (initiatives) are available in government offices of which youth have limited access and there is less effort to inform the public and raise awareness on these initiatives and opportunities available for young people to engage in.

Citing an example of Kilimo Kwanza initiative, interviewed youth revealed to know little about the initiative and have no idea how they can engage in and benefit from the initiative. Some revealed to only hear about Kilimo Kwanza in political rallies and speeches by government officials but have no details about the initiative. Agricultural policy awareness was also found to be low with very few young people acknowledging to being aware of its existence, SUA students doing Bsc. Agribusiness interviewed revealed to be aware of the policy through their degree program as part of learning topic while other young have less knowledge about the policy document.

"I only hear about KILIMO KWANZA initiative in media and in political rallies but I have no idea about it"

Ramadhani Sigareti, Group Chairperson, Mkwajuni Youth Group

4.2. Agriculture as a fulltime job

If young people in Tanzania chose agriculture to be their primary economic activity or career, they need to see it financially rewarding, offering lots of opportunities to make a living and something of pride. However for many agriculture remains their last career or job choice, the sector is regarded as work for people with no education and skills and people with no hope for the future.

For many agriculture is not profitable business but a work that can only be done when you get old or about to retire. Those engaged in agriculture especially in both urban and rural areas were found to practice farming because they lack of alternative for other job opportunities.

"Agriculture does not pay because it a luck business", Ramadhani Sigareti, young horticultural farmer in Morogoro region"

"Agriculture takes time to earn money and it is always unpredictable", Elizabeth Singu, youth member UVIKIUTA

"I have never seen a successful young farmer in my entire life; there are no role models in agriculture, Elizabeth Singu, youth member UVIKIUTA.

Young people with agricultural technical skills obtained in Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) stated their lack of interest to practice farming after graduation. Most regard agriculture as a career that offers no

opportunity for better life and would want to join other sectors that seem to be promising including tourism and telecommunication industry.

“Although I am doing Bsc in Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, I would like to work in a bank or telecommunication industry because agriculture doesn’t pay”, Kijagwa Gerald, Bsc. Agribusiness, second year student SUA, Morogoro.

“If you look at the conditions of the farmers, there is no way you can be attracted to be a farmer”, Samson Simangwi, Bsc. Agribusiness, third year student SUA.

Those youths involved in agriculture such as horticultural farming, fruits and root crops farming lack better farming techniques. Most practice farming based on the experience they gained from family or friends, some acquired farming techniques and knowledge from friends when they joined particular youth group. These and other challenges put youths involved in this type of agriculture unable to produce better quality products on large scale and hence they cannot capture big markets outside Tanzania export.

In urban areas where land for farming is scarce and unavailable most young people involved in horticultural farming operate in valleys and in river banks to access water for irrigation and most of urban rivers are often contaminated with industrial waste and urban waste which again put the consumers into health risk. Again youth engaged in this type of agriculture lack basic facilities such cold, drying and storage facilities to keep their products after harvest hence experience huge losses every day.

For those youth that take agriculture as their main economic activity, most work as individuals and not in groups or farm cooperatives because of mistrust among themselves. These and other factors put young people engaged in agriculture unable to access agricultural related opportunities like grants and support for farm equipments and inputs from donors and NGOs which often require farmers to be in groups or in cooperatives for better management and monitoring of their projects.

Despite these perceptions young people acknowledged that agriculture can be a profitable business only when farming conditions are improved and a priority for the government. This improvement should include the available and use of modern farming equipments and inputs like seeds fertilizers are widely accessible and affordable to young farmers, wider access of financing for smallholders and price control over agricultural products for farmers to earn more on their harvests.

“The government has often left farmers to bargain for themselves on their harvests, as a result suppliers of food crops benefit more than farmers”, James Reuben, Bsc. Agribusiness, third year student SUA.

4.3. Agriculture and emerging issues

Emerging issues including the application and use of ICT in agriculture, climate change, type of farming and agriculture as business were looked during discussions with young people on their perceptions to sector. Climate change was said by many as biggest challenge in farming in Tanzania because it has resulted into many parts of the country to experience more of unpredictable rains than before. Youth interviewed regards unpredictable rains that are caused by climate change a major threat to farming not only to farmers as it reduces productivity in Tanzania’s rain fed agriculture.

