

## East Africa Youth inclusion Programme (EAYIP)

Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agribusiness

# YOUTH GROUPS TRAINED ON POLICY ADVOCACY



### The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)

51 Uporoto Street, Ursino Estate. P.O Box 31226, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Mobile: +255-754 780133, +255-655 780233 Tel: +255 22 2926084-90 Fax: +255 22 2926083  
E-mail: [esrf@esrf.or.tz](mailto:esrf@esrf.or.tz) or [info@esrf.or.tz](mailto:info@esrf.or.tz) Website: <http://www.esrf.or.tz>

30 June 2018

**Authors: Dr. Hoseana B. Lunogelo and Mr. Patrick Tunj Kihenzile**



## **East Africa Youth Inclusion Programme (EAYIP)**

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

#### **REPORT ON YOUTH CAPACITY BUILDING TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY PROVIDED BY THE SELECTED CSOs**

#### **OTHER REPORTS ALREADY PREPARED BY ESRF as part of implementing objective 3 of EAYIP are as follows:**

1. Discussion Paper on: Latent Potential for Youth Inclusion In Agribusiness Value Chain Sector: The Case Of Southern Highland Regions In Tanzania (August 2017)
2. ESRF Policy Brief/Policy Recommendations/Key Messages (Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agriculture in Tanzania) produced in August 2017. The Briefs are aimed at three levels as follows;
  - a. National level coordination forum,
  - b. District level coordination forum, &
  - c. Community level coordination forum (including a Kiswahili version for youth and leaders at the grassroots to easily comprehend the key messages)
3. Fact Sheets(2 pages) on Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agriculture in Tanzania (September 2017).
4. Mapping of CSOs to be Involved in Policy Advocacy campaigns (CSOs MAPPING REPORT) (February 2018)
5. Guidelines for CSOs Capacity Building to Support the Youth to Undertake Policy Advocacy Campaigns (March 2018)
6. Guidelines for Use by Youth Groups to Undertake Policy Advocacy Campaigns on their own (June 2018)

#### **EDITORS:**

Prof. Fortunata Songora Makene	(Sociologist)
Prof. Haidari Amani	(Agricultural Economist)
Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	(Human Resources)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

---

The ESRF team is most grateful to Heifer International officials led by Ms. Mary Kibogoya (Country Program Manager-CPM-Mbeya) for her overall leadership and guidance. We are equally grateful to the team of Monitoring, Learning & Evaluation Officer (MLEO), Cluster Coordinators, Field Technical Officers (FTO), Office Administrators, and Logistics Officers cum Drivers, for their dedicated operational support offered to ESRF team during the Policy Forums. We extend our gratitude to the CSOs who played a key role in capacity building on advocacy for youths; eight (8) out of nine (9) CSOs that were identified by ESRF to work with EAYIP in building the capacity of our youth managed to respond positively and started the first round of capacity building in ten out of 11 LGAs. The CSOs performance exhibited high qualities of knowledge and integrity in applying interactive and participatory approaches; as well as in establishing appropriate and effective communication methods with office bearers and the public at large. The CSO facilitators allowed the youth to ask questions and employed consensus building approach finding solutions/answers to issues raised by youth. They effectively used the guidelines for youth organizations to undertake policy advocacy to improve policy enabling environment for agribusiness; the Guide is a living document and will be subject to regular updates and improvements.

Last but not least, we extend special thanks to ESRF's Management under the leadership of Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida (ED), Prof. Fortunata Songora Makene (Head of Strategic Research and Publications) and Ernest Chiwenda (Finance Manager) for supporting the constituted ESRF field team to undertake *CSOs Capacity Building to facilitate policy advocacy work and initiate the first series of Youth Forums for the same purpose.*

**Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo and Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile**

**ESRF/EAYIP Technical Team**

30<sup>th</sup> June 2018



*Photo 1-Mbeya Rural-Santilya- Youth Celebrating After Training done by Yes-Tanzania*

## CONTENTS

Acknowledgement .....	ii
List of tables .....	v
List of photos.....	v
List of Abbreviations .....	vi
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE TRAININGS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 Objectives of the Training.....	3
1.3 List of Youth Groups Trained by the CSOs from 27th June to 6th July 2018 .....	5
1.4 Format of the Training.....	6
<b>2.0 DELIVERY OF MODULES TO THE YOUTH GROUPS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Chapter I: Guide's Objectives.....	9
2.2 Chapter II: Definition Of A Youth, Economic Undertakings And Challenges.....	10
2.3 Chapter III: National Policies Supportive of Youth in Agribusiness .....	11
2.4 Chapter IV: Approaches for Delivering Messages to Office Bearers .....	12
2.5 Chapter V: Means of Delivery of Messages to Office Bearers.....	13
2.6 Chapter Vi: Principles to be observed in preparation of Statements for Office Bearers.....	14
2.7 Lessons from the Training Exercise Undertaken by the Youth .....	14
<b>ANNEX1- MANUAL USED BY CSOs FOR YOUTH GROUPS training ON HOW TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Annex 2- Youth training Report by ADP CSO- Mbozi.....	70
Annex 3- Report by NADO-Wangingómbe .....	79
ANNEX 4- REPORTS BY SEECO- NJOMBE TC AND NJOMBE RURAL .....	87
ANNEX 5- REPORTS BY RUDI AND MMADEA- KILOLO .....	93
ANNEX 6- REPORTS BY RUDI – IRINGA KILOLO .....	102

ANNEX 7- REPORT BY MYAWORUDI- MAFINGA .....	108
ANNEX 8- REPORT BY SETA CSO- RUNGWE& BUSOKELO .....	117

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:The team of trainers from each CSO .....	2
Table 2- Summary of the Objectives of the Modules in the Guide .....	4
Table 3: List of Youth Groups Trained by CSOs on Approaches for Advocacy Campaigns .....	5

## LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 1-Mbeya Rural-Santilya- Youth Celebrating After Training done by Yes-Tanzania.....	iii
Photo 2- Rungwe- Youth being trained by staff from SETA .....	3
Photo 3- A youth group members making a point during training at Ibumila, Njombe DC .....	8
Photo 4- Mbeya Rural- Mr Swai of SETA exchanging ideas with the youth .....	9
Photo 5- Mbozi-Igamba: ADP-Mbozi facilitator discussing a point with youth ...	11
Photo 6- Njombe TC-Staff from local CSO training some youth from Ramadhani and Itulike .....	12
Photo 7- Kilolo-RUDI staff discussing a point with youth at Luganga area.....	20
Photo 8: Kilolo-MMADEA staff illustrating a point written on wall paper .....	13
Photo 9- SETA Staff training some youth Rungwe district .....	14
Photo 10:-Mbeya Rural- Santila: Group photo with youth after training by Yes Tanzania.....	15
Photo 11:- Rungwe: A young lady contributing to discussion on suitable approaches for delivering messages to office bearers .....	15

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

---

ADP	Actions for Development Programmes
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Policy
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COBET	Competence Based Training (COBET
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Council
DCD	Department of Community Development
DED	District Executive Director
EADD	East Africa Dairy Development
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GOT	Government of Tanzania
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KAMAKA	Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Kata
LGA	Local Government Authorities
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MMADEA	Mazombe Mahenge Development Association
MYOWIRUDE	Mufindi Youth and Women Initiatives for Rural Development
SEECO	Sustainable Economic and Environmental Conservation Organisation
MUCOBS	Mufindi Community Bank
NAP	National agricultural policy
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEP	National Economic Empowerment Policy
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NEP	National Employment Policy
NETP	National Education and Training Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLP	National Land Policy
NSA	Non-State Actors
NYDP	National Youth Development Policy
R&D	Research and Development
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDL	Skills Development Levy
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SME	Small and Medium Industries



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE TRAININGS

### 1.1 Introduction

The East Africa Youth Inclusion Program (EAYIP) main purpose is to promote the participation of youth in Agricultural value chain. In order to realize that purpose, the third objective of EAYIP, which is “Enabling environment is enhanced to increase youth participation in agribusiness” aims to promote the youth’s effective participation in agricultural value chain. ESRF was assigned by the program’s management to undertake a survey that will reveal, through the witness and evidence from the youth, various policy and legal constraints that prevented them from effective engagement in profitable agribusiness. A report to that effect was prepared in 2017; It included some policy briefs for use by village, district and national level policy decision makers. The program’s document has proposed that one of the key approaches to empowering youths to play a frontline role in policy advocacy is through YOUTH FORUMS. However, given that ESRF and other EAYIP’s partner institutions (e.g. MIICO and Restless Development) cannot be present at the community level all the time, it was thus proposed to identify, train and then engage locally based CSOs to support the Youth in policy advocacy work. In this regard and following the preparation of policy briefs, ESRF had to undertake four tasks, namely:.

- Identification of CSOs to collaborate with EAYIP. The process of mapping and identifying CSOs that will work with EAYIP was done during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of Year 2.
- Preparation of a Manual or Guide that could be used by CSOs to support youth groups in policy advocacy. This was also done in the second quarter of year 2.
- Training the CSOs on the application of the manual, this was conducted in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of Year 2,
- Initiating the first round of Youth Forum to engage Duty Bearers at District level. This was also done in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of Year 2. Its report is presented separately.

Subsequent to completion of youth forums, CSOs implemented their training program for youth, focusing on how to undertake advocacy campaigns on their own without or with minimum support from EAYIP staff or the CSOs. ESRF developed a special guide in Kiswahili (see Annex 1) as an instrument to be used

by the youth in seeing legal and policy interventions. The CSOs therefore applied this guide while training the youth in June 2018. The CSOs that were involved in the Training of Youth Groups are: Mbozi ADP (Mbozi LGA), Yes-Tanzania (Mbeya Rural LGA), SETA (Rungwe DC), NADO (Wangingómbe LGA), CEECO (Njombe TC and Njombe DC), MYOWIRUDE (Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC), MMADEA and RUDI (Iringa Rural DC and Kilolo DC).

**Table 1: The team of trainers from each CSO**

Date	Station Of Training	Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Name Of Trainer
<b>27 June</b>	Mbozi: Igambo village	Mbozi Actions for Development Programs (ADP)	Ms. Neema Mswani (Social Worker 0765 478866), Mr. Ramadhani Hashim (Nutritionist) 0764 749838
<b>28 June</b>	Wangingómbe-Ihanja Village	Njombe Agricultural Development Organisation (NADO) tel. 0754045055; <a href="mailto:wihallah@yahoo.co.uk">wihallah@yahoo.co.uk</a> ;	Mr. Ernest Ng'umbi- (0763204364) and Filoteus A. Charles (0768 467648)
<b>29 June</b>	Njombe, Ramadhani Njombe, Ibumila	Sustainable Economic and Environmental Conservation Organisation (SEECO): <a href="mailto:seecoorg@yahoo.com">seecoorg@yahoo.com</a> .	Ms. Margarate CHANDO (0752827800) and Patrick Mhema.
<b>30 June (Kilolo)</b>	Kilolo town, Luganga area	Rural Urban Development Initiative (RUDI): <a href="mailto:ruditiz@yahoo.com">ruditz@yahoo.com</a> . Mazombe Mahenge Development Association (MMADEA): <a href="mailto:rmtitu@gmail.com">rmtitu@gmail.com</a> .	Reuben Faustine- (0769872806), Ms. Vivian Kisanga- (0762839587)
<b>1 July</b>	Mafinga Town	Mufindi Youth and Women Initiatives for Rural Development (MYOWIRUDE): <a href="mailto:marcoshayo@gmail.com">marcoshayo@gmail.com</a>	Mr. Marco Shayo tel. 0757181987; Mr. Majaliwa Mahenge, (0755945243).
<b>5 July</b>	Rungwe, Kinyala Ward, Kipande Village	SEETA E-mail: <a href="mailto:servetanzania@hotmail.com">servetanzania@hotmail.com</a> .	Dr. Damian Swai-0713 or 0766- 281095; Emmanuel Angetile tel. 0754 457303;
<b>6 July</b>	Mbeya Rural, Santilya Ward, Shilanga Village	YES-Tanzania: and Staff member,	Amani Daudi- 0764- 543354.

This report therefore presents a summary of 9 training sessions undertaken by 8 selected CSOs to build the capacity of the youth to effectively engage in policy dialogues with DUTY BEARERS.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING

The main objective of the trainings was to empower the youth with two types of knowledge viz: on some understanding of the policy environment under which they operate and how they relate to different decision-making organs in the country starting with the community in which they live; imparting skills they can use to influence the enhancement of enabling environment for agribusiness. They were introduced to a guide that shows different approaches and methods they should use to influence policy changes in favour of their economic activities. The approaches are regarded as essential tools for the youth to strike a positive accord with duty bearers.



*Photo 2- Rungwe- Youth being trained by staff from SETA*

The training was conducted by eight (8) CSOs in nine (9) training centres. Each training session lasted for about 2-3 hours and therefore it was possible in some LGAs to conduct trainings in two stations per day. The guide used for training is shown in Annex 1. The guide is divided into different modules, each with specific objectives as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2- Summary of the Objectives of the Modules in the Guide

S/N	Heading of the Chapter	Purpose of the Chapter
<b>Chapter I</b>	Purpose of the Guide	To enable the youth appreciate different approaches for advocating to have enabling agribusiness environment skillfully without breaking the law and cultural norms of Tanzanians.
<b>Chapter II</b>	Youth conomic Undertakings and Challenges	To understand the legal definition of the youth, economic activities youth are engaging in and challenges they face.
<b>Chapter III</b>	National Policies Promoting Youth Involvement in Agriculture and Agribusiness	To educate the youth on the different national and sector policies, strategies and laws/ regulations. There is information on different polices and laws purposely crafted to make it clear which interventions supposed to be undertaken by ministries and its institutions to enable the youth succeed economically, placing special emphasis on agribusiness and agricultural related skills.
<b>Chapter IV</b>	Approaches to advocate for improved environment for agribusiness	To ensure that youth use acceptable, friendly and optimistic language devoid of animosity or defeatist perceptions in the eyes of our leaders or the surrounding community (Approaches that can lead to better results if applied in engaging leaders with youth challenges and expectations).
<b>Chapter V</b>	Statements/Messages for Office Bearers	To establish understanding that well prepared written messages and appreciation which language to use and proper flow of arguments are critically important in successful communication with office bearers.
<b>Chapter VI</b>	Principles to be observed in preparation of Statements for Office Bearers	To ensure that the messages or issues for actions or intervention by office bearers are crafted in simple language and are clearly understood.

Source: Annex 1

Each CSO prepared a report on the conducted Trainings, which are attached as Annex 2 to 8 as follows:

- a) Annex 2- Report by ADP Mbozi
- b) Annex 3- Report by NADO-Wangingómbe
- c) Annex 4- Reports by CEECO- Njombe TC and Njombe Rural
- d) Annex 5- Reports by RUDI and MMADEA- Kilolo
- e) Annex 6- Report by MYAWORUDI- Mafinga
- f) Annex 7-Report by SETA- Rungwe
- g) Annex 8- Report by Yes-Tanzania

### 1.3 LIST OF YOUTH GROUPS TRAINED BY THE CSOs FROM 27TH JUNE TO 6TH JULY 2018

The training took place at 8 stations in 9 LGAs and engaged a total of 29 youth groups with 251 participants, of whom 46.3 percent were young women as shown in table 2.

**Table 3: List of Youth Groups Trained by CSOs on Approaches for Advocacy Campaigns**

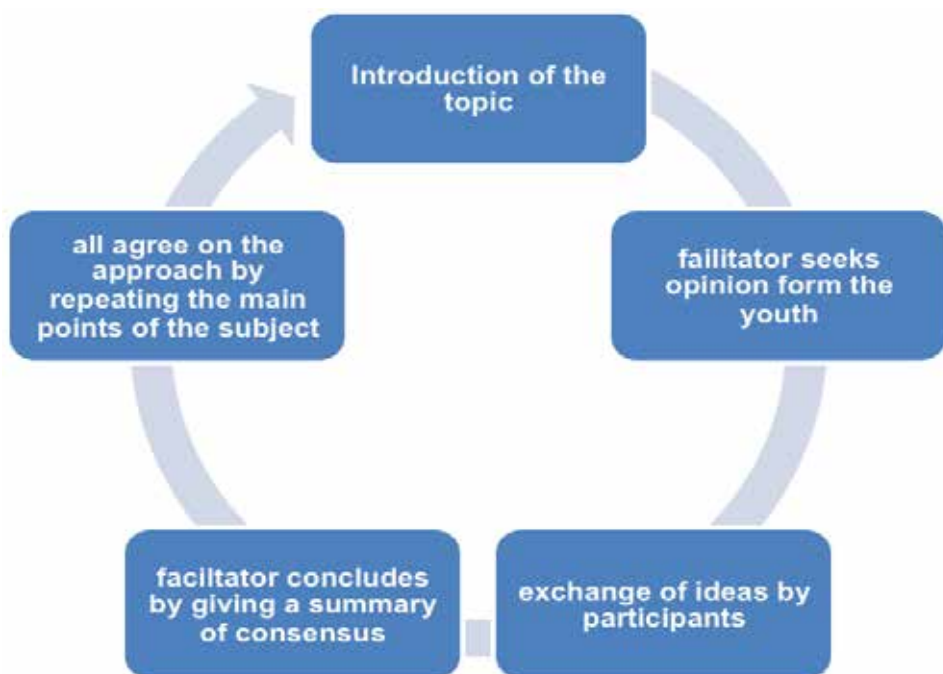
Date	Station Of Training	Names of Youth Groups Trained	Number of Youth Trained	Proportion of Females	Name of Community Facilitator/ Cluster Coordinator(CC)
27 <sup>th</sup> June	Mbozi: Igambo village	Upendo	13 (F=5)	38.5%	Mr. Wanje Mkilia-CC
		Umoja	8 (F=4)	50%	
		Mapambano	5 (F=2)	40%	
		Jitume Kwanza	4 (2)	50%	
		Jitafakari	3(F=2)	66.7%	
		Amani	7 (F=4)	57.1%	
		Winners	8 (F=6)	75%	
		Maendeleo	1 (F=0)	0%	
		Mshikamano	1 (F=0)	0%	
28 <sup>th</sup> June	Wangingómbe-Ihanja Village	Ihanja- Mwongozo	24 (F=10)	41.7%	Mr. Adelhid Haule-CC
		Itambo-	16 (F=9)	56.3%	
29 <sup>th</sup> June	Njombe, Ramadhani	Ramadhani	10 (F=8)	80%	
		Itulike	5 (F=4)	80%	

29 <sup>th</sup> June	Njombe, Ibumila	Ibumila-Vijana-wa-Maendeleo	9 (F=7)	77.8%	
		Ikando-Muongano	9 (F=7)	77.8%	
30 <sup>th</sup> June	Kilolo town, Luganga Area	Kilolo-Taswira	10 (F=9)	90%	Mr. Daniel Kitime-CF
		Luganga-Twaweza	7 (F=3)	42.9%	
		Luhindo-Tupendane	2 (F=0)	0%	
1 <sup>st</sup> July	Mafinga Town	Kitelewasi-Songambebe	15 (F=10)	66.7%	No CF
5 <sup>th</sup> July	Rungwe, Kinyala Ward, Kipande Village	Superstar group (NGEKE)	7 (F=1)	14.3%	Furaha Charles-CF
		Ushindi (Magamba)	18 (F=7)	38.9%	
		Hapa Kazi Tu	13 (F=3)	23.1%	
		Mapambano	20 (F=6)	30%	
6 <sup>th</sup> July	Mbeya Rural, Santilya Ward, Shilanga Village	Pahaya	11 (F=4)	36.4%	
		Wavitu	7 (F=3)	42.9%	
		Mwampimbi	6 (F=1)	16.7%	
		Pigambo	12 (7)	58.3%	
	<b>Total Trained</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>Female: 46.34%</b>	

#### 1.4 Format of the Training

The training format was based on two related major steps;

**I: Introduction of the Topic:** This included self introduction by all participants and presentation of the training. The Facilitators from the enlisted CSOs used a participatory plenary training approach to allow for open and two way-flows of ideas on the relevance of the issues presented in the manual. The facilitators led the discussions by referring to the key points contained in each section of the manual while projecting on the wall using a power-point projector and some printed materials.



**Figure 1: Schematic presentation of the participatory approach used in training the youth**

**II: Interactive discussions between Facilitators and trainees.** Under this process participants were asked some probing questions so as to enrich the information based on what they already know from their daily experiences or from their readings. Anyone among the participants was allowed to respond to the questions; however in groups where participants were less open or shy, the facilitators would select them randomly to give a chance to as many people as possible to contribute. The facilitator would then wind up the discussion by summarizing the key points for the section, and in some cases allowing participants to repeat the main agreed points.





***Photo 3- A youth group members making a point during training at Ibumila, Njombe DC***



## 2.0 DELIVERY OF MODULES TO THE YOUTH GROUPS

### 2.1 Chapter I: Guide's Objectives

Introduction about the program in general and the purpose of the workshop was undertaken by EAYIP officials who accompanied the ESRF team. The presentation, picked from Module 1 of the Manual, centered on the main objectives, namely, to help the youth to understand appropriate procedures that can enable them succeed in convincing office bearers to enhance enabling environment for promoting agribusiness through their groups and youth platforms at village, ward and district levels. The targeted office bearers (i) at village level are the Chairman, Members of the Village Government Council, Village Executive Officer; (ii) at the Ward level are Councilors; and (iii) at the District level are the District Executive Director (DED), Chairman of the District Council and the District Commissioner (DC).

In summary this guide illustrates steps to be followed in constructing arguments on the importance of solving various challenges faced by the youth and different approaches that can be used in delivering effective messages to office bearers. It emphasizes on the importance of "positive outlook and hopeful engagement" with decision makers; and avoiding blame games without suggesting solutions or the way forward in solving the challenges faced by the youth. The Guide reminds the Youth about Heifer's Cornerstones as shown in Module 1 of the manual (see Annex 1).



**Photo 4- Mbeya Rural- Mr Swai of SETA exchanging ideas with the youth**

During deliberations on decision-making, some youth suggested that the process should start with the “youth” himself/herself, and not the “household” as shown on page 5 of the Guide (Annex 1).

## 2.2 Chapter II: Definition Of A Youth, Economic Undertakings And Challenges

The youth are made to understand that definition of youth differs from country to country and between countries and the United Nations. The definition of a youth as given by the laws of Tanzania is 18-35 years; while that of the UN is 15-24 years. EAYIP has adopted the UN’s definition of youth. They are reminded that both the Government of Tanzania (GOT) and the UN appreciate that the youth constitute the building blocks of a strong economic foundation at family and national levels.

*When asked to define a youth, answers varied, some defining as anyone “**who is strong and energetic**”; others said “anyone not married”; while those who based on age cited age range of 18-45 or 15-30. However, there were some within the groups who defined as per EAYIP age range and the two cohorts of 15-18 years and 19-24 years.*

The Guide also reminds the youth on facts about the size of youthful population in Tanzania and that between 76.2 and 79.6 percent of the rural-based people within the age group 15-34 years were actively engaged in their own agricultural activities (see Annex 1: table 3).

The Facilitators allocated some time for the youth to flash back on challenges they normally face in their economic undertakings and identify possible solutions. They recited similar challenges already contained in the Policy Brief, notably access to land, access to affordable credit, unreliable markets for their commodities, inadequate skills/knowledge for enhancing productivity and value addition, poor quality agricultural inputs and poor extension services. They were then given copies of the Kiswahili version of the Briefs, and were reminded that the training was meant to empower them with some skills on how to present those challenges to office bearers.



*Photo 5- Mbozi-Igamba: ADP-Mbozi facilitator discussing a point with youth*

### 2.3 Chapter III: National Policies Supportive of Youth in Agribusiness

The youth were taken through some of the most relevant national policies crafted to support the youth in general, and youth in agriculture and agribusiness in particular. Two overarching policies, among several, which are central to the welfare of the youth were cited; these are:

- (a) The National Youth Development Policy of 2007**, which has set guidelines on what the government should do to support the youth.
- (b) The National Strategy for Involvement of Youth in Agriculture of 2016/17**, which has set detailed targets for programs that will empower the youth to succeed in agribusiness. It includes targets for efficient irrigation schemes, involvement in agro dealerships, agricultural marketing cooperatives, access to finance, vocational trainings through VETA and SIDO, and agro-processing ventures.

