

NEXT > GENERATION

Youth Voices in Tanzania



Infographics Report
July, 2016

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> EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Next Generation Tanzania project aims both to give voice to young Tanzanians and to assist policy-makers as they work to maximise the benefits of the country's demographic opportunity.

The research we conducted for the project shows that young Tanzanians are energetic, confident, and eager to contribute to their country's development. They are entrepreneurially-minded and believe that by working hard and taking risks, they will have the chance to succeed in life and realise their ambitions.

Although generally optimistic, however, young Tanzanians are also realistic about the challenges they face. Many fear that financial insecurity, corruption, ill health and a lack of capital to start businesses will prevent them from achieving their dreams. 71 per cent of the 2,583 respondents to our face-to-face quantitative survey identified 'lack of jobs' as the main challenge facing young people. 65 per cent of them reported being neither in school nor in employment, with only 2 per cent employed in the formal sector. Many young people felt that even if there were more jobs available, nepotism and low education levels would hinder their prospects of securing productive employment.

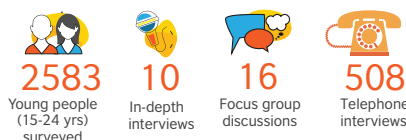
Young people are crucial to Tanzania's future, and Next Generation Tanzania aims to help the country to capitalise on their potential. The project gives voice to the opinions and aspirations of young Tanzanians and highlights the key issues they perceive as priorities in the wake of the 2015 election. Drawing on multiple strands of research among 15-24 year olds from across the country, the project provides policy-makers with valuable new insights as they work to chart a path for the youth generation.

The research

The research conducted for Next Generation Tanzania adopted a three-tier approach:

- Desk research: A literature review of relevant documents and publications
- Stakeholder research: In-depth interviews with selected stakeholders from government, non-governmental organisations, and Tanzania's development partners
- Surveys of young people: 16 qualitative focus group discussions in 6 Tanzanian regions, quantitative face-to-face interviews with 2,583 people aged 15-24 across the country, and computer aided telephonic interviews with a further 508 young people.

Sources of data

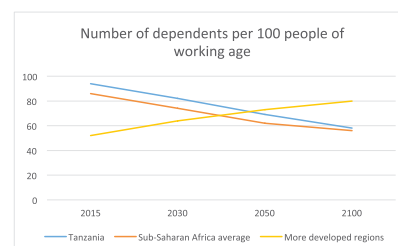


How to capture a demographic dividend

Countries which have a large proportion of young people relative to the rest of the population have an opportunity to capture a "demographic dividend", with transformative economic growth and social change propelling them to higher stages of development and greatly improved living standards.

Tanzania has made progress in creating the conditions needed to capture a demographic dividend. Health improvements have reduced mortality and allowed millions more children to survive to adulthood. Fertility has declined, but not yet sharply enough to relieve the dependency burden on the burgeoning youth generation as it reaches adulthood.

To benefit fully from favourable demography, Tanzania will need further reductions in fertility rates. It will also need to create an environment in which its baby boomers can thrive, professionally, politically and socially. In the next part of the report, we hear from the next generation of young Tanzanians about how they think their country is faring in its attempts to meet this challenge.



> ONE: THE NEXT GENERATION – HOPES AND FEARS

The research was conducted by IPSOS Tanzania and comprised quantitative and qualitative studies. The research was conducted between 19 February and 10 March, 2016.

Quantitative research

A national survey was conducted by IPSOS Tanzania with randomly selected young people aged 15-24 years, using a combination of in-home face to face interviews (2,583 respondents) and computer-aided telephonic interviews (508 respondents).

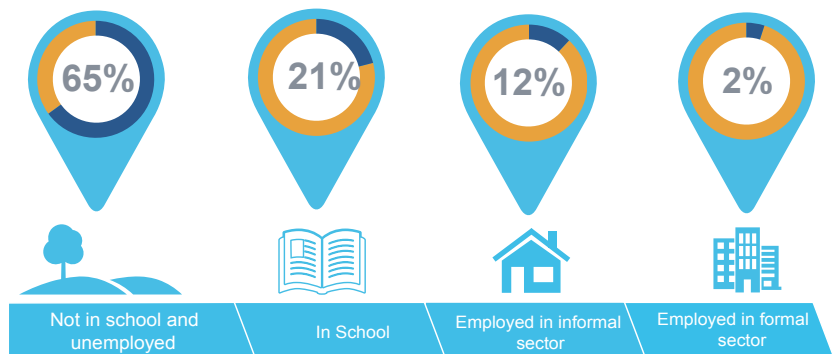
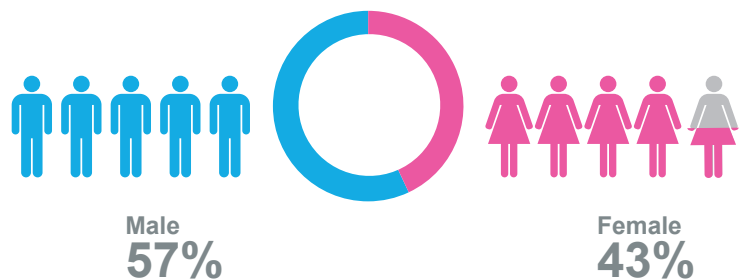
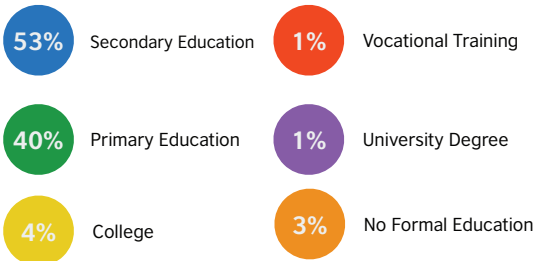
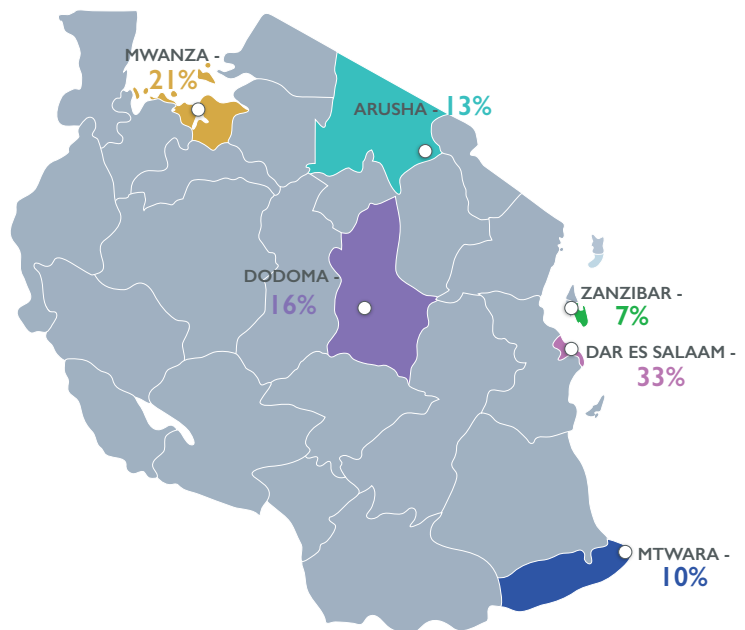
Urban-rural distribution of respondents



51%
Urban



49%
Rural





Qualitative research

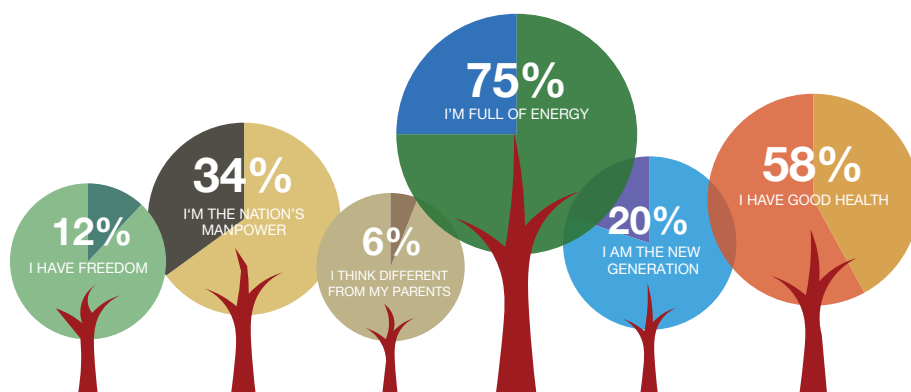
The qualitative research involved two stages. The first comprised in-depth interviews with key stakeholders from government, non-governmental organisations and Tanzania's development partners. The second comprised sixteen focus group discussions with young people aged 15-24 years in six regions (Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mtwara, Zanzibar, Mwanza and Dodoma). Participants were divided into two age groups (15-19 years and 20-24 years).

The focus groups were conducted in both urban and rural areas. The pre-selection exercise was based on set criteria, encompassing youth who were employed or unemployed, in or out of school, married or unmarried, and youth with special needs. Selected respondents were invited to a centrally located venue. The discussions were run by expert qualitative moderators in an interactive manner within a group setting where participants were free to discuss with other group members.

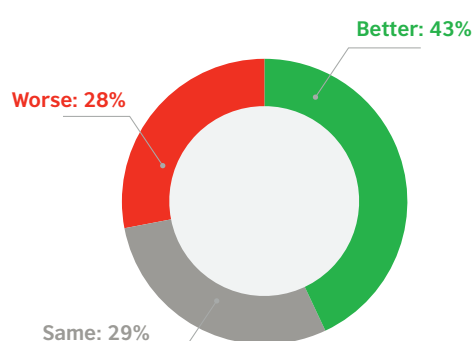
The confidence of youth

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

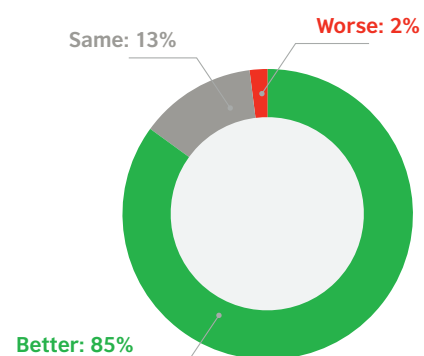
This pride present within the youth is reflected in a generally optimistic outlook on life. 43 per cent of young people surveyed believe that their lives are better than those of their parents, with only 28 per cent believing they are worse. 85 per cent, moreover, believe that their lives will be better five years from now



Youth current lives compared to parents lives



Youth future lives in five years time





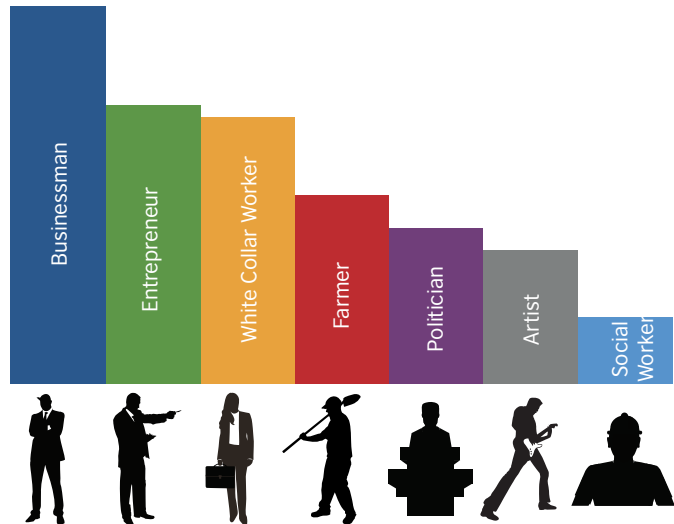
Career aspirations

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

100

10

1



Youth priorities

Young respondents to the quantitative research were asked about their day-to-day priorities. The top priority was education, which was cited by 37 per cent of respondents. This was followed by health and employment, each cited by 17 per cent. The qualitative research found some variations on this question between respondents in different age groups. Among 15-19 year olds, the key priorities were education, health, sports, entertainment and fashion. Among 20-24 year olds, priorities were more career-focused, and included employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, skills training and money.

