



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE (NSYIA)

2016-2021



October, 2016



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FOREWORD

In Tanzania, the youths provide an opportunity for increased economic development through their involvement in agriculture, which is the main activity in rural areas. The Tanzanian population and housing census (PHC, 2012) shows that, about 67 per cent of labour force comprises of the youths aged between 15 and 35 years, and mostly unemployed. Accordingly, there is a significant relationship in terms of the economy, employment, investment growth rates and poverty. The youths have the potential to make significant contributions to agricultural development at different levels and can provide a tremendous opportunity for developing an agricultural based rural economy if properly harnessed. Furthermore, the growing economy can produce many employment opportunities, only if the available youth's labour force is fully utilised, leading to the increase in income per capital with a significant contribution to poverty reduction.

The agricultural sector should therefore provide opportunities for the youths to fully realise their potentials and to access those opportunities available to them along the agricultural value chain. In that regard, the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, NSGRPII (MKUKUTA II), the Five Year Development Plan 2011/12 – 2015/16 and Five Year Development Plan 2016/17 – 2020/21 are envisaged to promote employment growth amongst the youths. Similarly, the National Employment Policy (2008) and National Employment Creation Programme (2006 – 2010) recognize agriculture as one of the lead employing sectors. However, the sector is considered less attractive for the youths to participate fully.

The National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture aims at facilitating and building capacity of the youths for self-employment. The strategy will also contribute in the implementation of the National Agriculture Policy (2013) through a second phase of a comprehensive Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDPII) in creating enabling environment for attracting the youths to participate in agricultural economic activities along the value chain.

The Strategy has been prepared in a participatory approach involving various stakeholders at different levels. It is my hope that the implementation of this strategy will minimize challenges of the youth's unemployment by fully participating in agricultural economic activities along the value chain.



Dr. Florens M. Turuka
Permanent Secretary - Agriculture
October, 2016

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives Society
ANSAF	Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum
ARIs	Agricultural Research Institutes
BALTON TZ LTD	Balton Tanzania Ltd.
BMT	Baraza la Michezo la Taifa
CAMARTEC	Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
DPs	Development Partners
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organizations
FIs	Financial Institutions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GS1	Global Standards (Barcode)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries
MATIs	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute
MHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
MKURABITA	Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali na Biashara za Wanyonge Tanzania
MLHSD	Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlements Development
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MSC	Ministry of Science and Communication
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
MW	Ministry of Works
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NECP	National Employment Creation Programme
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NEP	National Employment Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIC	National Irrigation Commission
NIP	National Investment Policy

NIPP	National Investment Promotion Policy
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NSYIA	National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture
NYECP	National Youth Employment Creation Programme
O&M	Operational and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PASS	Private Agricultural Sector Support
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PO-RALG	Prime Ministers' Office Regional Administrative and Local Government
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RSs	Regional Secretariats
RUBADA	Rufiji Basin Development Authority
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperatives Society
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organizations,
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SUGECO	Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative
SWOC	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission on Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
TAGMARK	Tanzania Agricultural Market Development Trust
TANADA	Tanzania National Agro Dealers Association
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standard
TCDC	Tanzania Cooperatives Development Commission
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TFDA	Tanzania Food Development Authority
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
TOT	Training of Trainers
TPRI	Tanzania Pesticides Research Institute
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TPWAU	Tanzania Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TWLB	Tanzania Warehouse Licensing Board
VETA	Vocational Education Training Authority,
VICOBA	Village Cooperative Banks
VIGs	Village Governments
WB	World Bank
YDF	Youth Development Fund

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The development of National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture was a collaborative endeavor, between Government of Tanzania and Development Partners. Thanks are due to the Head of Divisions from the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries for their useful contributions which helped to shape the strategy. Special thanks are extended to Members of the Development Partners especially FAO and ILO for their Technical and financial support in various stages of developing the document.

Many thanks are extended to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Labor and employment, Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank; RUBADA, Crop Boards, Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission; Academic and Research Institutions such as the Sokoine University of Agriculture and University of Dar Es Salaam for providing useful inputs and support during the process of writing the strategy.

It is extremely impossible to mention everyone who participated in making this strategy a reality, but it suffices to extent our appreciation to all institutions (private, public, non state actors) for their active participation in the formulation of this Strategy.

We are highly indebted to all for their contributions, hard work and commitment to the completion of this Strategy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tanzania has shown strong commitment to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the current Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP II) all of which address the economic growth and poverty reduction. The Government plays great role to create enabling environment for effective participation in economic activities including agricultural production. However, there has been low participation of youth in the Agriculture sector, which necessitates the Ministry to come up with a specific strategy to promote the youth involvement in agricultural economic activities. Although youth issues are cross-cutting mandates, the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) is spearheading the implementation of this strategy. Among other responsibilities, under this strategy MALF is tasked to create enabling environment for attracting the youth's engagement in agriculture which has the highest potential for assimilating the unemployed youths. This strategy is expected to unfold agricultural employment opportunities by promoting formation of strong, registered youth groups.

The vision of this strategy will be attained through the following strategic objectives:

- i. Facilitate land acquisition and accessibility for agricultural investment**
This strategic objective will be achieved by ensuring that legally organized youth groups access, acquire and make better use of agricultural land for agricultural projects.

- ii. Facilitate acquisition and accessibility of financing resources for youth to invest in agriculture**
This strategic objective aims at facilitating the youth to acquire financial resources for agricultural investment. It will be achieved by linking the youth to credit guarantee agencies and empowerment funds to enable access to financial services.

- iii. Facilitate acquisition of agricultural inputs, machinery and other necessary support services**
This strategic objective will be achieved by sensitizing the youth to open agro-input shops in the rural areas; give priority to committed youth agro dealers in distributing inputs; enforcing routine check-ups for quality of agricultural inputs and facilitate agro-dealers or youth groups forum for sharing experiences on demand and supply of agro-inputs.

iv. Facilitate development and use of irrigation infrastructure

This strategic objective aims at creating opportunities for the youth involvement in the promotion of mechanized farming; agro-processing; improved irrigation infrastructure to mitigate water unreliability for crop production.

v. Enhance marketing of agricultural products

This strategic objective addresses marketing barriers for various crops and encourages youth participation in agribusiness. The objective will also be achieved through establishment and/or improvement of existing warehouse receipt system to stabilize market prices, promote investment in agricultural marketing infrastructure and adherence to quality, standards and grades of agricultural products to meet domestic, regional and international market requirements.

vi. Enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change and variability

This strategic objective aims at enhancing adaptation and mitigation measures to climatic change and variability through application of effective and efficient water use technologies, develop adaptive agricultural technologies and promotion of different surface and ground water harvesting technologies for irrigation.

vii. Promote technical and entrepreneurship skills

This strategic objective aims at facilitating provision of entrepreneurship skills to the youth and creates awareness on existing and emerging agribusiness opportunities.

viii. Facilitate linkage between youth and other youth agriculture support initiatives

This strategic objective intends to facilitate linkage between youth and other agriculture support initiatives for better livelihood.

ix. Promote decent work in the agricultural sector

Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the work place and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men. Decent work and the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda – employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue – have become integral elements of the new United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work.

x. Mainstream cross cutting issues in youth involvement in the agriculture sector

This strategic objective aims to integrate issues such as environment, HIV and AIDS, gender, sports and games in agriculture activities and address youth migration and its impact in the agriculture sector. The objective will be achieved through creating awareness on environmental issues as well as HIV and AIDS, establishment of specific programmes to empower vulnerable groups and those with special needs and facilitate sports and games for youth in agriculture sector. Furthermore, it aims to address some push factors favouring youth migrations out of rural areas including low incomes, lack and inaccessibility of social services, land shortage, poor transport to and from the areas, unemployment and underemployment; and other socio-cultural factors.

1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

There are several definitions of the youth depending on social economic context. According to the United Nations definition, the youth are between the ages of 15-24, while the ILO defines the youth as a person between the ages of 18-35. In Tanzania the youth is a person between the ages of 15-35 (National Youth Development Policy, 2007). Notwithstanding the different definitions, the youth account for 67 per cent of the labour force in Tanzania which implies that, economic empowerment of youth is of paramount importance for the achievement of the goals as stipulated in TDV 2025.