Other policies, which were cited in the Guide relates to crop and livestock, citizen economic empowerment, land, employment and education and technical education (Annex 1).



***Photo 6- Njombe TC-Staff from local CSO training some youth from Ramadhani and Itulike***

## **2.4 Chapter IV: Approaches for Delivering Messages to Office Bearers**

Participants were given hints on different approaches for engaging policy makers including , packaging of the policy messages and presentations of the same. They were reminded that the main approach in policy advocacy with duty bearers is to pursue “positive engagement”. They were told to complement the duty bearers for whatever they have already done in support of the youth, before requesting for more support. They should always be positive and avoid appearing disappointed and falling into the trap of “blame games” and uttering negative statements. The chapter outlines some attributes for impressing upon the Youth to know the importance of applying appropriate approaches in successful dialogue with leaders. They are reminded that leaders have a wide constituency to attend and many matters to deal with simultaneously (Annex 1, chapter IV). They were reminded of the different levels of decision-making: starting at family level, followed by village government, ward level, etc.



***Photo 7- Kilolo-RUDI staff discussing a point with youth at Luganga area***



***Photo 8: Kilolo-RUDI staff illustrating a point written on wall paper***

## **2.5 Chapter V: Means of Delivery of Messages to Office Bearers**

The chapter presents the youth with different media that can be used to deliver messages to office bearers; they include written statement/memo, banners, posters, songs, drama, poems, electronic sound and video recordings, etc as shown in chapter V of Annex 1. During discussions most of the participants thought written messages were most appropriate in their circumstances.



## 2.6 Chapter Vi: Principles to be observed in preparation of Statements for Office Bearers

They were also reminded of the different segments of a written statement directed at office bearers. The segments include: heading, salutation, appreciation, hints on group's successes, challenges and suggestions of how to solve the problems.



*Photo 9- SETA Staff training some youth Rungwe district*

## 2.7 Lessons from the Training Exercise Undertaken by the Youth

The eight CSOs identified to support EAYIP in building the advocacy capacity of youth groups appeared eager to undertake the exercise. They are looking forward to have the arrangement formalized between them and EAYIP management. However, as part of the way forward it will be important to agree on the minimum qualifications of staff to be deployed by the CSOs and the code of conduct to be adhered while executing their duties. This is important for standardizing the quality of capacity building offered to different groups. by the CSOs.



*Photo 10:-Mbeya Rural- Santila: Group photo with youth after training by YES Tanzania*



*Photo 11:- Rungwe: A young lady contributing to discussion on suitable approaches for delivering messages to office bearers*

## ANNEX1- MANUAL USED BY CSOs FOR YOUTH GROUPS training ON HOW TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY

Annex 1- GUIDELINES FOR YOUTH ORGANISATIONS TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY TO IMPROVE ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAIN.



### East Africa Youth Inclusion Program

In partnership with



Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agribusiness

**MWONGOZO WA KUTUMIWA NA VIJANA KATIKA KUWEKA MAZINGIRA  
WEZESHI YA KUONGEZA USHIRIKI KWENYE KILIMO-BIASHARA**



## GUIDELINES FOR YOUTH ORGANISATIONS TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY TO IMPROVE ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR AGRIBUSINESS

Imetayarishwa na (prepared by:



**The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)**

51 Uporoto Street, Ursino Estate, P.O Box 31226, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Mobile: +255-754 780133, +255-655 780233 Tel: +255 22 2926084-90 Fax: +255 22 2926083  
E-mail: [esrf@esrf.or.tz](mailto:esrf@esrf.or.tz) or [info@esrf.or.tz](mailto:info@esrf.or.tz) Website: <http://www.esrf.or.tz>

**Dr. Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo and Patrick Tuni Kihenzile**

**Verion 1.1: 25<sup>th</sup> June 2018 (pretested in June/July 2018)**



## ESRF-HEIFER: East Africa Youth Inclusion Programme (EAYIP)

Chapisho hili ni Mwongozo kwa ajili ya kusaidia makundi ya Vijana kufanikisha majadiliano na wenye mamlaka kuomba kuboresha mazingira wezeshi kuongeza ushiriki wao kwenye Kilimo-biashara. Taasisi ya ESRF pia imeshatayarisha maandiko mengine kama yafuatayo (kwa lugha ya kiingereza).

***This post is a Guide for aiding youth groups to conduct successful dialogue with Office Bearers in advocating for enhancing enabling environment for them to engage in agribusiness. ESRF has prepared other posts as follows:***

Waraka wa Kisera: kwa ajili ya Viongozi wa Vijiji na Kata ambao umeorodhesha changamoto ambazo Vijana wanakumbana nazo katika kushiriki kwenye Kilimo-biashara. Waraka umependekeza hatua za kuchukua na mgawanyo wa majukumu hayo kitaasisi wilayani na kitaifa. Waraka unapendekeza kuundwa kwa majukwaa ya Vijana wanaopenda Kilimo-biashara ili kufanya majadiliano na viongozi wa halmashauri na serikali kuu. ***Policy Brief: meant for community leaders at village and ward levels. It highlights challenges faced by the youth and proposed interventions to be taken at village, district and national levels.***

Waraka wa Majadiliano juu ya Fursa za Vijana kwenye mnyororo wa thamani mazao ya Kilimo. Kwa Kiingereza: ***Discussion Paper on: Opportunities for Youth In Agribusiness Value Chain Sector: The Case Of Southern Highland Regions In Tanzania.***

Waraka wa Kisera kwa ajili ya Viongozi wa Kiwilaya na Kitaifa. Kwa Kiingereza: ***ESRF Policy Brief/Policy Recommendations/Key Messages (Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agriculture in Tanzania) targeting national and district levels.***

Bango la Taarifa za Mpango Kurasa Mbili: Kwa kiingereza: ***Fact Sheets (Poster?) (2 pages) on Enhancing Enabling Environment to Increase Youth Participation in Agriculture in Tanzania.***

Utambuzi wa Mashirika ya Kiraia ambayo yataisadia mpango wa kuwahusisha Vijana kuboresha mazingira ya kisera. Kiingereza: ***Mapping (Identification?) of CSOs to be Involved in Policy Advocacy campaigns.***



### The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)

51 Uporoto Street, Ursino Estate. P.O Box 31226, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
 Mobile: +255-754 780133, +255-655 780233 Tel: +255 22 2926084-90 Fax: +255 22 2926083  
 E-mail: [esrf@esrf.or.tz](mailto:esrf@esrf.or.tz) or [info@esrf.or.tz](mailto:info@esrf.or.tz) Website: <http://www.esrf.or.tz>

## YALIYOMO- CONTENTS

Acknowledgement .....	ii
List of tables .....	v
List of photos.....	v
List of Abbreviations .....	vi
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE TRAININGS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the Training.....	3
1.3 List of Youth Groups Trained by the CSOs from 27th June to 6th July 2018 .....	5
1.4 Format of the Training.....	6
<b>2.0 DELIVERY OF MODULES TO THE YOUTH GROUPS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Chapter I: Guide's Objectives.....	9
2.2 Chapter II: Definition Of A Youth, Economic Undertakings And Challenges.....	10
2.3 Chapter III: National Policies Supportive of Youth in Agribusiness .....	11
2.4 Chapter IV: Approaches for Delivering Messages to Office Bearers .....	12
2.5 Chapter V: Means of Delivery of Messages to Office Bearers.....	13
2.6 Chapter Vi: Principles to be observed in preparation of Statements for Office Bearers.....	14
2.7 Lessons from the Training Exercise Undertaken by the Youth .....	14
Annex 1- GUIDELINES FOR YOUTH ORGANISATIONS TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY TO IMPROVE ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAIN.....	16
Jedwali (Tables) .....	23
Orodha ya Vifupi vya Maneno (abbreviations).....	24
1. MADHUMUNI YA MWONGOZO HUU KWA VIJANA- <i>objectives of this guide</i>	25
2. SURA ya II-TAFSIRI YA VIJANA NA SHUGHULI ZA KIUCHUMI.....	32
3. SURA ya III- SERA ZA NCHI ZINAZOUNGA MKONO VIJANA KUHUSIKA NA KILIMO-BIASHARA .....	38
ZIFUATAZO NI SERA ZA KISEKTA ZINAZOHIMIZA SERIKALI KUWEKA MAZINGIRA WEZESHI YA VIJANA KUSHIRIKI KWA TIJA KWENYE KILIMO-BIASHARA.....	38

LENGO LA SURA HII .....	39
<i>purpose of the chapter</i> .....	39
Sera ya Taifa ya Maendeleo ya Vijana ya mwaka 2007.....	41
<i>National Policy for Youth Development (2007)</i> .....	41
Mpango wa Taifa wa Uwezesaji Wananchi Kiuchumi ya 2004.....	41
<i>National Program for Economic Empowerment (2004)</i> .....	41
Sera ya Taifa ya Ajira ya 2017 (rasimu).....	42
<i>National Employment Policy (draft 2017)</i> .....	42
Programu ya Taifa ya Kukuza Ujuzi na Stadi za Kazi kwa Vijana 2016/17-2021/22...	42
<i>National program for enhancing Knowledge and Skills for Jobs by Youth</i> .....	42
Sera ya Taifa ya Kilimo ya 2013 .....	43
<i>National Agricultural Policy 2013</i> .....	43
Mkakati wa Kitaifa wa Kuwajumuisha Vijana Kwenye Kilimo 2016-2021 .....	44
<i>National Agricultural Policy 2013</i> .....	44
MABORESHO YA SERA NA TARATIBU AMBAYO YATAHAMASISHA USHIRIKI WA VIJANA KWENYE KILIMO-BIASHARA <i>required improvements in policies and regulations that will enhance youth participation in agribusiness</i> .....	45
<b>4. SURA YA IV- MBINU ZA KUFIKISHA UJUMBE KWA WENYE MAMLAKA YA MAAMUZI.....</b>	<b>48</b>
Madhumuni ya Sura hii.....	49
<i>Purpose of the Chapter</i> .....	49
NGAZI MBALIMBALI ZA KUTUMIA KUBORESHA MAZINGIRA YA KILIMO- BIASHARA .....	49
<i>decision-making levels/hierarchies to use in enhancing agribusiness environment</i> .....	49
Mkutano wa Kijiji .....	50
<i>Village Meeting/Assembly</i> .....	50
Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Kata (KAMAKA) .....	50
<i>Ward Development Committee (WDC)</i> .....	50

Vikao Vya Baraza la Madiwani la Wilaya.....	51
<i>District Full Council Meetings</i> .....	51
Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania .....	51
<i>National Legislative Assesmbly</i> .....	51
Maadhimisho ya Kitaifa na Kimataifa.....	52
<i>National and International Commemorative Celebrations</i> .....	52
Meza ya majadiliano.....	52
<i>Round Table</i> .....	52
Mikutano ya Vitovu vya Wakulima.....	52
<i>Farmers'Hub Meetings</i> .....	52
Majukwa ya Vijana Ngazi ya Kata na Wilaya.....	53
<i>Youth Forums at Ward and District Level</i> .....	53
Sanaa: Maigizo, Vichekesho, Nyimbo, Ngoma na Sarakasi.....	53
<i>Theatre Art: Drama, Comedy, choir, cultural dances, acrobatics</i> .....	25
Tamasha la Michezo (Sports Gala) na Utamaduni.....	54
<i>Sports Gala and Cultural Events</i> .....	54
<b>5. SURA YA V- JINSI YA KUWASILISHA UJUMBE KWA WENYE</b>	
<b>MAMLAKA.....</b>	<b>55</b>
Madhumuni ya Sura Hii .....	56
<i>Purpose of the chapter</i> .....	56
Risala au Ujumbe Maalum .....	56
<i>Statement or Memorandum</i> .....	56
Mabango ya Barabarani, Vipeperushi, Vibandiko na Mifuniko ya Matairi .....	56
<i>Street Banners, Posters, Pamphlets and Wheel covers, t-shirts, etc</i> .....	56
Rekodi ya Sauti na Video .....	56
<i>Recorded Voice and Video</i> .....	56
Matangazo ya Redio na Luninga (Televisheni) .....	57
<i>Radio and Television (TV) Advertisements</i> .....	57

Kanda za Video na CDs .....	57
<i>DVDs and Compact Discs (CDs)</i> .....	57
Mitandao ya Kijamii Kama: Facebook, Youtube, Twitter, Instagram, n.k. ....	57
<i>Social Media Platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, etc</i> .....	57
Hitimisho .....	58
<i>Conclusion</i> .....	58
<b>6. SURA YA VI- MAMBO MUHIMU JINSI YA KUANDAA UJUMBE KWA WENYE MAMLAKA .....</b>	<b>59</b>
Lengo la Sura .....	60
<i>Purpose of the Chapter</i> .....	60
Sehemu Kuu za Ujumbe wa Risala au Tamko .....	60
<i>Main Parts of a Statement</i> .....	60
<i>Length of the message</i> .....	60
<b>7. VIAMBATANISHO .....</b>	<b>62</b>
KIAMBATANISHO NA.1: (annex 1) .....	63
TAMKO LA VIJANA KAMA LILIVYOSOMWA KWA MWENYEKITI WA HALMASHAURI YA MBOZI TAREHE 28 MEI 2018 ( <i>Statement by the youth presented to the chairman of mbozi district council Chairman on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2018</i> ) ...	63
Annex 2- Report by ADP Mbozi.....	70
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	73
1.1 VISION.....	73
1.2 MISSION.....	73
1.3 OBJECTIVES.....	73
2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and MBOZI-EAYIP in YOUT EMPOWERMENT...	43
<b>3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES. ....</b>	<b>75</b>
3.1 Instructor-led training,.....	75
3.2 Interactive training .....	76
3.3 SUCCESS STORY.....	77

<b>ANNEX 3- REPORT BY NADO-WANGINGÓMBE.....</b>	<b>79</b>
1.0 Background .....	82
1.1 VISION.....	83
1.2 MISSION.....	83
1.3 OBJECTIVES.....	83
2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and NADO in YOUT EMPOWERMENT .....	84
3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES. ....	85
3.1 SEMI TUTORIAL TRAINING. ....	85
3.2 INVOLVEMENT, REWARD AND DISCUSSION.....	85
3.3 SUCCESS STORY.....	85
4.0 RECOMENDATIONS.....	86
<b>ANNEX 4- REPORTS BY CEETA- NJOMBE TC AND NJOMBE RURAL .....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>ANNEX 5- REPORTS BY RUDI AND MMADEA- KILOLO .....</b>	<b>93</b>
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	96
1.1 VISION.....	96
1.2 MISSION.....	96
1.3 OBJECTIVES.....	96
<b>2.0 Collaboration between MMADEA and ESRF under EAYIP in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT .....</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>98</b>
3.1 Instructor-led training,.....	98
3.2 Interactive training.....	100
<b>4.0 Recomendations .....</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>ANNEX 6- REPORTS BY RUDI – IRINGA KILOLO .....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and RUDI on project implementation ...</b>	<b>104</b>
3.0 METHODOLOGIES USED / ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED/OUTCOME ACHIEVED .....	105
4.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS .....	107
<b>ANNEX 7- REPORT BY MYAWORUDI- MAFINGA .....</b>	<b>108</b>
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	111

2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and RUDI on project implementation .....	113
3.0 METHODOLOGIES USED / ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED/OUTCOME ACHIEVED. ....	114
7.2 SUCCESS STORY .....	115
4.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS .....	115
8.0 RECOMENDATIONS .....	115
<b>ANNEX 7-REPORT BY SETA- RUNGWE .....</b>	<b>108</b>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	111
4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	111
4.1 VISION.....	111
4.2 MISSION.....	111
4.3 OBJECTIVES.....	111
2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and SETA in YOUT EMPOWERMENT.....	113
3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES. ....	114
3.1 SEMI TUTORIAL TRAINING. ....	123
3.2 INVOLVEMENT, REWARD AND DISCUSSION.....	123
3.3 SUCCESS STORY.....	123
4.0 RECOMENDATIONS.....	123
<b>ANNEX 8- REPORT BY YES CSOS -TANZANIA.....</b>	<b>124</b>
4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	127
4.1 VISION.....	127
4.2 MISSION.....	127
4.3 OBJECTIVES.....	127
Annex 2 Further Readings .....	133

## JEDWALI (TABLES)

Table 1 The team of trainers from each CSO .....	2
Table 2- Summary of the Objectives of the Modules in the Guide .....	3
<b>Table 3 List of Youth Groups Trained by CSOs on Approaches for Advocacy Campaigns .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Jedwali 4- Muhtasari wa Sura za Mwongozo.....	28

## ORODHA YA VIFUPI VYA MANENO (*ABBREVIATIONS*)

AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
DED	District Executive Director
DCDD	District Community Development Department
DC	District Commissioner
EADD	East Africa Dairy Development
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
KAMAKA	Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Kata
LGA	Local Government Authority
MPs	Members of Parliament
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
REA	Rural Energy Agency
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Authority
TEHAMA	Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano
VETA	Vocational Education Training Authority
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VICOBA	Village Community Banks
WDC	Ward Development Committee
YDF	Youth Development Fund
YFA	Young Farmers' Associations



## 1

## MADHUMUNI YA MWONGOZO HUU KWA VIJANA- *THE PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDE*

Mwongozo huu umetayarishwa kwa ajili ya kutusaidia vijana kutambua taratibu nzuri za kufuata ili kufanikisha harakati za kuboresha mazingira wezeshi ya ushiriki kwenye Kilimo-biashara. Vijana tunategemewa kufanya ushawishi kwa viongozi kupitia makundi yetu na Majukwa ya Vijana katika ngazi ya Kijiji, Kata na Wilaya ili kuwashawishi watu wenye madaraka nchini kuboresha mazingira ya kisera na kisheria kufanikisha shughuli za Kilimo-biashara. ***The purpose of this guide is to help the youth to understand appropriate procedures that we can to improve enabling environment for promoting agribusiness. We are expected to use our youth groups and youth platforms at village, ward and district levels to convince duty bearers to make appropriate decisions and institute enabling policy and regulatory/legal frameworks for promoting agribusiness.***

Hii ina maana kuwa katika ngazi za kijiji viongozi wahusika ni Mwenyekiti, Wajumbe wa Serikali ya Kijiji na Mtendaji wa Kijiji. Katika ngazi ya Kata, viongozi wahusika watakuwa Madiwani; na ngazi ya Wilaya ni Mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Madiwani na Kamati mbalimbali za baraza la Madiwani, Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa Wilaya na Mkuu wa Wilaya. ***The targeted office bearers at village level are the Chairman, Members of the Village Government Council, Village Executive Officer; at the Ward level are Councillors; and at the District level are the District Executive Director (DED), Chairman of the District Council and the District Commissioner (DC).***

Mwongozo huu umebainisha kwa muhtasari hatua za kufuata katika kuelezea changamoto, jinsi ya kujenga hoja ili kutetea umuhimu wa kutatua changamoto hizo, na mbinu mbalimbali za uwasilishaji hoja kwa viongozi. Mwongozo unasisitiza umuhimu wa kuwa na mtazamo chanya, mtazamo wenye matumaini na wa kushawishi badala ya kulaumu, kujilaumu au kulalamikia viongozi bila kupendekeza suluhu ya matatizo ambayo Vijana tunakumbana nayo. ***This guide illustrates in summary steps to be followed in constructing arguments on the importance of solving various challenges faced by the youth and different approaches that can be used in delivering the messages to office bearers. It emphasizes on the importance of “positive outlook and hopeful engagement” with decision makers; and avoiding blame games without suggesting solutions to challenges faced by the youth.***

Mwongozo unatukumbusha Vijana kuwa ni jukumu letu kila wakati kuonyesha kuwa tumekomaa kifikra na kimatendo na tuko tayari kuchukua majukumu na wajibu wa ujenzi wa Taifa kama vile Nguzo 12 za Heifer zinavyotufundisha. ***The guide also reminds the youth that it is our responsibility at all times to demonstrate by thought and deeds that we are ready to engage in nation building as instructed by Heifer’s 12 principles/Cornerstones.***

Ikumbukwe kuwa mifano ya changamoto na mapendekezo ya kuyatatua yaliyoelezwa kwenye mwongozo huu yanatokana na utafiti uliofanywa na EAYIP/ESRF mwaka 2017 ambapo Vijana tuliwasilisha mawazo yetu. Tunashukuru kuwa ESRF ilitumia maoni hayo kuandika Waraka wa Kisera (Policy Brief) kwa ajili ya Viongozi wa Vijiji na Kata, na wale wa Kiwilaya na Kitaifa. ***It is noteworthy to remember that the examples of challenges and suggested interventions in this guide are based on views by the youth given during a participatory assessment conducted in 2017 which culminated in the preparation of Policy Briefs for Office Bearers at Village, District and National levels.***

Kwa kutumia taarifa za ESRF Vijana tuliweza kushirikiana kutayarisha andiko la “Tamko la Vijana Kuhusu Kuboresha Mazingira Wezeshi ya Kuongeza Ushiriki wa Vijana Kwenye Kilimo-Biashara”. Tamko hilo tuliweza kulisoma kwa viongozi wa Halmashauri za Wilaya na Miji mwezi Mei 2018. Mfano wa tamko ambao ulisomwa na Vijana wa Mbozi umejumuishwa ndani ya Mwongozo huu kama Kiambatanisho Namba 1. Using ***the Policy Briefs prepared by the ESRF, the youth were able to prepare “Statement by the Youth on Policy on Enhancing***

***Enabling Environment for Increasing Youth Involvement in Agribusiness". The statements were presented to district-level office bears in May 2018.***

Vijana tunaelewa kuwa tunatakiwa kuendelea, kila fursa inaporuhusu, na jukumu la kushawishi viongozi kuboresha mazingira ya kufanikisha kilimo-biashara. Kwa kutambua jukumu hilo, uongozi wa Heifer/EAYIP/ESRF waliona ni vyema kutayarisha mwongozo ambao Vijana tunaweza kuutumia katika kufanya ushawishi huo bila kuvunja sheria au mila na desturi za Kitanzania. ***We understand that the youth are supposed to take advantage of any available opportunity to convince office bearers on the need to improve enabling environment for agribusiness to thrive. It is for that reason that the management of Heifer/EAYIP/ESRF decided to prepare this guide as a working tool that can be used the youth without violating national laws and cultural norms.***

Mwongozo huu umegawanyika katika Sura Tano kama ifuatavyo: ***The Guide has SIX chapters as follows:***

Jedwali4- Muhtasari wa Sura za Mwongozo Table 4:

S/N	Kichwa cha Sura	Malengo ya Sura/ <b><i>Objectives of the Chapter</i></b>
Chapter heading		
<b>Sura ya I</b>	Madhumuni ya Mwongozo/ <i>Purpose of the Guide.</i>	Ufafanuzi kwa madhumuni ya Mwongozo huu kuwa ni kuwawezesha Vijana kujua mbinu za kuomba kujengewa mazingira wezeshi kwa njia za weledi bila kuvunja sheria na utamaduni wa Mtanzania/ <i>The purpose of the guide is to enable the youth appreciate different approaches for advocating for enabling agribusiness environment without breaking the law and cultural norms of Tanzanians.</i>
<b>Sura ya II</b>	Vijana na Shughuli za Kiuchumi/ <i>Meaning of Youth, Their Economic Undertakings and Challenges.</i>	Kuelewa kijana ni nani, umuhimu wa Vijana, shughuli za kiuchumi wanazozifanya na changamoto zake/ <i>To understand the legal definition of the youth, economic livelihoods by youth and challenges they face</i> WHERE DOES THIS TEXT COME FROM?

