



**THE ANALYSIS FOR THE NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY (2007) ON 23<sup>rd</sup> JUNE 2017 BY TANZANIA YOUTH VISION ASSOCIATION (TYVA).**

Prepared by;

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**THE ANALYSIS FOR THE NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY (2007) ON 23<sup>rd</sup> JUNE 2017 AT CDEA MIKOCHE NI DAR ES SALAAM, THIS WORK IS THE RESULT OF THE VARIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH LED ORGANISATIONS, COALITION AND NETWORKS LED BY TANZANIA YOUTH VISION ASSOCIATION (TYVA).**

**PREFACE**

The aim of this analysis for the youth development policy 2007 that was carried out by the youth coalitions and youth on parliamentary affairs working group members and its secretariat been coordinated at Tanzania Youth Vision Association (TYVA), the need for new youth development policy is the key essential since it acts as the catalyst for youth development at cross cutting sectors that foster the youth progress for both formal and informal sectors.

For the past 10 years, Tanzanian youth have been led by the National Youth Development Policy (2007) that in many ways it has faced a number of challenges including little implementation in many areas from various sectorial areas due to the number of factor including many youth been less aware of its existence especially in most rural areas part of Tanzania.

**INTRODUCTION**

- The Government developed the National Youth Development Policy in 1996. The implementation of that policy (National Youth Development Policy of 1996) has faced various national and global challenges. New national and global issues have emerged which include changing life styles, new cultures, new values and orientations. This has created the need for review of the policy and develops new vision, mission and strategies for youth development.
- In this millennium of science and technology, young men and women are the greatest asset for the present and future. They represent the driving force behind social economic and political reforms in the sphere of rapid global changes. Our society's progress is determined among other things by how much we involve them in building the future. What about the policy formulation itself, was/is it participatory? It is important therefore to prepare these young people as leaders, decision- makers, entrepreneurs, parents and guardians because they have vital role to play in the socio economic development of the nation. These demands must reflect on 2007 or the new policy?

- This policy therefore shall provide direction to youth, partners and other stakeholders on youth development The National Policy on Youth Development (2007) intends to create an enabling environment that builds the capacity of young people and promotes employment opportunities and access to social security. The policy focuses on a number of areas including employment, healthcare, and education, the role of local agencies, HIV/AIDS, disability, equality, financial services, juvenile justice, the informal sector, and ICTs. A 2009 critique focuses on the hurried development of the policy, with the result that it is “not thoroughly informed by what the youth on the ground really demands”. As a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, Tanzania is a signatory of The Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE) 2006-2015. Tanzania has signed and ratified the African Youth Charter (2006).end issues, but this policy face some challenges like the issue of youth representation The National Policy on Youth Development (2007) commits the government to support the creation of the National Council of Youth. In 2012 the government pledged to table a bill to create an NYC, but according to the UNESCO Regional Report on Youth Policies and Violence Prevention in the Great Lakes Region (2012).
- So far efforts to create the council have not been successful because of the apparent fears and mistrust between stakeholders and the government. This has also delayed the establishment of youth development committees at the District level, also the issue of inadequate budget The State Budget (Ministries) 2013-2014 allocated TZS 13 billion (USD 8.0 million) to the Ministry for Labour, Employment and Youth Development, but there is no specific allocation to youth programmers' or departments. The Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports is allocated TZS 20.7 billion (USD 12.7 million), TZS 4.1 billion (USD 2.5 million) of which is allocated to the Youth Development Division. According to the World Bank, Tanzania spent 21.16% of its government expenditure and 6.18% of its GDP on education provision in 2010

## **State of Youth in Tanzania**

### **Population trend**

- Estimated 7.4 billion is the world population in 2016, about 1.8 billion are young people aged 15 – 29. Tanzania has the tenth largest youth population in the world, there are 22 million of people under 25 living in Tanzania; 47 percent of them are under 15. Tanzania's child bulge will transform into youth bulge in the coming years.

### **Society Perception and expectation to youth**

- Definition of youth is different between one country and another due to the different matters including political, social, economic and cultural. The United Nations recognizes youth as a young man or woman aged 15 – 24; African United defines youth from 15 – 35 years; the National Youth Development Policy of the United Republic of Tanzania 2007 defines youth as a young man or woman aged 15 – 35; and World Health Organization defines youth from 10 – 24 years.
- The growth of Information and Communication Technology has increased the efforts of youth to learn various matters related to them e.g. Sexual Reproductive Health as well as HIV and AIDS. However, the matter of quality education based on the ratio of teacher and pupils (1:45) for primary and (1:35) for secondary, the presence of important buildings such as laboratories, libraries, classes, books and learning and teaching materials are among the key elements in preparing youth to be productive for the development of their communities and the nation in general.
- The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP/MKUKUTA II), The 2006 Population Policy, The National Policy on HIV and AIDS, Reproductive Health Strategy for Breeders/Puberty of 2011-2015 and other International and regional strategies/programmes recognize the importance of youth in development of the nation. As a social policy, the National Youth Development Policy 2007 is meant to be the first and foremost to promote and protect the social well-being of the youth of Tanzania. The policy environment is positive, although progress needs to be made to ensure policy is implemented. This includes: increased budget support, greater coordination within the youth sector, and linkages between sub-sector youth forums across different ministries.
- The 2012 Population and Housing Census, shown that 35 percent of total population is youth aged 15 – 35 who formed 65 percent of the national labor-force. Employment has been prioritized with the establishment of the Tanzania Employment Agency (TEA) in 2008 to address high unemployment, statistics shown more than 1.2 million graduates every year entering in the labour-market from the Universities and Vocational Training Centres, with only 2 hundred thousand of graduates get formal job per year.
- Despite policy initiatives, investment in youth development remains limited with the Ministry of Youth receiving only 0.01% of the national budget in 2012/2013. Despite increasing levels of education, unemployment among the youth respondents is 50% over four times higher than the national rate of 11.7%; the situation is tougher for young women compares to young men. Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) remains an important agenda item for Tanzania, and especially for Tanzanian youth.

### **Individual Economic Achievement**

- According to the World Bank (2013), about 75% of employed youths are active in the agriculture sector, and only 6.7% in public sector. Agriculture, which employs the vast majority of Tanzanians, is seen by youth as both a challenge and an opportunity for employment and improved incomes, as well as financial and economic independence. The country enjoys abundant supplies of good arable land that could be used to provide livelihoods for the youth. Tanzania lacks agro-processing industries, and this represents potential to attract young people back to agriculture in a way that also helps modernize the sector.

