Link between Youth Unemployment and Vulnerability in Tanzania: A Case of Bukoba Municipality and Muleba District

Editor’s Notes
The research updates featured below are taken from the study of the CBMS Tanzania Team led by Dr. Domitilla Bashemera on youth employment and entrepreneurship in Muleba District and Bukoba Municipality.

TO ADDRESS THE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN TANZANIA, the government should aim to formalize the informal sector and promote self-employment through education and work experience programs, according to a recent community-based monitoring system (CBMS) study.

Unemployment, particularly among youth, remains a critical problem in Tanzania. About 2.3 million individuals aged 15 years and above are unemployed. While the unemployment rate decreased to 10.3 percent in 2014 from 10.7 percent in 2011, the female youth unemployment increased from 15.4 percent to 16.1 percent over the same period. The Tanzanian government recognizes that unemployment is a key issue, especially among the young population, and taking steps to address this.

Among various efforts to address youth unemployment, the Tanzanian government established the Department of Youth and a National Youth Revolving Fund. These endeavors deal with youth issues including unemployment and allow local government authorities to support youth income-generating activities, respectively. Meanwhile, the Five-Year Development Plan 2016/2017-2020/2021 aims to address concerns about increasing unemployment (particularly youth unemployment) by promoting employable skills for the youth, incorporating ethical training for youth through peer-learning systems, and creating of jobs for youth through

The study findings of the research team of CBMS Tanzania reveals that a bigger proportion of the youth aged 15–24 years old in Bukoba Municipality and Muleba District are engaged in agricultural activities.

Inside
14th CBMS Philippines National Conference in March 2018 4
PAGE II CBMS Country Project Teams Set for a Study Visit to the Philippines in November 5
CBMS Network Conducts Training to Help Fight Child Labor in the Philippines 6
CBMS Uganda Facilitates Validation Meetings in Katakwi District 7

industrial parks that target micro, small and medium enterprises (MicSMEs).

A CBMS study in Tanzania looks for solutions by analyzing the link between youth unemployment and vulnerability. By implementing a community-based monitoring system (CBMS) in the urban Bukoba Municipality and the rural Muleba District, the local research team pilot tested the use of the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP). The system enables districts to collect and generate local level data on the different dimensions of poverty (vulnerability) as well as other relevant data to further analyze the unemployment situation, particularly among the youth. This study analyzes the link between youth employment and vulnerability, and evaluate measures to address it. As well as generating baseline data, the data gathered can be used for the local government's preparation of youth employment plans. The analysis can also provide a better understanding of the youth situation and help policymakers best address key issues concerning youth employment.

The CBMS census covers a total of 1,305 households (5190 individuals) from Muleba District and Bukoba Municipality. According to the council profiles of the two areas, main cash crops include coffee, sugarcane, and tea, while the main food crops include bananas, beans, cassava, sorghum, and maize. Youth are also often involved in farming and fishing activities.

Research Findings

The CBMS data shows that 2,037 of those surveyed were not employed, of whom 1,453 (71.3%) were youth. The proportion of unemployed female youth at 60.5 percent (879 females) is higher than unemployed male youth at 39.5 percent (574 males). The findings also show the difference in unemployment rate between the rural and urban locations. In the rural area, the proportion of unemployed youth at 78.2 percent (481 individuals) is higher than in the urban area, at 73.6 percent (972 individuals).

Higher proportions of female youth are employed in agriculture, private informal (small business, and local and central government employees), and household activities. It was observed that more than 35 percent of female youth were employed in the agricultural sector. Aside from agriculture, female youth employment at 46.0 percent is relatively higher than male at 34.4 percent in the informal sector. Youth engaged in household activities are also dominated by females at 42.4 percent.

Table 1 shows the challenges the youth face when finding employment. A greater proportion of the youth mentioned that the lack of required academic qualification is a hindrance in finding employment. It is found that male youth are more concerned by this factor at 82.4 percent than females at 65 percent. It is followed by lack of experience at 61.7 percent for male youth and 50.9 percent for female youth.

Analysis of the data shows that low levels of education, lack of business skills, lack of capital, and disability are the main reasons for a high rate of youth unemployment in Bukoba Municipality and Muleba District. It also revealed that more females are unemployed than males. Additionally, individuals who have been looking for employment for less than 6 months are more likely to find a job than individuals who have

Table 1. Challenges Facing the Youth in Finding Jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of required technical education</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of experience</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of required academic qualification</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender discrimination</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS census in Bukoba Municipality and Muleba District, 2016
been on the job market for more than 6 months. Younger individuals are more likely to be employed than older individuals with more youth aged 20-24 employed than those aged 30-35 years.