Suraya III	Sera za Nchi Zinazohamasisha Ushiriki wa Vijana Katika Kilimo na Uchumi Kiujumla/ <i>National Policies Promoting Youth Involvement in Agriculture and Agribusiness</i>	Kutueleweshwa Vijana kuwa Taifa linazo sera, mikakati na sheria mbalimbali. Tunajulishwa kuwa ziko sera na sheria ambazo zimetungwa kwa makusudi ya kuweka bayana mambo yanayotakiwa kufanywa na wizara na taasisi mbali mbali ili Vijana tufanikiwe katika shughuli za uchumi kiujumla, msisitizo ukiwa katika sekta ya kilimo na stadi za ufundi/ <i>To educate the youth on the different national and sector policies, strategies and laws/ regulations. There is information on different policies and laws purposely crafted to clearly identify interventions to be undertaken by ministries and related institutions in order to enable the youth succeed economically, but with special emphasis put on agribusiness and agricultural related skills.</i>
Suraya IV	Mbinu za Kuwafikia na Kuwashawishi wenye Madaraka/ <i>Approaches to advocate for improved environment for agribusiness</i>	Vijana tunafundishwa mbinu ambazo zinaweza kuzaa matokeo mazuri kama zikitumika kuelezea matatizo na matarajio yetu kwa viongozi mbali mbali. Lengo kubwa ni kuhakikisha kuwa tunatumia lugha rafiki na ya matumaini ambayo haijengi uhasama au hali ya kukata tamaa machoni kwa viongozi wetu na jamii inayotuzunguka/ <i>We are taught approaches that can lead to better results if applied in explaining to leaders our challenges and expectations. The main objective is to ensure that we use acceptable, friendly and optimistic language devoid of animosity or defeatist perceptions in the eyes of our leaders or the surrounding community.</i>
Suraya V	Uandishi wa Ujumbe kwa Ajili ya Wenye Madaraka ya Maamuzi/ <i>Preparation of Statements/ Messages for Office Bearers</i>	Kutujengea uelewa wa kuwa maandalizi mazuri ya maandiko na hasa kutambua ni lugha gani za kutumika na mpangalio wa hoja ni muhimu sana katika kufanikisha mawasiliano na wenye madaraka ya kufanya mamuzi ya kisera na kisheria/ <i>To build our understanding that well prepared written messages and appreciation which language to use and proper flow of arguments are critically important in successful communication with office bearers.</i>

<b>Suraya VI</b>	Mambo Muhimu ya Kuzingatia Katika Kuandika Waraka au Risala/ <i>Principles to be observed in preparation of Statements for Office Bearers</i>	Jinsi ya kuhakikisha kuwa ujumbe au mambo ambayo Vijana tunataka Viongozi wayafanyie kazi yamewasilishwa kwa lugha nyepesi na yataeleweka/ <i>How to ensure that the messages or issues for actions or intervention by duty bearers are crafted in simple language and are clearly understood</i>
Mahusiano ya Kitaasisi ili Kufanikisha Lengo la Kubadili Fikra Katika Jamii		<b>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MINDSET CHANGE</b>
Vijana tunatakiwa kuelewa kuwa jukumu la kubadili fikra na mtazamo wa kuweka mazingira mazuri ya kufanikisha maisha yetu yanahusisha taasisi na watu wengi. Msingi wa mwanzo kabisa ni sisi wenyewe na familia zetu katika ngazi ya kaya. Tunawajibika kuwa na mahusiano mazuri na wazazi wetu kwa kuwaheshimu, kuwashauri juu ya mambo ya maendeleo na kuwasaidia kazi. Vijana tunatakiwa kuwafanya wazazi na walezi wetu kuwa na imani na uwezo wetu wa kuyamudu maisha. Wakiwa na imani na sisi wanapata sababu na moyo wa kutusaidia.		<i>We are supposed to know that the responsibility for mindset changes and positive outlook to enhance enabling environment involves multiple stakeholders, but it starts with ourselves and our families. We are supposed to win the confidence and trust of our parents that we can ably handle life challenges for them to feel obliged to assist us.</i>



Hoja zetu za kusaidiwa na jamii na serikali zinatakiwa zianzie katika ngazi ya familia, kitongoji na kijiji. Hivyo ni muhimu kushiriki mikutano ya Vitongoji na Vijiji ili kuweza kuziwasilisha hoja zetu. Mawazo yetu yanaweza kufika hadi ngazi ya Kata, Wilaya, Taifa na Kimataifa tukiwa katika vikundi na kushiriki katika majukwaa na makongamano mbalimbali.

Ili kuhakikisha kuwa tunaaminika na wazazi, jamii na viongozi wetu ni muhimu kila wakati kuzingatia zile Nguzo (Misingi) 12 za Heifer ambazo tumefundishwa uwajibikaji na kushiriki kikamilifu kutetea haki na Maendeleo endelevu kama yalivyowekwa kwenye bango hapa chini.

*Our arguments to seek support should start at family level before going to hamlets, village levels. It is paramount that we attend village assembly meetings to present our ideas. We also need to organize ourselves in groups and youth platforms through which our ideas are presented to office bearers at different levels: ward, district, national and international arena. In order to build the trust of our parents and caretakers it is important that we internalize Heifer's 12 pillars or cornerstones "PASSING GIFTS", which emphasise accountability and other aspects as shown on Figure 1.*

Bango la “Heifer International” juu ya Nguzo 12 zijulikanazo kwa Kiingereza “PASSING GIFTS”: Poster showing 12 Pillars (PASSING GIFTS) of Heifer International

Chanzo/Source: Heifer International “12 Cornerstones”.



## 2

## SURA YA II-TAFSIRI YA VIJANA NA SHUGHULI ZA KIUCHUMI

### CHAPTER II- DEFINITION OF YOUTH AND THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

#### **Kijana ni Nani?**

Sera ya Maendeleo ya Vijana Tanzania inaelekeza kuwa kijana ni raia wa umri kuanzia miaka 18 hadi 35. Kufuatana na sheria za Tanzania, umri wa kupiga kura ni kuanzia miaka 18. Kwa upande mwingine, Umoja wa Mataifa unatambua kijana kuwa na umri kuanzia ya miaka 15 hadi 24. Huu ndiyo umri ambao mpango wa EAYIP umeuchukua katika kuwaanda Vijana kufanikiwa katika Kilimobiashara. Pamoja na utofauti huu kati ya tafsiri ya Serikali ya Tanzania na Umoja wa Mataifa, pande zote mbili zinatambua kuwa vijana wa Umri wa Miaka 15 hadi 24 ni Nguvu Kazi Kubwa Katika Ujenzi wa Uchumi wa Familia na Taifa la Tanzania. Serikali yetu inatambua kuwa inawajibika kuwalea na kuwatunza Vijana kama mbegu ya msingi wa ustawi wa Taifa.

#### **Who is a Youth?**

*The National Youth Development Policy defines a youth as anyone aged 18 to 35 years. However, according to the United Nations (UN) the age bracket for a youth is 15-24 years. This is the definition adopted by EAYIP in preparing the youth to be successful agribusinesses. Both the Government of Tanzania (GOT) and the UN appreciate that youth aged 15 to 24 constitute an able labour force as the foundation for a strong economy at family and national levels. GOT understands its responsibility of nurturing the youth as a seed for a prosperous nation.*



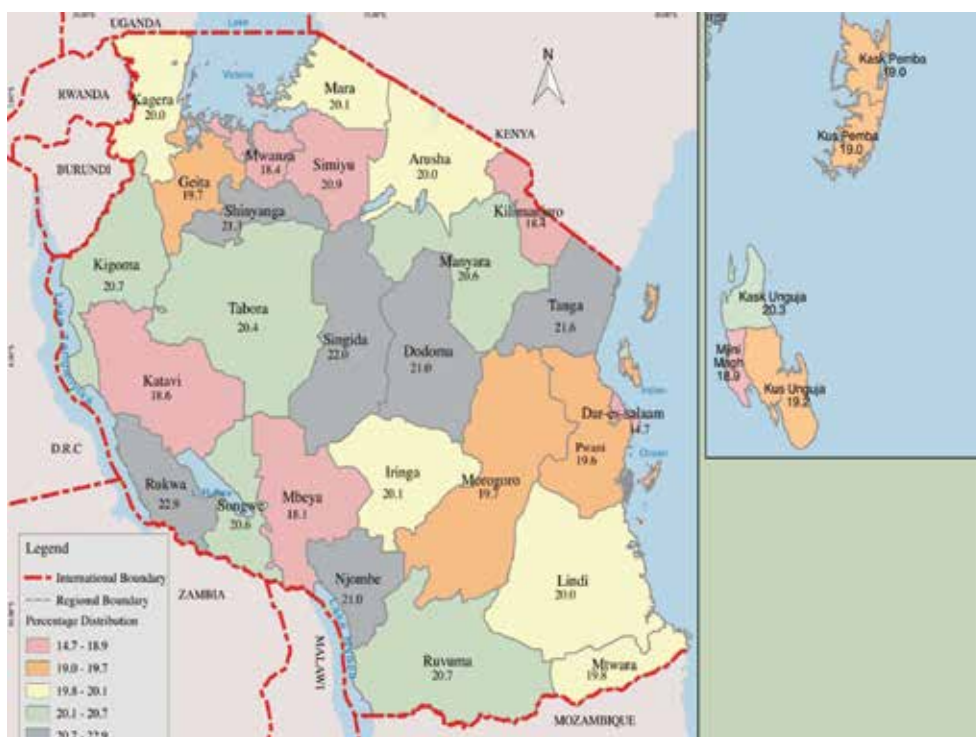
Kufuatana na takwimu ya Ofisi ya Takwimu ya Taifa (NBS) inakadiriwa kuwa ifikapo mwaka 2025 idadi ya vijana wa umri wa miaka 15 hadi 24 kati ya kila Watanzania 100 itakuwa kama inavyoonesha kwenye ramani hapa chini.

- ✓ Mkoa wa Iringa: Vijana 20 kati ya kila raia 100.
- ✓ Mkoa wa Njombe: Vijana 21 kati ya raia 100.
- ✓ Mkoa wa Mbeya: Vijana 18 kati ya raia 100.
- ✓ Mkoa wa Songwe: Vijana 21 kati ya raia 100

Mikoa yenye uwiano mdogo (chini ya 19%) zaidi wa Vijana wa umri wa miaka 15-24 kwa kila raia 100 ni Mwanza, Katavi, Kilimanjaro na Mbeya<sup>1</sup>. Inasadikiwa kuwa sababu kubwa ya Vijana kupungua katika mikoa hiyo ni fursa finyu za kiuchumi na hivyo kuhamia kwenye mikoa mingine yenye fursa nzuri zaidi. Mikoa yenye uwiano mkubwa (zaidi ya 21%) wa Vijana wa umri wa miaka 15-24 kwa kila raia 100 ni Singida, Rukwa, Tanga, Njombe, Shinyanga na Iringa. Siyo siri kuwa mikoa hii pia inajulikana kwa kuwa na fursa nzuri za shughuli za kiuchumi kama ufugaji, Kilimo na misitu.

*The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2012 report estimates that by 2025 youth aged 15 to 24 years in EAYIP's target regions: will be distributed as follows*

*-Iringa region: 20 percent;  
-Njombe region: 21 percent;  
-Mbeya region: 18 percent  
-Songwe region: 21 percent.  
Regions with a ratio below 19 percent will be Mwanza, Katavi, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya. It is believed that the main reason for the relatively small proportion is lower economic opportunities compared to those with higher ratios of youth to total population. Regions with a ratio of youth population more than 21 percent are: Singida, Rukwa, Tanga, Njombe, Shinyanga and Iringa. It is not a secret that these regions are endowed with ample economic opportunities in crop and livestock farming.*



### **Shughuli za Vijana**

Kufuatana na utafiti wa Ofisi ya Takwimu ya Taifa, Vijana wengi wanajishughulisha na Kilimo na ufugaji. Taarifa hii inakubaliana na utafiti uliofanywa na EAYIP mwaka 2017 ambao pia unaonyesha kuwa shughuli za kilimo ndiyo chanzo kikuu cha kipato kwa Vijana wengi. Sekta ina mlolongo wa shughuli nyingi kuanzia kulima, kuuza pembejeo, kuongeza thamani mazao ya mimea na mifugo (kama kutengeneza unga, juisi, na mtindi) na kufanya biashara ya mazao ghafi na yale ambayo yameongezwa thamani viwandani.

### **Economic Activities of the Youth**

*According to the NBS, most of the youth are engaged in crop, livestock and forestry farming as their primary sources of livelihood.*

*The sector has multiple opportunities along the various value chains such as primary production of commodities, agro-input trade, processing (e.g. grain milling, juice extraction, and yoghurt making) and trade in general.*



Photo 1 - Vijana wakiuza viazi na mbogamboga kando ya barabara kuu wilayani Mufindi

Kuna vijana wengine hujishughulisha na biashara mbali mbali ikiwemo kununua na kuuza mazao ya biashara kama inavyoonyesha kwenye picha Vijana wa Mufindi wakiuza viazi kando kando ya barabara kuu ya Iringa-Makambako.

*Some youth are engaged in different businesses such as buying and selling agricultural commodities as illustrated in Photo 1 where potatoes are displayed alongside Iringa-Makambako road*

### **Changamoto za Kilimo-Biashara**

Pamoja na fursa nyingi za kiuchumi kwenye sekta ya Kilimo, Vijana tunakabiliwa na changamoto kadhaa, ambazo zinatofautiana uzito kutoka Wilaya moja hadi nyingine na kati ya kijana mmoja na mwingine:

### **Challenges in Agri-business**

*Despite the various economic opportunities in the agricultural sector, the youth are faced with many challenges, which vary depending on the district and individual youths:*

- Ujuzi mdogo wa kutayarisha miradi ya kibiashara inayoweza kukopesheka na taasisi za kifedha
- Kukosa mitaji na taratibu ngumu za kupata mikopo kutoka taasisi za kifedha
- Ugumu wa kumiliki ardhi yetu wenyewe kwa ajili ya Kilimo-biashara
- Bei kubwa za pembejeo na zana za Kilimo cha kisasa
- Pembejeo zisizo na ubora unaofaa kukuza mazao au kuua wadudu na kutibu magonjwa ya mazao na mifugo
- Kukosa maeneo maalumu ya Masoko ya kuuzia mazao na bidhaa
- Kodi kandamizi kwa ushamiri wa Kilimo-biashara
- Sheria na taratibu ndefu za kuruhusu kufanya shughuli za kuongeza thamani ya mazao na kuyasindika kwa ajili ya soko nje ya kijiji au kata
- Kuzuiwa kulima bustani mabondeni
- Uelewa mdogo wa teknolojia za kisasa na bei nafuu za kusindika mazao
- Gharama kubwa za kuhudhuria mafunzo ya stadi mbali mbali zinazotolewa na taasisi kama VETA au SIDO
- Utamaduni na mila potofu na kandamizi kwa wasichana na Vijana kwa ujumla
- Vijana kutosikilizwa mawazo yao na viongozi na wazazi
- *Lack of knowledge to prepare bankable projects*
- *Lack of capital and cumbersome bank procedures*
- *Difficulties for youth to own land for agri-business projects*
- *Expensive agricultural inputs*
- *Sub-standard agricultural inputs*
- *Lack of land space to establish market structures*  
*Lack of designated sites to establish markets for youth products*
- *Lengthy licensing procedures to establish food processing units*
- *Prohibited to establish gardens in valleys near water sources*
- *Low understanding of modern agriprocessing technologies*
- *High cost for attending VETA and SIDO courses*
- *Anti-developmental cultural practices and norms against the youth and women*
- *Leaders ignoring opinion of young people*

Changamoto zingine zinatokana na mapungufu ya utekelezaji wa mipango ya kuwasaidia Vijana ambayo hukosa mbinu makini na sahihi za ushawishi kwa Vijana. Vijana pia hawajui mikondo ya kupatia taarifa za fursa za kiuchumi au elimu kutokana na sababu mbali mbali kama Vijana kupuuza kuhudhuria mikutano na vikao vya mipango ya Maendeleo.

*Other challenges emanate from weaknesses in implementation of youth programs due to lack of appropriate approaches for youth mobilization and ability to convince them. Youth also don't know sources of information on economic opportunities; . This is largely contributed by lack of interest by the youth to attend public meeting and other sessions for development planning.*

## 3

## SURA YA III- SERA ZA NCHI ZINAZOUNGA MKONO VIJANA KUHUSIKA NA KILIMO-BIASHARA

### CHAPTER III- NATIONAL POLICIES IN SUPPORT OF YOUTH IN AGRI-BUSINESS

**ZIFUATAZO NI SERA ZA KISEKTA ZINAZOHIMIZA SERIKALI KUWEKA MAZINGIRA WEZESHI YA VIJANA KUSHIRIKI KWA TIJA KWENYE KILIMO-BIASHARA**

*The following are sectoral policies that commit the government to improve enabling environment for youth participation in agribusiness*

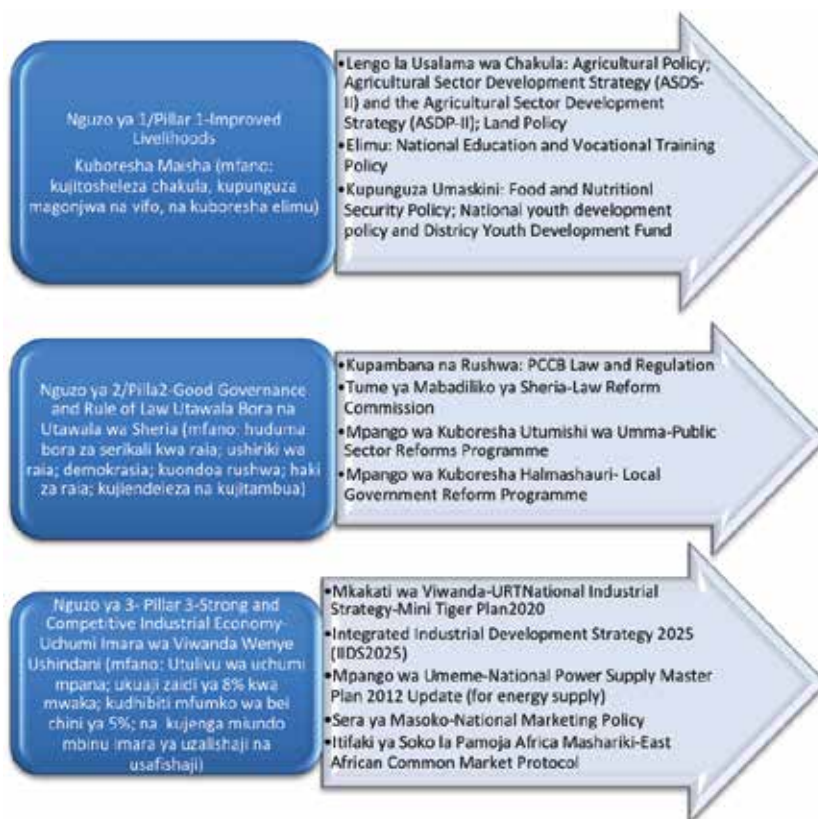


LENGO LA SURA HII	PURPOSE OF THE CHAPTER
<p>Lengo la sura hii ni kuwakumbusha vijana kuwa Taifa limeshatayarisha sera na mikakati mbali mbali kwa ajili ya kuwaunga mkono waweze kuvutiwa na kufanikiwa kwenye shughuli za kilimo-biashara. Sera hizi zimetungwa kwa kuzingatia Dira ya Maendeleo ya Taifa 2025 ambayo inalenga kuwa na uchumi wa viwanda ambao bidhaa zake zinakuwa na ushindani kimataifa. Bango hapa chini linaonyesha Nguzo Kuu Tatu za Dira ya Maendeleo ya Taifa na jinsi sera mbalimbali zinavyounga mkono kuimarisha nguzo hizo. Nguzo ya Kwanza ni Kuboresha Hali ya Maisha ya Watanzania; nguzo ya pili ni kujenga taifa na jamii inayofuata utawala bora na wa kisheria, wakati nguzo ya tatu ni kujenga uchumi imara na wenye ushindani</p>	<p><i>The objective of the chapter is to remind the youth that the nation has several policies and strategies specifically crafted to support and entice the youth to participate and succeed in agribusiness. The policies are designed to implement Vision Tanzania Development Vision 2025, whose long term goal is to see industrialized Tanzania with internationally competitive products. The diagram below illustrates the three pillars of the Vision and how different policies reinforce them. Pillar 1: Improved Livelihoods; Pillar 2: Good Governance and Pillar 3: Strong and Competitive economy.</i></p>

Vijana tuelewe kuwa maneno ambayo inawezekana tumeyasikia kuwa “*nchi haina dira au sera*” hayana ukweli wowote. Nchi inaongozwa na Dira ya Maendeleo ya Taifa 2025, Sera na Mikakati ya Kisekta kama Kilimo, na Mipango ya Maendeleo ya Miaka Mitano

***The youth should ignore some misleading statements that “the country has no vision or policy”. The country’s developmental path is guided by the National Development Vision 2025, Sector-specific policies and strategies and Five Year Development Plans.***





Bango/Chart 3- Nguzo za Dira ya Maendeleo 2025 na Sera za Kisekta Kuunga Mkono Dira

Pamoja na uelewa huu tukumbuke kuwa mafanikio ya kufikia malengo ya Dira ya Taifa yanategemea sana nguvu na maarifa ya sisi vijana pamoja na msaada ambao viongozi wetu watatupatia katika kukabiliana na changamoto ambao tumezisoma kwenye sura iliyopita.

*We should bear in mind that the success in implementation of Vision 2025 goals depends on the efforts and knowledge of the youth supported by our leaders*



## **SERA YA TAIFA YA MAENDELEO YA VIJANA YA MWAKA 2007**

Lengo kuu la Sera ya Maendeleo ya Vijana ni kuwawezesha Vijana, kuwasaidia na kuwaelekeza wadau wengine wa mandeleo katika kuhamasisha Maendeleo. Malengo yake mahsusi ni Pamoja na (i) kuwapatia Vijana ujuzi na stadi za kuwafanya wajiajiri na kuajiriwa; (ii) kuwafanya Vijana kukubali kuwajibika, na kufuata tabia nzuri na maadili mema; (iii) kuweka mazingira ya Vijana kushiriki kwenye uongozi na maamuzi; na (iv) kujenga miundo mbinu rafiki ya kijamii kwa vijana.

Sera inatambua umuhimu wa kuwekeza kwenye sekta muhimu ambazo Vijana watahikiri vizuri, ikiwa ni pamoja na sekta ya kilimo na kuwawekeza mazingira mazuri na nafuu ya upatikanaji mitaji; kuwapa stadi mbalimbali na elimu ya ufundi, kukuza viwanda vya usindikaji mazao ya Kilimo na kuimarisha vikundi vya kuweka na kukopa.

## **MPANGO WA TAIFA WA UWEZESHAJI WANANCHI KIUCHUMI YA 2004**

Sera inalenga kujenga mazingira wezeshi ya kuvutia uwekezaji na kuboresha sheria na kanuni mbalimbali za huduma za serikali kwa sekta binafsi, pamoja na kodi, leseni na upatikanaji wa mitaji na Watanzania wenye ujuzi stahiki. Sera hii inaendela kuboreshwa ili kuwalenga zaidi Vijana na Akina Mama katika kuwawezesha kiuchumi. Kamishna inayosimamia utekelezaji wa sera hii imekuwa ikishirikiana na Taasisi zingine kama VETA, SIDO, TANTRADE na Mabenki ya mbali mbali.

