

# Youth Participation:

Are we doing enough to ensure the next generation owns development and policy processes beyond 2015?

# Why young people and 2015?

# WHY YOUNG PEOPLE?

Demographics

Disproportionally Affected

Excluded / Unrecognised Group

Distinct Needs

# WHY 2015?

A new constitution

A new government

A new global development framework.

Young people are a resource, an asset. They have agency.

# Youth in Tanzania Today

## The Report 2013

# The Study

<b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What progress has been made on key areas of youth development?</li><li>• What drives or impedes youth development from the youth lens?</li><li>• What lessons can we take for future youth development in Tanzania?</li></ul>	<b>Demographics</b> <p>Target group of 15-29 year olds <b>21.9 years</b> (average age of participants) <b>1037</b> young people surveyed (61% female, 10% people with disabilities) <b>224</b> youth involved in focus groups <b>64</b> local and national stakeholders</p>
<b>Methods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Desk Review</li><li>• Focus group discussions</li><li>• Individual surveys</li><li>• Key informant interviews</li><li>• Information sharing via blogs, drop box, and crowd map</li></ul>	<b>Geography</b> <p>Purposive zonal sampling Random district sampling Urban and rural ward in every district (random)</p> <p><b>Regions:</b> Mwanza, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Arusha, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Dar Es Salaam</p>

# **Demographics**

# The Demographics

50% of the global population is under 25, that's 3.5 billion young people!

In Tanzania, young people under 25 make more than 66% of the population.

Young Tanzanians are **more literate than their parents'** generation, yet more likely to be un-employed

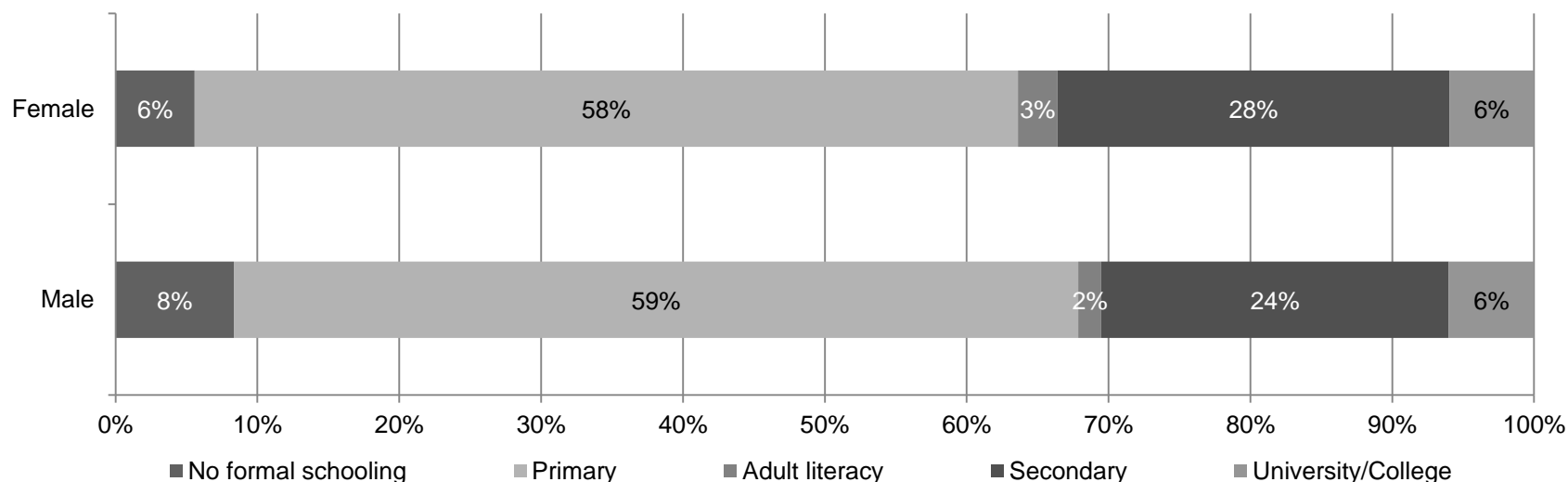
**900,000 young people entering the job market in Tanzania every year**, with only 4% successfully completing secondary level education [Mo Ibrahim Foundation 2012]