The study also looks into the nature of youth employment. The majority of youth in urban areas are employed in the informal sector and earning less than one USD per day. This result is not surprising as those with income above one USD tend to move into formal employment. The findings show that training, particularly in the fields of masonry, welding, tailoring, banking and gardening, can improve performance in the informal sector.

Furthermore, many young people who did not have a business (at the time of data collection) had attended skills training in masonry, welding, brick-making, tailoring, banking and gardening. This result needs further research to identify why these individuals attended training intended for business creation. The study also revealed the challenges the youth face in establishing a business.

The research findings observed that the main challenges for the youth when establishing a business are business location, followed by lack of capital. A greater proportion of the youth mentioned about lack of fertilizer as business challenge since many of them are engaged in the agriculture activities. More women are concerned about business location than men. Another challenge for the youth is a lack of customers. Other challenges identified are bureaucracy, corruption, business license, varying prices, and the existence/availability of a bank account.

The businesses of the youth in the area includes dress making, shoe making, restaurant, and retail shops. Capital to begin these ventures comes principally from youths’ own savings. Other sources of capital include private money lenders, relatives, and friends.

Summary and Conclusions

The proportion of employed youth is low, largely due to low levels of education and lack of business skills preventing youth from finding or creating jobs. Agriculture, small business, and family activities are key areas for potential employment opportunities. However, these activities can be quite unstable. The results indicate gender disparities in youth unemployment with female youth more highly affected by unemployment than their male counterparts. Unemployment is a major problem for various young age groups. The situation requires gender and age-specific youth employment strategies. Work experience has little impact on youth unemployment as informal employment requires skills training more than experience.

Vulnerability was indicated by the inability to buy or provide basic necessities, to pursue further education, and to ensure children’s education. Educated youth were eager to continue their education but unable to do so due to lack of income. The inability to ensure children’s education was highest among youth aged 25-34 years. In this age group, youth tend to have more children of school age and who require a higher level of expenditure for education.

Policy implications and recommendations

Based on the analysis of the data from the CBMS census in the study sites in Tanzania, the research team proposes the following policy recommendations to reduce youth vulnerability resulting from unemployment.

Job seekers should be encouraged to engage in self-employment and accept employment in the agricultural and informal sectors. This can be achieved through the promotion and the formalization of the informal sector so that employment opportunities are on par with those of the formal sector.

The government should ensure that the Youth and Development Policy (YDP) and the National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 recommendations are implemented. In particular the YDP recommendation to provide internships would enable the youth to have the training they need and meet the requirements for employment. Via the education authority, the government should encourage the integration of an entrepreneurship module in the school curriculum all levels. Entrepreneurship education would allow youth to graduate with diverse interests for both formal and informal employment. Such education would engage youth in employment development and help them appreciate their role in solving the unemployment problem.

Research Results

Table 2. Challenges facing youth in establishing business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Total Magnitude</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Location</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Account</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No customers</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business License</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureaucracy</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price changes</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of fertilizers</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS census in Bukoba Municipality and Muleba District, 2016

significant percentage of the youth are engaged in other activities at 49.6 percent.

Meanwhile, self-motivation and availability of capital motivate the youth to start businesses. The most common areas of business for youth are dressmaking, shoe making, restaurant and retail shops. Capital to begin these ventures comes principally from youths' own savings. Other sources of capital include private money lenders, relatives, and friends.

Summary and Conclusions

The proportion of employed youth is low, largely due to low levels of education and lack of business skills preventing youth from finding or creating jobs. Agriculture, small business, and family activities are key areas for potential employment opportunities. However, these activities can be quite unstable. The results indicate gender disparities in youth unemployment with female youth more highly affected by unemployment than their male counterparts. Unemployment is a major problem for various young age groups. The situation requires gender and age-specific youth employment strategies. Work experience has little impact on youth unemployment as informal employment requires skills training more than experience.

Vulnerability was indicated by the inability to buy or provide basic necessities, to pursue further education, and to ensure children’s education. Educated youth were eager to continue their education but unable to do so due to lack of income. The inability to ensure children’s education was highest among youth aged 25-34 years. In this age group, youth tend to have more children of school age and who require a higher level of expenditure for education.

Policy implications and recommendations

Based on the analysis of the data from the CBMS census in the study sites in Tanzania, the research team proposes the following policy recommendations to reduce youth vulnerability resulting from unemployment.