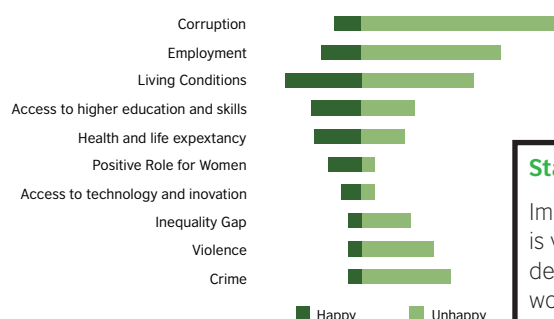
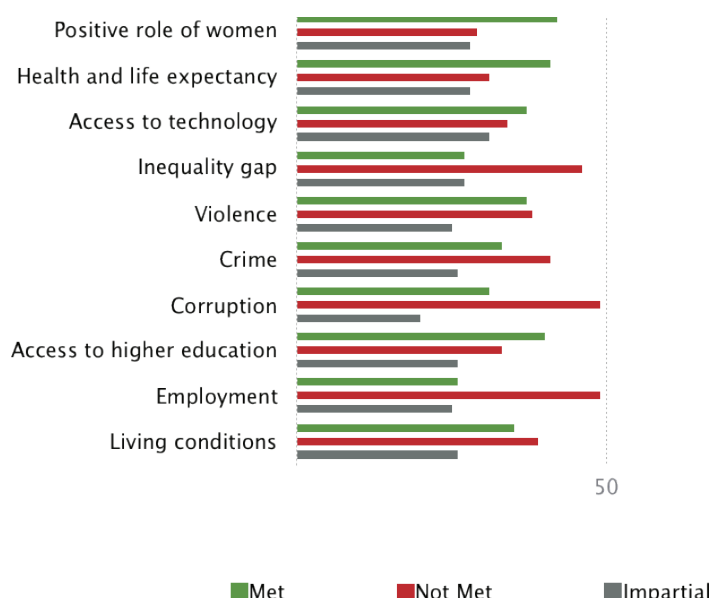




The young Tanzanians we spoke to are generally optimistic about the future, but their positivity is tinged with uncertainty and concern. Over half of respondents in the quantitative research are fearful that they will not achieve their dreams, while almost one-quarter mentioned financial security as one of their biggest fears.

Future challenges

Concerns over the challenges facing Tanzania may be at the root of this uncertainty. Respondents to the face-to-face quantitative survey were asked to share their feelings about the country's performance over the past five to ten years in a number of areas. 60 per cent reported being unhappy about the level of corruption; 42 per cent were unhappy with the employment situation, with only 8 per cent happy about it; and 34 per cent were unhappy about general living conditions.



Young people believe there has been progress in meeting some of these challenges. Efforts to improve healthcare, promote a more positive role for women, and expand access to higher education are appreciated, with more respondents reporting that their expectations in these areas have been met than reporting that they have not been met. On the other hand, in the areas of employment, corruption, and reducing inequality between rich and poor, respondents are generally dissatisfied with the progress made.

Status of women

Improving the status of girls and women is vital if Tanzania is to capture a demographic dividend. Educating women and empowering them to play a full part in the economy are central both to reducing the dependency burden on people of working-age and to capitalising on the youth bulge's economic potential.

Although recent years have seen progress in these areas, there remains a wide gender gap both in schools and in the labour market. 72 per cent of female respondents to the face-to-face survey said they were not in school or employment, compared with 60 per cent of male respondents. Only 1 per cent reported being in formal employment. Too often, moreover, schools and workplaces are hostile environments for girls and women. UNESCO has observed, for example, that Tanzanian schools are 'neither healthy nor safe' for adolescent girls.

Improving the status of women, is beneficial not only to women, but to all Tanzanians. Women who are well educated and engaged in productive work experience improved personal well-being and living standards.

27 per cent of female respondents to our face-to-face survey identified early pregnancy as a major challenge women in Tanzania face. 19 per cent identified child marriage. Women who are educated tend to marry later and have fewer children than uneducated women¹. As they move into the workplace, they have less time for child rearing, and the opportunity cost of staying at home to look after large numbers of children increases. By educating women and giving them opportunities to flourish in their careers, therefore, Tanzania can reduce its fertility rate at the same time as bolstering the capacity of its burgeoning young workforce.

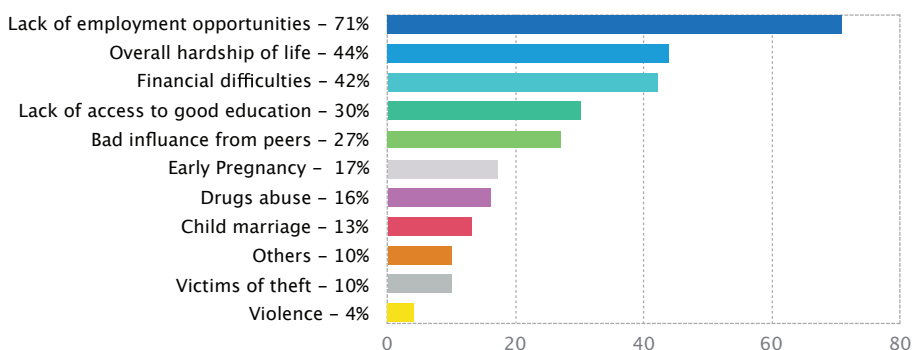
1 > World Economic Forum (2015): The relationship between women's education and fertility. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/11/the-relationship-between-women-education-and-fertility/>



Challenges for young people

With regard to the challenges facing young people in particular, lack of employment opportunities emerged as the primary obstacle. Of the 2,583 respondents to the quantitative survey, 65 per cent reported that they were neither in school nor employed. Only 2 per cent reported being employed in the formal sector, with 12 per cent working in the informal sector and 21 per cent in school. Unsurprisingly, therefore, 71 per cent of respondents to the survey identified the scarcity of job opportunities as the main challenge they face, with little difference between those in rural and urban areas.

The second major challenge – the overall hardship of life – is felt more keenly in rural areas, although the number highlighting this challenge was dwarfed by the number that mentioned employment. Other important challenges mentioned included financial difficulties, lack of access to good education, and bad influence from peers



ZANZIBAR

Discontent in Zanzibar

Young people across Tanzania are generally hopeful that they will succeed in life, but those in Zanzibar are less optimistic. While 87 per cent of the total sample in the face-to-face quantitative survey believes their lives will improve over the next five years, only 62 per cent of respondents in Zanzibar are similarly positive. 52 per cent of young Zanzibaris believe their lives are worse than those of their parents, compared with 28 per cent of the overall sample.

When asked about their specific fears, 87 per cent of respondents in Zanzibar fear that they will fail to achieve their dreams (compared with 58 per cent nationwide), and 57 per cent fear financial insecurity (compared with 24 per cent nationwide).

Since the 2015 election, 61 per cent of respondents in Zanzibar report being “completely dissatisfied” with the government’s performance, compared with just 7 per cent of the overall sample. Only 2 per cent of young Zanzibaris are “completely satisfied” with the new government, compared with 33 per cent nationwide.

It is clear that there is much work to be done if the full potential of young people in Zanzibar to contribute to Tanzania’s development is to be realized.



> TWO: THE YOUTH VOICE

The Next Generation Tanzania literature review found that young people's involvement in public life in Tanzania is limited. In 2013 the Commonwealth's Youth Development Index assessed the civic and political engagement of 15-29 year olds in the 54 Commonwealth countries.

Young people and their communities

The "civic participation" indicator takes account of the number of young people who volunteer and the number who say they help strangers. Tanzania scored the weakest of 54 countries on this measure. The "political participation" measure considers a country's youth policies and representation, voter education, and young people's ability to express political views. Tanzania scored third from bottom of 51 countries on this measure.

Nearly all young respondents to the quantitative research (97 per cent) agreed that they feel part of their community. Three-quarters felt that the community was supportive of young people, providing them with advice and various services.

Young people and the government

While young people have mixed feelings about their relationship with their communities, the relationship they have with government is more clear-cut. 80

per cent of those who responded to the face-to-face quantitative survey believe the government does not provide enough support to youth, with only 20 per cent believing the support is sufficient. Only 4 per cent of respondents, moreover, were aware of any government programs or policies that empowered youth.

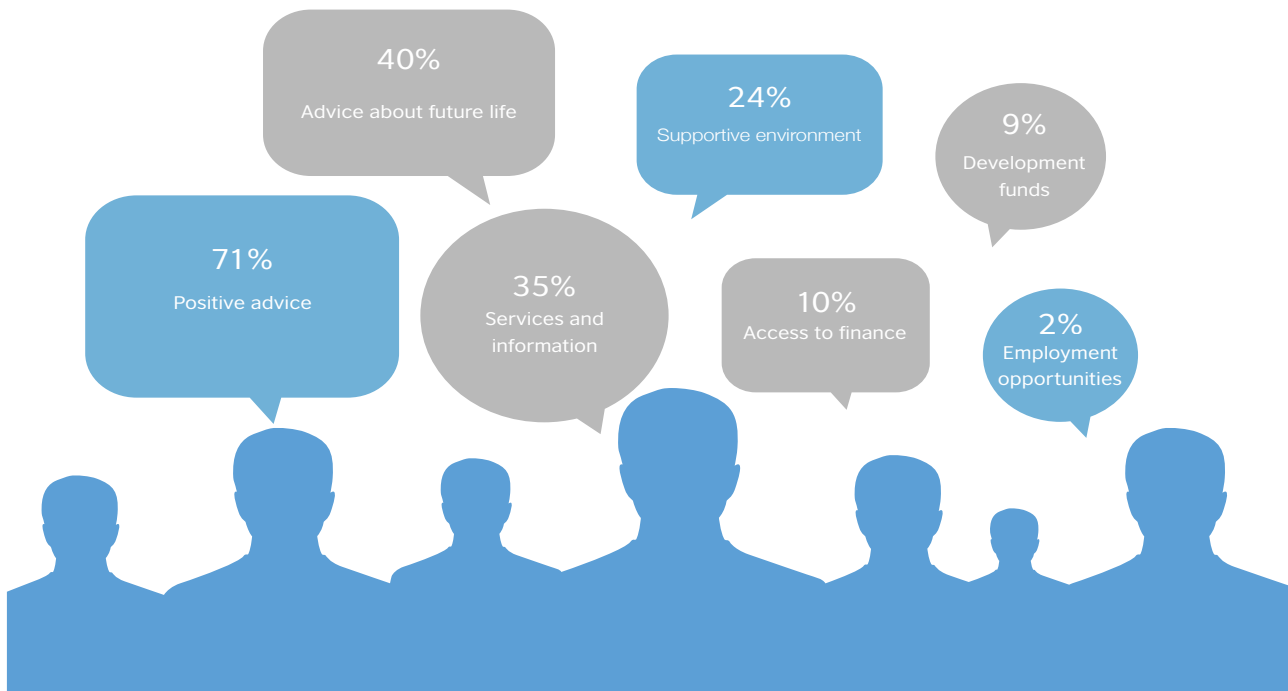
Many feel involved in community and political activities, while others would welcome much deeper engagement, and yearn for more respect from their communities and more support for youth by government. Overall, it appears that young people feel they have great potential to help the development of their communities and their country, but that this potential is not yet being fully realised.