Globally, the youth constitutes 25 per cent of the total working-age; and almost half of the world's total unemployed population. Statistics show that, the youth unemployment is about 3-folds (World Bank, 2009) compared to that of adults. This underutilized labour force grew from 602 to 633 million during the period between 1995 and 2005, and it is projected to grow to 657 million by the end of 2015. The growth of youth population outpaces employment generation efforts to the extent that employed youth has decreased from 51.6 to 47.3 per cent between 1995 and 2005.

The Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) is the worst affected region with the lowest GNI per capital. Despite the largest share of youth population in the workforce, more than half of the youth in SSA are living below the poverty line. Tanzania shares similar experiences with other countries in SSA. To mitigate the adverse effects of poverty, Tanzania has developed "The Tanzania Development 2025 Vision". In order to implement it and achieve its targets, key driving forces should include the improvement in technological capacity, high productivity and efficient social creativity.

Rural areas are central to all Tanzania's overall development. Agriculture as the key economic activity in rural areas account more than half of the country's income generation, supports livelihoods of more than 80 per cent of the population, contributes about 29 per cent of GDP, 30 per cent of export earnings and employs about 75 per cent of the total labour force. Generally, food crops account for about 65 per cent of agricultural GDP and about 100 per cent of food requirement while cash crops account for about 10 per cent. Maize is the most important crop accounting for over 20 per cent of agricultural GDP.

Agricultural export crops have been growing at about 6 per cent while food crops have been growing at about 4 per cent. Food and cash crops account for about 70 per cent of rural incomes. However, agriculture sector is hampered by low productivity of land, labour and production inputs, over dependency on rain-fed agriculture, low underdeveloped irrigation potential, limited capital and access to financial services for the uptake of technologies, inadequate support services - agricultural training, research and extension services, poor rural infrastructure and low agro-processing, crop pests and diseases, erosion of natural resource base and environmental degradation, weak farmers organizations, depressed prices for primary commodities in global markets, prevalence of diseases such as malaria, HIV and AIDS. Having such challenges, agriculture activities is viewed as unprofitable and tedious undertaking that has discouraged many farmers including youth to participate fully in the sector. In order for agriculture to be attractive and efficiently utilized, the underutilized labour force and all the above constraints need to be strategically addressed.

In an effort to revamp the rural economy and make the realisation of the Vision 2025 goals, the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) has developed the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (NSYIA) to effectively utilize the underutilized youth labour force. The strategy indicates clearly the involvement of important potential actors in providing the youth with essential skills, information and assistance necessary for them to engage in agriculture sector.

The self-initiated youth initiatives in agriculture are indications of pivotal role played by the sector in reducing unemployment, under-employment and poverty. The Strategy is vital in fighting poverty and rural-urban migration. The designed strategic objectives address implementation mechanisms to engage youth through mitigating inadequate access to and/or delayed delivery of inputs and lack of timely advice; poor transfer of knowledge from researchers to farmers, inadequate access to extension services; little use of improved farm input packages, particularly improved seed, fertilizers and agro-chemicals; poor infrastructure and lack of comprehensive market information.

Other barriers which discourage youth from engaging in agricultural production and marketing are inadequate credit support; unpredictable restrictions on crop movements and multiple taxes and levies; land scarcity and poor enforcement in the implementation of Land Acts; dominance of low technology with the majority of smallholder farmers relying on the hand hoe; and dependence on rain, thus, subjecting agriculture to the vagaries of nature. The strategy is therefore a resourceful tool for Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries, private sectors, prospect investors in agriculture, academic and research institutions and development partners.

1.2 Layout and approaches

This strategy is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction, which covers the background, purpose, layout of the strategy document and approaches used in preparation of this strategy. Chapter two dwells on the situation analysis covering an assessment of the internal and external environment using the SWOC analysis and stakeholders' analysis. Chapter three covers the major planning frameworks, chapter four explains the strategic interventions which covers the critical issues which requires interventions in a five year period, Vision, mission statement, overall objective, strategic objectives, strategies, targets and performance indicators. Lastly, chapter five covers the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The process of formulating the NSYIA started by undertaking a rapid assessment in order to be informed on various issues regarding youth participation in agriculture sector. The situation analysis report was presented to the planning workshop, which involved technical staff and youth focal persons under the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF), the received feedback lead to preparation of the final draft of the Strategy.

A National planning workshop was organized to review the final draft of the NSYIA. The planning workshop involved youth focal persons from Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission, National Irrigation Commission, RUBADA, University of Dar es Salaam and Sokoine University of Agriculture.

2

SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Youth Economic Participation in Tanzania

Tanzania, like many others in developing countries experiences an overwhelming numbers of rural-urban migrations of youth who engage themselves in petty trades and non-productive informal businesses. Although agriculture is the largest economic sector where more than 75 per cent of the population are engaged, the sector has been experiencing a wide gap in youth's involvement. Tables 1 and 2 show the distribution of Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Current Economic Activity Status, Area and Sex in 2014. In this regards, MALF has developed the NSYIA in order to track the involvement of youth and graduates for agriculture transformation in Tanzania.

Table 1: Distribution of Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Current Economic Activity Status, Area and Sex

Status	Geographical Area	Male	Female	Total
Employed	Dar es Salaam	565,851	468,503	1,034,354
	Other Urban	1,420,682	1,517,475	2,938,156
	Rural	3,577,226	3,458,073	7,035,298
Sub Total		5,563,759	5,444,050	11,007,809
Unemployed	Dar es Salaam	112,951	304,473	417,424
	Other Urban	130,619	286,663	417,282
	Rural	299,540	328,936	628,476
Sub Total		543,109	920,073	1,463,182
Inactive	Dar es Salaam	237,111	357,305	594,416
	Other Urban	335,422	438,194	773,616
	Rural	400,177	522,362	922,539
Sub Total		972,710	1,317,861	2,290,571
Total		7,079,578	7,681,984	14,761,562

Source: NBS (2014)

Table 2: *Distribution of Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Current Economic Activity Status and Sex*

Status	Geographical Area	Male	Female	Total
Employed	Dar es Salaam	5,563,759	5,444,050	11,007,809
Unemployed	Other Urban	543,109	920,073	1,463,182
Inactive	Rural	972,710	1,317,861	2,290,571
Total		7,079,578	7,681,984	14,761,562

Source: NBS (2014)

The overall economic participation of youth in Tanzania is poor and characterised by high unemployment and low entrepreneurial skills. Each year for example, 900,000 young Tanzanians enter a job market that is generating only 50,000 to 60,000 new jobs. Unemployment is arguably not only a function of the ability of the economy to absorb labour, but it is also a function of the level of education and work experience of young people (*see* Table 3).

Table 3: *Distribution of Youth Population (15-35 Years) in Vulnerable Employment by Level of Education and Sex*

Education Level	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	469,749	732,733	1,202,482
Pre-primary	1,926	2,706	4,632
Primary	3,016,978	3,168,437	6,185,415
Secondary	826,684	781,726	1,608,410
Tertiary	32,155	14,889	47,044
Total	4,347,492	4,700,491	9,047,983

Source: NBS (2014)

2.2 Youth participation in agriculture

Engaging youth in agriculture has been a prominent issue in the past years and has been raised up in the development agenda, as there is growing concern worldwide that young people have become disenchanted with agriculture, to the extent that, youth participation in agriculture has been noted to dwindle every year. This has been hastened by among others, the less investment in agriculture with fewer returns against youth expectations. This has triggered rural-urban youth migration searching for employment and leaving agriculture sector in rural areas under the control of elders who are economically unstable in terms of power and resource mobilization. This situation threatens Household National Food and Nutrition Security. The Youths are eager and in need to

invest where they can quickly get returns to investment. However, based on the rapid assessment on youth participation in agriculture conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries between January and March 2014, shows that there were 828 youth groups which participate in agriculture activities. According to the survey, 276 youth groups were registered under different legislation and 552 were not yet registered. The survey also revealed that some Local Government Authorities (LGAs) had allocated a total of 4,014.4 ha for agricultural activities for youth (Table 4).