### **Percentage of Youth Involved in Decision-Making**

- Tanzania became a multi-party political system in 1992. This generation of youth is the first to have only lived through, or whose political living memory, is of an independent and democratic Tanzania. In this respect, today's young people are unique and more likely to demand for their rights.
- The Government introduced the National Youth Development Policy of 1997 to achieve youth's right to participate formally in decision-making from local to national level. However, youth often perceive that they are left out of political and decision-making processes and are yet to be active participants in local and central government and other decision-making structures. A number of national strategies and policies refer to youth, but as yet do not include youth in design, implementation or monitoring of progress.
- However, research conducted by Restless Development (State of Youth in Tanzania 2012/2013) shown 74.2% of participants (40.1 girls and 34.1 boys) do not participate in local government meetings. Access to information regarding village budgets and governmental policies was primarily dependent on the region. Rural participants were less aware of governmental policies and their rights compared to urban.

### **Current Employment Situation in Tanzania**

- Tanzania has been growing fast, but poverty remains wide spread. The annual growth of GDP has been around 7-8 percent per annum, which is close to its 10 year average, and significantly higher than the rate of growth achieved by neighboring Uganda and Kenya. However, this growth has not achieved substantial poverty reduction. While poverty has declined by approximately 25 percent between 2007-2014, 43 percent of the population continues to live on less than US\$1.25/day. This continued poverty has been due to several factors, including the fact that the sectors driving this growth have not created better and more inclusive jobs, which is one of the critical pathways out of poverty, particularly for the country's youth (World Bank, 2012). While the country's economy is primarily dominated by agriculture, over the last decade, economic growth has been driven by a few selected sectors, particularly communications, financial services, construction, trade, and mining. With the exception of mining, the other activities are largely concentrated in urban areas. These sectors are also relatively

capital intensive and/or reliant on skilled labour, and create a limited number of jobs for the majority of low-skilled workers. By contrast, the rate of growth of the labour-intensive agricultural sector, which employs 75 percent of the workforce and contributes to approximately 25 percent of GDP, remains lower than that of the overall economy.

- Today, Tanzania has both high rates of employment and underemployment. The labour force is about 24 million in size, with a participation rate of close to 90 percent over the last decade. The overall unemployment rate is quite low at 3.5 percent for the labour force. However, it is clear that these employment statistics hide a high degree of underemployment and people stuck in unproductive activity and informality. For example, about 90 percent of the employed population is self-employed — mostly in the informal sector —with less than a tenth of the population in wage work. Official youth unemployment in Tanzania is relatively low, at 6.5 percent among the 15-24 year olds (ILO definition of youth), and close to 10 percent if one uses the national definition of youth which extends the youth population to include individuals between the ages of 15-35. Approximately two out of three youths in Tanzania were active in the labour market in 2010/11, which is comparable to that of neighboring countries such as Uganda. Youth unemployment in Tanzania is low on average, but employed youth usually hold informal and low-skilled jobs in the agricultural sector. While agriculture accounts for 60 percent of employment in the general population, approximately 75 percent of employed youth aged 15-24 are active in agriculture. Similarly, the youth are disproportionately represented in the informal sector, accounting for almost a third of the informal sector population, highlighting the vulnerable state of youth in the labor market.
- In summary, currently, less than 4% of youth work in roles that requires higher skill sets. High barriers to entry into formal jobs and a large informal economy make self-employment the most viable option for most Tanzanians. Only about 15% of the working population is engaged in emerging sectors, which pay about six times more than traditional sector jobs. Working age population (25.6M) Most Tanzanian youth rely on informal networks —family and friends — to search for jobs. This means, economically active (24.2M, 95%) Inactive (1.4M, 5%) Employed (23.4M, 96.5%) Unemployed (842K, 3.5%) Wage (2.1M, 9.2%) Private (1.4M, 66.3%) Public (742K, 33.7%) Others (304K, 1.3%) Self-employed (20.9M, 89.5%).

### **Labour Market in Tanzania**

- Despite a stable and high annual GDP growth rate of approximately seven to eight percent over the past decade, Tanzania has failed to create enough productive jobs. One reason is that the number of working-age Tanzanians has been growing faster than the number of jobs. With rapid population growth (2.7 percent per year) and a youthful population distribution (about half the population is below the age of 15), the country has almost one million new entrants into the domestic labour market every year. However, at U\$1,200 per year, earnings per

worker in Tanzania are still among the lowest in the world, and the slow decline in poverty does not match the labour force growth rate. The gap in economic opportunity for Tanzania's youth arises from the country's largely young and rapidly growing population, combined with the slow development of its export-oriented enterprise sector, and a critical dearth in the pool of skills demanded by employers. This supply-side problem is exacerbated by the quality of education received prior to entering the labour force. There have been several efforts to address education reform, but any far reaching benefits to livelihoods will take at least a generation to manifest. Yet, Tanzania has had no shortage of pilots and small-scale employment and training programs that target youth unemployment. These range from national programs to well-meaning donor interventions. But with little evidence or measurement of effectiveness, and a lack of scale and coordination between programs, there is still little understanding of the labour market in Tanzania and the prospects for employment growth. The job creation challenge also needs to be qualified upfront: as in most developing countries, the overall unemployment rate in Tanzania is very low – less than four percent and declining over time (World Bank, 2014a). Most households cannot afford not to work. At this time, when much of the world's population is aging rapidly, Tanzanian youth are a vibrant resource that can be harnessed for the country's growth. The true challenge is therefore not to find jobs but to find more productive jobs that provide decent incomes and propel the economy towards more equitable growth. Low-paid jobs, informal jobs, and vulnerable jobs do not have the same development impact as well-paid and formal jobs.

