

**SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL PROJECT TO REDUCE YOUTH
UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM
A CASE STUDY OF CHANZURU WARD**

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled “Sustainable Charcoal Project to Reduce Youth Unemployment Problem”. A case of Chanzuru Ward in Kilosa District, in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Masters in Community Economic Development (MCED).

.....
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(Supervisor)

.....
Date

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DECLARATION

I, *Karoli Leonce*, declare that, this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other higher learning Institution for similar or any other academic /professional award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

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DEDICATION

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ABSTRACT

The study on Sustainable Charcoal Project to Reduce Youth Unemployment Problem, aimed at creating public awareness on the ways of addressing youth unemployment problem within the local environment. The study was started with Community Needs Assessment conducted in Chanzuru Ward so as to identify a project for interventions as a response to the challenges facing youth. Participatory methods were used for data collection during the study. The needs assessments findings revealed challenges facing youth and some of these include lack of employment for youth which rank as the first priority low level of education and ignorance (mainly entrepreneurship education) and low level of participation in various decisions that affect youth. The main project activities that were implemented include public meetings for awareness creation on youth problems, stakeholders meeting for local fundraising, provision of charcoal briquetting facilities and to conduct monitoring and evaluation. Project monitoring and evaluation was also conducted to see whether the activities implemented were supporting the project to attain its objectives. The study recommended the need for the community, governments, NGOs and other stakeholders to play their roles of supporting young people to access their rights in an equal ground with non youths.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community Base Organisation
CED	Community Economic Development
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
COTC	College of Clinical Officers
CYCI	Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiative
CYP	Commonwealth Youth Programme
DED	District Executive Director
DYDO	District Youth Development Officer
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FDCs	Focal Development Colleges
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IYTC	Ilonga Youth Training Centre
ILF	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILONGA TTC	Ilonga Teachers Training College

LGA	Local Government Authorities
MATI ILONGA	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute (Ilonga)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLYD	Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sport
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEDF	National Entrepreneurship Development Fund
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIGP	National Income Generating Programme
NYEAP	National Youth Employment Action plan
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PTF	Presidential Trust Fund
REA	Rural Energy Agency
REDD	Reduced Emission on Forest Degradation and Deforestation
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperative Society
SELF	Small Entrepreneurs Loan Facility
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWOL	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats

SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TTCL	Tanzania Telephone Company Limited
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNPF	United Nations Population Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VTCs	Vacation Training Centres
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WDF	Women Development Fund
WEO	Ward Executive Office
YDF	Youth Development Fund

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

Community needs assessment as the way of determining the prevailing situation in the community identified and addressing the issues that need improvement is an important element in project circle. Therefore, community needs assessment is the most appropriate way of effective planning community projects. It is the only obvious way of involving the community right from the beginning in needs prioritization and project identification.

In light of the above facts the community needs assessment was conducted at Chanzulu Ward in Kilosa District of Morogoro Region for the purpose of identifying the needs of youths who were identified as the community to be under study. This community group was identified for three main reasons: First Kilosa District has reasonable number of youth secondly, youth comprises large percent of the district labour force and thirdly lack of clear youth development plan in the district and negative attitude and perception on youth contribution to the district and national development by the community in general.

According to the 2012 population and Housing Census, the population of Tanzania mainland was 43,625,354 million people. The total number of youth between 15 and 35 was 16,195,370 or 35.1% of the population. According to the 2006/07 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS), the labour force was estimated to be 17.9 million people of whom about 65 percent were young people between the age group of 15 and 35. However the current youth labour force rise to 68% (NBS 2012). Youth population is potential resource for poverty alleviation in Tanzania if considerable efforts are taken

towards exploitation of youth potential. However, different studies on youth development issues state that, currently youth are more vulnerable to different social economic problems such as: unemployment; HIV/AIDS; Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems; Drug abuse; Crime etc.

Historically, Youths among the Kilosa community were regarded as children and women who are not involved in decision making because they are regarded as the future nation, therefore their role is to learn from the adult on matters like family upbringing and taking care of their parents farms and livestock and strictly not involved in taking power as they are regarded still young. This perception made the community to stigmatize and discriminate young persons from important decision making including those affecting their lives for example even private issues such as marriage is controlled by their parents, especially male parents.

Therefore due to this historical phenomenon, young people continued to be stigmatised and excluded from the main stream of the society. This problem not only affected the local community but even the professions working in Kilosa District. Non young persons regardless of their level of education were not aware about the steps to be taken in order to empower youths. This was evidenced by the lack of participation of youth in various forums and do not participate adequately in decision making bodies in Chanzuru ward and the district in general. As a result most of the decision which has been made does not take concerns of the youth. In addition there is inadequate involvement of youth at national and international forums. One of the main impacts of youth discrimination in Chanzuru is their chronic poverty due to lack of reliable source of income.

1.2 Kilosa Community Profile

1.2.1 Geographical Location

Kilosa is one of the six districts that comprise Morogoro Region. It is located in East Central Tanzania 300Km west of Dar es Salaam and is bounded by latitude 5°55' and 7°53' South and longitudes 36° 30' and 37° 30' East. Kilosa borders Mvomero district to the East, Kilombero and Kilolo Districts to the South, and Kilindi (Tanga region) to the North; and Mpwapwa and Kongwa districts (Dodoma region) to the west (Source KDC profile: 2010).

1.2.2 Administrative Units

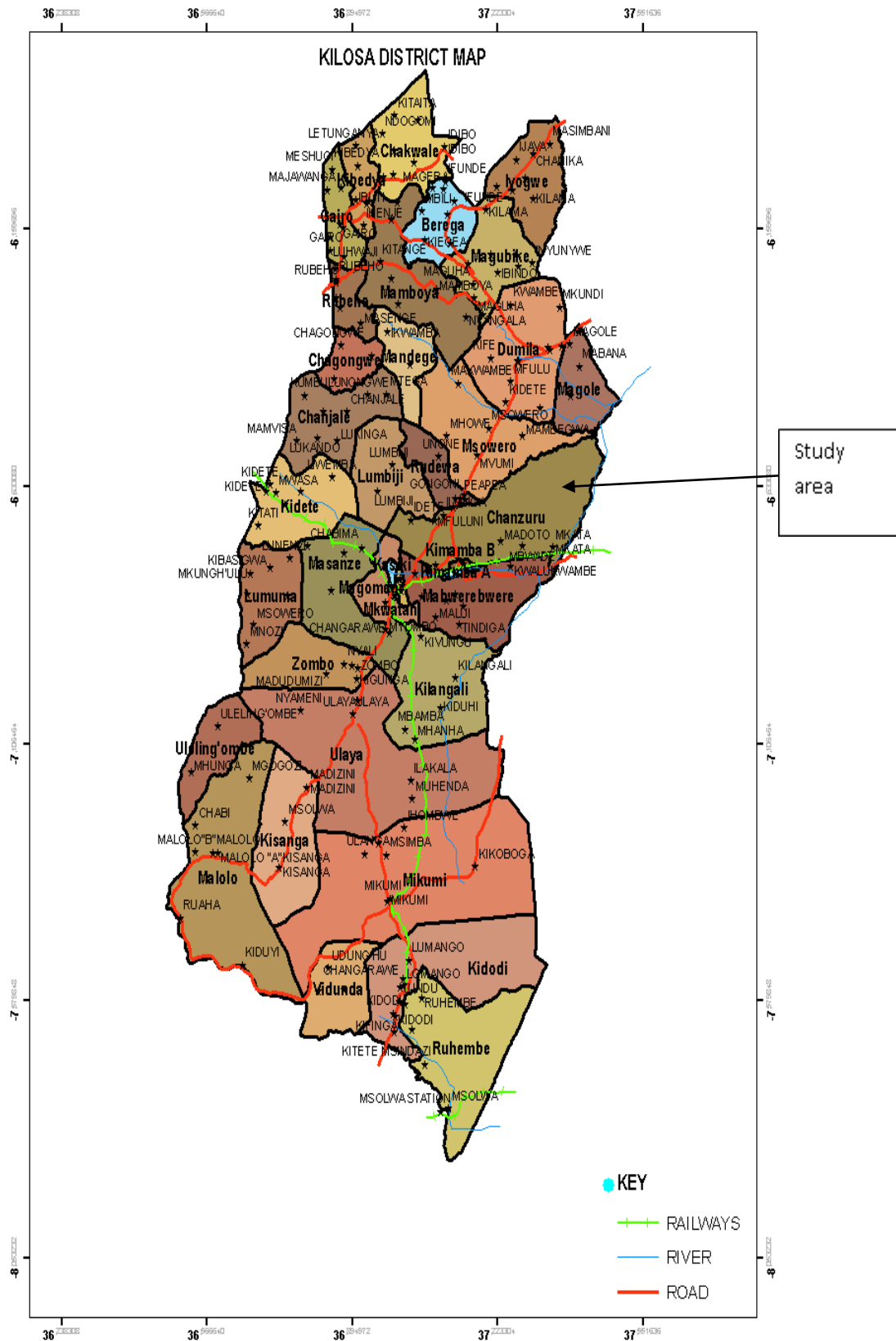
The total surface area of Kilosa District is 14,245 square kilometres. Administratively Kilosa district has 9 administrative divisions which are in turn subdivided into 46 wards and 164 registered villages and 1010 hamlet. Major settlements are Kimamba, Mikumi, Gairo, Ruaha and Dumila. Kilosa District has 3 parliamentary constituencies at Gairo, Kilosa and Mikumi.

Also there are three township authority which is Kilosa, Gairo and Mikumi which covers seven wards as follows:

Table 1.1 Number of wards and population in three township

No	Township Authority	No. of Ward	No. of Hamlet	Population 2010
1	Kilosa Township	4	36	31, 838
2	Gairo Township	2	96	43,421
3	Mikumi Township	1	32	19,220
	Total	7	164	94,479

Source: DPL's Office- (2010)



Map 1.1 Kilosa District

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.2.3 Population

As per 2012 Population and Housing Census the District recorded 438,175 people where 218,398 are males and 219,797 are Females. The sex Ratio is 99: 100. The District population density is 34 Person per square Km. (NBS: 2012)

Although youth group are currently recognized as very important group that live in vulnerable environment, there's no exact data on youth population in the district. There's a need for the decision makers and policy makers to work on clear youth population data especially youths with disabilities and those living in vulnerable environment so as to facilitate development planning for youths.

1.2.4 Ethnicity

Kilosa District has four main ethnic groups namely Vidunda (southern province), Wasagara (central province), Wakaguru (northern province) and Wakwifa. Apart from the main tribes there are also few tribes from other parts of the country as a result of sisal plantation in the district, these tribes are Warundi, Wangoni, Wabena and Wahehe.

1.2.5 Agro-Climatic Zones

The climatic condition of the District varies depend on the agro-ecological zones. The highest parts of the district found in the Ukaguru, Rubeho, and Vidunda Mountains, which is 2200m above sea level, gets annual rainfall between 1000mm-1600mm, this area characterised with moderately fertile well drained soil, comprising sandy (clay) loam soil. The central and southern experience an average rainfall of 800mm-1400mm with poorly drained black clay and loamy soils which is suitable for maize, paddy, sisal, sugarcane and onion cultivation. Normally short rains starts in October to December and Long term rain fall start in February continue to May. The annual temperature is typically between 25°C – 30°C.

Table 1.2 Crops Types Within The Agro-Ecological Zones

ZONE	AREA	SUBSISTENCE-CROPS	CASH-CROPS
1.Highlands	Ukaguru, and Nguru mountains, Chonwe, Udung'hu and Vidunda areas	Maize, Beans, Banana, round potatoes	Coffee, Wheat, Vegetables Fruit.
2.Medium High	Magole, Masanze, Ulaya, Mikumi and Gairo Division	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Sorghum and Banana	Cotton, Coconut, Cashew nut, Sisal, Sugar cane and Vegetables
3.The Plains	Mkata Plains in Masanze, Kimamba, Mikumi and Magole Division	Maize, Banana, Rice, Cassava and Sweet potatoes.	Cotton, Sunflower, Sugar Cane, Coco nuts, Sisal and Fruits.

Source: KDC Agricultural & Livestock Dept. (2010)

1.2.6 Economic Activities

Agriculture is the main economic activity and most of the people engage in farming of both subsistence (maize, rice, beans and sorghum) cash crops (sunflower and cotton) however, crops like rice, maize and beans fall into both categories. According to district profile, more than 80% of the district population is employed in agricultural activities.

According to 2002 population and housing census 2.8% were employed in office work, livestock keeping 0.93%, fishing 0.08% elementary occupation 7.45% plant operation 0.49% and others 8.25% (source KDC Profile: 2010) , Agricultural production which is among the main economic activities in the District is dominated by peasant farming. Crops are produced for both commercial and food. Major food and cash crops cultivated by small farm holders include maize, rice, beans, bananas, sunflower, sugar cane, sisal, coffee onions, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and fruits production etc. Table

1.3 and 1.4 below show cash and food crops production in tons from 2007/08 to 2009/2010.

Table 1.3 Cash crops production in tons from 2007/2008-2009/2010

CROP	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Cotton	2,350	22,738	474.15
Onion	8,162	9,262	13,277.4
Sugarcane	450,780	450,780	1,763.28
Ground nut	778	778	1,763.28
Coconut	2,612	2,460	4,549.4
Simsim	480	916	75
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>481,447</u>	<u>505,748</u>	<u>593,358.63</u>

Source: Agricultural & Livestock Dept. (2010)

Table 1.4: Food crops production in tons from 2007/2008-2009/2010

CROP	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Maize	128,801	116,960	153,938.58
Rice	42,465	47,213	43,059.72
Sorghum	3,820	6,567	4,613.75
Cassava	60,690	116,949	55,543.18
Sweet potato	34,450	30,000	14,799.3
Banana	18,500	14,680	27,705
Wheat	78	328	0
Round potato	200	347	27,705
Beans	8,998	12,800	13,332.05
Cowpeas	924	924	958.65
Pigeon pea	1,313	1,313	3,386.8
Garden pea	405	425	107.5
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>30,124</u>	<u>348,420</u>	<u>505,748</u>

Source: Agricultural & Livestock Dept. (2010)

1.2.7 Livestock Sector

The livestock keeping is another economic activity undertaken in the district, it includes keeping cattle, goats, sheep, pig, and poultry. This activity is mostly performed by Maasai and Sukuma tribes who emigrate from other Regions. Grazing is the major type of livestock keeping used by livestock keepers which in turn create social and environmental consequences.

The area suitable for grazing is 290,688 ha, out of which 193,792ha, have been affected by tsetse flies as a result no pastoralist graze at this area. Livestock (estimated carrying capacity is 2 ha, per one cattle). In actual circumstances the area carries over half of the livestock population. This situation goes round to conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. To deal with the situation the district have identified settlements for pastoral grazing as follows.

Table 1.5: Livestock population in identified settlements

Name of Village/Settlement	Areas (Ha)	No. of Livestock/Units Available
Twatwatwa	30,830	60,320
Kiduhi	24,270	5,398
Madoto	7,413	3,469
Ngaite	34,580	13,188
Mfilisi	34,704	2,956
Godes	7,200	3,320
Mabwegere	10,352	19,665
Kwambe	12,140	33,110
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>161,489</u>	<u>141,426</u>

Source: DALDO's Office, (2010)

Zero grazing is another livestock keeping system used by Kilosa residents, particularly to those areas where HPT project was implemented by the system called “kopa ngo'mbe lipa ngo'mbe” Such villages are Kilosa, Kimamba, Msimba, Rudewa,

Myombo, Nyaranda, Ibuti, Magole, Kiegea and Dumila. Villages kept goats under the programme are Vidunda and Msimba.

Table 1.6: The Main Land Distribution in the District are as Follows

Land Suitable for agriculture	536,590 ha.
Land under natural pasture	483,390 ha.
Mikumi National Park	323,000 ha.
Land under forestry cover	80,150 ha.
Urban areas, water and swamps	14,420 ha.

Source: Kilosa District Profile (2010)

1.2.8 Cooperative Development

Kilosa District has 59 SACCOS, 160 youth economic groups with very few active, 63 women economic groups and 60 VICOBA these groups have been supported by the District Council through its Department of Community Development. However, there's no study conducted on the effectiveness of community economic groups in reducing unemployment problem in the district. To put the matter clear a separate study is needed on the strategy. There are evidence that shows most of youths economic groups are formed due to political pressure and when some funds are available somewhere.

1.2.9 Social Services

1.2.9.1 Health

The District's hierarchy of health facilities includes hospitals, rural health centres, dispensaries, health posts and medical stores. Apart from the District hospital, most of facilities situated in rural areas. Table 1.7 below show health facilities by ownership.

Table 1.7 Health Facilities by Ownership

Type of Facilities	Ownership	Government	Private	Total
Hospital	-	1	2	3
Rural Health Centre		6	1	4
Dispensaries		53	14	67
Health Post		90	-	90
Outreach		126	-	126
Medical stores		57	-	57

Source: DMO's Office- (2010)

1.2.9.2 Education

According to the available data Kilosa District has 166 pre-primary schools classrooms, of which 163 are under Government, 3 are private; two hundred and twenty one primary schools (221) of which 3 are under private ownership; fifty one (51) secondary schools, of which 44 are community secondary schools, 3 are Government and 4 are private secondary school. Also the district has 2 vocational training institutions which are *VETA-MIKUMI* and *DAKAWA* and six (6) Teachers Resource Centres and eleven (11) sub-centres.

All of the above educational institutions belong to Kilosa District Council. Apart from the educational institutions belong to the district council, there are also educational institutions which belong to the central government. These are: (i) Agriculture and Livestock College, (MATI Ilonga), (ii) Teacher's Training College (Ilonga TTC), (iii) College of Clinical Officers (COTC), (iv) Focal Development Centre (FDC) and (v) Ilonga Youth Training Centre, Msimba Seed Research Centre and the defunct SIDO facility. Almost all of the above institutions are found in the study area (Chanzuru ward in Kilosa district).

1.2.9.3 Water

Water sector services combine both, the environmental sanitation, and water service delivery. Activities implemented by water and health sector in collaboration with the community. According to 2008 population projection of 587,967 people, the population served by clean and safe water is 334,861 people equal to 56.9%. Table 1.8 below show *water sources in the district*.

Table 1.8: Water Sources in the district

Water source:	No of Source	Working	Not working	Population Served
Shallow wells	737	559	178	139,985
Gravity water supply	4	4	0	36,226
Charcoal dam (malambo)	5	5	0
Piped scheme	33	18	15	158, 650
Total	779	586	193	334,861

Source: Water Department (2009)

1.2.9.4 Transport and Communications

The District's has 47 roads network covering 1429 km, among them 513 km are regional roads and 916 are district roads. Also Tanzania Railways Corporation provides passenger and goods services on almost 234 km length.

The railway passes through Mkata, Kilosa Town, Munisagara, Mwasa and Kidete Stations. Apart from transportation facilities the district also is facilitated by Tanzania Telephone Company (TTCL) and Tanzania Postal Cooperation. Table 1.9 show road networks.

Table 1.9 Road Networks

No	Road category	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
1	Trunk Roads	290 Km	0	0	290
2	Regional Roads	-	129 Km	80Km	209
3	District Roads	-	120Km	340Km	460
4	Feeder Roads	-	-	470Km	470
	Total Km	290	245	880	1,415

Source: Roads Department (2008)

1.2.9.5 Agencies and Institutions Found in the District:

Number and types of community groups:

NGOs.....	24
CBOs.....	82
FBOs.....	23

1.2.9.6 Financial Institutions

Financial institutions currently available in the proximity of Ilonga village include:

National Microfinance Bank (NMB) CRDB , FINCA, FAIDA and Bay Port, with many other business centres.

1.2.10 Employment

The majority of the population in Kilosa District has been in self employment. Subsistence farming and livestock keeping were the leading one in providing employment to the Kilosa communities, followed by petty business.

Very little population was in formal employment provided by the Government Institutions, Non Governmental Organisations and Faith Based Organisations working in the District.

1.2.11 Income

According to the Morogoro Regional profile, income per head dropped from Tanzanian shillings 285, 353 in 2002 to Tanzanian shillings 271, 936 per year in 2003 (URT, 2005) , Although , the District has no current data on income per head but according to the District Planning Officer income per head in year 2011 was estimated to be around Tanzanian shillings 384,377 per year. The income of youth (young persons) in the District is estimated to be very low since majority of them do not own properties such as land and cattle.