Table 4: Status of Youth Participation in Agriculture

Zone	Region	Registered Groups	Not registered	Total groups	Land Allocation (Ha)
Southern	Mtwara	6	7	13	146
	Lindi	0	12	12	154
Lake	Kagera	0	43	43	546
	Mwanza	60	62	122	106
	Mara	1	42	43	176
	Geita	0	73	73	215
	Simiyu	27	11	38	344
	Shinyanga	5	54	59	59
Northern	Kilimanjaro	13	4	17	0
	Tanga	24	21	45	0
	Arusha	11	0	11	0
	Manyara	3	13	16	53.5
Central	Dodoma	21	33	54	60.3
	Singida	7	18	25	41.3
Western	Kigoma	4	19	23	88.8
	Tabora	2	35	37	557.9
Southern Highlands	Iringa	11	0	11	613
	Mbeya	1	0	1	0
	Katavi	12	10	22	0
	Rukwa	13	31	44	0
	Njombe	1	34	35	40
	Ruvuma	20	30	50	590
Eastern	Morogoro	34	0	34	223.6
Total		276	552	828	4,014.40

Source: Baseline Survey on the status of youth participation in agriculture (MAFC, 2014)

2.3 SWOC Analysis

The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) will lead the coordination and implementation of the NSYIA. In this regards, this section explains an analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges (SWOC) of the MALF. The Ministry operates within the internal and external dynamic environments.

The internal environment analysis will assist in developing strategies, maintaining the strengths, and minimizing the weaknesses. The analysis of external environment will assist the Ministry to exploit the available opportunities and to have the ability to face the challenges during implementation of this strategy.

2.3.1 Assessment of the internal environment

The assessment of the internal environment is applied through few selected criteria. These criteria are; institutional set up, training Institutes, availability of human resource and working facilities.

2.3.1.1 Strengths

(i.) *Institutional set up*

The MALF is implementing its activities through its Divisions, Commissions, Agencies and Crop Boards to ensure smooth implementation of the NSYIA.

(ii.) *Availability of Ministry of Agricultural Training Institutes (MATIs)*

The MALF has 14 Ministry of Agricultural Training Institutes with competent staff to assist implementation of the Strategy specifically by providing training on various agricultural technologies.

(iii.) *Availability of Agricultural Research Institutes (ARIs)*

The MALF has 16 Agricultural Research Institutes with competent staff to assist implementation of the strategy specifically to conduct research and develop appropriate agricultural technologies.

(iv.) *Qualified human resource*

The MALF has qualified human resource to implement and coordinate the NSYIA.

2.3.1.2 Weaknesses

- (i) There is inadequate farmers training centres, and facilities in agricultural training institutions;
- (ii) There is weak coordination on involving youth in agriculture;
- (iii) Inadequate extension officers and
- (iv) Insufficient budget allocation and disbursement of budgeted funds.

2.3.2 Assessment of the external environment

Scanning of the external environment considered factors which the Ministry have no influence. The assessment involved identification of opportunities available that the Ministry can exploit and have the ability to face the challenges in the course of implementing the strategy. The factors which were taken into consideration in the assessment are: political environment, legal and regulatory framework, relationship and cooperation with other stakeholders, sociological factors, economic factors and environment.

2.3.2.1 Opportunities

2.3.2.1.1 Political environment

Currently there is political will to implement the NSYIA revealed in CCM Election Manifesto of 2015-2020, peace and tranquillity; and other political deliberations.

2.3.2.1.2 Legal and regulatory framework

There are policies, legislations, programmes that direct and support the implementation of the NYSIA. These include: National Agriculture Policy (2013), National Employment Policy (2008), Youth Development Policy (2007), National Youth Employment Creation Programme (2007), and National Investment Promotion Policy (1996).

2.3.2.1.3 Relationship with other stakeholders

MALF has good relationship with other Ministries which will collaborate to create enabling environment in the implementation of the NSYIA. These Ministries include Ministry responsible for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Labour and Employment; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Industries and Trade; PO-RALG, and private sector organisation and enterprises.

2.3.2.2 Challenges

2.3.2.2.1 *Social factors*

The rapid youth population increase may retard the implementation of the NSYIA due to resources constraints.

2.3.2.2.2 *Economic factors*

The budget allocated to the MALF may be insufficient to implement the NSYIA. This calls for stakeholder's participation including private sectors and Development Partners.

2.3.2.2.3 *Climatic change factors*

Climate change and variability leads to water shortages, floods, erratic rainfall and health hazards which may lead to poor implementation of the strategy. The strategy will direct resources to climate resilient infrastructural development to support youth involved in agriculture.

2.4 Stakeholders' analysis

This involved identification of major stakeholders that have interest in youth development and assessing the roles they can play in implementing the NSYIA. These stakeholders include President's Office Regional Administration and Local Governments (PO-RALG), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Labour and Employment; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Industries and Trade; Private Sector organisation and enterprises including farmers organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations.

2.4.1 Central Government

The Central Government through the Ministries responsible for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Labour and Employment ; Water and Irrigation; Industries and Trade ; Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries Development will be responsible for creating enabling environment for smooth implementation of the NSYIA through existing policies and enforcement of legislation and where necessary by reviewing the existing policies.

2.4.2 PO-RALG, RSs AND LGAs

President's Office Regional Administration Local Governments, Regional Secretariats and Local Governments will be responsible for:

- (i) Coordinating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the NSYIA in their areas of Jurisdiction;
- (ii) Collaborating with Village Councils to allocate land to the youth for Agricultural purposes;
- (iii) Providing support services such as rural roads, markets, entrepreneurship training for youth.

2.4.3 Other Government Institutions

Government Institutions such as Universities, Technical Colleges, VETA, SIDO, and CAMARTEC are important for providing training and transfer of appropriate technology to the youth involved in agricultural activities.

2.4.4 Private Sector Organizations and Enterprises

Forging strategic partnership with the private sector including producers' organizations, federation and unions in agriculture provide important components for transforming agriculture into commercially viable activities that could earn substantial individual and national incomes. Partnerships will also be established via sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) models.

3

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

3.1 Overview

The preparation of the NSYIA considered major Planning framework in Tanzania. As such, reference was made to the Tanzania Development Vision 2025; as elaborated in the National Five Year Development Plan 2011/12-2015/16; National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP II); CCM Election Manifesto (2015-2020) and Sector Policies and programmes such as Youth Development Policy (2007), Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy (2002), National Agriculture Policy (2013), National Employment Policy (2008), National Investment Promotion Policy (1996), National Youth Employment Creation Programme (2014) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2015-2030).

3.1.1 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 explains the long term national objectives which Tanzania aspires to attain. These include high quality livelihood, peace, stability and unity, good governance, a well-educated and learning society and a competitive economy capable of producing sustainable and shared benefits.

3.1.2 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are inter-governmental agreed set of targets relating to international development. They follow the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and build on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom and recognises that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions including extreme poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. Tanzania is strongly committed in the implementation of this plan in collaborative partnership with other countries and stakeholders.

Goals 2 and 8 are particularly relevant for the inclusive development of the agricultural sector. Goal 2 commits to “achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, while Goal 8 commits to “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and

productive employment and decent work for all”. Under Goal 8, there are dedicated targets that focus on youths. Target 8.5 aims by 2030, to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. Target 8.6 aims by 2020, to substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

3.1.3 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I) (2005-2010), had three major cluster goals namely; Growth and Reduction of Poverty, Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Wellbeing, and Governance and Accountability.