The rise of the internet appears to be connecting young people to each other and to national and international events in new ways, and it is possible that this will intensify their urge for civic engagement. In the next section of this report, we explore how Tanzania can harness the potential of its young people for economic and social gain

Channels for youth engagement

Radio is the most commonly used traditional communications medium. 44 per cent of young people listen often to the radio, compared with 26 per cent who watch television and just 4 per cent who read newspapers. The radio is also the most trusted source of both local and global news, with local TV news the second most trusted source.

The internet is beginning to rival traditional media as a means of communication and information provision. Among respondents to the quantitative survey, 23 per cent have access to the internet, with over half of these accessing it via their mobile phones and much smaller proportions using personal laptops and internet cafes.



Support provided to youth from the community





THREE: SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE

In this part of the report we present young people's recommendations for policies that will increase their positive impacts on Tanzania's development and make capturing a demographic dividend more likely.

\$ JOBS



EDUCATION



LOUDER VOICE FOR YOUTH

Jobs

In the Next Generation research, the absence of employment opportunities was identified as by far the biggest challenge facing Tanzanian youth. There were a number of suggestions for unblocking this bottleneck. One was the establishment of a dedicated youth fund which would help promote opportunities for young people. Such a fund, it was argued, should include financing mechanisms for existing businesses run by young people, as well as business incubation programs to give young entrepreneurs stable foundations for start-up companies.

Education

Although they approve of the government's new free education policy, focus group participants were in agreement that the quality of education

needs to be strengthened. Investing in buildings, classroom furniture, study materials and improving the quality of teachers are seen as key tasks for education policy-makers.

A louder voice for youth

Participants in the focus group discussions suggested that young people's involvement in community decision-making should be secured by having youth representatives on each community body. They believe communities need to be sensitised on the importance of engaging with young people, and also expressed a desire for advice and coaching from their elders on how to engage in community decision-making.



> FOUR: AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

The Next Generation Tanzania Task Force hopes that the research and recommendations presented in this report will underpin a nation-wide policy dialogue that engages a diverse range of actors in working to meet the needs of young people.

1 IMPLEMENT NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY

In reviewing the five strands of research, the Next Generation Tanzania Task Force makes the following recommendations. These are not intended to be definitive solutions to all of Tanzania's challenges, but it is hoped that they will catalyse debate and underpin a nation-wide dialogue that brings together a range of actors to develop policies that meet the needs of young people and, therefore, increase the country's prospects of capturing a demographic dividend.

Recommendation 1: Implement the National Youth Development Policy

In 2015 a Youth Council of Tanzania Act was passed, with the aim of raising awareness of the National Youth Development Policy and putting into action the commitments therein. This council is not yet in place, however, and its prompt formation should be a priority for the government. The council should aim to build society-wide, cross-party consensus on what is needed if the potential of young people is to be realised.

Recommendation 2: Not just more education, but better education

A renewed focus on educational quality is vital if Tanzania is to achieve a demographic dividend. This will require upgrading facilities and learning materials, investing in teacher training, working to enhance the prestige of teaching as a career choice, and working with the private sector to ensure that curricula and

learning methods are tailored to the needs of a fast-changing economy.

Recommendation 3: Clear the career path

A short-term priority for Tanzania should be to help young people to set up their own businesses, in particular via financing mechanisms to provide capital to young entrepreneurs; free or low-cost training in business and entrepreneurial skills; and safety nets that insure young self-employed people against shocks. In the longer-term there is a need for policies that help create formal sector jobs, including removing unnecessary bureaucracy that deters businesses from hiring, tackling corruption in public sector recruitment, and making it easier for informal sector businesses to formalise.

Recommendation 4: Listen to the youth

Steps should be taken to increase young people's awareness of policies and programmes aimed at youth, and to provide them with the knowledge and skills needed for effective civic participation. Channels of communication should be opened up between youth and local government bodies, with a view to increasing youth engagement in local policy-making. At a national level, nurturing young leaders will help strengthen political parties' relationships with young voters.

2 MORE AND BETTER EDUCATION

3 CLEAR CAREER PATH

4 LISTEN TO THE YOUTH

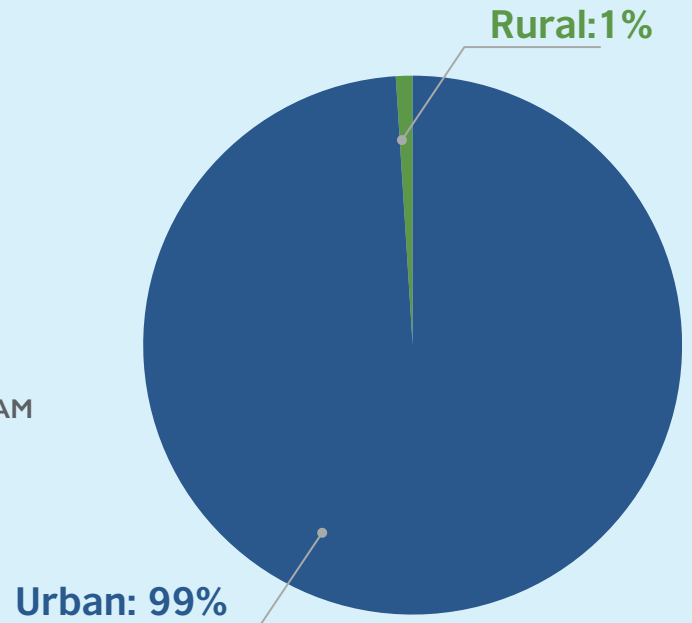
Dar Es Salaam

REGIONAL DATA

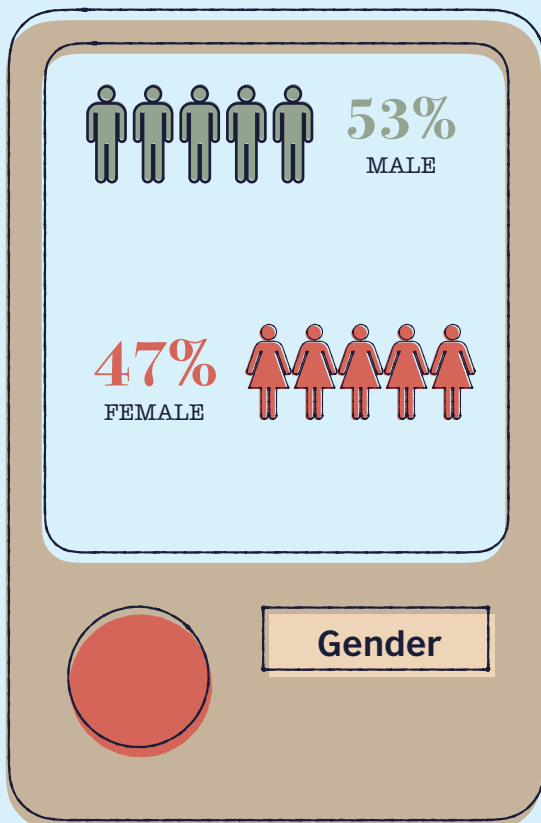
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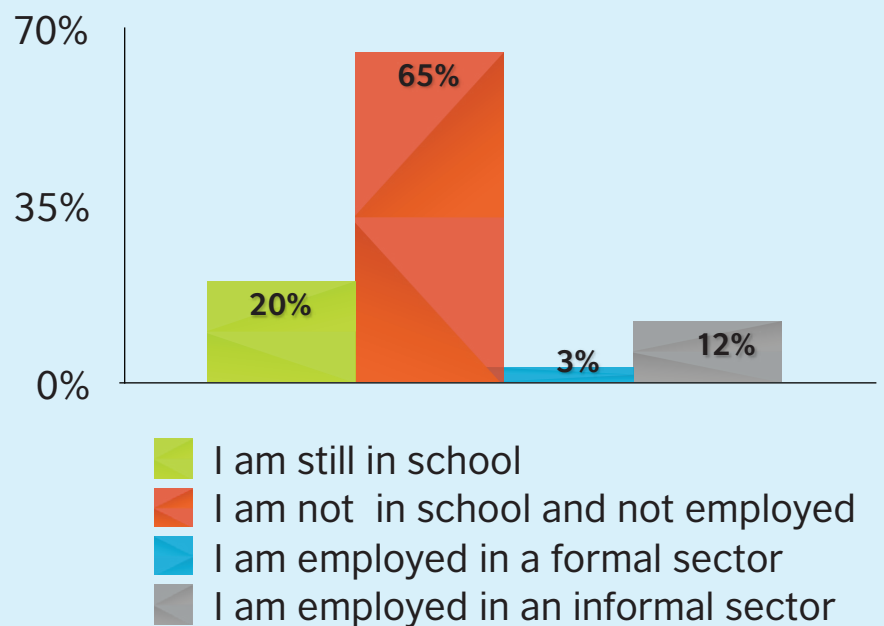
Locality