With the rapid development of Information Communication Technology (ICT) that has also exposed rural youth into fast moving world, even those who wish to engage in agriculture would want to practice modern agriculture that use more of technical skills and less energy to produce. Youth interviewed in the study revealed to be attracted by the development of telecommunication sector which has for a short period of time changed every aspect of young people’s life even in rural areas. The introduction and use mobile financing service locally known as M-PESA and Tigo-Pesa facilitated by mobile phones companies in Tanzania. The mobile financing service is widely used by young people in rural and urban areas. Youth interviewed expressed their interest

and wish to find similar ICT innovations in agriculture as a way of transforming the sector and attract more young people.

Lack of financing and inability for youth to access finance in local banks and microfinance institutions was said by many to be one of the critical problem for youth to engage in agriculture. Those who practice agriculture as their daily job complained of the fact that most banks regard youth as the most riskiest group to offer credit leaving many unqualified for loans. Youth involved in farming of short term crops like horticultural farming, fruits, spices and root crops said agriculture can be profitable business only when you have enough capital to invest in farming tools, equipments, fertilizers as these agricultural products have huge market in urban areas. With capital they will be able to produce more, transport into many markets in towns.

5. YOUTH AND NATIONAL POLICIES

This chapter mainly reviews and analyzes existing national policies in Tanzania on the context of the study to look on how youth engagement in agriculture has been incorporated in the policy documents. For the purpose of this study this chapter will review and analyze the National Youth Development Policy of 2007 which is a mother policy with regard to youth development issues in Tanzania. Other policies reviewed in this report are National Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 2007 and National Land Policy of 1997.

With exception of National Youth Development Policy of 1997 in Tanzania most national policies were developed more than 10 years ago and have not been reviewed to date. Due to this these policy documents do not reflect and feature current emerging issues and socio-economic development changes such as development and application and use of ICT and rapid growth of young generation. The study then offers a challenge for a call of review of many of our national policy documents so that they reflect and capture these and other emerging issues as well as socio-economic development changes that are happening around the world.

5.1. National Youth Development Policy of 2007

The current National Youth Development Policy of December 2007 has been developed and adopted by Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development that has mandate and overseer of youth development issues in Tanzania. This National Youth Development Policy comes after review of the previous Youth Development Policy of 1996 that received challenges due emergence of new cultures, new values and orientation.

The policy **Vision** is to have empowered, well motivated and responsible youth capable of participating effectively in social, political and economic development of the society and **Mission** to create an enabling environment for youth empowerment and enhancement of employment opportunities and security. The National Youth Development Policy overall objective is to empower and guide youth and other stakeholders in the implementation of youth development issues. The policy specific objectives are:

- Facilitate youth to acquire skills and competence for employment
- Facilitate youths to accept responsibilities so as to be able to practice good values, ethics and good conduct.
- Create conducive environment for youth participation in decision making
- Enhance establishment and utilization of youth friendly social services.

5.1.1. Policy issues and statements

Youth and Employment Opportunities

The policy recognizes the problem of youth unemployment among youth completing primary and secondary schools as well those in higher learning institutions. It further acknowledges that most of these young people are unable to work in an informal sector because of lack of capital, lack of work facilities, insecurity and lack of work premises.

Policy Statement to address the situation

- The government in collaboration with the Private Sector shall create an enabling environment for establishment of employment opportunities as stipulated in National Employment Policy, Rural Development Strategy and Agricultural Development Policy.
- The government in collaboration with private organizations, civil societies, youth organizations and business community shall promote the culture of entrepreneurship by creating enabling environment for youth enterprise development.

Involvement of Youth in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

The policy first recognizes agriculture and animal husbandry as the largest employer in Tanzania. It also acknowledges that due to poor infrastructure many young men and women have not been attracted to join the sector.

Policy Statement to address the situation

- There shall be a mechanism to develop and promote labour intensive infrastructure as stipulated in the sector policies such as Rural Development Strategy and the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy.
- The government in collaboration with stakeholders shall provide conducive environment for youth to participate effectively in agriculture.