# **Disproportionately Affected**

# Literacy and Education

Education levels among State of Youth respondents



**Literacy** among participants is 63.6% lower than the global average of 84.1%

A comparison to figures from the National Bureau of Statistics showed that the number of female participants with no education is three times lower than the national average

Young men are also enjoying better education than in the past, with 30% educated to secondary level or higher compared to a national average of 23%

# Livelihoods

Unemployment among respondents is 50%, over four times Higher than the national rate of 11.7%.

Higher rates and no alternative sources of income for participants in Dar Es Salaam.

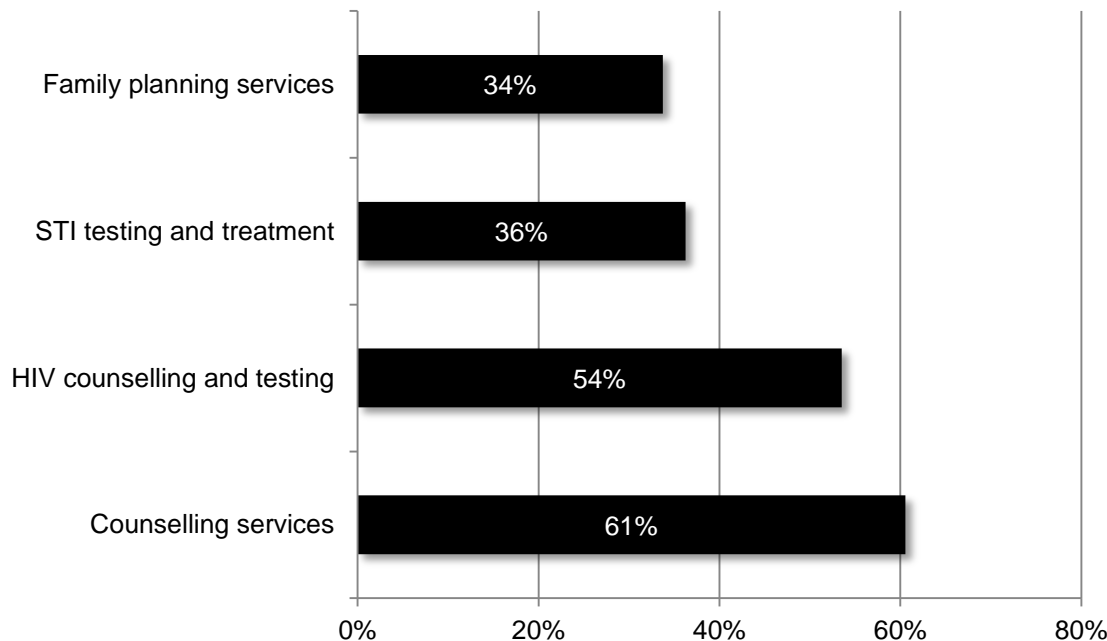
**“A youth in Dar es Salaam is more than 6 times (13 per cent) more likely to be unemployed than a rural youth” (Jacques Morrisett, World Bank)**

The survey data indicate that employment potential for youths without education is mainly in the private traditional agriculture sector.  
Analytical Report, Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2001-01  
Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

# Sexual Health

The 2011-2015 National Adolescent Reproductive Health Strategy is a key deliberate effort to strengthen implementation directed at young people.

## Access to SRH services



31% have spoken to their parents but more than half reported their fear of parental/guardian reactions as a barrier to discussion.