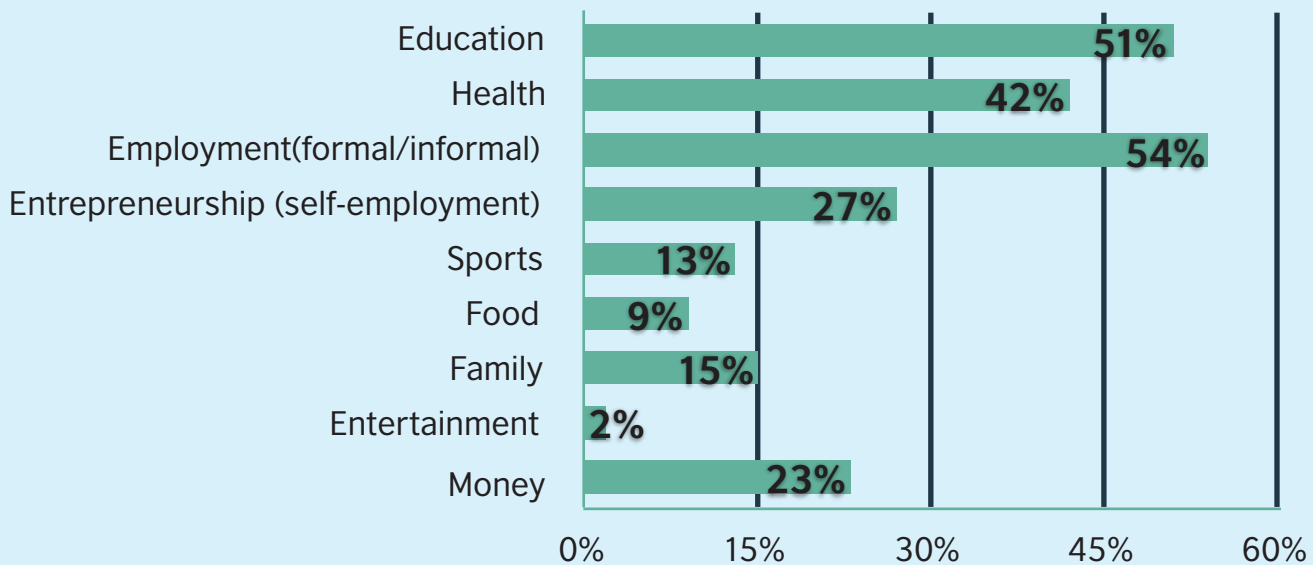
Gender



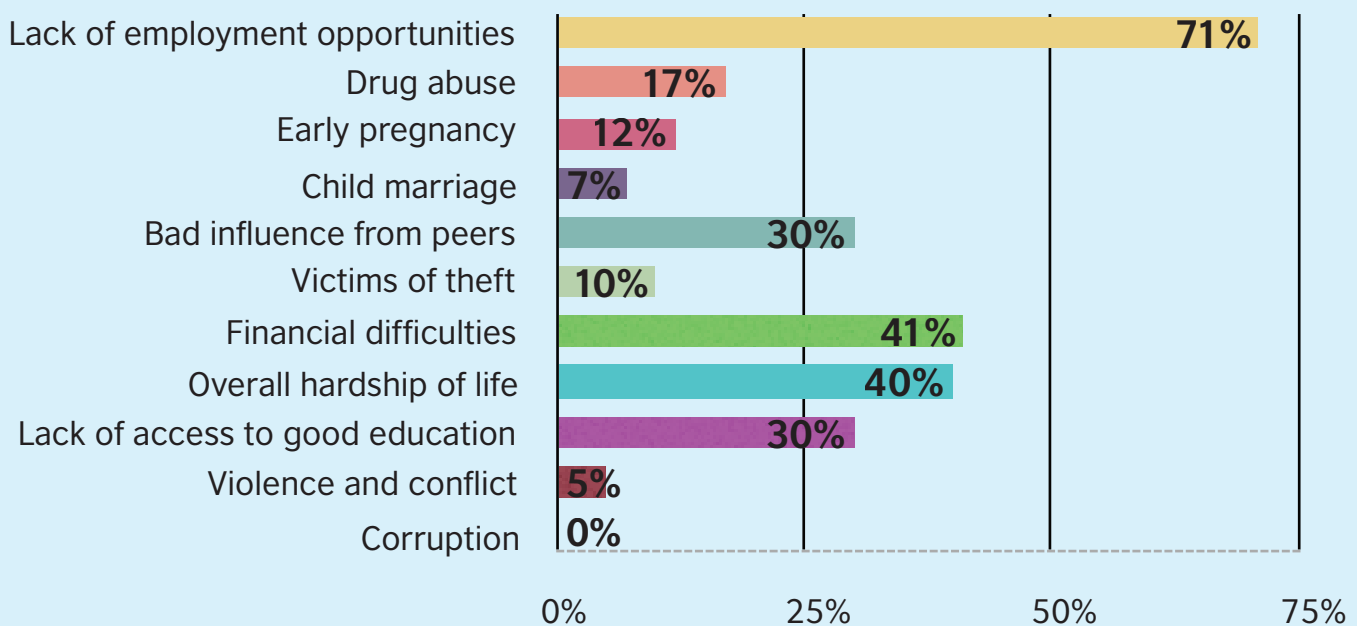
Current Position of Youth



Youth Priorities



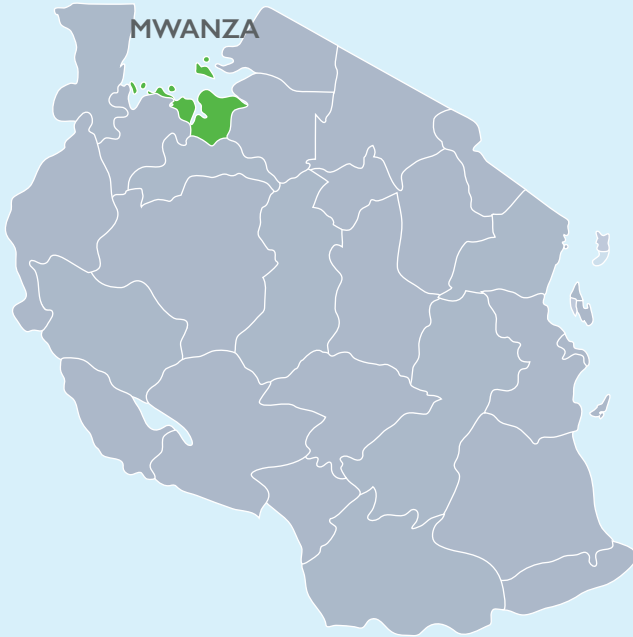
Youth Challenges



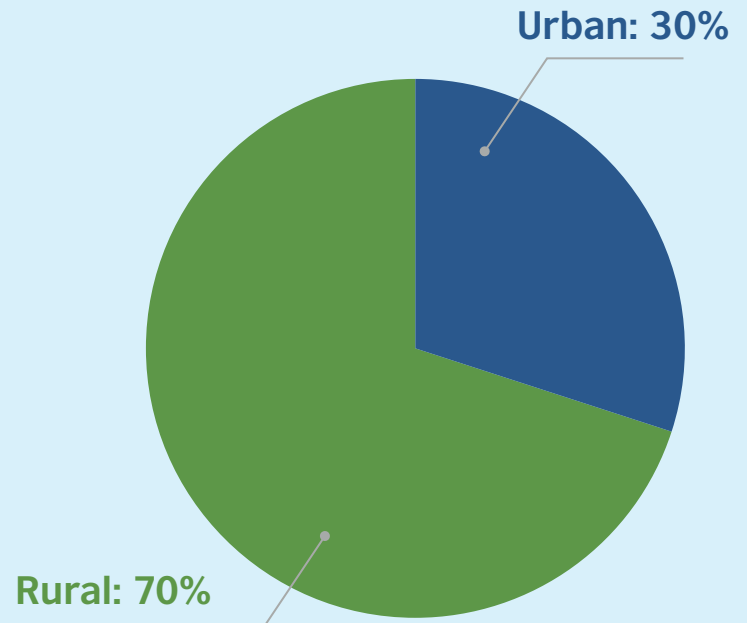
Mwanza

REGIONAL DATA

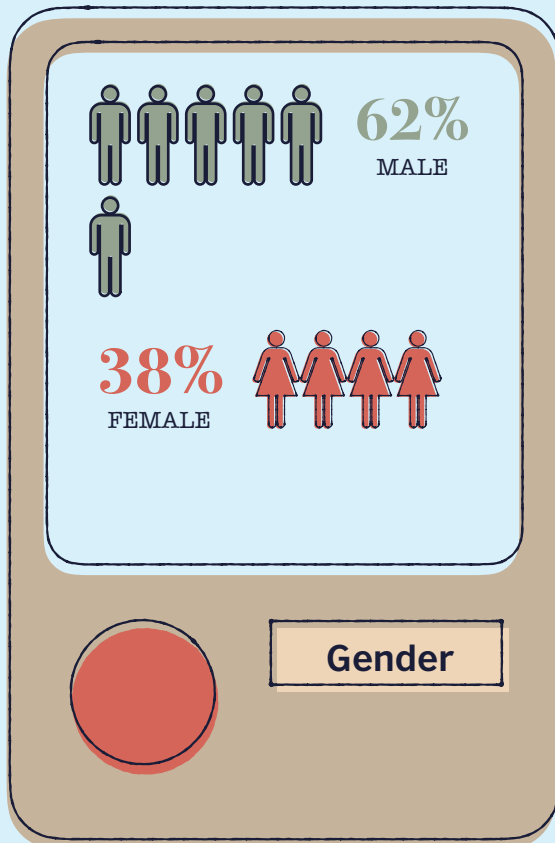
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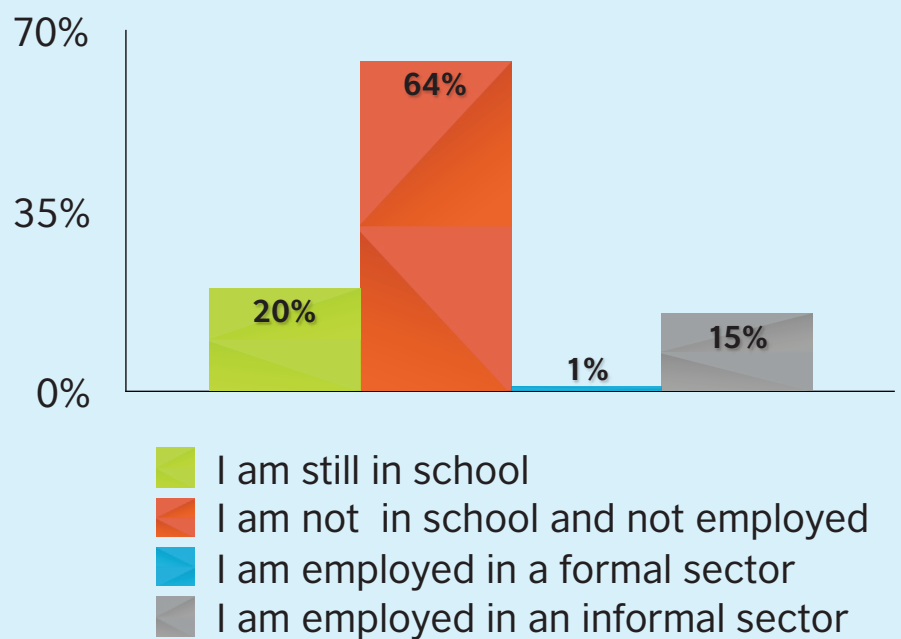
Locality