Most of the identified implementation challenges of the NSGRP I, were taken on board in NSGRP II (2010/11-2014/15). It made an assurance to the timely availability and distribution of farm input to farmers, strengthen research and extension services, protection of agricultural food crops according to agro-ecological zones, promote mechanization of agriculture, provide support and facilitate agro-processing of commodities and enhance private sector participation in the agriculture sector. The NSGRP II also had specific goal on ensuring decent work in tandem with one of the three broad outcomes of the NSYIA on “Employment opportunities for all, including women and youth“. Specific targets included; i) Income poverty incidence reduced (National: from 33.6 per cent in 2007 to 24 (MDG 19.3) per cent in 2015; ii) rural areas: from 37.6 per cent in 2007 to 26.4 (MDG 20.4) per cent in 2015); iii) Working poverty reduced (from 36 per cent in 2007 to 20 per cent in 2015); iv) Unemployment and underemployment reduced (unemployment from 10 per cent in 2008 to 5 per cent by 2015).

3.1.4 CCM Election Manifesto (2015-2020)

The CCM policies perspective is rooted on the implementation of Tanzania Development Vision 2025. Generally, the CCM Election Manifesto of 2015-2020 is addressing the government commitment to attract youth to become agricultural entrepreneurs and commercial farmers.

3.1.5 Youth Development Policy (2007)

The youth Development Policy (2007) aims at empowering, facilitating and guiding youth and other stakeholders in the implementation of youth development issues. The policy directs Government in collaboration with other stakeholders to provide enabling environment for youth to participate effectively in agriculture.

3.1.6 National Agriculture Policy (2013)

The National Agriculture Policy (NAP, 2013) aims at developing an efficient, competitive and profitable agriculture industry that contributes to the improvement of the livelihoods of Tanzanians and attainment of broad based economic growth and poverty alleviation. The policy directs for the creation of an enabling environment to attract youth in agriculture sector. The NAP includes a section on Employment and Decent Work in Agriculture, with strong focus on the youth.

The policy further recognizes the main challenges affecting agricultural development and identifies a list of policy priorities, including age and sex-disaggregated information on employment and labour productivity; on-farm and non-farm rural activities as engines of growth, innovation and attractive in terms of jobs for both women and men, in line with decent work concepts; youth-friendly skills development approaches and the organization of young farmers; capacity to address child labour in agriculture; business models that provide opportunities for small-scale producers towards aggregation of produce and developing backward and forward linkages, targeting in particular rural women and youth; a labour and legal enforcement framework for protection of workers and employers in the agricultural sector and the informal rural economy; employment and decent work in agriculture mainstreamed and integrated into agriculture sector development strategies and programmes.

3.1.7 Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy (2002)

The overall objective of this policy is to foster job creation and income generation by promoting the creation of new SMEs and improving the performance and competitiveness of the existing enterprises to increase their participation and contribution to the national economy.

3.1.8 National Employment Policy (2008)

The National Employment Policy (NEP) aims at enhancing skills and competencies for those in the formal and informal sector especially in rural areas; promotes the goal of decent and productive employment as a national priority and enables all participants in the labour force to gain productive and full employment; promote equal access to employment opportunities and resources endowments for marginalised and vulnerable groups including youth and people with disabilities.

3.1.9 National Investment Promotion Policy (1996)

The National Investment Promotion Policy (NIPP, 1996) aims at encouragement of locals such as youth and youth groups to develop indigenous

ownership and improve their technological capacity. Accelerate the process of broadening the ownership of companies through the development of capital and stock markets' participation of small and medium investors.

3.1.10 National Youth Employment Creation Programme (2014)

National Youth Employment Creation Programme (NYECP, 2014) aims at creating greater employment opportunities and incomes as central to development policies and strategies.

4 STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

4.1 Overview

This chapter presents the strategic interventions, which cover the vision, mission, overall objective, strategic objectives and targets to be achieved in the coming five-year period (July 2016 - June 2021). It shows also the various strategic objectives to be achieved in the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (NSYIA).

4.2 Critical Issues

In the situational analysis, some constraints were identified as critical issues, which hinder youth involvement in agriculture sector. The issues identified are:-

- (i.) Land acquisition and accessibility for agricultural investment
- (ii.) Acquisition and accessibility of resources for financing youth investments in agriculture
- (iii.) Availability and accessibility of agricultural inputs, machineries and other necessary support services
- (iv.) A poorly developed agricultural infrastructure such as marketing of agricultural products
- (v.) Climate change and variability
- (vi.) Technical and entrepreneurship skills

4.3 Vision of the Strategy

Empowered youth to participate fully in agricultural development and contributing to the national economic growth.

4.4 Mission Statement

To facilitate and build the capacity of the youth for self-employment in agriculture

4.5 Overall Objective

To provide a strategic framework that will promote and facilitate the coordinated implementation of interventions regarding youth involvement in agriculture.

4.6 Strategic Objectives

In view of the critical issues identified, the following are the strategic objectives, strategic interventions, targets and key performance indicators to be reached by 2021:

- (i.) Facilitate land acquisition and accessibility for agricultural investment;
- (ii.) Facilitate acquisition and accessibility of financing resources for youth to invest in agriculture;
- (iii.) Facilitate acquisition of agricultural inputs, machinery and other necessary support services;
- (iv.) Facilitate development and use of irrigation infrastructure;
- (v.) Enhance marketing of agricultural products;
- (vi.) Enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change and variability;
- (vii.) Promote technical and entrepreneurship skills;
- (viii.) Facilitate linkage between youth and other youth agriculture support initiatives;
- (ix.) Promote decent work in the agriculture sector;
- (x.) Mainstream cross cutting issues in youth involved in the agriculture sector.

4.6.1 Description of the Strategic Objectives

SO 1: Facilitate land acquisition and accessibility for agricultural investment

Rationale

The existing land accessibility framework in Tanzania pose significant limits for youth to access or acquire land for agricultural activities. Moreover; Youth lack capital to buy land for their own use and lack collateral to enable them borrow money from financial institutions to acquire land. This is exacerbated

by inadequate enabling land laws, regulations and by-laws; land use conflicts and prolonged land titling procedures that cause delays in issuance of title deeds for agricultural investment; absence of detailed land use plans at district and village levels; and insecurity of agricultural land especially in premium areas (NAP, 2013). This situation has caused youth to ignore farming as an attractive business; migrate from rural to urban; involvement in crimes and petty businesses. Therefore, this strategy aims at ensuring land accessibility and acquisition by youth (boys and girls or men and women) or youth groups for agriculture. Since it is known that agriculture has a number of gender issues that affect both boys and girls at different scales with great effect on their involvement in agriculture, this strategy will ensure equal access and acquisition of land to boys and girls or men and women which will contribute to equal participation in agricultural production

Strategy

Collaborate with MLHSD, LGAs and village governments to prioritize allocation of land to the youth.

Target

1000 youth groups allocated land by 2021.

Key performance Indicator

Number of youth groups allocated land

SO 2: Facilitate acquisition and accessibility of financial resources for youth to invest in agriculture

Rationale

Majority of youth in Tanzania lack financial capacity to invest in agriculture. They are not eligible for loans / credit from financial institutions as they lack collateral. Despite the Government emphasis on commercial agriculture, access to financing amongst youth for agricultural investments is still limited. This has led to failure in provision of business licenses by relevant authorities for agricultural projects and also failure of TRA to issue TIN for agricultural projects/activities, hence limit youth acquisition of loans from financial institutions. Moreover, rural land, which could have served as collateral, is neither recognized nor accepted by some of the financial institutions. Consequently youths have been hesitant to engage in agricultural production which in most cases requires substantial capital if one is to adopt modern agriculture. One plausible alternative would be to secure loans through groups,

however, majority of youths are not in formal registered groups. This is either because they are not sensitized or unaware of the conditions of eligibility for loan accessibility. Another reason is fear of high interest and transaction rates accompanying the loans. Therefore the strategy aims to facilitate youths in acquiring and accessing financial resources for agricultural investments through establishment of their own micro financial organizations such as SACCOS.

Strategies

- (i.) Youth sensitization and awareness creation on sustainable sources of finance for agricultural investments
- (ii.) Link youth to credit guarantee agencies and /or financial institutions for acquisition of capital
- (iii.) Facilitate establishment of AMCOS, SACCOS and VICOBA for youth farmers.