### **Youth Employment Policies**

- Youth employment is currently recognized as a national priority in Tanzania, and the issue has garnered much interest from stakeholders in government and beyond, notably among civil society organizations (CSOs) and donors. There are several efforts underway to address the challenge of youth employment, ranging from small pilot projects to large-scale programs. They include the creation of an enabling policy environment, the mainstreaming of youth employment in national development frameworks, the creation of institutions to address youth employment, and the development and implementation of a wide range of youth employment services and training programs. However, these efforts have not been well coordinated and in some cases have resulted in the inefficient use of limited resources, as well as overlap and duplication of efforts. Improved documentation and dissemination of information could contribute substantially to better coordination, and to better monitoring and evaluation of interventions. And, while the responsibility of coordinating youth employment issues is often placed within one or more government bodies, involving other stakeholders in the development of national development plans, strategies, budgets, and youth employment programs can allow for more efficient resource allocation. In the policy space, Tanzania has demonstrated a commitment to addressing youth employment.<sup>15</sup> The National

Employment Policy (2007), the National Employment Creation Strategy, and the Long-Term Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania have fed into the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA I from 2006-2010 and MKUKUTA II from 2011-2015). The latter strategy targets the creation of productive and decent employment for more vulnerable segments of the population, such as women and youth. It also aims to strengthen the institutional framework for coordination of employment creation— in part by streamlining the institutions that deal with employment issues — and focuses on skills development, employment promotion, and enterprise development, part

### **COMBATING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH VET: YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN TANZANIA**

- The Government of Tanzania defines youth as people aged 15 – 35 years. Others, define youth unemployment refers to the share of the labour force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed youth (typically 15-24 years) divided by the youth labour force (employment + unemployment). Tanzania Youth Unemployment Situation According to the 2012 national population and housing census, the Tanzanian Labour force (ages 15 – 64) is 23,466,616 which is equivalent to 52.2% of the total population; and the youth (ages 15 – 35) is 15,587,621 (equivalent to 66.4% of the 6 labour force). The unemployment rate amongst young people aged 15 – 24 years is

### **GLOBAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

- Global Youth Unemployment Situation There is no disagreement that youth unemployment is an emerging issue and is among the major challenges facing both developed and developing countries in the world. The global youth unemployment rate, which had decreased from 12.7 per cent in 2009 to 12.3 per cent in 2011, increased again to 12.4 per cent in 2012, and has continued to grow to 12.6 per cent in 2013. In total, 74.5 million young people aged 15–24 were unemployed in 2013, an increase of more than 700,000 over the previous year. There were 37.1 million fewer young people in employment in 2013 than in 2007, while the global youth population declined by only 8.1 million over the same period. By 2018 the global youth unemployment rate is projected to rise to 12.8 per cent, with growing regional disparities, as expected improvements in advanced economies will be offset by increases in youth unemployment in other regions.
- There is considerable consensus that the roots of today's youth unemployment crisis lie in a toxic mix of global economic trends: poor global macroeconomic performance; growing youth populations in developing regions; labor market structures and regulations; and the quality and relevance of education, resulting in a skills mismatch.

## CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

- Increasing of urban employment pressures with outflow of rural surplus labour to non-agricultural sectors, Freezing employment by the Public Sector, Limited capacity of the Private Sector in absorbing a bigger number of new labour entrants, Low labour productivity at enterprise level including in rural settings, lack of requisite skills and experience sought by industry due to mismatch of TVET acquired skills and industry expectation, Poor access to information on available opportunities, Gender and cultural biases and Ethnicity and corruption.

## YOUTH AND TECHNICAL SKILLS

- Youth has been in the spotlight ever since the economic and financial crisis began in 2008 which revealed its large impact on youth employment. Stimulus packages, consultations, and private and public investments on youth became the trend. Despite the response to the crisis, the global youth unemployment rate does not seem to give in. Policymakers, social partners, and the global youth development community continue seeking answers to the youth employment challenge. There are about 1.2 billion youth, aged 15 to 24, and nearly 75 million of them are 4 looking for a job. Such a sizeable youth cohort is an opportunity for growth but can also become a source of instability if youth unemployment and discouragement are not addressed. Many countries around the world are now trying to bridge the gap between education and work by upgrading Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions at various levels and encouraging them to form closer relations with industries, and embracing apprenticeships. There is great cry by employers that there mismatch between the skills that youth offer and the ones that employees need.
- Interestingly, the Tanzanian Government must play its constitutional responsibility of creating enabling socio-economic and political environment by employing interventions geared to the attainment of quality TVET output at the same time creating a friendly climate for investment by industries. This will encourage investors to invest and thereby create jobs in order to absorb the unemployed youths from our TVET institutions. Some recommended interventions to ensure quality TVET output that fulfills requirements for productive youth employment and decent work is achieved through collaborative key stakeholders include: <sup>1</sup>
- To design TVET Programs to help youth themselves become much more better users of real-time labor market information, more knowledgeable about career paths, better decision-makers about short- and long-term skills acquisition, and more socially competent navigators of the job search and hiring process.

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<sup>1</sup>Combating Youth Unemployment through VET (Vocation Education and Training) Addressing Youth Unemployment though TVET, A Policy Perspective in Tanzania, paper presented at the Vocation, Education and Training (VET) Forum, Thomas D. Katebarilwe, Arusha December 2014

- To create national youth development strategies, convening multi-stakeholder discussions and ensuring that educators, businesses, and young people themselves play an appropriate role in creating a skilled and dynamic workforce.
- To update infrastructure, and modernize training equipment, facilities, workshops and building in order to create a conducive teaching and learning environment for quality output ready for the productive employment and decent work.
- To ensure the government implements policies that encourages entrepreneurship training among rural people in order to curb the rural urban migration and its adverse effect on unemployment.
- To have a greater number of internships and apprenticeship systems in a broad range of disciplines and available to all segments of the youth population, particularly those who experience the most difficulties in accessing and completing education, such as young people living in extreme poverty and in rural areas, young women and youth with disabilities.

#### **THE ROLE OF VET ON YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT**

- In view of the youth unemployment challenge, many governments are investing considerably in Technical and vocational education and training (TVET). TVET is important as a set of approaches to learning, both as preparation for the world of work, and for well-being later in adult life. On the other hand, TVET can make an important contribution to skills, as well as to human resource development 7 policies and strategies that are designed to meet the various local, national, regional and global labour market needs. TVET can effectively address youth unemployment, a major challenge in Africa, generate hope rather than frustration and engender peace instead of strife. The existence of quality TVET programs can form the basis for more sophisticated and specialized skills required as countries develop. Links have to be seen to be established between TVET institutions and industry for securing employment. Furthermore, the products and services rendered by TVET graduates must be of high quality to survive competition from other sources. TVET needs to develop the knowledge and skills that will help the workforce become more flexible and responsive to the needs of local labour markets, while competing in the global economy. TVET's orientation towards the world of work and the acquisition of employable skills means that it is well placed to overcome the skills mismatch issues that have impeded smooth education to employment transitions for many young people. Recent evidence suggests that TVET yields higher returns than either general secondary education or higher education, mainly because its focus is on providing work- relevant skills (Kuepie et al, 2009; Herschbach, 2009). Developing Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) opportunities for youth is key to develop and promote employment opportunities in both urban and

rural areas. Unemployment can be high if the economy is not growing fast enough to generate jobs, but also if the jobs are there but people have the wrong education and skills.<sup>1</sup>