1.2.12 Chanzuru Ward

Chanzuru Ward has four sub villages namely Chanzuru, Ilonga, Mfululi and Idete. The Ward is located 6 kms from Kilosa Town. The ward population is 3360 where male 1,840 and female 1, 520 data on youth population was not available; however the data on labour force (working age) shows that there are about, 1,800 people where male are 920 and female 880 other information like number of youths with disabilities and those working in vulnerable environment and those from pastoral societies are not known.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

Community needs assessment exercise was conducted by the CED Student under the host of Ilonga Youth Training Centre in collaboration with research team for the purpose of finding out problems facing youth, their needs and the means of addressing those problems focusing within the local environment or the community itself. In spite of the fact that, those youths were identified as a community under study, the involvement of the entire community was of paramount importance since youth is a community product and young people are part and parcel of the community.

Nevertheless, for the vulnerable groups like young people, the concept of participatory research was important for ownership and sustainability of the identified interventions as Dube, *et al.* (2008) highlights that participation makes the study on vulnerable groups to be an intellectual tool that can be used by various stakeholders to improve the lives of needy communities.

The main areas where the needs assessment focused include community health sector, education sector, economic and security environment for young people. As a result the priority number one was to formulate source of income for youth through job creation.

Therefore, the proposed project was to start a project on Charcoal Briquetting by using remains of dry plants available in their environment as a source of income generating activity for youth in the ward.

Participatory research methodologies were employed in this study during the data collection so as to ensure that the community identified (youth) owns and sustains the identified project.

1.3.1 Objectives of the Community Needs Assessment

1.3.1.1 The overall Objective

The overall objective of the community needs assessment was to assess the needs of youth in Chanzuru Ward and identify a project as a response for improving those needs.

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine problems and challenges facing youth community in Chanzuru Ward.
- ii. To assess the available resources within the ward that can be used to address identified youth problems after CNA.
- iii. To formulate intervention so as to overcome youth problems in Chanzuru Ward.

1.3.2 Research Questions

The following were the basic research questions:

- i. What are main problems of youth in Chanzuru Ward?
- ii. What are the available opportunities and resources within the community to address youth problems in the ward?
- iii. What measures can be taken to address youth problems in the ward?

1.3.3 Research Methodology

1.3.3.1 Research Design

In this community needs assessment, a descriptive research design was applied so as to get a clear insight of the challenges that faced youth community in Kilosa District and opportunities that were available for solving those challenges. Creswell, (2003) expressed descriptive design as an approach that accommodates individual experiences, opinions or participation. Descriptive design is not only restricted to fact findings but also may result in the formulation of important principles of knowledge and solution to the significant problems (Kerlinger, 1969 in: Kombo, and Tromp, 2006). Kothari (1990), Descriptive research studies are those studies which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group.

Through description of facts, qualitative information from the community members including youth community was obtained. However in some cases, quantitative data was also collected and used in this study due to the nature of the data collected.

Researcher was also established to smoothen the work of data collection, analysis and reporting. Key stakeholders involved in during the study include Kilosa District Council, Ilonga Youth Training Centre, Ward Executive Officer (WEO) , and sub village leaders in Chanzuru Ward.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Purposive sampling technique was used in this community needs assessment. A purposive sampling technique gives opportunity to select a particular unit of universe for constituting a sample which represents the whole population or area (Kothari, 2004). Therefore, basing on this sampling technique, Chanzuru ward was selected for

youth needs assessment to represent the whole District. The Ward was selected because youths and the community in the ward are surrounded by various opportunities which they did not realise by the youth and other community members. A total of one hundred youth (100) was interviewed through survey questionnaires. Other responses were obtained through community leaders during focus group discussion and interview. The group consist of parents and teachers, community development officers, and sub village leaders.

Participants for Focused Group Discussion and interviewing key informants were also obtained through purposive sampling techniques.

1.3.3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

Thus the nature of the sampling procedure is purposefully as shown above allowed the study to get hold various beneficiaries and stakeholders of youth development in Kilosa District. These beneficiaries was contacted, interviewed, visited and observed. The sample size that was selected purposively from different community groups is shown in table 1.10.

Table 1.10: Sample Size

Respondents	No		
	Male	Female	Total
Youth	45	55	100
FGD Youth	4	3	7
FGD Non Youth	3	3	6
WEOs	1	0	1
Sub village leaders		1	1
Community Development Officers	0	1	1
Total	53	63	116

Source: Study finding 2013

1.3.3.4 Data Collection Methods

A combination of participatory qualitative research methods were used for community needs assessment on youth problems in order to ensure that community owns and sustains the identified project. Qualitative approach to this study was most appropriate because they enabled the Research Team to explore the interviewee's perceptions, opinions, issues, ideas, attitudes, beliefs and to assess the potential and challenges facing young persons and thereafter for project identification. Data collection methods used includes focus group discussions, individual interviews & questionnaires and participant observations, mapping, wealth ranking, pair wise ranking and documentary studies.

1.3.3.5 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Group of six people were interviewed using open ended probing questions with follow up questions from responses. Through this method we were able to explore the different issues affecting different dimensions of youth and through spontaneous responses we were also able to collect valuable data on the challenges faced by young people in their daily life.

1.3.3.6 Key Informant Interviews

Also individual interviews were conducted to get clarity on some points raised during the discussions from key informants especially from influential people (Community VIPs) such as ward executive officer, sub village leaders, talkative people and other community elders.

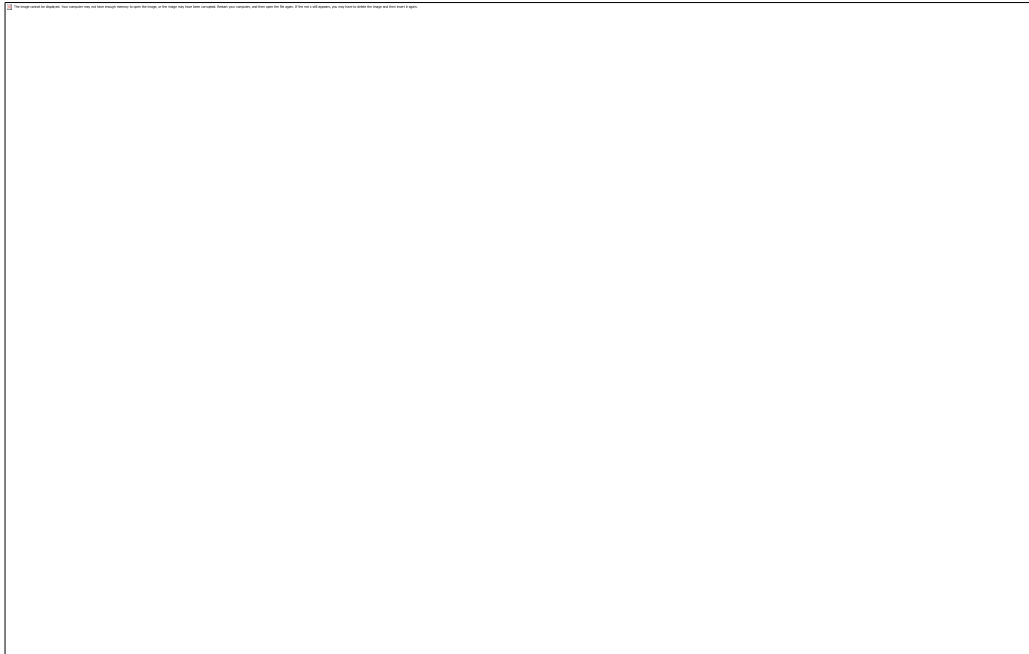


Plate. 1.1 Focus group discussion with youth

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.3.3.7 Observations

While interviews had made it possible for the researcher to understand other people's perspectives, observations enabled the researcher to be capable forming his/her own personal perceptions and perspectives about the community under study. For this reason during the study personal visits was paid to three government institutions in the ward which their service can have direct and positive impact on youth development.

These institutions are Ilonga Youth Training Centre. Focal Development Centre (FDC) and the defunct *SIDO* facility in the ward. Currently the above institutions are either not operating at all or at a very low space for example FDC because of lack of financial support from the central government . The research team visited the institutions in

order to find out idle opportunities existing for youth in the ward and knowing the government plans to revitalise the services of the institutions so as to link the opportunity with youth. This can also provide an opportunity for the research team to form their own impressions and perceptions concerning opportunities available for youth development in the study area.

As the result of visiting three institutions in the ward, the management of these institutions provided information about government plan to revive services of the institutions so as to create more opportunities for youth in the country. For example in financial year 2013/2014 the government has set aside three hundred million for renovation of Ilonga Youth Training Centre and the other institutions for youth development in Marangu Kilimanjaro and Sasanda in Mbeya Region. There are also plans for improving services that are offered by Ilonga Focal Development Centre.



Plate 1.2 Ilonga Youth Training Centre Facility

Source: Study Findings (2013)



Plate1.3: Ilonga Focal Development Centre (FDC)

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.3.3.8 Resource Mapping/Opportunity Mapping

A resource map was used to show where different resources are located in the community. During mapping process the participants started with brainstorming what type of resources to be located and then agreed where to locate those resources in their ward. Due to the fact that the community need assessment was on youth problems, participants suggested going through the available assets and resources (both natural and artificial) in the ward to be located on the map.

However, during the resource mapping participants decided to draw the map of their ward on a flip chart/manila card by using marker pens. The findings from the resource mapping revealed the presence of material resources that include, fertile land, trees, forest, plenty of underground water and rivers for irrigation and resource institutions identified include colleges, churches, NGOs, primary and secondary schools. The availability of these resources suggest under utilisation of available resources for

solving community problems. Plate 1.4 depicts community in resource mapping of their Ward.



Plate1.4: Community in Resource Mapping Session

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.3.3.9 The Main Opportunities Identified for Youth Development

During resource mapping or opportunity mapping session youth and community leaders manage to identify and clarify different available opportunities in the ward. Some of these opportunities are:

(i) Agricultural Opportunities for Youth

During the study it is recognised that in the ward there is plenty of arable land with irrigation scheme facility which covers total area of 1,430Ha (Chanzulu 680 Ha and Ilonga 750), Beans cultivation and Horticultural products at (Idete and Mfululi villages) Paddy, Sunflower, Maize and garden products at Ilonga and Chanzuru villages. Agriculture in the area can be also promoted or motivated by the existence of Msimba Seed Research Centre and the agricultural experts employed by the Kilosa District Council in the ward and some villages.



Plate1.5: Paddy Farm

Source: Study Findings (2013)

(ii) Environmental Conservation Projects

There's a potential opportunity in conserving natural forest and source of Ilonga River at Idete and Mfululi villages. The two villages are among 14 villages in the district which are implementing a project on natural forest conservation.

The project is on climate change through participatory forest management (PFM) and reduced emission on forest degradation and deforestation (REDD) as part of TFCG/MJUMITA/REDD PROJECT. This is an opportunity for youth to think on environmental friendly projects such as Sustainable Charcoal Project and beekeeping (honey production) etc. Investing in these kind of projects may help them to get support from the project.

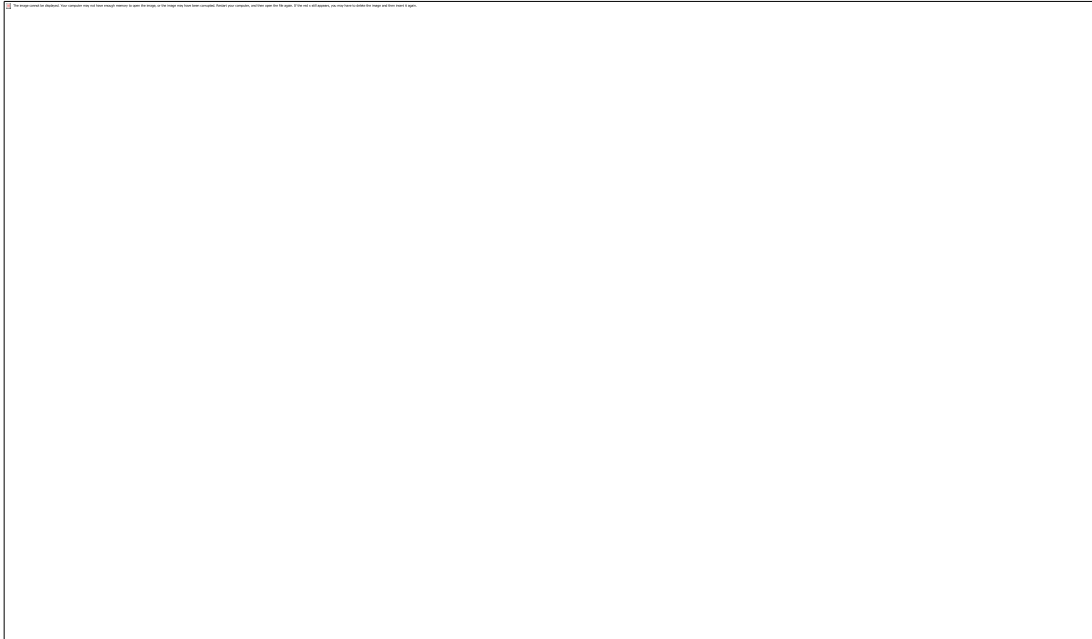


Plate1.6 Irrigation Scheme

Source: Study Findings (2013)

(iii) Huge Potential of Underground Water

According to information from the ward officials in Chanzuru in order to get underground water you may need to drill less than ten metres deep but still community in the ward are still faced by the problem of water shortage, especially for irrigation purposes to ensure reliable agriculture and get youth out of poverty.

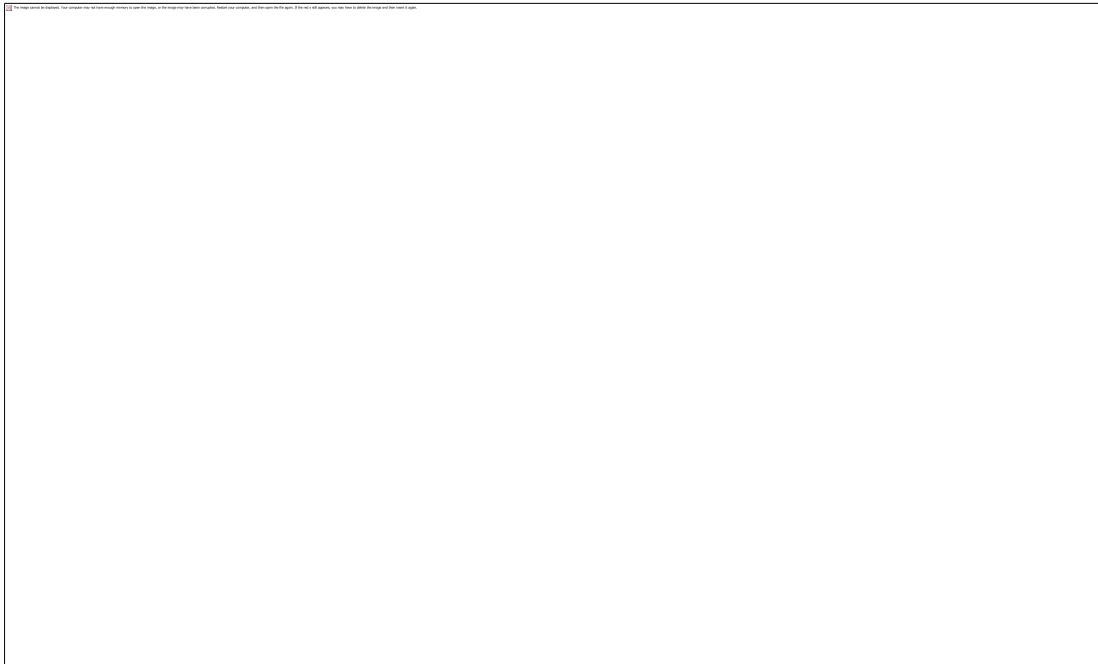
(iv) Professional Development Opportunities

The central government in the late 1970s manage to establish different educational institutions in Kilosa District specifically Chanzuru ward, for sure these initiatives if properly recognised is an important opportunity for the community around. These educational institutions are: College of livestock and Agriculture (MATI-ILONGA) Ilonga Teachers College (ILONGA-TTC), Msimba Seed Research Centre, and College of Clinical Officers (COTC) just six kilometres from Chanzuru ward. There's a need to

create awareness among youth community on the existence and recognition of these opportunities for their development.

(v) Technical Support Opportunities for Youth

During the study it was realised that if the services of Ilonga Youth Training Centre, Focal Development Centre (FDC) and the defunct SIDO facility in Chazuru is revitalized the facilities or institutions would enable to train youth on production techniques, maintenance and skills upgrading as well as provision of some of the business development services to youth (BDS) may highly contribute to youth



development in the district and elsewhere.

Plate: 1.7 Defunct Sido Facility in Chanzuru Ward

Source: Study Findings (2013)

(f) Easy Access to the Market

Another opportunity identified during the study was the large markets of Morogoro and Dar es Salaam which is unexploited by youths in the ward. The ward is only 80

kilometres to Morogoro and 300 kilometres to Dar es Salaam market. Currently there's on going construction of tarmac road from Dumila to Kilosa. The purpose of the road is to connect the district with the southern highland regions (Iringa and Mbeya), central (Dodoma, Singida) and northern highland regions (Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha). This will be another untapped opportunity by youth in the district since the road will facilitate transportation of both perishable and non perishable goods. During opportunity mapping session, youth were given importance of all opportunities identified. However, there's a need to find out proper mechanism that will enable youth to identify, recognise and utilise available opportunities for their development in the district and elsewhere.

1.3.3.10 Wealth Ranking

This tool was used to help the community to assess its well-being and classify households in relation to different levels of poverty. It was used to assess local perceptions of wealth differences in the community among the young people and how these affect the youths. It also helps to understand how these differences influence or determine people's behaviour and coping strategies. In addition, it enables the team to identify and understand local indicators and criteria for wealth and well-being.

1.3.3.11 Pair-wise Ranking of Youth Problems

This tool was used for analyzing community needs and their relative importance. The tool helps to determine the main needs or preferences of individual community members and compares the different needs in pairs.

In this exercise, the participants were told the purpose of this exercise and given the opportunity to list a set of problems to be prioritized. Then rank the needs according to

the order of importance as reflected in their frequency. The elements to be compared were placed on the vertical and horizontal axes of a simple table. The first problem in the first column was compared with each need in first row in order to weigh the relative importance of one need against the others. Then the needs were listed down starting from that scored highest to that scored lowest.

1.3.3.12 Documentary Studies

This was the first activity in this study which was included collection of existing data pertaining to social- economics problems in Tanzania but focusing on the study area by mainly relaying on district and regional profile as sources of local information for the purpose of filling knowledge gap and getting more insight on the problem of youths.

Other source of secondary data include national census or survey data, research conducted on youth development issues by various institutions including universities and Ilonga Youth Training Centre reports, and the reports available in the Unit of Youth Development within the Department of Community Development in the district.

1.4 Data Analysis Methods

The collected raw information during the study was recorded accurately and analysed through tables, matrices, pictorial presentation, explanation of facts, quotations marks or inverted commas and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences which is a computer programme (SPSS) Basically these methods were used to ensure the accuracy in recording and interpreting collected information during the community needs assessment.

1.5 Validity and Reliability of Data

Information was validated through the use of selected methods of its collection especially the use of participatory research methods. Also the reliability of information was ensured through collection of the same information through various methods. During the study the research team used plain language that was clearly understood by the community members. Questions were asked in Swahili Language so as to ensure that all respondents were in board.

1.6 Community Needs Assessment Findings

Community needs assessment findings were obtained through focus group discussions where by two focus groups were formed which were; one group of 5-7 youths and another group of 5-7 of community leaders and decision-makers. Other findings were obtained through interview/questionnaire, key informants interview, community resource mapping, wealth ranking, observation and documentary review. Key informants or individual interviews were also used to get clarification of the issues. Below is the analysis of the findings from the study.

1.7 Findings

1.7.1 Respondent's Information

1.7.2 Respondents Statistics

Respondents for this study were mainly youths of both gender males and females from within the study area of Kilosa district - Chanzulu Ward under the main two selected villages of Chanzuru and Ilonga. A purposively sampling of youths in that community from each village in the study area was used to get a sample size to provide data to represents all the youths around the area.

Other important respondents included community leaders at the ward level mainly from members of ward development community (WDC) that comprises of politicians and decision-makers.