Targets

- (i.) 25 per cent of youth sensitized and made aware of sustainable sources of agricultural finance by 2021
- (ii.) 25 per cent of youth linked to guarantee agencies and/or financial institutions by 2021
- (iii.) 169 SACCOS/AMCOS for youth involved in agriculture established by 2021
- (iv.) 5,000 VICOBA for youth involved in agriculture established by 2021

Key performance Indicators

- (i.) Number of youth sensitized and made aware of sources of finance for agricultural investments.
- (ii.) Percentage of youth linked to credit guarantee agencies and /or financial institutions
- (iii.) Number of SACCOS/AMCOS /VICOBA for youth farmers established

SO 3: Facilitate acquisition of agricultural inputs, machinery and other necessary support services

Rationale

Facilitating youth involvement in agriculture, making available agricultural inputs, machinery and other necessary support services are imperatives. These services were provided by private agro dealers. However, their numbers are insufficient to meet the required demand. The implementation of highly mechanised farming is hindered by high costs of agricultural machinery, low purchasing power by most farmers; lack of comprehensive agro-mechanization packages, non-compatibility of farm technologies to local conditions; inadequate quality control mechanism for agricultural machinery and implements; inadequate trained operators, mechanics and insufficient after-sale services to agricultural machinery and implements. In that regard, there is a need to train agro dealers for providing agro inputs and ensure that the farm machinery and implements are timely available at affordable prices.

Strategies

- (i.) Facilitate youth and other individuals to provide agro-input services in the rural areas
- (ii.) Facilitate acquisition and access to modern farming equipment, inputs and information on agriculture.

Targets

- (i.) 10 agro-input facilities established and run by youth in 169 LGAs by 2021
- (ii.) 1,500 youth groups acquired modern farming equipment and inputs by 2021

Key performance indicators

- (i.) Number of agro-input facilities run by youth established
- (ii.) Number of youth groups having acquired modern farming equipment and inputs

SO 4: Facilitate development and use of irrigation infrastructure

Rationale

Agriculture is a sector which can create more employment opportunities for youth in Tanzania; however there are inadequate infrastructures which

contribute to; unreliable water availability for crop growth resulting into frequent crop failures, losses of water because of poor water resource management, single cropping pattern, environmental hazards including flash floods, salinity and water logging problems. As a result of these shortfalls youths are not motivated to engage in agricultural production and consequently contribute to the rural-urban migration. Furthermore, rain fed agriculture is normally practiced where irrigation is not applied. In such areas youths are not motivated in farming activities because of the risks associated with agriculture. In order to attract youth involvement in agriculture, appropriate agricultural infrastructure need to be addressed.

Strategy

Facilitate the development and maintenance of appropriate irrigation infrastructure

Target

25 per cent of youth trained on operation and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation infrastructure by 2021

Key performance indicator

Number of youth trained on O & M.

SO 5: Enhance marketing of agricultural products

Rationale

Youth engaged in agriculture have been producing; but unfortunately, they have been facing unreliable market of their produce. This problem is caused by several factors including lack of marketing information, research and linkage of market; and inadequate knowledge on commodity value addition. The strategy aims at addressing issues of marketing barriers, low farm gate prices, absence and/ or poorly developed marketing infrastructures (roads, warehouses, and postharvest facilities), postharvest losses, limited agro-processing facilities and lack of marketing information.

Strategies

- (i) Remove marketing barriers for various crops to encourage youth participation in agribusiness
- (ii) Establish and/or improve the existing warehouse receipt system to stabilize market prices

- (iii) Promote investments in agricultural marketing infrastructure
- (iv) Promote adherence to quality, standards and grades in agricultural products to meet domestic, regional and international markets requirements
- (v) Facilitate establishment or linkage of market information systems to youth in agribusiness
- (vi) Promote value addition for different youth preferred agricultural produce.

Targets

- (i) Remove market barriers by 2021
- (ii) Warehouses receipt system established in 5 regions by 2021
- (iii) Renovation of 10 warehouses, construction of 10 new warehouses, improvement of market access roads in five regions by 2021
- (iv) 20 youth groups empowered with knowledge and skills on quality, standards and grades by 2021.
- (v) Impart knowledge and skills on marketing information to 20 youth groups by 2021
- (vi) 20 youth groups empowered with knowledge and skills on value addition by 2021.

Key performance Indicators

- (i) Number of marketing barriers removed
- (ii) Number of warehouses receipt system established.
- (iii) Number of warehouses renovated;
- (iv) Number of warehouses constructed.
- (v) Number of Kilometres(KMs) of road improved in each region for market accessibility
- (vi) Number of youth groups empowered with knowledge and skills on

quality standards and grades

- (vii) Number of youth groups imparted with knowledge and skills on market information systems.
- (viii) Number of youth groups imparted with knowledge and skills on value addition

SO 6: Enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change and variability

Rationale

Climate change and variability have led to negative environmental impacts. These impacts include global warming which disturbs human health and the trend of hydrological cycle that results into either heavy rainfalls or less or no rains, floods or drought respectively. The consequences of these events are destruction of crops, livestock, agricultural infrastructure, change in cropping seasons and outbreak of pests/diseases. Majority of youth in Tanzania do not have capacity to mitigate and adapt to the consequences of climate change. This strategy therefore, aims at enhancing mitigation and adaptation to climate change and variability.

Strategies

- (i) Collaborate with research centres to develop adaptive agricultural technologies
- (ii) Enhance water use efficiency technologies
- (iii) Facilitate establishment of water harvesting technologies and promote ground water utilization for irrigation
- (iv) Improve traditional irrigation schemes involving youth in collaboration with other actors on adaptation to climate change and variability

Targets

- (i) 5 preferred adaptive agricultural technologies developed by 2021
- (ii) 5 Efficient water use technologies enhanced by 2021
- (iii) on farm rain water harvesting technologies established in 25 regions by 2021;

- (iv) Charcoal dams established in 10 regions by 2021;
- (v) 50 irrigation schemes utilizing ground water established by 2021.
- (vi) 16 traditional irrigation schemes in which youth groups are involved improved in 8 regions by 2021
- (vii) 10 stakeholders collaborations formally established to empower youth on mitigation and adaptation to climate change and variability by 2021

Key performance Indicators

- (i) Number of adaptive agricultural technologies developed for youth.
- (ii) Number of efficient water use technologies enhanced
- (iii) Number of on farm water harvesting technologies applied;
- (iv) Number of charcoal dams constructed;
- (v) Number of irrigation schemes utilizing ground water established.
- (vi) Number of traditional irrigation schemes improved
- (vii) Number of stakeholder's collaborations formally established.

SO 7: Promote technical and entrepreneurship skills

Rationale

Majority of the youth in rural areas have completed standard seven and form four education level. For them to cope with advancement in agriculture, well trained farmers will be in a better position to apply current technologies developed from research stations, use soft and hardware technologies in the course of seeking for sources of credit, inputs, farm machinery and equipment, extension service and market. Agriculture as a science and art which is developing and growing, needs farmers with advanced knowledge and skills to carry out farming as business. The inadequate entrepreneurship skills and knowledge among youth has contributed to low participation in agriculture as a business. This situation happens because: (i) the youth take agriculture as last option whenever other opportunities are difficult to access; (ii) lack of information on potential financial institutions which provide loans; (iii) lack of awareness on existing and emerging agribusiness opportunities; and (iv) lack ability to either understand or put into action the accurately developed

agricultural technologies.

Despite the efforts in developing agricultural technologies, adoption by most farmers is still low. Reports indicate that, most farmers including youth still practice poor methods of farming which result to low production. This strategy therefore, identifies available opportunities for dissemination of these technologies amongst youth who will be engaged in agriculture.