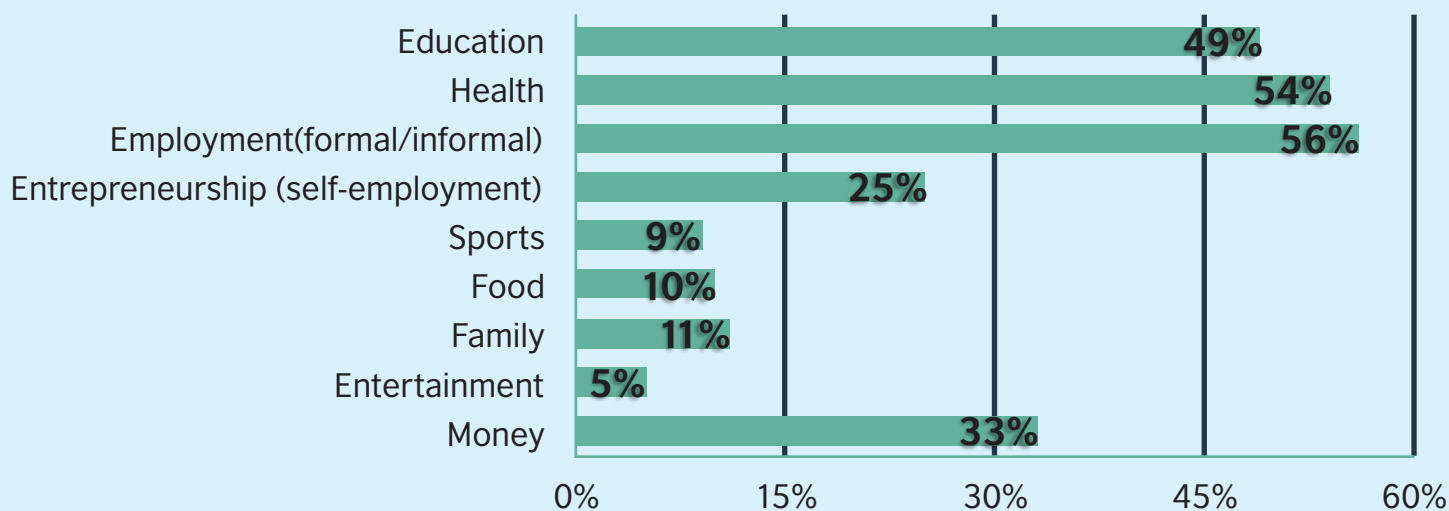
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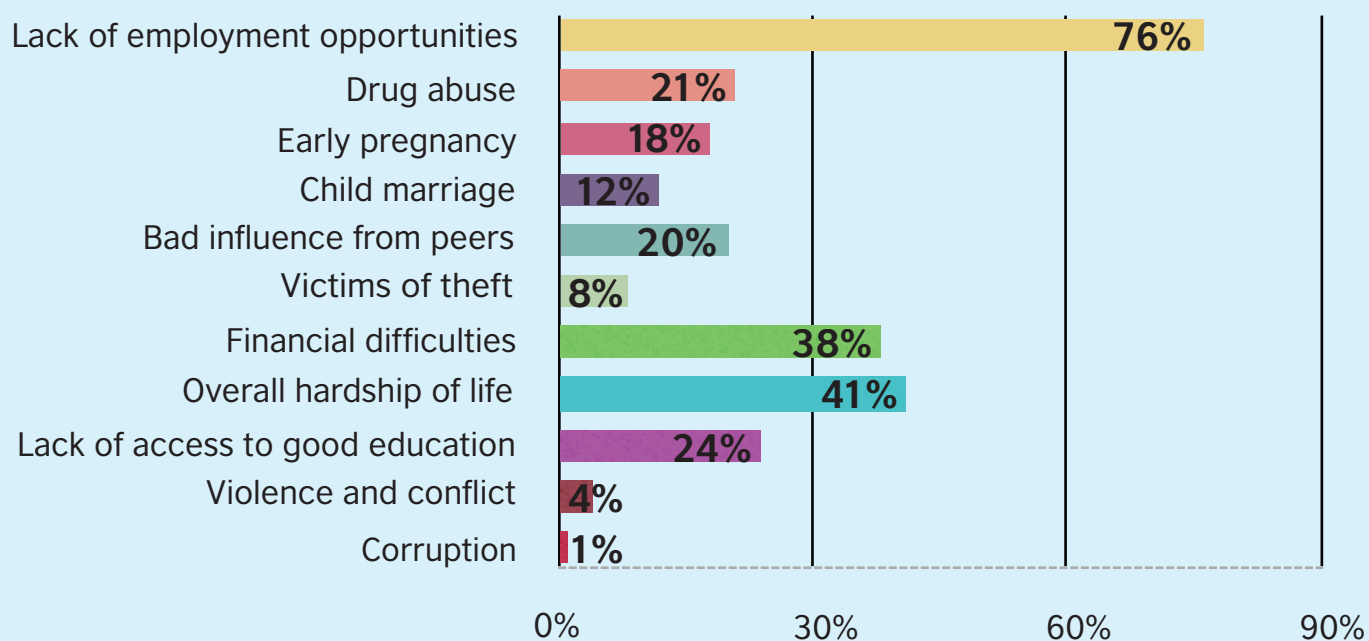
Current Position of Youth



Youth Priorities



Youth Challenges

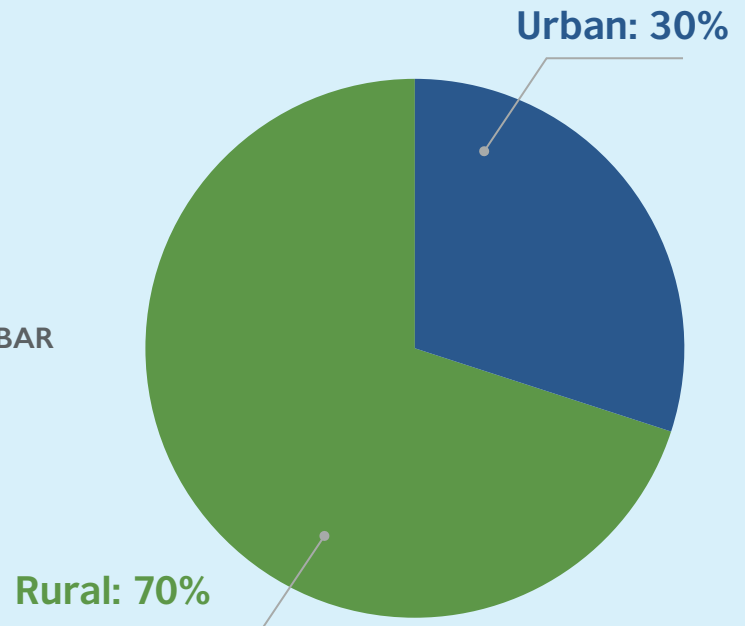


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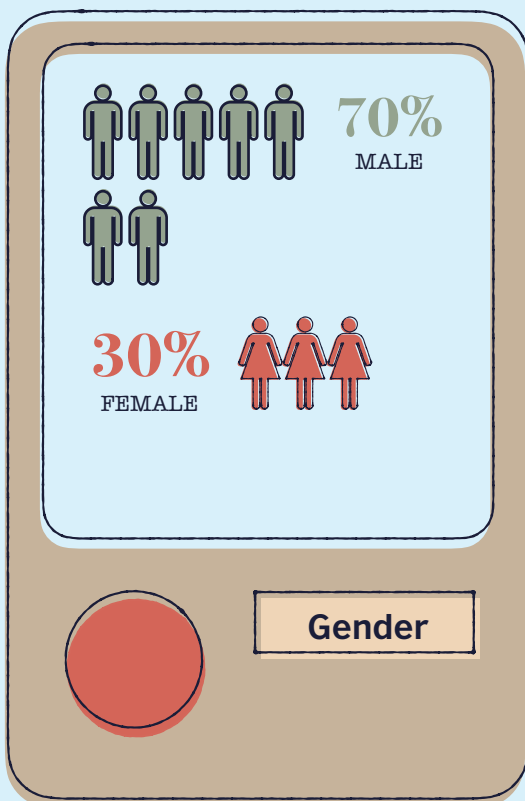
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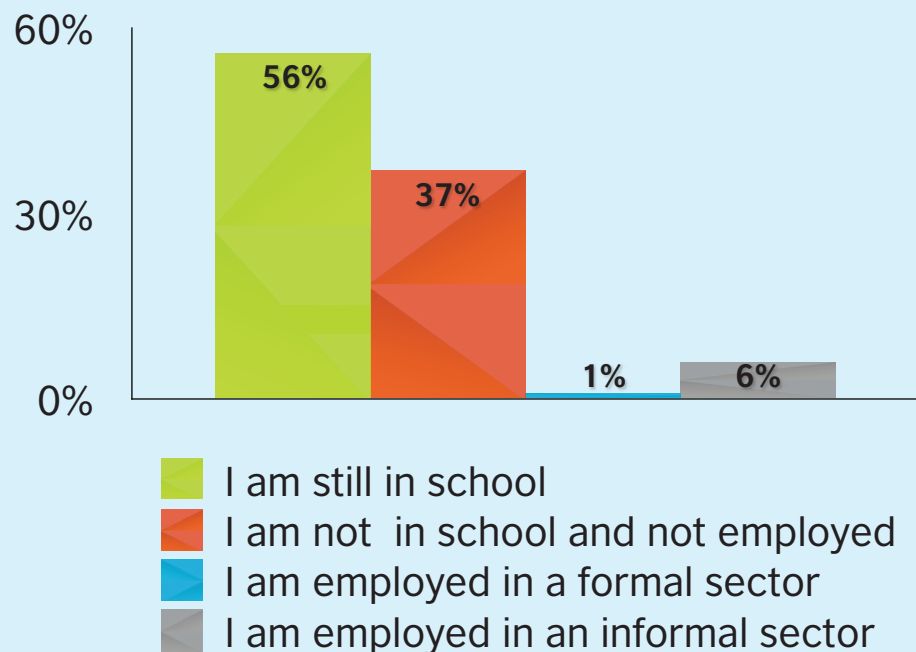
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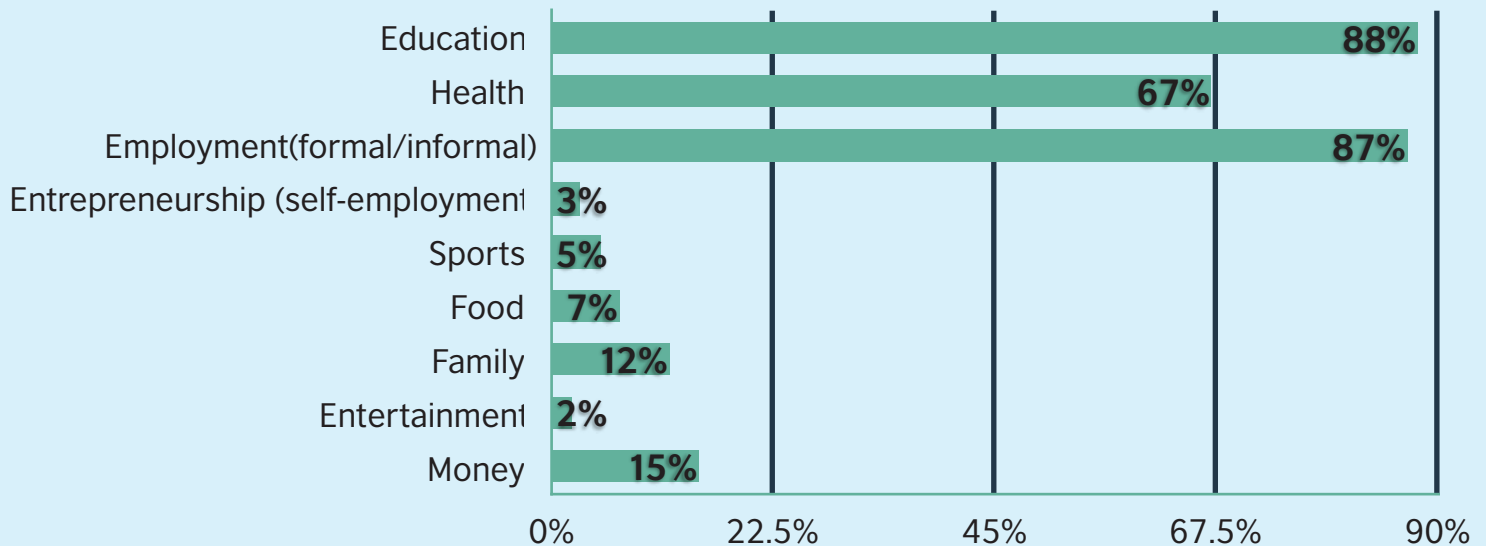
Gender