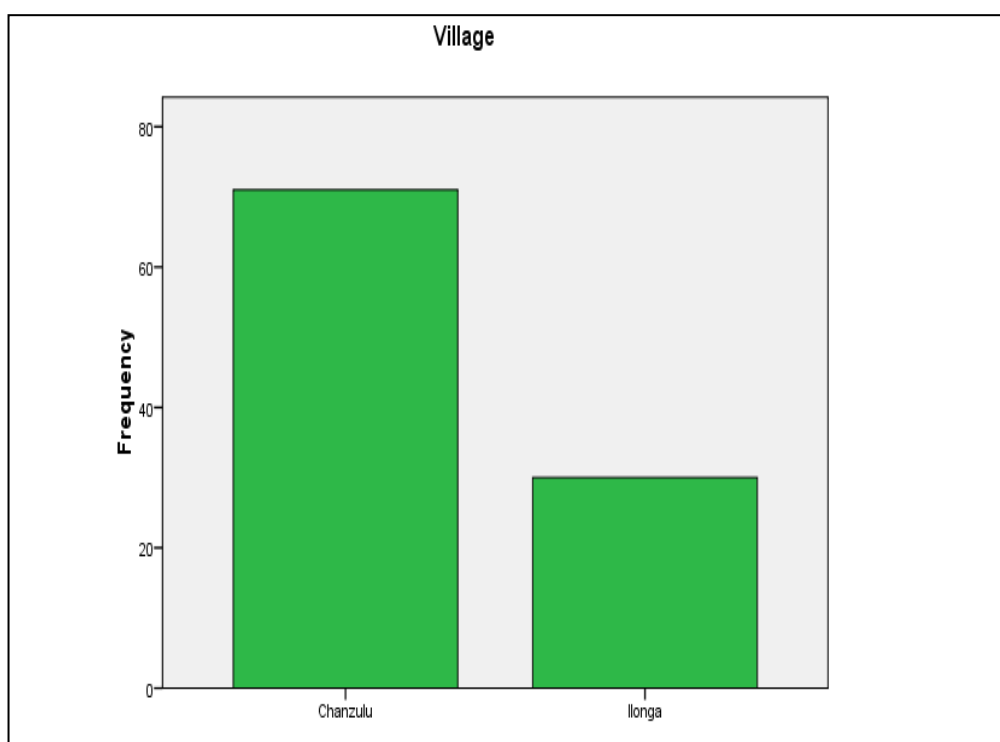


Figure 1.1: Sample Size (Respondents) per Selected Study Area.

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.7.3 Respondents Gender Issue

The study was not biased on gender issues during sampling, youths from both gender had an equal chance to participate in all aspects of data collection and their ideas, views, and all sort of contribution were also considered equally in this study. The pie chart below reveals the case of gender whereby girls participated were 55% and 45% of boys and this does not imply that bias was on girls.

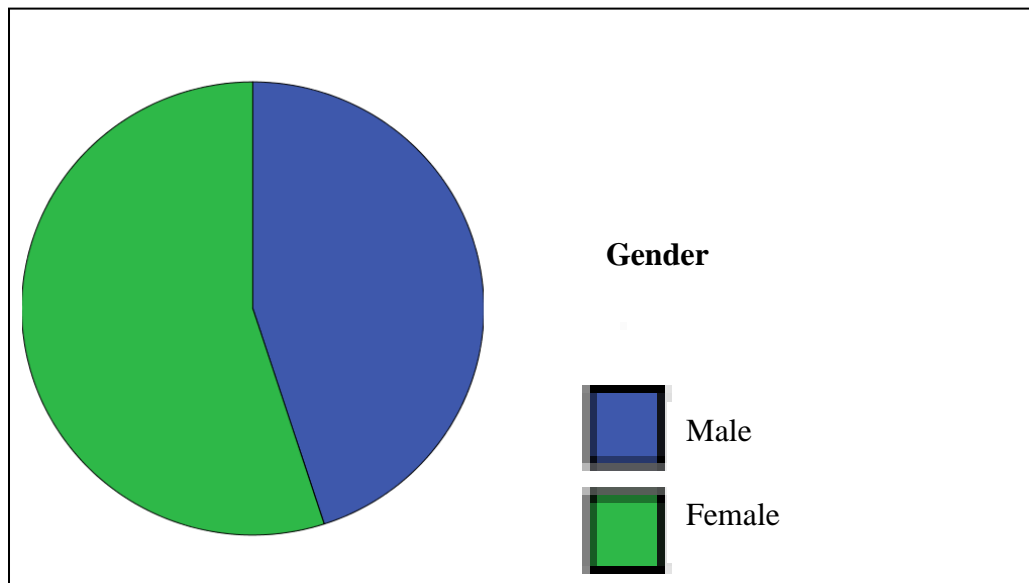


Figure 1.2 Respondents Gender Issues

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.7.3.1 Definition of Youth

The meaning of youth was asked during the focus group discussions to test how the respondents define and interpret youths and their problems. The findings of focus group discussions showed that about 80 percent of respondents defined youth as a person of above 18 years old and is looking for employment and setting up home and marriage.

Nevertheless, other definitions of youth that are used by different field of studies were obtained during the literature review that helped to fill in the knowledge gap. The definition provided by the key informants is similar with that given by Mitteraeur (1993). Define youth as a transitional stage from childhood to adulthood. He did some research on how the conceptualization of youth has changed over time in Europe. He identifies four significant happenings that mark the transition from childhood to adulthood. He maintains that these transitional markers have remained fairly stable over time. They are: (i) leaving home, (ii) finding employment, (iii) setting up home, (iv) marriage.

However, The Commonwealth Youth Development Programme (CYP, 1996) states that “Those who think about youth principally in terms of an age category argue that this category defines youth more significantly than any other category. They point to the similarity of experiences that young people of the same age tend to have. These common experiences are what make young people define themselves in certain ways as sharing the same fate. For example, they may all feel themselves to be powerless in a world where adults have all the power”

In the same note CYP state limitation of an age category as “it is difficult to reach consensus as to where youth begins and ends. An example of the difficulty of reaching any reliable consensus is shown in the two different age bands adopted by the leading international organizations concerned with youth. The United Nation’s age band is 15-24 years, whilst the Commonwealth Youth Programme uses 16-24 years

The elasticity of the concept of youth is aptly illustrated in Malaysia which has an age band stretching from 15-40 years old. It is significant to note also that the Malawian National Youth Policy agreed to an age band of 14-25 but points out the difficulties in accepting this range”

The Tanzania definition of youth as defined in the National Youth Development Policy is “a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood” The policy adopts the definition of youth as declared by the United Nations, which defines a youth as a person aged between 15-24 years. There is however a country- specific definition that is frequently used by stakeholders and policy makers, where the upper age limit is extended to 35 years. (Integrated Labour Force Survey -ILFS 2006).The definition of youth in this study is based on age category in order to allow comparison with other countries.

The above findings comes up with three different gaps in defining youth and in prioritising youth needs, therefore the findings indicate that; youth between 12-14 years old especially those who are standard seven leavers and didn't continue with secondary school or vocational education and training are missed out because they are not placed in youth and children groups because sometimes it is believed by the community that those who completed primary education (STD VII) are adults or compared with those above 18 years old, while the policy makers and decision-makers as well as the government in general consider them as children.

Also the study find out other special youth group who are either forgotten or not comprehensively included in the plans of policy and decision-makers, one of the main indicator or evidence of this fact is the lack of clear data of special youth groups. Some of these special youth groups in the study were the following one:

1.7.3.2 Special Youth Groups

There are certain minority groups of youth in societies such as pastoral societies, because of their nomadic life style, who have been difficult to be reached and be given information relating to youth development programmes. As a result such groups have been cut off from the outside world and therefore left behind in accessing different information and participation in development activities. Hence there is need to formulate special mechanisms to sensitize community leaders and elders and the youth from minority groups with a view of involving their youth in various social and economic development activities.

1.7.3.3 Youth with Disabilities

Another very important segment of youth which have been forgotten in the society is youth with disabilities. Present practice indicates that young people with disabilities are

not adequately involved in youth development issues. This greatly demoralized them and made them feel neglected and stigmatized. This is evidenced by the of lack clear data on youth with disabilities in the study area.

i. Age of Respondents

The main theme of the study focused on youth only hence basing on different definitions and categorizations of youths as being discussed the study categorized youths from the age of 15 – 35 years. They were grouped at the ages of 15 – 20, 21 – 25, 26 – 30 and 31 – 35. As shown in table 1.11 below.

Table 1.11 Age of Respondents

VILLAGE	AGE				Total
	15 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	
Chanzuru	12	20	18	22	71
Ilonga	5	13	5	6	29
TOTAL	17	33	23	28	101

Source: Study Findings (2013)

ii. Levels of Education

Formal education is among the very important indicators in development to any community from individual level up to the national levels. Professionalism and skills development only can be obtained through formal education which later on when used properly and purposively contributes to wellbeing of an individual, the community around him/her and the nation at large. In aware of this the researcher and his team interviewed the respondents through questionnaire so as to get to know what level of education these youths at Chanzuru have succeeded to reach.

As indicated in table 1.12 below almost more than a half of the youths interviewed (58.4%) had primary level education, followed by 33% who had secondary level (form

four) education. It's only 7.9% of the respondents who had certificates and none reached either high school level or university level.

In a current world youths are regarded as a catalyst in pushing forward development activities and in any community they are the main man power. Hence with this scarcity of highly educated youths at Chanzuru brings about challenges not only to the ward but to individual themselves in nourishing the developmental activities in fight against and eradication of poverty. This is due to the facts that with low education apart from all opportunities available youth won't be able to utilize them to its fullest and tackle the challenges of the modern world of science and technology as well as the competition in the market.

Table 1.12 Showing respondents levels of education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Never Attended School	1	1.0
Pre-primary	0	0.0
Primary Education	59	58.4
Secondary Education	33	32.7
High School	0	0.0
Certificate	8	7.9
University	0	0.0
TOTAL	101	100.0

Source: Study Findings (2013)

iii. Parents Level of Education

Table 1.13 Respondent's Mothers Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Never Attended School	14	13.9
Pre-primary	4	4.0
Primary Education	75	74.3
Secondary Education	4	4.0
High School	1	1.0
Certificate	3	3.0
University	0	0.0
TOTAL	101	100.0

Source: Study Findings (2013)

Table 1.14 Respondent's Fathers Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Never Attended School	9	8.9
Pre-primary	1	1.0
Primary Education	64	63.3
Secondary Education	18	17.8
High School	1	1.0
Certificate	1	1.0
University	7	6.9
TOTAL	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Study Findings (2013)

iv. Nature of Employment

1.8 Main Occupation

The community and its individuals get its socio-economical development from all the activities designed to act as source of income to its members. This can be done through the proper and sustainable utilization of the resources surrounding that particular community or through creation of new opportunities from within and outside the community. There was also a need for assessing youth community in Chanzuru ward and to see how this is met.

As the nature of the environment surrounding this study area, a large number of youths participate into agricultural activities for about 42.6% of the respondents interviewed. Even though type of agriculture practiced it is of small scale from hands to mouth hence this sustains only the need for family food and a little surplus is produced for business purposes which earn them little income to meet other basic needs and none to carter for more economical development to the youths. Also there is the production of cash crops which they also produce at small scale hence does not earn them enough

income for economical development because again due to the lack of agricultural professional education, skills and modern tools production is still very low.

This is followed by 17.8% of youths who have formal employment as officers, servants, hired cheap laborers etc in both governmental and private institutions within this community. Business opportunities are also available and youths as members of the community have a chance to take action through small business vending so as to earn them income.

Others found that depending in one source to earn them income will not be satisfactory/sustain their needs hence decided to undertake/combine more than one opportunity available so as to meet their economical needs, for example you may find youths dealing with agriculture at the same time they also deals with small business vending as shown in table 1. 15.

Table 1.15 Respondent's Nature of Employment

Nature of Employment	Frequency	Percent
Farmer	43	42.6
Employed	18	17.8
Small Business Vendor	11	10.9
Housewife	1	1.0
Student	11	10.9
Multi Employment	17	16.8
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: study findings March 2013

1.8.1 Relationship between Marital Status and Employment

Being in a marriage relationship status that means one his/her life is being held responsible in a family level responsibilities, that is to say one have to make sure that in

any means he/she generate income to sustain all the members of the family he/she is responsible for their welfare.

Hence from our study this is proven by a number of youths who are married and they are being employed in different sectors as opportunities found within and outside the case study areas as the table below shows, 47.5% of the respondents interviewed who are married they are employed.

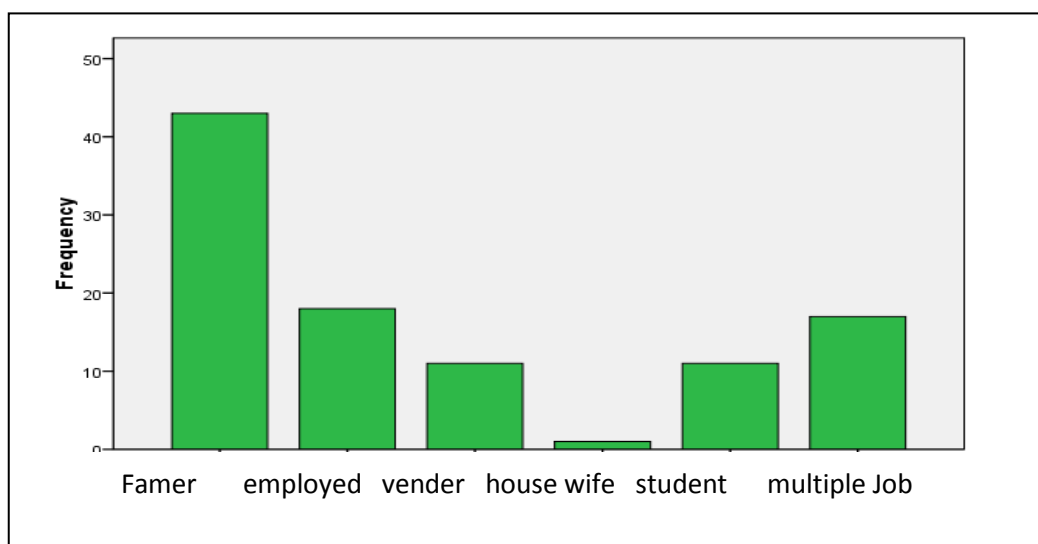


Figure1.3: Showing different types of job done by youth

Source: Study Findings (2013)

But also being single does not mean one do not have to work because at the youths age it is the working class age, one have to prepare himself/herself into the way of being independent and establishing a family hence so as to meet all these one should take a chance into the employment opportunities available. The same to widows/widowers they are also no more dependants and they may have families to be responsible to hence they are expected to have employment to generate them with income for sustaining their lives.

Table 1.16 Relationship between Marital Status and Employment

Nature of Employment	Married	Single	Widow/Widower	Other	Total
Farmer.	20	16	6	1	43
Employed.	7	7	3	1	18
Small Business Vending.	6	4	1	0	11
Housewife.	0	1	0	0	1
Student.	3	6	2	0	11
Multi-Works.	12	4	1	0	17
TOTAL	48	38	11	2	101

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.8.2 Relationship between Level of Education Reached and Nature of Employment

Level of education reached is one among the important factors that may determine nature of employment one may have. In a current globalised world situation it's rarely to find a secondary level education downward in a formal employment, many of them will be in informal employment sector. Youths in Chanzulu Ward 49.5% (in absence of the employed and students) of the total number of respondents are of primary education level hence even their nature of employment many are in the informal employment sector well as those with secondary education level who are 20.8%.

To those who are at the certificate level; this is formally the mark of higher education level only 5.9% are formally employed and 2% they are still at school proceeding with their studies.

Table 1.17 Relationship between Level of Education and Nature of Employment

Nature of Employment	Level of Education				
	Never Attended School	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Certificate	Total
Farmer.	1	29	13	0	43
Employed.	0	6	6	6	18
Small Business Vending.	0	6	5	0	11
House Wife.	0	1	0	0	1
Student.	0	3	6	2	11
Multi-Employment.	0	14	3	0	17
TOTAL	1	59	33	8	101

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.8.3 Relationship between Age and Employment

Legally youths from the age of eighteen (18) years are recognized as the right age for being employed/work, can be independent but more important this is the working class. But also due to our educational system structure it is obvious that few others will still be at school as students. The table 1.18 gives us clear statistics on these issues.

Table 1.18 Relationships between Age and Employment.

Nature of Employment	AGE				
	15 – 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	30 - 35	Total
Farmer.	4	15	11	13	43
Employed.	4	4	4	6	18
Small Business Vending.	2	5	3	1	11
House Wife.	0	1	0	0	1
Student.	4	5	1	1	11
Multi-Employment.	2	4	4	7	17
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>101</u>

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.9 Youths Problems Ranking

Lack of employment for youth was rank as the first priority that required immediate action so as to raise youth standard of living in Chanzulu Ward and to protect them from different social problems. Other problems in order of their priority include low level of education and ignorance (mainly on entrepreneurship education), low level of participation in various decisions that affect youth life, income, early sexual practices among youth so as to get something through indirect sex business, low awareness of their rights, moral degradation which resulted into a harmful behaviour such as robbery and use of drug abuse among youth and of course the problem of rural urban migration in search of job.

Table 1. 19 Youths Problems Ranking

PROBLEMS	RANKING OF YOUTHS MAI N PROBLEMS										<u>TOTAL</u> %
	Extremely High Problem		High Problem		Normal Problem		Not a Problem		I Don't Know		
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	
Lack of Employment Opportunities.	54	53.5	27	26.7	20	19.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	100
Deteriorating Ethics and Integrity.	21	20.8	29	28.7	40	39.6	11	10.9	0	0.0	100
Effects of Early Sexual Relationships and STD's.	15	14.9	27	26.7	35	34.7	17	16.8	7	6.9	100
Low Level of Education and Ignorance.	27	26.7	53	52.5	20	19.8	1	1.0	0	0.0	100
Habit of Migrating to Town from Village.	16	15.8	31	30.7	33	32.7	14	13.9	7	6.9	100
Less Awareness on Youths Responsibilities and Rights.	19	18.8	31	30.7	34	33.7	13	12.9	4	4.0	100
Poor Economic Condition (Poverty) and Lack of Capital.	21	20.8	32	31.7	34	33.7	9	8.9	5	5.0	100

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.10 Resources and Opportunities Available for Youth

The researcher also through resources mapping and interviews with youths and other important stakeholders identified socio-economic opportunities available for youths. In exception of fishing activities the geographical location of the study area is enriched by both natural and artificial resources availability. The presence of fertile agricultural land, irrigation facilities and forests together with livestock keeping activities, small business vending opportunities and access to the formal employment from both the government and private institutions and organizations around the study area are the most valuable resources to impact the socio-economic status of youths in Chanzuru ward.

From the data shown in previous section we find that a big number of youth take part in utilizing the fertile land resource compared to other resources available due to different contributing factors main being the level of education and professional development training skills. it is also obvious that also the fertile land available has not fully utilized as a resource due to the nature of agriculture conducted that it is only subsistence farming (from hand to mouth).

The table below depict youths' awareness on the availability of such resources and opportunities around them, it is a good thing that 70.3% they are aware on the availability of a number of resources hence they have a wide chance of utilizing them once their awareness is raised and being given all important catalysts towards them mainly being trainings and professional development skills.

1.11 Suggested Solutions to Youths Problems

An opportunity was given to youths to make suggestions on possible solutions to the problems that face them. Generally the suggested on the means that will raise their

ability both technically and materially towards proper tackling of the problems they encounter.

Table 1.120: Resources and Opportunities Available

Resources/Opportunities	Frequency	Percent
Fertile Agricultural Land.	15	14.9
Irrigation Facilities.	4	4.0
Forests.	3	3.0
Fishing.	0	0.0
Livestock Keeping.	1	1.0
Small Business Vending.	6	5.9
Formal Employment Opportunities.	1	1.0
Multiple Opportunities.	71	70.3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Study Findings (2013)

From a number of possible solutions presented to them and others which they had a chance to mention 30.7% suggested a number of solutions as entrepreneurship skills trainings (which specifically was suggested by 26.7% of the youths interviewed), provision of loans (which specifically was suggested by 11.9% of the youths interviewed), vocational education trainings and land ownership (which specifically was suggested by 9.9% each by the youths interviewed) together with few other solutions as they are shown in table 1.21. So from these statistical data concerning the solutions to youths' problems we find that currently the main need of these youths is education. Education that will provide them with skills and ability to utilize the resources around them in a professional and developmental way.

But also educations that will enable them give out quality products and being able to access the market for them in a professional way. Financial support is another important solution required to Chanzulu ward youths' problems. This is applicable in raising their capital towards increasing investment in the resources and opportunities they have.

Table 1.21: Suggested Solutions to Youths Problems

Solution	Frequency	Percent
Vocational Education Trainings.	10	9.9
Land Ownership.	10	9.9
Entrepreneurship Skills Trainings.	27	26.7
Provision of Agricultural Inputs.	5	5.0
Loans.	12	11.9
Markt Accessibility for Our Products	3	3.0
Sexual and Reproductive Health Education for Youths.	3	3.0
Suggesting Multiple Solutions.	31	30.7
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.12 Measures to be taken to Solve Youths Problems

The low level of education and skills trainings is still a problem that persists youths of Chanzulu wards that in their wishes they are eager to see measures are taken to solve the problem. 39.6% of youths suggested for the measures to be taken on youths' skills development mainly being on entrepreneurship skills development and vocational education trainings (as it has been shown also in the previous section of suggested solutions to youths problems).