## **NATIONAL POLICY FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (2007)**

*The main objective of the policy is to empower the youth and also instruct other developmental stakeholders to catalyze youth economic development. Its specific objectives are to: (i) provide the youth with knowledge and skills to enable them be employable; (ii) make the youth more accountable, well mannered and observe national norms (iii) participate in leadership and decision-making; and (iv) establish youth friendly social infrastructure.*

*Need to invest in sectors with potential for high youth participation; these, includes facilitating condition for access to low credit, vocational training, promote agro-processing industries and establishment of SACCOs.*

## **NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (2004)**

*The policy's main objective is to establish enabling environment for attracting investors and improve laws and regulations governing government services to the private sector, including taxation, business licenses and access to working capital by Tanzanians. It aims to assist the youth and women as well. The Commission for Economic Empowerment collaborates with other institutions such as VETA, SIDO, TANTRADE and Financial Institutions.*

**SERA YA TAIFA YA AJIRA YA 2017 (RASIMU)**

Sera ya Taifa ya Ajira inatamka bayana katika kifungu cha 3.8.3 kuwalenga Vijana (i) wawe stadi na ujuzi wa kuwafanya washiriki katika ajira za kiuchumi; (ii) kuwekewa miundombinu wezeshi kuongeza fursa za ajira; (iii) kushirikishwa kwenye kuibua fursa za kuongeza ajira. Sera inasisitiza umuhimu wa kuongeza bajeti na raslimali watu katika kuimarisha mipango ya kuwasaidia Vijana inayotekelezwa na taasisi kama VETA (elimu ya ufundi), SIDO (kuanzisha viwanda vidogo vidogo), COSTECH (ubunifu wa tehamu) na REA (kusambaza umeme vijijini).

**PROGRAMU YA TAIFA YA KUKUZA UJUZI NA STADI ZA KAZI KWA VIJANA 2016/17-2021/22.**

Awamu ya kwanza ya programu hiyo itawanufaisha vijana wapatao 3,400 ambao watapata mafunzo ya stadi mbalimbali ambazo zitawasaidia kujiajiri na kuajiriwa na hatimaye kushiriki katika ujenzi wa uchumi wa Taifa. Ni mpango ambao Serikali ya Tanzania inashirikiana na Taasisi ya Wasalesiani wa Don Bosco. Mpango huu utawalenga vijana 100,000 kupata mafunzo ya uanagenzi katika nyanja za ujenzi, TEHAMA, ufundi magari na ushonaji nguo na pia kutoa mafunzo kwa vitendo kwa wahitimu 1,200,000 na kutoa mafunzo ya kuongeza ujuzi kwa wafanyakazi 1,700,000. Aidha, programu hiyo itatambua na kurasimisha ujuzi uliopatikana wa vijana 1,000,000 walioajiriwa na waliojiajiri ili kuziba nafasi hiyo ya ujuzi.

**NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT POLICY (DRAFT 2017)**

*The policy's Section 3.8.3 is explicit about targeting the youth to (i) be empowered with the necessary skills and knowledge for them to effectively participate in economic employment; (ii) provide enabling infrastructure for employment generation; and, (iii) participate in identification of employment opportunities. The policy stresses the need to provide adequate skilled manpower and funds to strengthen implementation plans for the youth by VETA, SIDO, REA, etc.*

**NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR JOBS BY YOUTH**

*Collaborative program between GOT and Don Bosco & Salesians aimed at training youth: (i) impart work skills to 3,400 youth ready for employment and self-employment; (ii) 100,000 artisanal technicians on masonry, ICT, vehicle mechanics, tailoring, etc. Practical retaining to 1.2 million graduates and 1.7 million on-the-job workers trained to enhance their skills. Identification of unschooled but on-the-job skilled technicians; and formalize their qualifications to fill job gaps.*

## SERA YA TAIFA YA KILIMO YA 2013

Sera ya Taifa ya Kilimo ya mwaka 2013 katika kifungu cha 4.13 kimesisitiza umuhimu wa Vijana kujihusisha na Kilimo. Kwa mfano, serikali imeahidi kufanya yafuatayo: (i) kurahisisha upatikanaji wa nyenzo wezeshi za Kilimo, kupima ardhi na kujenga skimu za Kilimo cha umwagiliaji; (ii) kuboresha Huduma za kijamii na za kiuchumi vijijini ili kukuza Maendeleo vijijini na kuwavutia Vijana kubakia huko; (iii) kuitaka Wizara inayohusika na elimu kurudisha mashuleni mitaala ya elimu na stadi za Kilimo na Kilimo-biashara; (iv) sekta binafsi kushiriki katika kuwapatia Vijana elimu ya ujasiriamali; na (v) kurahisisha upatikanaji wa ardhi kwa ajili ya shughuli za kijamii na kiuchumi zinazowagusa Vijana. Kifungu cha 5.4 kinasisitiza umuhimu wa kuwatayarisha Vijana wakiwa na umri mdogo mashuleni kwa kuanzisha Vyama vya Wakulima Wachanga na Vituo vya Mafunzo ("Junior Farmer Field Schools-JFFS" na "Young Farmers' Associations-YFA").

## NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY 2013

*The Policy's section 4.13 underscores the importance of youth participating in agriculture. Among the promises are to: (i) simply availability and access to farming equipment, land surveys and construction of irrigation schemes; (ii) improve rural social infrastructure to promote rural development and attract youth to resist from migrating to towns; (iii) request responsible ministry to reinstate agricultural curriculum in schools; (iv) motivate private sector to offer entrepreneurship training to the youth; and, (v) simply access to land for youth's social and economic undertakings. Section 5.4 emphasizes the need to establish JFFS and YFA.*

## **MKAKATI WA KITAIFA WA KUWAJUMUISHA VIJANA KWENYE KILIMO 2016-2021**

Mkakati huu unasisitiza umuhimu wa kuwapatia Vijana ujuzi, stadi, weledi na mwelekeo au mtazamo chanya wa kuwafanya wajiajiri na kuajirika kwenye soko la ajira. Mikakati inawaelekeza wadau wote ndani ya serikali kuhakikisha kuwa wanaweka mazingira mazuri ya kuwawezesha Vijana kushiriki na kufanikiwa katika shughuli za kiuchumi, ikiwemo Kilimo-biashara. Miongoni mwa malengo ya Kitaifa ifikapo mwaka 2021 ni kuwa na zaidi ya makundi 1,000 yanapatiwa ardhi na kuanzisha biashara zake; zaidi ya asilimia 25 ya makundi ya Vijana yanapata mikopo na zaidi ya VICOBA na AMCOS 5,000 vinasaidiwa; kuanzishwa vituo vya kuuza na kusambaza pembejeo ambavyo vinasimamiwa na Vijana katika Halmashauri 10; asilimia 25 ya makundi ya Vijana wanatumia mbinu za matumizi bora ya maji kwenye skimu za umwagiliaji (kilimo shadidi); na kuwawezesha zaidi ya makundi 20 ya Vijana kuuza bidhaa zao katika Masoko ya kimataifa

## **NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE 2016-2021**

*The strategy has emphasized the importance of providing the youth with necessary skills, competence, and a promising outlook for self-employment and ready for the job market. The strategy expects all public sector stakeholders to ensure they create enabling environment for the youth to participate and success in economic activities and agribusiness. Among the set goals are to ensure that by 2021 some 1,000 youth groups are provided with land to start own businesses; 25% of youth groups access loans; 5,000 VICOBA and AMCOS are assisted; youth operated agric inputs centres established in 10 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and 20 youth groups export their products to international markets.*

**MABORESHO YA SERA NA TARATIBU AMBAYO YATAHAMASISHA USHIRIKI WA VIJANA KWENYE KILIMO-BIASHARA. *REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS IN POLICIES AND REGULATIONS THAT WILL ENHANCE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN AGRIBUSINESS***

**MUHTASARI WA MAMBO YA KUFANYA NA SERIKALI NA VIONGOZI WA KIJIKI *SUMMARY OF INTERVENTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY GOVERNMENT AND VILLAGE LEADERS***

<b>Mabadiliko ya Kisera</b> <i>Policy Reforms</i>	<p><u>Sera ya Ardhi</u>: Kutenga maeneo maalumu ya ardhi kwa ajili ya kilimo, viwanda na biashara. <i>Land Policy: to set aside special economic zones for agriculture, business and industries.</i></p> <p><u>Sera ya Vijana</u>: Iwe ni lazima kuwa na Jukwaa la Vijana wote bila ubaguzi. <i>Youth Policy: mandatory to have youth forums without discrimination.</i></p>
<b>Mabadiliko ya Sheria na Kanuni</b> <i>Legal Reforms</i>	<p><u>Sheria ya Ardhi</u>: Mkutano Mkuu wa Kijiji kuidhinisha sheria ndogo inayotaka kutenga maeneo maalumu ya ardhi kwa ajili ya shughuli za Uchumi kwa Vijana. <i>Land Laws: Village government to pass by-law requiring mandatory allocation of special zones for youth-related economic activities.</i></p> <p><u>Mfuko wa Maendeleo wa Vijana</u>: Mkutano Mkuu wa Kijiji kupitisha sheria ndogo inayotaka sehemu ya mapato yake kutengwa kwa ajili ya miradi au Elimu ya Ujasiriamali kwa Vijana. <i>Youth Development Fund: Village government to set funds for youth projects or entrepreneurship education</i></p> <p><u>Maeneo ya Masoko</u>: Serikali ya Kijiji kusimamia sheria ya Masoko inayotaka shughuli zote za kuuza na kununua mazao zifanyike katika maeneo maalumu na kutumia vipimo maalum vya ujazo na uzito. Vijiji vitazuia matumizi ya “lumbesa”. <i>Market Infrastructure: Village government to oversee Marketing Laws requiring establishment of designated areas for selling and buying of crops and the use of official weights and measures. Village governments will prohibit the use of “lumbesa” in commodity transactions.</i></p>

<p><b>Mshikimano wa Taasisi Kuwasaidia Vijana</b>  <i>Institutional Support to the Youth</i></p>	<p><u>Vikundi vya Kuweka na Kukopa:</u> Serikali ya Kijiji itahamasisha kuundwa kwa makundi ya kiuchumi ya Vijana, Kujenga tabia ya kuweka akiba na kuwaunganisha na Taasisi za Kifedha. Kijiji kitakuwa tayari kutumia rasilimali zao kudhamini mikopo ya Vikundi vya Vijana. <i><u>Savings and Credit Groups: Village government shall oversee formation of youth economic brigades, promote savings culture among the youth and link them with financial institutions. Village governments will guarantee youth groups borrowing from banks.</u></i></p> <p><u>Kuhamasisha Asasi mbalimbali kutoa Elimu ya Ujasiriamali</u> kwa makundi ya vijana ili kuwapa stadi za kufanikisha miradi ya kiuchumi. <i><u>Motivate Different Institutions to provide entrepreneurship education: to youth groups so as to obtain skills needed for economic ventures</u></i></p> <p><u>Kuwaelemisha Vijana juu ya faida ya mifumo mbalimbali</u> kama vile stakabadhi ghalani ili kuongeza faida ya mazao wanayolima. <i><u>Educating the youth on Different Schemes to enhance and safeguard farmer income; such as warehouse receipt system that can help stabilise produce prices obtained from the market</u></i></p> <p><u>Kusaidia Jukwaa la Vijana Kijijini kuunganisha nguvu na Majukwa mengine ngazi za juu.</u> <i><u>Assisting youth forums at village: to link with other forums at higher levels</u></i></p> <p><u>Kuwafundisha vijana kutumia simu kupata Taarifa za Masoko na Maarifa ya Teknolojia.</u> <i><u>Use of ICT by the youth to obtain market information for their commodities and other technologies.</u></i></p>
<p><b>Vijana Kuwa na Mtazamo Chanya wa Kilimo-Biashara</b>  <i>Youth to have a positive outlook on agribusiness</i></p>	<p><u>Kuanzisha Vikundi vya Sanaa na Utamaduni na Kuwa na Kituo cha Jumuiya</u> ili vijana kupata Elimu ya Kilimo Biashara kupitia sanaa za maonyesho, magazeti, vitabu, redio na luninga. <i><u>Establish Cultural Groups and Community Centres: for providing education on agribusiness through theatre arts, newspapers, books, radio and television.</u></i></p> <p><u>Kuwaelimisha Wazazi juu ya wajibu wao wa Kuwasaidia Vijana</u> Kuanzisha miradi yao. <i><u>Educate Parents: on their responsibilities to help the youth in establishing projects.</u></i></p> <p><u>Kuwakaribisha watu waliofanikiwa kwenye kilimo-biashara</u> kuja kuongea na vijana kijijini. <i><u>Role models in agribusiness: invited to share their experiences with village based youth so as to motivate them to take seriously agribusiness.</u></i></p> <p><u>Kuwapa vijana Elimu ya mazingara na kujikinga na magonjwa hatarishi kama ukimwi.</u> <i><u>Educating the youth on the Environment and on Prevention of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS.</u></i></p>

Serikali ya Kijiji kuzifuatilia Halmashauri za Wilaya/Mji pamoja na Ofisi ya Mbunge ili kuwe na mabadiliko ya:	<i>Village government should make followups with District Councils and offices of Members of Parliament to effect the following:</i>
<p>(a) Sera na Sheria inayotaka Mabenki ya Kibiashara kutenga sehemu ya mapato yao kwa ajili ya sekta ya kilimo au Mfuko wa Maendeleo ya Vijana;</p> <p>(b) kuajiri watumishi wa kutosha kutoa Elimu ya Kilimo-biashara kwa Vijana;</p> <p>(c) Elimu ya Kilimo na Kilimo Biashara kufundishwa shule za msingi na sekondari;</p> <p>(d) Kufungua matawi ya VETA and SIDO katika kila Kata; na</p> <p>(e) makampuni binafsi kutenga pesa kwa ajili ya mahusiano mazuri na jamii kwa kuwalenga vijana.</p>	<p><i>(a) Change of policies and laws that require commercial banks to set aside part of their incomes for agricultural sector and/or Youth Development Fund</i></p> <p><i>(b) To employ adequate numbers of extension staff</i></p> <p><i>(c) agricultural education and agribusiness taught in schools</i></p> <p><i>(d) open VETA and SIDO branches in all Wards; and</i></p> <p><i>(e) companies to set aside funds for youth development as part of their CSR budget.</i></p>



# 4

## SURA YA IV- MBINU ZA KUFIKISHA UJUMBE KWA WENYE MAMLAKA YA MAAMUZI

### CHAPTER IV: METHODS OF DELIVERING MESSAGES TO OFFICE BEARERS

#### MBINU ZA KUFIKISHA UJUMBE KWA WENYE MAMLAKA YA MAAMUZI

##### *Approaches for Delivering Messages to Office Bearers*

<p>Mikutano ya Kikatiba ya Vijiji, KAMAKA, Baraza la Madiwani na Bunge</p> <p><i>Constitutional Meetings</i></p>	<p>Meza ya Majadiliano</p> <p><i>Roundtable Discussions</i></p>	<p>Mikutano ya Vikundi na Majukwaa ya Vijana, na Vitovu/Ushirika</p> <p><i>Group Meetings; Platforms/Hubs</i></p>	<p>Sanaa kama Michezo ya Kuigiza na Ngonjera</p> <p><i>Theatre Arts e.g. Drama and Poetry</i></p>	<p>Matamasha ya Michezo na Utamaduni</p> <p><i>Sports and Cultural Bonanza</i></p>
--	---	---	---	--

## MADHUMUNI YA SURAHII

Vijana tunapaswa kujua kuwa ili kufanikisha kuwa na mazungumzo yenye tija tunatakiwa kutumia mbinu nzuri za mawasiliano. Madhumuni ya sura hii ni kujikumbusha mbinu hizo ili mawasiliano yetu na viongozi yaletе matokeo chanya. Ni muhimu kuzingatia jambo hili kwa kuwa viongozi wetu wanao watu wengi sana wanaopaswa kuwahudumia; na mambo mengi ya kushughulikia kwa wakati mmoja. Tunapaswa kutambua kuwa kiongozi anapokubali kuja kukutana na sisi anakuwa ameacha majukumu na mikutano mingi kwa kutupendelea kutusikiliza shida zetu. Kwa hiyo huo muda mfupi inabidi tuutumie vizuri ili aweze kuwa na kumbukumbu nzuri ya kikao chake na sisi.

## PURPOSE OF THE CHAPTER

*As Youths we should know the importance of applying appropriate methods for communicating with leaders. The purpose of this chapter is to remind us about such methods in order to get positive results. It's important to use these methods because leaders have a wide constituency to attend to and many matters to deal with simultaneously. We should know that we are privileged to have the attention of a leader to attend to our problems. We therefore have to optimize that rare opportunity to impart some positive and long lasting memory of the meeting with the leader.*

## NGAZI MBALIMBALI ZA KUTUMIA KUBORESHA MAZINGIRA YA KILIMO-BIASHARA

Lakini tukumbuke kuwa kampeni ya ushawishi inatakiwa kuanzia katika ngazi ya familia kwa kuongea na wazazi au walezi ambapo kijana akiwa peke yake au na ndugu zake anaweza kuelezea kwa nini Vijana wanapenda mabadiliko. Hii ni hatua muhimu ili wazazi wasishtuke sana wanaposikia kwa mara ya kwanza maswala mapya kwenye mkutano wa hadhara, au kwenye jukwa la Vijana.

Faida mojawapo ya kuzungumza na wazazi juu ya mahitaji ya Vijana ni kuwa wazazi wanasaidia kuwaandaa watu wa rika lao juu ya matarajio ya Vijana hata kabla ya mkutano rasmi haujafanyika. Lakini pia kijana anapata faida ya kushauriwa kama hayo madai yamekaa vizuri au vipi.

## DIFFERENT STEPS TO USE IN ENHANCING AGRIBUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

*We should remember that advocacy campaigns should ideally start at the family level by discussing with our parents and caretakers of the changes or reforms that youth wish to see. Parents should not hear of our thoughts or grievances for the first time in a public meeting.*

*The advantage of notifying our parents is that they can make advance campaign with their peers on the expectation of the youth before the public meeting. Also the youth can be advised on how best to present the problem or challenge.*

## **MKUTANO WA KIJJI**

Sheria za nchi yetu zinatambua kuwa Mkutano wa Kijiji unaweza kufanya maamuzi ambayo yanatambuliwa kisheria. Bila shaka Vijana tumeshasikia malalamiko kuwa hatuna bidii ya kutosha kuhudhuria vikao vya kijiji au mikutano ya hadhara. Inatupasa kuanzia sasa tujipange na kuahidi kuwa tutakuwa tunahudhuria mikutano hiyo. Hii ina maanisha kuwa vijana tunaweza kupeleka hoja zetu ziwekwe kama sehemu ya mkutano wa kijiji ili zijadiliwe na kufanyiwa maamuzi.

Tukumbuke kuwa maamuzi ya kiserikali hufanywa kwa maandishi. Hii ina maana kuwa haitoshi kuonana na Mwenyekiti au Mtendaji na kumweleza kwa mdomo hata kama amekuhakikisha kuwa “haina shida tutalijadili jambo lenu”. Inatakiwa baada ya kuongea kufuatilia kwa kuandika barua rasmi kuthibitisha maombi hayo ili barua iwe kumbukumbu rasmi kwenye rekodi za ofisi ya Kijiji.

## **KAMATI YA MAENDELEO YA KATA (KAMAKA)**

Hii ni taasisi yenye uzito wa pekee kwa maana kwamba maamuzi yake yanazibana serikali za Vijiji na pia yanaweza kufanyiwa maamuzi ya kukubali kutekelezwa na Halmashauri ya Madiwa ya Wilaya. Lakini angalizo ni kuhakikisha kuwa kila Diwani anaelewa chimbuko la ajenda ya Vijana kabla ya kikao. Hii ina maana kuwa lazima kuwe na Juhudi za makusudi za kumtembelea kila Diwani ili kupunguza upinzani au kusita kuunga mkono hoja siku ya kikao cha Kamati. Tukumbuke kuwa madiwani wana tabia kama binadamu wengine, kwa maana hiyo wakihisi kuwa Wenyevidi wa Vijiji au Madiwani wachache wameshirikishwa isipokuwa wao, wanaweza kuipinga hoja au kuomba ajenda iahirishwe.

## **VILLAGE MEETING/ASSEMBLY**

*The constitution recognizes that decisions by the Village Assembly are legally binding. Its no doubt we have heard comments that the youth are not very good at attending village and other public meetings convened by leaders. We should from now on plan to attend such meetings without failure. This will allow us to present our views for deliberations by village assemblies.*

*We should remember that government decisions are done through recorded minutes. This implies that casual presentation of our ideas to the Chairman or VEO is not enough if verbally assured that “don’t worry we shall deal with your matter”. We should followup the verbal discussion with an official letter to confirm the request so that its part of village records.*

## **WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (WDC)**

*This is a special organ with a special importance because its decisions bind all villages in the respective ward to implement and convince the District Council meeting to adopt. But it should be cautioned that it’s important all Councilors feel they are consulted to appreciate the challenges of the youth before the official meeting. This means efforts should be made to consult and raise awareness of Councilors to minimize possibilities of opposition during decision making process if they sense that they were ignored or alienated.*

## **VIKAO VYA BARAZA LA MADIWANI LA WILAYA**

Vikao vya Baraza la Madiwani la Wilaya ndivyo vyenye madaraka ya kupitisha sheria ndogondogo ili maamuzi yake yatambulike kisheria. Kwa hiyo Vijana tunayo fursa ya kupeleka hoja zingine kwenye ngazi ya Baraza la Madiwani ili maamuzi ambayo serikali za vijiji imefanya yawe na mashiko ya kisheria ambayo zinatambulika Wilaya nzima.

## **BUNGE LA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA**

Msaada wa Bunge ni muhimu sana katika kuhakikisha kuwa maamuzi yanayofanywa na wenye mamlaka mbalimbali katika kutetea maslahi ya Vijana na nchi yanalindwa kisheria. Mfano ni hivi karibuni ambapo Wabunge waliishauri Serikali kupeleka Bungeni mswada wa sheria kuzuia Matamko ya kisiasa yasiyotabirika juu biashara ya nafaka kuuzwa nchi za nje. Wazo hilo lilikuja baada ya kuonekana kuwa mara nyingi Mawaziri wakitoa ahadi kuwa hawatakataza biashara hiyo; lakini baada ya muda katazo hilo linajirudia kwa kushtukiza na kuwatia hasara Wakulima na wafanya biashara.

## **DISTRICT FULL COUNCIL MEETINGS**

*Meetings of Councillors at District level can formulate by-laws that can binding to the whole district. The youth have the opportunity to present and their issues decided by the Full council and hence legally compel all Village Governments to implement.*

## **NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

*The Legislative Assembly is important in instituting necessary instruments for legalizing decisions to safeguard youth's interests. The most recent example is when Members of Parliament instructed the Minister responsible for agriculture to table a draft bill that will limit adhoc instructions by government on international trade for grains.*

**MAADHIMISHO YA KITAIFA NA KIMATAIFA**

Vijana wanaweza pia kufikisha ujumbe kwa umma na kwenye Mamlaka kupitia Maadhimisho ya Kitaifa na Kimataifa. Maadhimisho hayo ni kama Siku ya Kimataifa ya Vijana (12 Agosti); Wiki ya Taifa ya Vijana (Octoba)- Wakati wa Mbio za Mwenge; Sikukuu ya Wakulima-Nanenane mwezi Agosti; na Wiki ya Maziwa.

**MEZA YA MAJADILIANO**

Majadiliano kupitia vipindi mbali mbali katika vyombo vya habari ni njia nyingine nzuri ya kufikisha ujumbe kwa umma na kwa wenye Madaraka ya Maamuzi katika ngazi mbali mbali.

**MIKUTANO YA VITOVU VYA WAKULIMA**

Kuna hoja zingine zinakuwa na uzito zaidi kama zikitolewa na taasisi yenye wanachama wengi kuliko Kikundi au chama cha Vijana ambao wako kijiji kimoja. Hivyo inabidi kuangalia uwezekano wa kutumia Uongozi wa Vitovu vya Wakulima/ Wafugaji au mwavuli wa AMCOS katika kuwasilisha mawazo ya Vijana kwenye kata au zaidi ya kata moja.

**NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATIONS.**

*The youth can take advantage of national celebrations such as the International Youth Day (12 August); Farmers' Day (8<sup>th</sup> August) and "Milk Week" to showcase their successes and also present their concerns regarding business environment.*

**ROUND TABLE**

*Round Table discussions such as those hosted by radio and TV stations are another ideal way of sharing successes, challenges and presenting suggestions by the youth.*

**FARMERS'HUB MEETINGS**

*There are some views which get better attention by office bearers when jointly presented by many groups organized as Hubs or Umbrella Cooperatives/ AMCOS (agriculture marketing cooperative societies).*

## MAJUKWA YA VIJANA NGAZI YA KATA NA WILAYA

Tukumbuke kuwa tayari kuna sheria inayotaka kila Wilaya iunde Jukwaa la Vijana na Jukwaa la Wanawake. Majukwaa haya yanaweza kutumika kama mhimili wa kubeba ajenda zetu Vijana katika maswala ya Kilimo-biashara. Lakini tutambue kuwa Jukwaa la Vijana wa Kilimo-Biashara halina sheria inayoilinda; kwa hiyo uwepo wake utatokana na ushirikiano ambao tutaoneshwa kwa viongozi wa Jukwaa la Vijana wa Wilaya ambalo linagusa sekta zote. Kimsingi ingependeza kama muda ukifika wa kuchagua Uongozi wa Jukwaa la Vijana la Wilaya ambalo limeundwa kisheria basi Vijana wa Kilimo-biashara tujitokeze kwa wingi kugombea Uongozi. Hii inarahisisha kuingiza ajenda zinazohusu Kilimo-biashara kwenye vikao vyake.

Angalizo: Mojawapo ya masharti ya kupata Uongozi wa Vikundi vya Vijana wa Kilimo-Biashara ni kuahidi kujiepusha kabisa na harakati za kisiasa.

## SANAA: MAIGIZO, VICHEKESHO, NYIMBO, NGOMA NA SARAKASI

Vijana tunaweza kutumia sanaa ili kuwafikishia ujumbe viongozi kwa njia tofauti badala ya kusoma risala wakati wa mkutano. Wataalam wa mawasiliano wanashauri kuwa binadamu hukumbuka kwa urahisi jambo kwa kuunganisha na tendo au matendo ya furaha. Kwa mantiki hiyo mambo ambayo yameandikwa kwenye risala yanaweza kutungiwa wimbo au mchezo wa kuigiza au kwa njia ya vichekesho kama kuna mtu au wenye vipaji vya kutunga utani na vichekesho.

## YOUTH FORUMS AT WARD AND DISTRICT LEVEL

*There is already legislation requiring the formation of Youth Forums at district and regional levels under the Ministry responsible for youth. Youth interested in agribusiness like those formed under EAYIP can take advantage of the official forums to present the cases for reforms to improve enabling environment for agribusiness. It is important that EAYIP facilitated youth collaborate with the government in making sure that the Government-sponsored forum succeeds in helping them to realize their goals. They should be encouraged to contest for leadership of these forums if regulations allow.*

Caution: leaders of EAYIP-sponsored groups are prohibited from engaging in any political campaigns.

## THEATRE ART: DRAMA, COMEDY, CHOIR, CULTURAL DANCES, ACROBATICS

*Theatre art is among effective vehicles for carrying messages instead of written speeches and statements. However, communication experts advise that memory retention of events is best when actions are associated with happy moments. This means the main messages carried in a written statement can be used to make songs, drama and comedies.*

**TAMASHA LA MICHEZO (SPORTS GALA) NA  
UTAMADUNI**

Ili kuhakikisha kuwa watu wengi wanashiriki kusikliza nyimbo au kuona maigizo yaliyotayarishwa inafaa kuandaa pia michezo mbali mbali. Vikundi vya ngoma za asili au bendi za mziki wanaweza kualikwa ili kufanya tamasha lifanikiwe. Kuna fursa pia ya kubandika matangazo kuzunguka uwanja.

**SPORTS GALA AND  
CULTURAL EVENTS**

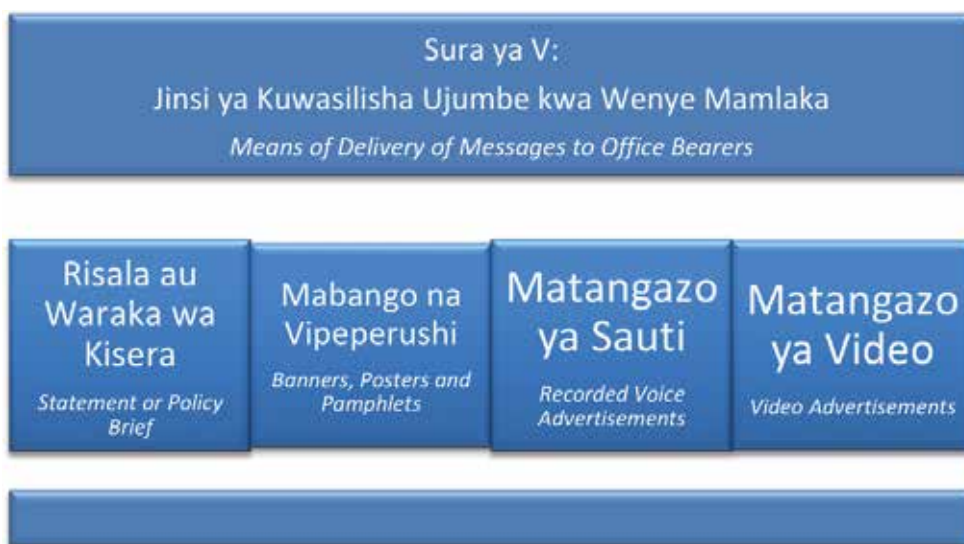
*Sports and cultural events can attract many people. The youth can take advantage by sponsoring cultural dance groups and musical bands to perform and deliver special messages.*



## 5

## SURA YA V- JINSI YA KUWASILISHA UJUMBE KWA WENYE MAMLAKA

### CHAPTER V: HOW TO DELIVER MESSAGES TO OFFICE BEARERS



**MADHUMUNI YA SURAHII**

Madhumuni ya sura hii ni kuwaelemisha Vijana aina mbali mbali ya nyaraka ambazo zinaweza kutumika katika kuwasilisha ujumbe kwa ajili ya Viongozi.

**RISALA AU UJUMBE MAALUM**

Ni muhimu kutambua kuwa viongozi wengi hawana muda wa kutosha kusoma maandiko au ripoti ndefu. Ni kwa sababu hii inashauriwa kufupisha na kuchagua mambo makuu machahe ya kipao Mbele ambayo Vijana wangependa viongozi wao wasikilize na kuyafanyia kazi. Inashauriwa kuwa urefu wa Waraka wa Kisera au Risala usizidi kurasa nne.

**MABANGO YA BARABARANI, VIPEPERUSHI, VIBANDIKO NA MIFUNIKO YA MATAIRI**

Mabango, vipeperushi, mashati, nk, ni njia nyingine ya kuwasilisha ujumbe badala ya risala. Kwa vile njia hii huchukua maneno machache sana, ni vyema kuomba ushauri wa Mtaalamu wa Mawasiliano ili kuhakikisha kuwa pesa zinatumiwa vizuri kuweka mawazo yanayotakiwa kuifikia umma.

**REKODI YA SAUTI NA VIDEO**

Faida ya kuweka ujumbe kwenye mkanda, CD, flashi, kadi za kumbukumbi (memorikadi) na DVD ni kuwa mlengwa anaweza kusikiliza siku yoyote anayotaka kusikiliza au kuangalia. Mbinu hii hutumika kuwafikia Wakuu wa Wilaya, Wakuu wa Mkoa, Mawaziri, na Wakurugenzi ambao wana mizunguko mingi ya safari. Wanaweza kusikiliza ujumbe ambao unakuwa unamechanganywa na muziki ambao unapendwa. Kunakuwa na vipande vifupi vifupi vya ujumbe kati ya wimbo mmoja na wimbo mwingine.

**PURPOSE OF THE CHAPTER**

*To inform the youth about different media that can be used to deliver messages to office bearers*

**STATEMENT OR MESSAGE**

*It is important to realize that most leaders don't have the luxury of reading long statements or reports. That is why the statement should have a few main issues regarded as of a high priority to be solved by office bearers. The statement should not exceed four pages.*

**STREET BANNERS, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS AND WHEEL COVERS, T-SHIRTS, ETC**

*This mode of media takes a few messages at a time. It is therefore important to engage a communication expert to ensure that the banners carry the intended message and have the intended impact.*

**RECORDED VOICE AND VIDEO**

*The advantage of messages recorded on tapes, memory cards, flash, CDs and DVDs is the convenience to the office bearers to listen and view the messages from the youth at any time, even while travelling in the cars. One common technique is to blend the key messages with popular music.*

## **MATANGAZO YA REDIO NA LUNINGA (TELEVISHENI)**

Kufuatana na takwimu za NBS za mwaka 2012, asilimia 55 ya Watanzania husikiliza redio; na asilimia 57 wanazo simu za mkononi. Kama asilimia 40 ya Watanzania huangalia runinga angalau mara moja kwa siku. Hii ina maana kuwa kama Vijana wanataka kusikilizwa na watu wengi inabidi kutumia matangazo ya redio na ujumbe kupitia simu za mkono.

## **KANDA ZA VIDEO NA CDS**

Ujumbe pia unaweza kuwekwa kwenya mfumo wa video na CD ili kusambaza ujumbe wa kubadili mawazo. Inabidi kuchanganya na miziki au vichekesho, na hivyo ushirikiano na wasanii ni muhimu.

## **MITANDAO YA KIJAMII KAMA: FACEBOOK, YOUTUBE, TWITTER, INSTAGRAM, N.K.**

Watumiaji wa mitandao ya kijamii wanazidi kuongezeka. Kwa sababu hii kuna fursa ya kutumia mitandao ya kijamii kusambaza ujumbe. Mwaka 2016 ilikadiriwa kuwa kulikuwa na watumiaji milioni 2.8 wa "Facebook" hapa Tanzania. Watumiaji wa facebook kufungua simu kuangalia ujumbe mpya mara 11 kwa mwezi.

## **RADIO AND TELEVISION (TV) ADVERTISEMENTS**

*According to 2012 NBS statistics, 57% and 40% of Tanzanians own mobile phones and watch TV at least once a day. This means if the youth aims to reach a wider audience then radio announcements and bulk short message (SMS) on mobile phones are more appropriate*

## **DVDS AND COMPACT DISCS (CDS)**

*Storing information on DVDs, CDs, Flash, and Memory Cards can be useful if the messages are blended with popular music, comedy clips, etc. This may require cooperation with artists to get their permission.*

## **SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS<sup>2</sup> SUCH AS FACEBOOK, YOUTUBE, TWITTER, ETC**

*Messages can be stored and shared with the public through online platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter can be used to share information widely within the country and globally. In 2016 there were 2016 Facebook users with a logo rate of 11 times per month.*

## HITIMISHO

Ni muhimu kuhakikisha kuwa ujumbe unaokusudiwa kuwafikia viongozi na kubadilisha msimamo wa jamii unawekwa katika njia au mfumo unaowezesha walengwa kusoma, kuona au kusikiliza muda wowote muafaka mahali popote. Ujumbe unaweza kufikishwa kwa walengwa kwa kuuweka kwenye maandiko ya Kiwaraka au Risala, vipeperushi, DVD, santuri (CD) na mitandaoni kama facebook na instagram. Mbinu kama za kutumia redio na luninga zinahitaji kurudia mara kwa mara.

**Angalizo:** Ni mwiko kuweka na kusambaza ujumbe ambao una maudhui ya kiitikadi za kisiasa, mtazamo wa kidini, uchochezi na ukabila

## CONCLUSION

*It is important to ensure that the messages intended for office bearers and influencing change of public opinion or mindset are stored in media that can be accessed at any time and place of convenience. One should choose from a variety of means: printed materials in booklets, pamphlets, CDs, DVDs, flashes, memory cards or online platforms such as facebook and instagram. Media that require repeated broadcasts including radio and TV announcements.*

*Precaution: It is prohibited and against the law to utter, print and disseminate messages tainted with political, religious, racism and tribal inclinations.*

## 6

## SURA YA VI- MAMBO MUHIMU JINSI YA KUANDAA UJUMBE KWA WENYE MAMLAKA

### CHAPTER VI-IMPORTANT ATTRIBUTES OF PREPARING STATEMENTS FOR OFFICE BEARERS

#### Sura ya VI- Kanuni za Kuandaa Ujumbe Mfupi/Risala ya Viongozi

*Chapter VI-Principles for preparing Statements for Office Bearers*

Nembo na Jina la Kikundi au Chama, Anuani na Kichwa cha Risala/tamko <i>Logo or Name of Group or Association; Address and Title of Message</i>	Salamu, Shukrani kwa mhusika <i>Solutions and Appreciations</i>	Utambulisho wa Kikundi na Mafanikio ya Hivi Karibuni <i>Introduction of the Group and Recent Success Cases</i>	Madhumuni ya Risala kwa Ufupi <i>Objective of the Statement</i>	Tamko la Changamoto zinazokabili kikundi au chama <i>Statement of Main Challenges</i>	Mapendekezo ya Jinsi ya Kutatua changamoto au kero <i>Proposed Interventions</i>	Athari za Kitaasisi na Gharama za Kutekeleza <i>Costs of support needed</i>
---	--	---	--	--	---	--

## LENGO LA SURA

Kuonesha kanuni za kufuata wakati wa kuandaa Machapisho mbalimbali.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE CHAPTER

*To advise on principles to be followed in preparing messages*

## SEHEMU KUU ZA UJUMBE WA RISALA AU TAMKO

Sehemu muhimu za risala ambazo lazima zizingatiwe na kama ilivyooneshwa hapo juu: Nembo na/au Jina la Taasisi (yaani Kikundi au Chama), Salaam na shukrani, utambulisho wa kikundi au chama, changamoto, mapendekezo ya jinsi ya kutatua changamoto, na gharama za kutatua changamoto hizo.

Jambo la muhimu kuzingatiwa katika uandishi wa Risala au Tamko kwa ajili ya viongozi ni kuhakikisha kuwa hoja zinatolewa kwa lugha nyepesi na maneno machache. Epuka kutumia maneno magumu na sentensi ndefu ambayo inabeba hoja zaidi ya moja. Kila sentensi ibebe ujumbe au hoja moja tu. Kwa mfano:

“Sisi Vijana tuna shida sana juu ya kupata Masoko ya maziwa na hasa kwa vile barabara ni mbovu magari yanashindwa kufika wakati wa masika na tunapata hasara kwa vile kijijini kwetu hakuna umeme wa kuhifadha maziwa yasiharibike”. Sentensi hii ndefu ina hoja tatu tofauti kabisa: 1. Ufinyu wa soko la maziwa; 2. Ubovu wa barabara; 3. Kukosa umeme kijijini. Kwa hiyo ingefaa kila moja ijengewe sentensi ya kipekee kuomba uboreshaji wa Masoko; kuomba kutengenezewa barabara; na kuomba kuletwa umeme kijijini.

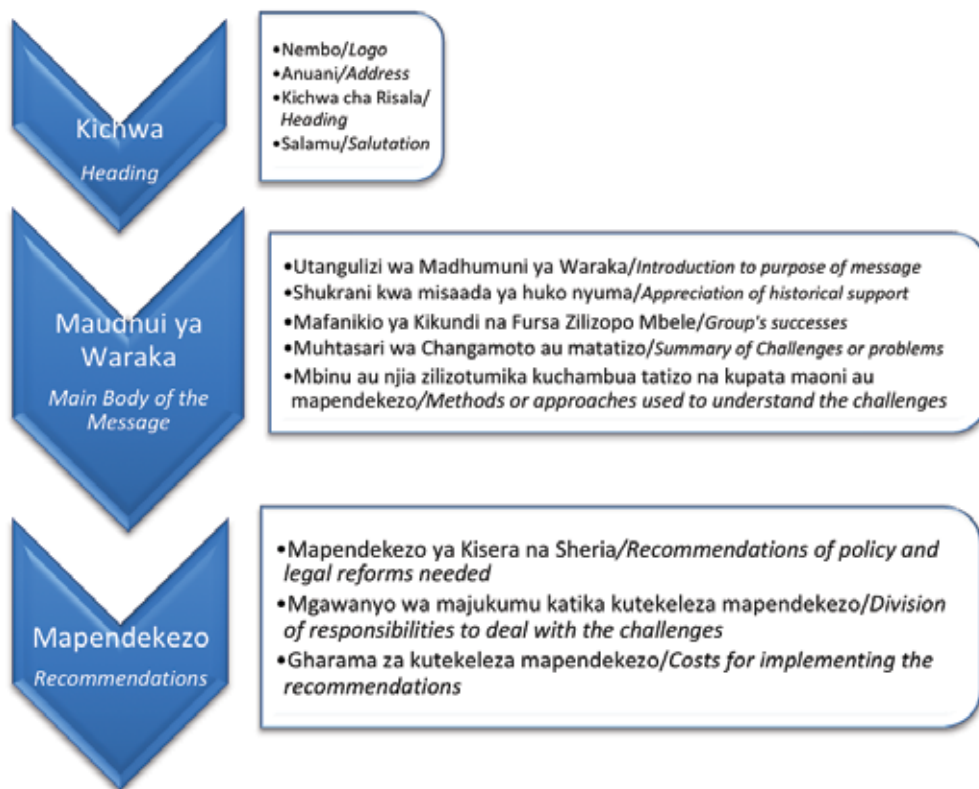
## MAIN PARTS OF A STATEMENT/ DECLARATION

*The main parts of a statement to office bearers, which must be observed are as shown in the diagram below: Logo and/or Name of the Group or Association; Salutation and Appreciation, Brief introduction of the group/association, challenges and suggested solution; and finally, costs implications of the suggested solutions.*

*An important consideration while preparing statements for office bearers is the use of simple language with few words, avoiding to use jargons or uncommon words and lengthy sentences. Make sure that each sentence carries one message or request. For example:*

*“The youth face difficulties in accessing markets for their milk because the road is poor and impassable during rainy season and so we incur losses because milk get spoilt due to lack of electricity in our area”. This sentence has three different issues that need to be addressed 1. Market access for their milk; 2. Poor roads; and, 3. Lack of electricity. Each one ought to have its own sentence to enhance clarity of the challenges.*

Urefu wa Waraka	LENGTH OF THE MESSAGE
Inashauriwa kuwa waraka wa kisera usizidi kurasa nne. Hii inatokana na uzoefu kuwa viongozi wengi wanabanwa na shughuli nyingi na hivyo siyo rahisi kusoma kwa umakini andiko lolote linalozidi kurasa nne.	Leaders have very limited time given multiple tasks they have to perform in a day. It is recommended written statements to be delivered to leaders during meetings should not exceed four pages.



Umbo 4-Viungo vya Ujumbe wa Kisera.



# 6

## VIAMBATISHO

### *ANNEXES*

**KIAMBATISHO NA.1: (annex 1)****MUUNGANO WA VIKUNDI VYA VIJANA WA KILIMO-BIASHARA****WILAYA YA MBOZI, S.L.P VWAYA, TANZANIA****TAMKO LA VIJANA KAMA LILIVYOSOMWA KWA MWENYEKITI WA  
HALMASHAURI YA MBOZI TAREHE 28 MEI 2018**

*(Statement by the youth presented to the chairman of mbozi district  
council on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2018)*

**Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi,  
Wageni Wote Waalikwa,  
Mabibi na Mabwana,  
Itifaki imezingatiwa,  
Nawasalimia kwa heshima zote, Shikamooni!**

**Ndugu Mgeni wa Heshima,**

Awali yoyote tunapenda kukushukuru kwa kukubali kuja kwenye mkutano huu wa Jukwaa la Vijana wanaojishughulisha na Maswala ya Kilimo Biashara katika Wilaya hii ya Mbozi. Jukwaa hili ni mkusanyiko wa wawakilishi wa Vikundi vya Vijana ambavyo vingi vimeshasajiliwa rasmi kwa msaada wa Idara ya Maendeleo ya Jamii. Wengi wetu tuna umri wa miaka 15 hadi 24, kwa hiyo tuna hamasa kubwa ya kutaka kufanikiwa katika maisha! Jitihada za kuunda na kusajili vikundi hivi zilisaaidiwa na wataalamu wa Heifer na MIICO kupitia ufadhili wa Mradi wa Kuhamasisha Vijana Kujihusisha na Biashara Kilimo Afrika Mashariki (EAYIP). Tunapenda kukuarifu kuwa mafunzo tuliopata baada ya kuanzisha vikundi, yametuongezea elimu ya Kilimo na ufugaji wa kisasa, uongezaji thamani mazao, ujasiriamali na biashara kiujumla. Lakini muhimu zaidi, mafunzo yamesaidia kujitambua kama Vijana, wajibu wetu kwa jamii inayotuzunguka na Taifa kwa ujumla. Mafunzo yametufungua upeo wa kuelewa fursa nyingi kwenye sekta ya Kilimo: kuanzia uzalishaji hadi mnyororo wote wa thamani kwenye mazao mbalimbali.

**Guest of Honour,  
All Invited Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
All Protocol Observed,  
I greet you all with all respect!  
Shikamooni!**

**Guest of Honour,**

*First and foremost we thank you for accepting to grace this Forum of Youth from Mbozi district engaged in agribusiness. The Forum brings together representatives of youth groups registered with the support of the District Community Development Department (DCDD). Most of us are aged 15 to 24 years and so eager to succeed in life. We have received support from Heifer and MIICO under the East Africa Inclusion Program (EAYIP). The trainings received have enhanced our knowledge on commercial and modern farming, value addition of commodities, entrepreneurship and business management. And most important self-recognition, accountability and our responsibility to the community and the nation in general have been enhanced. The trainings have opened our understanding of many opportunities in the agricultural sector the various commodity value chains.*

## Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi

Sisi Vijana tunatambua na kushukuru juhudi za Serikali yetu katika kuwasaidia Vijana. Serikali inatambua kuwa vijana ni nguvukazi muhimu katika Ujenzi wa Taifa, na kuelewa kuwa wengi wetu tunayo shauku ya kushiriki katika shughuli za kilimo na biashara zake. Ili kurasimisha dhamira hii ya kuwatambua Vijana, ndiyo maana Serikali ilipitisha Sera mbili muhimu ambazo zinatugusa moja kwa moja. Hizi ni "Sera ya Maendeleo ya Vijana ya mwaka 2007" na "Mkakati wa Kuwashirikisha Vijana Katika Sekta ya Kilimo 2016-2021". Tunashukuru kuwa katika kutekeleza Sera ya Maendeleo ya Vijana serikali ilitunga sheria ya "Mfuko wa Maendeleo ya Vijana" ambao huchangiwa kutokana na asilimia nne (4%) ya mapato ya ndani ya Halmashauri zetu. Tunapongeza kuwa asilimia moja (1%) ya mapato ya ndani yametengwa maalumu kwa ajili ya Vijana wenye ulemavu. Miongoni mwetu wako ambao wameshanufaika na mikopo ya Mfuko wa Maendeleo ya Vijana wa Wilaya kupitia vikundi vyao.

