

Dear Colleagues,

I'm Kaanaeli Kaale, Country Coordinator for Youth Employment Summit Campaign (YES Tanzania) and Chairperson of Tanzania Media and Youth Development Association (TAMEYODA).

On behalf of my YES Country Network I would like to submit the recommendation from Tanzanian Youth about WPAY.

WPAY has been there since 1995 but Tanzania was not aware until June 2004 when I attended Expert Group Meeting and Joint Youth Roundtable on Strategies for Creating Urban Youth Employment in Africa.

Surprisingly, even the Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports was not aware of WPAY but now we are sharing information to make sure WPAY is effectively implemented in Tanzania as well.

Since August 2004 the Youth NGOs have been assessing the country progress in reaching the WPAY goal by organising meetings, debates and workshops. Although we were not informed about WPAY for almost 9 years past the evaluation focused on what have been done within by 10 years.

I would like to thank UN-DESA by giving us youth information. We will continue to work hard closely with our government in order to achieve the goal of WPAY as well as MDGs.

Below are the recommendations made by 400 youths from different NGOs based in rural and urban areas in Tanzania.

Education

Youth have appreciated the government efforts in improving basic education by providing free education for children as well as reducing school fees for public secondary school. Also the School curriculum have been improved and gender equality is promoted.

However they suggest the improvement of primary education should go parallel with expansion of secondary school and high institution in order to reduce the number youths with low education.

The matriculation examination in high education particularly University of Dar es Salaam should be removed because it seems like its favouring the rich. Normally the students who passed their Advanced Secondary Examination are eligible to join University but matriculation system hinder most of students from poor families to join the university because

they could not afford to pay for admission and Matriculation fees. On top of that the Universities are incapable to accommodate all students who are eligible to join high learning Institution.

Employment

The rate of youth unemployment is still high. This problem is characterized by shortage or lack of employment or job opportunities in urban areas, and under-utilization of the majority of the national labour force in the rural areas.

It is estimated that the number of graduates from primary, secondary and High learning institutions entering the labour force annually is about 700,000 while only 40,000 get absorbed into formal sector employment.

The incidence of unemployment among the youth is relatively high. The youth constitute 60 % of all people who are unemployed. Unemployment is highest among the youth of 15 - 24 years, of which young women face a particularly serious unemployment problem.

Various initiatives have started to tackle the problem. Such as establishment of Country Network for Youth Employment Summit Campaign, youth villages in Lindi region, increasing of number of Youth NGOs, expansion of Vocational training centers, Launching of Small and Medium Entreprises Policy (SMEs) and creation of Business premises.

However there are some job opportunities constrains like lack of capital to start self-employment, lack of skills, lack of information, low education, low technology, lack of credit facilities, poor infrastructure, gender bias, marginalization among others.

More efforts are needed to overcome youth unemployment problems; Youth Employment Summit Campaign (YES) should work closely with Youth Employment Network (YEN). Entrepreneurship skills must be promoted from primary school. The government should provide good environment for job creations.

Hunger and Poverty

In order to promote agriculture, farmers should be subsidized by providing modern machines, irrigation schemes as well as to improve infrastructures.

The youth in rural areas should be provided with skills, land, market, grants and loans in order to engage in agriculture activities. Youth in rural areas are still marginalized due to the fact that the land belongs to their fathers; the roads are not passable throughout the year, no electricity, lack of information and technolodge.

Health

Youth are vulnerable to diseases because they have no income to pay for their medical services. In many cases medical services are few and were available there is no medicine especial in rural areas.

Most Youth NGOs are providing life skills to enable youth to protect themselves against diseases like Sexual Transmitted Diseases, Malaria, TB, cholera and other tropical diseases.

Youth Organisation lack support to run health program especially HIV/AIDS. The government and International community should provide fund for young people to run their program rather than to use them.

We suggest that the issue of Malaria should get equals coverage in Sub Sahara Region because it's among the most killer disease.

Peer educators for HIV/AIDS should also campaign for prevention of Malaria; both Malaria and HIV/ADS campaign should go parallel especially in affected areas.

Youth can be trained and empowered to establish environmental conservation projects such as water sanitation and clean the environments to destroy mosquito. Youth can deal with roots causes of Malaria and not the diseases.

Environment

There is National campaign for promoting Environmental protection. Youths are engaged in environmental projects such as planting trees and clear the environments. YES Campaign is also promoting environment by leading youth to seek sustainable employment opportunities based on attention to water, land, energy, the atmosphere, and biodiversity and eco-system management at the same time avoid destruction of the environment.

Drug Abuse

The Government through Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports have established drug abuse prevention program and rehabilitation youth center in Dar es Salaam.

However drug abuse in not a big problem in Tanzania. The government and Youth NGOs should continue fighting against Youth Drug Abuse.

Juvenile Delinquency

National Youth Development Policy is preventing Juvenile delinquency and youth criminality in both rural and urban areas. Through National Youth Policy various stakeholders have been conducting programs such as labour and life skills, which aims at preventing youth to engage in dangerous behaviours.

More efforts are needed to establish Youth centres, employment and social programs.

Leisure-time activities

Lack of youth centres, playgrounds and libraries hinder young people opportunities to leisure time activities i.e sports are not given emphasis. However traditional dances are more practised in rural areas as leisure time activities. Also government encourage tourism and international cultures events by sponsoring international youth exchange programs.