Job seekers should be encouraged to engage in self-employment and accept employment in the agricultural and informal sectors. This can be achieved through the promotion and the formalization of the informal sector so that employment opportunities are on par with those of the formal sector.

The government should ensure that the Youth and Development Policy (YDP) and the National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 recommendations are implemented. In particular the YDP recommendation to provide internships would enable the youth to have the training they need and meet the requirements for employment. Via the education authority, the government should encourage the integration of an entrepreneurship module in the school curriculum all levels. Entrepreneurship education would allow youth to graduate with diverse interests for both formal and informal employment. Such education would engage youth in employment development and help them appreciate their role in solving the unemployment problem.
14th CBMS Philippines National Conference in March 2018

The 14th Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Philippines National Conference will be held on March 5-7, 2018, at Novotel Manila Araneta Center in Quezon City. The three-day policy conference gathers local partners and stakeholders from local government units, national agencies, non-government organizations, academia, development partner agencies, and the private sector. The conference will discuss the latest findings, developments, and best practices on the implementation of the CBMS. During conference, delegates will also discuss how to use the CBMS, including for multidimensional poverty diagnosis, poverty reduction initiatives, program targeting, disaster-risk reduction management, monitoring the sustainable development goals (SDGs)*, and impact monitoring.

The CBMS Network Office of the De La Salle University - Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies (DLSU-AKI) is organizing the event.

Calls for Papers and Presentation

The CBMS Network Office invites local government units (LGUs) that are implementing CBMS in the Philippines to submit papers for presentation during the 14th CBMS Philippines National Conference. Proposed papers should document and discuss real-life uses and applications of CBMS data for evidence-based policymaking and program implementation.

To be eligible, applicants must have completed at least one round of the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP). LGUs interested in presenting at the conference should apply through their local DILG Regional Office by November 15, 2017. The CBMS Network office will notify only the LGUs chosen to present. The CBMS Network Office will provide successful applicants with full guidelines on preparing their paper for presentation.

For more details about the 14th CBMS Philippines National Conference, visit the conference web page at: www.pepnet.org/14th-cbms-philippines-national-conference

*Formerly the millennium development goals (MDGs)
PAGE II CBMS Country Project Teams
Set for a Study Visit to the Philippines
in November

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network Office will welcome 16 researchers from Africa and South America for a study visit in November. From November 20 to 24, 2017, two researchers from each CBMS country project team, newly selected for PEP-CBMS support under the Policy Analysis on Growth Employment (PAGE) II program, will attend training in Manila, Philippines.

The researchers from Botswana, Burundi, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nicaragua, Togo, and Uganda will learn how to adopt and implement the CBMS tools, such as the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP). The CBMS APP uses android tablets to conduct data collection, and the Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) for poverty mapping. As well as training, the workshop will include mentoring sessions with the researchers’ designated resource persons from the CBMS Network Coordinating team.

The eight PAGE II CBMS country projects have different areas of focus. The research teams from Botswana, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and Uganda are investigating youth employment and entrepreneurship. The research team from Burundi will analyze the impact of social protection programs on poverty and female empowerment. The studies in Kenya and Ghana will deal with gender and women’s economic empowerment. The project in Togo will look at gender disparities in agricultural engagement, labor productivity, and rural poverty reduction.

The training workshop is organized by the CBMS Network Coordinating Team of the De La Salle University - Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies (DLSU - AKI). The Policy Analysis on Growth Employment (PAGE) II program is funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada.
CBMS Network Conducts Training to Help Fight Child Labor in the Philippines

CBMS data can help fight child labor by identifying and locating child laborers. The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) provides baseline data at the local level so government programs and resources can be better targeted and monitored. These were some of the key messages the CBMS Network shared during a training session in the Philippines on July 28, 2017.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), child labor is "work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development." There are 2.1 million child laborers (5-17 years old) in the Philippines, according to the 2011 Survey on Children by the Philippine Statistics Authority. Furthermore, 95 percent of child laborers are engaged in hazardous work.

Members of the Philippines National Child Labor Committee (NCLC), from various national government agencies and non-government organizations, attended the training workshop organized by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and facilitated by the CBMS Network. During the workshop the attendees learned how to generate a list of child laborers using the CBMS data. The workshop was organized as part of several government initiatives to eliminate child labor in the Philippines by 2025. Launched in January 2017, these programs are known as Makiisa Para sa #1MBatangMalaya: We are one with the children in ending child labor.

As national government intensifies its fight against child labor, the NCLC needs local-level baseline data to easily identify and locate child laborers and to provide them with the necessary support and interventions. As data from official statistics are only reliable down to the provincial level, the CBMS (local) data will be a big help to the initiative. The CBMS data identifies each household and individual in the community.