## Guest of Honour

*We appreciate and thank our government for its support to the youth. We know the government recognizes the youth as a formidable workforce eager to engage in agribusinesses. This is reflected in the "National Youth Development Policy of 2007" and the "Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agricultural Sector 2016-2021". We appreciate the decision to create the Youth Development Fund (YDF), which at district level is funded through 4% of internal revenue. We also applaud that 1% of internal revenue is allocated to the disabled. Some of us have already benefitted from the Fund.*

**Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi,****Inawezekana umekuja ukijiuliza hawa Vijana wanataka kuniambia nini? Tumekuita kwa malengo makuu matatu.**

Kwanza kukutaarifa kuwa Vijana tumeitikia wito wa Serikali wa kujiunga katika makundi ya uzalishaji na utoaji huduma na kwamba tuko tayari kabisa kutumika katika ujenzi wa halmashauri yetu. Pili, kukueleza kuwa tayari tumeshatambua fursa zenye uwezekano mkubwa wa kutuongezea kipato na kuboresha maisha yetu katika sekta ya Kilimo. Tunajipanga kuwa katika maonesho ya Wiki ya Wakulima mwezi wa Agosti (Sherehe za Nane Nane) tutakuonyesha shughuli mbali mbali zinazofanywa na vikundi vyetu. Vijana katika halmashauri yako wanajihusisha na Kilimo-biashara cha mazao ya mahindi, kuku, mbogamboga/matunda na wachache katika biashara ya maziwa.

Dhumuni la tatu, ni kutaka kukushirikisha uelewe changamoto ambazo tunakabiliana nazo na usikilize mapendekezo yetu jinsi ya kutatua vikwazo hivyo. Tunaamini kuwa vikwazo tunavyokabiliana navyo ni fursa kwa serikali kutengeneza mazingira zaidi ili sisi Vijana tuwe na mchango mzuri katika kuongeza mapato ya kodi ya halmashauri yako na pia pato la taifa kiujumla. Lakini pia tunaamini kwa kuondoa changamoto tutakazokutajia Wilaya ya Mbozi itakuwa imechangia sana kuongeza ajira na kulitangaza vizuri jina la Wilaya.

**Guest of Honour,**

*It is possible that you are wondering what these young people want to tell me. We have three main issues to share with you: First, to let you know that we abided by the government's call for youth to organize themselves in economic and social service groups. Second, that we have already identified agribusiness opportunities to enhance our incomes. We shall participate in the Nane-Nane Celebrations to showcase some of our achievements. Your youth in district are engaged in crop farming, poultry, horticulture and dairy.*

*The third issue we want to share with you some of the challenges we face and suggesting some mitigation measures. We believe the challenges we face are also opportunities for our government to enhance enabling environment so that we have better contribution to the district's internal revenue generation goal. Also Mbozi district will have contributed to increasing job opportunities and therefore paint a positive image of the district.*

**Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi,****Eneo la kwanza ni upatikanaji wa ARDHI.**

Tunaamini unaweza kutusaidia Vijana kurahisisha upatikanaji wa ardhi kwa vile Vijana wengine wanatoka kwenye familia ambazo hazina ardhi ya kutosha au hawana uwezo wa kifedha kununua maeneo ya ardhi. Maeneo ya ardhi yanahitajika kwa ajili ya matumizi ya aina tatu: mosi kwa ajili ya Kilimo, Miti na Ufugaji wa Kisasa; pili, kujenga viwanda vidogo vidogo; na tatu, kwa ajili ya biashara. Tunatambua kuwa kumekuwa na matamko katika ngazi ya taifa kuhamasisha Halmashauri za Wilaya na Serikali za Vijiji kutenga maeneo kwa ajili ya Vijana. Hii ina maana kuwa kuna utashi wa kisiasa kutatua changamoto za upatikanaji wa ardhi kwa ajili ya Vijana. Katika hili, Mgeni Rasmi, tunaomba ujenge hoja, kama bado halijafanyika, kutungwa kwa sheria ndogo katika Halmashauri ya Mbozi kurasimisha kisheria matamko haya mema kwa maslahi ya Vijana. Ili kuonyesha mapenzi yako kwa Vijana wa Mbozi, leo hii unaweza kutamka kuwa lile eneo ambalo lilikuwa shamba la serikali litakuwa eneo kwa ajili ya shughuli za Vijana. Lakini pia ikikupendeza unaweza kutoa maelekezo ya kutengwa maeneo maalumu kwa ajili ya biashara na viwanda vidogo kwa ajili ya Vijana katika vijiji-miji vyote. Pia, tunaona kuwa kuna fursa ya kutenga fedha kwa ajili ya kujengea vibanda vya biashara kandokando ya barabara kuu ya Tunduma-Mbeya. Vibanda hivyo vitajengwa kwenye maeneo yaliyokaa vizuri kuruhusu magari kuchepuka na wateja kununua bidhaa mbalimbali na pia kupata huduma za msalani. Hii nayo ni fursa ya halmashauri kuongeza kipato cha ndani

**Guest of Honour**

*The first issues concerns LAND availability. We believe you can assist in solving the problem especially that youth come from families with land scarcity and lack money to buy additional land. We need land for three uses: crops, livestock and tree farming; small industries; and businesses. We understand there have been verbal instructions by some national leaders urging LGAs to set aside land area for youth-owned ventures. This implies there is political will to solve the challenge. We therefore request you to convince Mbozi LGA to pass a by-law to formalize the positive statements uttered by our national leaders. If it pleases you can also announce today permission of our groups to use some of the government agricultural land we know is currently idle. You can also influence allocation of land for markets and small industries in all large villages and urban centers. The LGA can allocate funds to build market structures, with parking space for vehicles, along Tunduma-Mbeya highway. This will enhance domestic revenue for the LGA.*

**Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi**, Vijana wako tumefikiria pia jinsi ya kupata fedha za kujengea miundo mbinu ambayo tumekuomba. **Tunapendekeza kuwa pesa za Mfuko wa Maendeleo ya Vijana zitumike kuleta mapinduzi ya Kilimo kwa kuwekeza kwenye Huduma za Pamoja kama Masoko na miundo mbinu ya umwagiliaji kwa kutumia matone (drip irrigation).** Kwa vile Vijana watakodisha na kulipia kodi ya pango, ina maana kuwa uwekezaji huu utarudisha pesa kwenye halmashauri yetu ili zitumike kwa shughuli zingine za uchumi wa Vijana. Licha ya Mfuko wa Maendeleo ya Vijana, unaweza kuona uwezekano wa kupata pesa kutoka mfuko wa TASAF ambao sisi vijana bado hatujaanza kunufaika nao kikamilifu. Lakini pia Halmashauri inaweza kutudhamini mikopo kutoka Asasi za Kifedha kwa vile tumefundishwa vizuri elimu ya fedha na ujasiriamali.

**Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi,**

*Guest of Honour, we also thought how to raise funds for the requested infrastructural facilities. We suggest that some of the money from the YDF should be used to catalyze agricultural revolution by investing in common infrastructural facilities such as market structures and drip irrigation facilities. The LGAs can recover the money through rental income paid by the youth to use the facilities. There is also possibility to use money from TASAF because the youth have not fully benefitted from it. LGAs can also guarantee youth to borrow from financial institutions because they have been trained on financial and business management.*

**Guest of Honour,**

**Eneo la pili ni uhakika wa soko na bei nzuri ya Mahindi.** Tunatoa pongezi kwa uamuzi huo wa busara kutambua kuwa hata mazao ya chakula pia yanaweza kulimwa kama mazao ya biashara, na siyo kahawa pekee. Kama ujuavyo, sisi Vijana siyo rahisi kupata ardhi ya kupanda kahawa yetu wenyewe. Kwa hiyo tunashukuru kuwa serikali kwa sasa imeondoa vikwazo vya biashara ya mahindi mabichi; ambayo kwa kweli ndiyo yenye faida kubwa kwa eka moja kuliko mahindi makavu. Vijana wanaojishughulisha na biashara hii wamefaidika sana na wameweza kuboresha maisha yao, ambalo ndilo lengo kuu la serikali yetu.

Tatizo ambalo bado tunakabiliana nalo ni kuteremka mno kwa bei ya mahindi makavu. Hii inatokana na sera za kupiga marufuku, kwa kushtukiza, kuuza mahindi nchi za nje, na hapo hapo kushindwa kuzuia mahindi ya nchi za nje kuingizwa nchini. Matokeo yake ni kuwa wafanya biashara huacha kuja kununua mahindi tuliyonayo; na pale wanapojitokeza hununua kwa bei ndogo ya hasara kwa wakulima. Kwa mfano, bei ya mahindi msimu huu ilikuwa chini ya Tsh. 200 kwa kilo moja (yaani chini ya Sh. 4,000 kwa debe la kilo 20), wakati gharama za kuzalisha kama ukitumia mbolea mifuko miwili ni Tsh.300 hadi 350 kwa kilo (yaani Tsh.6,000 kwa debe gharama ya chini). Kwa hiyo ina maana wakulima wameuza kwa hasara kubwa msimu huu.

**Tunapendekeza kuwa uwashawishi Wabunge wetu washinikize Bunge kutunga sheria ambayo itawazuia viongozi kutoa maagizo ambayo yanakandamiza soko la mazao ya kilimo.** Ushauri wetu mwingine ni kuwavutia wawekezaji kujenga mitambo ya kusindika unga na mchele kwenye Wilaya yetu ili tuweze kusafirisha nafaka ambayo imeshaongezwa thamani.

*The second area is that of reliable and competitive price for maize. We applaud the government for appreciating that even food crops can be grown for business and not coffee alone. As you know it's not easy for the youth to acquire land for coffee growing. We are therefore grateful that restrictions on green maize trade were removed because that is where profit per acre is highest compared to dry maize. The youth engaged in the business have benefited and improved their livelihoods, which is the main objective of our government.*

*The problem we now face is the low market price for dry maize. We believe this has been caused by unpredictable export bans on maize grain; but at the same time failure to control importation of the same. Consequently traders offer very low prices causing losses to farmers. For example, although the production cost per kilogram of maize is Tsh.300-350, traders were offering about Tsh. 200 per kilogram.*

*We suggest that you convince our Members of Parliament (MPs) to advocate for a legislation that shall restrict our leaders from issuing ad-hoc directives that suppress market prices for maize. We also request creation of attractive conditions for investments in grain milling so that we can export processed and well packed products.*



**Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi,**

**Eneola tatu ni mbegu nzuri za kuku wa mayai na nyama.** Katika mambo mazuri ambayo Vijana wako tunajivunia ni kuchangamkia fursa za ufugaji wa kisasa wa kuku wa nyama na mayai. Hivyo basi tunakuomba uwahimiza wagani (extension officers) wa wilaya yetu watupe mafunzo endelevu ya ufugaji bora na wa kisasa ili kuongeza uzalishaji na hatimaye kujiongezea kipato binafsi na serikali ya wilaya kwa ujumla.

Pia tunatambua kwamba wewe una uwezo wa kuongea na wadau wa maendeleo katika ngazi za juu, kwa kutambua hivyo tunakuomba uongee na Halmashauri ya Wilaya/Mji pamoja na Ofisi ya Mbunge ili kuwe na madiliko yafuatayo: (a) Sera na Sheria inayoelekeza Mabenki ya Kibiashara kutenga sehemu ya mapato yao kwa ajili ya sekta ya kilimo au Mfuko wa Maendeleo ya Vijana; (b) Kuajiri watumishi wa kutosha kutoa Elimu ya Kilimo-biashara kwa Vijana yaani wagani; (c) Elimu ya Kilimo na Kilimo Biashara kufundishwa shule za msingi na sekondari kwa ukamilifu; (d) Kufungua matawi ya VETA and SIDO katika kila Kata kwa kutumia watu binafsi wenye leseni ya Wakala wa VETA au SIDO; na (e) Makampuni binafsi kutenga pesa kwa ajili ya mahusiano mazuri na jamii inayowazunguka kwa kuwalenga vijana.

**Ngugu Mgeni Rasmi;**

Baada ya kusema hayo tunaomba tukutakie afya njema na mafanikio katika kutekeleza majukumu tuliyokuomba na yale ya kitaifa kwa ujumla. Mungu Ibariki Tanzania, Mungu Wabariki Viongozi wetu.

**Guest of Honour**

*The third area is how to obtain good poultry breeds for meat and eggs. We request that you instruct extension officers to provide basic and follow-up trainings on poultry business so that we can enhance our incomes and government tax revenue.*

*We also understand you can discuss with development stakeholders at higher levels; and therefore request that convince the LGA and the MPs to effect the following changes: (a) policy/regulations requiring financial institutions to set aside part of the income for agricultural sector development and/or the YDF; (b) employ adequate extension officers knowledgeable in agribusiness; (c) reintroduce agricultural education curriculum in schools; (d) open SIDO and VETA branches at lower levels using accredited service providers; and (e) some of the CSR funds companies be directed to youth programs.*

**Guest of honour,**

*After presenting our issues, we wish you good health and success in responding to our requests and executing national duties. May God Bless Tanzania, may God Bless our Leaders!*

## **ANNEX 2- YOUTH TRAINING REPORT BY ADP CSO- MBOZI**



**Actions for Development Programmes – Mbozi- (ADP-MBOZI)**

**YOUTH TRAINING REPORT ON UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY**

**EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAMME – EAYIP**

**TOOK PLACE AT IGAMBA WARD.**

**27<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2018**

**Training facilitated by ADP-MBOZI EXPERTS: Ms. NEEMA MSWANI and Mr. RAMADHANI HASHIM**

**Moderation Backstopped By:**

**Mr. Wanje-Mbozi EAYIP cluster coordinator**

**Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile-EAYIP/esrf**

**Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAYIP/ESRF**

**Mbozi, 26<sup>th</sup> June 2018**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>73</b>
1.1 VISION .....	73
1.2 MISSION .....	73
<b>1.3 OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and MBOZI-EAYIP in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>75</b>
3.1 Instructor-led training, .....	75
3.2 Interactive training.....	76
3.3 SUCCESS STORY .....	77
<b>4.0 RECOMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>78</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

ADP	Agricultural Development Programmes
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Actions for Development Programmes (ADP) – Mbozi is a registered national NGO with its headquarters based in Vwawa, Songwe region. The organization was officially registered on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2005 under Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Act. number 24 of 2002, section 11(3) Act. Originally the organization was registered under the Trustees Incorporation Ordinance Cap. 375 on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1995 after operating for ten years as an agricultural development project from 1986 to 1995. The organization is working in Southern Highlands of Tanzania targeting smallholder farmers, orphans and vulnerable children, youths, widows and widowers.

### 1.1 VISION

ADP-Mbozi envisions rural and urban communities attaining livelihood security and sustainably managing their resources.

ADP-Mbozi is a leader in facilitating socio-economic empowerment of marginalized<sup>[1]</sup> rural and urban communities in Southern Highlands of Tanzania through promotion of improved agriculture production and food utilization, entrepreneurship and market development, addressing challenges of environment and climate change and community empowerment on children issues, gender, HIV and AIDS and good governance. Moreover the organization will strive to strengthen its internal capacity in order to implement successfully the above mentioned focus areas.

### OBJECTIVES

Among the key objectives of Mbozi ADP which complement those by Heifer's EAYIP are to:

- Facilitate socio-economic empowerment of marginalized rural and urban communities in Southern Highlands of Tanzania through promotion of improved agriculture production and food utilization, entrepreneurship and market development, addressing challenges of environment and community empowerment on gender, HIV and AIDS and good governance. Moreover the organization will strive to strengthen its internal capacity in order to implement successfully the mentioned focus areas.
- Contribute towards improving the quality of life of marginalized families in Southern highlands of Tanzania through increased household food

and Nutrition security, income and livelihood assets

Ensure that food insecure households in southern Highlands of Tanzania have sufficient food throughout the year in order to:

- Promote appropriate food utilization
- Increase access to safe, adequate and sustainable Water services supply for community
- Promote hygiene and sanitation in the community
- Prevent and/or reduce the effect of climate change
- Promote and stimulate exchange of knowledge and experiences between target groups, professionals and others involved in fighting against poverty.
- Collaborate with local, national and international public and private institutions pursuing aims and objectives similar to those of ADP Mbozi
- Strengthen collaboration between EAYIP and MBOZI-EAYIP in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

## **2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and MBOZI-EAYIP in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

Mbozi ADP was requested by EAYIP to work together in empowering the youth in Mbozi district so that they can effectively dialogue with office bearers to improve enabling environment for their engagement in agribusiness. ADP-Mbozi was trained in March 2018 on approaches for empowering the youth using a Guide developed by ESRF Titled "Guideline for CSO Policy Advocacy for Youth Under EAYIP 2018". It is now the responsibility to practice the soft skills by transferring the knowledge to the Youth Groups.

ADP-Mbozi conducted the first of such training to youth groups from Igamba Ward on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018 at Igamba village. The training plan adopted ESRF's Guide for Use by the Youth in Policy Advocacy to Enhance Enabling Environment for Agri-business. The guide has the following training outline:

- **Chapter I:** Objective of the Guide
- **Chapter II:** Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania

- **Chapter III:** Areas of Enabling Environment the Youth Would Wish to Get Support from Office Bearers
- **Chapter IV:** Approaches to be Used in Reaching out to Office Bearers
- **Chapter V:** How to Prepare Written Messages for Office Bearers
- **Chapter VI:** Principles to Observe in Preparation of Messages for Office Bearers

### **Trainers:**

ADP-Mbozi used a team of two trainers, namely: **1. Ms. Neema Mswani 2. Mr. RAMADHANI HASHIM**

EAYIP supported the process through backstopping by Mr. Wanje-Mbozi (EAYIP Cluster Coordinator), Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile (EAYIP/ESRF) and Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAIP/ESRF).

### **3.0 TRAINING METHODOLOGY FOR YOUTH ON ADVOCACY AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.**

The trainers from ADP-Mbozi used participatory training methods whereby there was interactive discussions throughout.

#### **Instructor-led training,**

This was conducted through discussions with the youth who convened in a village hall. The Youth groups were trained on different steps of undertaking proper advocacy such as (i) Knowing the different country policies which support youth inclusion in agriculture and livestock (ii) Youth definition and agribusiness value chain (knowing who is the Youth and targeted youth under EAYIP project) (iii) Different policy and legal issues for which youths would like the leaders or Duty Bearers to make immediate changes (iv) LOBBYING strategies to the duty bearers in order to address on some policy and legal changes hindering youth inclusion in agribusiness value chain (v) Procedures and steps of preparing proposals/messages (RISALA) to duty bearers and (vii) Important steps to be considered when writing messages or proposals (waraka or Risala) for change to duty bearers.





*ADP CSO training youth on how to undertake advocacy for Youth Inclusion in Agribusiness Value Chain In Mbozi-Igamba Village.*

### **Interactive training**

This involved the discussion of some raised agendas/issues whereby all youth in the classroom were involved in asking and contributing to identifying alternative methods of lobbying or undertaking advocacy work; the Youth actively interacted among themselves and between them and trainers. The main issues discussed during the training centred on best approaches for advocacy work by youths in order to draw attention of office bearers and convince them to improve the enabling environment for youth's agribusiness activities.

Among the contributions from the youth was the role of social media such as instagram in reaching out to the public. Several of them admitted to be knowledgeable in using social media. They also agreed on the importance of respecting their leaders and attending public meetings when convened by village leaders.

The interactive mode of discussion had a positive results during the process of capacity building.



*Dr. Lunogelo helped to catalyse the interactive discussions during training.*

## **SUCCESS STORY**

### **The youth group at IGAMBA village showed out the Impact of EAYIP in their community.**

The youth group established by HEIFER International located at Igamba village showed the soap produced by their group to other group members and community.

Initially the group learnt how to manufacture different kinds of soap products (mainly gel and laundry soap) that are used for cleanliness. Now they have acquired technology which enables them to manufacture different types of soaps and established the center for sales at Igamba village center.

According to them, this business support contributed to increase their income and managed to get capital for investing in other agribusiness activities.



*Youth from Igamba Unity group had an opportunity to show and advertise their first produce (sanitary soap) made by their own group and started a soap business.*

## RECOMENDATIONS

According to the youth training conducted on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018, ADP-Mbozi recommend the following;

- More trainings should be conducted to more youth groups in order to reach large number of youth groups (specifically those under project) so that they can acquire skills for policy advocacy, train other youth and encouraged to be fully involved in agribusiness value chain.
- For future trainings we recommend that they be organized in locations where trainees can use their acquired knowledge in their current economic activities such as poultry keeping places, gardening places, farming places, industrial places etc.

## ANNEX 3- REPORT BY NADO-WANGINGÓMBE

---



### YOUTH TRAINING REPORT ON UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY

**East Africa Youth Inclusion Programme – EAYIP**

**TOOK PLACE AT IGWACHANYA WARD.**

**28<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2018**

**Training facilitated by -NADO EXPERTS: MR Filoteus A.Charles and  
Mr.Ernest Ng'umbi**

**Moderation Backstopped By:**

Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile-EAYIP/Esrf

Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAYIP/Esrf

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

ABBREVIATIONS.....	81
1.0 Background .....	82
1.1 VISION .....	83
1.2 MISSION .....	83
1.3 OBJECTIVES .....	83
2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and NADO in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT...	84
3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.....	85
3.1 Semi tutorial training. ....	85
3.2 Involvement, Reward and Discussion .....	85
3.3 SUCCESS STORY .....	85
4.0 RECOMENDATIONS.....	85

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

NADO	Njombe Agricultural Development Organization
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
KT	Kilimo Trust
FFD	FinishFood and Forest Development
ADDA	Agriculture Development Denmark and Asia
VISTA	Viable sweet Potatoes for Africa
TAPP	Tanzania, Agriculture Productivity Program
PFP	Private Forest Program
LGA	Local Government Authority

## 1.0 Background

### **Njombe Agricultural Development Organization (NADO).**

Njombe Agricultural Development Organization (NADO) was formerly known as UVIMTA-MDANDU to operate at Mdandu Division., it was formally registered in 2008 as NADO under NGO Act.2002, with registration number **04NGO00002189** to operate in Njombe district. The head office of the organization is in **Igwachanya** ward, nearby **Wanging'ombe District offices**, at **Wanging'ombe** District in **Njombe** Region **P.O Box 2 Njombe**.

It's a member-based agricultural organization. NADO is working with smallholder farmers on different crops such as Maize, Beans, Sunflower, Tomato, Cabbage, Irish potato, Sweet potato and Soyabeans.

NADO has managed to implement a number of Projects funded by different funders namely; Agriculture Development Denmark and Asia (ADDA)-Tanzania, Agriculture Productivity Program (TAPP), Viable sweet Potatoes for Africa (VISTA), Finish Food and Forest Development (FFD), Private Forest program (PFP) and currently NADO is implementing a twinning project with Kilimo Trust (KT). Basing on the needs from the community that the NGO is working with, it decided to expand its operations to cover the whole of Tanzania Mainland. This expansion of area of operations required them to de-register and in 2008 it obtained registration number 00NGO00009731.

In response to increasing challenges facing youths, viz: like inadequate employment opportunities, employment related experiences, exclusion of youth in decision making, lack of capital and business skills, lack of land tenure, limited access to micro and macro finance, NADO decided to establish a department responsible for youth performing the following activities:

- Mobilizing and formation of youth groups according to interests shown by youths;
- Providing material support as required by youths;
- Providing entrepreneurship training to youth basing on opportunities available
- Imparting technical knowledge on value chain addition.
- Providing trainings on farm business (FBS)



## **1.1 VISION**

The Organization will have achieved excellence in training farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), improved market accessibility and crosscutting issues by 2025.

## **1.2 MISSION**

Committed to eliminate absolute poverty and reduce relative poverty through increased commercialization of both crops and livestock. .

## **1.3 OBJECTIVES**

Among the key objectives of NADO which complement by Heifer's EAYIP are to:

- Advocate for demand driven participatory training activities aiming at increase food security and income to small scale farmers living in Tanzania mainland.
- Strengthen enhancement of farmers access to market of their produce and products.
- Raise farmers awareness on practicing modern agriculture which is environmentally friendly and making community especially women and Youth have access to customary land title.
- Educate the community on civic education and good Governance so that marginalized groups like women, youth, disabled, widows and orphans have equal opportunities to focus on participation, decision making and right to use the available resources.
- Empower the community's education on the fight against HIV/AIDS sources of spread as per Nation strategies, escape and voluntary blood testing.
- Promote conservation of natural resources and their sustainable utilization in order to get more production now and for future generation.