Provision of Business Development Services (BDS) for youths is the next measure they are eager to be taken. That is to say once they are given trainings on how to process and utilize effectively their resources they will be needing skills on how to enter their products into the competitive available market and succeed to win it. 34.7% of youths mentioned this as a measure to be taken

These measures won't worth a thing if these youths are not organized in well established youths' economic groups. 18.8% of youths interviewed are in need to see that this is implemented by keeping them together into economic groups on which through them they will easily access skills development trainings as well as business development services.

Table 1.22: Measures to be taken to Solve Youths Problems

Measures	Frequency	Percent
Establishment of Youths Economic Groups.	19	18.8
Youths Skills Development.	40	39.6
Establishment of Livestock Keeping Groups.	1	1.0
Provision of Business Development Services (BDS) for Youths.	35	34.7
Specify Others.	1	1.0
Multiple Suggestions.	5	5.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.13 Community Perception on Youth Problems

During the focus group discussion one youth claimed “We young people we are not given land to practice agriculture instead land is under ownership of our parents, even though those who manage to acquire piece of land their agricultural activities are faced by a number of obstacles such as lack of agricultural inputs, reliable market and rainfall” (poor climatic condition) This was underpinned by one of the key informant who is among member of community leaders in Chanzuru by saying that

“Youth unemployment is due to the lack of industries and other institutions which can provide employment opportunities to youth. For example in the past we have sisal industries (Mazulia in Kilosa Town) , which is currently not functioning, also a large amount of land is under Mikumi National Park, other land is under sugar plantation in Kilombero and the land under forest conservation have limited expansion of agriculture in the district”.

Others are of the opinion that, youth unemployment is due to the laziness of youth themselves because most of them are not hard working instead they want to enjoy life without too much struggling. Others depend on their parents and relatives not ready for self reliant life.

When the respondents were asked about their perception on unemployment problem 40% said youth unemployment is a results of lack of employment opportunities, 30% said is due to lack of starting capital , 20% is due to lack of entrepreneurship skills and 10% said other reasons such as lack of awareness and use of drugs abuse . High percent of persons who perceived youth unemployment as results of lack of employment opportunities implies lack of understanding on employment opportunities and hence suggests a need for community awareness on sources of employment.

1.13.1Lack of Security and Unsafe Environment for Poor Rural Youth

According to the key informants a sizeable number of youth are unskilled and work under hazardous conditions. One of the responded Mr. Alex emphasized that “currently girls under 18 years old are the main labour force in Bar (barmade) this kind of environment is not conducive for them” Mr. Emanuel one of the community leader discussed the issue of HIV/AIDS among the youth, he emphasized that

“According to various statistics given by different institutions dealing with health it is state that over 70 percent infected are young adults and youth especially those who are sexually active. The major causes of infection among the youth include early sexual practices, early marriage and other harmful sexual practices” It is generally concluded that HIV/AIDS makes not only a health problem, but also a socio-economic problem with severe impact on development of our future generation.

1.13.2 Lack of Awareness, Social Exclusion, Discrimination and Stigma

When respondents were asked about their community understanding on youth problems during the focus group discussions and key informant interviews they provided responses that indicated lack of awareness, social exclusion, discrimination and stigma among youth. The findings revealed that young people were excluded from all community development aspects such as education, economic empowerment and health services due to lack of awareness on their importance. Lack of awareness leads to negative attitude and perception towards young people that further lead to social exclusion, discrimination and stigma. The descriptions provided below revealed respondents’ views in relation to community lack of awareness on special needs of young people:

“The youth who constitute large percent of the labour force and total population are not represented in various forums and do not participate adequately in decision making bodies. As a result most of the decisions which have been made do not take concerns of the youth”. Mr. Olavi from Ilonga Youth Training Centre said, during the key informant’s interview.

Also respondents pointed out that young people were discriminated by the community systems itself. “There is thinking that young people cannot do and give

wise advice instead they prefer to force things to go because they want immediate result. For sure this perception is wrong”. The responded narrated.

1.13.3 Participation of Youth in Decisions- Making

When the respondents were asked if they were participating in decision making at ward and district levels, 71.4 percent said they were not participating, 14.3 said they are participating and 14.3 percent said they don't know. When the question why youth are not participating in decision making was asked, the respondents provided some reasons including lack of awareness about their right of participation, community negative attitude towards young people, lack of the body to organize youth, hence their activities have been implemented in a fragmented manner, without any forum or national body where they could discuss matters of concern to them and high illiteracy among the youth themselves that restrict their participation as shown in the figure below.

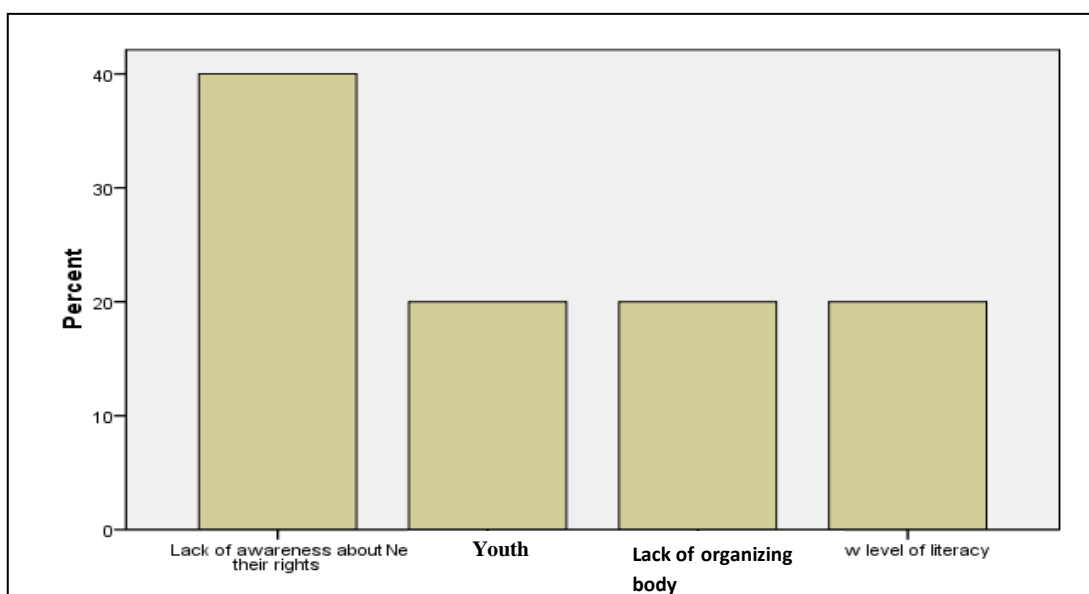


Figure 1.4: Reasons for youth not participating in decision making

Source: Study Findings (2013)

1.13.4 Low Income of Youth and their Families

During the focus group discussions, the respondents expressed the difficult economic situation facing young people and their families. According to the respondents and through the observation and the wealth ranking exercise, it was revealed that majority of young people were living in houses built with trees and roofed with grasses, some were living in rented slum houses and majority neither owning cattle nor land. Despite of the fact that the per capital income of the district was estimated to be 384,377 in 2012/= per year, this could not bring positive changes to the youth.

In spite of the fact that district has 50 SACCOS, 160 Youth economic groups and 63 Women economic groups there are no positive sign on the effectiveness of this strategy in reducing youth unemployment problem. This information depicts that there's need to review the strategy so as to achieve positive impact.

When the respondents were asked to identify the families of young people in their ward and rank their wealth, The findings revealed that 25% of youth who were employed have moderate life standard while 42% were ranked as poor and 33% who earned less 10,000/= per month were identified as people who are extremely poor.

During the wealth ranking exercise, respondents established criteria used to define individual level of poverty including the amount of money earned per month, property owned and housing condition. This implies social and economical vulnerability facing young people and it suggests something has to be done to boost their incomes.

1.13.5 Lack of Assistive Devices

Through observation it was also noted that majority of youth in Chanzulu Ward in specific and Kilosa District in general did not have assistive devices. For example the

existence of Ilonga Youth Training Centre, the defunct SIDO Facility and Ilonga Focal Development Centre in the ward would be the major home of skills development for youth, but unfortunately these institutions are very old with lack or very poor infrastructure/facilities to attract youth in the ward, also there's a need to have at least Ward Youth Information Centre so they can access various information on their development issues.

1.14.1 Identified Problems in Order of their Priority

Lack of employment for youth was rank as the first priority that required immediate action so as to raise youth standard of living in Chanzuru Ward and to protect them from different social problems. Other problems in order of their priority include low level of education and ignorance (mainly on entrepreneurship education), low level of participation in various decisions that affect youth life, income, early sexual practices among youth so as to get something through indirect sex business, low awareness of their rights, moral degradation which resulted into a harmful behaviour such as robbery and use of drug abuse among youth and of course the problem of rural urban migration in search of job.

1.15 Conclusion

Generally this chapter focused on community needs assessment aimed at identifying the project to be implemented. Descriptive research design and participatory research methods were used during the needs assessment; and tables, description of facts and pictorial presentations were used for data analysis. After number of challenges facing young people have been analysed, through the pair wise ranking; the respondents prioritised employment creation/income generating activities for youth in Chanzuru Ward through entrepreneurship skills development.

1.14 Community Needs Prioritization

Table 1.23 Pair-wise ranking showing problems of youth in Chanzuru:

Need/Problem	Rural urban migration	Moral degradation	Low awareness of their right	Early sexual practices	Lack of participation in decision affecting their life	Low level of education & ignorance	Lack employment of & Poverty	Scores	Rank
Lack of employment & Poverty	Lack of employment	Lack of employment	Lack of employment	Lack of employment	Lack of employment	Lack of employment		30	1
Low level of education & ignorance	Low level of education	Low level of education	Low level of education	Low level of education	Low level of education			17	2
Lack of participation in decision affecting their life	Lack of participation in decision affecting their life	Lack of participation in decision affecting their life	Lack of participation in decision affecting their life	Lack of participation in decision affecting their life				15	3
Early sexual practices	Early sexual practices	Early sexual practices	Early sexual practices					13	4
Low awareness of their right	Low awareness of their right	Low awareness of their right						10	5
Moral degradation	Moral degradation							8	6
Rural urban migration								7	7

Source: Study findings 2013

Thus they proposed the Project on skills development for youth. As a pilot phase it is agreed to conduct a training on Sustainable Charcoal Project to improve youth income and make their life better; by using dry remains of crops, grasses and other plants as a main raw material for charcoal product with the technical support from Ilonga Youth Training Centre.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

The main problems identified by the community during the needs assessment in order of their priority include: lack of employment for youth which rank the first priority that required immediate action so as to raise youth standard of living in Chanzuru Ward and to protect them from different social problems. Other problems in order of their priority are low level of education and ignorance (mainly entrepreneurship education), low level of participation in various decisions that affect their life, early sexual practices among youth so as to get something through indirect sex business, low awareness of their rights, moral degradation which resulted into a harmful behaviour such as robbery and use of drug abuse among youth and the problem of rural urban migration in search of job.

During the community needs assessment and through the literature review, it was observed that lack of employment is the main challenge that has been facing youth. Lack of entrepreneurship skills, starting capital, undermining informal sector and lack of opportunities identification are among the areas that denied youth from employment opportunities.

According to NYEAP, (2007) In Tanzania, unemployment, and underemployment levels have continued to increase or remained at extremely high levels despite considerable efforts to promote sustainable development through different reforms. In recent years, there has been increased concern over the tragic waste of human potential, particularly for the youth. Most of the youth are either unemployed or underemployed. In some sectors, they are also underpaid and overworked in conditions lacking the core labour standards.

However, it is also globally agreed, that Youth unemployment is currently among the leading social issues that affect young people. Substantial amount of research on youth unemployment problem have been undertaken at Global level, Continent, Regional and at the Country level in which both studies shows youth unemployment has been growing at an alarming rate.

The leading cause factors in most of the countries of the Sub-Saharan African are unhealthy economy to support youth employment growth and demographic factors. Some of these studies include the following ones, ILO Global Employment Trends for Youth (GET Youth 2011 update) “In the current context of economic instability young men and women face increasing uncertainty in their hopes of finding a decent job. There is no doubt that the global economic crisis has further exposed the fragility of youth in the labour market. At the end of 2010 there were an estimated 75.1 million young people in the world struggling to find work, 4.6 million more than in 2007. Between 2008 and 2009, the number of unemployed youth increased by unprecedented 4.5 million. This remarkable increase is better visualized when compared to the average increase of the pre crisis period (1997-2007) of less than 100,000 persons per year.

The youth unemployment rate also rose sharply and has shown little improvement since its peak in 2010. Only in 2011 is the youth unemployment rate projected to show a minimal decrease to 12.6 percent.”

Although adequate and reliable unemployment figures for African countries are not available, studies show that, Africa compared to other regions of the world has the largest segment of young people in its population, 36.7 percent in 2000, compared to

27.3 percent for the world (Curtain, 2000) in Africa it is estimated that young people make up more than 50% of the population of most countries.

Chiguta (2000) youth aged 15-24 years make up between 19-23 percent of the populations of majority of African countries, although some estimates show that the proportion of youth aged 15-25 years constitutes about one- third of the population in most African countries. In absolute terms, it is estimated that there are presently about 122 million youth on the African continent. Semboja (2007) “ Youth employment problem are common and continued to pervade the East Africa economies, with disproportionately large number of young women and men exposed too long term unemployment or short term work in informal sector.

As a result, a number of them drop out of the work force or fail to enter successfully in the first place and become inactive. Socially disintegrated youth are particularly affected thereby perpetuating a vicious circle of poverty and social exclusion”. In Tanzania studies conducted by Mjema (1999), on behalf of ILO states that: “Youth unemployment is serious problem that affects rural and urban youths. In relatives terms however available data shows that the unemployment problem is more severe in urban based youth than their rural counterparts. Similarly there are cases (especially in urban areas) where the youth unemployment is more acute for female than male youths”. According to National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 2012) Youth in Tanzania constitute about 68% of Labor Force and 35.1% of the total population according 2012 censuses, however this potential labor force is not adequately tapped. Most of the youth who complete primary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher learning do not easily secure employment in the civil service, parastatal organization and other economic sectors. (URT, 2007).

In recognition of the above explanation, Tanzania has taken a number of efforts to address youth unemployment problem. Some of the approach used is setting up funding mechanisms and schemes to address poverty and employment related problems. According to the SMEs Development Policy (2002), a number of initiatives that have been designed are establishment of Youth Development Fund (YDF) which is managed by the Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture, and Sports, National Entrepreneurship Development Fund (NEDF) , Women Development Fund (WDF). Apart from these, there are other related programmes that were established through Government/Donor joint efforts including the small Entrepreneurs Loan Facility (SELF), National Income Generating Programme (NIGP), and Presidential Trust Fund.

This project is going to reduce lack of unemployment problem for youth to improve their income generation. In this particular respect Chanzuru was selected for a pilot phase of the project of Sustainable Charcoal Project a. Through this project, three youth economic groups will be formed and supplied with necessary facilities/equipment for the production of sustainable charcoal to reduce youth unemployment problem. Along this specified project, creation of community awareness on youth problems, causes and measures to be taken was also planned to be conducted to enable the entire community of Chanzuru ward to own, sustain and contribute toward the project execution.

2.2 The Statement of the Problem

The major problem that were identified during the community needs analysis and prioritized by the respondents and the final results revealed that, the youth unemployment ranked number one as the major problem to be solved using available resources within the community or local environment.

2.3 Project Descriptions

The project title: Training Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project. A Case Study of Chanzuru Ward.

Project physical location: The project of Training youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project is planned to be carried out at Chanzuru Village at Chanzuru Ward in Kilosa District of Morogoro Region.

2.3.1 Summary of the Main Project Activities

- i. To conduct public meetings for awareness creation on youth unemployment problem and introduce the project.
- ii. Fundraising preparation process to support the project.
- iii. To produce charcoal.
- iv. To conduct monitoring and evaluation.
- v. Report writing.

2.3.1 Target Community

Charcoal project is expected to serve income generation of youth in Chanzuru village, and the entire community of Kilosa District. In spite of the fact that the project owner is the youth of Chanzuru Village, the project benefit all the community regardless of their wards due to the fact that, the project will be a source of reliable and cheap domestic energy which is environmental friendly. Also this project is anticipated to be used as a learning model for environmental conservation and creation of cheap sources of income among youth in Kilosa District and elsewhere. Therefore, in this project community (youth) has been participated in implementation through in kind and financial contributions as planned by the WDC during the planning meeting.

However, identification of Training youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project have been done parallel with community awareness creation on the causes and solution of youth unemployment problem. Thus through this project community (youth) has been empowered to identify opportunities available within their surrounding and to take advantage of such opportunities. The ultimate results of community awareness are to change people's mind sets and perception towards youth problems. It was expected that community members will have positive attitude and perceptions towards young people and thus reduce stigma and exclusion of young people from various decisions that affecting their life.

2.3.2 Project Goal

To increase community awareness on sources of employment creation for youth within the local environment to reduce youth unemployment problems in Kilosa District.

2.3.3 Project Objectives

- 1) To increase Chanzuru Ward Community awareness on measures to be taken for youth unemployment problem by the end of May 2013.
- 2) To mobilise funds for the implementation of the Project of Sustainable Charcoal in Chanzuru Ward by the end of July 2013
- 3) To improve youth income in Chanzuru Ward by the end of August 2013
- 4) To conduct monitoring and evaluation by the end of the project.

2.4 Host Organisation

2.4.1 Background Information to Ilonga Youth Training Centre

Ilonga Youth Training Centre is one of the government youth training centre, under the Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sport. The centre was under Chama Cha

Mapinduzi (CCM) up to 31st December 1992 when it was handed to the government as a result of transformation from single party to multiparty system.

2.4.2 Stakeholders/Collaborators

The stakeholders/collaborators in this project include the community (youth), Ilonga Youth Training Centre (I.Y.T.C-Host organisation), Ward Development Committee, District Council and CED. Student as indicated in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Stakeholders'/Collaborators Roles, Concerns and Expectations

Stakeholder	Roles	Concern	Expectations
Community	Owned and sustained the project Contribute in kind and resources	Miss use of their contributions	Youth income generation will be improved
I.Y.T.C	Host the CED student and the project Community awareness creation Support the student to achieve project objective	Community contribution is normally good during the harvesting season therefore this can delay the project implementation	After the awareness creation community will establish a support structure for youth
CED Student	Provide technical advices Link the host organisation with the community Monitoring and evaluation of the project Write a project report	Time frame for the project is very short	A project will succeed and bring expected results
WDC	Responsible for mobilising and collecting all community contribution within the area of their jurisdiction. Supervise and monitor the project	Their worry is that raining season can affect the project implementation as it requires remains of dry plants.	Community will support youth toward the implementation of the project
District Council	Concerns with planning of all projects within the district including the project for youth development	Inadequate research and data on special youth groups for planning	Allocate funds for the implementation of the project.

Source: Study findings 2013

2.4.3 Centre's Vision

To be a centre of excellence in provision of quality training and information services to youth in Tanzania.

2.4.4 Mission

Create an enabling environment for youth empowerment and enhancement of employment opportunities and security.

2.4.5 Organisational Goal and Objectives

(a) Goal

To continue improve its infrastructure in order to achieve its objectives through provision of long term courses in agriculture, entrepreneurship and vocational training.

(b) Specific Objectives

- i. To empower youth to acquire necessary knowledge and skills for self-employment through training and information provision services)
- ii. To provide formal and non-formal education to the youth and community in general.
- iii. To promote Indigenous youth development practices as a foundation to alleviate poverty.
- iv. To provide training on Information Communication Technology (ICT) for youth
- v. To fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and illicit liquor drinking among youth community.
- vi. To create community awareness on environmental conservation and preservation of water sources through provision of sustainable charcoal project.

- vii. To improve local community (especially youth) income through entrepreneurship education and formation of income generating groups
- viii. To provide services of information searching through internet services.
- ix. To create partnership and liaise with local and international NGO's performing similar activities for the benefit of the target groups/ community.
- x. To promote and revive good cultural practices, volunteerism, arts and crafts of the indigenous people.
- xi. To engage in research and documentation activities concerning youth development needs.

2.4.6 Responsibilities of the Centre

The main responsibility of Ilonga Youth Training Centre is to provide training to all gender of youth throughout the country in order to enable youth face different challenges in their daily life. This is achieved by empowering youth to become good entrepreneurs so they can reduce youth unemployment problem in the country.

2.4.7 Organisational Structure

Ilonga Youth Training Centre has the structure that concerns with decision making at various levels. There is an Annual General Meeting which is the supreme decision making organ. Also the Organisation has the Executive Committee that implements the decision of the Annually General Meeting. Below the Executive Committee there is a Management Team that does day to day activities of the Organisation.