## YOUTH PRINCIPLE DEMANDS/YOUTH PRIORITIES

### Youth employment

- The economy has not been generating enough employment opportunities for the available workforce, of which young people account for more than 65%. Studies have shown that unemployment among the youth is higher than 50% particularly in urban areas. The following are issues that need to be addressed;
- Enactment of strict laws and policies that are favorable to promote youth employability, Tax should be reduced so as to create high capital, Provision of subsidies to agriculture and small scale industries especially to youth entrepreneur, Establishing programs that will increase and improve youth knowledge and skills , Entrepreneurship should be included in the school curriculum, Establishment of youth empowerment fund under NYC and improving transport and communication so as to make easy access of markets.
- **Quality education**, It have recorded that the number of children enrolled increased for the 10 past years reaching 90%, this also led to the increase in number of youth in education sector from primary to university level. Contrary the education sector is facing challenges like shortage of teachers, teaching materials which led to poor skills and knowledge, hence following are the demands of youth on quality education;
- Practical learning should be priotized, Improve the learning and working condition to teachers and students, curriculum should reflect the social, economic and political changes, Both English and Swahili should be used as a medium of instruction, Much books should be publicized and review constantly and supervision of exams in schools should be improved.

### Better health services

Youths are the most affected group within a society with different diseases such as STDS and others

- National health insurance fund should accommodate youth in informal sector, to improve health infrastructures such to increase medicines, improve working condition in the health sector, to combat corruption in the health sector and there should be transparency on the health services from the local level to the top.<sup>2</sup>

### Good governance and accountability

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<sup>2</sup>Tanzania Youth Manifesto 2015 – 2020, What Tanzanian Youth want to see for the coming five years, Restless Development Report 2015.

- Freedom of press should be adhered, allow independent political candidacy, protection of human rights, empower citizens to hold their leaders accountable and PCCB and TLEC should be granted more powers to deal with corruption.

### **Youth involvement and participation in decision making bodies**

- Formation of free and independent National youth council, ensure effective system of youth inclusion on decision making bodies, ensure there is a youth representative from the NYC and reduction of contesting fee.

### **Youth and natural resource**

- To put in place a transparent system to allow the public to know all the contracts and agreements made between government and different investors on natural resources. To put in place policy that guides and directs international investors to employ a certain percent of local Tanzanians. To establish large and mid-level industries for value addition on natural resources products. Review of the Village Land Act and other laws to allow citizens to own land for agriculture and investment in natural resources. Improve of education curriculums to consider inclusion of modules on natural resources including mineral, oil and gas resources.

### **Sports, arts and industries**

- To increase the number of arts collages, proper laws fo protecting artist rights should be fostered, improvement of playing grounds, provision of funds for subsidizing artists and creative designers

### **Youth with disabilities**

- Establishment and improvement of learning institution for people with disabilities, ensure representation of youth with disabilities in decision making bodies, improvement of infrastructures within a society so as to accommodate youth with disabilities, to educate societies on disability so as to overcome social stigma and empowerment of youth with disability economically and provision of loans and entrepreneur skills.

### **Gender equality and equity**

- Ensure equal opportunities for both girls and boys to decide on their health, their body, gender roles and identity. To ensure youth access to boys and girls on sexual and reproductive health regardless of age groups, marital status

and education level. Ensure provision of safe reproductive health services, family planning, child spacing and sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS. Ensure free decision making regarding marriage affairs to be guaranteed for both female and male youth. Actively address gender violence including sexual abuse and rape.

### **Youth and diplomacy**

- To initiate the process of developing legal frameworks to grant dual citizenship. To form a structured mechanism to involve youth-led civil society organizations in decisions making processes on international affairs. To promote active youth participation in international competitions, events and awards. Create a friendly environment for the youth to access international opportunities including jobs and business opportunities.

### **SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF YOUTH IN TANZANIA**

- This involves criteria's of the participants who provided information regarding youth priorities during 2015 general election. This include the balance of gender where the process of collecting youth views or information ensured equal participation of boys and girls when developing youth manifesto, where 56% respondent where male and 46% where female. Age Groups was also considered where ages between 20–24 contributed (45%), 15-19 years (34.5%), 31- 34 years (3%) and 36 and above made up 2% of participants. The collection of data adhered the level of education among the respondents who were youth where, 44% of the respondents had attained secondary level of education, Those who only had primary education made up 9%, 7% of the respondents had never gone to school while 1% did not give any respond. Another issue was Rural-Urban Representation; it is the fact that youth in urban areas may face different challenges to those in remote rural areas. These groups can also experience the same challenges differently. The majority of the respondents (62%) were from cities and towns whereas 27% were from district urban centers followed by youth representing remote rural areas that madeup 11% of respondents. Voters' Registration Status was considered as the majority of the informants (82%) had been registered in the Biometric Voters Registration (BVR) Book for the 2015 general elections. However, 16.5% revealed that they had not been registered in the BVR and 1% was expecting to be registered before closure of the voters' registration exercise. A further 0.5% did not respond regarding their voter registration status

### **HOW YOUTH VOICES IS HEARD AND THEIR IMPACTS**

- Youths in Tanzania face different challenges and yet their voices are not heard regardless they represent the larger group in the community. This is because the majority of the community members have negative perceptions on youth. That being the fact that led to consult young people to prepare youth manifestoes to be used as the platform for bringing ideas of young people together and getting them to the appropriate level especially for politicians, government and other development partners. The preparation of manifesto involved collection of different youth views and their priorities through youth dialogues and interviews. The other method engaged involved using social networks. Young people were engaged using the Twitter hash tags and through Face book.

### **Youth self esteem**

- Research found that young people in Tanzania perceive themselves as energetic, family oriented, sociable and hard-working. Many see themselves as entrepreneurial and creative, and most believe it is important to take risks in life. Nearly all are proud of their youth – 99 per cent of respondents to the quantitative research said they were proud of being young, with three-quarters attributing this pride to being “full of energy” and one-third to young people being “the nation’s manpower

### **Aspirations**

- Research show that the majority of young people dream of being self-employed and running their own businesses. When given a list of potential career paths, half said they would like to become business magnates, with a further 18 per cent wishing to be entrepreneurs. Only 16 per cent said they aspire to professional jobs, a finding which supports the idea that Tanzania’s young people are highly entrepreneurial in their ambitions.