Most Youth NGOs have theatre groups, which promoting drama, the fine arts, Music and other form of culture expression.

The Government should promote sports and games by providing space as well as construct youth playgrounds, public swimming pools and sports facilities.

Girls and Young Women

The Sexual offences Act 1998 is made special to protect girls and women from sexual harassments. Government has introduced special fund for women education program at high learning institutions and promoting gender equity in school in all level of education. Also the is Campaign against genital mutilation and awareness of women right

Special attention should be make to ensure the frameworks that provide access and resources for young women to secure decent livelihoods and entrepreneurial skill development, including financing programs and community based training center for women. This is due to the fact that young female have been forgotten in economic aspect.

Gender equality should promoted in all process of youth development programs.

Full and Effective Participation of youth in the life of society and in Decision-making

Government agreed to improve access to information in order to enable young people to make better use of their opportunities to participate in decision-making.

The following is achievements for youth participation.

1. Youth participating in out door life activities at Marangu-Kilimanjaro outward bound.

Involvement of young people in the preparation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Program.

Establishment of National Youth Week

Increased of youth activities in the urban. and rural areas.

Increased of Tanzanian youth participation local and international exchange program.

Establishment of youth friendly services in many sectors particularly in Local government

Establishment of Rural Youth ICT centre in Kilosa, Morogoro region.

Involvement of young people in the preparation of National Poverty Reduction program.

Increased number of Youth NGOs and Youth Groups.

Globalisation

Government is supporting youth to participate in International programs. Currently the National Youth Development policy is under viewed to address globalisations issues.

More education should be provided to enable youths in rural areas to understand the issue of globalisation.

Information and Communication Technologies

Government has established Rural Youth ICT centre in Kilosa, Morogoro region with a support of UNESCO. Also it encouraging the design and production of ICT equipment and services.

HIV/AIDS

Due to the fact that most of pupils in developing countries they are not continue with Secondary School, HIV/AIDS Education should be provided in primary School at least from class six and Seven.

Sexual education should not focus only for female but should also pay

attention for young people who engage in homosexual. The number of youths engaging in homosexuals is increasing due to the lack of employment including male.

The international community should educate traditional leaders about HIV/AIDS to enable them to join the

Campaign instead of taking them like obstacle.

Youth and Conflict Prevention

UN agencies and International community must pay attention and establish special policies and programmes for youth in conflict and post-conflict areas.

Youth have appreciated the efforts of Tanzanian government in promoting peace and love, which protect youth from war.

Intergenerational Relation

The National population Policy and National Youth Development Policy are addressing intergeneration relations. Youth are provided by opportunities to interact with orders person through community, social activities.

General Achievement of Tanzania in promoting youth Development

Economic Empowerment

• The Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports through Youth Credit Fund is providing youth with credit in order to strengthen their income generating projects.

Financial institutions have demonstrated an interest to issue loans to the youth groups in the effort to reduce poverty.

YES Tanzania has enabled 10 youth groups to opened Bank Saving Account in Songea District, Ruvuma Region.

Establishment of Youth Village in Lindi region.

Increased number of youth income generation activities in agriculture, fishing, eco tourism, mining, and entrepreneurship.

Small and Medium Enterprises Policy (SMEs)

Increasing of number of Vocational training centers.

Establishment of Labour Exchange Centre.

Establishment of youth working premises and markets.

Social development

- Introduction of parenting skills
- Increasing number of NGOs, which provide life skills for young people
- Increasing number of education facilities and number of youths entered Secondary School.
- Establishment of Youth NGOs directory

Youth Participation

- Youth participating in out door life activities at Marangu-Kilimanjaro outward bound.

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Establishment of Rural Youth ICT centre in Kilosa, Morogoro region.

Involvement of young people in the preparation of National Poverty Reduction program.

Increased of Youth NGOs and Youth Groups.

Gender Equality

Enactment of Sexual offences Act 1998

Introduction of women special education program at high learning institutions

Promotion of gender equity in school

Campaign against genital mutilation

Awareness of women right

Establishment of Young Women NGOs and Women Networks

Health

- Strong campaign against HIV/AIDS
- Increased number youth NGOs, which provided adolescent reproductive health education
- Establish of drug abuse prevention program and rehabilitation youth center
- Establishment of youth medical friendly centers.

General suggestion for government in implementing of WPAY

- " To link youth development with government, local government structures at all levels and sectors.
- " To strengthen and expand vocational training in public and private training centers with a dual purpose of industrial and self-employment.
- " To link HIV/AIDS campaign with youth employment campaign.
- " To advise and build capacity of youths on how to secure loans from financial institution, private firms and Donors.
- " To start a special fund for the purpose of covering training cost and providing loans for self-employment activities.
- " To emphasize practical and appropriated education and counseling and in schools with an objective of preparing youths for self-employment activities after their studies.
- " To establish youth information centers and to promoting youth programs through Media
- " To insist on gender equality in all youth development programs.
- " To pay attention for the groups with special needs particularly for youths living in the rural areas.
- " To use YES and YEN Networks framework as well as to effectively implement priority areas in the World Programme of Action on Youth (WPAY) 2000 and Beyond.
- " To provide seminars and workshop for Government leaders so that they can understand how to solve current cross cutting issues
- " To work towards fulfilling the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) especially goal #8 which emphasizing Global Partnership as well as to mainstream youth issues in all UN-MDGs.

Best Regards

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