Youth, ICT, Access of information and knowledge

The policy states that the introduction of Information and Communication Technology through television programs, radio, internet and other ICT systems has positive and negative impact in society. The positive impact has been access of information and empowering of youth through education materials while negative impact has been the erosion of cultural values and practice amongst the youth.

On youth access to information and knowledge the policy clearly states that young people need knowledge, information and acquisition of skills so that they are effectively involved in national development efforts. However the situation is young people limited access to appropriate information, education and training.

Policy Statement to address the situation

- There shall be a mechanism to regulate and monitor ill effects if the use of Information Communication Technology amongst the youth.
- Information and research network in the area of youth shall be established in all youth related issues.
- Training institutions at all levels shall be facilitated in the provision of appropriate technology and information.
- There shall be a conducive environment to encourage training institutions to incorporate ICT element in their curriculum.
- Government shall facilitate the creation of community run tele-centres in partnership with other stakeholders especially the private sector.

5.2. National Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997

Tanzania's Agricultural sector is guided by Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 that seeks to ensure that the direction and pattern of development in the agriculture sector meets social objectives and outputs. The goal of the policy is to improve well being of the people whose principal occupation and way of life is based on agriculture mainly smallholder and livestock keepers.

Other than the policy document has the following objectives that will lead to development and transformation of agricultural sector in the country:

- Assure food security for the nation, including improvement of national standards of nutrition
- Improve standard of living in rural areas
- Increase foreign exchange earnings
- Produce and supply raw materials and expand the role of the sector as a market for industrial products
- Develop and introduce new technologies for land and labour productivity
- Promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources (environmental sustainability)
- Develop human resources
- Provide support services
- Promote access of women and youth to land, credit, education and information (derived from ASDS, 2001)

How Youth are incorporated in the policy

The policy document does not have specific paragraph or subsection that specifically highlights youth issues in agriculture BUT recognizes farmers in general. However youth are briefly incorporated in one of the policy objectives where the policy wants to promote access to land, credit and information among youth and women.

5.3. National Land Policy of 1997

The National Land Policy has key role not only to the development of agriculture sector in Tanzania but also facilitate the engagement of youth in agriculture. Developed and adopted by Ministry of Land and Human Settlements Development in 1997, the National Land Policy aims on promoting and ensuring a secure land tenure system to encourage the optimal use of land resources and facilitate broad based socio-economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment.

The National Land Policy has the following objectives:

- Promote equitable distribution of and access to land by all citizens
- Ensure that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (peasants and herdsman who are the majority of the population in the country) are recognized, clarified and secured in law.
- Set ceilings on land ownership which will later be translated into statutory ceilings to prevent and avoid the phenomenon of land concentration (i.e....., land grabbing).
- Ensure that land is put to its most productive use to promote rapid social and economic development of the country.
- Modify and streamline the existing land management systems and improve the efficiency of land delivery systems.
- Streamline the institutional arrangements in land administration and land dispute adjudication and also make them more transparent.
- Promote sound land information management
- Protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development.

How Youth are incorporated in the policy

Like other policies the National Land Policy of 1997 has no specific paragraph that highlight land issues and youth but rather states all Tanzanian citizens in general have right to access land. However land accessibility to women is limited as shown below derived from the National Land Policy itself:

Land Access: Women Access to Land

Under customary land law, women generally have inferior land rights to men and their access to land is indirect and insecure. Traditional provisions which used to protect women's land use rights have been eroded. In allocating land village councils have been guided by custom and have continued to discriminate women by allocating land to heads of households who are usually men.

Policy Statements

- In order to enhance and guarantee women's access to land and security of tenure, women will be required to acquire land in their own right not only through purchase but also through allocations. However inheritance of clan land will continue to be governed by custom and tradition provided that custom is not contrary to the Constitution and is not repugnant to the principles of natural justice.
- Ownership of land between husband and wife shall not be subject of the legislation.

Figure 4 below provides a summary of analysis of the above\ policies.