### **Threats**

- With regard to the challenges facing young people in particular, lack of employment opportunities emerged as the primary obstacle. Of the 2,583 respondents to the quantitative survey, 65 per cent reported that they were neither in school nor employed. <sup>3</sup>Only 2 per cent reported being employed in the formal sector, with 12 per cent working in the informal sector and 21 per cent in school. Unsurprisingly, therefore, 71 per cent of respondents to the survey identified the scarcity of job opportunities as the main challenge they face, with little difference between those in rural and urban areas. The second major challenge – the overall hardship of life – is felt more keenly in rural areas, although the number highlighting this challenge was dwarfed by the number that mentioned employment.

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<sup>3</sup>Next Generation, Youth Voices in Tanzania, UKaid, British Council, Research Report July 2016.

Other important challenges mentioned included financial difficulties, lack of access to good education, and bad influence from peers

### **Opportunity**

- The rise of the internet appears to be connecting young people to each other and to national and international events in new ways, and it is possible that this will intensify their urge for civic engagement. In the next section of the research, explore how Tanzania can harness the potential of its young people for economic and social gain
- The internet is beginning to rival traditional media as a means of communication and information provision. Among respondents to the quantitative survey, 23 per cent have access to the internet, with over half of these accessing it via their mobile phones and much smaller proportions using personal laptops and internet cafes
- The establishment of a dedicated youth fund which would help promote opportunities for young people. Such a fund, it was argued, should include financing mechanisms for existing businesses run by young people, as well as business incubation programs to give young entrepreneurs stable foundations for start-up companies.

### **Career Dreams**

- Young Tanzanians are so realistic about the challenges they face. Many fear that financial insecurity, corruption, ill health and a lack of capital to start businesses will prevent them from achieving their dreams. 71 per cent of the 2,583 respondents to our face-to face quantitative survey identified 'lack of jobs' as the main challenge facing young people. 65 per cent of them reported being neither in school nor in employment, with only 2 per cent employed in the formal sector. Many young people felt that even if there were more jobs available, nepotism and low education levels would hinder their prospects of securing productive employment. The young Tanzanians are generally optimistic about the future, but their positivity is tinged with uncertainty and concern. Over half of respondents in the quantitative research are fearful that they will not achieve their dreams, while almost one-quarter mentioned financial security as one of their biggest fears.

## Personal Values

- Youth personal values differ according to level of education, place of origin, exposure and economic status. <sup>ii</sup>

## The Review of Youth Employment Policies in East African Community Member States

- Notwithstanding the global economic and financial crisis of 2007 African countries have been rapidly growing, the relatively positive economic growth rates have not resulted in welfare gains for the citizens of these African countries hence they are still poor. Unemployment rate is relatively high and there is a need to reemphasis on the importance of developmental policies to focus not only on macro-economic variables and on labour market issues. Employment creation should be given a priority for east African states. It is acknowledged that Macroeconomic policies resulting in positive employment outcomes are gaining ground as the preferred kind of pro-growth policies.
- Recently countries that have experienced higher late of unemployment are those with relatively slow rate of economic growth unlike the fast growing ones. Secondly, unemployment and underemployment is increasingly becoming the key socioeconomic issue for governments and political leaders across the region. High population growth rates in East African states averaging 3 per cent annually for the last 15 years have seen substantial variations in the demographic structures with youth (people aged between 15 to 24) consist of over 50 per cent of the population.
- The incipient problem of youth unemployment is particularly severe as a segment of the labour force that is inexplicably affected. The tremendous growth rates witnessed in African countries have come on the back of macroeconomic reforms undertaken in the 1980s to the late 1990s under IMF/World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP).
- The policies comprise of macroeconomic stabilization policies that include elimination of foreign exchange controls, inflation targeting monetary policies, austerity measures in fiscal policy, and privatization of State owned enterprises. This becomes more-hard for young people since it contribute in the increase of social costs.
- Consensus is that high growth rates are necessary for poverty reduction but are not and therefore the central place that employment occupies as a route out of poverty is crucial in the development of macroeconomic policies.

- The challenge of unemployment has compounded the poverty problem in the regions, with high unemployment rates and underemployment. The resulting poverty level is projected to be about 47 per cent of the total population, revealed by socio-economic problems which include deteriorating standards in quality of education, inadequate access to affordable healthcare amidst high levels of poverty. The circumstances in the East African Community member states are even more alarming. Young people are adversely affected by unemployment; the youth defined as persons between 15 and 24 years of age make up half of the world's total unemployed work force with about 89 million unemployed out of a total of 192 million people out of work in 2005.
- The present context of east Africa is mainly in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty signed by EAC members, a Customs Union, a Common Market , subsequently a Monetary Union and ultimately a Political Federation in order to strengthen and regulate the industrial, commercial, infrastructural, cultural, social, political and other relations of the Partner States to the end that there shall be accelerated, harmonious and balanced development and sustained expansion of economic activities, the benefit of which shall be equitably shared.”
- The overall the EAC Strategic Plan on Gender and Youth recognizes the need for member states to first, harmonize youth policies that also provides a binding framework for effective implementation of youth programmes and projects.
- Again, prioritize the issue of high levels of youth unemployment and underemployment in national development programmes complemented by clear programmes to address unemployment, and with specific provisions for youth with disabilities to ensure that they have equal access to opportunities.
- Then, increase investment in youth development and empowerment including through the provision of sufficient and sustainable resources for technical and professional skills development and youth employment which will allow integrations among member state.
- Lastly is for member states to consider developing an EAC population and migration policy to help with implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol which is to make the integrations possible. Despite the void of a regional EAC policy on youth <sup>4</sup>employment, various EAC member states have been trying to implement youth policies driven by their own internal challenges and demands. They review status of the interventions as

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<sup>4</sup>**The Review of Youth Employment Policies in East African Community Member States, A Paper Presentation by David Owiro**

undertaken by individual member states in the **The Review of Youth Employment Policies in East African Community Member States**