2.4.8 SWOT Analysis Matrix

The organisational and community SWOT analysis were also conducted during the community needs assessment. The main community and the Organisational strengths,

weakness, opportunities and threats that were outlined by the respondents during the data collection are indicated in table 2.2. This exercise was very essential in assessing community and organisation capacity in various aspects such as existence of knowledge, legal status, net working, attitudes and availability of funding opportunities.

Table 2.2: SWOT Analysis Matrix

Organisational SWOT analysis			
Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Registered and accepted by the community. Committed staff with diverse professions. Presence of internal control systems. Adequate land 207, hectors	Mostly depend on donor funding due to low government funding. Low understanding of community members on the importance of institution	Collaboration with different ministries Availability of funding opportunities from within and outside the country.	Too much funding expectation from donors. Frequent change of donors' policies. Local politics.
Community SWOT analysis			
Willing to contribute. Availability of natural and public infrastructural resources.	Lack of awareness on youth development. Inadequate data on different groups of youth. Ineffective utilization of resources.	Availability of NGO, FBOs and Government support. Availability of natural resources.	Poverty. Community perception on youth. Income disparity. Unsafe environment for youth development.

Source: Study findings 2013

2.4.9 The Role of the Organisation and the CED Student

The role of the Organisation during the project implementation is to host the CED student and the project, Community awareness creation and support the student to achieve project objectives. The CED student role include to provide technical advices about the project implementation, link the host organisation with the community, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project and write a project report and submit to the Organisational management and to the Open University of Tanzania.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on literatures reviewed that help to enrich our knowledge on youth unemployment problem and its respective challenges. The relevant books, journals, articles and other internet sources have been perused for the purpose of filling the knowledge gap on problem facing youth and some of the efforts undertaken to address youth problems. Therefore, for the easy grasping, literature reviewed was divided into three main headings namely theoretical, empirical and policy literature review.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

3.2.1 Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in this document are in line with international recommendations and, in particular, those of the various international conferences on youth development issues (employment and unemployment) in some cases, however, the standard international definitions have been slightly adjusted to reflect the situation of developing countries and Tanzania in particular. Some of the concepts defined in this document include, definition of youth, unemployment and underemployment etc

3.2.2 Youth

The term youth is differently defined as an age category, as a transitional stage and as social construct.

The Commonwealth Youth Development Programme (1996) states that “Those who think about youth principally in terms of an age category argue that this category defines youth more significantly than any other category. They point to the similarity of experiences that young people of the same age tend to have. These common experiences

are what make young people define themselves in certain ways as sharing the same fate. For example, they may all feel themselves to be powerless in a world where adults have all the power”.

In the same note CYP state limitation of an age category as “it is difficult to reach consensus as to where youth begins and ends. An example of the difficulty of reaching any reliable consensus is shown in the two different age bands adopted by the leading international organizations concerned with youth. The United Nation’s age band is 15-24 years, whilst the Commonwealth Youth Programme uses 16-24 years. The elasticity of the concept of youth is aptly illustrated in Malaysia which has an age band stretching from 15-40 years old. It is significant to note also that the Malawian National Youth Policy agreed to an age band of 14-25 but points out the difficulties in accepting this range”.

Mitteraeur (1993), define youth as a transitional stage from childhood to adulthood. He did some research on how the conceptualization of youth has changed over time in Europe. He identifies four significant happenings that mark the transition from childhood to adulthood. He maintains that these transitional markers have remained fairly stable over time. They are:

(i) Leaving home, (ii) finding employment, (iii) setting up home, (iv) Marriage

The Tanzania definition of youth as defined in the National Youth Development Policy is “a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood” The policy adopts the definition of youth as declared by the United Nations, which defines a youth as a person aged between 15-24 years. There is however a country- specific definition that is frequently used by stakeholders and policy makers, where the upper age limit is extended to 35 years. (Integrated Labour Force Survey -ILFS 2006)

The definition of youth in this study is based on age category in order to allow comparison with other countries.

3.2.3 Unemployment

Definition of unemployment according to ILFS (2006), is divided into two categories

(A + B)

Internationally recommended definition state that: “a person is classified as unemployed if she/he meets the following three conditions, during a specified period (one week), that he/she is:

- a. without work,
- b. available for work, and
- c. seeking work

This category of unemployed persons can be referred as unemployment category A.

The international recommendations allows the relaxation of (c) above, i.e seeking work, especially in countries, where a large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and informal activities, with generally low knowledge of labour market development in the rest of economy. Tanzania is characterized by the above- mentioned conditions, and therefore uses the relaxed international definitions of unemployment, while at same time presenting results according to the stricter international definition for comparison with other countries. Those persons who were without work available but have not taken active steps, to find work, thus satisfying conditions (a) and (b) above, are referred to as unemployment category B

The national definition of unemployment is the sum of unemployment categories A and B (as defined above) plus the number of persons with extreme marginal attachment to

employment (category c). Marginal attachment to employment is measured as described above under employment.

On the other hand underemployment reflects underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population. For practical reasons, time-related underemployment is measured. This situation exists when the hours of work of an employed person are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage (ILFS 2006)

3.2.3 Status of Unemployment in Tanzania According to MKUKUTA Operational Target

In respect of unemployment, the MKUKUTA operational target is to reduce unemployment from the 2000/01 rate of 12.9% to 6.9% by 2010. According to the survey, unemployment stood at 11.0% in 2006. When disaggregated, unemployment rates are 31.3 %, 16.3% and 7.1% for Dar es Salaam, other urban and rural, respectively.

3.2.4 Youth Unemployment

The over-representation of young people among the employed in developed and developing nations since the 1970s has led some to argue that youth has become a significant part of under-class . The under- class is trapped, unable to achieve any social mobility out of poverty. A fairly recent Commonwealth Youth Programme summarized the situation when it pointed out that:

“Young people are too frequently subject to a disproportionate burden of unemployment with young women and school leavers especially vulnerable. Across the Commonwealth, youth accounts for approximately one-third of the total labour force with youth unemployment rates around 30-50 percent or more of the total unemployed”.
(1996:10)

3.2.5 Basis of Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment problem has been growing all over the world either among youth in school and out of school youth, urban and rural youth, girls and boys or among developing countries or developed countries. The only difference is the degree of unemployment rate between one continent to another, one region to another and between one country to another. For countries where data is available unemployment is highest among young people. Commonwealth Youth Programme (1996) in countries of the European Union (EU) “ unemployment rates among women aged 20-24 are as high as 32% in Greece 36% in Italy, and 41 in Spain.

These are markedly higher than among other young men in the same age bracket. According to UN (1995) in rural Latin America, rates are highest in the 15-24 age groups and often higher for women. CYP (1998) state that, economic conditions to day have contributed to youth unemployment and effects on youth enterprise. “The present state of intense competition in the global economy leaves little surplus for governments to support weak enterprises or inadequately educated people. To compete on the world market, countries insist on structural adjustment policies. These are policies that cut government spending. They have to operate so that spending targets are met exactly, the books balance and there is no excess spending. This involves cutting costs, shedding labour (euphemistically called down-sizing) and cuts in spending on anything such as welfare which does not pay for itself in the short term”. CYP emphasises that more than one billion jobs need to be created between now and 2010 to accommodate young workers-entering the labour force and reduce unemployment.

Over the next two-decades some less developed regions will see a temporary “bulge” in the working age population relative to older and younger dependants.

This “demographic bonus” offers countries an opportunity to build human capital and spur long term development- if they invest in education, jobs and health services...”

(The State of World Population 1998, United Nations Population Fund) According to Tanzania Poverty and Human Development Report, 2003 the most vulnerable social group in Tanzania include youths.

3.3.6 Youth’s Economic Situation

The Tanzania National Youths Policy has identified that youths economic activities depends on the geographical place, age, sex and natural resources available. In general youths in Tanzania engage in the following economic activities.

- (i) Production activities involving the sector of agriculture, mining, animal husbandry and small scale industries such as carpentry, tailoring and blacksmith.
- (ii) Petty business like selling second-hand clothes, fruits and various foodstuffs.

Despite the fact that these youths are self-employed in the above mentioned areas; they face a lot of problems in implementing their activities. The major problems are lack of capital, equipment and skills.

- (iii) A small percentage of youths (3.4%) are employed in the civil service, in parastatal organisation and in the private sector. This group is but only a fraction of the total number of the educated and trained youths in various disciplines.

However due to the economic policy reform undertaken, many educated youth have been retrenched from work, many of these youths do not expect to be employed in the formal sector. The problem of unemployment affects both boys and girls but the latter have been mostly affected.

Among the unemployed people in the country, 60% are youths. The consequences of this problem are that youths engage in promiscuous behaviour like theft, armed robbery,

substance and drug abuse, unsafe sex etc. More over many youths especially in urban have continued to depend on parents. (Ministry of Labour Youth Development and Sports, 2002).

3.3.7 Contributing Factors to Youth Unemployment

According to two studies conducted by ILO/UNDP (1991) and Mjema (1997) the contributing factors to youth unemployment are different across countries. In the case of Tanzania the two studies have identified seven main factors that contribute significantly to the youth unemployment problem. These are:

- (a) The general decline in the economy, (b) The education system, (c) Lack of skills and business training, (d) lack of credit facilities, (e) Emphasis on the formal sector alone, (f) Non-attractive agricultural sector, (g) Lack of business advisory services. In addition to these, this section discusses other contributing factor to youth unemployment, namely: (i) Youth population growth rate and (ii) The influence of culture.

Gillis *et al.* (1992), “Although it is not possible to apportion appropriate weights to the effects of these factors on youth unemployment there is some agreement among researchers that the state of the economy plays an important role in determining not only the youth labour market but the overall labour market”.

3.4 Empirical Literature

3.4.1 Studies Done on Youth and Unemployment

Youth makes up more than 40 per cent of the world’s total unemployed. Forced by poverty and the lack of possibilities for better jobs, many young people in Tanzania have no alternative but to turn to informal activities to earn income.

With economic growth being insufficient to absorb new labour force entrants, there is a danger that informal work will become the only option for large numbers of young people, thereby making the objective of a decent job for all increasingly unavailable. According to Gora Mboup, (2004) urban unemployment in Tanzania was rated at 20 percent and youth unemployment was at 40 percent, according to ILO statistics. Tanzania is the leading country in Africa with 64% of young female neither in school nor in employment also the second with 39 % of youth neither in school nor in employment (Mushi, 2006).

According to the integrated Labour Force Survey (2002) out of estimated total labour force of 17.9 million people 65% are young men and women between the age of 15 and 35. The survey also revealed that unemployment for the whole country is 12.9% and the majority of the unemployed are living in urban areas. While 46.5% of unemployed labour force is living in Dar es Salaam alone, other urban areas have 25.5% and in the rural areas unemployment rate is 8.4%. The unemployment rate for young people aged 18 to 34 is 8.6% in rural and 41.4% in the urban areas (Mushi, 2006).

3.4.2 Skills Training Available for Youth

The characteristics of youths and youth labour market as a whole, as well as characteristics of individuals which affect their chances of finding work due to insufficient skills are the major concern here. One important aspect of youth unemployment is the relationship between unemployment and labour skills (education). The level of education will influence the level of employment. Other things being equal then a good labour skill brought about by relevant education will reduce the degree of unemployment. An insufficient supply of skills is a cause of unemployment in the long run (*Layard et al.*; 1994).

The Ministry of Labour Youth Development and Sports (MLYD) realizes the complexity of youth labour market due to insufficient skills and training, therefore in order to minimize the problem of training the ministry collaborate with different sectors both formal and non-formal vocational training institutes to cater for some of the youths who cannot be absorbed by the government.

Some Policies and programmes implemented by the government to empower youth in the country

- Establishment of department within the Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sport. The department was created in the 1970s and was charged with the responsibility of overseeing issues of youth career, counseling and guiding. Youth employment issues were addressed through the formation of youth economic groups and youth camps.
- Launching of the National Youth Employment Action Plan (NYEAP). The main objective of NYEAP according to MLYD is first to identify and detail specific/potential sectors and major programmes components for youth employment while providing small and medium scale enterprise investments which will generate the greatest number of new jobs, secondly to identify key issues and challenges faced by youth in their transition through education to the work place, and third set priorities for action by policy makers and other key stakeholders (MLYD 2006).
- Establishment of youth career at regional and district level and employment of Youth Development Officers to coordinate youth issues at these levels.
- Vocation Education and Training Programmes have been developed. These programs are regulated by Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA)

- Other responses include Ratification of core Conventions as a measure to guarantee workers, fundamental rights and protection as well as reform of labour policies and laws. The reformed labour market policies and laws will provide economic efficiency and attract more investment both internally and externally hence creation of more job opportunities.

3.4.3 Youth Fund Support Initiatives

Since its inception in the 1970s, the Youth Department on behalf of the government and in collaboration with donor organizations such as the UN, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, CYP and other International and Local Nongovernmental organizations have initiated various programmes on youth empowerment through advocacy and financial support for youth entrepreneurship in the country. However, some of these strategies are not rural youth and uneducated youth friendly. Some of these initiatives are as follows:

3.4.4 Initiatives by International Development Agencies

- YEN (Youth Employment Network), is a partnership of the UN, ILO and the World Bank (WB) set up after the Millenium summit in 2001 to find new and durable solutions to the youth unemployment challenges. The network is a global platform whose goal is to priorities youth employment on the development agenda and to exchange knowledge on effective policies and programmes to improve employment opportunities for youth. It is a service provider focusing on policy advice, innovative pilot projects, and knowledge sharing and brokering partnerships.
- Youth- to- Youth Fund Facilitated by the Youth Entrepreneurship Facility Working in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. The way the Fund achieves this work is through a competitive grants program. The program aims to first

identify potential entrepreneurs whose projects can improve people's well-being. It then aims to provide the necessary support for these entrepreneurs to their work.

The Youth- to-Youth Fund Component of the facility offers local youth-led organizations an opportunity to actively participate in the development of youth entrepreneurship development projects implemented by youth led organizations.

- Urban Youth Fund by UN-Habitat initiatives. This Fund promotes the poverty reduction aims of Millenium Development Goals and the Habitat Agenda for better, more sustainable and equitable towns and cities throughout the developing world.

UN-HABITAT Urban Youth Fund.(Based in Nairobi-Kenya) UN-HABITAT, regards youth as a major force of a better world. Supports young people in the drive to alleviate poverty. The Habitat Agenda Commits governments and UN-HABITAT to work in partnership with youth and empower them to participate in decision-making in order to improve urban livelihood and develop sustainable human settlement.

- CYCI (The Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiatives) Is a micro-credit and enterprise development initiative designed to promote youth employment and alleviate poverty among the young people of the Commonwealth.

3.4.5 Initiatives by the Government of Tanzania (GOT)

- YDF (Youth Development Fund) This is a Revolving Fund established in the mid 1990s to support youth income generating activities in organized economic production bridges and small entrepreneurs. Local Government Authorities contributed 10% of their revenue collection to this fund.

The administration of Youth Development Fund is under the Local Government Authorities where it goes down from the district level, ward and village level and the district contributed its 10 percent revenue to this fund so as to ensure sustainability of YDF. Youth have to apply through the office of Ward Executive Office (WEO)

3.5 Policy Review

The policy review includes both the Tanzania and International youth policy about youth development

3.5.1 International Youth Policy

The mobilization of youth passion, creativity and unique perspective of their current and future needs is now increasingly seen as both an international and national priority. While young men and women have always been considered an important target group in terms of national development planning efforts, there is a globally acceptable growing of the value of committing time and resources to initiatives that formulate specific national youth policy and accompanying action plan. Youth policy formulation is now advocated as an essential mechanism for both the identification of youths needs and concerns, and as a way of promoting greater youths participation in the building of the society for both today and tomorrow. (World Programme of Action of Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond).

3.5.2 Tanzania National Youth Development Policy

Introduction of the National Youth Development Policy and National Employment Policy. In 1996 the Ministry of Labour and Youth Development formulated Youth Development Policy and revised the Policy in December 2007 so as to meet the current

needs of youth. The two documents succinctly show what is to be done to combat the problem of youth unemployment.

The Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports (MLYD) coordinates the National Youth Policy of Tanzania in cooperation with other youth-serving ministries and youth organizations, especially in partnership with the Tanzanian Youth Organization (Umoja Wa Vijana) and the Tanzanian Youth Council. Other youth-relevant policies include the 2008 National Employment Policy which advocates strategies for employment promotion and exploitation of existing wealth as well as the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector, NGOs and CBOs to effectively participate in employment promotion. The policy provides employment strategies for the youth, people with disabilities and women, mainly self-employment and work in the informal sector as well as considerations of HIV/AIDS.

The Youth Development Fund (YDF) which was launched in 1994 targets youth in the informal sector in order to create self-employment and reduce youth unemployment. During the same period, MLYD also instigated over 3,000 projects (mainly in agriculture but also in carpentry, animal keeping, tin smithing, tree planting and fishing) to mobilise youth to participate in the informal sector. During 1993/94, government also created the National Entrepreneurship Development Fund. The policy focuses on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) such as Eradication of absolute poverty and hunger, promoting gender and empowering women and combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases. (Ministry of Labour Youth Development and Sports, 2002).

3.6 Literature Review Summary

Research studies conducted on youth unemployment by various institutions nationally and internationally clearly highlighted the problem of youth unemployment is increasing at an alarming rate in many countries particularly in Sub Saharan African countries that affect the life of youth in terms of acquiring their rights to economic development, education and health. However, many of these studies were not conducted in a participatory way in such a way that stakeholders' views and perception were accommodated. Survey done on youth development issues by the Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sport was done through survey questionnaires where majority of the questions were closed ended while the Project of Sustainable Charcoal to reduce youth unemployment problem, was conducted in a participatory way where by open ended probing questions were used to accommodate the stakeholders opinions, perceptions and suggestions. Again the survey was intended to establish a data base on youth while the project was intended to solve the problem of unemployment problem.

In 2005, the Tanzanian Government launched the National Strategy for Growth and the reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) also known by the Swahili acronym – MKUKUTA. The NSGRP is aimed at contributing to the achievement of the goals in vision 2025, as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The NSGRP has 3 major goals: achieving broad based economic growth (cluster 1).

Improved Social Services delivery (cluster 2), and the attainment of Good Governance and Accountability (cluster 3). Under cluster 1 of the NSGRP, the achievement of employment objectives, as a way of reducing poverty, is given considerable prominence. Specifically, the target was set to reduce the national rate of unemployment from 12% in 2005/6 to 6.9% by 2010. With the advent of the Fourth Phase Government in January 2006, the Government further committed itself to the implementation of the NSGRP,

and as a further manifestation of the very high priority it attached to employment creation, especially for young men and women, set the laudable target of creating 1 million new decent jobs from 2006 – 2010. Special emphasis was placed on the issue of youth employment (NYEAP, 2007).

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is about the implementation of the project identified during the community needs assessment. During the needs assessment, community identified lack of employment and poverty for youth as the first priority. It was agreed that for the first 6 months, the community will be implementing the Project of sustainable charcoal to create source of employment for youth in Chanzuru village. The expansion of the project to other villages was planned to be done after the completion of this project. Youth unemployment problem and other related problems are among the areas that were also pointed out in the National Youth development Policy (URT, 2004).

Not only the problem of youth unemployment problem was pin pointed by the reviewed literature as the main challenge facing youth in rural areas and elsewhere, but also the community seen it during the needs assessment as something that needs urgent intervention in order to protect to engage in harmful behaviour such as prostitution, drug abuse, robbery and other risk of being injured by the existing situation. The implementation of this project was very important in reducing poverty among youth in Chazuru Ward, Sustainable Charcoal project is also expected to be used as the learning model for youth in other villages in Kilosa District and the whole country and thus promote entrepreneurship culture among youth accordingly.

4.2 Products and Outputs

The following were the outputs of the implementation of the project of Training Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem in Chanzuru Ward:

- a) To increase youth awareness on self employment creation in Chanzuru by the end of July 2013.
- b) 20 Youth from three villages are trained on sustainable charcoal project.
- c) Purchase of charcoal briquette equipments/ facilities.
- d) 360 sacks/ bags of charcoal produced from three villages by the end of six months (June-Dec 2013)
- e) 50 household from three village's access mkaa bora by the end of six months.
- f) Increase of youth income through sells of charcoal product.
- g) Positive change of youth attitude toward self employment.
- h) Increased number of youth dealing with charcoal briquette.
- i) District council through WDC spread the project to other wards and villages in the district.
- j) Increased collaboration between the project and other environmental conservation stakeholders in the district.

4.3 Project Planning

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

The Project implementation plan for Training Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project to address youth unemployment problem, a case study of Chanzuru village is shown in table 4.1 In general the plan shows objectives with their respective activities, resources required persons responsible and timeframe.