Figure 4: Summary of Tanzania National Policies analysis

No.	Policy	Mention of the Youth	Opportunities for Youth	Purpose of the Policy	Age of Policy (relevance)
1.	National Youth Development Policy of 2007.	The policy is the mother policy for youth development issues in Tanzania, issues affecting youth are widely mentioned.	The policy has not stipulated clearly available opportunities for you but stand as framework document.	To create an enabling environment for youth empowerment and enhancement of employment opportunities and security.	The policy document is very relevant into today's development agenda.
2.	National Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997.	The policy mentions youth by promoting land and credit access and credit information among youth and women.	There is an opportunity for youth to access land and credit for small agricultural projects.	Among others the policy objective is to assure food security for the nation, including improvement of national standards of nutrition and Improve standard of living in rural areas.	Needs review and improvement to reflect current emerging issues in agriculture including climate change and ICT application and development in the sector.
3.	National Land Policy of 1997.	The policy does not mention youth as specific group but rather recognizes them as "citizens" that have access to land however land accessibility for women is limited.	Land is still widely accessible for youth to access.	Promote equitable distribution of and access to land by all citizens.	Needs review and improvement to reflect emerging issues in land use such as rapid development of urban centers, production of non-food crops like jatropha and land grabbing in rural areas.

6. Agriculture Sector in Tanzania: Key Institutions tools, mechanism, strengths and weaknesses

This section presents key institutions and drivers of agriculture sector in Tanzania. These are the actors responsible for policies, laws, programs, strategies and processes that shape agriculture sector in Tanzania but also have central influence to get young people engaged in agriculture. These institutions will be discussed in brief on their strengths, weaknesses but also tools and mechanism to be used to influence policy changes to attract youth in agriculture sector in Tanzania. Figure 5 below summarizes these institutions, tools, mechanism and strengths and weaknesses of these institutions.

6.1. International Institutions

The major international institutions that influence agriculture sector in Tanzania are the UN-Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through its national and international strategies and programs in the agriculture. FAO in collaboration with the government of Tanzania through local institutions has major significant role to influence the development of agriculture sector and more important policy processes to the engagement of youth in the sector.

The World Bank has long history of providing financial and technical support to agriculture sector in Tanzania. For example the current national agenda KILIMO KWANZA initiative (**Agriculture First**) and the development of Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) in 2001 both received enormous funding and technical support from the World Bank and other development partners.

These and other international donor institutions and organizations including European Union(EU), United States Agency for International Development(USAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA), African Development Bank (ADB) and others have and can play a big role to influence not only the development of agriculture sector in Tanzania but also the engagement of youth in agriculture in Tanzania through their strategies, policy influence and initiating programs in collaborating with local governments.

For the purpose of this study we will briefly highlight the influence of USAID on its current Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program (TAPP) which works directly with smallholders. TAPP is taken as case study because the program focus on adding value to short term crops like vegetables, root crops, spices(chilles, vanilla) and fruits that have attracted many young people to involve in agriculture.

USAID-Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program (TAPP) is a five initiative aiming on increasing smallholders incomes, improving nutrition and expands markets through value chain development and agricultural innovation. Among other things the program trains smallholders on expanding market opportunities on market development initiatives as follows:

Domestic Markets

- Developing business skills among local producers and buyers.
- Improving storage and transportation.
- Using local produce to supply Tanzanian processing plants, hospitality and tourism markets.

Market Linkages

- Sharing market demand and price information.
- Facilitating communication between farmer groups and buyers.
- Identifying regional, national and international market opportunities.

Export Markets

- Training in international quality standards such as GLOBALGAP.
- Promoting Tanzanian products in Europe, the US and the Middle East.
- Producing fruit, vegetables and processed goods that meet international market standards.



USA Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton meets with women of the Upendo Women's Cooperative group June 12, 2011 in Mlandizi, Tanzania on her visit to assess progress of USAID-TAPP program in Tanzania.