- Notwithstanding the global economic and financial crisis of 2007 African countries have been rapidly growing, the relatively positive economic growth rates have not resulted in welfare gains for the citizens of these African countries hence they are still poor. Unemployment rate is relatively high and there is a need to reemphasize on the importance of developmental policies to focus not only on macro-economic variables and on labour market issues. Employment creation should be given a priority for East African states. It is acknowledged that Macroeconomic policies resulting in positive employment outcomes are gaining ground as the preferred kind of pro-growth policies.
- Recently countries that have experienced higher rates of unemployment are those with relatively slow rates of economic growth unlike the fast growing ones. Secondly, unemployment and underemployment is increasingly becoming the key socioeconomic issue for governments and political leaders across the region. High population growth rates in East African states averaging 3 per cent annually for the last 15 years have seen substantial variations in the demographic structures with youth (people aged between 15 to 24) consist of over 50 per cent of the population.
- The incipient problem of youth unemployment is particularly severe as a segment of the labour force that is inexplicably affected. The tremendous growth rates witnessed in African countries have come on the back of macroeconomic reforms undertaken in the 1980s to the late 1990s under IMF/World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP).
- The policies comprise of macroeconomic stabilization policies that include elimination of foreign exchange controls, inflation targeting monetary policies, austerity measures in fiscal policy, and privatization of State owned enterprises. This becomes more-hard for young people since it contributes to the increase of social costs.
- Consensus is that high growth rates are necessary for poverty reduction but are not and therefore the central place that employment occupies as a route out of poverty is crucial in the development of macroeconomic policies.
- The challenge of unemployment has compounded the poverty problem in the regions, with high unemployment rates and underemployment. The resulting poverty level is projected to be about 47 per cent of the total population, revealed by socio-economic problems which include deteriorating standards in quality of education, inadequate access to affordable healthcare amidst high levels of poverty. The circumstances in the East African Community member states is even more alarming. Young people are adversely affected by unemployment; the

youth defined as persons between 15 and 24 years of age make up half of the world's total unemployed work force with about 89 million unemployed out of a total of 192 million people out of work in 2005.

- The present context of east Africa is mainly in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty signed by EAC members, a Customs Union, a Common Market , subsequently a Monetary Union and ultimately a Political Federation in order to strengthen and regulate the industrial, commercial, infrastructural, cultural, social, political and other relations of the Partner States to the end that there shall be accelerated, harmonious and balanced development and sustained expansion of economic activities, the benefit of which shall be equitably shared.”
- The overall the EAC Strategic Plan on Gender and Youth recognizes the need for member states to first, harmonize youth policies that also provides a binding framework for effective implementation of youth programmes and projects.
- Again, prioritize the issue of high levels of youth unemployment and underemployment in national development programmes complemented by clear programmes to address unemployment, and with specific provisions for youth with disabilities to ensure that they have equal access to opportunities. <sup>5</sup>
- Then, increase investment in youth development and empowerment including through the provision of sufficient and sustainable resources for technical and professional skills development and youth employment which will allow integrations among member state.
- Lastly is for member states to consider developing an EAC population and migration policy to help with implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol which is to make the integrations possible. Despite the void of a regional EAC policy on youth employment, various EAC member states have been trying to implement youth policies driven by their own internal challenges and demands. They review status of the interventions as undertaken by individual member states in the East African Members State.

**ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED UNDER THE NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY (2007) AFTER IT'S EXISTANCE FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, (2007 - 2017) MORE DESCRIPTION FROM THE CHART BELOW**

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<sup>5</sup>Integrated Labour Force Survey, Analytical Report, United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, November 2015

**General Comments from the analysis**

- The process for the establishment in enacting and making the policy were less participatory among many youth in the country
- There were no clear road map, implementation plan and M&E tool for the policy to be effective utilized during its life span
- Language used, Government acting as bridge between the youth and other stakeholders not taking its core mandate to support young people
- Use of more hypothetical assumption statement that clearly explaining the gap and the strategies that will be involved in implementation of youth policy that makes the government less accountable for its actualization or not
- The policy considers youth being unable to change their life situations and the challenges they are facing and therefore it's for them to wait the help from government or other development stakeholders to rescue the situation.

NO	ISSUES	POLICY STATEMENT	POLICY GAP	CHANGE - ADVOCACY AREA
3.1	Common definition of youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth in Tanzania to be defined as young men and women from the age of 15 to 35</li> <li>• Specific programs related to specific age cohorts shall be developed by stakeholders to suit specific needs of youths</li> </ul>	The policy did not consider the aspect of environment and technological evolution in defining the youth age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We recommend the age for youth to be identified between 13years – 35years old but the policy must specify that youth development programs and activities shall be focused on the youth aged 15 – 35years.</li> <li>• 13years old for female and 15years old for male to begin.</li> </ul>
3.2	Youth living under difficult condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be a mechanism to access opportunities in education; training and social security for youth with disability and those living in difficult circumstances</li> </ul>	Social security confers to only youth employed under formal employment.  The policy exclude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy as general guideline should focus on harmonizing the environments where youth finds comfort ability to access all the needs regardless of the physical challenges</li> </ul>

			youth from other categories on how to be secured	
3.3	Mechanism to prepare the youth to meet obligations in society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be a mechanism to provide guidelines with a view of facilitating proper upbringing and development of youth talents</li> </ul>	There is no clarity on how youth talents are develop, nurtured and at which physical structures, i.e. Primary schools or at community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family institution has to be the key actor, the working hours to be reduced and possibly start talking about the part time job</li> <li>Education curricular has to reflect the policy area on talents</li> <li>To have a national volunteerism strategy that allow get experience from practical learning</li> </ul>
3.4	Resource which create Economic empowerment for youth development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be promotion of equitable access to land and other resources allocations, Emphasis shall be put on rural youth and gender equity as stipulated in the Small and Medium Enterprise Policy, Rural development strategy and women and gender development policy</li> </ul>	<p>No land special for young person accessible Government to provide incentives for youth in exploit natural resources.</p> <p>No law special for youth accessing natural resources etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government create proper environment to make sure youth access land easily.</li> <li>Removing bureaucracy, provision of capital and providing easy procedures to youth for accessing loans from financial institutions.</li> <li>Creation of free and sustainable market for products produced by youth's rather than only emphasizing on production skills</li> <li>Emphasis should be put in both rural and urban areas</li> </ul>
3.5	Youth in hazardous working environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government shall continue to take stern measures to ensure that employers comply with laws and regulations regarding Occupation Health and Safety</li> <li>The Government shall enforce laws and regulations regarding health</li> </ul>	The government detach itself from the primary function of providing the education on Occupation Health and Safety ( <b>acting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There should be a special board that foresees the implementation of occupational health and safety plans</li> <li>The ministry concerned should regularly check the and monitor the working of these boards</li> </ul>