Strategies

- (i) Facilitate provision of entrepreneurship skills and knowledge among identified youth
- (ii) Create awareness on existing and emerging agribusiness opportunities
- (iii) Facilitate youth farmers to access extension services
- (iv) Formulate/Strengthen agricultural youth organisations

Targets

- (i) 100 youth groups imparted with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills by 2021
- (ii) 100 youth groups made aware of Agribusiness opportunities by 2021
- (iii) 1000 youth farmers access extension services by 2021
- (iv) 80 youth organizations formulated and/or strengthened by 2021

Key Performance indicators

- (i) Number of youth groups imparted with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills.
- (ii) Number of youth groups made aware of agribusiness opportunities
- (iii) Number of youth farmers accessing extension services
- (iv) Number of organisations formulated and registered

SO 8: Facilitate linkage between youth and other youth agricultural support initiatives

Rationale

There are some agricultural support initiatives in the country, which are provided by different actors including MVIWATA, SUGECO, ANSAF, BALTON TZ LTD and PASS. These initiatives of the actors aim at assisting youth in different aspects of agricultural development. However,

these actors are inadequately linked and each one tends to operate in isolation. This results in duplication of efforts at some point, coverage and misallocation of resources. In addition, most youths are unaware of these initiatives. In order to bridge the gap, this strategy intends to facilitate linkage between youth and other youth agricultural support initiatives and also amongst the support providers for better acknowledgement of each other's efforts.

Strategy

Coordinate and link agricultural support initiatives to youth and youth groups

Target

500 youth groups linked to agricultural support initiatives by 2021

Key Performance indicator

Number of youth groups linked to agricultural support initiatives

SO 9: Promote decent work in the agricultural sector

Rationale

Tanzania has been making good progress as outlined in the Decent Work Country Profile. However, a lot more need to be done in the informal economy (mostly referred to the agricultural sector) that employs more than 80 percent of people in the country. The trend shows some improvements towards the creation of decent employment opportunities, although there are still significant deficits such as inadequate employment opportunities in agriculture, poor working conditions (low pay, informality, low job security, inadequate social protection), poor occupational health and safety, high incidences of child labour in the agricultural sector, low labour productivity particularly of women and youth, limited access to information, market and adequate infrastructure and weak enforcement of labour related legislation in rural areas. This strategy intends to increase knowledge and the application of decent work in agriculture.

Strategy

Facilitate agricultural sector and sub-sector dialogue on decent work deficits and possible improvements, with particular focus on the youth as beneficiaries and with youth direct involvement in the dialogues.

Target

10 stakeholder dialogues on decent work deficits conducted in the agriculture sector by 2021.

Key Performance indicator

Number of decent work deficits identified and dealt with in the agriculture sector.

SO 10: Mainstream cross-cutting issues in youth involvement in the agricultural sector

Rationale

The implementation of the strategy for youth involvement in agricultural sector will take on board cross-cutting issues such as environmental, gender, health issues (HIV and AIDS) and recreational activities (games and sports) taking into consideration the vulnerable youth groups including youth with special needs. For the national agricultural sector development targets to be effectively realised environmental consideration and youth involvement in a gender balance issues is paramount. Nevertheless the HIV and AIDS endemic is posing serious threats to youth resulting into reduced man power in the sector. Sports and games are not only a recreational and physical fitness activities but also means of bringing various youth groups together for a common purpose hence creating a platform as a basis for knowledge exchange not only in agriculture but also in issues pertaining to gender, HIV and AIDS.

Strategies

- (i) Mainstream environmental issues on activities of youth involved in agriculture
- (ii) Create awareness on HIV and AIDS to youths in the agricultural sector;
- (iii) Provide capacity building to youth on gender mainstreaming along the agricultural value chain;
- (iv) Establish specific programs to empower vulnerable youth groups including young migrants and child labourers and those with special needs to participate in the agricultural sector;
- (v) Facilitate sports and games galas for youths in the agricultural sector.

Targets

- (i) All youth agricultural projects comply to environmental management requirements by 2021
- (ii) 25 per cent of youth in the agricultural sector made aware of HIV and AIDS by 2021
- (iii) The capacity of 25 per cent youth on gender mainstreaming built by 2021
- (iv) 5 programmes to empower vulnerable youth groups and those with special needs established
- (v) 10 sports and games galas for youth in the agricultural sector organized by 2021.

Key Performance indicators

- (i) Number of youth agricultural projects complied to environmental management requirements
- (ii) percentage of youths in the agricultural sector made aware of HIV and AIDS
- (iii) percentage of youths capacitated in gender mainstreaming
- (iv) Number of established programs for vulnerable youth groups and those with special needs
- (v) Number of sports and games galas organized

5

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

5.1. Overview

This Chapter outlines implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation plan. In order for the strategy to be implemented effectively, efficient monitoring and evaluation are imperative. Through monitoring and evaluation, challenges during the implementation will be identified and possible solutions suggested.

5.2. Implementation Arrangements

Effective implementation of the NSYIA depends on clarity of assigned responsibilities and roles of different stakeholders. This facilitates smooth operationalization of strategies with clear demarcation of accountability. Since youth issues cut across institutional mandates of different government ministries, local authorities, private sector agencies, development partners and NGOs; the roles of the actors are demarcated as follows:

5.2.1 The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries

The Ministry will be responsible for supervising the implementation, monitoring, evaluating and coordinating all activities of the strategy. The Ministry will also facilitate resource mobilization, oversee the implementation of the strategy and ensure institutional coordination among various youth actors.

5.2.2 Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries

The Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries constitutes the Ministries responsible for Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Industries and Trade, President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). These Ministries will provide favourable environment for the implementation of the Strategy.

5.2.3 Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment and People with Disabilities

Given its role in the implementation of the Employment Policy and the overall

mainstreaming of decent work across sectors, the Ministry of Labour and Employment will be a major player in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the strategy.

5.2.4 Development Partners

Development Partners in Tanzania have been intensively involved in all key areas of interventions that are covered in this strategy. They have been providing assistance in terms of funding and technical interventions to achieve the set objectives and drive the youth economy. It is therefore, expected that development partners will compliment Government effort to support initiatives geared towards improving youth involvement in agriculture.

5.2.5 Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities

Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities will support and incorporate youth involvement in agriculture sector issues at lower levels through projects and programmes implemented in their jurisdictions. They will also facilitate acquisition of agricultural land to youth for agricultural purposes and provide necessary support services including roads, markets, training and business support to youth agro based entrepreneurs for achieving the anticipated vision of the strategy.

5.2.6 Academic, Research Institutions and other related Seed Agencies

There are several academic and research institutions in the country which are relevant for the implementation of the National Strategy for Youth involvement in Agriculture Sector. Their roles in relation to youth in agriculture interventions are in the areas of training, research, crop marketing and certification of inputs and equipment.

5.2.7 Private sector organizations

The private sector (including producers' organizations) plays a significant role in carrying out various investments in agriculture sector. In this regard, they are expected to be the key actors in facilitating the implementation of this strategy. They will have to mobilize resources, implement projects, and manage operations.

5.2.8 Youth Groups

Youths are the direct beneficiaries of any intervention of this strategy. In light of this, it is expected that they will participate effectively in decision making in all levels through their groups/ associations and forums for the purpose of effective implementation of this strategy.

5.2.9 Financial Institutions

Financial services are vital to the implementation of this strategy. Therefore, they are expected to be active partners in achieving the envisaged vision of this strategy. In this regard they are encouraged to avail credit facilities and services with affordable conditions both rural and urban areas.

5.2.10 Non- Governmental Organizations

Non-Government Organization's (NGO's) interventions in supporting youth in agriculture sector in Tanzania ranges from institutional capacity building, direct provision of financial and non-financial services to agriculture infrastructures development. NGOs are expected to complement Government efforts in the implementation of this strategy.

5.3 Monitoring

Monitoring of the strategy will involve the process of collecting and managing data on the conducted activities and provide feedbacks. The process will involve measuring and assessing implementation of activities on a continuous basis.

The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) will collaborate with Local Government Authorities and other stakeholders in monitoring the strategy. The process will be based on target set and activities on track and receive update on the achievements and challenges in the course of implementation. The actors implementing the strategy shall prepare reports and submit to the strategy focal person appointed by the Permanent Secretary for compilation and submission to Director of Policy and Planning. These will include monthly, quarterly and annual reports (ANNEX A & B).