USAID-TAPP program develops and unites clusters of commercial farms, smallholders and agribusinesses and targets a diverse mix of high-value crops. The works in the following regions of Tanzania:

- **Arusha:** Smallholder flowers, spices, and fruit and vegetable production for export and regional markets; processed vegetables for import substitution.
- **Kilimanjaro:** Smallholder flowers, spices and vegetable production (both conventional and organic) for export and local markets.
- **Lushoto:** Smallholder flowers and export market vegetables; regional market vegetables and passion fruit.
- **Morogoro:** Vegetables for local and regional markets; pineapples and passion fruit for processing.
- **The Coastal Strip:** Processed fruit (mangoes, pineapples, passion fruit); root crops (sweet potatoes); spices (chilies, vanilla, ginger); cashews (for export).
- **Zanzibar:** Cloves; fruit and vegetables for the hospitality industry and local markets; vegetables and spices for micro- to small scale processors.

The program works with the Tanzanian government and the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) to enact policy reforms and expand horticultural services and uses subcontracts and grants with commercial entities and NGOs to deliver technical assistance and business development services to smallholders.

6.2. National and local governments

Overall the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) is a lead institution responsible for providing safe, reliable efficient conditions to achieve agricultural growth in Tanzania. The 1997 National Agricultural and Livestock Policy and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of 2001 are the two guiding policy documents. However when it comes to youth engagement in agriculture sector there are two government institutions that share the responsibility and have influence on youth engagement in agriculture in Tanzania.

The primary policy lead with regard to youth involvement in agriculture is the **Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development** and **Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG)** through its regional and district offices that are tasked on implementing policies on the ground. These two government institutions have central role in youth policy and involvement in agriculture. Village governments under the PMO-RALG possess important independent powers with regards to mobilizing youth in agricultural groups as major approach to get young people involved in agriculture at village level.

6.3. Academic/Research/Training Institutions

Training institutions play a central role in updating and imparting knowledge and skills to young farmers on better farming techniques that involve training on agribusiness management and entrepreneurship training focusing on agriculture. It is remarkable that the government already has established institutions and organizations in this area which means this will not be a big task to begin with.

First and foremost, is the Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA) which is the leading academic and research institution in agriculture in Tanzania with over 20 years experience in the sector development in terms of research and capacity building. Ministry training institutions including Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs) and Livestock Industry Training Institutes(LITIs) both offering certificate and diplomas in agricultural studies will be potential institutions to influence and build capacity of young farmers.

6.4. Private Sector

Lack of access to funds is the most serious constraint in agriculture for most farmers in Tanzania. For young people accessing finance for their projects is even difficult because young people are considered to be most risky group in society to lend money from the banks and micro-finance institutions. Again most of young people lack collateral such as formalized land or assets that could stand as guarantee for their loans or credit applications.

Despite this situation access to finance is critical towards agriculture production particularly for smallholders at the start up stage for them to use and apply improved seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs to increase their yields. Due to this bank, microfinance institutions and financial service providers have a key role to play in the development of agriculture sector and influencing the engagement of young people in the sector through development of affordable and innovative credit facility and financial services for agricultural projects ran and managed by youth in rural and urban areas.

Currently although local banks like TIB, CRDB and NMB provides financing of agricultural projects however most of them target large scale agricultural projects preferably with farm land of not less than 50ha, interest rates of 14 percent and above to qualify for agricultural loan. These and other conditions set by the bank make most farmers in Tanzania unqualified for the loans.

Figure 5: Key institutions their tools, mechanism, strengths and weaknesses

WHO	HOW	WHY	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
International Institutions				
UN-FAO, World Bank, African Development Bank(ADB), European Union(EU), USAID, JICA etc.	Funding and Technical assistance.	Have technical and funding capacity to influence policy changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previously supported national agricultural development projects. ▪ Funding may not be a problem 	Sustainability of programs is questionable.
National and Local Governments				
Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Youth Devt, Prime Minister's Office & Local government.	Policy formulation and enforcement	To strengthen and sustain national poverty reduction initiatives.	Has central power to mobilize youth in groups	Political will and commitment is questionable.
Academic/Research/Training Institutions				
MATIs, LITI, VETA and SUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on better farming techniques. ▪ Capacity building to young farmers on agribusiness. 	To equip young farmers with better farming skills and techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have influential power to get young people engaged in agriculture. ▪ Build confidence among young farmers to produce better quality farm products. 	Training facilities and skilled staff may be a problem.
Private Sector				
Local Banks like Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), NMB, CRDB, TPSF etc and MFIs.	Establish better credit facility for Youth agricultural projects.	Financing in Agriculture in major problem.	Funding is available	Bank interest rates are high