Only 35% consider themselves at risk of acquiring STIs, including HIV. Participants mentioned peer pressure and monetary needs as the main reasons for risks

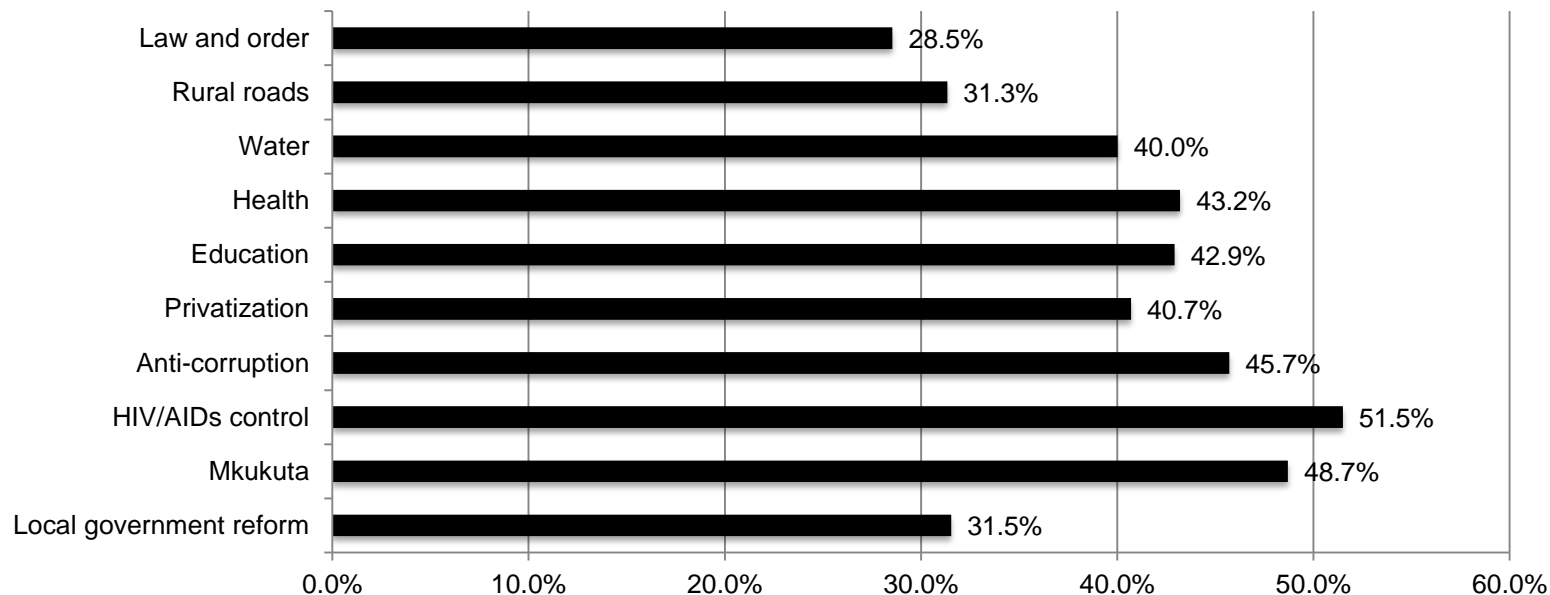
**Excluded/Unrecognised**

# The Key Policies

- ✓ 2006 National Population Policy - *It recognizes young people as a special group of priority if growth and employment issues are to be addressed. It seeks to promote youth participation in decision making to facilitate youth access to valuable resources for self-reliance and to promote the rights of youth*
- ✓ The 2007 Youth Development Policy - It looks to support youths' affairs and provisions the government would provide.  
*"An important commitment a country can make for its future economic, social and political progress, as well as stability, is to invest in the growth and development needs of young people. Young people are today's as well as tomorrow's wage earners and entrepreneurs, educators and innovators, health professionals, political and civic leaders, vital to economic growth and wellbeing"*