The Project of Sustainable Charcoal to reduce youth unemployment problem, a case study of Chanzuru Village in Chanzuru Ward was planned to be executed within the period of 6 months from January 2013 to Jun 2013. The activities shown in the table

below were logically arranged starting with community awareness creation, mobilising funds or resources and launch of Sustainable Charcoal Project.

Table 4.1: Project Implementation Plan

Objective 1: To increase youth awareness on self employment creation in Chanzuru by the end of July 2013.														
Activities	Project Month												Resources needed	Persons Responsible
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Conduct public meetings in 4 sub villages of Chanzuru ward for awareness creation on self employment.													Transport fare, stationeries and camera.	CED Student Sub village leaders, Ward leaders.
Conduct 1 day meeting of young people for strategizing the advocacy work for their rights.													Transport fare, stationaries and camera.	CED Student I.Y.T.C DYDO
Objective 2: To mobilise funds for the implementation of the Project of Sustainable Charcoal Project in Chanzuru by the end of June 2013														
Conduct meeting of potential stakeholders for local fundraising.													Soft drinks and lunch.	I.Y.T.C WEO
Preparation of proposal.													Stationeries	I.Y.T.C DYDO
Objective 3: To Train Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project by the end of July 2013														
Conducting planning meeting with youth & WDC.													Venue Stationeries	I.Y.T.C DYDO
Purchase of Charcoal briquetting equipments/facilities.													Charcoal briquetting materials.	Youth, I.Y.T.C, DYDO and Sub village leaders
Train Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project.													Facilitator, Stationeries, lunch and soft drinks.	Group admin, WEO, VEO & Project Team
Production of sustainable charcoal project.													Charcoal briquetting facilities & raw-materials.	I.Y.T.C, DYDO, WEO,
Training, business skills & Admin.													Stationeries, lunch and soft drinks.	I.Y.T.C, DYDO
Objective 4: To conduct monitoring and evaluation by the end of the project														
Conduct follow ups and site supervision for monitoring purposes.													M &E plans, Stationeries.	Project Team
Conduct formative and summative evaluation.														
Conduct stakeholders meeting at the end of the project.													Stationary	Project Team
Report writing.														

Source: Study findings 2013

4.3.2 Inputs

Table 4.2: Project Inputs

Inputs	Quantity	Cost per unit in Tshs.	Total
Storage Can	9	40,000	360,000
Charcoal Briquette Machine	1	150,000	450,000
Wilbaro	1	60,000	160,000
Bicycle	1	160,000	160,000
Rake	4	5,000	20,000
Blash	5	7,000	35,000
Gloves	6	5,000	30,000
Overall	6	17,000	102,000
Gumboot	6	15,000	90,000
Transporting facilities	Lump sum	50,000	50,000
Grand Total			1,457,000

Source: Study findings 2013

4.3.3 Project Staffing Pattern

The project implementation employed various kinds of staff depending on the activities planned to be implemented. Those who inserted their efforts to make project successful with their job description are shown in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Project Staffing Pattern

No	Institution	Kind of project staff	Job Description
1	I.Y.T.C	Provide training on sustainable Charcoal Project	Plans and coordinates the project of youth
2	Youth Group	Leaders	Implement the project
1	DED	Provide guide	Ensure collaboration of relevant department & Sections to the project
1	CED student	Consultant/facilitator	Gives technical advices
1	DYDO	Advocating for youth	Organise youth
1	WEO Chanzuru	Secretary to the WDC	Planning ward projects

Source: Study findings 2013

4.3.4 Project Budget

Project budget which is a financial plan was prepared to provide project implementers and managers and other interested parties with financial information on how much it will cost to carry out a particular project. The purpose of this project budget was to ensure the availability of resources for the intended project, determine the cost of implementation, resources are used in the most effective and efficient way and to provide a monitoring tool that compares actual costs and budgeted costs. However, when implementing the project, budget items were based on the project objectives set in the implementation plan except administration cost (code 5).

Budget funds for executing the project was solicited from various sources, however until the time of writing this report the main contributors were community, WDC, Ilonga Youth Training Centre (I.Y.T.C) which was the Host Organisation, Kilosa District Executive Director (DED) and the CED student as indicated in remarks column. Ilonga Youth Training Centre in collaboration with DED and CED student has also done some efforts to prepare mini proposals for executing the project and submitted to some potential institutions like Rural Energy Agency (REA) .

The organization in collaboration with the office of DED through DYDO has still been searching other stakeholders who can chip in for supporting the expansion of the project. Budget items 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 are derived from the input table. For description of project budget with specific items and their cost refer table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Project Budget

Code	Description of budget items	Unit cost	No. of units	Amount in Tshs.	Remarks
1.1	Conduct public meetings in 4 sub villages of Chanzuru ward for awareness creation on self employment.	50,000	4	200,000	
1.2	Conduct 1 day meeting of young people for strategizing the advocacy work for their rights	3000	15	45,000	
	Sub total			245,000	
2.1	Conduct meeting of potential stakeholders for local fundraising	3000	20	60,000	
2.2	Preparation of proposal	1000	12	12,000	
	Sub total			72,000	
3.1	Conducting planning meeting with youth & WDC	3000	12	36,000	
3.2	Purchase of Charcoal briquetting equipments/ facilities		Assorted	1,457,000	
3.3	Train Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project	30,000	4	120,000	
3.4	Labour charge	-	Lump sum	200,000	
3.5	Production of sustainable charcoal project		Assorted	225,500	
3.6	Training, business skills & Admin	5000	20	100,000	
	Sub total			2,138,000	
4.1	Site supervision and follow ups for monitoring purposes		Assorted	100,000	
4.2	Project evaluation (formative and summative)		Lump sum	250,000	
4.3	Meeting with stakeholders at the end of the project	5000	20	100,000	
4.4	Report writing			200,000	
	Sub total			650,000	
5.1	Administration costs; Stationery		Assorted	120,000	
5.2	Communication		Assorted	50,000	
	Sub total			170,000	
	Total costs			3,203,000	

Source: Study findings 2013

4.4 Project Implementation

The implementation of the Project of Sustainable Charcoal as a case study of Chanzuru Village to reduce youth unemployment problem started with public meetings for

community awareness creation on youth unemployment problem. The main project activities planned were community (youth) awareness creation, provision of project basic skills, making of sustainable charcoal and monitoring and evaluation of youth project as shown in table 4.5

Table 4.5: Planned Activities Against Actual Implementation

No	Planned activity	Resource allocated	Actual implementation	Output
1	Conduct public meetings in 4 sub villages of Chanzuru ward for awareness creation on self employment.	200,000	Public meetings in 4 sub villages for awareness rising on self employment creation for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 public meetings conducted - Community awareness on self employment increased - 196 community members attended public meetings
2	Conduct 1 day meeting of young people for strategizing the advocacy work for their rights	45,000	3meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 150 youth attended meetings. - 3 income generating groups of youth registered. - 3Groups received training on entrepreneurship from CED Student - 50 youth identified - Advocacy plan for young people in place
3	Conduct meeting of potential stakeholders for local fundraising	60,000	Conduct meeting of 5 potential stakeholders for local fundraising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 stakeholders attended - Increased community contributions evidenced by provision of space for making Charcoal, Expert from Department of natural resources, technical support from two NGOs ,transport facility from the office of DED, project direct link with the office of the DYDO
4	Conduct planning meeting with youth & WDC	36,000	Conducted and attended by 12 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan for sustainable charcoal in place
5	Purchase of Charcoal briquetting equipments/ facilities	1,457,000	Charcoal briquette materials collected/ purchased and transported to the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable charcoal project preparation completed. - project management strategy in place
6	Train Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project	120,000	20 youth trained on the project. 20 bags/sacks of sustainable charcoal produced for marketing purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable charcoal produced and ready for use.

Source: Study findings 2013

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

The implementation of the project of Sustainable charcoal to reduce youth unemployment has been completed to some extent. In this project the main activities were public meetings in 4 sub villages of Chanzuru Ward for community awareness rising on self employment creation so as to ensure that community has positive perception and attitudes on self employment (informal sector) to reduce youth unemployment problem in Chanzuru Ward. However, purchase of the required facilities and other arrangement for the implementation of the project had completed while planning for the sustainable charcoal project training has still been going on during the time of writing this report. Also some of the activities that were part of evaluation and sustainability are expected to be completed by the end of the all project activities. Implemented activities public meetings in 4 sub villages for community awareness rising on youth self employment creation.

Public meetings in 4 sub villages of Chanzuru Ward on community awareness rising on youth self employment creation were conducted successfully. These meetings were facilitated by the CED Student from the Open University of Tanzania, Ward community development officer with the support of Sub village leaders. Sub villages benefited from community awareness rising were Chanzuru village (45 attended), Ilonga (53 people attended), two villages of Idete and Mfululi are still awaiting .To the moment a total of 98 people benefited from public meetings for community awareness rising on self employment.

The main themes for discussion during the public meetings were meaning of youth, problems of youths and their causes and measures to be taken to solve such problems, the rights of young people, the reasons why young people need special attention and the role of community for caring young people.

Also during the public meetings community was given the opportunity to suggest how to improve the life of youth. Some of the recommendations provided by the community include the provision of land to youth to practice agriculture and to train youth on various skills so they can employ themselves. Also community suggested awareness creation to be on going activity until the entire District becomes aware on youth problems and ways of solving such problems at family level, government and the community as a whole.

4.4.2 Conduct One Day Meeting of Youth

A meeting of youth living in Chanzuru Ward was conducted where by around 40 people attended. This meeting was facilitated by the CED Student and the Host Organisation. The issues discussed during the meeting covered the rights of youth, exploring the available opportunities for them through the formation of income generating groups and strategising the advocacy for their rights. Youth and some adults who attended the meeting have shown great eager to listen issues about their rights and available opportunities for them to get rid of stigma and poverty.

As the results of that meeting, two other meetings were conducted that led to the registration of 3 youth income generating groups (Youth fighters group, Upendo Sanaa Art Group and Millenium Youth Group). These groups have also been linked with potential local donor REA which is a Government Agency that is responsible for the supply of the rural energy where they earn a support of Tshs 4,791,000/= Tshs 1,597,000/= per group to purchase facilities for production of sustainable charcoal project as shown in table 4.2 for project inputs. These groups have their constitutions that guide them to work smoothly and were registered under the Community Development Department as youth economic groups.

The district has established youth development section which is responsible for all matters concerning with youth development issues in the district including formation of youth economic groups and their supervision. The section is also responsible for the monitoring of youth development fund in the district. In fact this will be another platform for advocating the rights of youth and assuring sustainability of the project formulated through the coordination of District Youth Development Officer (DYDO)

4.4.3 Conduct Meeting of Potential Stakeholders for Local Fundraising

In order to make this project achieve its objectives, a number of strategies for mobilising funds were applied including meeting with potential local stakeholders and also donation from youth themselves. The people invited were from District Council (DED Office in Kilosa) Two NGOs dealing with environmental conservation in Kilosa, Ward councilor, WEO's office Ilonga Training Youth Centre, NMB Kilosa, CRDB Kilosa, REA Representative, Sido representative and Kilosa Africa Youth, and other individuals where by 5 participants attended out of 15 invited.

As the results of fundraising meetings some achievements obtained include provision of space (store) in one of the ward building donated by ward executive officer (WEO) free bookkeeping consultation from one of the senior community development officer in the District and free ICT consultation from Ilonga Youth Training Centre (The Host Organisation). District council provided transport facility for its two youth development officers who given the responsibility of following the project and provide advice to youth especially in the area of group formation, Community through Ward Development Committee provided raw-materials (remains of dry plants) for production of sustainable charcoal project . Youth on their side provided free labour that needed to accomplish the project. The project proposal was also written and sent to the potential stakeholder who is the Rural Energy Supply Agency (REA) and successfully the

proposal acquire Tshs 4, 791,000/= for purchase of sustainable charcoal facilities. The organization has promised to provide funds for training on sustainable charcoal project by sending their expert and covers some training expenses, however during the time of writing this report the organisation did not receive funds for training from REA. (Follow up is going on) REA instructed the proposal to be channeled through district executive officer (DED) and the training to be implemented by Ilonga Youth Training Center (host organisation) for monitoring purposes.

4.4.4 Planning Meeting with WDC

The CED Student attended WDC meeting that was held for planning ward development issues. In that meeting it was agreed sustainable charcoal project to be one of the agenda to ensure sustainability of the project.

On the agenda for implementing sustainable charcoal project, WDC divided the work into three phases due to the unreliability of funds as follow:

- i. The purchase of sustainable charcoal project facilitates and preparation of project site (to be done before July 2013. This is the Project that has been implemented with the consultation of CED Student harboured by the Host Organisation)
- ii. The training on sustainable charcoal project and phase one production depending on the availability of funds was planned to be done from August 2013 –December 2013 because this is the harvest or dry season which allow availability of raw-materials for the project (remain of dry plant) although at the beginning this activity was planned to be implemented in 1st phase of the project.
- iii. Activities planned to be implemented in phase three in the near future was the training of entrepreneurship and business administration skills for youth to be implemented in (January 2014- March 2014) because this is the high selling season for charcoal product.

It was also agreed that all the projects identified should be forwarded to the District Council so as to be included in the plans of youth development section. It was agreed all the three Government institutions within the Chanzuru ward to provide continuous training on various skills to youth so they can reduce youth unemployment problem in the district and elsewhere. These institutions are Ilonga Youth Training centre, Ilonga Focal Development Centre and the defunct SIDO facility.

4.4.5 Purchase of Required Facilities for Production of Sustainable Charcoal Project

The purchase of required facilities to start the project was successfully completed and youth are now able to start their project, just after orientation training. For those who are not beneficiaries of the first phase of the project they can learn from the three groups. During the time of writing this report, the phase one activity of preparing required facilities for sustainable charcoal project was completed.



Plate 4.1 Facilities for the Project.

Source: Study findings (2013)

4.4.6 Training Youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project

Training youth on sustainable charcoal project is an activity which is in half way. Request for training successfully submitted to REA and quotation for the training expenses is also revised and re submitted to REA by Ilonga Youth Training Centre. Nevertheless, this half way activity (training) is expected to be completed by the end of August, 2013. It should also be noted that this project depend on remains of farm produce (plants) as its main source of raw-material for production of sustainable charcoal project. Therefore, it is expected that community in Chanzuru Ward would enjoy implementation of the project after harvesting their farm products by the end of July and early August 2013.

4.4.7 Site Supervision and Follow ups for Monitoring Purposes

The project Team also conducted site supervision and follow ups for monitoring the implementation of the project. During the project implementation special activities monitoring format was used to collect information on weekly basis which was analysed thereafter. The monitoring reports were used for decision making by WDC and I.Y.T.C during their monthly meetings. As the results of monitoring reports the scope of the work was reduced where by involving direct youth development section in the district to assist in monitoring of the project and makes call for other stake holders such as department of natural resources and two NGOs dealing with environmental conservation (MKUHUMI and MAJUKUU) in the district. Also training of youth was shifted to August 2013. During the monitoring it was seen that the project was too big to implement within the period of six months.

Monitoring and formative evaluation of the project were done also to ensure the project is implemented in the right way so as to attain its objectives and produce expected

results. These were done through site supervision and follow ups, meetings with community.

4.4.8 Achievements and Outcomes of the Project

In spite of the fact that the project planned to reduce youth unemployment problem in Chanzuru, it also contributed to the improvement of other aspects that do affects the environment, provide domestic source of reliable energy and remain as model for environmental conservation and source of self employment creation in Kilosa district and elsewhere. It also increases community awareness on the rights of young people and thus increases its interest in supporting youth in contributing to the national development.

The accessibility of youth to the creation of employment opportunity in Chanzuru is an achievement toward the project objectives and this is the important indicator for the attainment of the project objectives. Twenty youth from three groups (Youth Fighters Group, Upendo Sanaa Group, and Millenium Youth Group) are expected to start implementation of Sustainable Charcoal Project in the end of August 2013.

The provision of charcoal briquette facilities and training on sustainable charcoal project by the Rural Energy Agency (REA) impressed youth and community leaders in Chanzuru and some of them expressed their feelings. Mwajuma Waziri from Youth Fighters Group after their group received the facilities for the project from DED Office where the funds was channeled by REA she said, “ This project will improve income generation of our group and it will attract other youth to form their own economic group, and we will also be their model for success.



Plate 4.2 Youth stand behind the facilities provided by REA through DED office.

Source: Study findings 2013

4.4.9 Activities not yet Done

Activities that have not yet been completed include training youth on Sustainable Charcoal Project and training on Entrepreneurship and Business Management Skills for ensuring the project sustainability. This is expected to be completed by the end of August 2013 and end of January 2014. In spite of the fact that mid-term evaluation was conducted, final evaluation will be conducted after the completion of all project activities to see how the project made significant changes towards the improvement of living standards of youth in Kilosa District. CED Student and the Host Organisation agreed to complete activities not yet accomplished.

4.4.10 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Table 4.6 shows time management chart that gives the indication of more than a half of the project objectives have been attained before July 2013. The community needs assessment and community awareness creations on youth problems and measures to be taken were attained by 100 percent. The project objective of mobilising funds for the

project implementation were attained by more than 50 percent as shown by the purchase of the required facilities . Availability or preparation of the project space/site for the three youth economic groups is another achievement of the project.

Table 4.6: The project Implementation Ghant Chart

Activities	Time frame											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct community needs assessment												
Data analysis and CNA report writing												
Conduct public meetings for awareness creation on youth problems												
Conduct one day meeting of young people												
Conduct meeting of potential stakeholders for local fundraising												
Conducting planning meeting with WDC												
Purchase of requisite project facilities												
Production of sustainable charcoal												
Training, business skills & Admin												
Follow ups and site supervision for monitoring purposes												
Conduct formative and summative evaluation												
Conduct stakeholders meeting at the end of the project												
Report writing												

Source: Study findings 2013

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is about monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of the project of “Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem”. A case Study of Chanzuru Village in Chanzuru Ward. The main areas covered under this chapter include participatory monitoring, participatory evaluation and project sustainability. In fact monitoring and evaluation are ongoing processes throughout the project life circle that is from the community needs assessment to the accomplishment of the implementation phase of the project. Also the chapter is going to show the mechanism of ensuring the project sustainability after being phased out.

While monitoring is a routine process of collecting and managing data that provides feedback as pertains to the progress of a project, a project evaluation is the process of gathering and analysing information to determine whether the project is carrying out its planned activities and the extent to which the project is achieving its stated objectives through those activities.

The purpose of monitoring in the project was to analyse current situation, identify problems and find solutions, discover trends and patterns, keep project activities on schedule, measure progress towards objectives and formulate future goals /objectives and make decisions about human, financial and material resources while Evaluation has been done periodically and at the mid- of the project, and planned to be done at the end of the project for the purpose of finding out how effective was the project, to see

whether objectives have been achieved, to see how well things are being done and learn from experience so as to improve future activities.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory monitoring is the process whereby all interested parties are involved in measuring, assessing, recording and analysing the project information on a continuous basis and communicating the same to those parties. The philosophy behind participatory monitoring is that stakeholders and the primary users of information have the power to develop monitoring tools, record, interpret information and use that information for making decision at their own capacities.

During the implementation of the project, the same philosophy of participatory monitoring was employed. The key stakeholders were participated fully in monitoring community, needs, attitude and perception towards youth problems, willing contribution and implementation of activities.

In general participatory monitoring has been very essential and its purpose was to supervise and assess all project planned activities right from the beginning to the end of the project. These activities were community awareness creation on youth problems, conduct meeting of unemployed youth for strategising advocacy work for their rights, planning meeting with WDC, conduct stakeholders meeting for local fundraising, provide required facilities to start a project and provide training on sustainable charcoal project , follow ups and site supervision for monitoring purposes, training on entrepreneurship and business skills for ensuring project sustainability and stakeholders meeting at the end of the project as part of final evaluation. Table 5.1 illustrates the frame work of participatory monitoring during the project implementation.

Table 5.1: The Project Implementation Participatory Monitoring Framework

Stakeholders Involved	Their roles in monitoring
WDC	Developed a mechanism of collecting information about youth and opportunities available for youth and continuous prepares community meetings to raise awareness on self employment for youth.
CED Student	Developed general participatory plan for the implementation of the project, involves stakeholders in monitoring the project, drafts with stakeholders monitoring systems and tools for assessing community change of attitudes and perception towards young people.
Host Organisation (I.Y.T.C)	Developed a general participatory monitoring plan for project activities, Recording stakeholder's contribution, report writing in collaboration with CED Student, facilitating other stakeholders to involve in monitoring of the project, and leading the execution of the project and used monitoring information for decision making. Also ensure efficiency and effectiveness of utilization of resources given for training on sustainable charcoal project and provided technical consultation in relation to youth development
Youth Economic Groups	Developed a check list for monitoring whether the project requirement is in line with needs of the project and registration of group members as well as recording improvement during and after the project implementation
District Youth Development Section	Supervise the projects of youth and report to the District Council, Provides the register of youth to the village levels, use other stakeholders information for decision making, registered income generating groups for youth and monitor them to follow their constitutions
Community	Follow ups the implementation of the project and provides data needed

Source: Study findings 2013

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

Monitoring information system is one of the important ingredients of project monitoring.