7. Conclusion and recommendations

In this concluding chapter we provide a summary of previous paragraphs including youth perceptions on agriculture sector on its available opportunities and challenges of engaging young people in agriculture but also suggest interventions to seek involvement based on what the study found out. The following are some of the major challenges on attracting youth in agriculture:

1. Rural-urban youth migration

In Tanzania agriculture is the primary economic activity in rural areas, the ongoing migration of rural workforce to urban areas is the number one challenge to attract young people in agriculture. With the reasons for rural-urban migration being poor performance and failure of agriculture sector to generate incomes and improve lives of rural population. With this in hand, improving rural conditions must be a development priority which would require serious reforms in agriculture sector itself that employs more than 70 percent of rural population to slow down the move of agricultural labour force to urban areas.

2. Government and donors focus more on improving agricultural value chain for cash crops like tea, cotton, cashew nuts, coffee, sugar cane etc

For many years the government focus on agriculture sector development in Tanzania has been on improving agriculture sector with focus on cash crops (tea, cotton, sugar cane, coffee etc) because they generate huge revenues due to exports and employ more people. However the study found out young people are attracted to short term food crops such as vegetables, root crops like cassava, irish potatoes and fruits that takes less time for harvest. This is due to the fact that with the economic pace of today's world young people prefer farming of crops that take less time to harvest for them to make "quick money" to meet their life desires.

With the exception of USAID-TAPP program implemented in Tanzania, TAPP targets smallholders by providing technical assistance, business development skills and services to smallholders involved in crops like flowers, spices(chilies, vanilla, ginger) and processed fruits(mangoes, pineapples) in adding value addition to these crops. The government and international donor community focus in Tanzania focus more on improving farm conditions for cash crops farmers to which the involvement of youth is very limited.

3. Young people see agriculture as work for poor people, a job or career for people with no education or no skills.

Young people both in urban and rural areas revealed that agriculture is the last career or job choice. For many agriculture remains an old fashioned sector, a sector that cannot generate income for their living. With the rapid development of Information Communication Technology (ICT) that has also exposed rural youth into fast moving world, even those who wish to engage in agriculture would want to practice modern agriculture that use more of technical skills and less energy to produce.

Young people interviewed in the study stated to be attracted by the development of telecommunication sector which has for a short period of time changed every aspect of young people's life even in rural areas. Many cited an example of introduction and use mobile financing service locally known as M-PESA and Tigo-Pesa introduced by mobile phone companies in Tanzania. The mobile financing service that is widely used by young people in rural and urban areas was cited as model youth would want such kinds of innovations applied in agriculture for them to practice agriculture as an exciting and potential career (job) to make living even in rural areas.

4. Banks negative attitude towards Agro-Financing

Experience and studies show that most banks in Tanzania consider agriculture sector too risky to qualify for financing. This is due to the fact that agriculture in Tanzania has failed to convince banks and other financial service providers on its ability to generate income. Banks and financial institutions that provide financing in terms of LOANS have higher interest rates most above 14 percent but also require detailed business plans, collaterals like Land Titles and focus on large scale farm projects with the scale of not less than 50 hectares of farm land. These conditions put many if not all smallholders in rural areas unqualified for financing. Currently

though local banks including CRDB, NMB and TIB offer financing (loans) on agriculture but for many farmers their conditions put many smallholders and even young farmers unqualified for the loan facility.

5. Young people involved in agriculture lack better farming techniques and agribusiness skills

Those youths involved in agriculture such as horticultural farming, fruits and root crops farming lack better farming techniques. Most practice farming based on the experience they gained from family or friends, some acquired farming techniques and knowledge from friends when they joined particular youth group. These and other challenges put youths involved in this type of agriculture unable to produce better quality products on large scale and hence they cannot capture big markets outside Tanzania export.

In urban areas where land for farming is scarce and unavailable most young people involved in horticultural farming operate in valleys and in river banks to access water for irrigation and most of urban rivers are often contaminated with industrial waste and urban waste which again put the consumers into health risk. Again youth engaged in this type of agriculture lack basic facilities such cold, drying and storage facilities to keep their products after harvest hence experience huge losses every day.