		<p>and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders such as NGOs and CBOs shall educate youth on protective measures</li> </ul>	<b>reactional)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy should recognize the provision of occupational health and safety services to the informal sectors as well</li> </ul>
3.6	Youth and the impact of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry responsible for youth development shall collaborate with local government, youth organizations, faith based organization, private organization and other stakeholders in developing programs for youth on prevention, care, support and impact mitigation, as stipulated in the National Multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS Control strategy</li> </ul>	The policy assumption is HIV/AIDS as infectious disease kills more young people than other diseases and even more about the non-communicable diseases such as Stress or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy should generalize all health issues affecting youth such as sexual reproductive health, sickle cell, cancer, hypertension, stress, Depression, TB Anxiety, other sexual transmitted diseases and not only focusing in HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>
3.7	Information Communication Technology (I.C.T) on youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be a mechanism to regulate and monitor ill effects of the use of Information Communication Technology amongst the youth</li> </ul>	The policy focus much on dealing with negative effect of the ICTs than developing a strategy oh how youth could benefits from the use of ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government should develop the key strategy on teaching youth how to benefits from ICTc knowledge that could increase innovations and combat Unemployment among young people</li> <li>The policy should include action to regulate and monitor the content of information that reach youth through ICT so as to minimize cultural deterioration</li> </ul>
3.8	Access to Information Communication and Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and research network in the area of youth shall be established</li> <li>Training institutions at all levels shall be facilitated in the provision of appropriate technology and information</li> </ul>	Little government willingness to walk the talk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There should be a mechanism to ensure provision of knowledge that facilitate easy access to information and communication technology especially for youth living in rural areas vs remote areas</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be a conducive environment to encourage training institutions to incorporate ICT element in their curriculum</li> <li>• Government shall facilitate the creation of community run tele centers in partnership with other stakeholders especially the private sector</li> </ul>		
3.9	Youth and Employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government in collaboration with private sectors shall create an enabling environment for establishing of employment opportunities as stipulated in National Employment Policy, Rural Development Strategy and Agricultural Development Policy</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p>Policy statement identify most the general problem rather than strategy towards which the problem issues should be tackled.</p> <p>The policy does not clearly state how From tertiary level the government is to support innovation and entrepreneurship.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review education curriculums so that they teach entrepreneurship studies at the very lower level of school</li> <li>• Creating youth enterprise zones/economic zones</li> <li>• Reduce tariffs for youth initiated enterprise</li> <li>• The government should establish an organ which monitor unemployment rate</li> <li>• Government should have M &amp; E tools to review the employment youth situation in the country that it copes with the current atmosphere in after every five years</li> </ul>
3.10	Youth Participation in Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be a mechanism to facilitate effective participation of youth in structures and issues</li> </ul>	The government does not state clear who is responsible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government should set a specific structure to youth as representatives in the</li> </ul>

		defined in the local government system, Central government and other participatory organs at national and international levels	for creating the mechanism that is to facilitate the effective participation of youth in structures and issues defined in the local government system, Central government and other participatory organs at national and international levels	administrative bodies from local levels to national.
3.11	The body to organize youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government shall facilitate the formation of the National Youth Council and establish a regulatory framework for the functioning of the council</li> </ul>	There is no specific implementation plans for the policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To have a youth advisory panel in each ministries that directly touch youth issues</li> <li>The government must also have the implementation plans &amp; regulatory framework for the implementation of national youth council</li> <li>Structure of national youth council should be decentralized in all level of administrations.</li> <li>There has to be functioning ministry of youth for the youth.</li> </ul>
3.12	Youth and Informal Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be measure to promote the informal sector as stipulated in</li> </ul>	There is no clear strategy in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy should precisely state to what measure are the conducive environment youth</li> </ul>

		<p>the National Employment Policy, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy, and other sectorial policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government in collaboration with private sector shall create conducive environment for youth to settle in rural areas the improvement of social services, infrastructure and promote rural development as it is stipulated in the policy of Rural Development Strategy and Agriculture development Policy</li> </ul>	<p>policy on how the government is to formalize the informal sector to enable youth to maximizing their impacts</p>	<p>need in both rural and or urban as per their needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government should clearly identify the approach for development in terms of social, political and economic progresses.</li> </ul>
3.13	Regulatory Framework for youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Central Government in collaboration with Local Government Authorities and Community based organizations shall put in place regulatory framework to ensure smooth and efficient participatory approach operation of youth activities</li> </ul>	<p>The regulatory frameworks do not exist and or not in implementation if any.</p> <p>The policy do not consider the kind of life that diminish the spirit of curiosity within youth from the very young age.</p> <p>Education system do not allow youth to challenge ideas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government should allow the regulatory framework to be independent from it</li> <li>• The government should also involve more youth in policy making approach</li> </ul>
3.14	Gender Dimension in Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equity for young men and women shall be ensured through enforcement of conventions, legislations and regulations that affect them</li> <li>• Regulatory framework shall</li> </ul>	<p>There is no African dimensions of empowerment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The empowerment ideology should confer to the Afrocentric view and that do not produce cohesion between the two genders.</li> </ul>

		<p>be developed to ensure social and economic empowerment of young people including the handicapped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts shall be made to enhance awareness and sensitization of the society regarding negative cultural attitudes and practices against young boys and girls</li> </ul>		
3.15	Rights of youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall put in place rights of youth</li> </ul>	<p>The policy do not acknowledged to reflect the presence of other international conversions about policies and guidance of African continent and or world at large.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The national regulatory framework should reflect the international frameworks and policies considering its customization to reflect social reality of the youth in the country.</li> </ul>
3.16	Financial services delivery for poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be mechanism to solicit funds which will enhance adequate coordination with a view of having sustainable funds, to support youth in their income generating activities.</li> <li>• There shall be mechanism to promote the establishment of youth friendly credit support services and empower youth on credit management</li> </ul>	<p>There is no policy that facilitate the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be accountability mechanisms or the youth fund management in local government.</li> <li>• The government should create harmonization of youth funds and their accessibility.</li> </ul> <p><b>REMINDER :</b> There should be an establishment of youth bank as all of the above aforementioned have been attained</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be mechanism for local</li> </ul>	<p>There isn't clear</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be set the good</li> </ul>