5.4 Review

The strategy will be reviewed after two years in order to suit the regulatory framework, economic, social and political changes. The review study will be conducted by a review team to be appointed by the Permanent Secretary, MALF to undertake the assignment.

5.5 Evaluation

MALF in collaboration with other stakeholders will conduct Evaluation of the strategy at the end of the fifth year in order to assess the effectiveness for its implementation, achievements, challenges, and impact and for the purpose of being informed on future plans.

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ANNEX A: QUARTERLY MONITORING SHEET

Strategic objective:		Target (Annually)		Key performance Indicator	Base line data	Quarterly target (cumulatively)			Actual performance			
						Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	

ANNEX B: QUARTERLY ACTIVITY MONITORING SHEET

No.	Planned Activities	Targets	Implementation performance		Remarks
			Implemented Activities	Achievements	

ANNEX C: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE NSYIA

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: FACILITATE LAND ACQUISITION AND ACCESSIBILITY FOR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT					
1.1 Collaborate with MLHHSD, LGAs and Village Governments to prioritize allocation of land	100 youth groups allocated land by 2020.	1. To Identify, survey and acquire agricultural land for youth	Number of youth groups allocated land	MALF*, PO-RALG, MLHHSD, MoLE, LGAs, Village Governments)	2016/17 – 2020/21
		2. To Meet with MLHHSD, MoLE, LGAs, Village Governments and IOs to discuss on land allocation to youth			2016/17- 2017/18

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FACILITATE ACQUISITION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR YOUTH TO INVEST IN AGRICULTURE					
<i>Youth Sensitization and awareness creation on sustainable sources of finance for agricultural investments.</i>	<i>25 per cent of youth sensitized and made aware of sustainable sources of agricultural finance by 2021</i>	<i>1.To produce posters, leaflets, booklets and brochures</i>	<i>Number of youth sensitized.</i>	<i>MALF*,FAO, MoLE, MSC, BMT, LGAs, Village Governments</i>	<i>2016/17</i>
		<i>2. To Advertise in media such as radio, Television and newspapers.</i>			<i>2016/17 – 2020/21</i>
		<i>3. To facilitate participation of youth in national agricultural exhibitions.</i>			<i>2016/17 – 2020/21</i>

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
<i>Link youth with credit guarantee agencies and / or financial institutions for acquisition of capital.</i>	<i>25 per cent of youth linked to guarantee agencies and/or financial institutions by 2021</i>	<i>To Identify and conduct meetings with various credit guarantee agencies and financial institutions</i>	<i>Percentage of youth linked to credit guarantee agencies and / or financial institutions</i>	<i>MALF* (Youth and credit guarantee agencies and Financial Institutions)</i>	<i>2016/17-2017/18</i>
		<i>To organise meetings with youth/youth groups and credit guarantee agencies and financial institutions</i>			<i>2016/17-2017/18</i>
		<i>To facilitate linkage between youths and credit guarantee agencies and /or financial institutions</i>			<i>2016/17 – 2020/21</i>

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
Facilitate establishment of AMCOS and SACCOS for youth farmers.	162 SACCOS/ AMCOS for youth farmers established by 2020	To organize sensitization meetings	Number of AMCOS and SACCOS for youth farmers established	MALF*, FAO, MoLE, TCDC, LGAs, Youths and youth groups	2016/17 – 2020/21
		To facilitate registration			
		To facilitate capacity building			
2.4 Facilitate establishment of VICOBA for youth involved in agriculture	5,000 VICOBA for youth involved in agriculture established by 2021	To organize sensitization meetings	Number of VICOBA for youth involved in agriculture established	MALF*, MoLE, TCDC, LGAs, Youths and youth groups	2016/17 – 2020/21
		To facilitate registration			
		To facilitate capacity building			

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: FACILITATE ACQUISITION OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, MACHINERY AND OTHER NECESSARY SUPPORT SERVICES					
3.1 Facilitate youth and other individuals to provide agro-input machinery services in the rural areas	2 agro-input facilities established in 162 LGAs by 2021	To conduct feasibility studies	Number of agro-input facilities established	MALF*, PO – RALG, LGAs, TPRI, MATIs, ARIs, TOSCI agro-input companies, Youth Groups	2016/17
		To organise sensitization meetings with interested youth / individuals.			2016/17- 2017/18
		To organise special agro-dealers training			
		To link youth agro-dealers with agro-business companies			2016/17 – 2020/21
		To prepare, publish and distribute brochures on approved agricultural inputs.			2017/18 and 2018/19
		6. To facilitate formation and registration of agricultural youth forums.			2016/17 – 2020/21

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
<p>3.2 Facilitate acquisition and access to modern farming equipment, inputs and information on agriculture.</p>	<p>1,500 youth groups acquired modern farming equipment and inputs by 2021</p>	<p>To assess youth groups mechanization needs;</p>	<p>Number of youth groups having acquired modern farming equipment and inputs.</p>	<p>MALF*, FAO, PO – RALG, LGAs, MATIs, NGOs, DPs, FIs</p>	<p>2016/17</p>
		<p>To identify appropriate modern farming equipment available;</p>			
		<p>To identify agro mechanization service providers;</p>			
		<p>To assist youth to establish machinery/ equipment hiring service centres.</p>			<p>2018/19</p>

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
4.1 Facilitate the development and maintenance of appropriate irrigation infrastructure	25 per cent of youth trained on operation and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation infrastructure by 2021	To conduct training needs assessment on O & M.	Number of youth trained on O & M.	MALF*, FAO, PO - RALG, LGAs, NGOs, DPs, FIs.	2016/17
		Prepare training and program on O & M.			
		To conduct training on O & M irrigators organizations.			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: ENHANCE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS					
5.1 Remove marketing barriers for various crops to encourage youth participation in agribusiness	Reduce market barriers by 80 per cent by 2021	To identify market barriers	Per cent of marketing barriers removed	MALF*, PO – RALG, LGAs, MIT	2016/17
		To Review the existing policies			
		To Lobby for removal of agricultural marketing barriers			

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
5.2 Establish and/or improve the existing warehouse receipt system to stabilize market prices	Warehouses receipt system established in 5 regions by 2021	To Sensitize youth on warehouse receipt systems	Number of Warehouses receipt system established	MALF*,FAO, MIT, TWLB, PO – RALG, LGAs, CBOs, NGOs, Private Sector	2016/17
		To Train youth on the operations of the warehouse receipt system			
5.3 Promote investments in agricultural marketing infrastructure	Renovation of 10 warehouses Construction of 10 new warehouses Improvement of market access roads in five regions by 2021	To renovate dilapidated warehouses;	Number of ware house renovated;	MALF*, FAO, PO – RALG, LGAs, CBOs, NGOs, MW	2018/19
		To construct new warehouses;	Number of warehouse constructed.		
		To improve market access roads.	Number of kms of marketing access road improved in each region		

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
5.4 Promote adherence to quality, standards and grades in agricultural products to meet domestic, regional and international markets requirements	20 youth groups empowered with knowledge and skills on quality, standards and grades by 2021	To train youth on quality, standards and grades in agricultural products	Number of youth groups empowered with knowledge and skills on quality, standards and grades	MALF*, FAO, PO – RALG, LGAs, GSI CBOs, NGOs, MIT, TBS, TFDA, MoLE	2017/18
5.5 Facilitate establishment or linkage of market information systems to youth in agribusiness	Impart knowledge and skills on marketing information to 30 youth groups by 2021	1. To conduct training needs assessment	Number of youth groups imparted with knowledge and skills on market information systems	MALF*, FAO, PO – RALG, LGAs, CBOs, NGOs, MIT	2016/17
		2. To conduct training on marketing information systems			2017/18
Promote value addition for different youth preferred agricultural produce	20 youth groups empowered with knowledge and skills on value addition by 2021	To conduct training on value addition to agricultural produce	Number of youth groups imparted with knowledge and skills on value addition	MALF*, FAO, MIT, NGOS, TBS, TFDA, VETA, SIDO	2016/17