For those youth that take agriculture as their main economic activity, most work as individuals and not in groups or farm cooperatives because of mistrust among themselves. These and other factors put young people engaged in agriculture unable to access agricultural related opportunities like grants and support for farm equipments and inputs from donors and NGOs which often require farmers to be in groups or in cooperatives for better management and monitoring of their projects.

Recommendations

To attract and engage young people in agriculture a multistakeholder process and analysis must be taken in which government, donor community, NGOs and private sector must address the following:

- Enforce and promote agricultural based school programs from primary school to higher learning institutions. In Tanzania the government should re-introduce agriculture education into primary and secondary school syllabus, agriculture must be an exam subject in government and private managed schools to expose young people on agricultural education and build interest in agriculture among youth.
- Youth should be mobilized into Farmer’s Cooperatives in both rural and urban areas from district level to village level and promote youth agricultural projects through technical and funding support
- Provide agribusiness management training on better farming techniques on short term crops like vegetables, root crops and animal husbandry such as pig farming and poultry to young people involved in agriculture.
- Provide business management and entrepreneurship training focusing on agricultural projects to young people in schools with emphasis on agribusiness as self-employment opportunity for young people.
- The government should develop suitable land reform policies that will recognize youth and allocate land for youth agricultural projects in urban and rural areas.
- The government through its agencies in collaboration with private sector should develop suitable credit and finance facility for agricultural projects managed and ran by young farmers particularly those in rural areas.
- Promote successful youth agricultural groups and present them in community as role models as way to attract more youths in agriculture sector.
- Improve access to markets for agricultural products and information on available opportunities in farming to enable youth engaged in agriculture access and capitalize on them.

Suggestions for intervention

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL PARTNER
Build a positive attitude to youth on available opportunities in agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-introduce agriculture in primary and secondary schools as an exam subject. ▪ Promote school based 	MAFC, MoEVT, MYDvt, SUA, VETA, UNESCO

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL PARTNER
	agricultural projects in schools.	
Better land reform policies available for youth to access land for agricultural projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allocate land for youth agricultural projects in rural and urban areas (at district and village level). ▪ Improve land formalization processes in rural and urban areas to enable youth own bankable land. 	MoLH, PMO-RALG, NGOs, public and private institutions dealing with land issues
Better Credit and Finance facility for youth agricultural projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an attractive loan or credit package for youth agricultural projects mainly in rural areas ▪ Facilitate formulation of Youth Farmers Cooperatives in rural areas. 	MAFC, TPSF, ACT, WB, ADB, Local and International banks, MFIs, SACCOS, International NGOs, local district and village governments
Better quality agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote short term crops like vegetables, fruits, spices, root crops ▪ Provide training on better farming techniques on short term crops like vegetables, fruits, spices etc. 	SUA, MATIs, LITI, VETA, NGOs, local district and village governments
Improved access to markets for agricultural products	Link youths with agribusiness to small and large processing industries, retail and wholesale food markets.	MAFC, MIDvt, SIDO, private companies involved food products

7.1. The role of TAYEN

The role youth organizations like TAYEN in rural and urban areas can be a facilitative one particularly on behavior change to young people on their perception towards agriculture in collaboration with government particularly local government.

TAYEN and other similar youth organizations can facilitate school based agricultural programs in schools and out of schools that will involve basic agricultural trainings and implementation of smaller youth agricultural projects in schools and out of school for youth to practice agriculture. This and other initiative will ultimately make an impact on how youth think of agriculture in Tanzania and may attract their engagement in the sector.