# Policy Awareness

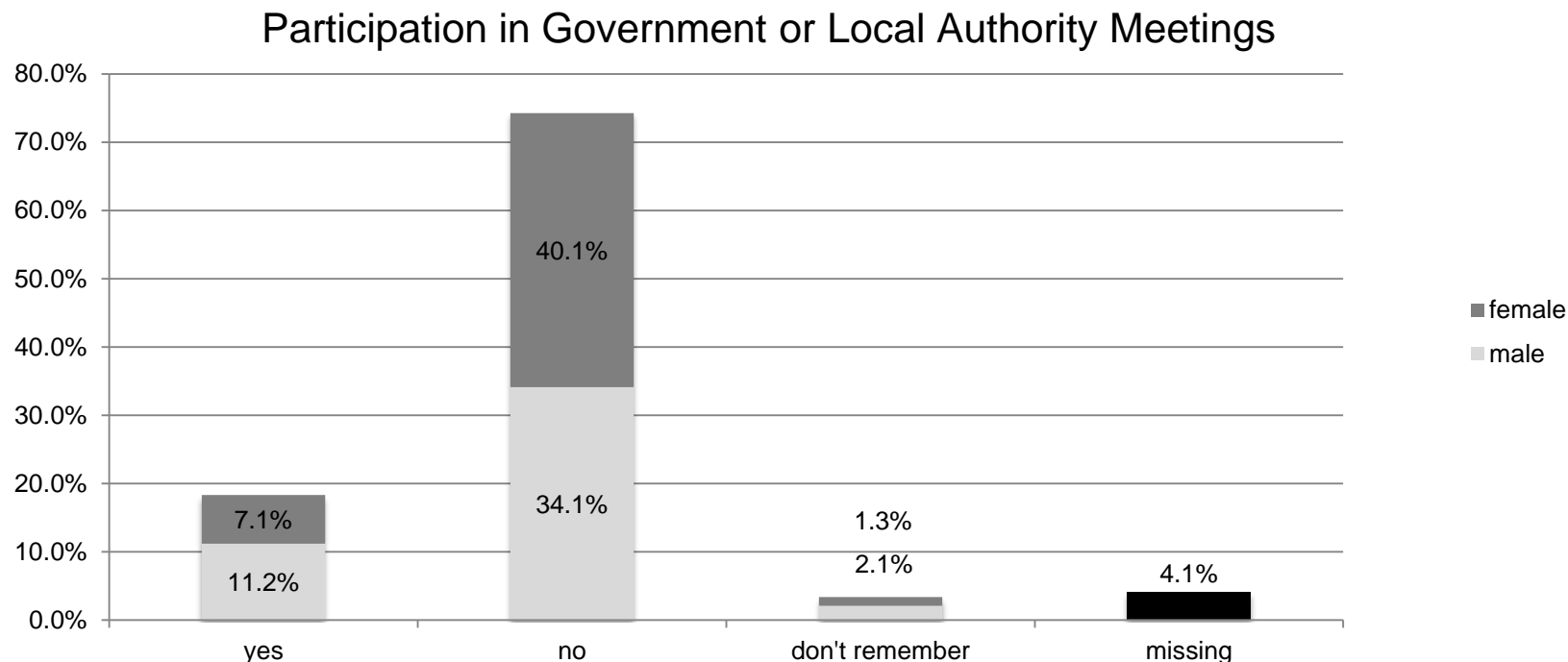
## Knowledge on national policies



21% of the respondents could not list a policy familiar to them

The top three policies able to be listed by participants were HIV/AIDS control, Mkukuta II, and Anti-corruption

# Policy/decision participation



40% of participants did not know their village chairperson.

Rural participants were less aware of governmental policies and their rights compared to urban participants.



# **CASE STUDIES**

# CONSTITUTION

- 26 per cent of respondents stated they've contributed to the constitutional review.
  - 16 per cent of respondents reported attending consultation sessions run by Constitutional Review Commission
  - 12 per cent, mainly from Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, made contributions via social media
  - In areas where participation was low, youth attributed this to a lack of information on the process, insufficient knowledge of the current constitution or a their views would not be considered.
- With TYC – prepared the forum for 120 young people across Tanzania, some priorities raised on draft:
    - ✓ Free secondary education;
    - ✓ Continued Union;
    - ✓ Age for contesting in election, 35 for presidential and 18 parliamentary;
    - ✓ Defined university education costs
    - ✓ Formation of youth councils

# MDG Consultations

Participatory consultation with a mix of 28 young people in and out of school between the ages of 18-28. 47% of the group was female, 71% of the group was aged 24 or under and representation came from ten regions of Tanzania.