Mulwa, (2008) highlights the basic guidelines for setting up the meaningful monitoring system as follows:

- i. Monitoring should be integrated that is to say it should be an integral part of field staffs' work and incorporated in the overall work plan.
- ii. It must be developed by the people concern and not imposed.
- iii. Sharing and regular meetings between the project staff and field staff and drawing together a summary of report.
- iv. It should be systematic beginning with a modest and humble system that work and support the staff to be built their capacity.
- v. It should be a continues and regular process.
- vi. The information gathered for monitoring should be recorded in a written form and stored within the system to avoid lost of information.
- vii. Local grassroots people should be involved in monitoring their work.
- viii. It should be done at least once per week to monitor the work and some successful stories should be developed from monitoring experience.
- ix. Resources those relevant with the nature of project should be monitored.
- x. There should be arrangements for supervising monitoring systems to ensure that they were operational. In this particular respect for example field staff could check. on group records where as project teams could meet time to time to share summary of highlights from monitoring data.
- xi. There should be a data storage office (central office where) where field workers and project teams could bring in their information collected from monitoring activities so as to be extracted and used for decision making.

The above essential elements of monitoring information system were also considered when setting out the monitoring system of the project of Sustainable Charcoal Project in Chanzuru Village. The monitoring system prepared covers the project intervention,

assessing output, monitoring the use of output, assessing project outcomes, monitoring external context that would effect change and monitoring change/ the project impact.

The monitoring system that was developed by the stakeholders was used routinely (on weekly basis) and it was used by beneficiaries who were youth, Host Organisation, CED Student, WDC and the three youth economic groups. Also WDC monthly meetings were used as the platform for reviewing the project implementation. The WDC monthly meetings involve the sub village leaders and is open to the interested stakeholders who were within the ward such as representative from schools, CBOs, NGOs and FBOs.

Minutes of the WDC meetings, list of participants, visitors' book, record of stakeholders contribution, purchasing and procurement processes for materials, project budget and implementation plan were some of the information relied on during the monitoring of the project activities.

The information recorded through the monitoring system includes attitude changes after community awareness on youth self employment creation, community and stakeholders' contribution and involvement in the project, effective utilisation of stakeholder's contribution for implementation of the project and youth economic groups environment after the project phased out.

The developed document for monitoring information system was also in line with project participatory monitoring plan, implementation plan, project budget and project monitoring matrix.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods were used to engage Chanzuru Ward community in the monitoring of project implementation. The PRA techniques used include observation and focus Group Discussions. Observation is a technique that

involves watching and recording behaviour and the characteristics of living things under study. Observation was also used as primary source of information during the monitoring, e.g. observing the status of physical infrastructures of Sustainable charcoal factory. Pictorial presentations were also used to supplement recorded data. Plate 5.1 portrays some members of the project team who are sitting at the project site discussing the start of the project for monitoring purposes.

(a) Monitoring Matrix

A monitoring matrix as indicated in table 5.2 presents an overview about the components of a monitoring information system during the project implementation.

(b) Activity and impact monitoring formats

Based on the monitoring matrix and participatory monitoring plan, the monitoring format was developed in a participatory way and used for data collection and recording during the field work. Two formats that were developed include activity monitoring format and outcome/impact monitoring format.

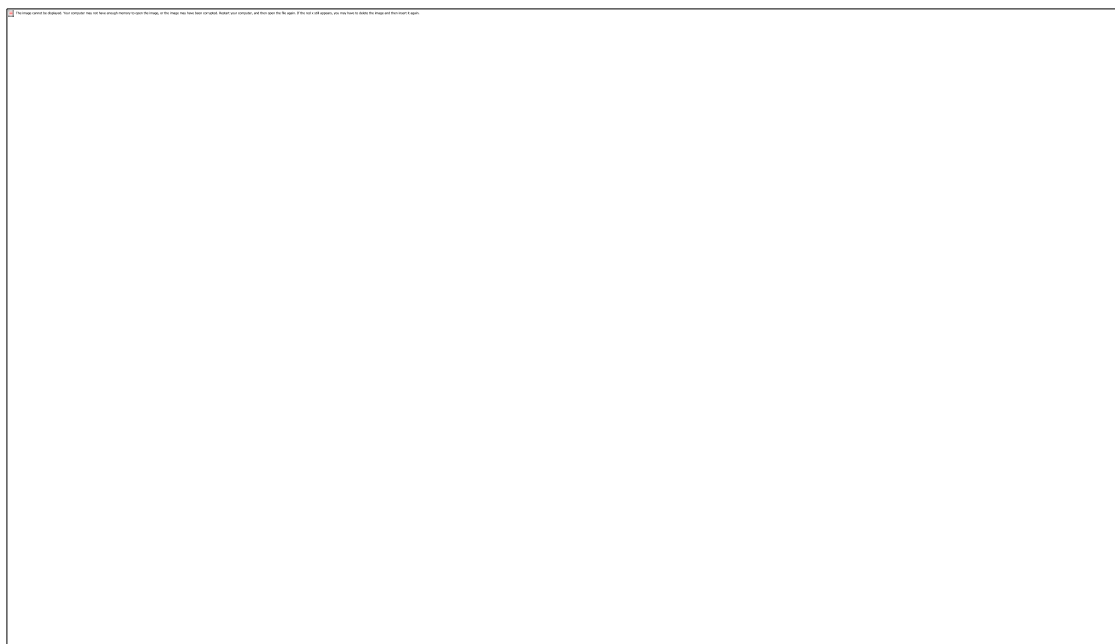


Plate 5.1: Project Team discussing start of the project for monitoring purposes

Source: Study Findings (2013)

Table 5.2: Monitoring matrix for Sustainable Charcoal Project

Key area	Expected outcome/i mpact	Indicators	Data requirements	Methods of data collection	Frequency of data collection	Who	Use of results
Awareness rising on youth problems	Reduced negative attitude and perception toward young people Youth rights observed and realised	Public meetings on community awareness rising on youth problems conducted in 4 sub villages. Increased community contributions toward youth project Youth advocacy plan in place and used	Number of meetings conducted Names of sub villages public meetings conducted Number of community members attended meetings	Reviewing meeting reports Focused group discussions	Weekly	Project Team	Assess the community perception and attitude toward young people Assess whether youth are supported and their rights observed
Community and stakeholders contribution	Purchase of project facilities and training on project availed and used by youth	List of stakeholders provided in kind and financial support for the implementation of the project availed. Establishment of the project fully supported by the stakeholders	List of resources contributed by stakeholders and number of contributors	Reviewing documents on stakeholders meetings Observation Focused group discussion	Weekly	Project Team	Review fundraising strategies Review budget and activities
Youth economic groups	Youth easily access, use the project to improve their income.	Project team established and functioning well	Effectiveness of the project team and resource utilization	Focused group discussion Review documents Observation	Weekly	Project Team	Assess the Effectiveness of the project

Source: Study Findings (2013)

Focus Group Discussion which is participatory in nature was used during the monitoring of Project of Sustainable Charcoal Project to obtain opinions and perceptions from specific groups such as youth and non youth. The project work plan activities, resource utilisation, what worked well and what needed improvement and the project results were the themes for discussion included in the Focus Group Discussion Guide. In plate 5.1,

respondents provided their views and opinion on what went well and what needed to be improved when implementing the project.

Project Team formed by staff from the Host Organisation (I.Y.T.C), WDC, the office of the DYDO and leaders of youth economic groups carried out monitoring of the project collecting information for monitoring purposes. The monitoring was carried out through discussion, observation, field visits, and review groups progress or achievement, recording community contributions, recording changes noticed and managing information system. The data gathered during the monitoring based on project implementation plan, activities, effective utilisation of resources, and project administrative issues such as supervision.

Recorded information was analysed and used for ensuring that activities were in line with the project implementation plan and budget. In spite of the fact that the monitoring information gathering was done weekly, it was discussed during the WDC monthly meetings and; hence decision required was made and implemented.

Monitoring report was not only used for determining problems facing the project in terms of community attitude and perceptions toward young people and providing their contributions accordingly, but also for finding solutions to those problems. Furthermore, monitoring reports were used for measuring progress towards objectives and for decision making. For instance the monitoring report was used to review the scope of the activities to be implemented. The training of charcoal briquette and entrepreneurship and business skills was shifted to the I.Y.T.C, WDC and DYDO strategic plan and the project remained with provision of required facilities/ equipments to implement sustainable charcoal project.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Project participatory monitoring that involved number of stakeholders was conducted. However, only key activities were presented in table 5.3 to give the picture of participatory monitoring plan. Some of the key monitoring activities include data collection and reporting, data analysis, presentation of monitoring results and recommendations to DYDO and Ward Development Committees for further decisions and quarterly reflection meetings.

Table 5.3: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Work to be done	Responsible	People involved	When	Completion date	Resources
Activity 1: Conduct public meetings in 4 sub villages for awareness creation on youth problems, activity 2: Meeting of potential stakeholders for local fundraising, Activity 3: purchase of required facilities for the project.					
Data collection and reporting	Project team	Community youth, WDC, DYDO	Weekly	Every Monday	Stationeries
Data analysis	Project team	Community youth, WDC, DYDO	Weakly	Every Wednesday	Stationeries and secretarial services
Weekly monitoring report submitted to the WDC DYDO, I.Y.T.C	CED student and I.T.Y.C- Field officer	Project Team	Weekly	Every Friday	Stationeries and secretarial services
Presentation of monitoring results and recommendations to the WDC, DYDO and I.Y.T.C management meeting	Ward Executive Officer I.Y.T.C Project Officer	Project Team, WDC Members, I.Y.T.C Management Team	Monthly	The first week of every month	Lunch and soft drinks
Quarterly reflection meeting on monitoring results and system	Project Team	Key stakeholders	Quarterly	By the end of the quarter	Lunch and soft drinks Stationeries

Source: Study findings 2013

5.2.4 Monitoring of the Project Outputs and Outcomes

Project outputs are the tangible, immediate and intended results produced through sound management of the agreed inputs while the project outcomes (part of impacts) are results achieved at the purpose and goal level in the objective hierarchy. The clear examples of outputs and outcomes in the Project of Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem in Chanzuru, noted during the project results monitoring include,

(i) Outputs

- (a) 196 community members from 4 sub villages attended public meetings for community awareness creation on youth problems and equipped with knowledge on measures to be taken.
- (b) 3 Youth economic groups registered within the department of community development in the district.
- (c) 3 Project site prepared in the ward.
- (d) Material resources for making sustainable charcoal project contributed by the stakeholders
- (e) Youth are empowered with the project by the stakeholders and used it effectively

(ii) Outcome

- (a) Large number of youth are motivated to form economic groups so they can easily access loan and grant support through their economic groups
- (b) Provision of sustainable charcoal briquette facilities to identified youth economic groups in the ward as the results of community contribution
- (c) Provision of assistive training on sustainable charcoal project

- (d) 3 income generating groups of youth established and functioning well as the results of community awareness creation on youth problems
- (e) Increased number of youth forming youth economic groups
- (f) 3 groups of youth identified received entrepreneurship training and business skills from Ilonga Youth Training Centre and linked to other interested partners in youth development.

The discussants also aired out successful stories about the project during the focused group discussions. Mr. Chagile, (acting WEO that day) said “We hope after the implementing this project more youth will join the project because the project is easy to learn and require low capital with huge cheap potential raw-materials for sustainable charcoal project (remain of dry plants) as everybody practice agriculture in this ward.”

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation is an undertaking whereby each of the key stakeholders controls the process and makes use of that information for management decisions at their level of operation. It is normally done periodically, mid-term and at the end of the project to see whether the project is effective, its objectives have been achieved, to check how well things have been done and to learn from experience in order to improve future activities.

In the Project of Sustainable charcoal to reduce youth unemployment problem in Chanzuru, the participatory evaluation which is the self assessment conducted by the stakeholders involved in the project, touched number of areas ranging from progress in work plan, establishment of systems, implementation of planned activities, achievement of objectives, effectiveness of project and its cost effectiveness.

Table 5.4: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Objective 1: To increase community awareness on youth problems in Chanzuru Ward by the end of May 2013					
Activity	Indicator	Means of verifications	Data source	Methods	Timeframe
Conduct public meetings in 4 sub villages for awareness raising on youth problems Conduct one day meeting of young people	4 sub village meetings conducted Community attitude and perception toward youth problems changed Increased community support to projects initiated by young people advocacy plan in place and used	List of participants Minutes of meetings List of contributors Advocacy plan	VEOs and WEO's offices DYDO and I.Y.T.C offices	Review meetings resolution Focus Group Discussion Observation	By the end of April 2013
Objective 2: To mobilise funds for the implementation of Sustainable Charcoal Project in Chanzuru Village by the end of June 2013					
Conduct meeting of potential stakeholders for local fundraising	Stakeholders contribution financed required facilities for the project	Project Financial report	VEOs and WEOs offices DYDO	Review documents Discussion	By the end May 2013
Objective 3: Implementation of Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem by the end of July 2013.					
Conduct WDC planning meeting Supply required project facilities to youth economic groups. Training youth on sustainable charcoal project and Entrepreneurship skills & Business Admin in general	Project team established Charcoal briquette facilities availed and used Youth economic groups operate	Minutes of meetings Number of groups members benefited from the project Training report	DYDO office VEO's and WEO's offices	Discussion Observation Review documents	By the end of May and July 2013 By the end of August 2013
Objective 4: To conduct monitoring and evaluation by the end of the project					
Follow ups and site supervision for monitoring purposes Conduct formative and summative evaluation Conduct stakeholders meeting at the end of the project	Monitoring and evaluation systems in place and used Monitoring and evaluation reports documented and availed	Monitoring and evaluation plans Field reports Project report	WEO's and VEO's offices I.Y.T.C DYDO	Discussion Review documents Observation	Throughout the project life

Source: Study findings 2013

Participatory evaluation involves project beneficiaries who were youth, community, Youth development officers, WDC, and I.Y.T.C (Host Organization), these stakeholders provided success stories about the project, challenges during the implementation and recommended what to be done in the future to overcome those challenges in the future. However, the evaluation team was keen in tracing the changes brought by the project basing on project goal and objectives and whether those objectives have been attained.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators are criteria for success that enabled the project team to assess the achievement of the project objectives. Nevertheless, when doing the evaluation of the project of sustainable charcoal project, the set indicators covered the process, output and the outcome/ impact.

The table 5.5 shows the project performance indicators that based on project goal and objectives.

Project Goal: To increase community awareness on youth problems and on the importance of measures to be taken to reduce such problems among the communities in Kilosa District.

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

After identifying the evaluation areas, the evaluation team studied the evaluation plan and developed evaluation tools. The Evaluation Team therefore agreed to use stakeholder's workshop, focused group discussion, observation, key informants interview and review of documents such as implementation plan, budget and monitoring information system as the main participatory evaluation methods.

Table 5.5: Project Performance Indicators

S	OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
1	To increase community awareness on youth problems in Chanzuru ward by the end of May 2013.	Public meetings in 4 sub villages conducted Community attitude and perception toward youth changed Increased community contributions toward youth projects Young people advocacy plan in place and used
2	To mobilise funds for the implementation of Sustainable Charcoal Project in Chanzuru by the end of June 2013	Stakeholders contribution financed for the purchase of required facilities/equipments to be used by youth economic groups. Reports of community contribution documented and availed
3	To purchase equipments/facilities for the project of sustainable charcoal to reduce youth unemployment problem by the end of July 2013	Project team established and functioning well Safe and user friendly facilities availed and used. Youth economic groups have access to project equipments/facilities. Plan for efficiency and effectiveness use of such facilities in place
4	To conduct monitoring and evaluation by the end of the project.	Monitoring and evaluation systems in place and used Monitoring and evaluation reports documented and availed

Source: Study findings 2013

Primary information was collected through brainstorming and discussions undertaken with a wide range of people involved in project implementation. These include I.Y.T.C project staff, Members of Ward Development Committees, DYDO and three youth income generating groups formed after community awareness rising on youth problems.

Key stakeholders of about 16 people participated in the evaluation workshop/meeting, 2 focused group discussion of 6 people each were also conducted to collect information. Key informants interview were also used.

The purposive sampling technique was used for selecting focused group discussions, workshop participants and key informant interviews. The criteria for sampling based on their involvement on the project and or the direct benefit the project has to them.

Probing questions and brainstorming targeting assessment of results, challenges, lesson learnt and project sustainability were used to guide the discussants, key informants and workshop participants. Due to the nature of the project the observation was also used to see whether the project brought some changes to the beneficiaries. At the end of the collection of information from targeted people and groups, the Project Evaluation team analyzed information and presented preliminary findings to the meeting/stakeholders' workshop. This meeting not only enabled the evaluation team to get a feedback from participants on the analysis and on the findings but also provided an opportunity to verify the information collected and fill in any information gaps.

Basically, the Evaluation Team drafted a sort of Term of Reference (TOR) to guide the scope of their work. The main elements of TOR include objective of the evaluation which was to determine whether the project objectives have been achieved as planned and to identify the project main successes, challenges, lessons and to propose specific

recommendations. Other elements of TOR include scope of work, task involved and time frame.

However, the evaluation findings based on the project objectives were arranged in subheadings below for the clarity of the issues that the project planned to address.

(a) Assessment of results, challenges and lessons learnt

The following were the summary of the project evaluation key findings:

Objective 1: To increase community awareness on youth problems in Chanzuru ward by the end of May 2013.

5.3.3 Situation being Addressed

The situation being addressed includes during the needs assessment in order of their priority include: lack of employment for youth were rank as the first priority that required immediate action so as to raise youth standard of living in Chanzulu Ward and to protect them from different social problems. Other problems in order of their priority are low level of education and ignorance (mainly entrepreneurship education), low level of participation in various decisions that affect their life, early sexual practices among youth so as to get something through indirect sex business, low awareness of their rights, moral degradation which resulted into a harmful behavior such as robbery and use of drug abuse among youth and the problem of rural urban migration in search of job.

5.3.4 The Process the Project Initiated

Before the implementation of the project of Sustainable charcoal, public meetings for community awareness creation on youth problems was planned to be conducted in four (4) sub villages of Chanzuru Ward. These public meetings aimed at filling knowledge gap on the causes of youth problems and measures to be taken to overcome such problems.

5.3.5 Changes Noticed

As a result of the process that the project supported the following changes in practice have been noted in relation to the set successes indicators.

After public meetings have been conducted in 2 sub village of Chanzuru Ward community attitude and perception toward youth problems changed and became positive evidenced by their recognition in their roles for supporting youth project. During the focused group discussion when the respondents were asked to express the changes they noticed after, the community awareness creation on youth problems, one of the interviewee (WEO) during the focused group discussion highlighted “Today community members know clearly youth problems and causes of such problems that is why my office is contributing one of its building to be used as a store by Millenium Youth Group for the project and we promise to support more if resources allow”

As the results of the project idea many youth have starting asking how to join the project. Mr. Chusi one of the guardian of Vijiwe vya vijana (jobless youth) in the ward he said “We thanks the community for their willing contributions because today jobless youth can do something to generate income rather than staying idle” He added if the project can reach more youth groups (but the resources will not allow)

5.3.6 The Difference the Project has Made

During the focus group discussions and key informant interviews, the respondents highlighted that after the community awareness creation on youth problems and measures to be taken community perception towards lack of opportunities has totally changed and now they understand causes of youth problems and abundant opportunities that is available within their local environment to address such problems. These opportunities are clearly explain during resource mapping session in chapter one.

For example, agriculture, education opportunities, irrigation, forest, fishing, trade, market and so on. As the results of the community awareness creation, three income generation groups of youth were registered and they have opened bank account at NMB Kilosa to facilitate transaction of the fund acquired from REA.

Another successful story was also noted in the neighbouring Ward of Kimamba where the Councillor was visited Youth Fighters Group and collected information about the project in order to see if they can copy the project. This story was articulated by Ms. Faith chair person of the group, she said “We are happy now because even the community leaders around the neighbouring wards have started to develop interest in our project, maybe in future many stakeholders will chip in after learning from this project”. The interests shown by other organisations like Youth Development Section was also a change noted as the results of the project implementation. Currently section of youth development is doing close follow up to the three groups to make sure they achieve their goal.

Objective 2: To mobilise funds for the project implementation from the community and other stakeholders to support youth project on reducing unemployment problem in Chanzuru ward by the end of June 2013.