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: ENHANCE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY					
6.1 Collaborate with research centres to develop adaptive agricultural technologies for the youth	5 preferred adaptive agricultural technologies for youth developed by 2021	1.To identify and asses adaptive agricultural technologies for youths	Number of adaptive agricultural technologies developed for youth	MALF*, FAO, Universities and Research Institutions, TMA	2016/17
		To conduct training on appropriate adaptive agricultural technologies for youths			2017/18
Enhance water use efficiency technologies for the youth	5 Efficient water use technologies for youth enhanced by 2021	To conduct baseline survey on available efficient water use technologies;	Number of efficient water use technologies enhanced	MALF*, Private sector, Universities and Research Institutions, LGAs	2016/17
		To sensitise youth on water use efficient technologies			
		To conduct training on selected water use efficient technologies			

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame	
6.3 Facilitate establishment of water harvesting technologies and promote ground water utilization for irrigation	On farm rain water harvesting technologies established in 25 regions by 2021;	To undertake feasibility studies;	Number of on farm water	MALF*, MoWI, Private sectors, LGAs, PO-RALG	2016/17	
		To construct charcoal dams;	Harvesting technologies			
	Charcoal dams established in 10 regions by 2021;	To construct charcoal dams;	Applied;			
		50 irrigation schemes utilizing ground water established by 2021	To construct on farm rain water harvesting structures	Number of charcoal dams constructed;		2016/17-2020/21
		To drill boreholes and equip with drip irrigation facilities.	Number of irrigation schemes utilizing ground water established	MALF*, MoWI, Private sectors, LGAs, PO-RALG, NIC	2016/17	

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
<p>6.4 Improve traditional irrigation schemes involving youth.</p>	<p>16 traditional irrigation schemes in which youth groups are involved improved in 8 regions by 2021</p>	<p>To conduct baseline survey.</p> <p>To rehabilitate traditional irrigation schemes</p>	<p>Number of traditional irrigation schemes improved</p>	<p>MALF*, MoWI, Private sectors, LGAs, PO-RALG, NIC</p>	<p>2016/17</p>
<p>6.5 Collaborate with other actors to empower youth on mitigation and adaptation to climate change and variability</p>	<p>10 stakeholders collaborations formally established to empower youth on mitigation and adaptation to climate change and variability by 2021</p>	<p>To link youth with stakeholders involved in climate change</p>	<p>Number of stakeholder's collaborations formally established</p>	<p>MALF*, NEMC, TMA, NGOs</p>	<p>2016/17</p>

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7: PROMOTE TECHNICAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS					
7.1 Facilitate provision of entrepreneurship skills and knowledge among identified youth	100 youth groups imparted with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills by 2021	To organise trainings on entrepreneurial knowledge and skills;	Number of youth groups imparted with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills.	MALF*, FAO, LGAs, NIC, TCDC, TPSE, SIDO, NEEC, VETA, private sector (NGOs, CBOs,)	2016/17 -2020/21
		To organise youth fora; To establish or strengthen Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs) and equip with facilities.			
7.2 Create awareness on existing and emerging agribusiness opportunities	100 youth groups made aware of Agribusiness opportunities by 2021	To prepare media programs on youth agribusiness opportunities;	Number of youth groups made aware of agribusiness opportunities	MALF*, FAO, LGAs, MoLE, NIC, VETA, private sector (NGOs, CBOs,)	2016/2017 – 2020/21
		To promote use of ICT to access information on Agribusiness opportunities;			
		To organise agribusiness exhibitions;			
		To organise study visits			

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
7.3 Facilitate youth farmers to access extension services	1000 youth farmers access extension services by 2021	To facilitate provision of extension services to youth farmers	Number of youth farmers accessing extension services	MALF*, LGAs, MICYS, private sector e.g. NGOs, CBOs, VETA, financial institutions, development	2016/2017 – 2020/21
		To train youth on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)			
7.4 Formulate/strengthen agricultural youth organisations	80 youth organisations formulate or strengthened by 2021	To identify existing informal youth organisations;	Number of organisations formulated and registered	NIC, MALF*, PO – RALG, LGAs, DPs, NGOs, TCDC	2016/17 – 2020/21
		To sensitize youth in agriculture to form organisations;			
		To facilitate formation and registration of youth organisations;			
		To facilitate capacity building for youth organisations.			2018/19

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8: FACILITATE LINKAGE BETWEEN YOUTH AND OTHER YOUTH AGRICULTURE SUPPORT INITIATIVES					
8.1 coordinate and link agricultural support initiatives with youth groups/actors to improve youth activities	500 youth groups linked with various agricultural support initiatives by 2021	To identify key agricultural support initiatives;	Number of youth groups linked with various agricultural support initiatives	MALF*, FAO, LGAs, MICYS, private sector e.g. NGOs, CBOs, VETA, financial institutions, DPs	2016/17 – 2020/21
		To organize workshop/ meetings between youth and key stakeholders.			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 9: PROMOTE DECENT WORK IN THE AGRICULTURE					
Facilitate agricultural sectoral and sub-sectoral dialogue on decent work deficits and possible improvements	10 stakeholder dialogues on decent work deficits conducted in the agriculture sector by 2021	To organize youth and other stakeholders fora	Number of decent work deficits identified and dealt with in the agriculture sector	MALF*, LGAs, MoLE, TPWAU, OSHA, ILO, FAO	2016/17 – 2020/21

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 10: MAINSTREAM CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR					
<i>Mainstream environmental issues on activities of youth involved in Agriculture</i>	<i>All youth agricultural projects comply to environmental management requirements by 2021</i>	<i>To create awareness to youth on sustainable environmental and environmental friendly crop husbandry</i>	<i>Number of youth agricultural projects complied to environmental management requirements</i>	<i>MALF*, LGAs, NEMC, Youth Groups</i>	<i>2016/17-2020/21</i>
		<i>To develop ESMPs to youth agricultural projects</i>	<i>Number of ESMPs on youth agricultural projects developed</i>		

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
10.2. Create awareness on HIV/AIDS to youths in the agricultural sector.	25 per cent of youth in the agricultural sector made aware of HIV/AIDS by 2021	To organise awareness campaigns	Percentage of youths in the agricultural sector made aware of HIV/AIDS		2016/17-2017/18
		To prepare and disseminate HIV/AIDS publication			2018/19
		To facilitate provision of services to HIV/AIDS victims			2016/17-2020/21
		To facilitate voluntary counselling and testing			2019/20
10.3. Build the capacity of youth on gender mainstreaming along the agricultural value chain	The capacity of 25 per cent youth on gender mainstreaming built by 2021	1.To organize training on gender	Number of youth trained on gender	MALF*, FAO, PO-RALG, MHSW, TACAIDS, LGAs, VIGs, private sector e.g. NGOs	2018/19

Strategy	Targets	Activities	Performance indicators	Responsible Institution/ organization	Time frame
		2. To conduct rapid assessment of gender imbalance issues and needs assessment	Percentage of youth capacitated in gender mainstreaming	MALF*, PO-RALG, LGAs, VIGs	2017/18
10.4. Establish specific programs to empower vulnerable youth groups and those with special needs to participate in the agricultural sector	5 programmes to empower vulnerable youth groups and those with special needs established	1. To identify youth with vulnerability and special needs;	Number of established programs for vulnerable youth groups and those with special needs	MALF*, FAO, PO-RALG, MHSW, TACAIDS, LGAs, VIGs, NGOs	2017/18
		2. To identify relevant programs tailored to vulnerable youth groups			
		To undertake tailor made programs for vulnerable and special need groups			2018/19
10.5. Facilitate sports and games galas for youths in the agricultural sector	10 sports and games galas for youth in the agricultural sector organized by 2021	1. To organise youth in agriculture clubs;	Number of sports and games galas organised	MALF*, PO-RALG, MHSW, TACAIDS, LGAs, VIGs, NGOs	2017/18
		2. To organise annual galas for the youth in Agriculture.			
		Monitoring and Evaluation			2016/17-2020/21

*= Lead Ministry in the Implementation of NSYIA