As well as generating the list of child laborers, the CBMS Network presented how to profile these children. The CBMS data can be separated by age, gender, ethnic group, educational status, income group, household characteristics, and community profile, among others. As such, program implementation agencies can use the CBMS data to target potential beneficiaries and facilitate efficient resource allocation and program monitoring. This will help the NCLC track the progress of the programs aiming to withdraw children from child labor.

Members of the NCLC come from different national government agencies and non-government organizations including the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Education, Department of the Interior and Local Government, National Economic and Development Authority, and International Labour Organization. The National Child Labor Committee was institutionalized under the Philippine Program Against Child Labor to transform the lives of child laborers, their families, and their communities.

---

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Uganda Team led by Dr. Johnson Kagugube conducted a series of validation meetings in Katakwi district from June 21 to 23, 2017. In these said meetings entitled Youth Employment Strategies and Vulnerability Assessment, the results of the CBMS implementation were presented to community leaders. A total of 78 individuals attended the meetings held in Kapujan sub-county and Katakwi Town Council where the CBMS census was conducted while 58 individuals participated in the district level meeting in the Katakwi District headquarters. It is hoped that the results presented will support district leaders in crafting development plans for the communities and members of Katakwi by making informed decisions to improve governance, resource allocation, and service delivery within the community.

CBMS census in Uganda was implemented in two sites, Kapujan sub-country and Katakwi Town Council, where it covered a total of 4,359 households. The data obtained from selected sites in Uganda showed that more than half of the population is under the age of 18 while 21.2 percent belongs to the youth aged 18-30 years old. In terms of unemployment, it is observed that the youth had the highest number of unemployed people at 51.7 percent, which was followed by the elderly or individuals over the age of 60 which accounted for 26.9 percent of the unemployed.

The majority of youth in Katakwi T/C and Kapujan sub-county combined were engaged in agriculture and fishing, which may be due to the fact that these areas have access to a lake which results to a large fishing community. The fishing sector employs over 70 percent of the youth in the area. This was followed by the service sector at 20.9 percent. Within the service industry, majority of the youth especially in Katakwi T/C admitted that they are engaged in businesses such as bodaboda or motorcycle taxi, and retail shops. The census also noted that there were more women in agriculture compared to the men who are in the service industry like bodaboda. Katakwi Town Council was leading in trade due services such as banks, district offices, markets combined with higher purchasing power of goods and services.

The results of the study also revealed that loans are an important element in starting an enterprise. The findings revealed 85 percent of the youth in the selected sites do not have access to loans. It was observed that the proportion of youth who do not have access to loans in Kapujan sub-county at 92 percent was higher than in Katakwi T/C at 78 percent. In addition, there were more females accessing loans compared to males among the youth. The study also found there are a number of reasons why the youth have difficulty accessing loans which include the lack of a loan security or collateral, lack of information, and bureaucracy among others.

At the meeting in Kapujan sub-county, community leaders reveal that additional information and analysis relating to education should be further disaggregated down to the parish level. A comparative analysis should be done in parishes in Kapujan to enable leaders to share best practices and learn the gaps to design appropriate intervention that will address the issues on the education sector. The local leaders recognized the importance of baseline data for development planning and service delivery. In the meeting in Katakwi T/C the town council leaders shared that the data from the CBMS census can help track migrants as the community experience mass migration in the recent years. The data can also help the local leaders.
government to lobby for support from the central government and non-state actors.

At the Katakwi district meeting, the district officials recognized and thanked the CBMS Uganda team from the Development Research and Training for supplementing government efforts in data collection. The leaders mentioned that the data will be used for a more informed district planning and decision making in the coming planning cycle.

At the end of the meeting, the local leaders and the research team came up with several suggestions and recommendations. Local district leaders mentioned that advocacy meetings at the national level can be used as an avenue to lobby to the Ministry of Education the reintroduction of training at the primary and secondary level particularly in farming skills as a big number of individuals are engaged in agriculture. In addition, entrepreneurial skills training should be revived at the primary and secondary level, and should be conducted periodically to help the youth manage their funds properly. Aside from these skills training, the trainings and/or meeting should also introduce the proper mindset and attitudes in order to succeed when establishing a business. Lastly, the participants of the validation meeting suggested that the CBMS census should be expanded to other sub-counties to profile their communities, and assess the performance of several programs and draw lessons based on the data gathered.

The research team shares the results of the CBMS census in selected sites in Uganda to community leaders at validation meetings from June 21-23, 2017 in Katakwi district.