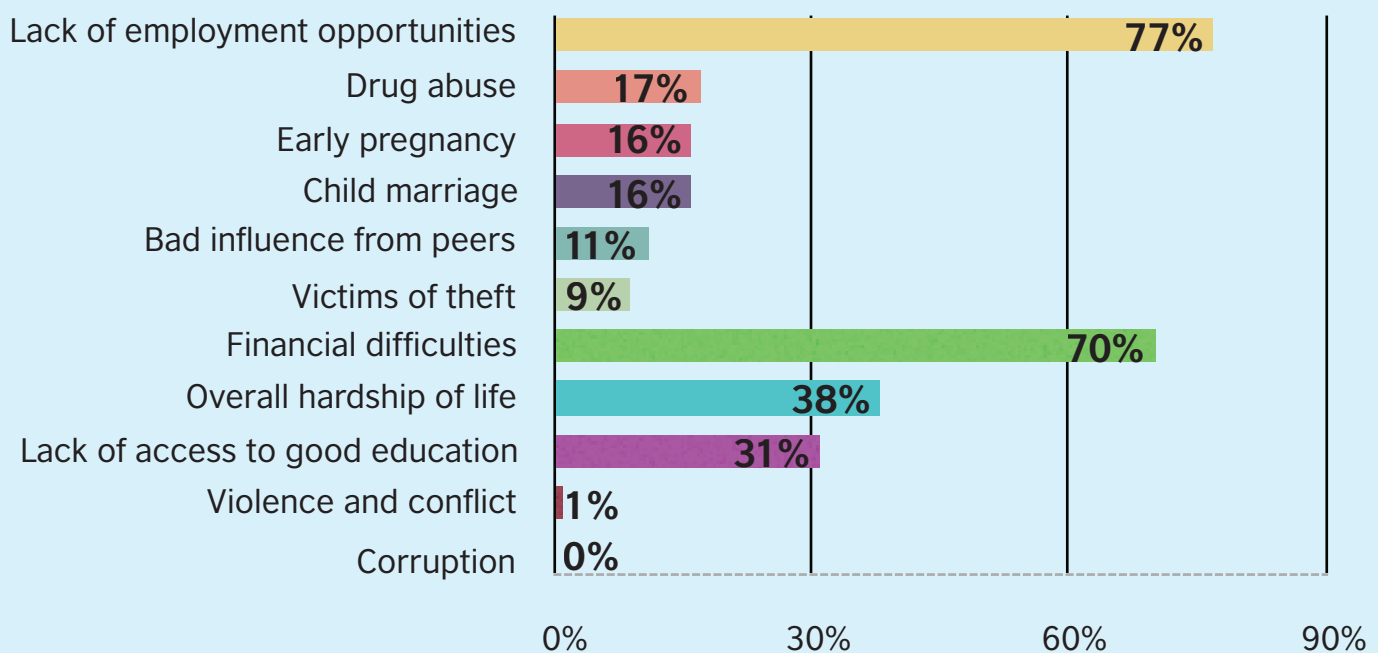
Current Position of Youth



Youth Priorities



Youth Challenges



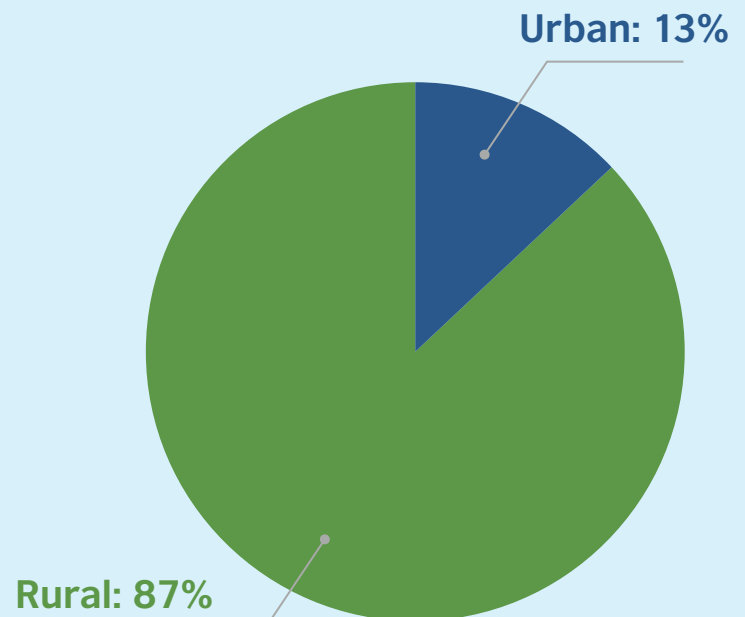
Dodoma

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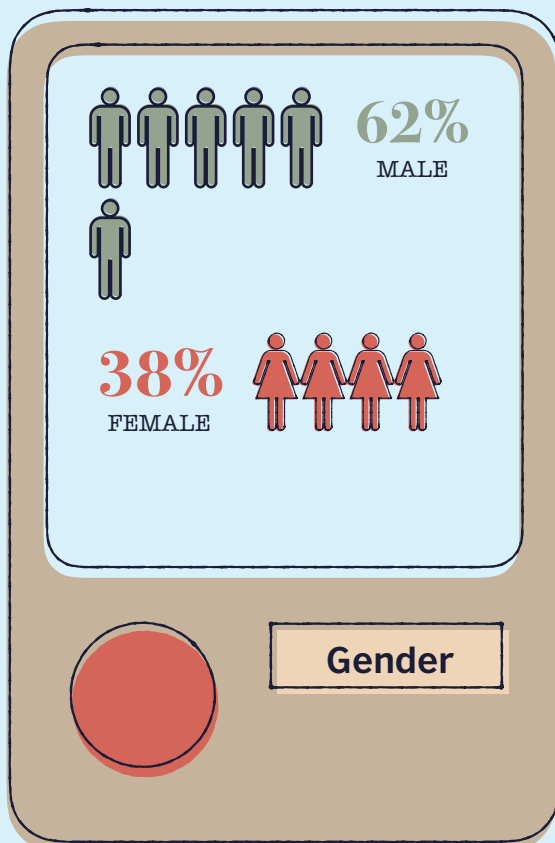
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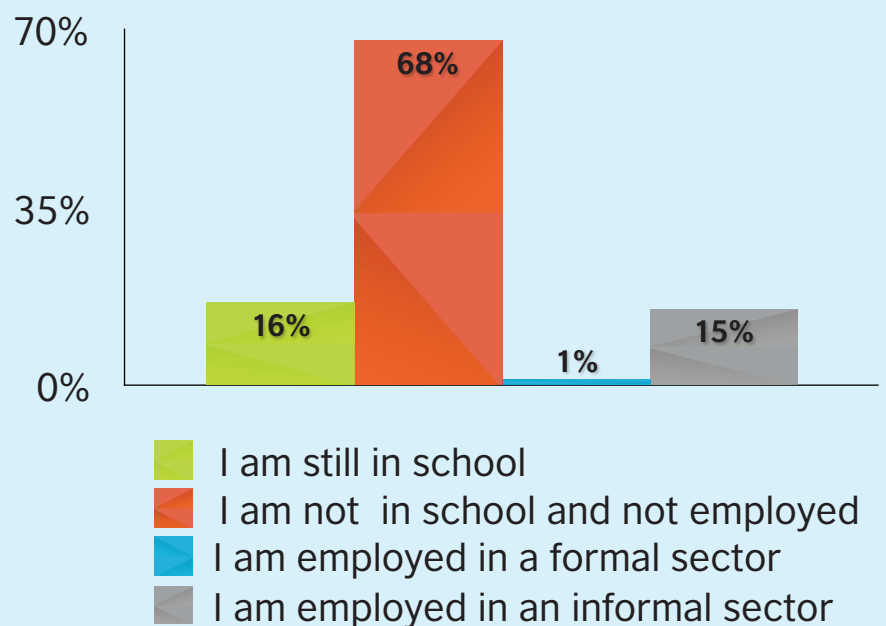
Locality