5.3.6 Situation being Addressed

Lack of support to young people as the results of community miss perception on young people.

5.3.7 The Process the Project Initiated

After community awareness rising on the causes of youth problems, mobilisation of funds and resources for the project execution started. The meeting of key stakeholders was conducted as one of the key fundraising activity. Also resources available within the

youth economic groups including their labour was identified followed by the resources that can be contributed by the WEO through WDC, the district council and proposal writing to relevant donor (in this case REA) forms for collecting for the purpose of implementing Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem.

5.3.8 Changes Noted during the Evaluation

- i. Increased community and stakeholders' contribution in kind and cash towards the project implementation.
- ii. The District Council becomes aware with the project and promised to be close with project through its youth development section.
- iii. The two famous NGOs dealing with environmental conservation in the district (MKUHUMI and MAJUKUU) visited the project and promised to see how they can support in future.

Objective 3: To implement Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem in Chanzuru ward by the end of July 2013.

5.3.9 Situation being Addressed

A large number of jobless youth and who are not aware of what to do as a lack of employment opportunity.

This situation prevails in almost all the wards in Kilosa District. This was evidenced by the large number of youth who are complaining about unemployment problem. It was very unfortunate that youth in Chanzuru are surrounded by various opportunities as identified during resources mapping but they were not aware of such opportunities and the means to exploit it. Instead they are thinking of a formal sector as the only employment opportunity.

5.3.10 The Process the Project Initiated.

After resource mobilisation, the stakeholders engaged in implementation of Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem.

5.3.11 Changes Noted during the Evaluation

As the results of the processes that the project initiated, the following changes have been noted in relation to the success indicators;

After the implementation of the project at phase one (supply of necessary facilities/equipments) for production of sustainable charcoal twenty youth from three youth economic groups shown interest to start the project. It is expected more youth will join the project because the limit number per group is fifteen (15) members per group, however for management purposes it is agreed the groups to start with less the ten (10) members per group at the beginning.

The evaluation team also observed that , Youth development Section in the district to be in close collaboration with WDC through WEO to ensure sustainability of the groups and to make sure they implement the intended project as per plan and promised to provide some technical support especially in the area of book keeping and group good governance. This ensures the project sustainability as the owners have planned the operational maintenance.

The review of documents including implementation and monitoring plans, monitoring tools and project budget were also done by the Evaluation Team. Nevertheless, the documentary review findings revealed that;

- i. The implementation plan was availed and prepared well, although it was revisited and reviewed where the training was shifted to the I.Y.T.C, Youth Development

Section and WDC In August 2013 due to seasonality problem and un received training funds from REA.

- ii. The project was bit expensive, nevertheless the collected resources and funds from stakeholders were wisely utilised. It was also observed that there was a good record keeping and proper use of internal control systems.
- iii. The participatory monitoring and evaluation systems were in place and used.
- iv. In general, the team revealed that project objectives were achieved in spite of the fact that number of few activities such as training and community awareness creation in two sub villages of Idete and Mfululi is still going on. It was also noted that there was strategy of accomplishing remained activities that was planned to complete by the mid August 2013.

(b) Challenges

While the project has made a significant achievement in improving the community awareness on youth problems and measures to be taken to overcome such problems, however some challenges were noted in some areas that obstructed the full achievement of the project objectives as highlighted below:

- i. It was observed that the time given for the implementation of the project that demands community contribution was short. Also the period between January and June communities of Kilosa District whom majority of them are agro pastoralists are normally busy with farm activities and thus low contribution to the development projects.
- ii. Young people have a lot of special needs that also tried to confuse the project implementation.

- iii. High expectation of youth was also another challenge. It was not easy to fulfil their high expectations.
- iv. Lack of awareness on the rights. Both youth male and female were not aware on their rights; however female youth are more affected by lack of awareness comparing with male.
- v. Lack of awareness on National Youth Development Policy of December 2007 and Employment Policy of 2008 and SME Policy of 2003 and other related documents among youth
- vi. Poverty among the youth and their families
- vii. Lack of clear system for monitoring youth data and public infrastructures to suit the needs of youths.

(c) Lessons learnt about what worked and what did not work

From the experience of Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem, lessons drawn include;

- i. Active participation of youth in the projects affecting their life is very important since it makes them to feel being valued. In Kilosa District young people were not actively participating in decision affecting their lives.
- ii. Youth have the capacity of doing various activities what they need is just enabling environment.
- iii. Many youth have a lot of problems ranging from poverty to social stigma.
- iv. Implementation of project that concern with charcoal briquette that depends on community contribution during the rainy season is very difficult.
- v. Youth deserve right being supported when implementing their ideas through implementing income generating project like sustainable charcoal project.

- vi. Investment in Youth development can help in national economic growth and prevent youth from harmful behaviour.

5.4 Project Evaluation Summary

Table 5.6 summarises the project evaluation that focused on the project goal, objectives, and indicators. It also indicated the project expected and actual outcomes. In general the evaluation summary indicates that majority of the expected project outcomes were achieved. Also the achievement of the expected outcomes gives the indication of attainment of project objectives. Project Goal: To increase community awareness on youth problems and measures to be taken to reduce youth unemployment problem among the communities in Kilosa District.

5.5 Project Sustainability

The sustainability of the project of Sustainable Charcoal as in a case study of Chanzuru Village was predictable due to the nature of the project itself. After community awareness creation on youth problems, majority of the stakeholders got the interest of working with youth. Also the project was implemented in a very participatory way in such a way that its ownership was put on the hands of community and key stakeholders surrounding the project. The project team also planned to conduct workshop on entrepreneurship and general business skills to ensure project sustainability.

The areas that proved the sustainability of the project are narrated below basing on number of aspects;

Table 5.6: Project Evaluation Summary

Objective	Performance indicators	Expected outcomes	Actual outcomes
To increase community awareness on youth problems in Chanzuru ward by the end of May 2013.	Public meetings on community awareness rising on youth problems conducted in 4 sub villages. Increased community contributions toward young people Young people advocacy plan in place and used	Reduced negative attitude and perception toward young people evidenced by increased of contribution toward youth project Young people realised their rights and responsibilities and explored the available opportunities	Community attitude and perceptions changed evidenced by increased support towards youth Youth realised their rights and responsibilities evidenced by formation of 3 income generating groups
To mobilise funds for the project implementation from the community and other stakeholders to support youth project in Chanzuru ward by the end of June 2013	List of stakeholders provided in kind and financial support for the implementation of the project availed. Provision of the required project facilities is fully supported by the stakeholders	Required training on sustainable charcoal is availed and used by youth	The project is started and run by youth
To implement sustainable charcoal project in Chanzuru by the end of July 2013	Project team established and functioning well Accessible, Safe and user friendly of project resources and good management availed and used by youth	Youth easily accessed the project and join economic group.	Youth improve their income.
To ensure project cost effectiveness that contributes toward the meeting of the set project objectives by the end of November 2013	Monitoring and evaluation systems in place and used Monitoring and evaluation reports availed	Prepared and used monitoring and evaluation systems in place Monitoring and evaluation reports documented and availed	Prepared and used monitoring system in place Project implementation report documented and available

Source: Study findings 2013

5.5.1 Institutional Sustainability

The very important aspect that gives the assurance of project sustainability is institution that owned the project or linked with it. The three youth economic groups are purposely linked to the management of the ward and the District Council through the office of the youth development section. The section has three youth development officers who undertaken a training in youth and community development from recognized institutions. Also the government at Ward level has some formal structures for administration. These structures include school committee, parents meeting and Ward Development Committee.

In spite of the availability of government structures set for monitoring development, the community itself shown the interest of owning the project after their understanding on the youth problems, causes and measures to be taken increased.

5.5.2 Financial Sustainability

Financial sustainability of the project mainly depends on ownership of the youth their self. In Tanzanian context community is emphasised to join hands government and donor effort in bringing community development that is why in almost every activity there must be community contribution.

Because the project itself attracts the interest of many stakeholders, it is expected that some NGO's, FBO's , CBO's and individual people will be chipped in for the intention of ensuring the life of youth are improved from time to time. A good example was shown by TASAF, SWISSCONTACT, I.Y.T.C, Ilonga FDC who have been supporting youth to create employment opportunities.

5.5.3 Political Sustainability

The atmosphere of peace and tranquillity that exists in Tanzania in general and Kilosa District in specific is one important factor to consider for political sustainability. Another factor to be relied on for political sustainability is the presence of good relationships between the government, community and its institutions.

Also the government has a political will evidenced by the enactment of National Policy on Youth Development. Even MKUKUTA II clearly mentioned issues related to the well being of youth. Also some laws have been enacted to protect vulnerable group such as youth from all forms of discrimination and stigma.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter is going to give summary of all project activities in a summary form starting from participatory assessment, literature review, the project implementation, participatory monitoring and evaluation and the sustainability of the project. It is also going to give the recommendations basing on the conclusion, challenges and lessons learnt during the execution of the project.

6.2 Conclusion

The project of Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem was planned to be implemented within the period of six months starting from January to June 2013, however due to the nature of the project the time was extended to the end of August 2013.

The assignment was started with Participatory Needs Assessment that aimed at identifying the project as a response to the challenges facing youth in Chanzuru Ward in specific and Kilosa District in General. The methodology used was based on descriptive research design where a number of participatory data collection methods were employed. These include focus group discussions, individual interviews, observation, resource mapping, wealth ranking, pair wise ranking and documentary studies. The participatory needs assessment findings revealed lack of community awareness on youth problems, lack of employment for youth were rank as the first priority that required immediate action so as to raise youth standard of living in Chanzuru Ward and to protect them from different social problems. Other problems in order of their priority are low

level of education and ignorance (mainly entrepreneurship education), low level of participation in various decisions that affect their life, early sexual practices among youth so as to get something through indirect sex business, low awareness of their rights, moral degradation which resulted into a harmful behaviour such as robbery and use of drug abuse among youth and the problem of rural urban migration in search of job.

Literatures relevant to the project were also reviewed for the purpose of getting more understanding of the challenges facing young people and to ensure that this work will not be affected by knowledge gap. The literature review findings revealed that, The Tanzania definition of youth as defined in the National Youth Development Policy is “a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood” The policy adopts the definition of youth as declared by the United Nations, which defines a youth as a person aged between 15-24 years. There is however a country- specific definition that is frequently used by stakeholders and policy makers, where the upper age limit is extended to 35 years. (Integrated Labour Force Survey -ILFS 2006).

Also the findings revealed that almost 80% of young person’s live in developing countries particularly in sub Saharan African country, the region which is characterized by a high level of poverty due to cultural, social and economic factors as well as ignorance (African Union, 2010) Inaccessible, to education and dormant economic development prevent community development in these countries. (Dube, A, *et al* 2008; URT, 2004 and URT, 2010) According to the reviewed literatures some of the causes of youth unemployment have been explained by two studies conducted by ILO/UNDP (1991) and Mjema (1997) the contributing factors to youth unemployment are different across countries. In the case of Tanzania the two studies have identified seven main factors that contribute significantly to the youth unemployment problem.

These are:

- (a) The general decline in the economy, (b) The education system, (c) Lack of skills and business training, (d) lack of credit facilities, (e) Emphasis on the formal sector alone, (f) Non-attractive agricultural sector, (g) Lack of business advisory services.

In addition to these, this section discusses other contributing factor to youth unemployment, namely: (i) Youth population growth rate and (ii) The influence of culture.

Gillis *et al.* (1992), “Although it is not possible to apportion appropriate weights to the effects of these factors on youth unemployment there is some agreement among researchers that the state of the economy plays an important role in determining not only the youth labour market but the overall labour market”.

The project of Sustainable Charcoal Project to reduce youth unemployment problem was selected due to the fact that this project is under the CED strategies of addressing the primary needs of all community members. It was also prioritised by the community during the participatory needs assessment and in fact the project was selected to prevent unemployed youth in Chanzuru from being in risks of poverty and harmful behavior that was likely to be caused by lack of employment opportunities.

The implementation of the project was done by project team in collaboration with WDC, DYDO and the Host Organisation. The objectives were not changed throughout the project life. Objective one which was about Community awareness rising on youth problems was fully achieved because the activities under the objective were all implemented. Public meetings for community awareness rising on youth problems were conducted in 2 sub villages out 4 of as planned. Objective two which was mobilisation

of funds for project implementation was also fully achieved since resources and funds for purchase of necessary facilities/equipments for production of Sustainable Charcoal Project were fully contributed by the stakeholders. Objective three which was about training youth on sustainable charcoal project and Entrepreneurship and Gen. Business Skills was achieved by 75 percent. Youth economic groups were formed and they are provided funds for purchase of the required facilities which is already bought. Objective four that concerns with monitoring and evaluation was partially achieved. In spite of the fact that participatory monitoring and formative evaluation were conducted effectively, the summative evaluation at the end of the project is still pending because the project was not fully accomplished.

Participatory monitoring revealed that there was effective utilisation of resources. It also revealed that not only activities were in line with the project objectives but also were completed as planned with minor changes on time frame. Also through the monitoring report it was decided to reduce the scope of the activities and specifically the training of Entrepreneurship and Gen Business Skills that was omitted and shifted to the WDC and DYDO strategic plan after discovering that the project was too ambitious. Also monitoring results found out that activities implemented enabled the project to achieve its objectives witnessed by change of attitude toward youth and employment opportunities available within the local environment.

On the other hand, evaluation findings also indicated community negative attitude and perception toward young people and employment opportunities available within the local environment changed witnessed by their contributions of project space, recognition of the youth and community to the project by provision their efforts both in cash and kind. The formation and its presence of three youth economic groups (Youth Fighters, Upendo Sanaa Group and Millenium Youth Group) show willingness to start

the project as observed during the evaluation. It was noted that there were strong internal control systems that enabled the effective use of resources. The presence of group work plan monitoring and evaluation on weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually so as to monitor progress, ensures the sustainability of the project.

However, during the evaluation a number of challenges were also noted including shortage of time for the implementation of the project. The six months period was not enough for implementing a project that needs community and stakeholders contribution. Other challenges include high expectation of youth and low awareness on their rights and how to explore the available opportunity for them.

Together with the challenges, some lessons were also learnt during the evaluation assignment. Active participation of youth in the project affecting their life was seen very productive. It was learnt that preparation of the community prior to the execution of the project through awareness creation is very essential.

6.3 Recommendations

The recommendations provided below based on the experience acquired when implementing the Project of Sustainable Charcoal Project. These recommendations can be useful for other people who are expecting to attempt the similar project in one way or another.

Participatory needs assessment should be conducted for identifying community projects. Community participation in identification of the project inculcates the sense of ownership and accountability during the implementation phase.

Before the project implementation, there should be a thorough analysis of stakeholders. The project beneficiaries and supporters must be identified and involved when designing a project.

Project implementation should be done in a transparent way so as attract the involvement of interested parties and progress report should be disseminated to all stakeholders for accountability.

Literature reviewed should be relevant and supportive in filling the knowledge gap. In spite of the fact that there are a lot of literature reviews concerning the project but not all are relevant.

Monitoring plan and tools should be well prepared in a participatory way and used effectively in such a way that, they help on keeping the project on track. Also the decision made as the result of monitoring should be observed and implemented on time to allow the project to move forward.

The involvement of the people affected by the problem or situation being addressed in all project circles is of paramount importance. This was experienced during the implementation of Sustainable Charcoal Project where youth were involved from the needs assessment phase to the evaluation of the project. Through active involvement people learn from each other and acquired confidence.

Participatory research methods and tools for data collection were the most helpful during the community needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation. Therefore my recommendation is that for the community projects the participatory methods should be used.

The government should enact the regulations to enforce the implementation of the National Youth Development Policy of December 2007 and other relevant policies to youth development in the country. Also the community awareness on youth problems and measures to be taken in line with National Youth Development Policy of December 2007 should be created to protect youth from unnecessary torture of poverty.

The community and other stakeholders should invest in youth development from early their childhood (at family level) by proper upbringing through fulfilling their necessary needs as to become prepared youth to bring their personal development and that of their nation in general.

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APPENDICES

General Probing Questions

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY NEED ASSESSMENT

BASELINE INFORMATION ON CONDUCTING COMMUNITY NEED

ASSESSMENT (CNA) FOR DEVELOPING A SUITABLE SOLUTION

(information to be collected from youth)

SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

1. Name of village
2. Gender
 - (a) Male
 - (b) Female
3. How old are you in complete years
 - (a) 15-20 years
 - (b) 20-25 years
 - (c) 25-30 years
 - (d) 30-35 years
4. What is your current marital status?
 - (a) Married
 - (b) Not married
 - (c) Divorced
 - (d) Widowed
 - (e) separated
 - (f) Any other specify,.....

5. What is the highest level of education that you have attained?
- (a) (Illiterate/no formal education
 - (b) Pre-primary
 - (c) Primary
 - (d) Secondary
 - (e) High school
 - (f) University
 - (g) Other specify.....
6. What is your main occupation? (more than one answer is possible)
- (a) Farmer
 - (b) Formal employment (specify)
 - (c) fishing
 - (d) petty trader
 - (e) house wife
 - (f) Any other .specify
7. What is the highest education level your mother has attained?
- (a) (Illiterate/no formal education
 - (b) Pre-primary
 - (c) Primary
 - (d) Secondary
 - (e) High school
 - (f) University
 - (g) Other specify.....

8. What is the highest education level your father has attained?

- (a) Illiterate/no formal education
- (b) Pre-primary
- (c) Primary
- (d) Secondary
- (e) High school
- (f) University
- (g) Other specify.....

Knowledge of existing youth problems in the ward

9. What are the main youth problems in this ward (please write the number against each problem starting with number one problem i.e No 1, 2,3, etc)

Table 1 list of youth problems

<i>Name of the problem</i>	<i>Number of the problem (i.e No 1,show high problem, followed by No 2,3,4,5, etc)</i>
(a)Lack of employment	
(b)Use of alcohol	
(c) Use of cigarette	
(d)Use of drug abuse	
(e) Sexually transmitted diseases (STIs)	
(f)HIV/AIDs	
(g)Lack of capital	
(h) Lack of entrepreneurship skills	
(i)Poor working habit and laziness of	

youth	
(j)Lack of land for youth	
(k)Rural urban migration	
(l)Lack of participation in various decision-making bodies	
(n) low level of education and ignorance	
(o)Low awareness of their rights and responsibilities	
(p) Prostitution	
(q)Early pregnancy for young girls (under 18 years)	
(r)poverty	
(s) Cultural deterioration among youth	
(t) Lack of sports, games, leisure and outdoor activities	
(u)Job selective behavior	

10. What resources/opportunities are available to solve youth problems in this ward?

(more than one answer is possible)

- (a) Fertile land for agriculture
- (b) Irrigation facilities
- (c) Forest
- (d) Fishing opportunities
- (e) Access to market
- (f) Educational institutions

- (g) Petty trade
- (h) Formal employment opportunities
- (i) Any other specify.....

11. What do you need most to solve your problems

- (a) More training on vocational skills
- (b) Land for agriculture
- (c) Training on entrepreneurship skills
- (d) Provision of agricultural inputs
- (e) Loan
- (f) Access to market
- (g) Sexual and Reproductive Health education for youth (SRH)
- (h) Any other specify.....

12. Which of the following measures can be taken to solve youth problems?

- (a) Formation of agricultural groups for youth
- (b)** Development of youth on various skills such as, carpentry, entrepreneurship, tailoring etc.
- (c) Livestock keeping groups (i.e poultry, goats, pigs etc)
- (d) Formation of fishing groups
- (e) Networking skills
- (f) Provision of business development services for youth (BDS for youth)
- (g) Any other specify.....

**GUIDE LINES FOR YOUTH FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR YOUTH
PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION IN CHANZULU WARD**

1. How do you define the term youth?
2. What is your opinion on the current situation of youth in this ward?
3. What are the main problems of youth in this ward?
4. What are the causes of youth problems?
5. What facilitates or constraints access of youth to various opportunities available for their development?
6. In your opinion what should be done to overcome youth problems in this ward?

**GUIDE LINES FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR COMMUNITY
LEADERS FOR YOUTH PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION IN CHANZULU WARD**

1. What is the social-economic activities in this ward
2. What is the socio-economic position of youths in the household in this ward?
3. What are main problems of youth in this ward?
4. What opportunities are available for youth in this ward?
5. Do youths participate in any way in the house hold decision making process in the ward?
6. What socio-cultural factors inhibit or enhance access of youth to various opportunities in this ward?
7. What are barriers to raising awareness on available opportunities for youth in this ward?
8. What activities are conducted as part of promoting opportunities available for youth development in this ward?
9. What facilitates or blocks participation of youth in various issues affecting their life?
10. Do parents spend time with their children or youth to discuss various issues affecting them?
11. What plans are there for improvement of youth socio-economic position of youth?