## 2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and NADO in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

NADO was requested by EAYIP to join in support of empowering the youth in Wanging'ombe district so that they can effectively dialogue with office bearers to improve enabling environment for their engagement in agribusiness. NADO was trained on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018 on approaches for empowering the youth using a Guide developed by ESRF Titled "Guideline for CSO Policy Advocacy for Youth under EAYIP 2018". It is now the NGOs responsibility to transfer such knowledge/ skills to the Youth Groups.

On 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 NADO conducted the first round of such training at Ihanja village. to youth groups from Igwachanya Ward. The training plan adopted ESRF's Guide for Use by the Youth in Policy Advocacy to Enhance Enabling Environment for Agri-business. The guide has the following training outlines:

- I. Chapter I: Objective of the Guide
- II. Chapter II: Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania
- III. Chapter III: Areas of Enabling Environment the Youth Would Wish to Get Support from Office Bearers
- IV. Chapter IV: Approaches to be Used in Reaching out to Office Bearers
- V. Chapter V: How to Prepare Written Messages for Office Bearers
- VI. Chapter VI: Principles to Observe in Preparation of Messages for Office Bearers

### **Trainers:**

**NADO-employed two trainers, namely: Filoteus A Charles & Ernest Ng'umbi**

EAYIP supported the process through backstopping by Mr. A.Haule-Njombe(EAYIP Cluster Coordinator), Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile (EAYIP/ESRF) and Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAYIP/ESRF).

### **3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY FOR ADVOCACY WORK AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.**

The trainers from NADO used semi-tutorial training methods whereby there were discussions throughout

#### **3.1 SEMI TUTORIAL TRAINING.**

This is a method of facilitation in which an Expert or consultant introduces the subject and encouraging convened groups, or student to contribute to the deliberations based on their knowledge and/or experiences. NADO used this method to present the following topics (1) Strategic national policies that support youth inclusion in agriculture and economic activities in general (2) Understanding the livelihoods of the youth (3) Strategic policy and legal intervention required to enhance youth inclusion in agribusiness. (4) Methods to be used in reaching out to different office bearers. (5) Packaging of policy messages and (6) Key tenets in preparing a policy note for officers bearers.

#### **3.2 INVOLVEMENT, REWARD AND DISCUSSION.**

In relatively more remote area, the Youth were less interactive to one another. Hence the trainers were obliged to adopt this approach of involving them by asking questions and winners received gifts. This approach increased class morale where about 90% of participants raised up their hands and contributed to the deliberations.

#### **3.3 SUCCESS STORY**

Both two groups of youth showed great appreciation for meeting with NADO for the first time and found out that there was a department within NADO, which is responsible for youth activities.

Given that agriculture is the main economic activity in those areas, the youth quickly accepted training on GAP targeting production of potato seeds, which they believed would increase their incomes.

## 4.0 RECOMENDATIONS

Given the enthusiasm shown by youth in the training programme, there is a need to strengthen the collaboration between NADO and EAYIP. This will lead to increased in number of youth engaging in agriculture sector.

## **ANNEX 4- REPORTS BY SEECO- NJOMBE TC AND NJOMBE RURAL**

---

### **SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**



**P.O BOX 488, NJOMBE-TANZANIA**

**Email: [seecoorg@gmail.com](mailto:seecoorg@gmail.com)**

**YOUTH TRAINING REPORT ON UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY.  
EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAMME – EAYIP  
TOOK PLACE AT RAMADHANI WARD.**

**29<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2018**

**FACILITATED BY SECO EXPERTS:**

**MS. MAGRETH KYANDO AND MR. PATRICK THOMAS MHEMA**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

Abbreviations .....	89
Organization Description .....	90
1.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and SECO-EAYIP in Youth Empowerment .....	91
2.0 Youth Training Methodology to Undertake Advocacy and Activities .....	91
2.1 Facilitation mode .....	91
2.2 Discussion during training.....	92
3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	92

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

<b>SECO</b>	Sustainable Economic and Environmental Conservation
<b>EAYIP</b>	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
<b>ESRF</b>	Economic and Social Research Foundation
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>DC</b>	District Council



## ii. DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

Sustainable Economic and Environmental Conservation Organization (SECO) is a youth organization, coordinating District youth platforms in Njombe region. SECO is registered as a non-profit organization under Act 2002 with registration number: 00 NGO/0624; Date of registration is 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2006 in Tanzania.

**Vision:** “community without poverty” **where** people are empowered with the right to information, knowledge and skills appropriate for them to actively participate in development decisions and activities that affect their lives and where pro-poor sustainable livelihood programs are in place.

**Mission:** SECO is to supplement government efforts on ending poverty through commitments to build the capacity of economically poor people and grass-root civil society organizations (CSOs) targeting: men, women, children and youth - with skills and knowledge required for community empowerment and self determination.

### **Main aims of our organisation:**

Among main objectives of SECO and her major beneficiaries are to;

1. Empower the economically poor and marginalized people for them to improve their livelihoods.
2. Support and coordinate District youth networks and provide a platform for youths to share knowledge and skills that are appropriate for entrepreneurship and employment creation with aspects of environment/ climate changes.
3. Promote improvement in delivery of and access to socio-economic services with attention to mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS.

## 1.0 COLLABORATION BETWEEN EAYIP AND SECO IN YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

SECO is among the NGOs selected by EAYIP to conduct training to youth in Njombe DC so that youth are empowered in dialogueing with office bearers, and able to address challenges and issues they face in Agribusiness. The training were conducted by using the adopted ESRF's guide which included the following outline:

**Chapter I:** Objective of the Guide

**Chapter II:** Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania

**Chapter III:** Areas of Enabling Environment the Youth Would Wish to Get Support from Office Bearers

**Chapter IV:** Approaches to be Used in Reaching out to Office Bearers

**Chapter V:** How to Prepare Written Messages for Office Bearers

**Chapter VI:** Principles to Observe in Preparation of Messages for Office Bearers

SECO conducted first training to youth from Ramadhani Ward Njombe Town on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2018 by bringing together two groups of youth one from **Ramadhani** street and **Itulike**

EAYIP supported the process through backstopping by **Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile**. (EAYIP/ESRF) and **Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo** - EAYIP/ESRF).

## 2.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.

Participatory training methods based on an interactive discussions between trainers and trainees and among trainees.

### 2.1 MODE OF FACILITATION.

The interactive training method began by facilitators asking trainees on their knowledge of National policies and strategies on youths, The facilitator found that youth knew about such policies and strategies; however they lacked organizational capacity and advocacy methods particularly on challenges they face in influencing/convincing office bearers address problems related to their livelihoods. In this regard, facilitators outlined a number of attributes that youths can use to prepare and clearly write down

key messages to their leaders. The attributes outlined by facilitators are: that the messages must be short and clear to the recipients. Such short and clear messages can be better delivered via video, CDs, DVDs, Flash and Posters, among others.

## **2.2 DISCUSSIONS DURING TRAINING**

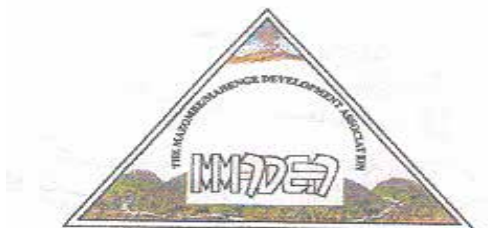
During the training some information of interest to the trainees was provided by facilitators and by some of the trainees. Information which attracted many of the trainees was on availability of funds at the District Council, from which youths can borrow and invest in economic activities. Apparently many of the trainees were not aware of the existence of this fund. The facilitators then impressed upon the youths to attend village meetings and other public platforms, because it is where they can get such useful information.

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.**

From the youth training conducted by SECO in Njombe on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2018, it was recommended that

- Youth need more training platforms to discuss issues they face in their daily activities.
- During the training the Trainer observed that youths do not know where and to whom they can go to present their livelihood challenges or access capital and what procedures/steps to follow in order to access capital.

## ANNEX 5- REPORTS BY RUDI AND MMADEA- KILOLO



**THE MAZOMBE MAHENG DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION [MMADEA]**

**P.O. BOX 776, IRINGA**

**Email: mmadea@hotmail.com**

**Mobile : +255753663282, +255683790097**

**YOUTH TRAINING REPORT ON UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY TO IMPROVE  
ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR AGRIBUSINESS.**

**EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAMME – EAYIP**

**TOOK PLACE AT LUGANGA VILLAGE, MTITU WARD IN KILOLO DC.**

**02<sup>ND</sup> JULY 2018**

**TRAINING FACILITATED BY MMADEA OFFICER: MR. EBRANIA MLIMBILA.**



**Moderation Backstopped By:**

**MR. PATRICK TUNI KIHENZILE-EAYIP/ESRF**

**DR. H. BOHELA LUNOGELO-EAYIP/ESRF**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	96
1.1 VISION	96
1.2 MISSION	96
1.3 OBJECTIVES	96
<b>2.0 Collaboration between MMADEA and ESRF under EAYIP in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT</b>	98
<b>3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES</b>	98
3.1 Instructor-led training,	98
3.2 Interactive training.	100
<b>4.0 RECOMENDATIONS</b>	101

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

CD	Compact Disc
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
MMADEA	The Mazombe Mahenge Development Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

MMADEA is a registered Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs<sup>1</sup> on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2000 and given Reg. NO. 10300) MMADEA is a Non-Profit sharing, Non partisan and Non political association. It is a membership based N.G.O, currently operating in Iringa Municipality, Iringa Rural and Kilolo Districts, but with licence to operate in all of Tanzania Mainland.

### 1.1 VISION

Achieved better living condition for both women and men through gender equality, social economic benefits, participation and sustainability of natural resources by 2025.

### 1.2 MISSION

To enhance the capacity of the resource poor community [men and women] to: sustainably utilize natural resources, improve education, health, agriculture and generate their income using the available local resources and claim for their livelihood rights.

### 1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives for which the association was established are to:

- (a) Sensitize and educate the society of their continuous need and its responsibility to cultivate and enliven the social and economic performance.
- (b) Encourage promote and inculcate into the community the need to establish economic infrastructures both tangible and intangible and reactivate entrepreneurship to the maximum
- (c) Promote communication and coordination among MMADEA members and the community by information, experience and challenges to arrive at performance of MMADEA.
- (d) Establish a machinery, means and way of publicizing MMADEA activities to the community with a view of requesting them to establish economic and production entities within the tentacles of MMADEA.

<sup>1</sup> Compliance No. 0856. Under new NGO's ACT No. 24 of 2002.

- (e) Encourage production units referred in (d) above to form local saving and credit society which will facilitate building of the economic capacity for them to be self sufficient.
- (f) Educate the peasants in a bid to maximize agricultural and animal husbandry performance.
- (g) Rejuvenate the declining educational standards to acceptable quality by:
  - o Building new schools and improving the existing school infrastructure. The grandiose task will involve kindergartens, primary and secondary schools and colleges.
  - o Financially supporting enrolled students particularly those who are financially vulnerable.
- (h) Provide environmentally oriented education to enable communities preserve natural forest and planting new trees where tree felling has been done.
- (i) Seek financial support from various organizations, individuals and governments within and outside Africa.
- (j) Identify other fund raising activities as the executive committee shall deem fit, raise funds locally or externally such as grants, contributions and receive material assistance, gifts, donations and cash for the purpose of solidifying MMADEA financial health.
- (k) Encourage exchange programmers with new and long time established associations within and without Tanzania but with similar or related aspirations.
- (l) Support interventions that target health and welfare of children.
- (m) Engage in small-scale mining of minerals and gemstones.
- (n) Create awareness among the youths on their rights and obligations in the communities in which they reside; this will be done through civic education and public dialogues.



## 2.0 Collaboration between MMADEA and ESRF under EAYIP in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

In close collaboration with ESRF/EAYIP team, MMADEA is training the youth groups within Kilolo District to help them acquire knowledge and skills for undertaking agribusiness. This will include building their capacity for effective policy advocacy on the need to improve enabling policy environment for agribusiness, using training guidelines/manuals provided to MMADEA by ESRF.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 MMADEA conducted one training to **THREE** youth group members at Luganga village in Kilolo District and the following topics were covered:-

1. Introduction (training contents summary)
2. Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania
3. National Policies, Strategies, Programs and Plans set to enable the Youth to easily engage in Agribusiness.
4. Methods to be used to Reach/send messages to Decision makers.
5. How to Prepare Written Messages for Leaders.
6. Principles to Observe in Preparation of Messages for Leaders.

Trainers:

**MR. EBRANIA MLIMBILA** from **MMADEA**.

EAYIP supported the process through backstopping done by Mr. Patrick Tunj Kihenzile and Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo from EAYIP/ESRF.

## 3.0 TRAINING METHODOLOGY FOR ADVOCACY WORK AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

The training was Participatory based such that all trainees had an equal opportunity to give their opinions with no interruption.

### 3.4 Instructor-led training,

By using the training guideline prepared by ESRF the facilitator from MMADEA trained One (1) youth group members on how they can easily present their agribusiness and other related issues to decision makers by using the proper channels/methods that will increase compatibility between them and their leaders. Some of these channels/methods are official meetings (Village public meetings, Ward development committee meetings, Full council meetings) and

the parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania. Others are National and international anniversaries and commemorations day(s), dialogues, farmers' meetings, youth forums, and use of songs, sports and music concerts to present their messages.

They were imparted with methods on how they can prepare and present their messages to office bearers; the methods include the use of social media networks (facebook, instagram, twitter, whatsapp e.tc) flairs, brochures, recorded videos and voices in CDs and DVDs and written statements.

It was highly reiterated that clear communication between youth groups and decision makers will improve enabling environment for profitable agribusiness and hence pave the way for prosperity of their group and its members.

The **Songambele at Kitelewasi** Village youth group members were trained on various Youth related national policies and strategies which have been set by the government purposely for enabling environment for them to engage in Agriculture and economic activities in general; Some of the policies and strategies cited were: Youth Development policy 2007, National Employment policy 2017 (draft) and National Agricultural policy 2013. Also they were informed about the programs, plans which are in line with these policies.



**Photo 1:- The trainer from MMADEA (facing the audience) insisting something during the training.**

### 3.5 Interactive training

The training was conducted through participatory and interactive method in which the trainer and trainees discussed issues that were raised by some participants in the course of deliberations both trainer and the trainees were able to ask questions and provided clarifications for issues which were not clear or well understood. Some of the issues were clarified by Dr. Lunogelo and Mr. Kihenzile (EAYIP/ESRF team. During the discussions, issues like how to effectively and efficiently use social media networks for developmental matters including on how to present their group issues/concerns to their leaders, how to advertise their agricultural products; some success stories on the proper use of these networks were shared by the trainer; however they advised not use social media for non productive issues,

This interactive method of training increased the understanding of the training themes.



**Photo 2;-** Dr. Lunogelo clarifying an issue on the use of social networks as one among the channels/ methods that can be used by the youth groups to present their issues to decision makers.

## 4.0 RECOMENDATIONS

Although the training went well and training objectives met as planned, MMADEA believes that there is room to improve the training programme and sustainability of its interventions; to that effect MMADEA made the following recommendations.

- Sharing success stories using videos, documentaries from other Youth groups or any group which is doing well in Agribusiness will inspire and impact confidence of doing things.
- More trainings on Agribusiness value chain, youth related policies analysis secession to youth groups are still highly needed to increase the youths' understanding of the available opportunities.

## **ANNEX 6- REPORTS BY RUDI – IRINGA KILOLO**

### **TRAINING REPORT ON THE TRAINING TO YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS TO UNDERTAKE POLICY ADVOCACY TO IMPROVE ENABLING POLICY ENVIROMENT FOR AGRIBUSINESS**

#### **EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAMME – EAYIP**



**Training facilitated by: Rural Urban Development Initiatives (RUDI)**

**TOOK PLACE IN KILOLO DISTRICT AT LUGANGA VILLAGE**

**02<sup>nd</sup> JULY 2018**

**FACILITATORS WERE: MS. OSEPHINE YAYA AND MR. REUBEN FAUSTINE**

**Moderators were:**

- 1. Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile-EAYIP/ESRF**
- 2. Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAYIP/ESRF**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

**Rural Urban Development Initiatives (RUDI)** is a local NGO registered in Tanzania with a Reg.ONGO/1933 and its head quarter is in Dar es Salaam.

RUDI has taken over the activities of PESA project and has conducted intensive paddy husbandry training to 9,600 farmers in Mbarali, Mbeya and 3,000 farmers in Ifakara, Kilombero, 5821 farmers in Iringa. RUDI has supported public private sector dialogue meetings in 10 districts - Muheza, Handeni, Sumbawanga, Mbarali, Songea Rural, Namtumbo, Kilolo, Iringa Rural, Mvomero, and Morogoro. Since its establishment in January 2007 RUDI has successfully organized more than 15 private sector advocacy meetings in the following districts: Songea Rural, Mbarali, Kilombero, Handeni and Lushoto. In Mbarali paddy (unshelled rice) productivity has increased from 10bags/acre to 24-35bags/acre while in Ifakara, productivity increased from 6 bags/acre to 20-40 bags/acre. And in Iringa production has risen from an average of 15 bags to 40 bags through the use of SRI (system of Rice Intensification) management practice.

RUDI has been working closely with Farm Inputs Promotions Africa (FIPS) to promote good agronomic practices. On 2011 alone, 13,000 demonstrations were carried out on the use of improved seed, fertilizer and better cultivation technique in 260 villages in 13 districts. In addition RUDI has helped Apex associations establish 7 warehouses where paddy can be stored under professional management. RUDI apex association members have established a quality control committee to ensure the paddy/rice stored in the warehouse has uniform quality. Husbandry training conducted by RUDI in the past two years has led to the selection of appropriate rice varieties and thus reducing the number of varieties grown by farmers from 14 to three high quality, high yielding varieties such as India rangi, Zambia and SARO 5. RUDI is currently working very closely with Mbarali, Iringa and Kilombero farmers to develop brand name for their rice, based on the study done by DAI PESA/RUDI.

RUDI linked farmer groups and apex associations to financial institutions including the Federal Bank of the Middle East with the latter loaning the Kilombero apex association TShs 50 million as part of the effort in operationalizing the warehouse receipt system in Tanzania in 2007. In 2008 RUDI linked Ifakara Apex to JCS Techniques (private buyer) which loaned the Kilombero Apex Tshs 35 million. In 2008 RUDI linked Mbarali Apex, to DUNDULIZA (network of SACCOS) which provided Tshs 286 million for onward loaning to farmers through a warehouse receipt system. In addition RUDI has supported the formation of district level

savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOs) in order to better serve farmers and other clients.

RUDI has facilitated the establishment and strengthening of 180 farmer groups/associations with over 21,000 members in 12 districts of Tanzania. These groups/associations have begun to provide technical and commercial services to their members and also serving as potential credible partners to banks, traders, processors, input dealers, and other actors along the value chain. However, these farmer organizations are in their formative stages and they need further assistance to be able to perform important functions and to have impacts such as enhanced efficiency, relevance, effectiveness and equity, increasing bargaining power and economies of scale and accessing research, extension and other support services.

Finally, RUDI has been involved in putting structures in place geared towards collective marketing, quality improvement, and setting up community facilities such as for storage in marketing centres. By helping farmers to aggregate their produce to exploit economies of scale, preparing farmer organizations to participate in organized (structured) markets such as the warehouse receipt system and the World Food Program's (WFP) Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) initiative, RUDI hopes to improve on marketing efficiency.

Currently RUDI is implementing a project called Reducing maize post harvest Losses at scale (Yield wise). A project funded by AGRA in collaboration with Rocker feller Foundation which has partnered with WFP-FtMA which has aggregated a demand from a consortium of buyers who are ready to provide forward delivery contracts that are collateralized to unlock other essential components of the value chain related to inputs financial services and training. Also RUDI is implementing a project called commercialization of Paddy farming in Kilombero and Mbarali districts a project funded by Royal Norgean Society for development /NORGES VEL.

## **2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and RUDI on project implementation**

On 24<sup>th</sup> May 2018 RUDI was invited to attend a one day meeting at Mafinga as one among the CSOs located in Iringa whereby the aim of the meeting was to be trained on approaches for empowering the youth using a Guide developed by ESRF Titled "Guideline for CSO to Undertake Policy Advocacy with Youth Groups and Youth and Youth Forums'. After the training all the CSOs were asked to participate on coaching Youths found in their Districts where the EAYIP project is being implemented.

On 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 RUDI was consulted by ESRF to conduct training in Kilolo District at Luganga village, the Youth groups attended were Twaweza, Tupendane and Taswira. A total of 19 youths attended the training where 12 were females and 7 were males. The main aim of the training was to train Youths groups on how to undertake Policy Advocacy on their areas and different levels of authorities.

The training Guide had the following chapters covered during the training:

- Chapter I: Objective of the Guide
- Chapter II: Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania
- Chapter III: Strategic National policies that support Youth inclusion in Agribusiness
- Chapter IV: Approaches to be Used in Reaching out to Office Bearers
- Chapter V: How to Prepare Messages for Office Bearers
- Chapter VI: Principles to observe on preparing messages for Office Bearers

### **3.0 METHODOLOGIES USED / ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED/OUTCOME ACHIEVED**

During the training several methodologies/techniques were used such as participatory method, lecturing, question and answers. Therefore using all these techniques made the training to be more active and participatory as Youth were much more encouraged to be more confident, polite and strong on presenting their views to office bearers.

The training session to Youth was carried out by two facilitators (Josephine Yaya and Reuben Faustine) where each facilitator, facilitated 3 chapters out of the 6 chapters that were on the Guide.

The training started by the introduction where the Youth were given the general objective of the training as well as their position on how to use the knowledge, then there was awareness creation on who they are as Youths and also they were asked to share their economic activities that they have been undertaking as youth in their area as well as what they would like to do in future basically on Agribusiness. Also facilitators created awareness to youths on different national policies that support youth inclusion on different economic activities including agriculture, youths were also provided with proper approaches that they can use on policy advocacy as well as sending messages to office bearers.





*Ms Josephine Yaya facilitating a training to Youths on Policy advocacy at Luganga village*

Lastly, Youths were given knowledge on how to prepare a presentable message to office bearers, different ways of conveying messages as well as the basic principles to observe while preparing sound messages to office bearers on different levels of authorities. At the end of each chapter/topic participants were given opportunity to ask questions or provide any additional points as well as sharing their experiences on that particular chapter, these made them to increase their levels of understanding as well as confidence on speaking.



*Mr. Reuben Faustine trying arguing with Youth to be more productive in creating businesses on Agriculture during the training*



*Dr. Hoseana Lunogelo explaining on how Social networks can be used on a positive way on Agribusiness, on policy advocacy as well as on marketing the agro products*

#### **4.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS**

On the youth training that was carried out on 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2018, the facilitators observed that Youths are eager to make further steps on the project despite being at their early stages of the project. Hence, there is a need to put more effort on capacitating them especially on confidence so that they can be good public speakers when airing their views/messages to office bearers

We recommend more training to them on soft skills in addition to encouraging them to effectively participate on issues that touch on their livelihoods. As for training it is recommended that more time be allocated to ensure that all topics are fully covered.