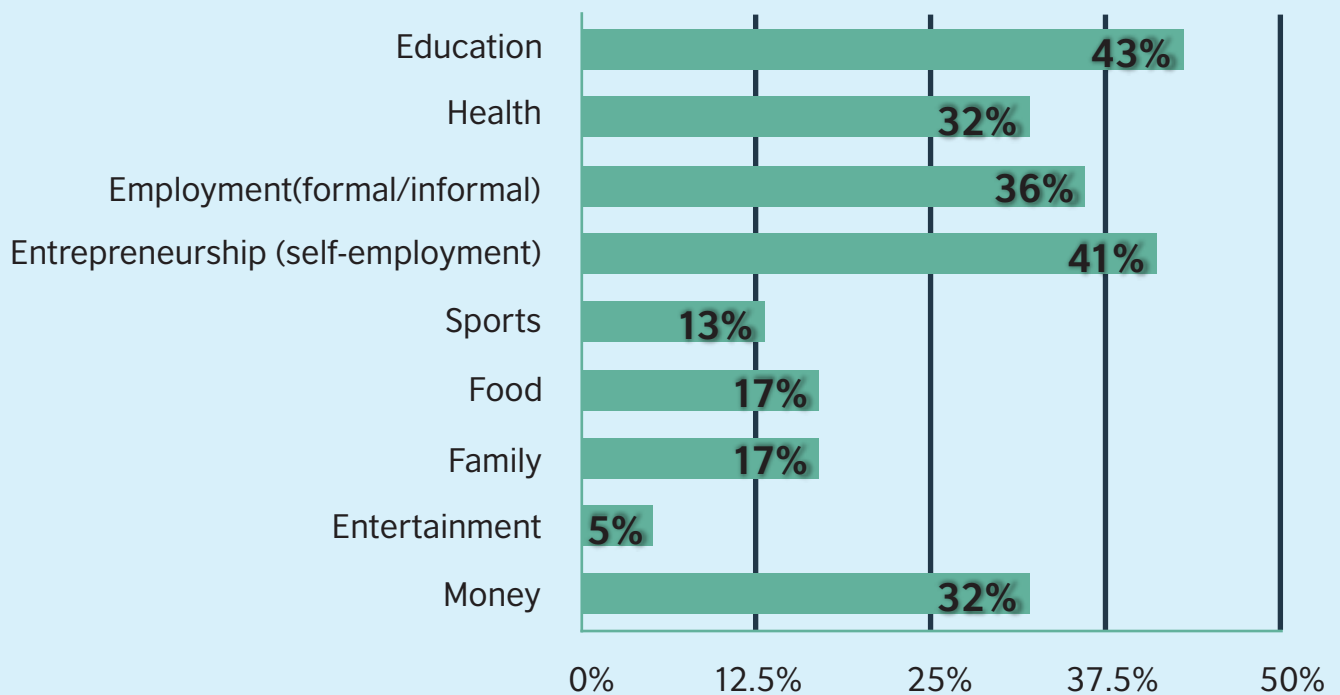
Gender



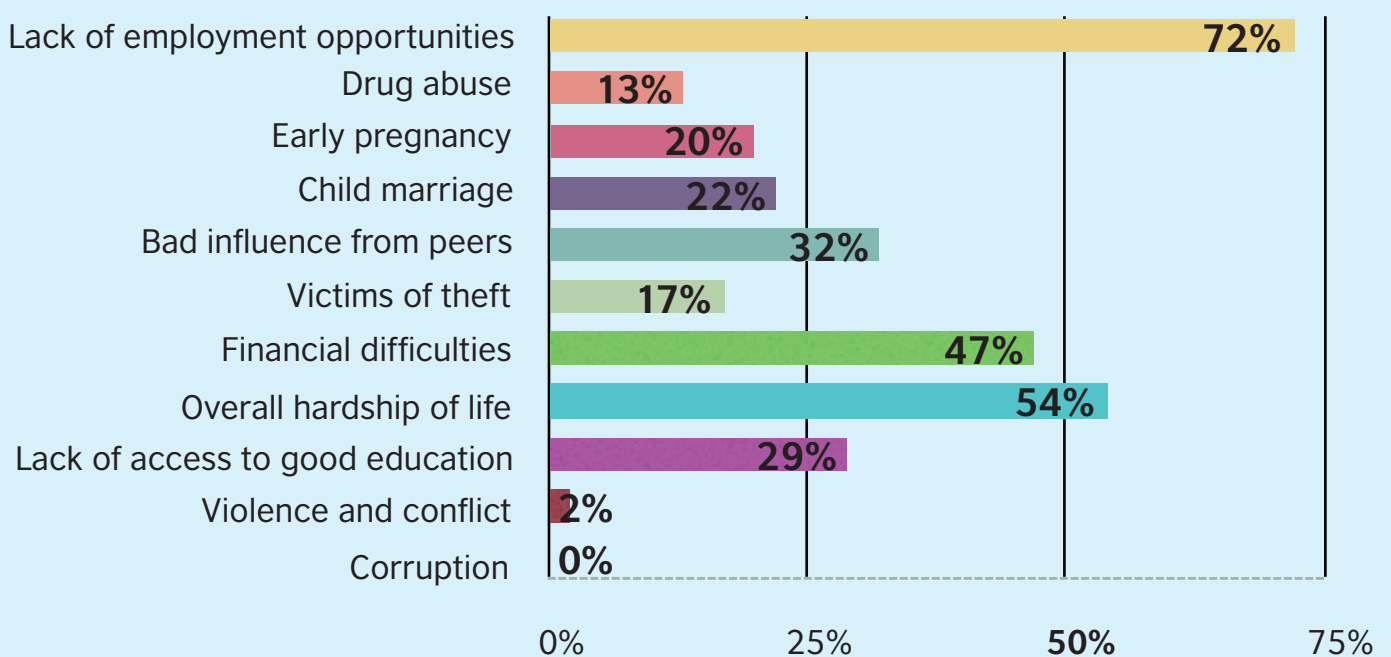
Current Position of Youth



Youth Priorities



Youth Challenges



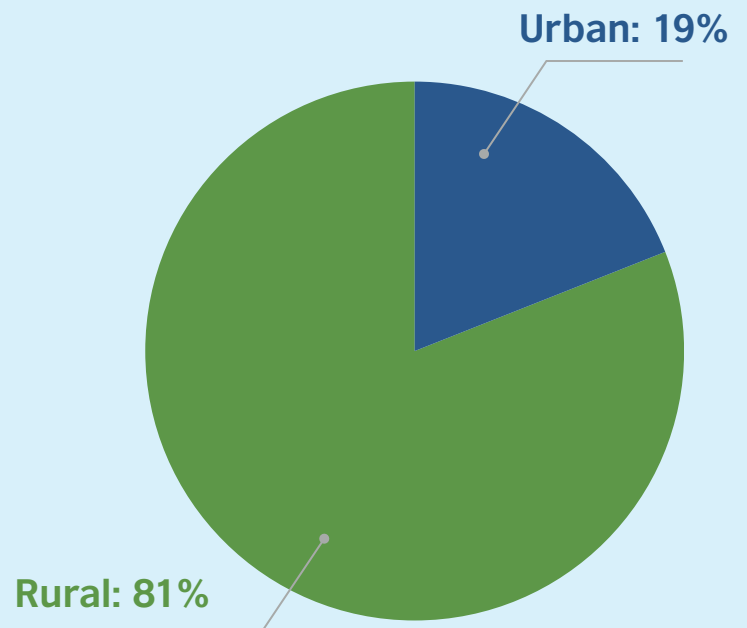
Mtwara

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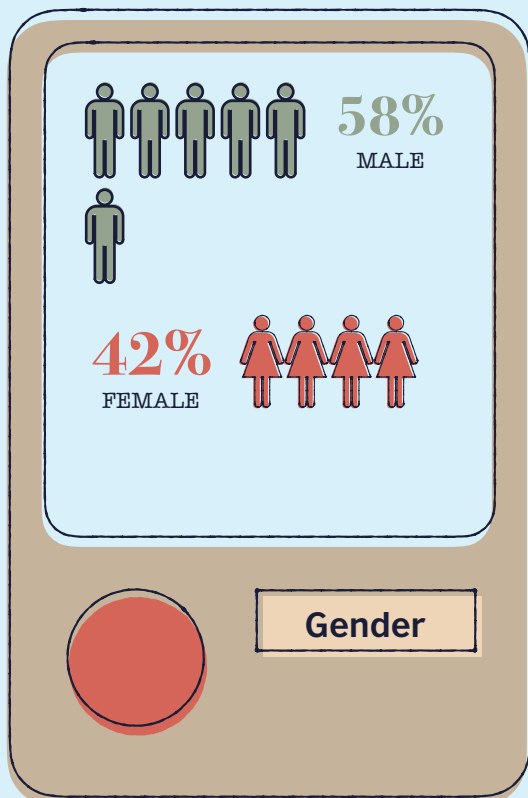
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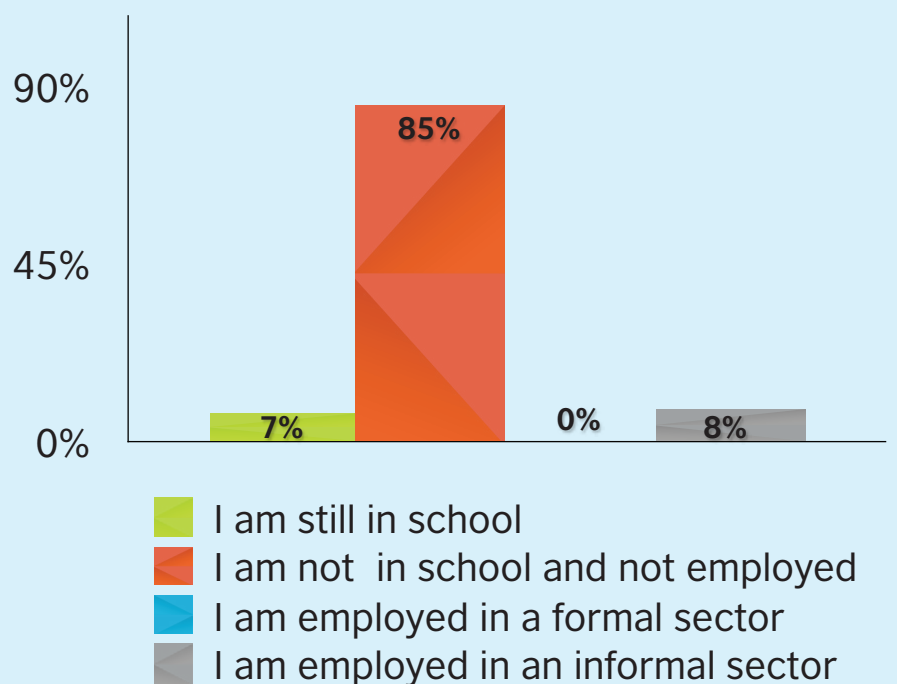
Locality