3.17	Coverage of youth issues by local Government and Regional Administration (LGRA) Structures	<p>Government in collaboration with other relevant Ministries shall put in place a regulatory framework to coordinate youth development activities from ward to national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Central Government in collaboration with local Government shall ensure establishment of the youth carder at regional and district level and employ youth development officers to coordinate youth issues at this level</li> </ul>	specifications on how this policy will be implemented	communication strategy and plans to allow implementations
3.18	Involvement of Youth in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be a mechanism to develop and promote labour intensive infrastructures as stipulates in the other sector policies such as the Rural Development Strategy and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy</li> <li>The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall provide conducive environment for youth to participate effectively in agriculture</li> </ul>	<p>The policy do not give clear involvement in agricultural value chain of the products to youth and how the empowerment is to be provided.</p> <p>The policy does not reflect the ownership of the wealthy for youth which is mainly depending on the status of youth in their societies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government should develop a strategy of sustainable commercial farming for young people.</li> <li>Redefining the land laws, regulations and actions that will favor youth access into land ownership especially at the villages</li> </ul>
3.19	Environment and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be a mechanism to</li> </ul>	The policy does not clearly show the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reference has to be made from environment act of 2002</li> </ul>

		involve the youth in the development protection and conservation of the natural resources and environment as stipulated in the respective policies and strategies.	position of youth on the environment and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government should work to work on emphasis promotion as well as ratifying policies at both national and international level for youth.</li> </ul>
3.20	Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be a mechanism to protect acceptable cultural practices and promote the Tanzanian Cultural values amongst youth from harmful external cultural influences</li> <li>There shall be a mechanism for coordinating and promotion of arts and cultural activities as stipulated in the National Cultural Policy.</li> </ul>	There is no proper regulatory means stated to filter contents and clear standards for most cultural practices and values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reference should be made to the national culture policy.</li> <li>There should be clear definition and identification of what Tanzanian culture entails</li> <li>There should be a Tanzanian Cultural day as national activity and celebration around the country</li> <li>The media should be reminded not to air the content that is harmful to young generation and promote the Tanzanian one</li> </ul>
3.21	Communication and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall be a measure to establish and develop media and communication facilities in the rural areas to benefits the youth</li> </ul>	The policy assumption focus only on the electronic media and forget about the media revolution in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These media facilities for youth in the rural areas has to be clearly stated</li> <li>Youth from the urban and rural areas should be treated equally</li> <li>The Government should establish the ward, village, district and regional youth information centers</li> <li>The New media strategy should be developed where most young generation do communicate and interacts</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government in collaboration</li> </ul>	The policy did not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of sports and games in</li> </ul>

3.22	Sports, Games, Leisure an Outdoor life activities	<p>with stakeholders shall make deliberate efforts to facilitate the availability of sports and games facilities, play grounds, sports and games training centers for youth as stipulated in the Sports Development Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A conducive environment shall be created to facilitate outdoor life games and activities</li> </ul>	<p>detail the structural changes for the development of youth talents and creatively environment where young stars are to be exposed in nurturing their vision in the field of sports</p>	<p>the curriculum with effective monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enough budget should be located to sports and games so as to have enough facilities</li> </ul>
3.23	Family life education and adolescence reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall put a mechanism to coordinate the provision of reproductive health education to the youth as stipulated in the Reproductive Health strategy, Education Policy and Family Life Education Program</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government together with stakeholders should formulate a specific family life education and adolescence reproductive health curriculum that should be carried from the lower level of education to the highest</li> <li>• The family has to be strengthened so as to act as the foundation for the strong growing nation</li> </ul>
3.24	Youth, and education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be a mechanism to provide conducive environment for access to further studies.</li> <li>• Vocational guidance and counseling shall be strengthened and entrepreneurial education shall be introduced in training and higher learning institutions in order to inculcate enterprise culture among the youth</li> </ul>	<p>The government did not specify mechanisms to be taken The policy emphasize vocational guidance and counseling in higher education only</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational training should be included from the secondary school so as to empower youth from their roots</li> <li>• The need for the review of the education curricular to suit the technological transformation in the world is necessary for encouraging creativity and innovation among young people</li> </ul>
3.25	Special youth groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be a mechanism to sensitize community leaders and elders and the youth from minority groups with a view of involving their youth in various</li> </ul>	<p>The policy considered the only physical challenges these special youth groups faces such</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technological innovation can be used to motivate these youth from their localities by developing the special strategies the will cater for their need while at their</li> </ul>

		social and economic development activities.	as in accessibility from their destination however there could be a technological intervention to include the in various youth development initiatives	<p>localities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be the consideration of promoting their indigenous culture while providing with these youth the basic elements for their development</li> <li>• Kind of education system to be provided to them should cater for their needs and the life circles</li> </ul>
3.26	Youth and volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be a mechanism for conducive environment and supportive measures for increased participation of young people in voluntary activities. The private sector, civil society and community based organizations shall be encouraged to promote volunteerism amongst the youth.</li> </ul>	The assumption raised does not hold the water since individual youth and various organizations has managed to do the volunteering work without any structural policy framework and the difficult conditions that youth do face	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government should enact the national volunteers policy or strategy the will act as the guideline for the people and organization that devote their time and energy in giving back to the community</li> <li>• The volunteers spirits should be considered one of the national values for the young person to offer to the community while growing up (learning by doing)</li> <li>• The so called mechanism to support youth should be explicit outlined and explained for both actors to understand the roles and responsibilities one has to abide to</li> </ul>
3.27	Inadequate health services for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government in collaboration with other development partners shall promote the establishment of youth friendly health services at all levels.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be an evaluation for the policy implementation since 2007 for how many Health Youth Friendly Centers has been established, working and the impacts brought to the young people</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Friendly Health Services is also by increasing the number of young doctors and young nurses at collage who can offers more interactive health facilities</li> <li>• The ratio for doctor patient consultation has to be considered as well</li> </ul>
3.28	Youth and national globalization and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government shall put a mechanism to enhance internationalyouth development programs and promote international cooperation.</li> </ul>	The policy could have also spoken about the lack of National Youth Council that connect youth to regional and international initiatives for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of the national youth council should be emphasized so as to bring young people together</li> <li>• Government and its agencies should create the platform where all youth can access various learning opportunities from regional and international cooperation</li> <li>• The teaching at schools should enlightens youth on the importance involving the young person to the regional and international agenda such as educations, entertainment, training and exchange programs</li> </ul>
3.29	Youth with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government, private sector and other stakeholders shall put inplace mechanism to mainstream all issues of youth withdisabilities in all sectors as stipulated in the National Policy on People with Disabilities.</li> </ul>	There is a need for the structural changes in the support for youth with disabilities in Tanzania not only creating their special zones but	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational curricular to address and support the youth with disabilities</li> <li>• Community sensitization on human, and youth rights to make people understand that the disability is not inability</li> <li>• Families and Communities with</li> </ul>

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			good to set structures that will facilitate them been able to get involved in the normal life of any human being	disabled persons should be given the support moral, structural and financially to support them at their localities
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**Members Contributions from various Youth led Organizations Coalitions for the Parliamentary Affairs under the Tanzania Youth Vision Association Secretariat June 2017**