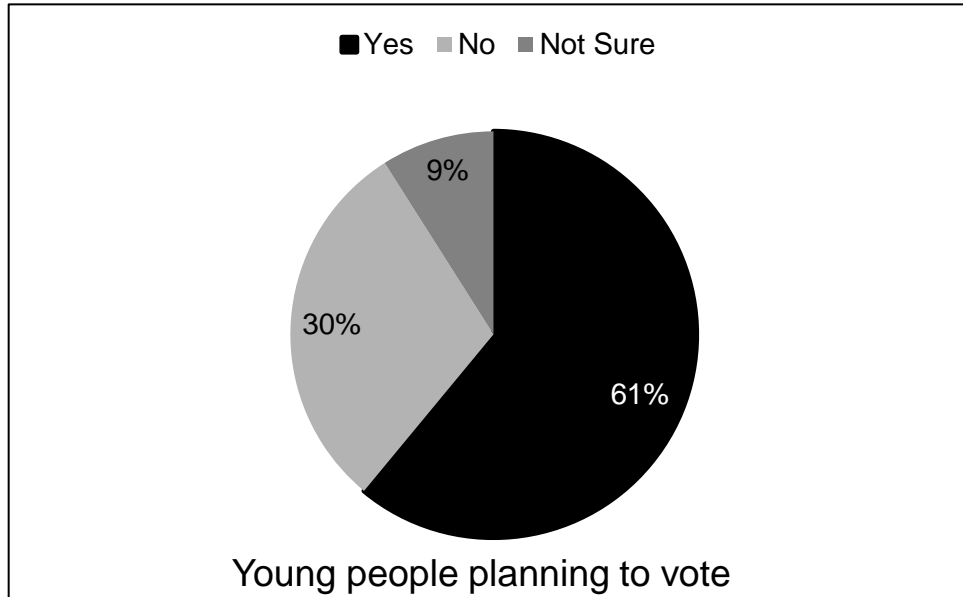
Iringa, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Lindi, Manyara, Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, Simiyu, Kilimanjaro, and Mara.

Over two days, young people in groups and individually had an opportunity to analyse and share their visions looking back at the successes and challenges of the MDGs; the current situation of Tanzania; and to vision the changes they want to see in the next framework.

## Ranked priorities from young people:

- Promoting good governance and effective leadership
- Strengthening systems for communication and global connectivity
- Peace building and conflict resolution
- Gender equality and social justice
- Improve livelihoods and wealth creation
- Mitigate rapid population growth
- Promote active citizenship and a culture of self reliance
- Environmental protection and resource scarcity
- Affordable and better quality health and education systems

# Elections



*“In Kisarawe, young people registered as members of a political party, went to the village and told the village leaders that we want to take over the leadership but you remain as our advisers. They took all the leadership positions and the elders provide them with advice ... youth and elders are in harmony.” (TAMASHA, ZAWIYA).*

At the time of the survey, approximately 60 per cent of respondents intended to vote, ranging from 38% in Arusha to over 70% in Rukwa and Ruvuma. **Less female respondents were planning to vote (56%) than males (65%).**

Over half of the respondents say exercising their right to vote is a key motivator.

To a lesser extent, respondents were motivated by their belief that youth can generate change, having good contestants and the promise of a reduction in violence and electoral malpractice.

Violence and electoral malpractice were identified as the main factors which will stop youth participants from voting

# **DISCUSSION**

- What progress is being made to strengthen youth participation in the policy and political process in Tanzania?
- How can we encourage young people to proactively take part in policy and political processes?
- How can we strengthen adult-youth partnerships to manage conflict and build mutual trust?