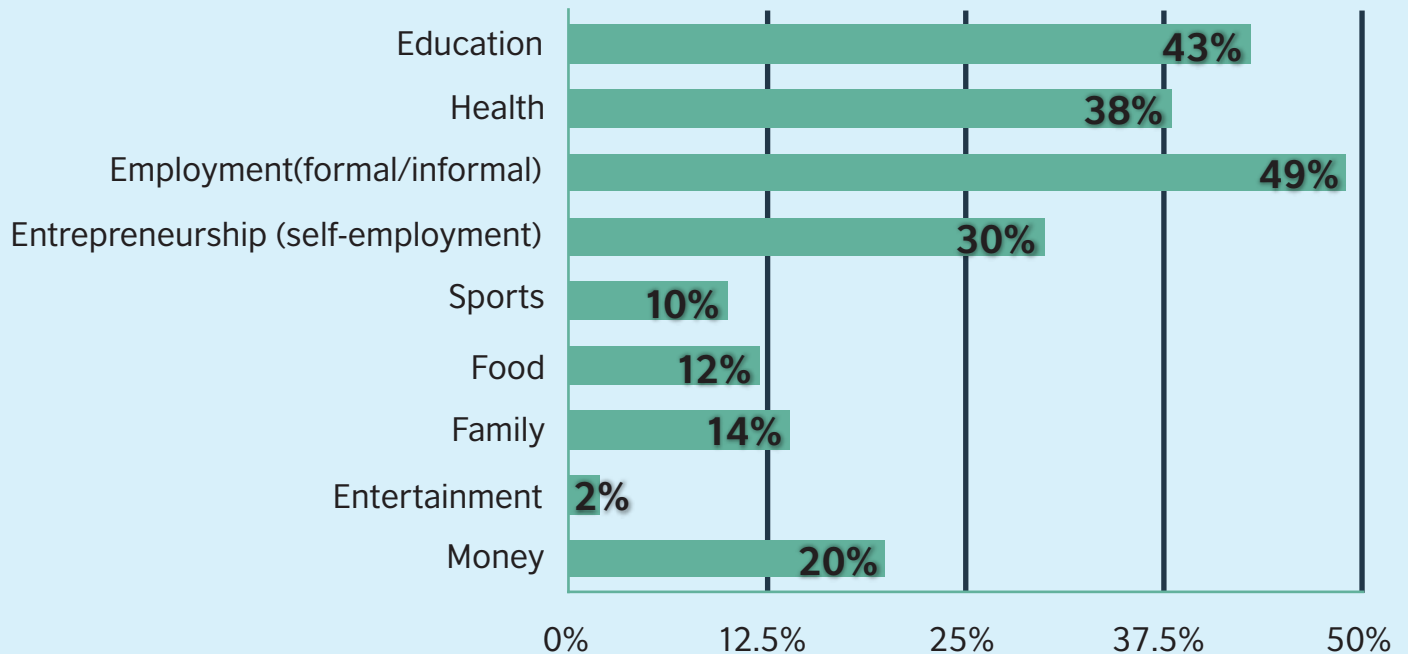
Gender



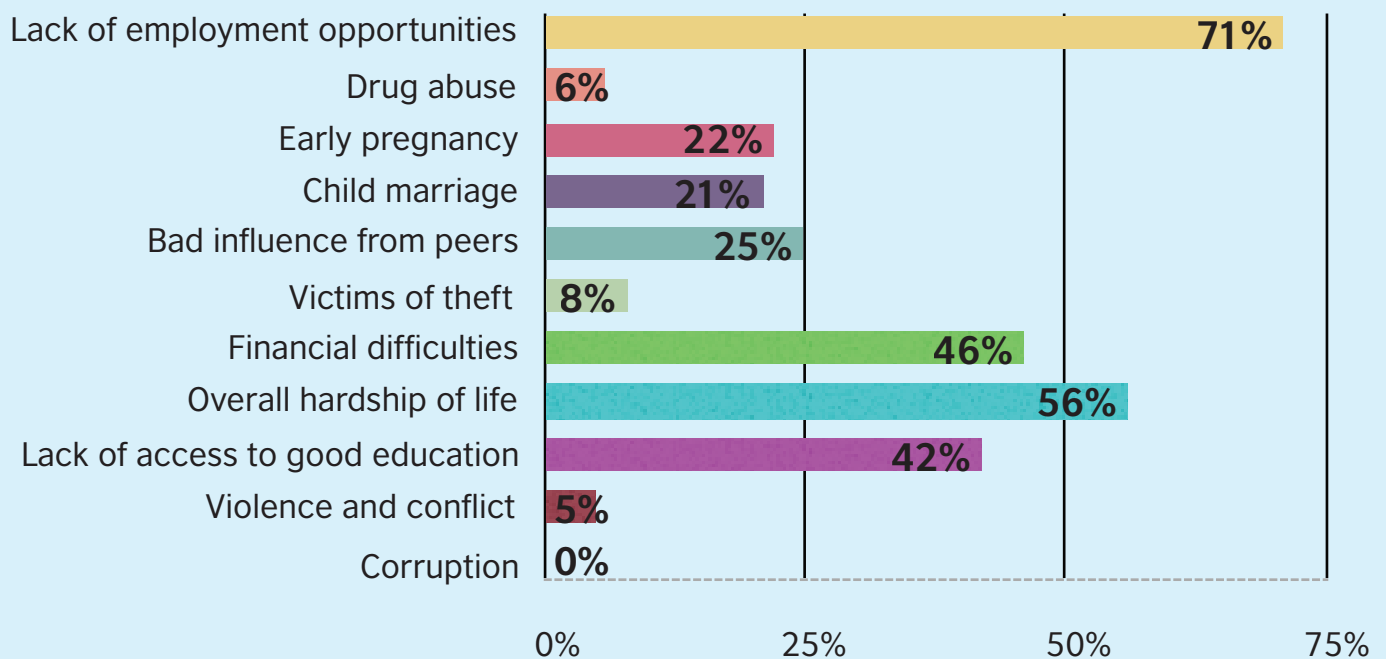
Current Position of Youth



Youth Priorities



Youth Challenges

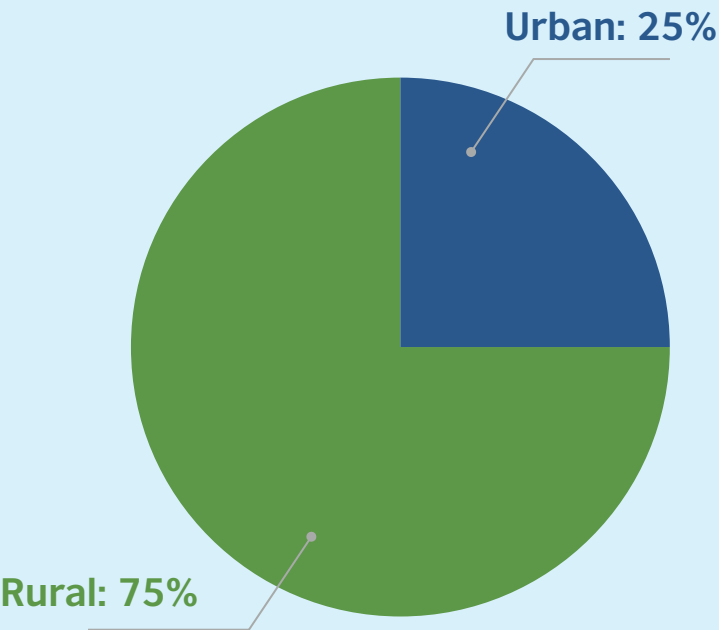


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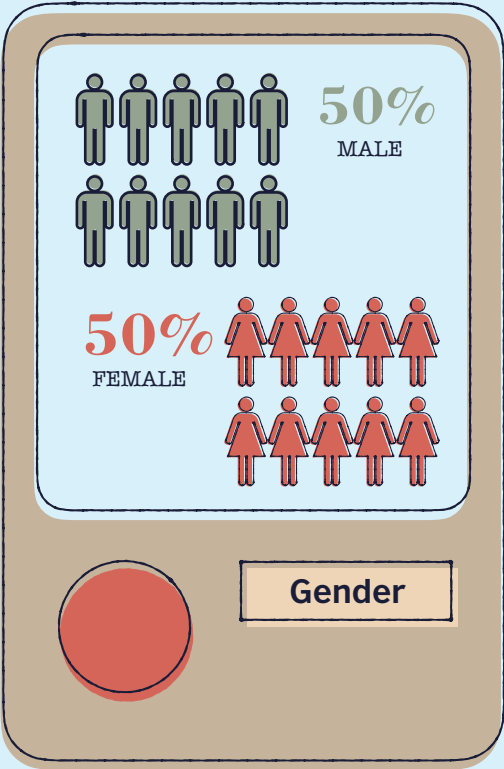
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Locality



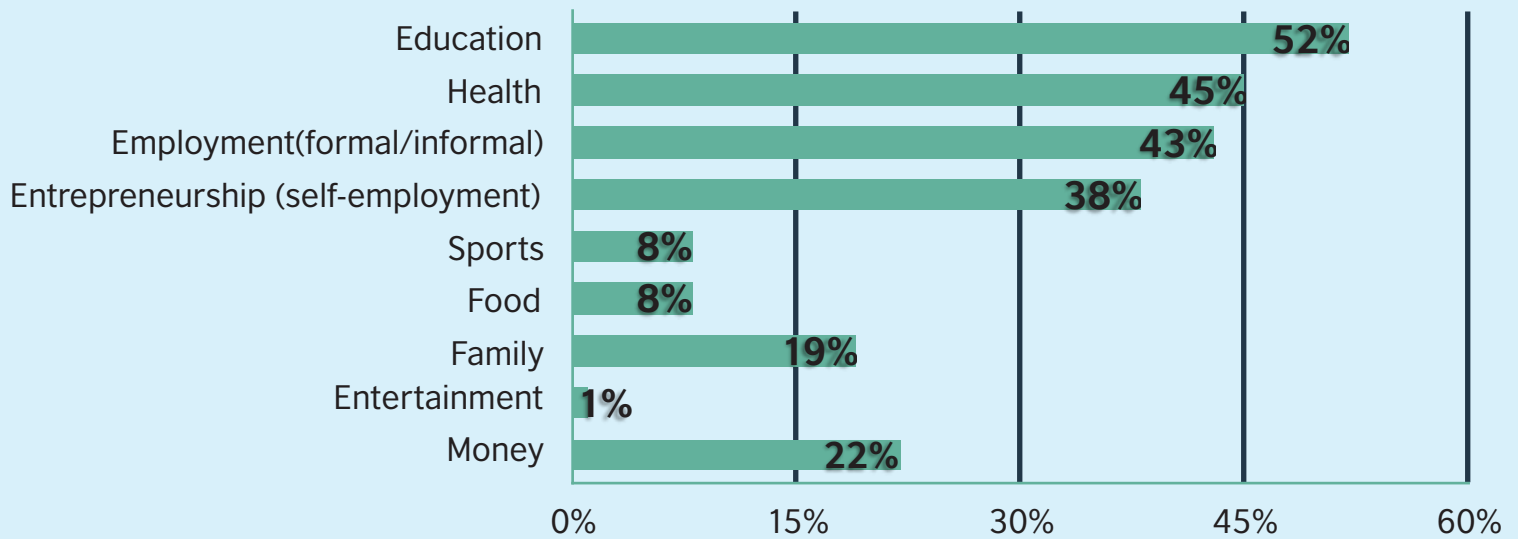
Gender



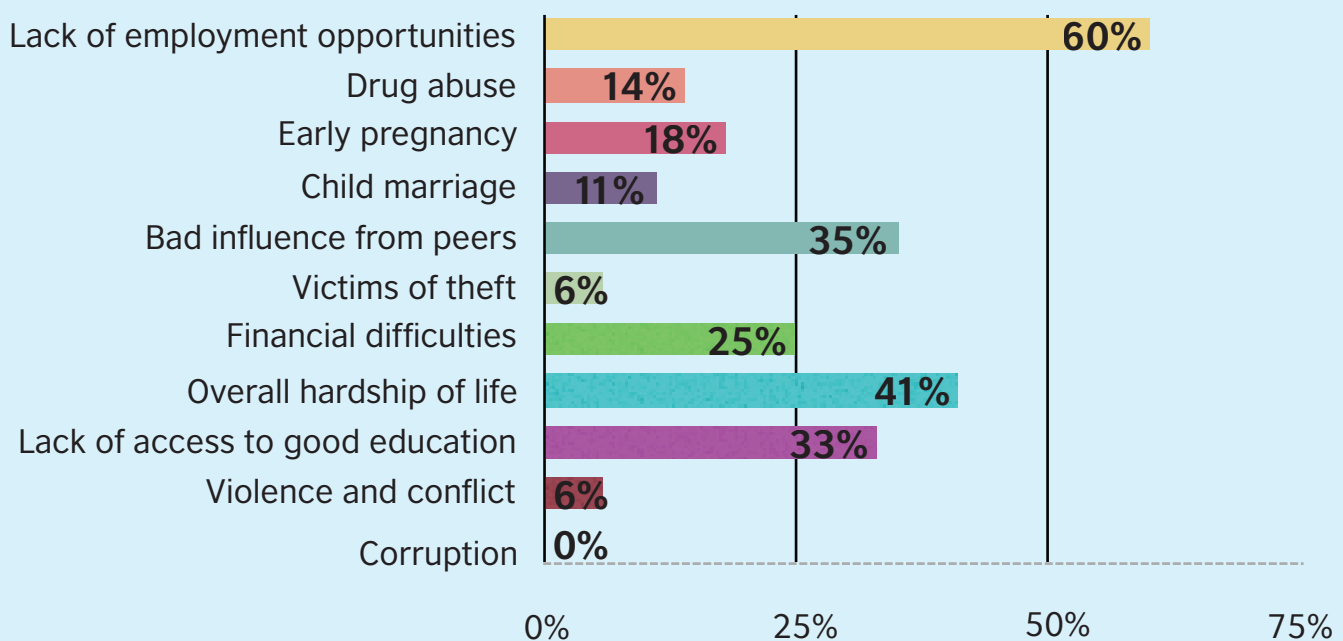
Current Position of Youth



Youth Priorities



Youth Challenges



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