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Annex i: Respondents interviewed

No.	Organization	Respondent Position	Contact details
GOVERNMENT			
1.	Mr. H. Nyangi	Principal Agricultural Officer Head Farmers Education Unit Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	Tel/Fax: +255 22 2122923 Cell: +255 754 471551 E-mail: hnyangi2009@hotmail.com Website: www.kilimo.go.tz
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4.	Mr. G. Nyaisa	Youth Development Officer Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development	Cell: +255 714 304184
5.	Ms. I. Bachubira	Youth Development Officer Ilala District	Cell: +255 754 276514
RESEARCH/ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS			
6.	Prof. B. Tiisekwa	Dean Faculty of Agriculture Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA)	Cell: +255 712 931036 E-mail: btiisekwa@yahoo.co.uk Website: www.sua.ac.tz
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9.	Prof. Amon Mattee	Associate Professor Department of Agricultural Education and Extension Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA)	Cell: +255 754 380474 Website: www.sua.ac.tz
10.	Dr. Magayane	Senior Lecturer Department of Agricultural Education and Extension Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA)	Cell: +255 717 492949/767 492949
NGOs/YOUTH INTERVIEWED			
11.	Mr. Victor Mfinanga	Managing Director Shambani Graduates Enterprises Ltd Morogoro	Tel: +255 23 2604428 Cell: +255 715 887277 E-mail: shambanimilk@gmail.com
12.	Mr. Ben Mongi	Executive Director UVIKIUTA(Youth Development Organization) Chamazi Area Dar es Salaam	Cell: +255 754 833909 E-mail: uvikiuta83@yahoo.com Website: www.uvikiuta.org

No.	Organization	Respondent Position	Contact details
13.	Mr. Ramadhani Sigareti	Group Chairperson Mkwajuni Youth Economic Group Morogoro	Cell: +255 713 617310
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21.	Mr. Kulwa Dilunga	Youth Member Mkwajuni Youth Economic Group Morogoro	Cell: +255 656 489064
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Annex ii: Focus Group Discussions Guide Questions and Key Informant Interview Questions

A. Focus Group Discussion Questions

Theme 1: Youth perceptions on Agriculture in Tanzania

1. Why did you decide to pursue studies in Agriculture?
2. What opportunities does agriculture offer to young people in Tanzania?
3. Does agriculture (agribusiness) pays? If yes how?
4. If no, why do you think agriculture is not profitable business?
5. Do you think agriculture can be a promising career for young people in Tanzania? If yes how/if no why?

Theme 2: Rural and urban youth engagement in national youth policies and initiatives linked to Agriculture

6. Do you know any agricultural development initiative or program that involves young people in your region? If yes please explain?
7. Do you think young people have been involved enough in agriculture development in Tanzania?
8. What should be done to attract youths in agriculture in Tanzania?
9. Do you know any successful agricultural youth group in your region? If yes what made them succeed?

Theme 3: Institutions, mechanisms and tools for the engagement of youth in policy processes

10. Do you know anything about **KILIMO KWANZA** Initiative? Do you think young people were involved in the initiative? If yes how? If no what should be done differently?
11. How should young people be involved in agriculture development in Tanzania?
12. Apart from policy limitations, what other factors hinder youth engagement in agriculture?

B. Key Informant Interview Questions

13. What opportunities does Agriculture offer to young people in Tanzania?
14. In your opinion do you think young people have been involved in agriculture development in Tanzania, if yes how and if no why?
15. In your opinion why do think young people are not attracted to agriculture (agribusiness)?
16. Are there initiatives or programs to attract young people in the agriculture sector? If yes which ones and how do they work?
17. What incentives should be in place to attract young people in agriculture?
18. In your opinion do you think young people have been involved in KILIMO KWANZA Initiative? If yes how?
19. What should be done differently at policy level to get young people involved in agriculture in Tanzania?
20. What would you recommend to the government and the young people of Tanzania regarding agriculture?

Annex iii: Other websites and sources relevant for the study

No.	Name	Web Address
1.	Alliance for Green Revolution	www.agra-alliance.org
2.	Future Agricultures	www.future-agriculture.org
3.	The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme(CAADP)	www.nepad-caadp.net
4.	International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD)	www.ifad.org
5.	United Nations-Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)	www.fao.org
6.	Agriculture Council of Tanzania (ACT)	www.actanzania.org
7.	Economic and Social Research Foundation(ESRF)	www.esrf.or.tz
8.	Research on Poverty Alleviation(REPOA)	www.repoa.or.tz
9.	World Bank	www.worldbank.org
10.	Heifer International	www.heifer.org
11.	Farm Africa	www.farmafrica.org.uk
12.	Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program	www.tanzania-agric.org