## **ANNEX 7- REPORT BY MYAWORUDI- MAFINGA**

### **MUFINDI YOUTH AND WOMEN**



S.L.P 236 MAFINGA IRINGA  
Mob:0757181987, 0755 945243  
Email:Muyowirudekibengu@yahoo.com  
blog:muyowirude.blogspot.com

### **ACTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES MAFINGA AND MUFINDI**

#### **YOUTH TRAINING REPORT ON UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY**

## **EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAMME – EAYIP**

**TOOK PLACE AT MBALAMAZIWA WARD.**

**04<sup>TH</sup>JULY 2018**

**TRAINING FACILITATED BY MARCO S. SHAYO**

**AND MAJALIWA MAHENG:**

#### **Moderation Backstopped By:**

- 1. MR. MUSA MALISA IRINGA EAYIP CLUSTER COORDINATOR**
- 2. MR. PATRICK TUNI KIHENZILE-EAYIP/ESRF**
- 3. DR. H. BOHELA LUNOGELO-EAYIP/ESRF**

**MAFINGA AND MUFINDI, 04<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>111</b>
1.1 VISION .....	111
1.2 MISSION.....	111
<b>1.3 OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and MAFINGA AND MUFINDI-EAYIP in YOUT EMPOWERMENT .....</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>114</b>
3.1 Instructor-led training, .....	114
3.2 Interactive training.....	114
3.3 SUCCESS STORY .....	115
<b>4.0 RECOMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>115</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

MUYOWIRUDE	Mufindi Youth and Women Initiative for Rural Development
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBO	Community based organization

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

MUYOWIRUDE is a registered national NGO and CBO with its headquarters based in MAFINGA, IRINGA region. The organization was officially registered on 10<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 2013 under Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Act. Number 24 of 2002; section 11(3) Acts. The organization is working in Southern Highlands of Tanzania targeting smallholder farmers, orphans and vulnerable children, youths, widows and widowers.

### VISION

Brought/Created community sensitization on HIV/AIDS, environment conservation, self help spirit among marginalized group and psychosocial support to those marginalized by 2025.

## 1.2 MISSION

To assist and enable vulnerable population groups like women widows, youth, uneducated group, disadvantaged group and community at large to become important for themselves, their families and to the entire community through provision of health support activities, lobbying and advocacy ,entrepreneurship development skills, women legal assistance, women right promotion and sustainable income generation activities or projects including community development projects, HIV/AIDS, lobbying and advocacy on human rights and national policy issues to reduce poverty among people in the country.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVES

Among the key objectives of MUYOWIRUDE which complement those by Heifer's EAYIP are to:

1. Establish social and economic development projects relaying on holistic participation
2. Establish environment projects among people in rural areas
3. Promote healthy activities and services especially on HIV/AIDS and sexual reproductive health
4. Undertake Lobby and advocacy campaigns on human right and community development policy inclusive participation on good governance democracy matters

5. Promote entrepreneurship skills among youth, women, and other vulnerable groups as part of rural development initiatives.
6. Support vulnerable population groups in priority with women, people with disability and uneducated groups.
7. Assist community members at grassroots level to identify potentials of economy and mobilize local resources for investment which can create opportunity for helping all kind of vulnerable groups
8. Educate and train youths on various development initiatives
9. Build capacity on agricultural activities.
10. Contribute towards improving the quality of life of marginalized families in Southern highlands of Tanzania through increased household food and Nutrition security, income and livelihood assets.
11. Ensure that food household in the community of Tanzania have sufficient food throughout the year.
12. Promote appropriate food utilization
13. Increase access to safe, adequate and sustainable Water services supply for community.
14. Promote hygiene and sanitation in the community
15. Prevent and/or reduce the effect of climate change
16. Promote and stimulate exchange of knowledge and experiences between target groups, professionals and others involved in fighting against poverty.
17. Collaborate with local, national and international public and private institutions pursuing aims and objectives similar to those of MUYOWIRUDE.

## 2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and MAFINGA AND MUFINDI-EAYIP in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

MUYOWIRUDE was requested by EAYIP to support in empowering the youth in MAFINGA TOWN COUNCIL AND MUFINDI district so that they can effectively dialogue with office bearers to improve enabling environment for their engagement in agribusiness. MUYOWIRUDE was trained in MAY 2018 on approaches for empowering the youth using a Guide developed by ESRF Titled "Guideline for CSO Policy Advocacy for Youth under EAYIP 2018". It is now the responsibility to practice the soft skills by transferring the knowledge to the Youth Groups.

MUYOWIRUDE conducted the first of such training to youth groups at MBALAMAZIWA Ward on 04<sup>th</sup> July 2018 at Kitewasi village. The training plan adopted ESRF's Guide for Use by the Youth in Policy Advocacy to Enhance Enabling Environment for Agri-business. The guide has the following training outline:

- i. Chapter I: Objective of the Guide
- ii. Chapter II: Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania
- iii. Chapter III: Areas of Enabling Environment the Youth Would Wish to Get Support from Office Bearers
- iv. Chapter IV: Approaches to be Used in Reaching out to Office Bearers
- v. Chapter V: How to Prepare Written Messages for Office Bearers
- vi. Chapter VI: Principles to Observe in Preparation of Messages for Office Bearers

### **Trainers:**

- MUYOWIRUDE used a team of two trainers, namely: 1. Mr. MARCO S. SHAYO 2. Mr. MAJALIWA MAHENG
- EAYIP supported the process through backstopping by Mr. MUSA MALISA (EAYIP Cluster Coordinator), Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile (EAYIP/ESRF) and Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAIP/ESRF).



### **3.0 TRAINING METHODOLOGY FOR ADVOCACY WORK AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.**

The trainers from MUYOWIRUDE used participatory training methods which used interactive discussions throughout the training Instructor-led training.

This was conducted through discussions with the youth who were convened in a village hall. The Youth groups were trained on different steps of undertaking proper advocacy such as (i) Knowing the different country policies which support youth inclusion in agriculture and livestock (ii) Youth definition and agribusiness value chain (knowing who is the Youth and targeted youth under EAYIP project) (iii) Different policy and legal issues for which youths would like the leaders or Duty Bearers to make immediate changes (iv) LOBBYING strategies to the duty bearers in order to address on some policy and legal changes hindering youth inclusion in agribusiness value chain (v) Procedures and steps of preparing proposals/messages (RISALA) to duty bearers and (vii) Important steps to be considered when writing messages or proposals (waraka or Risala) for change to duty bearers.

#### **3.1 Interactive Training**

This involved the discussion of some raised agendas/issues whereby all youth in the classroom were involved in asking and contributing to identifying alternative methods of lobbying or undertaking advocacy work; the Youth actively interacted among themselves and between them and trainers. The main issues discussed during the training centred on best approaches for advocacy work by youths in order to draw attention of office bearers and convince them to improve the enabling environment for youth's agribusiness activities.

Among the contributions from the youth was the role of social media such as Instagram in reaching out to the public. Several of them admitted to be knowledgeable in using social media. They also agreed on the importance of respecting their leaders and attending public meetings when convened by village leaders.

The interactive mode of discussion had a positive results during the process of capacity building.



*Kitelewasi Youth brainstorming during training on how to undertake Policy Advocacy to Duty Bearers.*

### 3.2 SUCCESS STORY

The youth group at kitelewasi village exhibited the Impact of EAYIP in their community

The youth group established by HEIFER International located at kitelewasi village managed to earn TSHS. 900,000/= within three months period, implying that there is more room/opportunity to do even better..

After acquiring entrepreneurship skills the youth group acquired technology for manufacturing different types of local products and established sales location at kitelewasi village.

According to them, this business support contributed to increase income and manage to get capital for expanding other agribusiness activities.

### 4.0 RECOMENDATIONS

Based on their observations during the youth training conducted on 04<sup>th</sup> July 2018, MAFINGA AND MUFINDI recommend the following;

- More trainings should be conducted to different groups of youth in order to reach large number of youth groups (specifically those under project) so that they can acquire skills for policy advocacy, train other youth and encourage to be fully involved in agribusiness value chain.
- Future trainings should be done in areas where trainees operate their enterprises such as poultry keeping, gardening farming etc.
- Training on Book-keeping should be offered in order to enable them keep their financial transactions.

## **ANNEX 8- REPORT BY SETA CSO- RUNGWE& BUSOKELO**

### **SERVE TANZANIA (SETA)**



P.o. Box 2408, Mbeya, Mobile: director +255 713 281 095,

Accountant: 0762 922764/0715922764

Coordinator: + 255 762 273 847

Physical area: NIC BUILDING 2<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR ROOM NUMBER 505

E-mail:[servetanzania@hotmail.com](mailto:servetanzania@hotmail.com)

Website :[www.servetanzania.co.tz](http://www.servetanzania.co.tz)

YOUTH TRAINING REPORT ON UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY

EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAMME – EAYIP

TOOK PLACE KINYALA WARD.

5<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018

TRAINING FACILITATED BY -SETA EXPERTS: MR. DAMIAN SWAI

AND MR. EMANUEL ANGETILE

Moderation Backstopped By:

MR. PATRICK TUNI KIHENZILE-EAYIP/ESRF

DR. H. BOHELA LUNOGELO-EAYIP/ESRF

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

ABBREVIATIONS .....	118
1.0 BACKGROUND .....	119
1.1 VISION.....	119
1.2 MISSION.....	119
1.3 OBJECTIVES.....	119
<b>2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and NADO in YOUT EMPOWERMENT .</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>121</b>
3.1 Semi tutorial training.....	121
3.2 Involvement, Reward and Discussion .....	121
3.3 SUCCESS STORY .....	122
4.0 RECOMENDATIONS .....	122

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

SETA	Serve Tanzania
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
KT	Kilimo Trust
FFD	FinishFood and Forest Development
ADDA	Agriculture Development Denmark and Asia
VISTA	Viable sweet Potatoes for Africa
TAPP	Tanzania, Agriculture Productivity Program
PFP	Private Forest Program
LGA	Local Government Authority

## 1.0 BACKGROUND

Serve Tanzania was established in 1999 and registered officially on the 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2002 with registration SO. No.11133. The main Core objective being to fight against poverty through eradication of diseases, agriculture promotion, mitigation of effects of HIV/AIDS.

SETA in collaboration with Donors and other stakeholders (Government and Non-Government sectors) have fully participated in serving the community in many fronts.

In response to increasing challenges facing youths, viz: like inadequate employment opportunities, employment related experiences, exclusion of youth in decision making, lack of capital and business skills, lack of land tenure, limited access to micro and macro finance NADO decided to establish a department responsible for youth the following activities:

- Mobilizing and formation of youth groups according to interests shown by youths;
- Providing material support as required by youth.
- Providing entrepreneurship training to youth basing on opportunities available
- Imparting technical knowledge on value chain addition.
- Providing trainings on farm business (FBS)

## 1.1 VISION

Seta' vision is to be reorganized in the region, national and international arena as a community based organization that provides rapid, relief to individual care and support to the community as a whole.

## 1.2 OUR MISSION

Seta' Mission is to reflect the character of God through passionate, participatory, non-discriminatory relief activities, which promote both social and economic development as well as behavioral change within the community.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVES

Among the key objectives of SETA which complement by Heifer's EAYIP are to:

- Advocate for demand driven participatory training activities aiming at increasing food security and income to small scale farmers living in Tanzania mainland.
- Strengthen enhancement of farmers access to market of their produce and products.
- Raise farmers awareness on practicing modern agriculture which is environmental friendly and making community especially women and Youth have access to customary land title.
- Educate the community on civic education and good Governance so that marginalized groups like women, youth, disabled, widows and orphans have equal opportunities to focus on participation, decision making and right to use the available resources.
- Empower the community's education on the fight against HIV/AIDS sources of spread as per Nation strategies, escape and voluntary blood testing.
- Promote number of strength to use natural means potential for our environment in order to get more production for future generation

## **2.0 COLLABORATION BETWEEN EAYIP AND SETA IN YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

SETA was requested by EAYIP to support in empowering the youth in Rungwe and Busokelo districts so as to enable them to effectively dialogue with office bearers to improve enabling environment for their engagement in agribusiness. In May 25<sup>th</sup> 2018 SETA was trained on approaches for empowering the youth using a Guide developed by ESRF Titled "Guideline for CSO Policy Advocacy for Youth under EAYIP 2018". It is now SETA's responsibility to use the training guide to transfer/impart the knowledge to the Youth Groups.

On 5<sup>th</sup> July 2018, at Kipande Village, SETA conducted the first of such training to youth groups. The training plan adopted ESRF's Guide for Use by the Youth in Policy Advocacy to Enhance Enabling Environment for Agri-business. The guide has the following training outline:

VII. Chapter I: Objective of the Guide

VIII. Chapter II: Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania

- IX. Chapter III: Areas of Enabling Environment the Youth Would Wish to Get Support from Office Bearers
- X. Chapter IV: Approaches to be Used in Reaching out to Office Bearers
- XI. Chapter V: How to Prepare Written Messages for Office Bearers
- XII. Chapter VI: Principles to Observe in Preparation of Messages for Office Bearers

### **Trainers:**

SETA-used a team of two trainers, namely: Damian Swai & Emanuel Angetile

EAYIP supported the process through backstopping by Mr. Patrick TuniKihenzile (EAYIP/ESRF) and Dr. H. BohelaLunogelo-EAIP/ESRF).

## **3.0 TRAINING METHODOLOGY FOR YOUTH ADVOCACY WORK AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.**

The trainers from SETA used semi-tutorial training methods as explained below.

### **3.1 SEMI TUTORIAL TRAINING.**

This is a method of facilitation in which Expert or consultant introduces the subject and encouraging convened groups, or student to contribute to the deliberations based on their knowledge and/or experiences. NADO used this method to present the following topics (1) Strategic national policies that support youth inclusion in agriculture and economic activities in general (2) Understanding the livelihoods of the youth (3) Strategic policy and legal intervention required to enhance youth inclusion in agribusiness. (4) Methods to be used in reaching out to different office bears. (5) Packaging of policy messages and (6) Key tenets in preparing a policy note for officers bearers.

### **3.2 INVOLVEMENT, REWARD AND DISCUSSION.**

In relatively more remote area, the Youth were less interactive to one another. Hence the trainers were obliged to adopt this approach of involving them by asking questions and winners received gifts. This approach increased class morale where about 90% of participants raised up their hands and contributed to the deliberations.



### **3.3 SUCCESS STORY**

Both two groups of youth showed great appreciation for meeting with NADO for the first time and found out that there was a department with NADO, which is responsible for youth activities.

Given that agriculture is the main economic activity in those areas, the youth quickly accepted training on GAP targeting production of potato seeds, which they believed would increase their incomes.

### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Observations made during the training conducted by SETA concluded that there was need to strengthen the collaboration between SETA and EAYIP; this will lead to increased number of youth engaging in agriculture sector.

## **ANNEX 8- REPORT BY YES CSOS -TANZANIA**

### **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SPORTS TANZANIA MBEYa**



### **YOUTH TRAINING REPORT ON UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY**

#### **EAST AFRICA YOUTH INCLUSION PROGRAMME – EAYIP**

**TOOK PLACE AT ILEMBO WARD.**

**6<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018**

**Training facilitated by YES Tanzania EXPERT: Mr. Amani Daudi**

**Moderation Backstopped By:**

**Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile-EAYIP/esrf**

**Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAYIP/ESRF**

**Mbeya Rural (Ilembo), 6<sup>th</sup> July 2018**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>126</b>
1.1 VISION.....	126
1.2 MISSION.....	126
<b>1.3 OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>2.0 Collaboration between EAYIP and YES Tanzania in YOUTH EMPOWERMENT .....</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>129</b>
3.1 Instructor-led training.....	129
3.2 Interactive training.....	130
3.3 SUCCESS STORY.....	130
<b>4.0 RECOMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>131</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

YES	Youth Education through Sports
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Youth Education through Sports Tanzania – Mbeya is a registered national NGO with its headquarters based in Mbeya region. The organization was officially registered on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2011 under Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Act. Number 24 of 2002; section 11(3) Acts. Originally the organization was registered under the Trustees Incorporation Ordinance Cap. 375 on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1995 after operating for ten years as an agricultural development project from 1986 to 1995. The organization is working in Southern Highlands of Tanzania targeting smallholder farmers, orphans and vulnerable children, youths, widows and widowers.

### **1.1 VISION**

A society where by youth have equal opportunity to realise their fullest potential, productively participating in economic, social, political and cultural life without fear or favour.

### **1.2 MISSION**

To make every youth a leader, to ensure that all youth have equal access to education, meaningful employment and opportunities to develop their potential, to encourage teamwork and promote the value of service among youth;. to encourage youth participation, raise awareness of youth issues and promote youth-oriented policy. We invest in Tanzania's future.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVES**

Among the key objectives of YES Tanzania which complement those by Heifer's EAYIP are to:

- i. Organize and implement projects that meet our vision and mission
- ii. Conducting fundraising activities that meet our vision and mission, in Tanzania and overseas.
- iii. Organize and provide funding for activities that promote the healthy development of youth.
- iv. Support and organize research related to youth development.
- v. Recognize outstanding youth and individuals/organizations that have made outstanding contributions to youth affairs.
- vi. Launch cooperation and exchange with individuals and NGOs in Tanzania, and overseas.

- vii. Investment activities as prescribed in this Constitution.
- viii. Print, publish and circulate any newspaper or newsletter or any other publication designed to foster or increase interest in our vision and mission
- ix. Mobilize stakeholders in fighting against laws and regulations that infringe on human rights
- x. Do any other business which in Youth Education through Sports Tanzania's opinion is connected with or ancillary to the above enumerated objects and aims.
- xi. Develop youth sports talents so that they can use it for their livelihood, entertainment, social change, networking and unity forging.
- xii. Establish sports academy to harness and develop youth talents .
- xiii. Promote democracy, accountability and good governance to enable a better future for youth.
- xiv. Empower youth to be active participants in developing their wellbeing and communities.

## **2.0 COLLABORATION BETWEEN EAYIP AND YES TANZANIA IN YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

YES Tanzania was requested by EAYIP to support in empowering the youth in Mbeya district council so that they can effectively undertake some dialogue with office bearers to improve enabling environment for their engagement in agribusiness. In May 2018 YES Tanzania was trained on approaches for empowering the youth using a Guide developed by ESRF Titled "Guideline for CSO Policy Advocacy for Youth under EAYIP 2018". It is now the responsibility of YES to practice the soft skills and transferr the knowledge to the Youth Groups.



***A photograph shows youth groups and ESRF staffs after training at Shilanga village***

YES Tanzania conducted the first of such training for four youth groups from Shilanga Village at Ilembu Ward on 06<sup>th</sup> July 2018. The training plan adopted from ESRF's Guide for Use by the Youth in Policy Advocacy to Enhance Enabling Environment and participation in Agri-business. The guide has the following training outline:

**Chapter I:** Objective of the Guide

**Chapter II:** Definition of the Youth and their Economic Undertakings in Tanzania

**Chapter III:** Areas of Enabling Environment the Youth Would Wish to Get Support from Office Bearers

**Chapter IV:** Approaches to be Used in Reaching out to Office Bearers

**Chapter V:** How to Prepare Written Messages for Office Bearers

**Chapter VI:** Principles to Observe in Preparation of Messages for Office Bearers

### **Trainers:**

YES Tanzania expected to use a team of two trainers, namely: 1. Mr. Amani Daudi and 2. Ms. Amina George; unfortunately Ms. Amina George was on maternity leave and hence could not participate in the training.

EAYIP supported the process through backstopping by Mr. Patrick Tuni Kihenzile (EAYIP/ESRF) and Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo-EAIP/ESRF).

### **3.0 YOUTH TRAINING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERTAKE ADVOCACY AND ACTIVITIES.**

The trainer from YES Tanzania used participatory training methods based on interactive discussions.

#### **3.1 Instructor-Led Training,**

This was conducted through discussions with the youth who assembled in a Pentecost Holiness Church at Shilanga village in Ilembo ward. The Youth groups were trained different steps to be considered in order to undertake proper advocacy such as:-

- Knowing the different country policies in place which support youth inclusion in agribusiness.
- Youth definition and agribusiness value chain (knowing who is the Youth and targeted youth under EAYIP project)
- Different policy and legal issues whereby youth would like the leaders or Duty Bearers to make immediate changes
- Lobbying strategies to the duty bearers in order to agree for some policy and legal changes hindering youth inclusion in agribusiness value chain
- Procedures and steps of preparing proposals (RISALA) to duty bearers and
- Important steps to be considered during writing messages or proposals (waraka or Risala) for change to duty bearers.



***YES Tanzania training youth on how to undertake advocacy for Youth Inclusion in Agribusiness Value Chain In Mbeya rural, Ilembo ward, Shilanga Village.***



### 3.2 Interactive Training:

This involved the discussion of some raised agendas/issues whereby all youth in the classroom were involved in asking and contributing to identifying alternative methods of lobbying or undertaking advocacy work; the Youth actively interacted among themselves and between them and trainers. The main issues discussed during the training centred on best approaches for advocacy work by youths in order to draw attention of office bearers and convince them to improve the enabling environment for youth's agribusiness value chain activities.

The interactive mode of discussion had positive results during the process of capacity building.



***Dr. Lunogelo helped to catalyze the interactive discussions during training.***

### 3.3 SUCCESS STORY

The youth groups at Shilanga village exhibited the Impact of EAYIP in their community

The youth group established by HEIFER International, which is located at Ishilanga village managed to show to us and community that they are very active, collaborative, and passionate about the program with a strong understanding of 12 HEIFER CORE VALUES.

## RECOMENDATIONS

According to the youth training conducted on 06<sup>th</sup> July 2018, YES Tanzania recommends the following;

- More training should be conducted in order to reach large number of youth groups so that they can acquire skills for policy advocacy, train other youth and encourage being fully involved in agribusiness value chain.
- Future trainings should be done at locations where trainees conduct their enterprises like poultry farming Horticulture processing etc.

## RECOMMENDED FURTHER READINGS ANNEX 2: FURTHER READINGS

---

- ILO (2016). World Employment and Social Outlook 2016 – Trends for Youth. International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva.
- MALF (2013). National Agricultural Policy 2013. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. Dar essalaam.
- MOEVT (2014). National Education and Training Policy 2014. Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. Dar essalaam.
- MOFEP (2004). National Economic Empowerment Policy 2004. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Dar essalaam.
- MOLEYD (2007). National Youth development Policy 2007. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development (MOLEYD). Dar essalaam.
- MOLEYD (2017). National Employment Policy Draft 2007. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development (MOLEYD). Dar essalaam.
- MOLHS (1997). National Land Policy 1997. Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements. Dar essalaam.
- NBS (2014). Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report. Tanzania Mainland. National Bureau of Statistics. Ministry of Finance and Planning. Dar essalaam.
- NBS (2016c). Mbeya Region: Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report. Tanzania Mainland. National Bureau of Statistics. Ministry of Finance and Planning. Dar essalaam.
- New African (2012). “Africa’s Youth: The African Development Bank and the Demographic Dividend”. In: The New African, March 2012 edition, Article by Stephen William on page 30.
- Rutta, Evodus (2012). Current and Emerging Youth Policies and Initiatives with a Special Focus and links to Agriculture Tanzania (Mainland) Case Study Draft Report. April 2012. A publication of Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), Pretoria.

SAT (2017). "Attract Youth in Agriculture Camp". Training organized by Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) as posted on <http://kilimo.org/WordPress/farmer-training-centre/attract-youth-in-agriculture-camp/>

TADB (2017). Youth Agriculture Development Programme (YADP). Information extracted from <http://www.tadb.co.tz/resources/youth-agriculture-development-programme-yadp>

UN (2015). "Youth Population Trends and Sustainable Development". In: Population Facts, 2015/1. United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division.

WAC (2013). Attracting Youth in Agriculture. Article published on Thursday, May 30, 2013 by the World Agroforestry Centre (WAC) on its website <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/news/attracting-youth-agriculture-tanzania>

## (FOOTNOTES)

- 1 Dar es salaam ni asilimia 14. Maelezo ya uwiano huu mdogo inawezekana inatokana na watu wengi kutoka mikoa mingine kuhamia Dar wakiwa tayari na umri zaidi ya miaka 24 baada ya kushindwa maisha katika mikoa yao.
- 2 The names for online platforms are registered trade marks.







## **The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)**

51 Uporoto Street, Ursino Estate. P.O Box 31226, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Mobile: +255-754 780133, +255-655 780233 Tel: +255 22 2926084-90 Fax: +255 22 2926083

E-mail: [esrf@esrf.or.tz](mailto:esrf@esrf.or.tz) or [info@esrf.or.tz](mailto:info@esrf.or.tz) Website: <http://www.esrf.or.tz>

**ISBN 978-9976-5231-4-0**